Who do you think you are, Part II?

Subtitle:
Are you a resident?

Much of this research is from Nevada.
If you research your State,
you should find analogous material.

Disclaimer: Nothing in this white paper is to be construed as legal advice. The reader should go to a law library and check every fact and citation for themselves, and form your own conclusions. The reader should get assistance of counsel, if you think you need it.
5.20. The spelling of geographic names must conform to the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) (http://geonames.usgs.gov). In the absence of such a decision, the U.S. Directory of Post Offices is to be used.

5.21. If the decisions or the rules of the BGN permit the use of either the local official form or the conventional English form, it is the prerogative of the originating office to select the form which is most suitable for the matter in hand; therefore, in marking copy or reading proof, it is required only to verify the spelling of the particular form used. GPO's preference is for the conventional English form. Copy will be followed as to accents, but these should be consistent throughout the entire job.

### Nationalities, etc.

5.22. The table on Demonyms in Chapter 17 "Useful Tables" shows forms to be used for nouns and adjectives denoting nationality.

5.23. In designating the natives of the States, the following forms will be used:

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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>North Dakotan</td>
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</table>
Notice that “U.S. citizen” is not on this list.

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

INTENDED TO EXHIBIT,

I. The origin, affinities and primary signification of English words, as far as they have been ascertained.
II. The genuine orthography and pronunciation of words, according to general usage, or to just principles of analogy.
III. Accurate and discriminating definitions, with numerous authorities and illustrations.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

ON THE

ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CONNECTION OF THE

LANGUAGES OF WESTERN ASIA AND OF EUROPE,

AND A CONCISE GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

He that wishes to be counted among the benefactors of posterity, must add, by his own toil, to the acquisitions of his ancestors.—Rembr. 

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.

PRINTED BY HEZEKIAH HOWE—NEW HAVEN.

1828.
RESPECTIVE, a. Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront.

RESSENTMMENT, n. [Fr. ressentiment; It. riscendimento; Sp. resentimiento.] 1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who a wish us; anger. This word press less excitement than it is often synonymous with, as much less than wrath, and indignation. In this use, not the sense or perception of the excitement which is the

Canst hatred minds such hi

2. Strong perception of good.

RESERVATION, s. as s. [Fr. reservation; L. reservere; to keep in store; reserve; con.

1. The act of reserving or keep in the mind; reserve; con.

2. Something withheld, either n.

With reservation of a hundred

In the United States, a trac.

3. Custody; state of being tre.

kept in store.

4. In law, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not con.

ceded or granted; also, a provis.

Mental reservation is the withholding of ex.

pression or declaration of something that affe.

cts a proposition or statement, and which is disclosed, would materially injure its import.

Mental reservations are the refuge of hypo.

crites.

RESERVEATIVE, a. Keeping; reserving.

RESERVATORY, n. [from reserve.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

RESERVE, v. t. reserve. [Fr. réservé; L. re.

serve; re and servus, to serve.]

1. To hold in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer sells his corn, res.

erving only what is necessary for his family.

Hast thou seen the treasures of hall, where I have reserved against the day of trouble? Job xxxviii.

2. To keep; to hold; to retain.

Will he reserve his anger for ever? Jer. iii.

3. To lay up and keep for a future time.

2 Pet. ii.

Reserve you kind looks and language for private hours.

RESERVE, v. t. reserve. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is re.

tained from present use or disposal.

The virgin, besides the oil in their lamps, canteled likewise a reserve in some other vessel for continual supply.

2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.

However any one may concur in the general schemes, it is still with certain reserves and deviations.

It says it

right in the law dictionary!

Take NOTICE

We do not say this:

RESERVEDNESS, n. Closeness; want of

frankness, openness or freedom. A man may guard himself by silence and re.

serveness which every one may innocently practice.

RESERVER, n. One that reserves.

RESERVING, pp. Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining.

RESERVOIR, n. [Fr. A place where any thing is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.

RESET, n. In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.

RESGESTE, v. t. [re and sette.] To settle again.

2. To install, as a minister of the gospel.

RESIDENTIAL, a. To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RESSETTLED, pp. Settled again; installed.

