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**INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
BY THE UNITED STATES**

Date: 12-17-2017

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Preliminary Discovery:

This investigation has its roots from the initial claim of a secret society known as the Masonic Order publishing to the world of its claim to a nation status known as the United States. The initial claim came from the year 1789 through a false claim of replacing the existing National Government under the Articles of Confederation of 1781 and further falsely claiming that its union is the Union of 1774. It further claimed that its origins of independence came from the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and its Postal Department came from Benjamin Franklyn, the first Postmaster General of the independent country being formed called The United States of America.

After looking at all of these claims being fed to the International Community on a regular and daily basis, there were many unanswered questions under the fact that there is no law that requires anyone to pay taxes. The law simply does not exist and this fact has been proven without a shadow of doubt.

A countries government is endowed with the right to collect taxes from the people in order to support its international relations along with a multitude of responsibilities. Due to the fact that there is no law in existence within the United States and the fact that the deep state spends tax dollars without any accountability or oversight leads this investigation in a whole other direction.

General Evidence:

1: The first part of this investigation is the fact that the United States is not a government, it operates as a Federal Corporation:

(15)“United States” means—

(A) a Federal corporation;

(B)an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

(C) an instrumentality of the United States.

Source: 28 U.S. Code § 3002 - Definitions

LINK: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/3002>

A: Privately owned corporations do not have any authority to tax the people of a country nor does it have any authority to create laws that would subject the people of a country to its laws.

B: The United States claims in its constitution to be the Law of the Land when in fact corporations cannot make any such claim and is notwithstanding.



C: The United States claims its citizenship style to be a U.S. citizen when in its constitution it claims the style “citizen of the United States”.

D: The United States claims the following: The U.S. has five territories that are permanently inhabited: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the Caribbean Sea; Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands in the Marianas archipelago in the western North Pacific Ocean; and American Samoa in the South Pacific Ocean.

Source: U.S. Code: Title 48 - TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

LINK: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/48>

E: The United States acquires territory through the following means:

This chapter shall not apply to land owned in any of the Territories of the United States by aliens, which was acquired on or before March 3, 1887, so long as it is held by the then owners, their heirs or legal representatives, nor to any alien who shall become a bona fide resident of the United States, and any alien who shall become a bona fide resident of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the manner provided by law, shall have the right to acquire and hold lands in either of the Territories of the United States upon the same terms as citizens of the United States. If any such resident alien shall cease to be a bona fide resident of the United States then such alien shall have ten years from the time he ceases to be such bona fide resident in which to alienate such lands. This chapter shall not be construed to prevent any persons not citizens of the United States from acquiring or holding lots or parcels of lands in any incorporated or platted city, town, or village, or in any mine or mining claim, in any of the Territories of the United States.

(Mar. 3, 1887, ch. 340, § 2, 24 Stat. 477; Mar. 2, 1897, ch. 363, 29 Stat. 618.)

Source: 48 U.S. Code § 1502 - Previously acquired lands; bona fide resident aliens; mining or incorporated village lands.

LINK: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/48/chapter-11>

U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873) *"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several States, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."*

F: The United States claims in its 14th amendment the following:
Constitution of the United States of America

14th Amendment. Section 1. *All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any States deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

“1. “Territory” means,



as regards the United States, the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and

Source: The Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997

LINK: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1778/schedule/1/paragraph/1/made>

States and U.S. states

“The defendants have correctly stated the well established principle of law that the Government of the United States is foreign as to the States of the Union within the rule of private international law that the penal statutes of one sovereignty will not be enforced by another. Robinson v. Norato, 71 R.I. 256, 43 A.2d 467, 162 A. L.R. 362; State of Wisconsin v. Pelican Ins. Co., 127 U.S. 265, 8 S. Ct. 1370, 32 L. Ed. 239. It is universally recognized that foreign jurisdictions will not enforce penal statutes of another state. Galveston, H. & S. A. R. Co. v. Wallace, 223 U.S. 481, 32 S. Ct. 205, 56 L. Ed. 516; The Antelope, 10 Wheat 66, 23 U.S. 66, 6 L. Ed. 268, wherein Chief Justice Marshall made the short statement that, “The Courts of no country execute the penal laws of another.” (Salonen v. Farley, 82 F. Supp. 25 (E.D. Ky. 1949))

A: It is clear that U.S. states are foreign to the States of the Union and therefore operate as a state within a State in clear violation of international law and the law of nations.

Question:

- 1) How is the United States offering Social Security, enforcing federal law, claiming voters, claiming U.S. citizens, and a host of other claims if the States of the Union wherein most Americans were born are in fact foreign to the United States?

B: It is very clear wherein does it read in The Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 in the territory section of the order “the States” which would obviously not mean the States of the Union because:

- 1) The U.S. states are spelled with a lower case “s” in state.
- 2) The States of the Union are styled as “State of Utah” etc..
- 3) It is obvious that “the States” would define a claim of sovereignty of the territories claimed within the treaty itself. It is further clear that the term State and States within the 14th amendment were not referencing the States of the Union otherwise the term States of the Union would have been placed within the 14th amendment.

Claim of U.S. citizen:

- 1) The U.S. citizen claim made by the United States is not a part of its constitution.
- 2) The medium of exchange the United States circulates is not recognized by its constitution.
- 3) The U.S. congress is not recognized by its constitution.
- 4) The U.S. senate is not recognized by its constitution.



- 5) The President of the United States of America is legally non-existent within its constitution.
- 6) We the People, of the United States are poorly defined.

Birth Certificate not recognized as identification:

1) (c) *Evidence of identity.* (1) If you apply for an original Social Security number or a replacement Social Security number card, you are required to submit convincing evidence of your identity. Evidence of identity may consist of a driver's license, identification card, school record, medical record, marriage record, passport, Department of Homeland Security document, or other similar evidence serving to identify you. The evidence must contain sufficient information to identify you, including your name and:

- (i) Your age, date of birth, or parents' names; or
- (ii) Your photograph or physical description.

(2) A birth record is not sufficient evidence to establish identity for these purposes.

Source: Code of Federal Regulations § 422.107

RM 10210.305 Reviewing a Birth Certificate Birth Area Code

- 2) A Birth Certificate Area Code has been created yet it cannot be used as identity to receive a Social Security Number.

4: Under these conditions, the people receive a Social Security Number when they have signed documents after the issuance of the Birth Certificate wherein we can conclude that the Social Security Number requires a change in legal status. The Birth Certificate is removed as evidence of identity within the regulations. Code of Federal Regulations 422.107 full wording is also removed from the Social Security application form and does require the applicant to check a box claiming to be a U.S. citizen. Further, the form requires a penalty of perjury clause within it to hide the true intent of the form.

Private Trust Funds of the United States:

Source: 31 U.S. Code § 1321 - Trust funds

(a) The following are classified as trust funds:

- (1) Philippine special fund (customs duties).
- (2) Philippine special fund (internal revenue).
- (62) Puerto Rico special fund (Internal Revenue)

Along with 91 total trust funds wherein the United States acts as Trustee.

26 CFR 1.932-1 - Coordination of United States and Virgin Islands income taxes.

(1) *In general.* Section 932 and this section set forth the special rules relating to the filing of income tax returns and income tax liabilities of individuals described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Paragraph



(h)of this section also provides special rules requiring consistent treatment of business entities in the United States and in the United States Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands).

(2) *Individuals covered.* This section will apply to any individual who -

- (i) Is a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands during the entire taxable year;
- (ii) Is a citizen or resident of the United States (other than a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands) during the entire taxable year; and

5: Anyone born within the States of the Union would not qualify as a citizen or resident of the United States yet the Social Security Administration boasts the following:

The Social Security number (SSN) was created in 1936 for the sole purpose of tracking the earnings histories of U.S. workers, for use in determining Social Security benefit entitlement and computing benefit levels. Since then, use of the SSN has expanded substantially. Today the SSN may be the most commonly used numbering system in the United States. As of December 2008, the Social Security Administration (SSA) had issued over 450 million original SSNs, and nearly every legal resident of the United States had one. The SSN's very universality has led to its adoption throughout government and the private sector as a chief means of identifying and gathering information about an individual.

