

# Show me your Papers and Federal ID Card

Will you accept the mark, name or number?

Beginning on October 1, 2000, the provisions of what amounts to a nationalized **Federal ID Card** will be in full mandatory force, practice and effect for all "United States citizenship". Under the guise of *Public Law 104-208* and its provisions for purportedly controlling "illegal immigration", all State issued Driver Licenses and State issued ID Cards must become approved Federal ID cards. This has already been signed into (purported) Federal Law in September 1996 by Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief Clinton. You can find it all plainly written out within the text of the [\*\*ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996.\*\*](#)

At the same time, you will soon be required to obtain this uniformed national Federal ID Card in order to be employed. Subtitle A, Sections 401 through 405 of the Act (see link above), describe provisions for the U.S. Federal Attorney General's so-called "pilot programs of employment eligibility confirmation" [see section 401(a)]. These programs have already been initiated in September 1997. The names of these employment ID programs are: the **Basic Pilot Program**; the **Citizen Attestation Pilot Program**, and; the **Machine-Readable-Document Pilot Program**.

In the **Basic Pilot Program** [section 403(a)],

**"The person or entity shall obtain from the individual (and the individual shall provide) and shall record on the I-9 or similar form the individual's social security account number, if the individual has been issued such a number.... A document referred to in section 274A(b)(1)(D) must contain a photograph of the individual.... The person or other entity shall make an inquiry using the confirmation system to seek confirmation of the identity and employment eligibility of an individual by not later than the end of 3 working days (as specified by the Attorney General) after the date of the hiring.... If the person or other entity has received a final nonconfirmation regarding an individual, the person or entity may terminate employment of the individual.... If the person or entity fails to provide notice, the failure is deemed to constitute a violation with respect to that individual and the applicable civil monetary penalty under section 274A(e)(5) shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000 for each individual with respect to whom such violation occurred." [underlining added]**

As shown here, all employers will be required to obtain your approved **Federal ID** under penalty of law and fines.

In the **Citizen Attestation Pilot Program** [section 403(b)],

**"The Attorney General may not provide for the operation of the citizen attestation pilot program in a State unless each driver's license or similar identification document described in section 274A(b)(1)(D)(i) issued by the State-- (i) contains a photograph of the individual involved, and (ii) has been determined by the Attorney General to have security features, and to have been issued through application and issuance procedures, which make such document sufficiently resistant to counterfeiting, tampering, and fraudulent use that it is a reliable means of identification for purposes of this section."**  
[underlining added]

This section further states that **"the determinations of the Attorney General... are within the discretion of the Attorney General and are not subject to judicial or administrative review"**. Simply said, the U.S. Attorney General a/k/a Janet Reno is in charge of the nationalized **Federal ID Card** and there will be no appeals of her decisions. This specific program is to be fully established in a minimum of five States or, if fewer, all of the States [see section 401(c)(2)] before September 2001.

In the **Machine-Readable-Document Pilot Program** [section 403(c)],

**"The Attorney General may not provide for the operation of the machine-readable-document pilot program in a State unless driver's licenses and similar identification documents described in section 274A(b)(1)(D)(i) issued by the State include a machine-readable social security account number."** [underlining added]

This specific program is to be fully established in a minimum of five States [see section 401(c)(3)] before September 2001.

Let's take a close look at the provisions required in these three programs combined:

- 1) Social Security Number;
- 2) Photograph;
- 3) State issued Driver's License;
- 4) State issued ID;
- 5) Confirmation of supporting documents;
- 6) Security features.

Section 656 of the Act (see link above) titled **IMPROVEMENTS IN IDENTIFICATION-RELATED DOCUMENTS** deals with regulations for the documents required, accepted, and not accepted in order to obtain the nationalized State issued **Federal ID Cards** a/k/a Driver Licenses or State issued Identification. Only State issued "Birth Certificates" that meet the new Federal guidelines will be accepted as proof of citizenship to obtain the new Federal ID cards. **"The President will select a Federal agency to promulgate a final regulation establishing**

**appropriate standards for birth certificates that may be accepted for official purposes by Federal agencies" by September 1997. "At a minimum, [the Federal agency] shall require certification of the birth certificate by the State or local custodian of record that issued the certificate, and shall require the use of safety paper, the seal of the issuing custodian of record...".** In other words, some of the present State forms for birth certificates will no longer be valid or accepted without State citizenship seals. Moreso, any "record of Birth" not certified or issued by the State will not be valid proof of 'U.S. citizenship'. A hospital Record of Birth without a State Certification and Seal will be unacceptable and rejected. The Doctor's signature and the signature of the witnesses will mean nothing without State Certification.

For further information concerning Birth Certificates *vs.* A Record of Birth (as issued by the church, a hospital, or witnessed by two or more people in a home birth, for example) see our recent article on [State Birth Certificates](#).

This section of the Act also specifically defines that **"...the term "birth certificate" means a certificate of birth of (i) an individual born in the United States; or (ii) an individual born abroad who is a citizen or national of the United States at birth; and whose birth is registered in the United States"**. So, in plain language, only a federalized State Birth Certificate is acceptable as it designates U.S. citizenship (not necessarily any State citizenship). This, in effect, eliminates individual state citizenship and voids any church issued record of birth as was very common prior to 1945.

