

3:22mc CLM

United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama 101 Holmes Avenue Huntsville, Alabama. 35801	<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">FILED</div> <p style="text-align: right;">2022 JUN -6 A 11: 21</p> <p style="text-align: right;">U.S. DISTRICT COURT N.D. OF ALABAMA</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-style: italic;">Miscellaneous</p>
In Re; Redemption of First Middle <i>On and for the behalf of the</i> UNITED STATES	
DEMAND FOR REDEMPTION	

COMES NOW, First Middle of the family SURNAME and Redeemed. Demand is made for redemption of central banking currency in Lawful Money in all transactions pursuant to Title 12 USC §411 as amended from §16 of the 1913 Federal Reserve Act. Service to the agent is service to the principal and vice versa. The law is clear - one must make demand for lawful money clear to the Treasury of the United States.

Dear Clerk of Court;

Rule B(1)(c) allows for garnishment actions against Janet Louise YELLEN and her agents. In most cases service to the agent is enough. Presently it is determined that Notice of Demand for Lawful Money shall be upon the Secretary of the Treasury in her capacity as United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund. Please file this Refusal for Cause on the 3176C Letter of May 19, 2022 in the case jacket of Miscellaneous case file 3:2022mc00 .

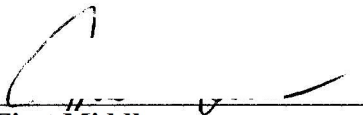
Thank you in advance for your professionalism.

As instructed in the 3176C Letter, my signature below verifies I have inquired online of Publication 2105 and Notice 2010-33 looking for any material in support of the Frivolous Penalty arguments in the 3176C Letter. Nothing can be found in either citation that applies to

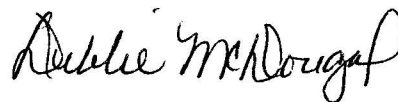
redeeming lawful money in order to secure redeeming the mind from the rigors of debt and central banking in general. If it were possible to legally interfere with my demand for redemption, I feel strongly that Congress would have repealed or amended Title 12 USC §411 long ago so as to avoid any confusion.

Additionally, any and all deviant oaths of office are refused for cause timely. Amidst the specificity required of trained attorneys and judicial officers changing "So help me God." to "SO HELP ME GOD." is strong evidence of fraud.

The law says that all that is required of me is, "They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury of the United States..." And so it is.



First Middle



Signature of Notary Public

My commission expires MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 1/10/2024

In the Name and by the Authority of

The State of Alabama

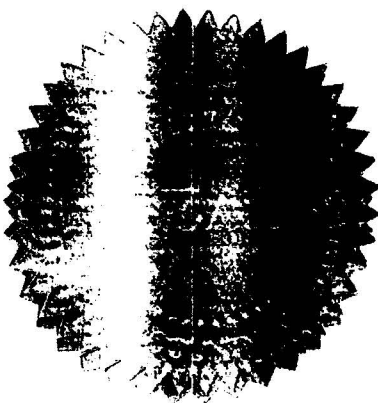


SEND GREETINGS

To DEBBIE MCDUGAL

Reposing full trust in your Prudence, Integrity and Ability, I do, by virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested as Judge of Probate of said County hereby commission you a
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR STATE AT LARGE

To have and to hold the said office, together with all the Rights, Power and Emoluments to the same belonging or in anywise lawfully appertaining, during the term prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Alabama, you shall so long demean yourself well.

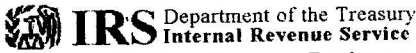


In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this
17TH day of JANUARY

in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and TWENTY

Daniel Koser

Judge of Probate.



Frivolous Return Prog., Stop 4450
OGDEN UT 84201-0059

In reply refer to: 1000144075
May 19, 2022 LTR 3176C 0
***-**-201912 30
Input Op: 1486962536 00056345
BODC: WI

Refused

Taxpayer identification number: ***-**-
Form: 1040
Tax periods: Dec. 31, 2019

Employee identification number: 1000144075 M/S 4450
Contact telephone number: 866-853-0235
Contact fax number: 855-853-0251

Dear Taxpayer:

You filed a purported tax return for the tax periods above that claimed one or more frivolous positions or reflected a desire to delay or impede administration of the tax laws. If you don't immediately correct your return, we'll assess a \$5,000 penalty against you.