RESETTLEMENT, n. The act of settling or composing again.

The resettlement of my decomposed soul.

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as the resettlement of their.

The resettlement in the ministry.

RESETTING, pp. Settling again; in.

RESHIP, v. t. [re and ship.] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water; imported; as coffee and sugar imported

into New York, and reshipped for Hamburg.

RESHIPPING, pp. Shipped again.

RESHIPPED, pp. Shipped again.

RESHIPPI, pp. Shipped again.


RESIDENT, a. [Norm. resient, resi,

dent; residen, rentes; res and sedes, to sit, to settle.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. The peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is applied to the natives of a state, or other places who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the part of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not apply it to those who merely reside in England, but a particular citizen resides in London or York, or at such a house in such a street, in the Strand, &c.

2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle.

Oks. Boyle.

[In this sense, subside is now used.]

RESIDENCE, n. [Fr. The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as the residence of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable residences in Normandy.

The place of abode; a dwelling; a habi.

tation.

Crepus was been—the residence of Tiberius for several years.

3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors. Oks. Bacon.

4. In the canon and common law, the abode of a person or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to non-residence. Blackstone.

RESIDENT, a. [L. residen; Fr. resident.] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as a minister resident at the court of St. James. A B is now resident in South America.

RESIDENT, n. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a resident in London.

2. A public minister who resides at the foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.


Putting these two together, we have:

“Take notice” that “we do not say that Nevadans reside in Nevada”. 
The framers of the Constitution of Nevada got it right at Art. 1, Sec. 16, when they said:

“Foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become Bona-fide residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights, in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property, as native born Citizens.”

So, are you a **foreigner**? in your own State? Or, are you a **native born Citizen**?
Are you a resident? in your own State?

The implied question is, Are you a resident [foreigner]?

[We need to know so we can treat you differently from a native born Citizen!]

So, What’s the difference?
patent, in full an extent and beneficial a manner subject only to the rights of the common law and to the commonwealth, which itself held them. At the time of the passing of the act of 1796, Kentucky was a wilderness. It was the haunt of lawyers, and the prudery of their entry or possession was impracticable; and, if possible, the delusion was to be as beneficial as possible, so as not to be obliged to those to whom it was given.

As to the eighth question. We are of opinion that the better subsisting adverse title in a court of record, and in the third case in a court of record, it is not a defense in a writ of right. That writ brings into controversy only the parties to the suit.

As to the tenth question. The general rule is, that if a man enter into lands, naming title, and his estat is not bounded by his actual occupancy, but is held to be co-extensive with her title, if by a copy of his title, and if his title is confirmed to his possession by bounds. In the case of a court, the highest title is taken to be the right to the whole land, upon the principles which we have already stated. A fortiori, he must have the best right, and shall have the best right in the actual close of the second's estate.

As to the eleventh point. We are of opinion that a man having title to land and entering into lands, naming title, but that his title is confirmed to his possession by bounds. If the land be not bounded by his actual occupancy, but is held to be co-extensive with his title, if by a copy of his title, and if his title is confirmed to his possession by bounds. If a fortiori, he must have the best right, and shall have the best right in the actual close of the second's estate.

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Page 9 of 14

Vatil says, "enemies continue such when they happen to be. The place of abode is of no account here. It is the political ties that determine the subject by the
"country of, of, or of" residence in the particular country of the citizen, those individuals naturally follow the condition of their own countrymen. To the
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If this rule be obligatory on foreign nations, much may be said in favor of the kind of which the individual is a member. I think I cannot be mistaken when I say that, in
the case of a member who has not been approved by the law of nations, the citizen of one country residing in another country, or who is living abroad in that other,
but is still considered as belonging to that state, when that state rests on the possession of that state, is considered as belonging to that state, or when that state rests on the possession of that state, is considered as belonging to that state, or when that state rests on the possession of that state, is considered as belonging to that state.

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but is still considered as belonging to that state, when that state rests on the possession of that state, is considered as belonging to that state, or when that state rests on the possession of that state, is considered as belonging to that state.
If you are being asked, “Are you a resident?” you are really being asked, “Are you a citizen of an inferior order?” [!]