Now we get down to the real proof behind the nationalized **Federal ID Card**. Section 656(b) of the Act concerns State-Issued Drivers Licenses and Comparable Identification Documents and the Standards for Acceptance by Federal Agencies [underlining added]:

**"In general, A Federal agency may not accept for any identification-related purpose a driver's license, or other comparable identification document, issued by a State, unless the license or document satisfies the following requirements:**

**(i) The application process for the license or document shall include the presentation of such evidence of identity as is required by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation after consultation with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.**

**(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the license or document shall contain a social security account number that can be read visually or by electronic means.**

**(iii) The license or document otherwise shall be in a form consistent with requirements set forth in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation after consultation with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. The form shall contain security features designed to limit tampering, counterfeiting, photocopying, or otherwise duplicating, the license or document for fraudulent purposes and to limit use of the license or document by impostors.**

**The Secretary of Transportation shall promulgate the regulations referred to in clauses (i) and (iii) of subparagraph (A) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act** [This became effective in September 1997. It's already mandatory that fool proof security features must now be integrated into newly issued or renewals of State issued ID's and Driver's Licenses].

**Beginning on the date final regulations are promulgated under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Transportation shall make grants to States to assist them in issuing driver's licenses and other comparable identification documents that satisfy the requirements under such paragraph.**

**Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, this subsection shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [September 1996]. Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) [Federal acceptance of non-conforming ID] shall take effect beginning on October 1, 2000, but shall apply only to licenses or documents issued to an individual for the first time and to replacement or renewal licenses or documents issued according to State law."**

So, since the Federal government is picking up the tab and paying for it, every State will now issue new Driver's Licenses and other State ID's that amount to nothing less than a nationalized **Federal ID Card**. Just exactly what kind of "security features" could possibly stop the use of any ID Card by imposters? Fingerprints, of course.

Fingerprints can easily be digitally reproduced and scanned onto an ID Card. The State of Georgia now requires this for all State issued ID's and Driver's Licenses. Of course Georgia also uses your Social Security number as the State License or ID number. Banks, such as First Union, are also requiring fingerprints to cash checks.

Now, here's the clincher if the fingerprint proof wasn't bad enough. Just what is a Federal Agency? In section 656(d) it states:

**"For purposes of this section, the term "Federal agency" means any of the following:**

- (1) An Executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code).**
- (2) A military department (as defined in section 102 of such title).**
- (3) An agency in the legislative branch of the Government of the United States.**
- (4) An agency in the judicial branch of the Government of the United States."**

First, let's see what an "Executive agency" is according to **5 USC 105**:

**"UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 5 - GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES, PART I - THE AGENCIES GENERALLY, CHAPTER 1 - ORGANIZATION §105. Executive agency. For the purpose of this title, "Executive agency" means an Executive department, a Government corporation, and an**

**independent establishment.**" [underlining added]

This means any Executive Department, any government corporation, or any independent quasi-government establishment. That pretty much covers every State Governor, his cabinet, and all Administrative Departments and Agencies under his control; every company that incorporates under State Statutes; and, every other establishment that is not designated in the first two. This is why all employers (State chartered corporations), all Counties and Municipalities (also State government chartered corporations), and all independent establishments (The Social Security Administration or the Federal Trade Commission, for example) will be required to accept only the new nationalized **Federal ID Cards** issued by the States. For a list of some "Independent Establishments" associated with the Federal Government, [click here](#).

Secondly, let's find out what a "military department" is according to **5 USC 102**:

**"UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 5 - GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES, PART I - THE AGENCIES GENERALLY, CHAPTER 1 - ORGANIZATION, §102. Military departments. The military departments are: The Department of the Army. The Department of the Navy. The Department of the Air Force."**

This means that if, for example, the purported Y2K crisis or another national crisis (be it terrorism or financial) were to necessitate military intervention to "keep the peace" (as our Federal and State governments have been openly training Reserve and National Guard units for since April 1999), without a nationalized Federal ID Card, you cannot prove your "U.S. Citizenship" and may be imprisoned as an illegal alien (or worse, as a terrorist or spy). Since the U.S. Military is a designated a United Nations International Force (INIFOR), as are all UN member States and their military forces, what prohibits foreign troops from enforcing this on our land and soil? If Martial Law and/or Martial Rule were proclaimed in effect (which technically it already has been through Executive Order 12919), then any UN military troops will be looking for your Federal ID Card. This reminds us of WW II and the German Nazi "Your papers, please". Then, if you couldn't prove you were not Jewish, you were sent off to a detention camp. Will the same happen to Americans who don't have Federal ID Cards in such a scenario? It's possible.... too possible.

Thirdly, just exactly what is "any agency in the Legislative Branch of the Government United States"? This includes agencies such as the General Accounting Office, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, the U.S. Copyright Office, or any other agency created by the Legislative Branch of the U.S. That covers more agencies than we could efficiently list. [Click here](#) for a partial list.

