Handling Presentments
ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE
VIA THE IRS
ACCEPTING FOR VALUE **VIA THE IRS**

Write by hand the following on the presentment in blue or red ink and on a diagonal so it will stand out:

**ACCEPTED FOR VALUE EXEMPT FROM LEVY**

(Your *Name in cursive in blue ink*)

Date (month/day/year)

**EXEMPTION ID #** (123456789)

**DEPOSIT TO**

UNITED STATES TREASURY

AND CHARGE SAME TO

(STRAWMAN’S name in all caps)

(123-45-6789)

The endorsement on the back would look like this:

**Deposit to US Treasury**

(Your natural signature in blue ink), Agent

Send it to the IRS at one of the addresses below because they know what to do with it . . .

...with an IRS 1099-A form

[Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property]

which may ordered at no charge at:

http://tinyurl.com/2966by

The Lender is the Strawman. The Borrower is the Claimant who is borrowing via my EXEMPTION: - my Employer Identification Number (EIN). List the # of the corporate account.
The property is described a “Secured Property” and the Borrower is checked not personally liable for the debt.

**NOTE:** Processing may take 60-90 days.

**WARNING:** Do not use Acceptance for Value to make purchases; Acceptance for Value can only be used to discharge existing debt.

Public (Insurance) Policy HJR 192 of 1933 tells us about discharging charges of debt via your private, constructive *Cestui Que Trust*.

**MAIL TO CHOICE OF ADDRESS BELOW:**

IRS - Treasury UCC Contract Trust  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20220

IRS - Stop 4440  
P. O. Box 9036  
Ogden, Utah 84201

IRS - CID  
Box 192  
Covington, KY 41012
AFV Instructions - Sample

1) Voucher
   a. Follow the sample substituting the information with your own when preparing the voucher or statement.
   b. Make sure to indorse the back of the document you are Accepting For Value in the same fashion you would a standard Money Order of check.
   c. Make a copy for your records and send the original document via certified mail, return receipt, to:

       IRS - Stop 4440  
       P. O. Box 9036   
       Ogden, Utah 84201

2) Green “Return Receipt” Card
   a. Backside – Your return address.
   b. Sender Section 1 – The IRS Address.
   c. Sender Section 2 – Certified mail number.
   d. Sender Section 3 – Check for Certified Mail and Return Receipt.
   e. Sender Section 4 – Leave Blank.
   f. Delivery Sections A to C – Leave Blank.
   g. Delivery Section D – Check box for “No” and write the following statement:

     “Acceptance of Warehouse Receipt is PAID IN FULL”
ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE RETURN TO PRESENTER

Write or stamp in red or blue at an angle on the top right of the statement so it will stand out:

For rollover accounts:

ACCEPTED FOR VALUE
AND CONSIDERATION
AND RETURNED FOR VALUE
EXEMPTION (routing #) (bond #)
DATE___(month/day/year)_______
BY__John Henry Doe in blue ink__

For accounts you want to close:

ACCEPTED FOR VALUE
AND CONSIDERATION
AND RETURNED FOR VALUE
FOR SETTLEMENT AND CLOSURE
EXEMPTION (routing #) (bond #)
DATE___(month/day/year)_______
BY__John Henry Doe in blue ink__

On the coupon/voucher:

1. Write in the amount of credits in the space provided.
2. Sign on the lower right as you would a check in blue.
3. If there is no barcode/routing #, write your [routing #] [bond #] on the bottom left.
4. Flip it over from right to left, rotate 90 degrees counterclockwise, and sign it on the top in blue, as you would endorse a check, as Agent (authorized representative).
What not to write on the voucher:
• *Date*...
• *Pay to the order of*...
• *Payable to order or to bearer*...
• *Pay: number spelled out*...

**On the front of a new Envelope:** Write or stamp in red or blue, below return address: PRIORITY / CONFIDENTIAL

Find the CFO’s name and headquarters address.
Address the Envelope:
ATTN CFO
[CFO’S NAME]
[ADDRESS of Corp. Headquarters]

(CFO = Chief Financial Officer)

**On the back of the Envelope:** Write or stamp in red or blue, ATTENTION CFO, over the seal.

**If your statement does not have a coupon:**

1. Make a copy of the statement.
2. Accept it for Value
3. Write “Coupon” of “Voucher” at the top, middle of the page.
4. If there is no barcode/routing #, write your [routing #] [bond #] on the bottom left.
5. Flip it over from right to left, rotate 90 degrees counterclockwise, and sign it on the top in blue, as you would endorse a check, as Agent (authorized representative).
6. Only accept the front page.
Your [**bond #**] is the **red number** on the back of either your Birth Certificate or your Social Security Card.

