

California Vehicle "Code" (Not Law)

VEH § 31 (see 1-3 & 8 below)

No person shall give, either orally or in writing, information to a peace officer while in the performance of his duties under the provisions of this code when such person knows that the information is false.

VEH § 260 (see 4 & 5 below)

(a) A "commercial vehicle" is a motor vehicle **of a type required to be registered** under this code used or maintained for the transportation of persons for hire, compensation, or profit or designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

(b) **Passenger vehicles and house cars that are not used for the transportation** of persons for hire, compensation, or profit are **not commercial vehicles**.

VEH § 305 (see 6 & 7 below)

A "driver" is a **person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle**. The term "driver" does not include the tillerman or other person who, in an auxiliary capacity, assists the driver in the steering or operation of any articulated firefighting apparatus.

VEH § 470 (see 8 & 9 below)

"Person" includes a **natural person**, firm, copartnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation.

VEH § 21052 (see 10 below)

The provisions of this code applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways **apply to the drivers of all vehicles while engaged in the course of employment** by this State, any political subdivision thereof, any municipal corporation, or any district, including authorized emergency vehicles subject to those exemptions granted such authorized emergency vehicles in this code.

Title 18 § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law (see 11-13 below)

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

1. Everything above this line is Color of Law (Fiction in Law). Police are mercenary not peace officer.
2. I know the DMV gave me fraudulent documents (false information). Legally, I can't give it to police.
3. The name on documents (ID) is the name of a Trust created without my knowledge or consent.
4. The DMV recognizes my "Automobile" is not Commercial (no registration required).
5. "Automobile" is not defined by the DMV Code (not under DMV jurisdiction).
6. A man going from point A to B is not a Driver (Travel is an unalienable Right).
7. A "firm, copartnership, association, LLC, or corporation" can't be in "physical control of a vehicle".
8. Defining a word with the word being defined is fraudulent.
9. "Person" and "Driver" are colorable fictions in law (no such mammal exists in reality).
10. I am not engaged in the course of employment with this Automobile.
11. Deprivation of unalienable Rights with Code (color of law) is a felony.
12. Title 18 § 241 defines Conspiracy against Rights. Conspiracy is two or more.
13. Ignorance of the Law (Declaration of Independence, Constitution, & Bill of Rights) is not a defence.

Please cease and desist criminal and treasonous activity.

Unalienable Right to Travel Case Law

CASE #1: "The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common fundamental right of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived." *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago*, 169 NE 221.

CASE #2: "The right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common law right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." *Thompson v. Smith*, 154 SE 579.

It could not be stated more directly or conclusively that citizens of the states have a common law right to travel, without approval or restriction (license), and that this right is protected under the U.S Constitution.

CASE #3: "The right to travel is a part of the liberty of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment." *Kent v. Dulles*, 357 US 116, 125.

CASE #4: "The right to travel is a well-established common right that does not owe its existence to the federal government. It is recognized by the courts as a natural right." *Schactman v. Dulles* 96 App DC 287, 225 F2d 938, at 941.

As hard as it is for law enforcement to believe, there is no room for speculation in these court decisions. American people or citizens do indeed have the unalienable right to use the roadways unrestricted in any manner as long as they are not damaging property or rights of others.