And fourthly, what are the agencies "in the judicial branch of the United States Government"? This covers the courts from the top at the U.S. Supreme Court right down to the local level. After all, even a local court decision can be appealed all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court. For a partial outline [click here](#).

It's amazing how many Federal [Boards, Commissions & Committees](#) (such as the National Parks Foundation) exist as well as Federal [Quasi-Official Agencies](#) (like the Smithsonian Institute). The nationalized **Federal ID Card** will apply everywhere and every place including

your local grocery store and the gas station up the street. Without it, you will not be able to buy food, gas, work for any company, drive a car, *et cetera*.

Lately, there isn't a day that goes by that we are not reminded about *Revelation 13:17*

**"And that no man might buy or sell, except he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name. "** [emphasis added]

When will the day come that Christians (and all people on this earth) will be faced with the decision of accepting or denying the **mark, name** or **number** of the anti-Christ? Try October 1, 2000 according to the U.S. Federal Government.

## UPDATE

WASHINGTON, DC- September 7, 1999- A New Hampshire company began planning in 1997 to create a national identity database for the federal government, newly disclosed documents show.

Image Data's US\$1.5 million contract with the US Secret Service to begin digitizing existing driver's license and other personal data was widely reported early this year. But documents unearthed by the [Electronic Privacy Information Center](#) reveal the details and scope of the project.

An Image Data presentation to the government -- marked confidential -- stressed that pilot projects in three states would "ensure the viability of deploying such service throughout the United States," according to about 300 pages of files EPIC obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

In a February 1999 report, Image Data CEO Robert Houvener ridiculed the idea that there were any legitimate privacy issues at stake, including those raised by civil libertarians when the project was first disclosed.

"Many other newspapers, television programs, magazines also did news stories on Image Data LLC and its system [that] in some cases... focused on the 'Privacy' concerns and presented an inaccurate presentation," Houvener wrote.

But privacy groups aren't wavering.

"We think that their proposal for a national database of photographs runs directly contrary to the types of privacy safeguards that should be developed," says EPIC director Marc Rotenberg, who met with Houvener last week. "This is not a database that people can easily opt out of. You have to give up your photograph when you get a driver's license."

Houvener, who says he has been a "victim of identity fraud," says his national photo file will be targeted at "identity criminals" that he estimates cost businesses billions of dollars a year.

US legislators who funded the project believed the database would be used to stop illegal

immigrants and terrorists.

"The TrueID technology has widespread potential to reduce crime in the credit and checking fields, in airports to reduce the chances of terrorism, and in immigration and naturalization to verify proper identity," said a September 1997 letter from eight members of Congress to Image Data.

Image Data's "True ID" technology currently feeds photos into its database in one of two ways. The company has contracts with state motor vehicle departments that supply the analog negatives or the digital images on magnetic tape. It also persuades shoppers to scan their IDs into the database by inserting them into devices at specially equipped stores.

After news reports appeared focusing on the project, the governors of Colorado and Florida halted the transfer of images to Image Data, and South Carolina filed suit asking for the return of millions of images already in the company's possession.

How did Image Data feel about South Carolina's actions? "The PR, legal, and legislative situation in the pilot State will continue to be evaluated and dealt with," a January 1999 company report says.

Image Data has publicly downplayed the Secret Service's involvement, but the documents show that the agency decided which states would be part of the initial pilot project and directed the timing of the effort.

According to one of Image Data's monthly reports sent to Special Agent Cary Rosoff of the Secret Service's financial crimes division, company representatives were negotiating a contract with Missouri officials, too. "Missouri [is] in the final stages of implementing a digital driver license system. Most issues are resolved, and we expect closure within 4-6 weeks," the document says.

The Secret Service deleted some information from the documents before releasing them, and only a few pages prepared by the government are included. But it seems that discussions of the project began in early 1997. The government signed an agreement with Image Data in late 1997 and the contract took effect on 15 December of that year.

Soon after, the company began to work closely with Telecheck, a subsidiary of First Data Corporation. By mid-June 1998, the computer interface between Image Data and Telecheck was complete and images could readily be exchanged.

One frequent problem: Scanning millions of existing 35 mm photos into the database. "The digitizing machine is behind schedule.... There has also been some slippage due to the custom machining of the components for the scanner itself," the documents reported about Colorado DMV photos.

Another headache for Image Data executives was Florida's policy of allowing drivers to renew their licenses twice by mail. That means people are less likely to come in and be photographed by digital cameras, which can automatically forward the photo to Image Data.

"For a state like Florida, [up] to 45 million negatives would have to be digitized to get an online

image of all current licenses," a November 1998 report says.

The documents show how Image Data planned to sell the idea not just to the federal government, but also to state officials.

"This program will demonstrate a highly effective way of ... increasing tax revenue. The positive impact of this demonstration cannot be ignored. Once government agencies and businesses see the effectiveness of this technology and implement it for their own programs, the positive impact to state and federal budgets will be in the billions of dollars per year," says one Image Data proposal that is marked "proprietary."

Source: Wired News <http://www.wired.com/news/>

*This report was written and compiled by Anthony Wayne for Lawgiver.Org*