

Patrick OID 1-3-09

Daryl in Florida hosting the call. This is a discussion for education and entertainment only. Please takes notes and send to Daryl at the end of the call.

Patrick 28, form 90 and 91 and their use: Quite a few seem interested in these forms and their use so here's the information. We have quite a few people in here, 57.

North Carolina would you explain how these forms relate to the 1099A and the 1099OID. The question is out here if anyone would like to respond.

Why do list DTC in box 5?

How does 91 relate to 1099oid and 1099A. it has nothing to do with the 1099OID. It is being used wrongly by many. Use the 1099OID against federal reserve notes. That means what you take out of checking account at the bank. Do the 1099oid for all withdrawals out of your checking account; same is true for your debit card. Put this on line 1040 form on line 8 Alpha, and line 64 and the account will pay around 34%. You'll get back around 62% from the IRS so you can redo the process. The big one out there, before you do optional 90, 91, or 28; you go the route of finding out what contracts you have signed that have an escrow account associated with them and you fill out a 1099A.

The strawman trust corp, your account, that is the big understanding noone wants to talk about, operates just like any other corporation. It has operating expenses to supply to the machinery that corporation and that piece of machinery is you the living man. It will supply you with housing, free housing, free transportation, because basically the corp owns the house and the vehicle. The corp will pay the property taxes for the house and the license fees for the vehicle. It's a corp vehicle. It will supply for upgrading, education, for you as well as maintenance, such as medical and utility bills for you. These are all operating expenses out of the corp profit. And, not taxes are paid on these.

They are all to be the account is the lender and whoever you are accepting for value the coupons or bills they send you. You either accept them for value or turn them into a money order. Then you supply a 1099A form and put them down as the borrower in block 5. this is acquisition part of the 1099A. Acquisition means buy, purchase or acquire and nobody is talking about this. In block 5 when you purchase something it does not have to be repaid so you mark the block no, this does not have to be repaid. It is being bought and 1099A is sent to IRS to state that this transaction has been completed properly. IRS will ledger that as corp operating expense and there is no tax due on it. That is why you will not find a 1099A listed on a 1040 form.

You have escrow accounts in bank mortgage, credit card account, utility bill, medical bills, education bills and more. Collapse all those escrows down and keep them on a monthly basis like for each utility. For each utility you will need 12 1099A a year, you accept the bill for value or make a money order out of it and attach it to the 1099A. that means that everything you make, you don't have to worry. These are already prepaid. None of these seminars tell you how to do it. There's a bunch of corp shells out there fishing people in. as soon as they get enough in they are going to pull the nets tight and haul those people off.

Questions: when you accept a monthly bill. when do you choose accept for value or money order process? Patrick: when it's a coupon, and I got one here for the telephone, and I'd looked at the bill for a long time.

It says payment coupon and a coupon has a value associate with it. Accept that with value and fill it out properly. Don't use the accepted for value that everyone is using out there that this has to be accepted for the US treasury. NO. this is to be paid to the one that the bill came from. This is money out of your account directly to the utility. The thing is they have the money; you are just accepting it. They had to give you the remedy for what they already had. If you walk away from it, and pay them with a check they will take that money now and put it in an escrow account with your corp name on it and they can take that out and leverage it times ten on the open money markets or in the bond market and they will float bonds on that account.

That is why in the TTC you have roughly an account that says it could be close to 3.5 billion. Its all this bond paper out there that isn't really yours, you don't want to touch it and they won't let you touch it. You can bring the whole country down if you touch that wrongly. Basically all these companies are tied into it. You have to collapse the escrow accounts slowly, in a controlled manner. If you get a coupon and send it back with the check you are double paying them. Then you allow them to use the money sitting in escrow to make more money. You want to pay that bill off and be a creditor and be done. That's the only way is to use a 1099A. You are collapsing the escrow on the account. The same with the mortgage on your house. Send a 1099A. we were supposed to have done this. Now we are getting these turned around.

