

## **This is Notice of Equity Interest Recovery to Principal and Surety**

### **Notice of the Potentiality of crime's being committed**

The fact that **you** are presenting a *coupon* tells me, even though it is not specifically mentioned, that this is designed to be a payment of interest against the bond(s) your people have purchased. I am aware the line of credit that the *government* or Federal Reserve System issued to create this bond is secured by myself, myself being one of the lenders. The bonded pledge series number is \_\_\_\_\_ **SSN** \_\_\_\_\_. All along it has been my assets that have been hypothecated, pledged, and re-hypothecated for this bond, and I can find no duty nor obligation where I am to be **charged interest on my own money, creating double enrichment on your company's part**. Unless you can provide proof that these U.C.C. STATUTES do not pertain to our agreement, your company's use of my collateral and your failure to process this coupon payment should make your company guilty of the following crime:

**Impeding Commerce: Via Breach of Contract is the only crime.**

**USA: 27 CFR 72.11 - code of federal regulations defines Commercial Crimes as any of the following types of crimes (federal or State): "Offenses against the revenue laws: burglary; forgery; counterfeiting; kidnapping; larceny: robbery; illegal sale or possession of deadly weapons: prostitution (including soliciting, procuring, pandering, white slaving, keeping house of ill fame, and like offences); extortion; swindling and confidence games; and attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, or compounding any of the foregoing crimes. Addiction to narcotic drugs and use of marijuana will be treated as if such were commercial crime."**

**Larceny. Felonious stealing, taking and carrying, leading, riding, or driving away another's personal property, with intent to convert it or to deprive owner thereof. The unlawful taking and carrying away of property of another with intent to appropriate it to use inconsistent with latter's rights. The essential elements of a "larceny" are an actual or constructive taking away of the goods or property of another without the consent and against the will of the owner or possessor and with a felonious intent to convert the property to the use of someone other than the owner.**

**Obtaining possession of property by fraud, trick or device with preconceived design or intent to appropriate, convert, or steal is "larceny."**

#### **Plain English definitions**

**Voucher.** A receipt, acquittance, or release, which may serve as evidence of payment or discharge of a debt, or to certify the correctness of accounts. An account-book containing the acquittances or receipts showing the accountant's discharge of his obligations. When used in connection with disbursement of money, is a written or printed instrument in the nature of an account, receipt, or acquittance, that shows on its face the fact, authority, and purpose of disbursement.

A document that serves to recognize a liability and authorize the disbursement of cash. Some times used to refer to the written evidence documenting an accounting entry, as in the term journal voucher.

**coupon:** *Noun*

1. A negotiable certificate attached to a bond that represents a sum of interest due
2. 1: a negotiable certificate that can be detached and redeemed as needed [syn: voucher] 2: a test sample of some substance

**bond:**

A debt instrument issued for a period of more than one year with the purpose of raising capital by borrowing. The Federal government, states, cities, corporations, and many other types of institutions sell bonds. Generally, a bond is a promise to repay the principal along with **interest** (coupons) on a specified date (maturity). Some bonds do not pay interest, but all bonds require a repayment of principal. When an investor buys a bond, he/she becomes a creditor of the issuer. However, the buyer does not gain any kind of ownership rights to the issuer, unlike in the case of equities. On the hand, a bond holder has a greater claim on an issuer's income than a shareholder in the case of financial distress (this is true for all creditors). Bonds are often divided into different categories based on tax status, credit quality, issuer type, maturity and secured/unsecured (and there are several other ways to classify bonds as well). U.S. Treasury bonds are generally considered the safest unsecured bonds, since the possibility of the Treasury defaulting on payments is almost zero. The yield from a bond is made up of three components: **coupon interest**, capital gains and interest on interest (if a bond pays no **coupon interest**, the only yield will be capital gains). A bond might be sold at above or below par (the amount paid out at maturity), but the market price will approach par value as the bond approaches maturity. A riskier bond has to provide a higher payout to compensate for that additional risk. Some bonds are tax-exempt, and these are typically issued by municipal, county or state governments, whose interest payments are not subject to federal income tax, and sometimes also state or local income tax.

**sight letter of credit:**

A letter of credit that is payable as soon as the required documents have been presented.

**Lender : Definition**

A private, public or institutional entity which makes funds available to others to borrow.

**Secured:**

Backed by a pledge of collateral. opposite of unsecured.

