

COMES NOW, True Name of the family NOMEN Redeemed. Demand is made for redemption of central banking currency in Lawful Money in all transactions pursuant to Title 12 USC $\S 411$ as amended from $\S 16$ 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;

A prior Refusal for Cause 22-mc-33 read: 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 CP15 Letter expressing "Notice date June 6, 2022". Thank you in advance for your professionalism.

A 3175C Letter dated July 25, 2022 is hereby Refused for Cause timely. The original
letter is being mailed to the US Treasury to Janet Louise YELLEN as the US Governor for the International Monetary Fund so that any proper adjustments may be made for my refund of withholdings, including any penalties and interest. The original clerk instruction is to be filed in miscellaneous case $22-\mathrm{mc}-33$ or a new case file, according to the (inappropriate) legal advice from the clerk of court. The legal citations on the 3175C Letter do not apply to redeemed lawful money and redemption of mind in general.

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 evidence in good faith, that I have attempted to find the Philip Steven GUTIERREZ oath of office, the online confirmation, is attached.

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.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SFE ATTACMED CERTIPICANE } \\
& \text { Signature of Notary Public } \\
& \text { My commission expires }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this
certificate verifies only the identity of the individual
who signed the document to which this certificate is
attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or
validity of that document.

State of California
County of $\qquad$

On August 5, 2022 before me, Ion Kim Notary Public (insert name and title of the officer)
personally appeared _True Name
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the persons) whose names) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signatures) on the instrument the persons), or the entity upon behalf of which the persons) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature

(Seal)


## Certificate of Mailing

US Treasury - Janet Louise YELLEN Registered Mail \# US<br>US Governor for the International Monetary Fund RF 231966672 US 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW<br>city of Washington, District of Columbia. 20220

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Frivolous Return Program - Stop 4450
Ogden, Utah 84201-0059

Registered Mail \# US
RF 231966669 US

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 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 Conncil 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. Ronghly 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 onethird 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 MMF 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. 18953 was inserted by House Committee action and amends Section 3 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act. Section 3 deals with the "Appointment of Govemors, 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 Treasurv receives no compensation for representing the I nited 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. IT.R. 13955 amends Section st by adding part (g). Part (g) will prohibit the U.S. Governor to vote for the establishment of any new trust funds at the DMF without the prior approval of the Congress. The amendment reflects House sentiment that the Trust Fund, with its concessional lending

# Supreme Court of the tinted States 

## No. -men- October Term, 1985

I, WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that $I$ will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Justice of the United States according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United states.

So help me God.


Subscribed and sworn to before me this
this twenty-sixth day of September, 1986.
Gavin Sage


FTint IS sec. 4!6 Uivived Swo Cede as anconect.


No signature from the Treasury Delivery, and a month delay for delivery to the agent. Illegal breach of trust by the USPS!

This obfuscation of legal process is intentional to delay and divert a proper refund. Ergo this is properly garnishing YELLEN in her personal capacity should she not send a timely refund check.


|  | Status |
| :---: | :---: |
| Your item was picked up at a postal facility at $3: 22$ am on March 17, 2022 in W/ASHHGTON, DC 20220 | Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility |
|  | March 17. 2022 at 3:4́ am W/ASH NGTON DC 20220 |
|  | Get Updates V |
| Delivered |  |
| Text \& Email Updates | $\checkmark$ |
| Tracking History | $\checkmark$ |
| Product Information | $\checkmark$ |
| See Lesa $\uparrow$ |  |

Your item was delivered in or at the malloox at 1.26 pm on
May 13,2022 in VALLEY VILLAGE, OA 91607, Delivered, In/At Mailbox

## May 12, 2022, 2:52 am

Departed I.9P3 Revional Facility
SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIELITION CENTER

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May 11, 2022, 1:16 am
Arived at USPS Fagional Facility
SANTA CLARITA CA DIST FIEITION CENTER
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May 10, 2022, $6: 51 \mathrm{am}$
Departed IUSPS Regional Facility
SALT LAKE CITYUT NETWORKOISTRIEUTIONCENTER

May 9, 2022, 6:13 pm
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SALT LAKE CITY LTT NETWORKDISTRIBITION CENTER

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## USPS Tracking ${ }^{\circ}$



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Learn More
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Sec Less へ
 EVEN IF YOU ALSO HAVE AN INQUIRY.