Why doesn't anyone talk about this form. Question 709 and income reporting form 1041 have nothing to do with this and you don't need those. That's a different deal entirely. Question: how do we recoup the payments that have gone out by check. That escrow account has to stay there a year after the closure of you walking away. This year you could fill out a 1099A for all the payment to the utility company and mark the box in block 5 NO. they have to account for and bring the escrow money out and account for it in your regular account because they have 2 accounts sitting there. You should see on your next monthly payment a plus in there that they have paid for all those payments. You should see a credit balance. If you don't see that, get back in touch with them. They have a fiduciary responsibility to you. you don't have to fill out form 56. they already have that responsibility to you because you have a contract with them and they have a contract with you and that is an understood fiduciary responsibility. They have the responsibility not to harm you or the corporation. The corporation strawman trust account is the US citizen; he is the person they talked about in amendment 14. that is what was all set up with that amendment. 14 was strictly for allowing the corps to act like a person. Your person is the US citizen, but he is 3 headed entity and that corp strawman trust account is also the secured party creditor to the bankruptcy of the US.

He is the true creditor and holds all the assets. You want to be able to operate like all the elite of the world, which is what you are supposed to be doing which is to own nothing, but control everything that you have. That way you are not responsible for it. But you

have to protect your regards. They will pay all the liabilities, everything that comes along. You do not need insurance whatsoever. Patrick just found all this out after he started digging into this after Tony Fisher's seminar after the seminar the middle of this month. This is the only way this can be done. Check it out for yourself.

The 1099 OID if people would have opened their eyes a long time ago they would have said, "Original issue discount, how can I pay a bill with an original issue discount? You can't." All you are doing is getting back part of the money they give you in an original issue discount. Basically that is what the banks do. They give you an original issue discount. They take your asset when you deposit a check into your account, they go back to the main account and draw the money out; hard asset against that. They issue you 1/10 value out of that because they can monetize that times 10. They give you 1/10 value and it is original issue discount. Really it is less than 1/10 or 10%.

Question: In order to recover out of checking out, you file 1099A and then 1099OID in conjunction with that and file it on your 1040 as a tax refund.. Patrick: you do the 1099A against the utility company, property taxes, credit cards, all the monthly payments. That is that side of the ledger. Now go after your checking account with the bank and fill out one 1099OID there. You really only need 2 or 3 1099OIDs all total all year. You'll need 100 to 150 1099A, add up all your utilities, water, electric, gas.

Question: when you do the 1099 OID do you do it for the total amount of deposits for the year? No, do it for all withdrawals, cash and everything. If you take a check to the bank, personal or payroll and they give you cash you can OID that transaction. Or just OID the total amount for the year. Every check you write is a promissory note that they will take assets out of your account. They give you back FRNs. Do you need the 1040V?

Patrick: 1040V, you only use that when you are making a payment to the IRS. ONLY THEN. You make a state tax payment; the state tax always has your money. Accept their charges for value or make a money order out of their presentment to you that you owe this much tax. Especially if they say you owe taxes. You make a money order out, a 1099A and send it off to the state.

You can pay mortgage payment on 1099A. You could, but why not pay off the whole house. You have a \$100K mortgage. That is what is sitting in the escrow account. You fill out a 1099A for the whole amount and mark block 5 NO and send that to the bank. Now, you have them in between a rock and a hard spot. Basically you just forced them to acknowledge that you had the money to begin with. The first contract you signed you did on the right hand side and either the bank signed it or they didn't. Now 3 days after you signed the contract they say the loan has been approved and the money is here. The contract they approved is the loan application. You authorized them to draw the money out. When you go to closing, you were supposed to bring a 1099A. They always have to fill out an application so they can check your credit. They are getting hard assets from them. That's a promissory note that you are writing.

If the mortgage is more than 3 years ago, can you do a 1099A. Yes if you are still making payments. You sign the initial application on the right side. You are like on a football field. You are on one end of the field and the account is on the other end of the field. The banker is running all around the field. You call him over and say I want to buy a house. He says sign this paper which you do and he runs to the other end of the field to the account and says I need this much money. Your guy at the other end wants to buy the house. The money comes out of the house. The banker comes halfway down the field and sets the bucket down, because he has a heavy load and he pulls out of his left pocket and pulls out another contract and decides to fish you in. we are going to have to charge another 5% because your are a bad credit risk. You sign on as a debtor. the bank already has the money sitting there. You just signed an unconscionable contract, a one sided contract and they risk nothing.

When you do the A if you are the borrower, wouldn't you be the lender. The account is always the lender on the A form. If the bank tries to send you a 1099A where they are the lender, reject it, and make a new one and make the bank the borrower. Send it back. the bank won't correct yours.