Your people just need to submit my coupon for payment/Discharge. **I trust that you have not given me a fraudulent coupon.** Processed in the normal way, the payment information on the bottom of the coupon will allow it to run through, because your people accept the fact that I do not have to pay interest on my own money. Submit the coupon to the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM for payment per the following statutes in their system:

**U.C.C. TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 1 > § 8**

**§ 8. Obligation or other security of the United States**

The term "obligation or other security of the United States" includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, **coupons**, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States,

stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any Act of Congress, and canceled United States stamps.

Section 1-201 (24). "Money". Section 6(5), Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law. The test adopted is that of sanction of government, whether by authorization before issue or adoption afterward, which recognizes the circulating medium as a part of the official currency of that government. The narrow view that money is limited to legal tender is rejected.

U.C.C. 4-3-603. Tender of payment. *Statute text*

(a) If tender of payment of an obligation to pay an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument, the effect of tender is governed by principles of law applicable to tender of payment under a simple contract.

**(b) If tender of payment of an obligation to pay an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument and the tender is refused, there is discharge, to the extent of the amount of the tender,** of the obligation of an indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse with respect to the obligation to which the tender relates.

**(c) If tender of payment of an amount due on an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument, the obligation of the obligor to pay interest after the due date on the amount tendered is discharged.** If presentment is required with respect to an instrument and the obligor is able and ready to pay on the due date at every place of payment stated in the instrument, the obligor is deemed to have made tender of payment on the due date to the person entitled to enforce the instrument.

U.C.C. 4-3-112. Interest. *Statute text*

**(a) Unless otherwise provided in the instrument, (i) an instrument is not payable with interest,** and (ii) interest on an interest-bearing instrument is payable from the date of the instrument.

(b) Interest may be stated in an instrument as a fixed or variable amount of money or it may be expressed as a fixed or variable rate or rates. The amount or rate of interest may be stated or described in the instrument in any manner and may require reference to information not contained in the instrument. If an instrument provides for interest, but the amount of interest payable cannot be ascertained from the description, interest is payable at the judgment rate in effect at the place of payment of the instrument and at the time interest first accrues.

[Middle English, from Old French, from Latin, it is of importance, third person sing. present tense of interesse, **to be between, take part in**: inter-, inter- + esse, to be; see es- in Indo-European Roots.]

U.C.C. 4-3-203. Transfer of instrument; rights acquired by transfer. *Statute text*

(a) An instrument is transferred when it is delivered by a person other than its issuer for the purpose of giving to the person receiving delivery the right to enforce the instrument.

**So let us hear the conclusion of this matter, if you don't accept the coupon there is discharge/Payment, if you do accept the coupon, which I recommend, and forward the coupon to the Federal Reserve pursuant to H.J.R192 there is Discharge/Payment available for you on your books. If you do not continue to keep my account open and working, you are committing a crime against commerce and an actionable offense committed by you or your company. I, True Name, certify that I have served the coupon by Express Mail XXXXXXXXXX for redemption with these accompanying contract terms herein in the mail postage prepaid to:**

\_\_\_\_\_ **I suggest you rounddate the RM# above; and the .90 cent stamps** \_\_\_\_\_

**who shall become the holder in due course of this coupon and purported debt.** If I have not filled out the coupon correctly I authorize, GIVE YOU POWER OF ATTORNEY in this matter, for yourself/your COMPANY, so please correct it as needed and send me a copy of the corrections. If this is not true then please provide me with the statutes that you purport to be pertinent to why I would need to be paying interest, or paying double on my own money. In the alternative it is incumbent upon you to explain why this coupon, generated by yourself and/or your company making you culpable for its representation and/or fraud, is not an obligation and payment that the Federal Reserve System is required by their own laws to pay?

Trustor/accommodation party to above stated bond Series No. **Coupon Number after filling in the entire amount in the "Payment Amount" line.**

Furthermore, my signature in my true name and signet below asseverate that at the time of entering into any agreement with you and/or your company I was not aware of my position and character being the creditor. I presumed you had assets behind the currency you were *lending*. You or your company worked very hard to create the illusion you were a lending institution capable of making loans instead of generating wealth for yourself borrowing my credit. I will not endorse or participate with the stellionation and fractionalizing of Federal Reserve Notes and other abracadabra you and/or your company has created to make me look like a debtor.

\_\_\_\_\_  
True Name