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


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

In reply refer to: 1486900000 July 25, 2022 LTR 3175C 0 ***ー**- 00000000 Input Op: 148332435400018554 BODC: WI

Dear Taxpayer:
This is in repiy to Mour correspondence received Apr. 29, 2020.
We have determined that the arguments you raised are frivolous and have no basis in law. Federal courts have consistently ruled against such arguments and imposed significant fines for taking such frivolous positions.

If you persist in sending frivolous correspondence, we will not continue to respond to it. Our lack of response does not convey agreement or acceptance of the arguments stated. If you desire to comply with the law concerning your tax liability, you are encouraged to seek advice from a reputable tax practitioner or attorney.

The claims presented in your correspondence do not relieve you from your legal responsibilities to file federal tax returns and pay taxes. We urge you to honor those legal duties.

This letter advises you of the legal requirements for filing and paying federal individual income tax returhs and informs you of the potential consequences of the position you have taken. Please observe that the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Sections listed below expressly authorize IRS employees that act on behrif of the Secretary of the Treasury to:

1. examine taxpayer books, papers, records, or other data which may be relevant;
2. issue summonses in order to gain possession of records so that determinations of tax liability can be made or for ascertaining the correctness of any return filed by a person; and
3. collect any such liability.

There are people who encourage others to violate our nation's tax laws by arguing there is no legal requirement for them to file income tax returns or pay income taxes. Their arguments are based on legal statements taken out of context and on frivolous arguments that have been repeatedly rejected by federal courts. People who rely on this kind of information can ultimately pay more in tax, interest, and penalties than they would have paid simply by filing correct tax
returns.
People who violate the tax daws may be subject to federal criminal prosecution and imprisonment. For information about the IRS criminal enforcement program visit WWw.irs.gov/ciprograms.

The IRS is working with the United States Department of Justice and state taxing authorities to ensure all taxpayers pay their lawful share of/taxes and to seek criminal indictments or civil enforcement actions against people who promote or join in abusive and fraudulent tax schemes.

We encourage you to read the enclosed Publication 2105 , Why do I Have to Pay Taxes?, and "The Truth About Frivolous Tax Arguments," located at www.irs.gov/frivolous.

Below is general information fon filing requirements and authority to collect tax under Title 26 of the United States Code.

- Section 6001 Notice or regulations requiring records, statements, and special returns
- Section 6011 General requirement of return, statement, or list
- Section 6012 Persons required to make returns of income
- Section 6109 Identifying numbers
- Section 6151 Time and placefor paying tax shown on return
- Section 6301 Collection Authority
- Section 6321 Lien for taxes
- Section 6331 Levy and distraint
- Section 7602 Examimation of books and witnesses

IRC Section 6702(a) (Civil Penalty for Frivolous Tax Returns) provides:

CIVIL PENALTY FOR FRIVOLOUS TAX RETURNS. A person shall pay a penalty of $\$ 5,000$ if -
(1) such person files what purports to be a return of a tax imposed by this title but which -
(A) does not contain information on which the substantial correctness of the self-assessment may be judged, or
(B) contains information that on its face indicates that the self-assessment is substantially incorrect; and
(2) the conduct referred to in paragraph (1) -
(A) is based on a position which the Secretary has identified as frivolous under subsection (c), or
(B) reflects a desire to delay or impede the administration of Federal tax laws.

IRC Section 6702(e) also provides:
PENALTIES IN ADDITION TO OTHER PENALTIES - The penalties imposed by this section shall be in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

FOIA requests for Treasury Department records MUST meet the following critenia before Treasury can take action:

Be in writing and signed by the person making the request; State that the request is being made pursuant to the FOIA;

- Reasonably descnibe the records being requested;
- State the category of the requester for fee purposes (e.g. commercial, media, educational, scientific institutions, all other); and
- Be sent to the correct Central Processing Unit for processing.