Sylvia got a 1099A for her foreclosure. The amount on box one is not the original amount of the so called loan. When I looked at that and compared that to the payment that I made on the account, it was the difference. She initiated the mortgage in 2005, so the foreclosure sale took place Sept of 07. She received the 1099A, not from the lender, but for the remaining principle on the note. If I was to correct their 1099A by switching the borrower/lender information, what would my A say. She has to correct the figures to the amount of the promissory note.. Patrick, you are going to fill out the 1099A to get the payments. They are trying to force her to pay. That 1099A goes to the IRS and you want to correct it and the IRS may want to tax it.

Gregg, if you had payments to that A it wouldn't be proper because you can recover the payments on the OID. You can only get credit for the principle. On the 1099OID on the checking account you'll get the payments back. you're getting back at the bank for the 10% discount. That's a separate issue there. What Sylvia wants to do is since they got the house back and they have an escrow bucket, do a 1099A for the escrow. Your account was the lender (STRAWMAN account) and the bank was the borrower. On 5 you mark YES that has to be repaid back, because they took the title away from the account and he is showing a hole in the account and the money has to go back into the account to plug the hole. The money you paid in interest and principal against that house that the bank, on the one sided contract, you could take them to court and sue for fiduciary responsibility that they damaged you on this one sided contract. If you get into court, this will be pulled out of chambers and go behind private doors to settle. Sylvia is to correct the A they sent her; they didn't lend her anything. In box 5 she puts YES only for the escrow bucket, the original amount. They are trying to get you to pay more.

Patrick: the 91 form is talking about escrow. If you handle the 1099A properly, you don't need to do optional form 91. even in a court case with release of personal property. Once the case goes in there are charges. Basically all court cases are debtor courts. There

is no law court out here. All the statutes that are written are written against the corp and not the living man. They get us to tie ourselves to that so basically if you ever have to go to court you say I am here as the duly authorized representative of the defendant. We are here to pay and settle and charges and bills. I am duly authorized representative for the defendant. Keep saying this over and over. you are like the Cheshire cat in Alice in Wonderland. The living man cannot be seen in court but he can be heard and he is heard as being the fictional corp, strawman trust account. Basically they are trying to get you to associate with that and say you are the corporation, employee, the warranted contracting officer, because you are the only one in the corporation.

Another submitted a complaint to the lawyer. They came back are suing me in my real name. she took them into admiralty court. They have the name in upper and lower case. One way to handle that, ask them for where their presentment is for coming out of the public realm into the private realm. Basically like all Indian tribes when you went to see them, they had to make a peace offer to you. You ask them where their presentment is, you are coming from the public realm to the private realm. They can only sue the strawman. From a lot another has read that upper/lower case doesn't hold water. They are addressing the fiction, trying to get you into an argument with them and get you into a dishonor and then they can have the upper hand. That is what all lawyers try to do.

Patrick tried to get a loan out of his account. He took a money order and looked up all the legal requirements of money order and negotiable instruments. He didn't know the 1099OID wasn't the right form. **If I'd had a 1099A it should have gone right through. I should have known the bank would charge a 5% transaction fee. Go to the bank and ask if they want to make a quick 5% on a transaction, they can do it. Or you can go down the street.** You can't put a 1099A and put it in the ATM and expect it to work. It has to go through the bank process and the TTL system to get the money back.

Question: What about what Tony said about using the 91 and 28 forms which have been adjusted. Patrick: Don't trust it. If you can do this with just the 1099A and a cover letter **addressing the fact and there's a cover letter on the OID group. This is from a letter Patrick is sending the bank. The** second page has their fiduciary duties and how they could become liable if they do not settle this properly. They need to address the fact that there is supposed to be a 1099IMT filed from them to me and to the IRS account for the interest while they held the escrow account in their hands. You need to do a 1099IMT against an escrow account, a 1099A to either pay, have the money paid all the way through and mark block 5 NO, or you need to have the escrow account sent back to source that it came from which was my main ACCOUNT out there and you would mark that block YES. You have to really start thinking about how the money flows and then you have to take your shoes off and stand in another pair of shoes and say now I am the banker and how would I really mess up this guy and get the most money out of him at all possibilities? You have to think on the evil side. You have to think the way crooks would think.

Question: do you have instructions for a foreclosure and retrieving funds through 1099A and how to fill it out. Patrick: No, the 1099a is a simple form. The lender is always your

STRAWMAN ACCOUNT, all caps and the address is all caps. The date you signed the contract on the right hand side. Three days after that is the date that the money was in their hands. It take 3 days or less processing time, probably 24 hours. Put that date, 3 days later, because that is likely the date you signed the contract to make yourself the debtor. The balance of the principal outstanding is the original mortgage you hand and the market value is still the same. You are not going after the property, you are going after the money that is sitting in the escrow.

If you have the money transferred completely to them you mark box 5 NO. if you are going after the abandoned property which is the 2nd half of the form. It has a dual purpose. Then you mark the box YES. Put down the loan number in the account number and then try to put a description of what the property is. Read the instructions, it is pretty simple.

Sylvia has a redacted copy of the 1099A if you want me to send it. I think there is one posted on there.

If the account is a current account, or revolving, you would check the box NO; if the account was closed and you are trying to recover you would say YES. The first word out there is acquisition. In any acquisition, you are going to mark the box NO. or, abandonment of secured property, the 2nd part is always YES>

How important is the date of acquisition is the date they had it in their hands. Go back to the original date; it's important; it tells the IRS what the starting date for the 1099A has to be accounted for. So, its not the date they filed the foreclosure case, it's the original date of the mortgage. Then they can follow the money trail.

How do you purchase a home with this? I have the contract so how would I use the 1099A. You fill out the 1099A and put your corporation trust account in ALL CAPS, in the first block and he is the LENDER and the lender in all cases. That is the only place that there is money in this country; it has to come from an asset. Basically he is the holder of the assets that you are in control of. So, you put his fed EIN, take the dashes out of your social and try to get the borrowers ID number. And fill in the borrower who is the one who is going to give you the mortgage. If you have signed the contract to application on the right hand side, do not sign another contract on the left hand side. All the caller has is the real estate contract. Patrick: If you do an outright buy, you could do a money order against your account. Have them process it through the TTL system. You may have to pay 5% for a transaction fee on this through the bank, but basically you can add that in to it and borrow that much money out. You are buying a piece of property for the corporation . the corporation is buying the house; they are supplying the money. Like any piece of machinery, and you are considered a piece of machinery for the corporation, it will supply shelter or protection from the weather. He is going to get the title put back to him so his account will be in balance. 100K goes out and 100K comes back in with the title and he is in balance. The other party owes some on the property.

This is broken wrench. In the congressional record in 1933 when they codified HJR192 they state the gold is withdrawn from circulation and replaced with federal reserve notes

with a face value; the FRNS used by the people as money represents the first lien against all land, improvements and property and other property within the borders of the United states of America within the individual states. How do we get rid of that. Patrick: that is just smoke and mirrors. Read and find out where it came from. What is the congressional records? They are another corporation. They write all they want in records. 5th amendment of the constitution says there shall be no taking of property without just compensation.

Basically HJR192 was that they had to give the living man, they could not harm the living man in this process. The guys who set this up the same way the elite were in operation and this was supposed to have been done 2000 years ago. there were a couple of communities that did it and they were wiped out. The powers that be have been trying to keep this from the people for 2000 years.

Broken wrench: in my mortgage and foreclosure a front company pretending to be a bank sold the note the day it was signed to another Bear & Stearns trustee. They sold the note to fund the check they issued back. they sent a letter 30 days after closing they had transferred the account to EMC mortgage and that they had the note. Actually it was La Salle bank for SMT securities in Chicago who had the note, but he was never told this until the foreclosure happened. Now he finds that the Peoples Choice Home Loan did a 1099 for the entire balance to the Bear & Stearns people. When the foreclosure took place at the auction they did a 1099C and a 1099A again on me because they short sold the judgment that was 62,700 for 30K and took the property. They took the zero coupon bonds and took the asset out of escrow and tried to go for that too. Patrick: there was a TTL transaction. Every paper leaves a trail. The TTL didn't record the assignment. Patrick: they have to, it goes through the IRs. Broken Wrench: they didn't have to; it was a private underhanded deal because the front company of Peoples Home Loan in Calif. was just a front office for Bear & Stearns directly to suck up all the foreclosable properties they could get their hands on.

