

Exhibit 64

AFFIDAVIT

I, Roscoe Bartlett, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 4317 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, MD 21704.
2. I was the U.S. Representative for Maryland's 6th Congressional District, serving from 1993 through 2013 upon taking the oath to support and defend the Constitution for the United States of America at the start of each two-year term of office.
3. During my tenure in the House of Representatives I was a member of the Liberty Caucus.
4. On or about July 10, 2001, Robert L. Schulz, in his capacity as founder and chairman of the We The People Foundation for Constitutional Education, Inc., appeared at my office at the Rayburn House Office Building to notify me that he was in the process of visiting the office of each member of the Liberty Caucus for the purpose of informing its members:
 - a. that since July of 1999 the Foundation had repeatedly petitioned the Government for Redress of Grievances regarding the constitutionality of the current operation and enforcement of the Internal Revenue Code; and
 - b. that the Government had yet to respond to the Petitions for Redress; and
 - c. that on June 11, 2001 he had written to President George Bush, House Speaker Dennis Hastert, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and IRS Commissioner Charles Rossotti to say that he would embark on a hunger fast on July 1, 2001 and would not eat again until the Government agreed to respond to the Petition for Redress in a recorded public forum in September of 2001.
5. On information and belief, the documents annexed hereto as Exhibit A are true copies of the documents Mr. Schulz had delivered to my office on July 10, 2001.
6. On July 10, 2001, having learned of the nature of Mr. Schulz's visit to my office, I immediately gathered my staff together to read to them the First Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America,

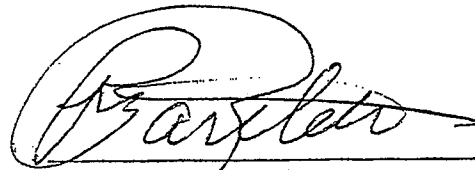
to inform them the Government was obligated under the First Amendment to respond to a citizen's First Amendment Petition for Redress of Grievances regarding an alleged violation of the Constitution, and that I was placing a high priority on helping Mr. Schulz obtain ~~a~~ answers to his questions. B3

7. From July 10, 2001 through July 19, 2001, I intervened on Mr. Schulz's behalf by:
 - a. negotiating with Mr. Floyd Williams at the Internal Revenue Service and Mr. Daniel Bryant at the Department of Justice; and
 - b. sponsoring a press conference on the House Triangle on July 17, 2001.
8. On July 20, 2001, I received a telephone call from IRS Commissioner Rossotti who told me he had agreed to have his experts meet with Mr. Schulz and his experts in a recorded, public forum to respond to the questions presented in the Petition for Redress of Grievances.
9. On July 20, 2001 I telephoned Mr. Schulz to request that he join me in my office at the Rayburn House Office Building where I would soon be receiving a telephone call from Mr. Bryant.
10. With Mr. Schulz in my office, I received the call from Mr. Bryant who informed me that DOJ was also willing to meet in a recorded, public forum with Mr. Schulz and his experts for the purpose of responding to the Petition for Redress of Grievances regarding the constitutionality of the Government's operation and enforcement of the Internal Revenue Code.
11. During the call, Mr. Bryant asked me to write him a letter requesting the meeting as he said he wanted history to reflect that the Department of Justice was responding to a letter from a Congressman rather than a citizen's Petition for Redress of Grievances.
12. I sat down with Mr. Schulz and composed a hand written letter (see Exhibit B).
13. Mr. Schulz and I, along with Sallie Taylor from my office proceeded to the office of the Attorney General where we met with Mr. Bryant and one of his aids to deliver the letter and negotiate the details of the

meeting that was to take place as a consequence of the Foundation's Petition for Redress of Grievances.


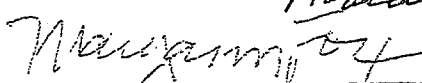
14. Mr. Bryant and I agreed there would be a two-day, congressional type hearing with appropriate controls on Capitol Hill on September 22 and 23, 2001.
15. Mr. Bryant agreed to add a handwritten note to the bottom of my letter to him, indicating DOJ's agreement (Exhibit B).
16. Due to the horrific events of September 11, 2001 and other factors, the Government cancelled the congressional type hearing.
17. On March 16, 2002, on behalf of Mr. Schulz, I transmitted approximately 500 questions spread over 14 lines of inquiry to Attorney General John Ashcroft, Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neil and Lawrence Lindsay, Assistant to the President (see Exhibit C).
18. On or about April 18, 2002, I received a letter from Daniel Bryant, Assistant Attorney General saying among other things, "we respectfully decline to answer the individual questions posed by WTP." (Exhibit D).
19. In his letter, Mr. Bryant went on to say, "On the legislative front, the President in his recent budget message asked Congress to enact several proposals to further deter tax violations of the sort advocated by WTP. The legislation requested by the President would ... impose a penalty of \$5,000 for making a frivolous collection due process hearing request" (see Exhibit D)
20. Mr. Schulz and WTP, by their Petition for Redress were not advocating violations of the Internal Revenue Code but were intelligently, rationally and in good faith utilizing the First Amendment's Petition (and Speech) Clause to obtain answers to legitimate questions regarding the operation and enforcement of the Code.
21. However, on or about December 22, 2006, Congress passed the voluminous Tax Relief and Health Care Reform Act of 2006, which in its Division A, Title IV, Section 407 authorized the Treasury Secretary to prescribe a list of "specified frivolous positions" and to impose a fine of \$5,000 on any person who uses one of those specified frivolous positions in any proceeding before the Internal Revenue Service.(see Exhibit E for relevant portions of the Act, particularly pages 39-40).

22. In March of 2007, the Treasury Secretary issued Treasury Notice 2007-30 which included a list of "specified frivolous positions" and declared that any person who relied on a "specified frivolous position" in any proceeding before the Internal Revenue Service would be fined \$5,000. (see Exhibit F, particularly pages 2 and 6).
23. By its Treasury Notice 2007-30, the Government has in effect responded to WTP's Petition for Redress by summarily, and without explanation, documentary evidence or argument declared WTP's questions to be "frivolous."
24. Number (9)(b) on Treasury's list of specified frivolous positions is particularly noteworthy as it appears to remove the enforceability of the Petition Clause of the First Amendment; quoting:
"Frivolous Positions. Positions that are the same or similar to the following are frivolous.
(9) ... a taxpayer has a constitutional right not to comply with the Federal tax laws for one of the following reasons:
(b) A taxpayer may withhold payment of taxes or the filing of a tax return until the Service or other government entity responds to a First Amendment petition for redress of grievances.
25. With every Right there is a Remedy and any Right that is not enforceable is not a Right



Roscoe Bartlett
4317 Buckeystown Pike,
Frederick, MD 21704

Sworn to before me
this 2 day of ~~February~~, 2017

March 


Notary

MARYANN FOX
NOTARY PUBLIC
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD