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Lawful Money Based Tax Savings Strategies

Not legal or tax advice. Do your own homework and make your own final decisions.

This information is intended to only focus on definitions of “legal tender” vs “lawful money”, your choices when reporting it, and the tax implications surrounding it.”

It should be remarked that the fundamental outcome of this research is to prove that income taxes are not based on income issues, but are an indirect tax due to a “taxable event”. So called “Tax protesters” get this part wrong. We do have taxable events if we fail to report it otherwise. It is our choice. We pay tax merely as a result of the use of PRIVATE CREDIT instruments known as Federal Reserve notes (fee for the use of their paper), an elastic currency. **This tax can be lawfully avoided through the “redemption of lawful money” and lawful banking practices.**

The focus here is how following lawful money strategies can reduce the amount of “taxable income” you pay taxes based on. You should report, file and pay any taxes due, but remember, you are allowed deduction and adjustment that may benefit you. This simplicity often leads some to believe it “should be harder” to obtain a remedy this way. The ultimate realization is that everything in commerce contains a dual-nature (*public side & private side*). This simple understanding will come easier for some and later for others. Un-learning previous programming isn't easy for some. *EVEN the Supreme Court is quite clear there are two forms ONE currency may take, public or private.*



Look at a dollar-a.k.a. “Federal Reserve note”. Notice the 2 seals on the face of each note.

See for yourself - The left side is the Federal Reserve Seal (the “private side”) and the Treasurer of the United States signature. The right side is the US Department of the Treasury and Secretary of the Treasury's signature (the “public side”).

When receiving and depositing this paper into a bank, simply by making it into a demand and with restricted endorsement, this notifies the Federal Reserve, US Department of the Treasury, IRS and the Banks of the intended use as US Bank notes and not as Federal Reserve notes. **You get to choose. But if you fail to elect this way, it defaults to the Private taxable side. That's it!**

The “**controllers**” have put the “**choice**” right in front of our faces. They MUST make things like this voluntary to get away with it. They do this while obfuscating the inherent remedy written into the law, right under your nose, so as to avoid culpability and acts of treason, via forced servitude into paying back THEIR debt.



A comparison of a "United States Note" (top) as issued by the U.S. government and a regular "Federal Reserve Note" (bottom) as issued by the Fed. Although the bills are esthetically similar, the United States Note is debt-free, interest-free and bypasses the entire parasitical Federal Reserve System.

Our findings are that there is **no income tax obligation** associated with properly redeemed lawful money cash, if and **when the demand has been made (declared by you)**. But you decide for yourself. Did you notice how the OLD United States Note only has ONE seal on it? Whereas the regular **Federal Reserve Notes have BOTH SEALS** allowing it to be used as **BOTH forms (public or private)**. A Federal Reserve note in hand takes the form (per the law) of lawful money found at [Title 12 U.S. Code § 411](#) - *when demand is made*. It is YOUR choice. The remedy comes in the “recording of this redemption” act by you. You should further develop a record of proof. We will share some documentation ideas later. We want to develop a record of photos, evidence of scanned checks, and signed receipts by a cashier. This is how we build our proof record - if needed later if challenged. We don't actually redeem Federal Reserve notes for gold” or US Bank notes! Just use the language in the law.

Lawful money is a remedy demanded (then offered) by common law, as written into federal law. When a “private bank”, like the Federal Reserve, prints money on behalf of Congress they are utilizing a *private currency* of the Federal Reserve’s; however, an agreement between the private banks and Congress was reached to print their fiat currency with the *ability to redeem in lawful money* (gold coin). This all changed in 1861, immediately after the Civil War the government implemented “legal tender as lawful money” and a flat-tax for all *citizens*. This change occurred because President Lincoln’s “Greenback Dollars” were public/federal currency that was seen as a “competitor” to the private banker’s interest in controlling the printing of a country’s money (which they have succeeded in doing for every country in the world save North Korea, Iran, Cuba - do they sound like “enemies” to freedom now?). Lincoln was assassinated by an “actor” after his bodyguard “went for a drink”, Andrew Johnson took over and gave the banker’s free reign. The rest, as they say, is history...

What coincidentally happened in 1861 was the removal of demanding lawful money (which citizens had been informed of in earlier years) **and receiving GOLD & SILVER for their paper bills of exchange.** This was the first official “removal of precious commodities” from the public, the other occurring in 1933. Anyone who deposited gold or silver into their account were denied withdrawal and were forced to accept fiat currency (paper). This resulted in numerous Supreme Court cases you’ll read below that outline this great change and how Congress supported and allowed it to occur.

The banks can’t issue gold or US bank notes because the US is bankrupt and there are no “lawful dollars” out there, only credit and debt ledger entries, and no one gets paid for anything with anything of valuable substance (except lawful money). HUGE POINT - The IRS can’t tax credit, debt, or barter. Congress licensed the use of Federal Reserve notes to be used as money (*they’re basically just fancy I.O.U.s*), as a medium or exchange for the discharge of public and private debt into the US bankruptcy. With that definition, the Federal Reserve notes **became contraband** that gives the BATF jurisdiction over its use and transfer (only the private credit, that is). The public credit, just like trafficking in alcohol, guns, drugs, tobacco or other substances, IS subject to excise taxes. So much for all the usual patriot arguments about tax law. They miss this point entirely.

INCOME TAX IS AN INDIRECT TAX - and so....

The Supreme Court affirmed that the federal income tax is in the class of indirect taxes, which include duties and excises. **The personal income tax arises from a duty -- i.e., charge or fee -- which is voluntarily incurred. Yes you VOLUNTEERED by default when not electing your intent (silence is agreement in law), and thus you voluntarily report and are in fact subject to the rule of uniformity (indirect taxation).**

A “charge” (ie: ticket, a bill, criminal indictment, tax bill, civil summons, etc) is a duty or obligation, binding upon him who enters into it, which may be removed or taken away by a discharge (performance).

Even more jarring, is that **taxes were admitted by [Steve Miller](#), former Director of the Internal Revenue Service as being VOLUNTARY** in the Ways & Means Committee Hearing on June 27, 2013, as read in [this transcript](#). Only federal employees are mandated to pay taxes. When questioned at the House Ways and Means Committee (WMC) hearing, Miller told House Representative Devin

Nunes that “America's tax system is 'voluntary'.” **When Nunes remarked for clarification that the US tax code is a “voluntary system,” Miller said, “Agreed.”**

The personal income tax provision of the Internal Revenue Code is private law - rather than public law. This is why most “tax protesters” lose, because they argue [Title 26](#) public law and miss the whole point of what is really being taxed. Therefore, one really can file for a return of all tax withheld AFTER a year of demanding and redeeming lawful money. The IRS typically sends back the taxes and interest held on those held funds. That is why **one must keep records of all lawful money deposits if challenged.** No irrelevant tax argument needed, just develop good records and make your claim. It really is this simple.

Redeeming lawful money, means no court case for failing to file, because one is still filing a return and disclosing all your numbers - so there is no issue. **Just make the special entry as a deduction** in the proper place on the form, depending on circumstances. The IRS marks any lawful money redemption internally as “*income from a non-taxable source*” to quell questions from low-level employees.

As a whole, **the IRS is extremely cooperative with [12 U.S. Code § 411](#) redeemers.** When the IRS looks at a 1040 from one redeeming lawful money, and checks bank records to see the demand were performed throughout the year and sees the demands and non-endorsement on *deposits and documents*, the refund or non- payment of taxes due is given. That is also why lawful money refunds can take 6-12 months - there is “due consideration” (*a manual review*)... **amazing! IF you are self-employed and usually have to write a check for taxes due, now you can get instant relief, because you may not have to write a check or very little.**

There have been a few [12 U.S. Code § 411](#) people hit with their bluff “**frivolous filing** threat claims”, likely from an uninformed IRS agent (this is very rare). However, claims have been defeated by recording a “**Libel of Review**” (a basic document that states one's status in relation to a variety of issues at hand) in District Courts. After that additional process, **NOT ONE known to the author has had a case against them succeed just for redeeming lawful money.** To our best knowledge, no one has had to pay for any frivolous filing fees threatened, either. However, without demand for lawful money as the basis, every other tax protester method we've seen has fallen flat on its face when challenged by the courts. This is especially true if one tried responding to the IRS using other "tax protester code arguments" that do not work, *before* redeeming lawful money. That mistake could possibly haunt someone for years.

No one should ever protest or evade filing taxes. Taxes are legal, lawful and necessary! BUT on what activity? Taxes are *not* theft, except by (mis)assumption. They are voluntary for those using the Private Federal Reserve credit, so stop claiming that. TAX is an acronym for T-Cell Atomic Crossover and is the perfect example of life exemplified in contract law. One should always want the process of TAX to occur, it is what allows one to order up public funds for the greater good. It leads to expansion by natural means.