As you can see, a “domicile” is only a “resident” with an intention to stay.

They are both foreigners.
The distinction between a “resident” or “domicile” and a native born Citizen is:

They are at **opposite ends** of the political spectrum.

Indeed, native born **Citizens** are to be **protected from foreigners**, i.e. aliens.
Examine excerpts from the next case, *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U. S. 698 (1893), and you will see:

The right of a nation to expel or deport foreigners . . . is as absolute and unqualified as the right to prohibit and prevent their entrance into the country.

**Residents and domiciles can be deported at will!**

"It is an accepted maxim of international law that every sovereign nation has the power . . . to forbid the entrance of foreigners . . . or to admit them only . . . upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe."

**ANY CONDITIONS can be put upon foreigners, i.e., aliens, i.e., residents, i.e., domiciles.**
Congress, having the right, as it may see fit, to expel aliens of a particular class or to permit them to remain, has undoubtedly the right to provide a system of registration and identification of the members of that class within the country, and to take all proper means to carry out the system which it provides.

“Residents” can be “registered” and required to have government issued identification.

Sound familiar?

… it appears to be impossible to hold that … [a resident foreigner] acquired … any right … to be and remain in this country except by the license, permission, and sufferance of Congress, to be withdrawn whenever, in its opinion, the public welfare might require it.
How do you like being here by license, permission, and at the sufferance of your government?

And, perhaps the most important:

If [the above were] applied to a citizen, none of the Justices of this Court would hesitate a moment to pronounce it illegal. [!]

So, after all of this, 

do you still want to be a resident! 

There is much more to the Fong Yue Ting case. You may want to Google the case and read it for yourself.
The right of a citizen to possession of property in his own land, and the right to take and hold the same without interruption, and to receive the benefits of the laws of the country, is a natural and inherent right, and cannot be taken away by the legislative authority of the state, without just compensation.

Section 4. That the right of the people to the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, and to the products of their intellect, shall not be denied by the state or by the federal government.

Section 5. That the state shall have the power to prevent and punish all acts of treason, sedition, and rebellion, and to prevent the citizens of any state from engaging in any hostility to the laws of the United States, or from doing any act in aid of any state or nation, which shall be deemed to be treason, sedition, or rebellion.

Section 6. That the state shall have the power to regulate the admission of new citizens, and to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of the citizens of the United States, who may be admitted into the state, and for the prevention of any act which may be deemed to be contrary to the laws of the state.

Section 7. That the state shall have the power to regulate the admission of foreign laborers, and to provide for the protection of the rights of the citizens of the United States, who may be admitted into the state, and for the prevention of any act which may be deemed to be contrary to the laws of the state.

Section 8. That the state shall have the power to regulate the admission of foreign laborers, and to provide for the protection of the rights of the citizens of the United States, who may be admitted into the state, and for the prevention of any act which may be deemed to be contrary to the laws of the state.

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Section 10. That the state shall have the power to regulate the admission of foreign laborers, and to provide for the protection of the rights of the citizens of the United States, who may be admitted into the state, and for the prevention of any act which may be deemed to be contrary to the laws of the state.
In the matter of the arrest and deportation of Weng Wmin, a Chinese laborer.

Weng Wmin, a Chinese laborer, having been arrested in the city of New York on the 4th day of May, 1902, an order was made by the United States judge, by John W. Jacobson, the marshal of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, as a United States judge of the jurisdiction of the United States after the expiration of one year from the date of the surrender of the writ of habeas corpus.

In the case of the circuit court, after hearing the evidence submitted, the return of the marshal, the decision of the circuit court, and the court of appeals, the court of appeals affirmed the decision of the circuit court.

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to permit them to remain, has unduly
the right to provide a system of registra-
tion and identification, the primary goal
of which is to prevent the entry of illegal aliens from one country to another and to"
Section 2-4 concern Chinese "not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States," and provide that, after trial, before a judge, or to the signature of a certificate, a "Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, convicted and adjudged to be lawfully entitled to remain in the United States," shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than a year, and be afterwards removed from the country by the officer who has convicted him, or by his successor, or by any other officer duly authorized to do so.