Patrick; do you believe that? Broken Wrench, well that is what a detective for the department of justice found. Patrick: he wasn't a very good detective. Basically they go after the hard asset; they always do that; any good bank robber knows how to go after the hard asset. Basically they had to take the money out of your account through the TTL system and there is a paper trail. You have to request that to get that transaction from them. Broken wrench: We did. Patrick: no one has been doing this and go back to the TTL process and go through the paper trail. Broken Wrench: when I was in foreclosure I did the affidavit and challenged the standing of the attorney to bring the action as he didn't have the note and didn't have the assignment and had no standing at the time of filing. The judge overruled it and then they made up the assignment 4 days before my final court appearance nunc pro tunc. By law that should have been done within 10 days of the assignment back in 2004.

Did you countersue for fraud? The judge threw it out and said broken wrench had no standing to bring the action and he put sanctions on him. Patrick: do a 1099A against the original person you signed the contract with for the full amount. The fund needs to go

back to the source. Broken Wrench: what about the court case? Patrick: try to get the TTL transaction, you have the account number and the approximate date and ask for a filing on that date of who that money went to. you need to use the process. Nobody has asked the IRS to check the TTL transactions that have taken place. If you have that hard fact in your hands then you could go to the court and basically stand them down. The court is nothing but a debtor too.

Broken wrench: I can't get the house back because they bulldozed it with all the possessions. Patrick: they wanted the property. Broken Wrench, well they sold it to the neighbor for half of what it was worth. I had filed a UCC3 of all my equity in the property with the state of ILL and they said it wouldn't cloud the title. When they went back to convert the note from a 30 day balloon with the promise of clear title and give him a big loan after he gutted the place to make it unliveable, all of a sudden the UCC popped up for 93,000 and they kicked the neighbor out and put him on the street and now the bank has both properties and they can't do anything with it because the neighbor married the two properties together. Now the bank has condemned house and the city wants it bulldozed.

Patrick; how is the UCC1 filled out. Broken Wrench , the living man is the secured party and the strawman is the debtor. Patrick: where is that paper filed? Broken Wrench, the SOS of Illinois. Patrick: where is that filed, the fiction world or real world. Broken Wrench: the fictional. Patrick, ok, you are the debtor in the fictional world. You are the creditor in the real world. In their world you are a debtor. In the fictional world your strawman trust account is the secured party creditor to the bankruptcy of the US. The first word in secured party is secured. Are you tied down? No, you are not, you walk around freely. That piece of paper is in their world and they do not see you in their world. You are in alice and wonderland and the wizard of oz. you need to correct that and they can use that against you . if you have the strawman as the debtor then he has no standing and he can't protect you. You have taken his shield away from you.

This is why you need to correct the UCC1. I have to be in control. It's bringing down a lot of people in this country. Broken Wrench: when this started in 2005 I didn't know anything about redemption. Patrick: I don't mean to pick on you. The UCC 1 the living man is the debtor and the secured party is the STRAWMAN TRUST ACCOUNT CORPORATION. Mark the box baillee/bailor. The debtor is the bailor and the secured party is the baillee. If you look up bailment it transcribes both ways and basically the only thing you mark on the UCC1 AB page is the debtor is the trustee. You don't mark the transmitting utility, or conduit. You can go to the website and see how Patrick has filled his out. You want your strawman trust account.

Denise: in regard to man about using the 1099A to purchase a home, can it be in any location? Let your corporation buy the house to him, the title will go to him; he owns the property, not you. How does the seller get compensation for the purchase. The bank gets the money and they have to pay the seller. When you fill out the 1099A and submit it to the IRS and the bank, what is next? I did a refinance and am 3 years into the mortgage.

If I submit the 1099A my strawman is the lender, the bank is the borrower, and I fill it all the boxes out properly and file with bank and IRS. What happens next.