Lawful Money Redemption may seem complex at first, but is also simple in execution:

- 1) There are ONLY Direct taxes and Indirect taxes.
- 2) The 16th Amendment actually limited congress' power of taxation.
- 3) The Income Tax is an Indirect or Excise Tax (due to an event - *like using their private currency*).
- 4) Receiving Income is NOT a Right or Privilege (no benefit or license needed).

HOWEVER —

- 5) Federal Reserve Notes are elastic legal tender - a *private currency* with benefits and obligations (tax) for use. This is where the tax event actually happens.
- 6) Unless one objects to converting FRNs and documents that event when received as PRIVATE CREDIT, that event becomes a “taxable use” event. **THIS IS KEY to how we are actually being taxed.** There is the “exercise for use/privilege”. Tax protesters who argue their flawed theories did in fact receive this type of income, when they miss this point.
- 7) Situs, benefits/rights received and licenses are what actually result in a Corporate Tax, such as the privilege of using their private credit-currency. It's not tax law, but the **banking law** that is the issue ([12 USC 411](#)).
- 8) When FRNs are declared as “Redeemed as Lawful Money” one can *avoid the “taxable event”*.
- 9) Special Deposit Accounts allows one to hold gold or silver “In Kind”.
- 10) The IRS doesn't follow lower court rulings, they rely on Supreme Court rulings. So should you.

In the upcoming section there are a series of definitions to help you better understand lawful money. ALSO see the separate corresponding **supreme court cases document** as reference. Also only rely on Black's Law Dictionary, Merriam Webster's Third Dictionary, and Oxford English Dictionary to discern the meaning behind each word used.

Black's Law Dictionary is a standard used by all lower BAR courts. The Supreme Court primarily uses Merriam Webster's Third and Oxford English Dictionary as guidance on words used. However, some courts have been known to seek dozens of dictionaries for a single word. No wonder our legal system is so complicated.

Lawful Money Related Definitions

16TH AMENDMENT: The modern distinction between direct taxes and indirect taxes came about with the passing of the 16th Amendment in 1913. Before the 16th Amendment, tax law in the United States was written so that any direct taxes were required to be directly apportioned to the population. A state with a population of only 75% the size of another state's, for example, would only be required to pay direct taxes equal to 75% of the larger state's tax bill. This antiquated verbiage created a situation in which the federal government could not separate the powers of direct and indirect taxation, such as the income tax, due to apportionment requirements. However, the passing of the 16th Amendment harmonized the tax code and allowed for the levying of numerous direct and indirect taxes.

APPORTIONMENT: The division, partition, or distribution of a subject-matter in proportionate parts. The allotment of their shares in a rent to each of several parties owning it.

ASSUMPSIT: An undertaking either express or implied, to perform a parole agreement. (An express assumpsit is where one undertakes verbally or in writing, not under seal, or by matter of record, to perform an act, or to pay a sum of money to another. The usual plea is non-assumpsit under which the defendant may give in evidence most matters of defense. When there are several defendants they cannot plead the general issue severally; nor the same plea in bar, severally. The plea of not guilty, in an action of assumpsit, is cured by verdict.)

BAILEE: The person to whom personal property is bailed.

BAILOR: A person who delivers personal property to another in trust.

CAPITATION: A direct uniform tax imposed on each head or person; poll tax; a uniform per capita payment or fee.

CAPITATION TAX: An assessment levied by the government upon a person at a fixed rate regardless of property, business, or other circumstances. Since it is a tax upon the individual, and not upon merchandise, a capitation tax is frequently labeled as a 'head tax'.

COLLATERAL ATTACK: When a separate and new lawsuit is filed to challenge some aspect of an earlier and separate case, it is called a collateral attack on the earlier case. This is different from an appeal, which is a challenge to some aspect of a decision made in the same case. **EXAMPLE:** Sam obtains a divorce in Nevada without properly notifying his wife, Laurie. Laurie files a later lawsuit seeking to set aside the divorce and start the divorce proceedings over. Laurie's case is a collateral attack on the divorce. The law wants judgments to be final whenever possible, and thus collateral attacks are discouraged. Many are filed, but usually only succeed when an obvious injustice or unconstitutional treatment occurred in the earlier case.

DOMICIL (or) DOMICILE: A dwelling place; place of residence; home; a person's fixed, permanent, and principal home for legal purposes.

DIRECT TAXES: A tax one pays directly to the government. These taxes cannot be shifted to any other person or group. Capitation tax is a direct tax, along with taxes on property due to ownership.

ELASTIC CURRENCY: A currency that automatically increases and decreases in volume with the demands of business. (*Federal Reserve Notes are a perfect example of elastic currency*)

ENDORSEMENT: Sanction; approval. (Public indication of approval or support.)

EXCISE TAX: Considered an indirect tax, meaning that the producer or seller who pays the levy to the government is expected to try to recover their loss by raising the price paid by the eventual buyer of the goods. (*this is how they can effectively tax the use of their private currency not really the income*)

GENERAL DEPOSIT: A deposit of money in a bank that is to the credit of the depositor thereby giving the depositor the right to money and creating a debtor-creditor relationship.

INCOME: A gain derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined. (Remember, income is not the subject of the tax: it is the basis for determining the amount of the tax.)

INDIRECT TAXES: These taxes can be passed on-or shifted-to another person or group by the person or business that owes it. Taxes collected from a customer, to pay to the government, like VAT, sales and import taxes are all considered indirect taxes because they are levied on the end-buyer upon transferring title of the property. The event of **transference of property, a benefit or privilege derived** (from government, or the **use of elastic currency** (FRNs) being used as legal tender instead of lawful money, results in an indirect tax). (*this is how they can effectively tax the use of their private currency not really the income*)

INDORSEMENT: Sanction; approval. (Legal signature on some financial documents, like checks.)
**Nearly synonymous with endorsement; however, indorsements refer to financial matters.*

JURISDICTION: The power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law. The limits or territory within which authority may be exercised.

LAWFUL MONEY: Lawful money is any form of currency issued by the United States Treasury and *not the Federal Reserve System*. It includes gold and silver coins, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. Lawful money stands in contrast to fiat money, in which the government assigns value although it has no intrinsic value of its own and is not backed by reserves. Fiat money includes legal tender such as paper money, checks, drafts, and banknotes. Lawful money is also known as “specie,” which means “in actual form.” (from Investopedia)

LEGAL TENDER: Lawfully established national currency denominations. Legally required commercial exchange medium for money-debt payment. Differs widely from country to country. Creditors, lenders, and sellers retain the option to accept financial vehicles, such as checks and postal orders that are not legal tender, for payment of debt. (Legal tender can legally be fiat.)

LEGIS PERSONA: ‘Les’ is an abbreviation of legislation, ‘persona’ means *for one's self* or *acting on one's own behalf*. Completed, it means *‘one acting legally for self’*.

LEVY: The imposition or collection of an assessment.

LOANER: Something that is lent especially as a replacement for something being repaired.

MANDAMUS: Latin for "we order," a writ (more modernly called a "writ of mandate") which orders a public agency or governmental body to perform an act required by law when it has neglected or refused to do so. Examples: After petitions were filed with sufficient valid signatures to qualify a proposition for the ballot, the city refused to call the election, claiming it has a legal opinion that the proposal is unconstitutional. The backers of the proposition file a petition for a writ ordering the city to hold the election. The court will order a hearing on the writ and afterwards either issue the writ or deny the petition. Or a state agency refuses to release public information, a school district charges fees to a student in violation of state law, or a judge will not permit reporters entry at a public trial. All of these can be subject to petitions for a writ of mandamus.

NOMINAL VALUE: The value that is stated on currency; face value. the price of a share, bond, or security when it was issued, rather than its current market value.

PROCURATION: 1. The act by which one person gives power to another to act in his place, as he could do himself. A letter of attorney. **2. Procurations** are either express or implied; an express procuration is one made by the express consent of the parties; the implied or tacit takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs, and does not interfere to prevent it. [Dig. 17, 1, 6, 2; \(ENG\)](#) [Id. 50, 17, 60 \(ENG\)](#); [Code 7, 32, 2, 3. \(ENG\)](#) **3. Procurations** are also divided into those which contain absolute power, or a general authority, and those which give only a limited power. [Dig. 3, 3, 58 \(ENG\)](#); [Id. 17, 1, 60, 4 4. \(ENG\)](#) **4. The procurations** are ended in three ways first, by the revocation of the authority; secondly, by the death of one of the parties; thirdly, by the renunciation of the mandatory, when it is made in proper time and place, and it can be done without injury to the person who gave it. [Inst. 3, 27 \(ENG\)](#) [Dig. 17, 1 \(ENG\)](#); [Code 4, 35 \(ENG\)](#); and see *Authority; Letter of Attorney; Mandate*. **5. Procurations** are also divided into those which contain absolute power, or a general authority, and those which give only a limited power. [Dig. 3, 3, 58 \(ENG\)](#); [Id. 17, 1, 60, 4 4. \(ENG\)](#) The procurations are ended in three ways first, by the revocation of the authority; secondly, by the death of one of the parties; thirdly, by the renunciation of the mandatory, when it is made in proper time and place, and it can be done without injury to the person who gave it. [Inst. 3, 27 \(ENG\)](#); [Dig. 17, 1 \(ENG\)](#); [Code 4, 35 \(ENG\)](#); and see *Authority; Letter of Attorney; Mandate*. Procurations, eccles. law. Certain sums of money which parish priests pay yearly to the bishops or archdeacons *ratione visitationis*. it 3, 39, 25; [Ayl. Parerg. 429; 17 Vin. Ab. h. t., pa e 544.](#)

RULE OF UNIFORMITY: It requires only that the subject matter of a levy be taxed at the same rate wherever found in the United States.

SEIGNIORAGE: The net revenue gained from the issuing of currency; the difference between the face value of coins and notes and the costs of their production.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT: A deposit that is made for a specific purpose, that is to be returned to the depositor, and that creates a bailment or trust.

SPECIE: Money in the form of coins rather than notes.

TACIT ACQUIESCENCE: To accept, agree, or give consent by keeping silent or by not making objections. (Private Administrative Law says thirty days and three letters sent via USPS Registered Mail (Green Slip) of communication letting the other party know they may object.)

TACIT PROCURATION: An implied or tacit procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it. (If one allows others to handle their affairs, they have been given a power of attorney. That is why the government can seize property without a court order, proof of a violation, a judge's signature, and without starting court proceedings. Even acceptance of control over prescription drugs is proof that one does not manage their own affairs. By accepting management of affairs, one agrees they are incompetent to manage self.)

TENDER: To present for acceptance; offer. (Tender refers specifically to the transaction itself as opposed to the substance. Think of a truck carrying a load of gold; the truck is the tender and the gold is the substance.)

How to Redeem Lawful Money

Most people don't realize that a **general indorsement** of a check deposited in a bank (as most usually do), is a *bond*. That act **constitutes acceptance of a PRIVATE CREDIT event**, thus making you and everything owned, a collateral behind the federal (national) debt. On the other hand, **when endorsing the check with a “demand for lawful money”**, it **converts the deposit into lawful money (ie: non taxable event)**.

By a general indorsement, there is a bonding to FRNs with everything owned. i.e. adding oneself and property to the “full faith and credit of the United States” which backs the Federal Reserve Notes. And since it's the Federal Reserve which lends those FRNs to Congress, the Federal Reserve now has the FIRST LIEN against all of one's property. **This “secretly” means that one has never paid with lawful/real money for property, most often only discharging debts with FRNs, thus one *has not* secured full and clear title to anything.**

Now, (*even when one redeemed in lawful money*) they won't give gold coins, since the US is bankrupt and can't issue real gold money into circulation, but (*by endorsing for the redemption of lawful money*) **it will not add to the national debt**, and *by doing so the FRNs are no longer elastic currency*, meaning **the bank won't be able to use that deposit to fractionally lend** - typically lending out 10 times more than what is within their deposits.

With lawful money, banks can only lend what they have on deposit, 1:1. So, if everyone made demand for lawful money when depositing their paychecks, banks would be lending out 10 times *less*, and those deposits would **not add to the federal debt**. And that means 10 times *smaller* profits (via fractionalization) for the banks. Now that you know this, it's an *educated* choice you have; either accept private credit by general indorsement or redeem an *equivalent* in lawful money using a [12 U.S. Code § 411 Demand for Lawful Money](#). **No matter the form of deposits: checks, disability, IRAs, company distributions, etc., the lawful money process consistently works. Of course it is even better enforceable when well documented as you make deposits..**

We have used: Title 12 U.S. Code § 411 Demand for Lawful Money. The demand (special check indorsement on the back) we've used **FOR PERSONAL ACCOUNTS** is:

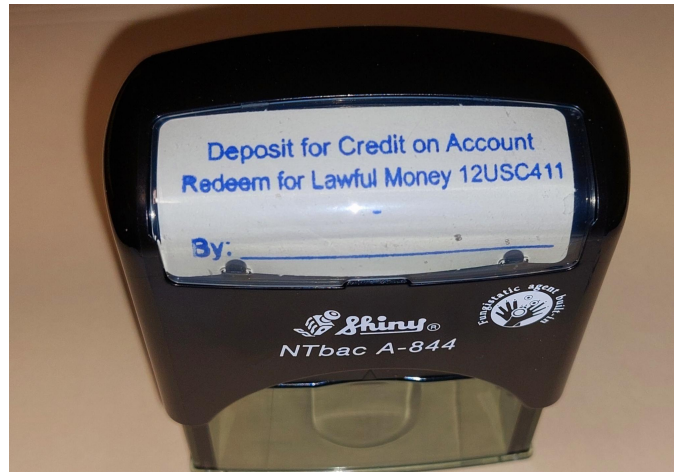
*Deposited For Credit On Account.
Redeemed In Lawful Money Per [12 U.S.C. § 411](#)
by: John Doe Smith, grantor*

The demand (check indorsement) we've used **FOR TRUST or BUSINESS ACCOUNTS** is:

*Deposited For Credit On Account.
Redeemed In Lawful Money Per [12 U.S.C. § 411](#)
by: John Doe Smith, trustee without recourse (or as Manager for an LLC for example)*

Lawfully speaking, the pre-made ink stamp should be in BLUE OR RED INK; however, this is not mandatory. Although rare in occurrence, should a bank refuses to accept one's restricted indorsement by

the demand for lawful money, the magic words to say are “*Are you dishonoring the check?*” That will allow deposit or cause a phone call to legal where they will order its allowance.



EXAMPLE 1 case studies: Company beats IRS penalties with Lawful Money

Here's a traditional corporation, with EIN, bank account & W4/W2 employees - your typical small business ensnared in the system. The company was a weekly depositor of federal withholding & employment taxes. For example, If payday is Tuesday then the company was required by statute to pay US Treasury the following Tuesday. In 2011 the company was late with payments (some weeks over a month late) and racked up penalties over \$4800. Here's the timeline, attachments are below.

April 2012- IRS sends CP161 notice (Company ignores that one)

June 2012 - IRS sends CP504B letter, Notice of Intent to Levy (yeah whatever)

July 2012 - IRS sends FNOITL, Final Notice Of Intent To Levy

Are you thinking this should be an easy win for the IRS? that they'll steamroll right over the company? Not so fast, this company was experimenting with **redeeming Lawful Money**. Company calls the IRS to negotiate a deal, rep says cannot do it, suggests the Form 843. So in July 2012 the company filed a Request for Abatement. They attach several reasons (Line 7), most were pretty lame in my estimation, one cites the weak economy and one only asks for 1-day subtraction & recalculation of penalties. Except one argument was, I'm paraphrasing, "*our bank account contains lawful money pursuant to 12 USC 411 and you shouldn't assume it's yours to take. Legal issues may result ...*".

August 2012 - IRS sends LTR2645 "we need more time" 45-day letter signed by a "Mary Hannah." THEN...

Sept. 2012 - IRS folds. The IRS decides to comply with the law and sends a CP210 letter from Ogden. Company owes zero:

Testimonial 1

<http://savingsuitorsclub.net/showthread.php?681-Company-beats-IRS-penalties-with-Lawful-Money>

Testimonial 2

<http://savingsuitorsclub.net/archive/index.php/t-1036.html>

Testimonial 3

<http://savingsuitorsclub.net/archive/index.php/t-758.html>

Excerpt online

<https://web.archive.org/web/20200119074309/https://johnhenryhill.wordpress.com/2013/11/05/the-remedy-under-the-common-law-for-the-federal-reserve-act-of-1913-by-david-merrill>

To build a record - One can do it without one, but its not recommended.

I take **photos or scans** of a few checks before depositing them as evidence of past dealings in lawful money – *thereby creating admissible evidence per [Federal Rules of Evidence 803\(6\)](#), regarding your intent*, it's that easy! I personally document receipts with a note Redeem for Lawful money [12 USC 411](#) written on my receipts by taking pictures of deposit receipts or checks, or some write on their payroll deposit slips, and store them away as well. In case of an unlikely audit, your records should hold up well as evidence and good faith intent. *You can draft a letter to the bank or employer to put in ahead of time.*

The above image is a “Redeemed for Lawful Money” request where one is electing to not endorse private credit, and are electing to indorse public money which is both interest-free and tax-free. Lawful Money is “without” the United States. Therefore, wherever Lawful Money is demanded, it creates a non-taxable event that DOES NOT fall under the jurisdictional controls that would otherwise govern the transaction if one were to indorse private credit by a general indorsement. *Remember, income tax is an indirect tax based on a **taxable event - and remember “income” is only the measurement to determine the amount of tax to be paid.***

That old way of using the “general indorsement” of the private credit of the private Federal Reserve Bank is the trap. Therefore, [Title 26](#) of the United States Code (USC) DOES apply, wherein constitutors who have agreed by the general (no special) indorsement of private credit to pay the debts of the United States (National Debt) and are **indeed contractually obligated** and duty bound to perform accordingly. This is why taxation agencies exist, in order to *uphold said indorsements/promises to pay*. So in spite of tax protester arguments (which always lose for this reason), all taxes are 100% Constitutional and due (*don't let proven wrong sovereign-citizen myths tell you otherwise*).

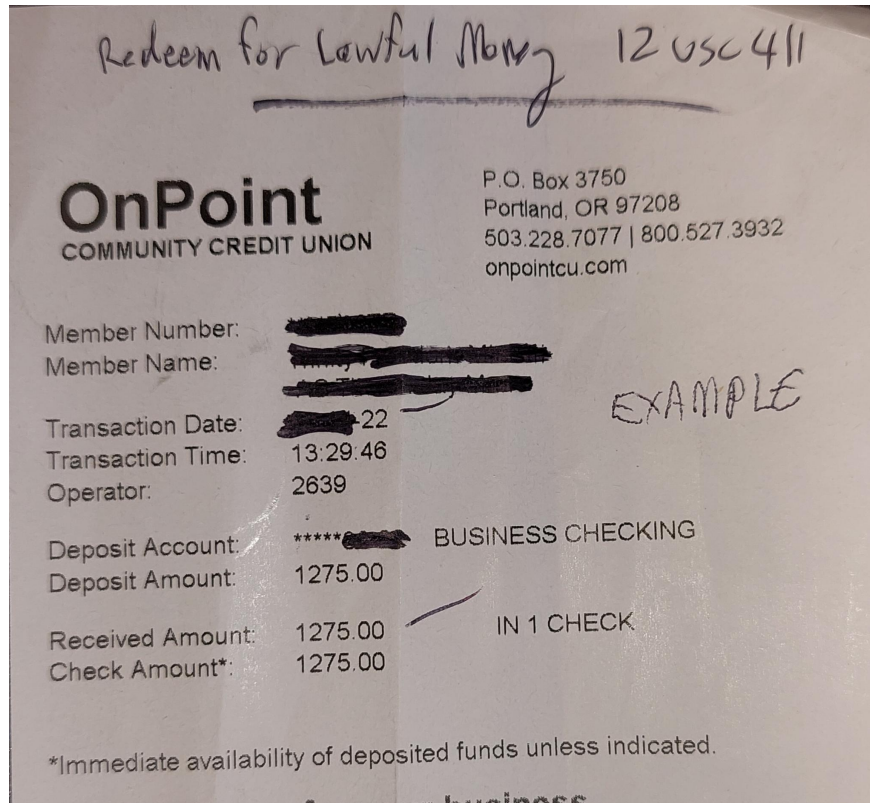
It may seem like there is more to do - but 90% of the battle is fully understanding the laws, judgements and workings of the money system and by no falling for the TRAP of arguing Title 26 IRS CODES. Freedom is as easy as “claiming it” (usually by performing just a few special deposits and planning steps).

DO NOT stamp any FRNs as lawful money, this is seen as “tampering” or “defacing” tender by the government and will land someone in hot water quickly. There are many philosophical contract law discussions regarding this, but it is irrelevant at present. Just do a deposit clip with the written in and keep a photo record. You can simply have the bank teller enter a memo when depositing cash or checks in their record “**Redeemed for Lawful Money [12 USC 411](#)**”. Pictures of the deposit slips are also

powerful evidence if needed later. The better you record the more likely you can defeat any unlikely challenge later. I save them in a special folder in Google photos folder, as my back place to find them later or store a folder in a safe backup drive in case needed later.

NOTE: The Canadian Federal Reserve sends all their (debt/collateral) notes to the US Federal Reserve; therefore, Canada follows the same banking and central bank concepts as the United States in terms of *banking*.

Lawful Money Deposit receipt example into a business account



How to Setup a Lawful Money Business Account C-CORP or LLC

Call any bank desired, state or federal, to request an appointment to open a new account. Let the bank know it will be a special-deposit, non-interest-bearing account. Make the bank (and agent) aware you will require physical contracts printed ahead of time, as the corporation requires physical copies regarding all contracts. So require them to provide a **paper signature card you can endorse**, for your tax record. Or carefully write the lawful language above your small signature on the signature pad, whichever you can get done.

If opening a *non-trust* bank account like a corporate/business bank account, only bring the Financial Institution Resolution (see sample below), the Articles of Incorporation (C or S-Corp) / or if an LLC bring the Articles of Organization (LLC) and Statement of Information (required in CA, NV, DE).

Sample banking letter:

Financial Institution Resolution
OF (CORPORATION NAME) INC. (or LLC name)

I/We, the undersigned, by representing all of the member(s) of (CORPORATION NAME) INC., having met and discussed the business herein set forth, have unanimously:

RESOLVED, that the undersigned Officer(s) will have the authority to open a checking, savings, and/or investment account(s) in the name of (CORPORATION NAME) INC., a (STATE) Domestic Corporation, in the financial institution named below. This includes any financial account that may have credit card access.

The signature authority shall reside with the Officer(s) listed below until rescinded by the Member(s), and the Officer(s) will assume personal responsibility for maintenance of the funds in this financial account. It shall be recorded that deposits shall be redeemed for lawful money per 12 USC 411.

(YOUR NAME) _____ Officer

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that the aforementioned Officer(s) are hereby authorized to open and maintain a bank account at a federally insured bank which will provide normal banking service and reporting. IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that the following financial institution shall be a repository of (CORPORATION NAME) INC's funds, including, all payroll accounts related to Federal Tax ID Number: (EIN). PROPOSED BANK NAME: (BANK NAME)

There being no further business, motion was made, seconded, and approved as of the date below.

Officer Signature

Date

Secretary Signature

How to Setup a Lawful Money Bank Account for a Trust

Use the same process as before. Call any bank desired, state, national (suggested) or credit union, to request an appointment to **open a new account**. Let the bank know it will be a **special-deposit, non-interest-bearing *trust* account**. Trust accounts take ~2 hours to set up, **so be prepared and patient**. Make the bank & agent aware you will require physical contracts printed ahead of time, as the trust requires copies regarding all contracts.

One who utilizes a multi-trust multi-entity structure, you may use a C-Corp (or LLC) to bank lawfully and exchange most or all of its assets to a private express trust(s) for service(s) rendered as an Independent Contractor, or dealings with the public, the controlled entities around it. This is to keep the primary private trust PRIVATE. You best protect your trust by keeping it from doing public-contact business; only doing business with you or your organization's public entities. A solid private express trust that does not operate in the public and receives no benefits, is tax non-obligated for valid conveyances and exchanges. For more information consult a qualified CPA or legal professional for advice.

If a digital pad is forced to be used for bank signature, it's ok as long as you can get your intent on the record. Usually letting the bank know you require physical paper documents ahead of time for tax purposes, can prevent this. We simply want to obtain **proof** of the record of *demand for lawful money* everywhere and as often as we can. Some write extremely small (on the digital pad) above the signature, to get the demand on the signature section. Never explain oneself. The signature is one's personal business. If anyone requires a physical contract, the bank has printers to print them up. Trusts have worked well for us in the past because the Trustee can say, *I am duty bound to the shareholders and for tax-record purposes to execute all commercial activities by physical paper*. It's true. And who can argue with an obligation. Others just sign the digital pads "Redeem Deposits for Lawful Money." clearly above the signature - do yo best and keep this record for later if needed.

WHEN OPENING THE BANK ACCOUNT FOR A TRUST, THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED:

1. The **Trust Indenture** (most banks will need to see all pages of the indenture for legal reasons);
2. **An EIN *or*** a copy of the filed IRS Form SS-4;
3. Notarized **Appointment of Additional Trustee *or* Appointment of Successor Trustee**; most banks want this and want them present.
4. The notarized original, **Letter of Banking Authorization *or* Limited Power of Attorney** if being opened by an Authorized Representative.

The bank will almost always require evidence of a trust agreement, but the other documents may be sufficient depending on who one is dealing with. If an account can be opened with only a few of the documents, great. Again, this is a non-interest-bearing checking account, so scrutiny is not a priority.

NOTE: If one is demanding lawful money, **go into the online bank account and go to the account preferences or settings, and then edit the names of the accounts indicate it is a Lawful Money account #1 etc.** The default names are “Checking” or “Savings” – *if it is possible, it should be changed to “Lawful Money Checking 12 USC 411” or as close as you can..* While not a necessity, it creates more proof that one is redeeming in lawful money.

Later when doing bookkeeping, you can also program most bookkeeping software to enter a memo saving *Redeemed for Lawful Money 12 USC 411*, when possible.

See the sample letter below:

Copy of 12 USC 411

If ever “denied” when opening the bank account in lawful money *or* using a restricted signature, most likely the employee’s mental processing went like this: “This (request/signature) looks strange, could I lose my job over this?” And if it’s the legal department saying “you cannot do this” - simply ask “*are you giving legal advice regarding my rights?*” They’ll usually allow the bank opening, but they also reserve the right to close the bank account with due notice. When one is confident, it has always been a success. And if the account is closed, go to a larger corporate bank where this has never, as far as we know, happened.

Can you go back in time?

It has been seen that one can go **back in time** by issuing a notice to the bank and be sure to get a copy receipt stamped as they receive it. This person *retroactively got refunds from the state for two years prior by simply declaring, in effect: “If I had known in good faith I could have been redeeming lawful money, I would have been doing so for these past two years.”* This idea is a stretch but just an idea it may or may not work. But setting this up correctly going forward is solid.

This also raises the realm of redeeming past withholdings. That is to say, if an employee is having withholdings sent to the IRS during the year, he MAY try to get a **full refund** by redeeming lawful money simply by proving that he had been redeeming lawful money all year long. Further, if the employee showed that refund check to their boss, the boss **might discontinue withholding** because of the unlawful use of interest on all those funds during that year before obtaining the refund. Just tell the true story.

Then send a copy of the bank signature card copy and scanned checks indorsed as lawful money – as proof to be sent **to the IRS and State Franchise Board** in regard to one’s income tax liability, or when asking for a refund of the taxes already paid, or elimination of taxes due if you owe something. The more documented the more creative you can get.

GOING BACK IN TIME - A few students have reported **sending a letter to the IRS** (vs amended filings) **stating in simple terms:**

PUT ONE WAY - This is your position...(something to this effect - make you own)

“If I had known in good faith I could have been redeeming lawful money, I would have been doing so for these past seven years. Please refund all the income tax payments (or withholdings) for the past 7 years.” (OR request them to abate any bills due if money is claimed due by them). If my position is incorrect please provide the supreme court decisions that prohibit such an option to declare and redeem deposits as lawful money. Per 12 USC 411.

One cannot likely amend and file past year’s filings if one did not actually redeem in lawful money and have supporting documentation, but one may make the agencies aware that redemption *would have been done*, had it been known prior. We have heard of but a select handful of students who were able to receive previous tax filing refunds with this notice. Most times it is ignored. However, if **you owe tax money** or haven't filed for past years, send the letter in response asking them to adjust the account due accordingly as if it were lawful money per 12 USC 411.

Keep it simple and send one letter for each year they claim you owe. **Make NO OTHER tax arguments** but this. Short and sweet. I would even say:

Put another way you might say: *I conditionally accept your offer of paying \$5040 (or whatever they claim in a bill), if you can prove I owe anything after considering the following facts please provide the Supreme Court basis for such a denial: (use your situation)*

“If I had known in good faith I could have been redeeming lawful money, I would have been doing so for these past seven years(or whatever). Please refund all the income tax payments (or withholdings) for the past 7 years(if applicable), or (if applicable) please adjust the amount \$5040 claimed due for the year 2018. Make the adjustment for the fact that all receipts were intended to be declared in lawful money, per 12 USC 411.”

*If adjustments are refused, please cite the Supreme Court decision and law and the implementing regulation I can refer to specifically, which indicates that I cannot make this adjustment and claim per 12 USC 411. Void where prohibited by law.
(make this fit the situation - we cannot give advice for every situation)*

Add any evidence you may have,

Sincerely, *First-Middle* in and for ALL CAPS NAME (as indicated on the bill)

To digress, we can force our bank to accept our demand for lawful money on a signature card by giving them a copy of 12 U.S. Code § 411, you can even [print this page](#) of 12 USC 411 to support the point you are making.

ABOLITION OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION
For dissolution and abolishment of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, referred to in this section, by act June 30, 1933, ch. 170, § 21, 67 Stat. 126, see note set out under section 1463 of this title.

§ 395. Federal reserve banks as depositories, custodians and fiscal agents for Commodity Credit Corporation

The Federal Reserve banks are authorized to act as depositories, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(July 16, 1943, ch. 241, § 3, 57 Stat. 566.)

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Administration of program of Commodity Credit Corporation transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, § 501, eff. July 16, 1946, 11 P.R. 7877, 60 Stat. 1100. See Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

EXCEPTIONS FROM TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of Corporations of Department of Agriculture, boards of directors and officers of such corporations, Advisory Board of Commodity Credit Corporation, and Farm Credit Administration or any agency, officer or entity of, under, or subject to supervision of Administration were excepted from functions of officers, agencies, and employees transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1953, § 1, eff. June 4, 1953, 18 P.R. 3219, 67 Stat. 633, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

SUBCHAPTER XII—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

§ 411. Issuance to reserve banks; nature of obligation; redemption

Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank.

(Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, § 16 (par.), 38 Stat. 265; Jan. 30, 1934, ch. 6, § 2(b)(1), 48 Stat. 337; Aug. 23, 1935, ch. 614, title II, § 203(a), 49 Stat. 704.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Phrase "hereinafter set forth" is from section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, act Dec. 23, 1913. Reference probably means as set forth in sections 17 et seq. of the Federal Reserve Act. For classification of these sections to the Code, see Tables.

COMPLICATION

Section is comprised of first par. of section 16 of act Dec. 23, 1913. Para. 2 to 4, 5, and 6, 7, 8 to 11, 13 and 14 of section 16, and para. 15 to 18 of section 16 as added June 21, 1917, ch. 32, § 8, 40 Stat. 238, are classified to sections 412 to 414, 415, 416, 418 to 421, 360, 248-1, and 467, respectively, of this title.

Par. 12 of section 16, formerly classified to section 422 of this title, was repealed by act June 26, 1934, ch. 756, § 1, 48 Stat. 1225.

AMENDMENTS

1934—Act Jan. 30, 1934, struck out from last sentence provision permitting redemption in gold.

CHANGE OF NAME

Section 203(a) of act Aug. 23, 1935, changed name of Federal Reserve Board to Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

CROSS REFERENCES

Gold coinage discontinued, see section 5112 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 348, 420, 421, 467 of this title.

§ 412. Application for notes; collateral required

Any Federal Reserve bank may make application to the local Federal Reserve agent for such amount of the Federal Reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal Reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal Reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances acquired under the provisions of sections 342 to 347, 347c, 347d, and 372 of this title, or bills of exchange endorsed by a member bank of any Federal Reserve district and purchased under the provisions of sections 348a and 353 to 359 of this title, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said sections 348a and 353 to 359 of this title, or gold certificates, or Special Drawing Right certificates, or any obligations which are direct obligations of, or are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or any agency thereof, or assets that Federal Reserve banks may purchase or hold under sections 348a and 353 to 359 of this title. In no event shall such collateral security be less than the amount of Federal Reserve notes applied for. The Federal Reserve agent shall each day notify the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of all issues and withdrawals of Federal Reserve notes to and by the Federal Reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may at any time call upon a Federal Reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal Reserve notes issued to it. Collateral shall not be required for Federal Reserve notes which are held in the vaults of Federal Reserve banks.

(Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, § 16 (par.), 38 Stat. 265; Sept. 7, 1916, ch. 461, 39 Stat. 754; June 21, 1917, ch. 32, § 7, 40 Stat. 236; Feb. 27, 1932, ch. 58, § 3, 47 Stat. 57; Feb. 3, 1933, ch. 34, 47 Stat. 794; Jan. 30, 1934, ch. 6, § 2(b)(2), 48 Stat. 338; Mar. 6, 1934, ch. 47, 48 Stat. 398; Aug. 23, 1935, ch. 614, title II, § 203(a), 49 Stat. 704; Mar. 1, 1937, ch. 20, 50 Stat. 23; June 30, 1939, ch. 256, 53 Stat. 991; June 30, 1941, ch. 264, 55 Stat. 395; May 25, 1943, ch. 102, 57 Stat. 85; June 12, 1945,

Office of County Clerk and Recorder
El Paso County, State of Colorado
Certified to be a full, true and correct
Copy of record in my Office.
Date Page
207015932 Book 377
BY: Robert C. Balink
County Clerk & Recorder
El Paso County, Colorado
1888



Tacit Acquiescence from the Department of The Treasury

Acquiescence

Tacit acquiescence is agreement or consent by silence or without objection. We have the choice to contact the Department of The Treasury, giving them the ability to REFUTE/DENY our request to assign a private, personally designated, number for business transactions.

As one might expect, the letter is met with dead silence and according to UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) their silence is as valid as consent. Once we have this number, we can approach any bank with a 9-digit code that according to UCC law is valid when the Department of The Treasury, who is the authority for currency and its collection, has given us consent by silence.

We often send this letter (not the banking minutes) THREE TIMES over the course of 30 days. First to give notice, second to give notice again (Day 10), third to confirm the action that will occur by their silence (Day 20).

Once the first letter has been sent, record it *and* the USPS Certified Mail Receipt with the local County Recorder and keep the original(s) for the record: Recording Identification Number and a copy of the USPS signature on file. That way if any three-letter agency ever comes forward asking why the account isn't using a "valid Taxpayer Identification Number," anyone can show the information on file. Simply stand on the rights under UCC and tacit acquiescence.

See the sample letter below:

Banking Minutes of Trust Name

BY THE POWER VESTED IN TRUSTEE, it is hereby determined that, since this private express trust organization, acting through the office of Trustee and/or its Officers under its sovereign authority under contract law in the common law as a matter of right and not of privilege from statutory authority, may from time to time require an identification number. Since, the Trustee has the exclusive power to name and identify this entity, and since it would or could compromise the status of this entity by applying for a registration number, tax number or other form of identification number from a statutory authority of any kind, a personally granted number is hereby created by the Trustee for identification purposes herewith. Also let it be known all deposits are redeemed for lawful money per 12 USC 411.

THEREFORE, be it known to all with whom this organization does business that the identification number to be used is as set forth below. It may be designated as an EIN (Entity Identification Number):

Entity Identification Number (EIN): 76-1329872

by: _____
(Trustee Name), Trustee Without Recourse

Date: _____

Entity Identification Number of Trust Name

(Trust Name)
c/o (Trust Address)
(City), (State)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Philadelphia, PA 19255-0002
Attn: Director

Dear Director,

As Trustee of (Trust Name), a company having its domicile in the private jurisdiction of Natural Law, we have found it necessary, in the United States, to have a nine-digit number to be able to open bank accounts and conduct certain types of business with United States companies and state corporations, it has become necessary and prudent for us to assign a number to this contractual private express trust organization.

Since it is our belief that to acquire a number from your department or entity would place us in your jurisdiction for tax and other purposes, we have elected to assign our own number, and notify you of such assignment.

If there is any objection to this assignment, please advise. Otherwise, where your banks and other government-controlled and created companies, agencies or affiliates, require a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) or Employer Identification Number (EIN), we will use our own private assigned number. Please record this number in your files as our identification number for future reference and in case of inquiry by any business or banking institution. Also be informed that all Deposits are Redeemed for Lawful Money per 12 USC 411.

If we do not hear from you at our location, which is above, within 30 days from the date of this communication, we will presume that this will meet any and all requirements in your jurisdiction.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

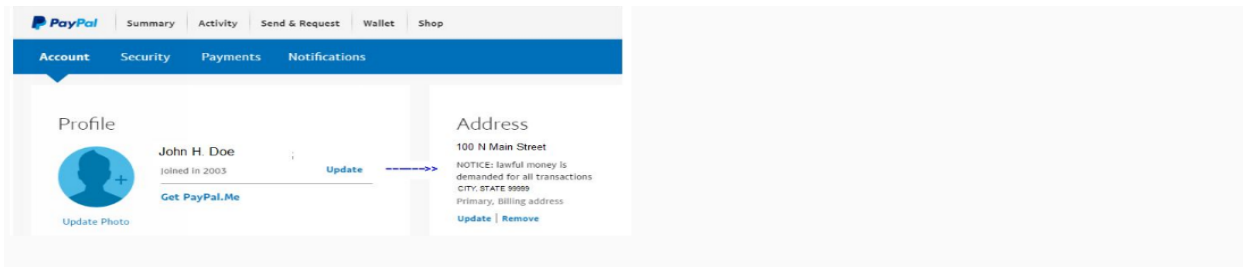
Entity Identification Number (EIN): 76-1329872

by: _____
(Trustee Name), Trustee Without Recourse

Date: _____ 2022

Even past accounts with a Social Security Number and merchant accounts can be converted to lawful money, including online bank accounts like PayPal.

One student has **given a notice** of their intent to redeem in lawful money by including the phrase *“NOTICE: Lawful Money is Demanded for All Transactions”* in **LINE 2** of the CUSTOMER ADDRESS. Just to create the extra record.



See above snapshot of PayPal Account, Profile page settings, where the lawful money demand is put in the **2nd line** of Address section.

This makes it **TRANSACTION-BASED**, and meets exception to hearsay requirements as ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE per FRE 803 (6).

BTW: I have 5 years of evidence of this that now invokes EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL in this matter.

https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_803

(6) Records of a Regularly Conducted Activity. A record of an act, event, condition, opinion, or diagnosis if:

- (A) the record was made at or near the time by — or from information transmitted by — someone with knowledge;
- (B) the record was kept in the course of a regularly conducted activity of a business, organization, occupation, or calling, whether or not for profit;
- (C) making the record was a regular practice of that activity;
- (D) all these conditions are shown by the testimony of the custodian or another qualified witness, or by a certification that complies with Rule 902(11) or (12) or with a statute permitting certification; and
- (E) neither the opponent does not show that the source of information nor the method or circumstances of preparation indicate a lack of trustworthiness.

Conclusion on Lawful Money

The hardest part is understanding it, more than its application. The remedy is solidified further by the fact that federally insured banks are *forced* to allow the opening and preservation of accounts in lawful money redemption (which banks despise because they can't fractionally lend and close with every illegal chance received). **When one works in lawful money, one is back to supporting the American Republic once again – and for that, you are a true patriot** (in terms of lawful money)!

[John Richard Rarick during the May 11, 1972 Congressional Record](#) (Pg 17197):

"Under the Constitution, the Congress has (the) responsibility of issuing the nation's money and regulating its value Art. 1, Sec 8, Cl. 5, in a recent brilliant analysis of our money system by T. David Horton, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Defenders of the American Constitution, able Lawyer and keen student of basic American history, he suggests a proven remedy for our current predicament that will enable the Congress to resume its Constitutional responsibilities to regulate our nation's money by liberating our economy from the swindle of the debt-money manipulators by the issuance of national currency in debt free form ... We have a certain amount of non-interest-bearing money in circulation, all of our fractional currency, pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars. They are manufactured in our mints, and are paid into circulation, circulate freely, and provide the government with a valuable source of revenue. From 1966 through 1970 the amount of seigniorage paid into the treasury by the mints amounted to in excess of 4 billion dollars the profit ratio on this type of currency is 6 to 1, or

currency 6 times the cost of production. The cost ration for Federal Reserve Notes is 600 to 1; however, during these same four years, 1986 through 1970, 50 billion dollars in Federal Reserve Notes were manufactured by the bureau of printing and engraving and turned over to the banks; not one cent in seigniorage was paid over to the treasury. ... Our Debt money system compels the government to spend more than it takes in, because this is the only way we can keep the economy going..."

Lawful Money Based Tax Return Approaches

Not tax advice, just ideas others have shared. Use your own judgment so simply get the deduction/reduction of taxable income show where it makes most sense.

Filing and form may change. This video will hold extreme relevance on how to communicate with the IRS and show lawful money redemption properly(may change):

<https://vimeo.com/480097438/4034424f2a>

The primary ideas to keep in mind are: 1) If employed, does your employer’s W-2 form match what is written in the return? 2) Does the return use “(xx,xxx.xx)” brackets instead of the easily confused “-xx,xxx.xx” markation? 3) Are any BLANK or MISSING FIELDS left blank/missing on the return as well? 4) Is a Third-Party Designee assigned (should be the Program Manager for IRS Frivolous Return Program)? 5) Should the IRS *unlikely* issue a so called Frivolous Filing Penalty, does one have a Repository of Lawful Money Redemption Evidence record? (if not, the penalty is hard to beat)?

One may only claim what is on account in Withholdings. If lawful money redemption has occurred throughout the tax year, a final net income would typically be close to \$0. SEE SAMPLE BELOW:

When filing the 1040 return, make adjustments as applicable. Many find it is best to use some type of tax filing software like FreetaxUSA.com paid version for \$7. When you get to income or adjustment questions for Schedule 1 make entries as follows to have the software do adjustments and entries for you. Most people also use the simpler Standard deduction vs itemized to make it all smoother.

How to enter into Schedule 1 as attachment to the 1040 return, if W2 wage earner. Then carry over the information for the reduced income adjustments on the final return, Otherwise follow the tax software question for the rest. This is PAGE of Schedule 1 as it will show up once entries are made.

b	Deductible expenses related to income reported on line 8k from the rental of personal property engaged in for profit	24b		
c	Nontaxable amount of the value of Olympic and Paralympic medals and USOC prize money reported on line 8l	24c		
d	Reforestation amortization and expenses	24d		
e	Repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974	24e		
f	Contributions to section 501(c)(18)(D) pension plans	24f		
g	Contributions by certain chaplains to section 403(b) plans	24g		
h	Attorney fees and court costs for actions involving certain unlawful discrimination claims (see instructions)	24h		
i	Attorney fees and court costs you paid in connection with an award from the IRS for information you provided that helped the IRS detect tax law violations	24i		
j	Housing deduction from Form 2555	24j		
k	Excess deductions of section 67(e) expenses from Schedule K-1 (Form 1041)	24k		
z	Other adjustments. List type and amount ► Redeemed for Lawful Money 12 USC 411	24z	78000	
25	Total other adjustments. Add lines 24a through 24z	25		78000
26	Add lines 11 through 23 and 25. These are your adjustments to income . Enter here and on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 10, or Form 1040-NR, line 10a	26		78000

NOTE: If W2 only use this page and method - best is using tax software.

That \$78,000 will carry over to the 1040 where it is **deducted** from income.

W2 1040 return if a wage earner - using this example - Not tax advice, just explaining methodology

Example way to document Lawful money adjustments. Can be done using tax software online, like Freetaxusa.com Get their paid version. If W2 make adjustment below, OR if self-employed use schedule C Adjustments. Similar LLC, Corp, Trust - **NOT TAX ADVICE - just to explain methodology.**

Form **1040** U.S. Individual Income Tax Return **2021** OMB No. 1545-0074 IRS Use Only—Do not write or staple in this space.

Filing Status Single Married filing jointly Married filing separately (MFS) Head of household (HOH) Qualifying widow(er) (QW)
 Check only one box. If you checked the MFS box, enter the name of your spouse. If you checked the HOH or QW box, enter the child's name if the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent ▶

Your first name and middle initial Last name Your social security number
 If joint return, spouse's first name and middle initial Last name Spouse's social security number

Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions. Apt. no. Presidential Election Campaign
 Check here if you, or your spouse if filing jointly, want \$3 to go to this fund. Checking a box below will not change your tax or refund.
 You Spouse

City, town, or post office. If you have a foreign address, also complete spaces below. State ZIP code
 Foreign country name Foreign province/state/county Foreign postal code

At any time during 2021, did you receive, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any financial interest in any virtual currency? Yes No

Standard Deduction **Someone can claim:** You as a dependent Your spouse as a dependent
 Spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were a dual-status alien

Age/Blindness **You:** Were born before January 2, 1957 Are blind **Spouse:** Was born before January 2, 1957 Is blind

Dependents (see instructions):
 If more than four dependents, see instructions and check here ▶

(1) First name	Last name	(2) Social security number	(3) Relationship to you	(4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if qualifies for (see instructions): Child tax credit	Credit for other dependents
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Attach Form(s) W-2	1	98000
2a	Tax-exempt interest	2a	
3a	Qualified dividends	3a	
b	Taxable interest	2b	
b	Ordinary dividends	3b	

Age/Blindness **You:** were born before January 2, 1957 Are blind **Spouse:** was born before January 2, 1957 Is blind

Dependents (see instructions):
 If more than four dependents, see instructions and check here ▶

(1) First name	Last name	(2) Social security number	(3) Relationship to you	(4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if qualifies for (see instructions): Child tax credit	Credit for other dependents
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Attach Form(s) W-2	1	98000
2a	Tax-exempt interest	2a	
3a	Qualified dividends	3a	
b	Taxable interest	2b	
b	Ordinary dividends	3b	
4a	IRA distributions	4a	
b	Taxable amount	4b	
5a	Pensions and annuities	5a	
b	Taxable amount	5b	
6a	Social security benefits	6a	
b	Taxable amount	6b	
7	Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>	7	
8	Other income from Schedule 1, line 10	8	
9	Add lines 1, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7, and 8. This is your total income	9	98000
10	Adjustments to income from Schedule 1, line 26	10	78000
11	Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your adjusted gross income	11	20000
12a	Standard deduction or itemized deductions (from Schedule A)	12a	25100
b	Charitable contributions if you take the standard deduction (see instructions)	12b	
c	Add lines 12a and 12b	12c	25100
13	Qualified business income deduction from Form 8995 or Form 8995-A	13	
14	Add lines 12c and 13	14	25100
15	Taxable income. Subtract line 14 from line 11. If zero or less, enter -0-	15	0

Standard Deduction for—
 • Single or Married filing separately, \$12,550
 • Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er), \$25,100
 • Head of household, \$18,800
 • If you checked any box under **Standard Deduction**, see instructions.

16	Tax (see instructions). Check if any from Form(s): 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8814 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4972 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	16	0
17	Amount from Schedule 2, line 3	17	
18	Add lines 16 and 17	18	
19	Nonrefundable child tax credit or credit for other dependents from Schedule 8812	19	
20	Amount from Schedule 3, line 8	20	
21	Add lines 19 and 20	21	
22	Subtract line 21 from line 18. If zero or less, enter -0-	22	
23	Other taxes, including self-employment tax, from Schedule 2, line 21	23	
24	Add lines 22 and 23. This is your total tax	24	0
25	Federal income tax withheld from:		
a	Form(s) W-2	25a	25000
b	Form(s) 1099	25b	
c	Other forms (see instructions)	25c	
d	Add lines 25a through 25c	25d	25000
26	2021 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 2020 return	26	0
27a	Earned income credit (EIC) Check here if you were born after January 1, 1998, and before January 2, 2004, and you satisfy all the other requirements for taxpayers who are at least age 18, to claim the EIC. See instructions <input type="checkbox"/>	27a	
b	Nontaxable combat pay election	27b	
c	Prior year (2019) earned income	27c	
28	Refundable child tax credit or additional child tax credit from Schedule 8812	28	
29	American opportunity credit from Form 8863, line 8	29	
30	Recovery rebate credit. See instructions	30	
31	Amount from Schedule 3, line 15	31	
32	Add lines 27a and 28 through 31. These are your total other payments and refundable credits	32	25000
33	Add lines 25d, 26, and 32. These are your total payments	33	25000
34	If line 33 is more than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 33. This is the amount you overpaid	34	25000
35a	Amount of line 34 you want refunded to you . If Form 8888 is attached, check here <input type="checkbox"/>	35a	25000
b	Routing number	c	Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings
d	Account number		
36	Amount of line 34 you want applied to your 2022 estimated tax	36	0
Amount	37 Amount you owe. Subtract line 33 from line 24. For details on how to pay, see instructions	37	0

If you have a qualifying child, attach Sch. EIC.

Even simple tax preparation software allows you to make the LINE 10 entry which will then automatically adjust the taxable income downward, and thus reduce the taxable income calculation for you!

If self-employed you can make income Adjustments/Return/Allowances on Schedule C. This will likely show your (-) NET income to be negative or zero in most cases if you have documented it well. That also carries over to the 1040 where indicated - see schedule 1. If an LLC, Trust, or Corporation, you MAY also have losses or and flow through losses to you if redeeming in lawful money there as well. The tax on near zero income is less than tax on millions of income right? Then bring those numbers where indicated on the 1040 as applicable, and you can see the result on your personal tax liability. This is just by making that one adjustment to income on the return for the entity.

If one is paid by DIRECT DEPOSIT, make copies of the pay stubs and write the redemption verbiage. Scan or photograph every slip and keep organized in a secure place in your Google drive, One Drive, Drop box, or whatever secure folders you have. You can even print hard copies and keep a folder that way. **You can also** request a digital copy of the checks or pay stubs and write the lawful money verbiage on the copy. Keep the original and send the copies in with the tax filing.