The subsequent sections relate to the immunities of Chinese laborers in the United States under previous laws. Sections 6 and 7 are the only sections which have any bearing on the point now under consideration, and therefore the construction of which is necessarily determined by the provisions of those sections.

In short, instead of providing a system of regulations and identification of such Chinese laborers, to require them to obtain certificates of residence, and if they do not so within a year, to have them deported from the United States.

Section 8 provides that "it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers, within the limits of the United States at the time of the payment of the certificate, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of the district within which they reside, within one year after the date of the certificate, for a certificate of residence." This provision, by making it the duty of the Chinese laborer to apply to the collector of internal revenue of the district for a certificate, necessarily implies a clement duty of the collector to grant him a certificate, upon due proof of the facts stated.

What the effect of this provision may be, or what the consequences of its being applied for, or what the consequences of its being refused, is beyond the reach of human foresight; but it is clear that, if the certificate is not granted, the laborer shall be removed from the United States.

The penalty of removing a person from the United States is a severe one, and it is not within the power of the government to deprive a citizen of his rights without due process of law. The power to remove a person from the United States is a power which the government cannot exercise, but which it must respect.

The government cannot deprive a person of his rights without due process of law, and it cannot deprive him of his property without due process of law. The government cannot deprive a person of his life without due process of law, and it cannot deprive him of his liberty without due process of law. The government cannot deprive a person of his property without due process of law, and it cannot deprive him of his life without due process of law. The government cannot deprive a person of his property without due process of law, and it cannot deprive him of his life without due process of law.
shall establish clearly, to the satisfaction of the court, that by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, he was unable to secure his certificate, and to the satisfaction of the court, by at least one unimpeachable witness, that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the act. His declaration is thus important for him to secure a certificate of residence, from which he may, if the court is satisfied, be excused and relieved from the consequences of any action or case. That is the punishment for his neglect, and that, being of the nature of the power, cannot be imposed. If applied to a citizen, none of the justices of the court are authorized to impose a moment to pronounce it illegal. [Page 202] The punishment is a fine, or any thing else of an incommunicable character, it might have been imposed without citt emotion; but not so, unless we hold that a foreigner from a country at peace with us, though domiciled by the consent of our government, is without the full enjoyment of the same due process of law prescribed by the constitution, when charged with an offense to which the grave punishment designated is fixed.

The punishment is beyond all reason in its severity. It is out of all proportion to the means required to enforce a law, and is cruel and unusual. As to its cruelty, nothing can exceed a forcible deportation from a country of one's residence, on pain of loss of all the rights of friendship, human, and business intercourse. The laborer may be seised of all his personal effects; his family, and his business, and taken before the judge for his condemnation, without permission to visit his home, see his family, or complete any unfinish business. Mr. Madison well pictures its character in his powerful denunciation of it in the debates, as his celebrated report on the resolutions, from which we have cited, and concludes, as we have seen, that if a punishment of the sort described be not a punishment, and among the severest of punishments, it will be difficult to imagine a doom to which the name can be applied.

Again, when taken before a United States judge, he is required, in order to avoid the doom declared, to establish clearly, to the satisfaction of the court, that by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, he was unable to secure his certificate, and that he was a resident of the United States at the time, by at least one unimpeachable witness. His declaration is thus important for him to secure a certificate of residence, from which he may, if the court is satisfied, be excused and relieved from the consequences of any action or case. That is the punishment for his neglect, and that, being of the nature of the power, cannot be imposed. If applied to a citizen, none of the justices of the court are authorized to impose a moment to pronounce it illegal. [Page 202] The punishment is a fine, or any thing else of an incommunicable character, it might have been imposed without citt emotion; but not so, unless we hold that a foreigner from a country at peace with us, though domiciled by the consent of our government, is without the full enjoyment of the same due process of law prescribed by the constitution, when charged with an offense to which the grave punishment designated is fixed.

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So, how is the Supreme Court approved “system of registration and identification” for residents implemented in Nevada?