Requests for IRS Policy and procedure agengy documents that are not already publicly available in the FOIA library should be sent to:

Internal Revenue Service
Central Processing Unit
Stop 211
PO Box 621506
Atlanta, GA 30362-3006
Fax: 877-807-9215
Requests for personal or business tax records should be sent to:
Internal Revenue Service
Central Processing Unit
Stop 93A
PO Box 621506
Atlanta, GA 30362
Fax: 877-891-6035
For additional information, view the IRS FOIA Guidelines at www.irs.gov/foiaguidelines.

- Contain an agreement to pay all fees that might be incurred;
- Prove that the requester is entitled to receive the records;
- Provide an address where the requester can be notified of the determination as to whether to grant the request;
- State whether the requester wants a copy of the records or only wants to inspect the records.

You can get any of the forms or publications mentioned in this letter by visiting our website at www.irs.gov/forms-pubs or by calling 800 -TA X-FORM If you have questions, you can call 866-883-0235.
If you prefer, you can write to the address at the top of the first page of this letter.
When you write, include a copy of this letter and the hours we can reach you in the spaces below.

Your telephone number (_)


Hours $\qquad$
sincerely yours,


Gardy Larochelle, Director
Return Integrity Verification Ops.
Enclosures:
Publication 1
Publication 2105

## PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Under the Privacy Act of 1974, we must tell you that our legal right to ask for information internal Revenue Code sections 6001, $6011,6012(a)$ and their regulations. They say that you must furnish us with records or statements for any tax for which you are liable, including the withholding of taxes by your employer.

We ask for information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, and you are required to give us this information. We may give the information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, other federal agencies, states, cities, and the District of Columbia for use in administering their tax laws.

If you don't provide this information, or provide fraudulent information, the law provides that you may be charged penalties and, in certain cases, you may be subject to criminal prosecution. We may also have to disallow the exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, or adjustments shown on the tax return. This could make your tax higher or delay any refund. Interest may also be charged.


# Why Do II Have to Pay Taxes? 

## Know the Law

There have always been individuals who argue taxes are illegal. They use false, misleading, or unorthodox tax advice to gain followers. The courts have repeatedly rejected their arguments as frivolous and routinely impose penalities for raising such frivolous arguments. Make sure you "Know the Law:"

The United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, states, "The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States."
The Sixteenth Amendment to the
Constitution, ratified on February 3, 1913, states, "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the sev- eral States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Congress used the power granted by the Constitution and Sixteenth Amendment, and made laws requiring all individuals to pay tax.
Congress has delegated to the IRS the responsibility of administering the tax laws known as the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) and found in Title 26 of the United States Code. Congress enacts these tax laws, and the IRS enforces them.

Sources of taxable income are identified in the Code under Section 61, Gross Income Defined. The list of sources under this section is not all inclusive.

Section 6702 of the Code authorizes the IRS to impose a $\$ 5000$ penalty against persons who submit frivolous tax returns or other documents.

