Also please study what it says in the United States Code on what is the definition of being considered a “United States Citizen”.   I suggest you do a google search for “what is the definition of United States Citizen” and see where your journey takes you. Specifically the US Code on this is at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/8/1401> but there are several other websites that may assist you in emphazing and interpreting the code, such as http://notapersonorcitizen.blogspot.com/, http://freedom-school.com/ , http://famguardian.org/subjects/Freedom/Freedom.htm,  and www.SEDM.org, that will assist you in seeing the conclusions that I have drawn, which is that you are NOT a U.S. Citizen unless you wish to make that declaration and that you can also declare that you are not at any time.

STRAWMAN’S NAME  
LOCATION  
CITY, STATE, [ZIP]

Date ——-

ATTN CFO  
[CFO’S NAME]  
[ADDRESS of Corp. Headquarters]

**NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE**

Dear [CFO’S NAME]

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

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

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

The provisions of this Remedy are found in congressional Public Policy HJR 192 of 1933 a.k.a Public Law 73-10 that suspended the gold standard and exempts people from paying their debts since their means of paying their debts was taken away from them and replaced with money substitutes that discharge debts instead of paying them.

Public Insurance Policy HJR 192 of 1933 is a supersedeas bond that provides a Remedy for victims of President Roosevelt’s crimes of fraud, unlawful conversion, and treason, and for both Houses of Congress’ complicity in these crimes. This unlawful conversion of credit created the exemption upon which debt write-off and discharge is based, due to the 1933 Bankruptcy Reorganization of the Corporate United States — to exempt Congress from charges of treason and to indemnify me for any loss.

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

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

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

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

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

When Uncle Sam prints a $20 dollar bill that bill must be paid upon demand by the corporate United States.

Therefore Secured Party Creditors of the corporate United States can tender a mutual offset credit exemption exchange (MOCEE) to fulfill this obligation to pay — with his personal private credit.

By accepting dollar bills in lieu of money we loan our personal credit to Uncle Sam and we are to be paid back corresponding “dollar for dollar” portions of our personal private credit when we require it; on demand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collective Entity Rule was first articulated in Hale v. Hale, 201 US 43, 26 S.Ct. 370, 50 L.Ed. 652.

“***The innocent individual who is harmed by an abuse of governmental authority is assured that he will be compensated for his injury.” — Owen.***

This is strictly an administrative-contract remedy, we are not tendering payment.  
There is no money to pay for anything. Contracts are already in place in the background of the state. We are simply accepting the credits they have established and are authorizing you to set-off the debt with said credits.

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

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

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

Very truly yours, John Henry Doe, Secured Party Creditor

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