For starters, the Nevada Revised Statutes comprise some 18,000 pages. The term “resident” appears more than 5,000 times, in every possible context. The term “native born Citizen” appears ZERO TIMES!
One might easily surmise that the Supreme Court approved “upon such conditions”, which means ANY conditions, translates into 18,000 pages of conditions, and that the Nevada Revised Statutes should be called the “Nevada Revised Statutes for Residents”. Why should one presume that the Nevada Revised Statutes even apply to native born Citizens?

Close analysis of the Nevada Revised Statutes for the word “resident” yields:
CHAPTER 217
AID TO CERTAIN VICTIMS OF CRIME

NRS 217.065 “Resident” defined. “Resident” means a person who:
1. Is a citizen of the United States or who is lawfully entitled to reside [resident alien] in the United States; and

CHAPTER 483 - DRIVERS’ LICENSES; DRIVING SCHOOLS AND DRIVING INSTRUCTORS
MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS’ LICENSES (UNIFORM ACT)

GENERAL PROVISIONS
MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS’ LICENSES (UNIFORM ACT)
General Provisions

NRS 483.100 “Nonresident” defined. “Nonresident” means every person who is not a resident of this State.

NRS 483.141 “Resident” defined.
1. “Resident” includes, but is not limited to, a person:
   (a) Whose legal residence is in the State of Nevada.
   (b) Who engages in intrastate business and operates in such a business any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, or any person maintaining such vehicles in this State, as the home state of such vehicles.
   (c) Who physically resides in this State and engages in a trade, profession, occupation or accepts gainful employment in this State.
   (d) Who declares that he or she is a resident of this State to obtain privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresidents of this State.
2. The term does not include a person who is an actual tourist, an out-of-state student, a foreign exchange student, a border state employee or a seasonal resident.
3. The provisions of this section do not apply to drivers of vehicles operated in this State under the provisions of NRS 482.385, 482.390, 482.395 or 706.801 to 706.861, inclusive.

TITLE 2 - CIVIL PRACTICE
CHAPTER 10 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

NRS 10.155 Legal residence. Unless otherwise provided by specific statute, the legal residence of a person with reference to the person’s right of naturalization, right to maintain or defend any suit at law or in equity, or any other right dependent on residence, is that place where the person has been physically present within the State or county, as the case may be, during all of the period for which residence is claimed by the person. Should any person absent himself or herself from the jurisdiction of his or her residence with the intention in good faith to return without delay and continue his or her residence, the time of such absence is not considered in determining the fact of residence.

Issuance, Expiration and Renewal

NRS 483.230 Licensing of drivers required; vehicle being towed; possession of more than one license prohibited.
1. Except persons expressly exempted in NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, a person shall not drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State unless such person has a valid license as a driver under the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, for the type or class of vehicle being driven.
2. Any person licensed as a driver under the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, may exercise the privilege thereby granted upon all streets and highways of this State and shall not be required to obtain any other license to exercise such privilege by any county, municipal or local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations.
3. Except persons expressly exempted in NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, a person shall not steer or exercise any degree of physical control of a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle upon a highway unless such person has a license to drive the type or class of vehicle being towed.
4. A person shall not receive a driver’s license until the person surrenders to the Department all valid licenses in his or her possession issued to the person by this or any other jurisdiction. Surrendered licenses issued by another jurisdiction shall be returned by the Department to such jurisdiction. A person shall not have more than one valid driver’s license.

NRS 483.250 Issuance of license to certain persons prohibited: exceptions.
The Department shall not issue any license pursuant to the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive:
1. To any person who is under the age of 18 years, except that the Department may issue:
   (a) A restricted license to a person between the ages of 14 and 18 years pursuant to the provisions of NRS 483.267 and 483.270.
   (b) An instruction permit to a person who is at least 15 1/2 years of age pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 483.280.
(c) A restricted instruction permit to a person under the age of 18 years pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3 of NRS 483.280.
(d) A driver’s license to a person who is 16 or 17 years of age pursuant to NRS 483.2521.
2. To any person whose license has been revoked until the expiration of the period during which the person is not eligible for a license.
3. To any person whose license has been suspended, but upon good cause shown to the Administrator, the Department may issue a restricted license to the person or shorten any period of suspension.
4. To any person who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to legal capacity.
5. To any person who is required by NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, to take an examination, unless the person has successfully passed the examination.
6. To any person when the Administrator has good cause to believe that by reason of physical or mental disability that person would not be able to operate a motor vehicle safely.
7. To any person who is not a resident of this State.
8. To any child who is the subject of a court order issued pursuant to title 5 of NRS which delays the child’s privilege to drive.
9. To any person who is the subject of a court order issued pursuant to NRS 206.330 which delays the person’s privilege to drive until the expiration of the period of delay.
10. To any person who is not eligible for the issuance of a license pursuant to NRS 483.283.