WHY WE ARE CONTACTING YOU

Based on Internal Revenue Code Section 6702, Frivolous Tax Submissions, we determined the information you filed as a purported tax return, on July 22, 2020 is frivolous and there is no basis in the law for your position.

Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have considered positions like yours and repeatedly rejected them as without merit. Publication 2105, Why do I have to Pay Taxes?, includes examples of frivolous positions and arguments regarding the U.S. tax system under the heading "Don't Fall for These Arguments." Notice 2010-33 provides detailed information on positions identified as frivolous under Section 6702.

People who violate the tax laws may be subject to federal criminal prosecution and imprisonment. For information about the IRS criminal enforcement program visit www.irs.gov/ciprograms.

You included a position that has no basis in the law. You're attempting to avoid or reduce tax liabilities or to secure a refund to which you're not entitled.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

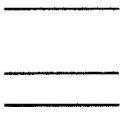
To avoid this penalty, send us a corrected return for each taxable period listed at the top of this letter within 30 days from the date of this letter. Once we receive your corrected returns, we'll

1000144075

May 19, 2022 LTR 3176C 0

***-**- 201912 30

Input Op: 1486962536 00056347



Refused for

We enclosed a copy of this letter for your records and an envelope for your convenience.

If you have additional questions, you can call us at 866-883-0235, Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. MST.

Sincerely yours,

Neil Schoonmaker, Director
Return Integrity Verification Ops.

Enclosures:
Copy of this letter
Envelope
Publication 1

CAUSE

The first section of H.R. 13955 amends the Bretton Woods Agreements Act by adding Sections 24, 25 and 26 to the Act. Section 24 is the key section. It authorizes the U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the Secretary of the Treasury, to accept the amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund. These amendments to Articles are contained in the IMF Board of Governors resolution 31-4. It is this document that contains the provisions that move the exchange rate system from a fixed rate system to a floating rate system, substantially reduce the role of gold in the international monetary system, expand the quotas of the Fund by 33.6 percent, establish a Trust Fund and more lenient access to the Fund's resources, and modernize the operations of the Fund to include authority to create a Fund Council. The Council would be composed of finance ministers and would replace the current Interim Committee.

Section 25 specifically authorizes the increase in the U.S. quota in the IMF. The increase is 1,705 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) or approximately \$2 billion. The SDR value is based on an average daily value of 16 international currencies and fluctuates daily. Presently, the U.S. quota is SDR 6,700 or approximately \$8 billion. The U.S. quota expansion is less than the general one-third expansion of the Fund's resources, therefore the U.S. percentage in the Fund drops from 22.93 percent to 21.53 percent. Roughly every five years since 1958-59, the Fund's resources have been increased to keep in step with the growth of international monetary resources and trade. This one-third increase is the fourth expansion.

Section 26 was added on the floor of the House of Representatives. It instructs the U.S. Governor to the IMF to vote against the formation of the new IMF Council if the Council will not follow the practice of weighted voting. Weighted voting provisions of the Fund are stated in Article XII, Section 5. They apply to all organs of the Fund and all votes. The addition of Article 26 has the effect of expressing the sentiment of the Congress that weighted voting in the Council is desirable.

Section 2 of H.R. 13955 was inserted by House Committee action and amends Section 3 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act. Section 3 deals with the "Appointment of Governors, Executive Directors, and Alternates." The amendment anticipates the formation of the IMF Council by stipulating that if the Council is formed, the U.S. Governor of the Fund will serve as Councilor and have the authority to designate an alternate and associates. The second part of the amendments prohibits the Councilor, his alternate or associates from receiving salary or other compensation from the U.S. Government. This is standard language for all U.S. legislation on international financial institutions. The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury receives no compensation for representing the United States. The other positions are paid by the institution. The provision prohibits double salary payments.

The third section is a House provision which amends Section 5 of the original Act. Section 5 prohibits specific acts of the Executive Branch without prior Congressional authorization. H.R. 13955 amends Section 5 by adding part (g). Part (g) will prohibit the U.S. Governor to vote for the establishment of any new trust funds at the IMF without the prior approval of the Congress. The amendment reflects House sentiment that the Trust Fund, with its concessional lending