## Don't Fall For These Arguments

While taxpayers have the right to contest their tax liabilities in the courts, taxpayers do not have the right to violate and disobey tax laws. Unscrupulous individuals and promoters advocating willful noncompliance with the tax laws have used a variety of false or misleading arguments for not filing and paying taxes. Here are some of the most common arguments:
Constitutional Myths: Filing a Form 1040 violates the Fith Amendment right against selfsincrimination or the Fourth Amendment right to privacy. ring also violates the Thirteenth Amendmen right against involuntary servitude and Finst Amendment rights based on morat or rellous belleís.
Truth: The co ts have consistently held that disciosure of the type of routine financial information required on a tax return does not incriminate an individual or violate the right to privacy. Also, courts have consistently found that the First and Thirteenth Amendments do not provide rights to refuse to comply with federal tax laws.
Internal Revenue Code Myths: The filing and paying of tax is voluntary, or the Code doesn't apply to me because I am neither a government employee nor a resident of a sovereign state.
Truth: The term voluntary compliance means that each of $u s$ is responsible for filing a tax return when required and for determining and paying the correct amount of tax. The tax lanyis found in Title 26 of the United States Code. Section 6012 of the Code makes clear that only ind viduals whose income falls below a specified level do not have to file returns. While our tak system is based on selfassessment and reporting, compliance with tax laws is mandatory. State citizenship does not negate the applicability of the Code on individuals working and residing in the United States.
Frivolous Credit Myths: African and Native Americans can claim a special tax credit as reparations for slavery and other oppressive treatment.
Truth: There is no provision in the Code that allows taxpayers to claim reparation credits. Unless specifically provided for in the Code, no deduction or credit will be allowed.
Compensation Myths: Wages, tips, and other compensation received for personal services are. not income because there is no taxable gain when a
person "exchanges" labor for money.
Truth: This argument has been consistently dismissed by the courts. Sources of taxable income are identified in the Code under Section 61, Gross Income Defined. Congress has determined that all income is taxable unless specifically excluded by some part of the Code. The list of sources under this section is not all inclusive.
Fictional Legal Basis Myths: Taxpayers are not required to file a federal income tax return because the instructions and regulations associ- ated with the Form 1040 do not display an OMB control number as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.
Truth: The courts have uniformly rejected this argument on different grounds. Some courts have simply noted that the PRA applies to the forms themselves, not to the instruction booklets, and because the Form 1040 does have a control number, there is no PRA violation.
Trusts Myths: Forming a business trust to hold your income and assets will avoid taxes. A family estate trust will allow you to reduce or eliminate your tax liability.
Truth: Establishing a trust, foreign or domestic, for the sole purpose of hiding your income and assets from taxal ion is ilflegal and will not absolve you of your tax liability.

## What does the IRS do to address willful noncompliance with U.S. tax laws?

1. Encourage taxpayers to self-correct their returns and comply with their tax obligations.
2. Vigorously apply both civil and criminal sanctions, including prosecution and prison sentence against those who persist in violating the tax laws.

> Report individuals or companies not complying with the tax laws to the IRS. For instructions, visit www.IRS.gov, and at the bottom of the page, click on "Tax Fraud \& Abuse", then click on "IRS wants you to know about Schemes, Scams, and Cons", and finally near the bottom of the page, "How do you report Suspected Tax Fraud Activity?"

## FOIA.gov

Thank you for visiting FOIA.gov, the government's central website for FOIA. We'll continue to make improvements to the site and look forward to your input. Please submit feedback to National.FOIAPortal@usdoj.gov.

## Success!

## Your FOIA request has been created and is being sent to the Office of Information Policy.

You'll hear back from the agency confirming receipt in the coming weeks using the contact information you provided. If you have questions about your request, feel free to reach out to the agency FOIA personnel using the information provided below.

## Contact the agency

FOIARequester. Service.Center.
202-514-3642

Valeree Villanueva, FOIA P.
202-514-3642

Douglas Hibbard, Chief, Initial Request Staff
441 G St, NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20530

## Request summary

Request submitted onApril 6, 2022.
The confirmation ID for your request is 356311.

The confirmation ID is only for identifying your request on FOIA.gov and acts as a receipt to show that you submitted a request using FOIA.gov. This number does not replace the information you'll receive from the agency to track your request. In case there is an issue submitting your request to the agency you selected, you can use this number to help.

## Contact information

F<br>Name<br>Kristopher Dean Campbell<br>Mailing address<br>12729 Riverside Drive<br>Apt 311<br>Valley Village, California 91607<br>United States<br>Phone number<br>310-734-9745<br>\section*{Email}<br>kriscampbell353@gmail.com

## Your request

A request is being made for the certified oath of office for Judge Philip J. Gutierrez who presides over the United States District Court, Central District of California (Western Division - Los
Angeles).

## Fees

What type of requester are you?
other

## Fee waiver

yes

Fee waiver justification
I am requesting a public record
The amount of money you're willing to pay in fees, if any \$5

## Request expedited processing

Expedited processing
no


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Document Mailer
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Frivolous Return Program - Stop 4450
Ogden, Utah. 84201-0059

From: $\qquad$


## ReadyPost.

Document Mailer



US Governor of the International Monetary Fund 1500 Pennsylvania Ave NW City of Washington, District of Columbia 20220


[^0]:    February 28, 20c2, 8:46 am
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