

To all Oregon State Law Enforcement I am NOT required to Have a “Drivers License” to drive a Motor Vehicle in the State of Oregon for NON-COMMERCIAL PURPOSES!

It is an undisputed fact of law that you are NOT required to have a “Driver’s license” to drive a Motor Vehicle in the State of Oregon unless you are making a COMMERCIAL USE of the Public Highways pursuant to ORS 807.031 which reads:

807.031 Classes of license. This section describes the type of driving privileges granted by the various licenses issued by this state. Licenses are established by class with the highest class being Class A commercial. Each class of license grants driving privileges for that class and for all lower classes. No license grants driving privileges for which an indorsement is required. The following licenses grant the driving privileges described:

(1) A Class A commercial driver license authorizes a person to operate any vehicle or combination of vehicles except that the person may not operate any vehicle for which an indorsement is required unless the person obtains the indorsement.

(2) A Class B commercial driver license authorizes a person to operate any single vehicle and to tow a vehicle that is not in excess of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating. The person may not operate any vehicle for which an indorsement is required unless the person obtains the indorsement.

(3) A Class C commercial driver license authorizes a person to operate:

(a) Any vehicle that is designed to transport 16 or more persons, including the driver, if the gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicle is less than 26,001 pounds and the person has a passenger indorsement;

...[1989 c.636 §12]

It is an undisputed fact of law that ORS 807.031 is the “one and only” license classification statute in the entire Oregon Motor Vehicle Code. **It is also an undisputed fact of law that the State of Oregon only sells COMMERCIAL DRIVERS LICENSES!** (Emphasis added.)

It is also an undisputed fact of law that you are NOT required to have a “Drivers license” to drive a Motor Vehicle in the State of Oregon unless you are driving a motor vehicle owned or operated by the United States, this state or any county, city, district or any other political subdivision of this state pursuant to ORS 801.020 which reads in part:

801.020 Statements of policy and purpose; applicability of vehicle code. This section contains statements of purpose or intent that are applicable to portions of the vehicle code as described in the following:

(1) The provisions of the vehicle code and other statutory provisions described in this subsection **are an exercise of the police powers of this state**, and the purpose, object and intent of the sections is to provide a comprehensive system **for the regulation of all motor and other vehicles in this state**. This subsection is applicable to the following:

... (d) Those provisions of the vehicle code relating to the regulation of the businesses of vehicle dealers, wreckers, vehicle transporters, driver training schools and instructors and the towing and recovery of vehicles.

... (2) It is the policy **of this state** to promote and encourage the fullest possible use of its highway system by authorizing the making and execution of motor vehicle reciprocal or proportional registration agreements, arrangements and declarations with other states, provinces, territories and countries with respect to vehicles registered **in this** and such other **states, provinces, territories and countries**, thus contributing to the economic and social development and growth **of this state**.

... (4) **The provisions of the vehicle code applicable to drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United**

States, this state or any county, city, district or any other political subdivision of this state, ...

(5) Except as provided otherwise by federal law, **the provisions of the vehicle code shall be applicable and uniform on federal lands within this state.**

(6) Except as provided otherwise by **federal law**, traffic rules and regulations which are promulgated by a federal authority having jurisdiction over federal lands within this state and which vary from the provisions of the vehicle code **shall be the law of the local authority within whose boundaries the federal land is located, and enforceable as such, ...**

... [1983 c.338 §4; 1985 c.16 §4]

ORS 801.020 clearly is consistent with **Title 4 U.S.C.** the **BUCK ACT** which reads in part:

“**110(d)** The term “State” includes any Territory or possession of the United States.” And;

“**11(e)** The term “Federal Area” means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States or any department, establishment, or agency of the United States; and any Federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State.”

“There has been created a fictional Federal “state within a state.” **Howard v. Commisioners of Sinking fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73. S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953); Schwartz v. O’Hara TP. School Dist., 100 A.2d 621, 625, 375 Pa. 440.** (Compare also 31 C.F.R. Part 51.2 and 52.2, which also identifies a fictional State within a state.)

“Both parties agreed that, prior to the passage of the Buck Act (1940) 4 U.S.C.A. SSSS 105-110, the various states of the Union had no legal basis for imposing a tax on the activities of a business or individual, when such activities were carried on exclusively **within the confines of a federal reservation**. They are also in agreement that the effect of the Buck Act was to grant to the states certain taxing powers. This is specifically provided in 4 U.S.C.A. 4 106.”

“(a) No **person** shall be relieved from liability for any **income tax** levied by any State, or by any duly constituted taxing authority therein, having jurisdiction to levy such a tax, by reason of his **residing within a Federal area** or receiving **income from transactions occurring or services performed in such area**; and such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction and powers to levy and collect such tax **in any Federal area within such State** to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area was not a Federal area.” **Alaska v. Baker, 64 Wn.2d 207, 390 P.2d 1009 (1964)** And;

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