TRANSACTION REQUEST FORM
For All Shared Services

CREDIT UNION SERVICE CENTERS
The Member-Friendly Financial Network

IDENTIFICATION	DEPOSITS*	WITHDRAWALS**	LOAN PAYMENTS
Name	Total Cash \$	Share (Savings) Type \$	Type \$
Address	Total Checks (From Revenue) \$	Share Draft (Checking) Type <i>CASH</i> \$ <i>350.00</i>	Type \$
City, State, Zip	Total Deposit \$		
Phone Number	DEPOSIT TO	PURCHASES	TRANSFERS
Credit Union	Share (Savings) Type \$	Credit Union Check \$	From Type \$
Account #	Share Draft (Checking) Type \$	Money Order \$	To Account Type
SSN (Last 4 Digits)	Other Type \$	Travelers Cheques \$	
	Other Type \$	Other \$	
	Other Type \$		
Member Signature <i>Redeemed lawful money 12/25/11</i>		Date	
*Deposits may not be available for immediate withdrawal. **Withdrawal amount may be limited.		CREDIT UNION USE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/> Fees <input type="checkbox"/> SSN Verified Photo ID Description \$ Type Description \$	

It should be noted that a *lawful money repository of proof* is as simple as indorsing every check with lawful money demand and taking a photo of said redemption. Keep solid records. JUST in case.

Reported IRS and State Lawful Money Refund Checks
Applies when you have W2 income and money taken out of your check.

We feel it is best to maximize exemption so you have little taken out and less to try and get back.



United States Treasury ¹⁵⁻⁵¹ 000 K 893,558,320

Check No. 

12 13 13 20091800 KANSAS CITY, MO 4034 03092946
 000176397137 4034 03092946 I 00002013339181

Pay to the order of GARY [REDACTED]
 METAIRIE [REDACTED]

*****6639*47

VOID AFTER ONE YEAR

AUSTIN 12/2012 TAX REFUND 30
 INT \$ 126.47



⑆40348⑆ ⑆000000518⑆ 03092946⑆ 041213

THE BACK OF THIS WARRANT CONTAINS A SECURITY MARK - DO NOT ACCEPT WITHOUT HOLDING AT AN ANGLE TO VERIFY SECURITY MARK

INCOME TAX REFUND STATE OF KANSAS No. 5001332969
 Department of Administration
 Division of Accounts and Reports
 To the Treasurer of State: Topeka, Kansas Date: 05-23-13

Pay to the order of: L [REDACTED] W [REDACTED] Amount
 *****599.00
 VALID FOR AMOUNT ONLY

FIVE HUNDRED NINETY NINE DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS

Agy. No. Fund Acct. No.
 565 9038 9370

Social Security No. [REDACTED]

Cash Immediately - Void One Year From Date of Issue

Mark J. McHale
Ron Estes
 State Treasurer



Department of the Treasury
 Internal Revenue Service
 PO Box 9052
 Andover, MA 01810-9052

Notice CP12
 Tax Year 2011
 Notice date May 21, 2012
 Social Security number [REDACTED]
 To contact us Phone 1-800-879-0922
 Your Caller ID 779060
 Page 1 of 3

458763.199168.1683.032 1 AT 0.374 800


DENNIS [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

53

Changes to your 2011 Form 1040

Adjusted refund: \$30,423.34

We believe there's a miscalculation on your 2011 Form 1040, which affects the following area of your return:

- Tax Payments

We made changes to your return that correct this error. As a result, you are due a refund of \$30,423.34.

Summary	
Payments you made	-\$30,423.34
Tax you owed	0.00
Refund due	\$30,423.34

STATE OF UTAH
RICHARD K. ELLIS, UTAH STATE TREASURER
DIVISION OF FINANCE, 2110 STATE OFFICE BLDG, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114



WARRANT NUMBER
T 5064664

PAYABLE ON
UTAH STATE TREASURER 21-289
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114 1248

INCOME TAX REFUND

PAY THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED THIRTY EIGHT
DOLLARS AND 86 CENTS

VED ONE YEAR ANNU DATE
MONTH DAY YEAR
07 22 13

PAY THIS AMOUNT
\$3138.86**

TO THE ORDER OF

LARRY

UT 84062-2010

Richard Beckwith
DIVISION OF FINANCE

⑈5064664⑈ ⑆24002890⑆ ⑆53100367744⑈

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR OPENING INSTRUCTIONS

0006234614



State of Louisiana
Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 5128
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-5128

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
BATON ROUGE, LA
PERMIT 655



GARY D

METAIRIE LA 700

R-11854(2/08)



State of Louisiana
Department of Revenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70821

Keep this portion for your records.

Issuance of this refund does not prohibit further examination of
your return and the assessment of additional taxes if found due.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

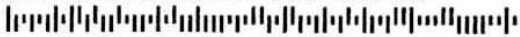
REMARKS:

TAX PERIOD: 12/2012 SSN: xxx-xx
ACCOUNT NO:
DATE: 02/04/2014
CHECK NO: 0006234614
REFUND: \$4,223.00
REFUND INTEREST: \$122.65
TOTAL REFUND: \$4,345.65
REFUND KEY: 631059201



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
 Kansas City, MO 64999-0025

For assistance, call:
 1-800-829-0922
Your Caller ID: 344038
Notice Number: CP49
Date: April 25, 2011

055757.841753.0189.005 1 AT 0.365 645


Taxpayer Identification Number:
 [REDACTED]
Tax Form: 1040EZ
Tax Year: December 31, 2010



MARK A LOVELY
 [REDACTED]

55757

Overpaid Tax Applied to Other Taxes You Owe

We applied \$9,656.46 of the overpaid tax on your 2010 tax return to the unpaid balance of other federal taxes which our records show you owe.

You may still be due a refund if we applied only part of your overpayment to other taxes. You also may be due a refund if you recently made a payment against the other taxes that we had not credited when we applied your overpayment. In either case, you will receive a check for any refund due to you as long as the amount is greater than one dollar. You must request a refund of less than one dollar. If you have any questions, please call us at the number listed above.

The figures below show our calculation:

How We Applied Your Overpayment

Amount of Overpaid Tax on Your Return	\$9,656.46
Amount of Interest You Earned on Overpayment	\$.00
Total Amount Due You	\$9,656.46
Total Amount Applied	\$9,656.46
 Amount to be refunded Unless You Owe Other Obligations	 \$.00

(Your refund may include interest. Please be aware that interest you receive on tax refunds is taxable income to you in the year you receive it. Please retain this notice for your records.)

Where We Applied Your Overpayment

Form(s)	Tax Period(s)	Amount(s) Applied	Balance Remaining
1040A	December 31, 1999	\$7,630.87	\$.00
1040A	December 31, 2002	\$2,025.59	\$30,658.32



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 621501
Atlanta, GA 30362-1501



BARRY J SULLIVAN



Notice	CP218
Tax Year	2011
Notice date	April 21, 2014
Social Security number	[REDACTED]
To contact us	1-800-829-0922
Your Caller ID	[REDACTED]
Page 1 of 3	9H

Changes to your 2011 Form 1040

Refund due: \$1,040.59

We made the changes you requested to your 2011 Form 1040 to adjust your:

- pensions and annuities
- total federal income tax withheld
- Schedule A

As a result, you are due a refund of \$1,040.59.

Summary

Account balance before this change	\$ 2,334.18
Decrease in tax	-2,513.00
Increase in credit for tax withheld	-878.00
Decrease in failure-to-pay penalty	-4.14
Increase in interest	20.37
Refund due	\$1,040.59

What you need to do

If you agree with the changes we made

- If you haven't already received a refund for \$1,040.59, you should receive it within 2-3 weeks as long as you don't owe other tax or debt we're required to collect.

Remember, if you are self employed you may normally OWE money when filing.
So when you file you are merely minimizing what you may owe.

Sales Tax Tips

Regarding sales tax, getting any kind of refund/exemption is nearly impossible. That's the secret! Rather than wasting time, pondering or wondering if one can ever retrieve this tax, look no more. **This is because the sales tax is a misnomer. It is not a tax on the buyer, but on the seller,** who transfers it by tradition on to the buyer. Since the reseller/retailer must pay the sales tax, it is often added into the price. There is no obligation for the buyer to pay the sales tax except that most retailers think there is. This faux-pas will continue until the end of time, so do not attempt to retrieve any sale taxes with lawful money redemption. It's not a place to spend much time fighting. Just take the income tax savings, invest more, and enjoy life.

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