The [**routing #**] is the **routing number** of your District Federal Reserve Bank from the Index below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Bank Location</th>
<th>Routing Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>FRB OF BOSTON</td>
<td>0110-0001-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>FRB OF NEW YORK</td>
<td>0210-0120-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>FRB OF PHILADELPHIA</td>
<td>0310-0004-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>FRB OF CLEVELAND</td>
<td>0410-0001-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>FRB OF RICHMOND</td>
<td>0510-0003-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>FRB OF ATLANTA</td>
<td>0610-0014-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>FRB OF CHICAGO</td>
<td>0710-0030-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>FRB OF ST. LOUIS</td>
<td>0810-0004-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>FRB OF MINNEAPOLIS</td>
<td>0910-0008-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>FRB OF KANSAS CITY</td>
<td>1010-0004-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>FRB OF DALLAS</td>
<td>1110-0003-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>FEDERAL RESERVE BANK</td>
<td>1140-0072-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>FRB OF SAN FRANCISCO</td>
<td>1210-0037-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPTIONAL NOTICE
OF ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE
ATTN CFO
[CFO’S NAME]
[ADDRESS of Corp. Headquarters]

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE

Dear [CFO’S NAME]

I accept the attached charge for value and return it for value discharged per supersedeas insurance-policy-bond HJR 192 of 1933 and UCC 10-104 and 1-104 which is my congres-sionally designated right.

The corporate United States created a tacit mortgage on my private property without my knowledge or consent and is using it as collateral for loans of credit and money substitutes from the non-federal Federal Reserve Bank.

Under the laws of equity, The United States cannot take private property for public use without just compensation, and put it at risk as collateral for loans from the non-federal Federal Reserve Bank without providing an Equitable Remedy for the recovery of what is due me as accrued interest for the risk of my assets and wealth.

The provisions of this Remedy are found in congressional Public Policy HJR 192 of 1933 a.k.a Public Law 73-10 that suspended the gold standard and exempts people from paying their debts since their means of paying their debts was taken away from them and replaced with money substitutes that discharge debts instead of paying them.
Public Insurance Policy HJR 192 of 1933 is a supersedeas bond that provides a Remedy for victims of President Roosevelt’s crimes of fraud, unlawful conversion, and treason, and for both Houses of Congress’ complicity in these crimes. This unlawful conversion of credit created the exemption upon which debt write-off and discharge is based, due to the 1933 Bankruptcy Reorganization of the Corporate United States — to exempt Congress from charges of treason and to indemnify me for any loss.

Your Invoice is a negative charge to the debtor — my ens legis (government created) strawman, but a positive charge to me as a Secured Party Creditor of the Corporate United States.

Everything in commerce under the UCC is reversed. A bill to my debtor strawman is an offer of his accepted credit to me as a Secured Party Creditor of the corporate United States.

I am therefore accepting his offer of credit for its value and returning it to you for its value as a mutual offset credit exemption exchange (MOCEE) to settle this charge on his account.

My endorsement of this presentment transform it into a Promissory Note that discharges the charge with a mutual offset credit exemption exchange (MOCEE) per insurance-policy-bond HJR 192 of 1933.

A bill is a demand for payment in “lawful money of account of the United States” postponed to when such “lawful money of account of the United States” is restored to use.

When Uncle Sam prints a $20 dollar bill that bill must be paid upon demand by the corporate United States. Therefore Secured Party Creditors of the corporate United States can tender a mutual offset credit exemption exchange (MOCEE) to fulfill this obligation to pay — with his personal private credit.

By accepting dollar bills in lieu of money we loan our personal credit to Uncle Sam and we are to be paid back corresponding “dollar for dollar” portions of our personal private credit when we
Money Doesn’t Grow On Trees

require it; on demand.

You have my Acceptance and corresponding Promissory Note and can present it to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, via the IRS or any Federal Reserve Bank — or as a deduction of credit to the IRS — for US Credit Redemption in lieu of “lawful money of account of the United States.”

Accrual income can be immediately added as an asset to an existing account because accrual income is accountable as soon as it is tendered and received, instead of when collected.

When a Secured Party Creditor of the corporate United States who has no real money, subscribes to or purchases something of necessity, that he needs, his mutual offset credit exemption exchange (MOCEE) can be used to discharge his “obligation to pay”, in lieu of Federal Reserve Notes, since there is no substance backed money with which to pay.

The United States has a priority obligation to the Secured Party Creditors of the corporate United States and a secondary obligation to the non-federal Federal Reserve Bank, for the federal corporate United States’s obligation regarding its use of currency and Federal Reserve Notes.

Commercial Redemption is a legal administrative Remedy provided by both Houses of Congress on June 5, 1933, by House Joint Resolution 192 to exempt Congress from charges of treason — it’s their law not mine.

The Collective Entity Rule makes a clear distinction between a natural person created by “God” (or “Providence” if you prefer) and the fictional person created by the state (the ens legis strawman, corporation-of-one).

The Collective Entity Rule was first articulated in Hale v. Hale, 201 US 43, 26 S.Ct. 370, 50 L.Ed. 652.
“The innocent individual who is harmed by an abuse of governmental authority is assured that he will be compensated for his injury.” — Owen.

This is strictly an *administrative-contract remedy*, we are not tendering payment.

There is no money to pay anything. Contracts are already in place in the background of the state. We are simply accepting the credits they have established and authorizing them to set-off the debt with said credits.

There is no evidence refuting the statements made in this NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE, and the undersigned believes that no such refutation exists.

If you wish to dispute this NOTICE OF INFORMATION, do not hesitate to timely reply within the next two weeks.

In witness hereof, I set my hand and seal certifying on penalties of perjury that all the statements made above are true, correct, and complete

Very truly yours,

*John Henry Doe*
*Secured Party Creditor*