Violations
NRS 483.530 Unlawful uses of license; prohibited acts related to provision of false information or commission of fraud in connection with application for license or identification card; penalties.
1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, it is a misdemeanor for any person:
(a) To display or cause or permit to be displayed or possess any cancelled, revoked, suspended, fictitious, fraudulently altered or fraudulently obtained driver’s license;
(b) To alter, forge, substitute, counterfeit or use an unvalidated driver’s license;
(c) To lend his or her driver’s license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another;
(d) To display or represent as one’s own any driver’s license not issued to him or her;
(e) To fail or refuse to surrender to the Department, a peace officer or a court upon lawful demand any driver’s license which has been suspended, revoked or cancelled;
(f) To permit any unlawful use of a driver’s license issued to him or her;
(g) To do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required, by NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive; or
(h) To photograph, photostat, duplicate or in any way reproduce any driver’s license or facsimile thereof in such a manner that it could be mistaken for a valid license, or to display or possess any such photograph, photostat, duplicate, reproduction or facsimile unless authorized by this chapter.
2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person who uses a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver’s license or identification card or who knowingly makes a false statement or knowingly conceals a material fact or otherwise commits a fraud in any such application is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130. If the false statement, knowing concealment of a material fact or other commission of fraud described in this subsection relates solely to the age of a person, including, without limitation, to establish false proof of age to game, purchase alcoholic beverages or purchase cigarettes or other tobacco products, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR PERSONS WITHOUT DRIVERS’ LICENSES
NRS 483.810 Legislative findings and declaration. The Legislature finds and declares that:
1. A need exists in this State for the creation of a system of identification for:
(a) Residents who are 10 years of age or older and who do not hold a valid driver’s license or identification card from any state or jurisdiction; and
(b) Seasonal residents who are 10 years of age or older and who do not hold a valid driver’s license.
2. To serve this purpose, official identification cards must be prepared for issuance to those residents and seasonal residents who are 10 years of age or older and who apply and qualify for them. The cards must be designed in such form and distributed pursuant to such controls that they will merit the general acceptability of drivers’ licenses for personal identification.
(Added to NRS by 1975, 785; A 1979, 301; 1997, 1385, 2987; 1999, 437)
NRS 483.820 Persons entitled to card; fees.
1. A person who applies for an identification card in accordance with the provisions of NRS 483.810 to 483.890, inclusive, and who is not ineligible to receive an identification card pursuant to NRS 483.861, is entitled to receive an identification card if the person is:
(a) A resident of this State and is 10 years of age or older and does not hold a valid driver’s license or identification card from any state or jurisdiction; or
The short story on this is, that you either have to be engaged in commerce, which can be regulated, OR you have to declare yourself to be a resident!

(see NRS 483.141, 1 (d), “Who declares…”, and NRS 10.155, “is claimed”)

And, frankly, if you make such a declaration, and you are not a resident, you have committed fraud, a category E felony!

(see NRS 483.530, 2)
Licenses and identification are prohibited from being issued to nonresidents. (see NRS 483.250)

This prevents DMV employees from damaging native born Citizens!

But YOU have to know what your political status is, or you likely will not get this right.

And, you are presumed to know the law!
And so, analysis of the statutes reveals that one must be a resident to get a license or government identification.