Source: <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/ssb/v69n2/v69n2p55.html>

22 U.S. Code Chapter 78 - TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

6: 22 U.S. Code § 7102 - Definitions

(1) Abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process

The term “abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process” means the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action.

(2) Appropriate congressional committees

The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(3) Coercion The term “coercion” means—

- (A)** threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;
- (B)** any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or
- (C)** the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.



(4) Commercial sex act

The term “commercial sex act” means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

(5) Debt bondage

The term “debt bondage” means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

(6) **Involuntary servitude** The term “involuntary servitude” includes a condition of servitude induced by means of—

(A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or

(B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

Source: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/7102>

Trafficking in persons

1: The United States along with Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, used the right to Social Security in **Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

Everyone, as a member of society **has the right to social security** and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

To implement an international Ponzi Scheme created in 1936 with use of the Postal Department, to use as a vehicle to traffick the person of every American within the States of the Union thereby claiming those Americans as a U.S. citizen and owing permanent allegiance to the U.S. without their knowledge and consent.

Further, the aforementioned entities used an international scheme of adhesion contracts to extract the appearance of international consent to bolster its human rights record. The federal adhesion forms were never explained to Americans within the States of the Union that their signatures constituted a transfer of citizenship not recognized within the constitution of the United States thereby making those Americans stateless.

Further, the American Bar Association has been arbitrarily prosecuting Americans as U.S. citizens and trafficked persons for denying ever being a U.S. citizen and labeling those trafficked persons as domestic terrorists. Bench Warrants are routinely manufactured in common R.I.C.O fashion to create a false record



of identity to keep the trafficked person within one of the foreign internal revenue private trusts. This Bench Warrant scheme is usually done in traffic court on the local level or a district court in an effort to hide evidence of the trafficking in persons from the international community.

Further, those same trafficked persons have been sent to prison, without due process, under plea bargain, for many years for not paying taxes, with money not recognized by the constitution of the United States, and never legally owed to the United States.

Scheme of trafficking of persons by the United States:

Trafficking of persons turns into human trafficking when the United States and its political subdivisions and U.S. states force the human being within the States of the Union into a surety status for the trafficked person that on record and in the private trust reflects the person as a U.S. citizen. The purported U.S. citizen has a birth certificate that reads that they were born within one of the States of the Union, however that evidence cannot be used as form of identity to prove the trafficking in person's international crime. The person has to be trafficked in the first instance in order to obtain an identity not recognized by the constitution of the United States. It is obvious that the internal revenue trusts are in conflict with the constitution of the United States in order to carry out the international crime of trafficking in persons and human trafficking.

Coercion by the United States includes but not limited to the private trusts of the U.S. Virgin Islands internal revenue, Puerto Rico internal revenue and the Philippines internal revenue do not allow anyone within the States of the Union to have access to any of the following basic services if a human being does not consent to their person being trafficked into the aforementioned trusts:

- 1: Bank Account
- 2: Driver's License
- 3: Gainful Employment
- 4: Housing
- 5: Automobile
- 6: Credit and loans
- 7: Vote
- 8: Electricity and all other utilities
- 9: Due process
- 10: Money
- 11: privacy
- 12: or any other basic services not mentioned here.

Origins of claims made by the United States:

1: Every case in the United States courts all the way down to the local level emanate from one of the aforementioned private trusts styled "internal revenue". Every case involves trafficking of persons, and human trafficking. Every person trafficked is held in a privately owned prison called a "detention center".



Conclusion:

The United States has defined itself internationally as a trafficking of persons and human trafficking Federal Corporation since its inception in 1787 and has never changed its purpose and mission.