Further, this is CLEARLY shown on the DMV website.
New Resident Guide

On This Page

- Residency Requirements
- Items Needed for Typical Transfers
- Get Organized/At The DMV
- Driving Tests
- Teen Driving
- Vehicle Registration Fees
- Tax Relief
- License Plates & Disabled Parking
- Motorcycles, Mopeds & Off-Road
- Boats & Manufactured Housing

What’s Related

- Print-Friendly Tip Sheets English | Spanish
- Nevada Traffic Laws
- License Central Issuance
- Nevada Motor Vehicle Laws
- Vehicles in Business
- Fleet Registration (10 or more vehicles)
- Motor Carrier (Apportioned Registration)

New Nevada residents must obtain their driver license and vehicle registration within 30 days. The initial fine for failing to register your vehicle is $1,000. It may be reduced to not less than $200 upon compliance.

Residency Requirements

You must be a Nevada resident and provide a Nevada street address to obtain a driver license.

Active duty military members, their dependents and others living temporarily in Nevada are not required to transfer their license and registration. If you obtain non-military employment, however, you become a Nevada resident and must obtain a Nevada license and registration.

Licenses are not issued to visitors, out-of-state students or foreign exchange students. Other foreign nationals may or may not be eligible for a license depending on their specific immigration status. E-Mail or call for details and see Beginning Drivers 16 & Older.

Nevada Revised Statutes 483.141 “Resident” defined.
1. “Resident” includes, but is not limited to, a person:
   (a) Whose legal residence is in the State of Nevada.
   (b) Who engages in intrastate business and operates in such a business any motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer, or any person maintaining such vehicles in this state, as the home state of such vehicles.
   (c) Who physically resides in this state and engages in a trade, profession, occupation or accepts gainful employment in this state.
   (d) Who declares himself to be a resident of this state to obtain privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresidents of this state.
2. The term does not include a person who is an actual tourist, an out-of-state student, a foreign exchange student, a border state employee or a seasonal resident.

Items Needed for Typical Transfers

DRIVER LICENSE
And, if you write to the Department of Motor Vehicles, they will, officially, tell you the same thing.
Dear Mr. 

In response to your September 28, 2010 correspondence indicating your third inquiry to the Department, please be advised that the Department’s Regional Manager, Linda Vantilborg, responded to your firm on September 1, 2010.

To reiterate said response, please find the following answers to your two inquiries:

- The Department does not issue driver’s licenses to any person who is not a Nevada resident, as prescribed by the law in NRS 483.290, 483.245 and 483.230.
- The Department will only issue identification cards to Nevada residents per NRS 483.820 with the exception of persons who are seasonal residents as defined in NRS 483.850.
- In addition to the above, applicants for a Nevada license or identification card must meet the requirements outlined in NRS 483.290 for a license and NRS 483.340 for an identification card.
- DMV’s Website dmvnv.com also lists documents needed for Drivers licenses and Identification cards.

Therefore, if you have any additional questions, please don’t hesitate to contact my office at 775/684-4549.

Sincerely,

Edgar J Roberts, CPM
Director

Cc: Farrokh Hormazdi, Deputy Director, DMV
    Nancy Wojcik, Administrator, Field Services Division, SMV
    Linda Vantilborg, Regional Manager, Field Services Division, DMV

MVO1705
It can be pointed out that NRS 483.230 says,

NRS 483.230 Licensing of drivers required; vehicle being towed; possession of more …
2. Any person licensed as a driver … may exercise the privilege thereby granted …

Question: If the licensee is the grantee of a privilege, who is the grantor???

Some might answer, “the State”.

But, the People ARE the State.

Penhallow, et al. v. Doane’s Administrators, 3 U.S. 55, 94 (A.D. 1795)
And the native born Citizens ARE the People.

Foreigners, i.e. aliens, are NOT members of the People.
It should also be pointed out that NRS 483.810,

NRS 483.810  Legislative findings and declaration.  The Legislature finds and declares that:
1. A need exists in this State for the creation of a system of identification for:
   (a) Residents . . . .

is in perfect accord with Fong Yue Ting.

The problem here is not with the law, or the enforcement of the law.

The problem is that the People don’t know who they are!
And so this whole subject boils down to one question and one answer.

The question is: Are you a resident?

What is your answer?