The United States Social Security ponzi scheme is directly used to accomplish the following mission(s):

- 1: Traffic a person offshore outside of the States of the Union to avoid the limitations of its corporate charter as they pertain to the States of the Union.
- 2: Directly tax and hold the trafficked person as surety for a perpetual debt thereby **abusing or threatening abuse of law or legal process.**
- 3: Number the trafficked person as a brand of trust property.
- 4: Force the trafficked person into slavery under its 13th amendment if the human being protests in any way of being identified as a U.S. citizen.
- 5: The trafficked person is forced to receive a U.S. passport as a U.S. citizen to leave the country otherwise face perpetual imprisonment within the U.S.
- 6: The trafficked person is forced to endure full body scans and full body searches to travel by air under the constant accusation of terrorism.
- 7: Trafficked Persons are forced to walk through metal detectors in almost every store when they shop for basic items.
- 8: Trafficked persons are forced to go through drug tests, full background checks and other invasive procedures when applying for gainful employment.
- 9: Trafficked persons are forced to procure some form of identification otherwise they cannot receive any basic services to survive.
- 10: Trafficked person are forced to pay for wars, foreign invasions, warrantless searches, murdered for not following orders, and a host of other abusive treatments.

Source of abusive treatment:

- 1: When the person is trafficked into one of the offshore internal revenue trusts, the person qualifies under the Trading with the Enemy Act of March 6th, 1933 within the States of the Union.

Therefore, the whole Social Security ponzi scheme is with the intent to traffick a person from their country into a offshore trust (internal revenue), claim all of their property, lease it back to the trafficked person in the form of **Debt bondage**, claim all assets under 31 U.S. Code § 1322 - Payments of unclaimed trust fund amounts and refund of amounts erroneously deposited under the classification "Unclaimed Moneys of Individuals Whose Whereabouts are Unknown". Then spend the money and future earnings of the children of the trafficked person without any over site or controls which helped form a deep state and shadow privately owned organization operating with impunity within the United States.

Investigated and published in a publication of record by the committee for the Government of The United States of America on 12-18-2017

Thomas Frank Goudey

Thomas Frank Goudey,

The office of the Secretary of State for the Government of The United States of America,



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, **Alice Cenicerros**, certify **under penalty of bearing false witness** under the laws of The United States of America **that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct** according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

**INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON:
TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY THE UNITED STATES**

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§ 422.107. Evidence requirements.

(a) *General.* To obtain an original Social Security number card, you must submit convincing evidence of your age, U.S. citizenship or alien status, and true identity, as described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. If you apply for a replacement Social Security number card, you must submit convincing evidence of your true identity, as described in paragraph (c) of this section, and you may also be required to submit convincing evidence of your age and U.S. citizenship or alien status, as described in paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of this section. If you apply for an original or replacement Social Security number card, you are also required to submit evidence to assist us in determining the existence and identity of any previously assigned Social Security number(s). We will not assign a Social Security number or issue an original or replacement card unless we determine that you meet all of the evidence requirements. We require an in-person interview if you are age 12 or older and are applying for an original Social Security number, unless you are an alien who requests a Social Security number as part of the immigration process described in § 422.103(b)(3). We may require an in-person interview of other applicants. All paper or other tangible documents submitted as evidence must be originals or copies of the original documents certified by the custodians of the original records and are subject to verification. We may also verify your eligibility factors, as described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, through other means, including but not limited to data matches or other agreements with government agencies or other entities that we determine can provide us with appropriate and secure verification of your eligibility factors.

(b) *Evidence of age.* An applicant for an original social security number is required to submit convincing evidence of age. An applicant for a replacement social security number card may also be required to submit evidence of age. Examples of the types of evidence which may be submitted are a birth certificate, a religious record showing age or date of birth, a hospital record of birth, or a passport. (See § 404.716.)

(c) *Evidence of identity.* (1) If you apply for an original Social Security number or a replacement Social Security number card, you are required to submit convincing evidence of your identity. Evidence of identity may consist of a driver's license, identification card, school record, medical record, marriage record, passport, Department of Homeland Security document, or other similar evidence serving to identify you. The evidence must contain sufficient information to identify you, including your name and:

- (i) Your age, date of birth, or parents' names; or
- (ii) Your photograph or physical description.

(2) A birth record is not sufficient evidence to establish identity for these purposes.

(d) *Evidence of U.S. citizenship.* Generally, an applicant for an original or replacement social security number card may prove that he or she is a U.S. citizen by birth by submitting a birth certificate or other evidence, as described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, that shows a U.S. place of birth. Where a foreign-born applicant claims U.S. citizenship, the applicant for a social security number or a replacement social security number card is required to present documentary evidence of U.S. citizenship. If required evidence is not available, a social security number card will not be issued until satisfactory evidence of U.S. citizenship is furnished. Any of the following is generally acceptable evidence of U.S. citizenship for a foreign-born applicant:

- (1) Certificate of naturalization;
- (2) Certificate of citizenship;

- (3) U.S. passport;
- (4) U.S. citizen identification card issued by the Department of Homeland Security;
- (5) Consular report of birth (State Department form FS-240 or FS-545); or
- (6) Other verification from the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of State, or Federal or State court records confirming citizenship.

(e) *Evidence of alien status*—(1) *General evidence rules*. When a person who is not a U.S. citizen applies for an original social security number or a replacement social security number card, he or she is required to submit, as evidence of alien status, a current document issued by the Department of Homeland Security in accordance with that agency's regulations. The document must show that the applicant has been lawfully admitted to the United States, either for permanent residence or under authority of law permitting him or her to work in the United States, or that the applicant's alien status has changed so that it is lawful for him or her to work. If the applicant fails to submit such a document, a social security number card will not be issued. If the applicant submits an unexpired Department of Homeland Security document(s) which shows current authorization to work, a social security number will be assigned or verified and a card which can be used for work will be issued. If the authorization of the applicant to work is temporary or subject to termination by the Department of Homeland Security, the SSA records may be so annotated. If the document(s) does not provide authorization to work and the applicant wants a social security number for a work purpose, no social security number will be assigned. If the applicant requests the number for a nonwork purpose and provides evidence documenting that the number is needed for a valid nonwork purpose, the number may be assigned and the card issued will be annotated with a nonwork legend. The SSA record will be annotated to show that a number has been assigned and a card issued for a nonwork purpose. In that case, if earnings are later reported to SSA, the Department of Homeland Security will be notified of the report. SSA may also notify that agency if earnings are reported for a social security number that was valid for work when assigned but for which work authorization expired or was later terminated by the Department of Homeland Security SSA may also annotate the record with other remarks, if appropriate.

(2) *Additional evidence rules for F-1 students*—(i) *Evidence from your designated school official*. If you are an F-1 student and do not have a separate DHS employment authorization document as described in § 422.105(a) and you are not authorized for curricular practical training (CPT) as shown on your SEVIS Form I-20, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status, you must give us documentation from your designated school official that you are authorized to engage in employment. You must submit your SEVIS Form I-20, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status. You must also submit documentation from your designated school official that includes:

- (A) The nature of the employment you are or will be engaged in, and
- (B) The identification of the employer for whom you are or will be working.

(ii) *Evidence of your employment*. You must also provide us with documentation that you are engaging in, or have secured, employment; e.g., a statement from your employer.

(f) *Failure to submit evidence*. If the applicant does not comply with a request for the required evidence or other information within a reasonable time, SSA may attempt another contact with the applicant. If there is still no response, a social security number card will not be issued.

(g) *Inability to verify eligibility factors*. We will not issue an original or replacement Social Security number card when you present invalid or expired documents or when we are unable to verify the required evidence through other means, as described in paragraph (a) of this section. Invalid documents are either forged documents that supposedly were issued by the custodian of the record, or

properly issued documents that were improperly changed after they were issued. An expired document is one that was valid for only a limited time and that time has passed.

[55 FR 46665, Nov. 6, 1990, as amended at 60 FR 32446, June 22, 1995; 62 FR 38456, July 18, 1997; 63 FR 56555, Oct. 22, 1998; 68 FR 55308, Sept. 25, 2003; 69 FR 55076, Sept. 13, 2004; 70 FR 74651, Dec. 16, 2005; 80 FR 47834, Aug. 10, 2015]