Patrick: That one sided contract will have no more payments and they better give you some principle back and if they don't they are in violation of fiduciary responsibility to you. That was a one sided contract that you signed. They loaned you nothing and they had the money all along. You can take them court and get They may not reflect it on the statement. You need to have a cover letter with it to address a couple things: tell them they have to supply a 1099INT for the duration that they held the money in escrow. That account is due some interest because they have been using it. They have floated bonds or whatever out there. They are going to have to collapse those bonds and get them out of circulation. They have floated those bonds out against your account's name. that escrow bucket is sitting with your account's name on it. Not the banks' name, the accounts name. it's sitting behind a wall you can't see behind. You have got two accounts sitting at the bank. The escrow account and this other one and both are in the same name. If the bank says nothing and you continue to get monthly invoices from them... basically

Interruption I want your take on the forms that were the original topic. Has anyone got any knowledge they want to share about the forms? The 90, 91 and 28. Any questions. According to research; any time a judge obligates you to bonds, what he has done is disabled you and declared you incompetent and has become your guardian in the court. And he obligates you under the Miller Act, the bid bond, the performance bond and the reinsurance bond. And then he does a body attachment when he passes sentence. And then your body is collateral under some vague laws no one knows about, but your body is made up of untaxed water. And, basically he is obligating you to a contract, a bidding contract to the government for warehouse space.

And he has to have a brokers and securities license in order to broker those bonds into the securities and he has to have your power of attorney by your consent with your full information under truth and lending. Now, I think an affidavit that you never knowingly gave that judge power of attorney to act as your bond broker or securities agent and if the judge thinks he has power of attorney then he's fired. At the beginning of the court case this might stop it. Those forms are more specifically going to get you released from the collateral release of your body away from the bonds. In admiralty they cannot do an execution, they can only do a substitution so you offer them a substitute bond as a surety bond. The re-warranting contracting officer is the insurance company inspector who inspects that the bidder honored his bid within his parameters, performed the work according to specs and the inspection showed no defects to do the work over and so the collateral that was put up can be released that was put up to perform the bid the work and the warranty. If you put up the insurance then you are the re-warranting contract officer.

Patrick, here's how to nip it in the bud. Every court case has a charge. You are charged with a statute and all statutes carry a value. When the state or federal statutes or acts come about. They are sold in the open markets and basically the state or federal government whoever passes these so called laws that are not laws, but are only rules of

the corporation. They sell those at a sub par value and they get the money in on the statutes. Somebody else like Walmart or Kmart or someone like that picks those up and when you pay the charges they are the ones getting the money, not the state. But, when you go in and have a charge it has a value you have to pay and discharge that charge with an asset of real value. The only way you can do that, and they do have the money sitting there before you go to court, that's why a lot of traffic tickets you don't go to court right away.

It's usually 2 weeks down the line, and like here in Iowa there's an appearance bond on there and a ticket value. When you go to court they want you to go into dishonor and they try everything they can to get you into dishonor. And basically they try to take a traffic ticket with a value of \$75 at the municipal level is \$75; at the county level it's \$750 and at the state level it's \$7,500. At the federal level it's \$75,000. that is when you go into dishonor and they will take that much out. Now, to settle that you stick to your guns and you want to pay that right now and there is only one way you can pay that. Accept that charge for value. Give them a 1099A that says the money is there, you know it's there, you can prove it's there because you can go back to the TTL tracking system and pull up the records if you need to. Once that bill has been paid, that record has to be pulled from the books. There is no more 3 strikes and you're out. You will always have 3 strikes available to you. They cannot pass that traffic ticket on to the insurance industry because that is slander and you can take them for a slander suit because you have paid the bill in full and they cannot hold you accountable for it again. If you pay with it with another debt instrument, you cannot pay a bill with a debt instrument. If you want to settle the case and someone is prison you have to cut the head off the snake and basically all the bonds and everything else are going to have to fall down. How can they be in jail if the bank isn't there, the charging instrument is not there.

Ask the court what the charges are worth. Ask for a certified copy of the charges with the value on the charges. In a traffic case they issue a warrant for the arrest. How do you get rid of the warrant. How did you contract with them? Are you under contract with them? They issued for a warrant for the arrest, so someone went into dishonor. Find out what the charges are and get them paid for. The charges don't show up on all the charging orders. There has to be a value on all the charges. They are not on the instrument. The court will have a value assigned to them. Only the senior judges handbook has this.

If they issue a warrant for a speeding ticket they already tell you the fine was for \$200 and since you didn't pay it, it went to warrant, so it's another \$100, so come and pay the \$300 or we will come and pick you up. Did you do a 1099A. Get a certified copy of the ticket and the value, and accept it for value, put a 1099A with it and take it to the court paid in full.

Patrick is south of Iowa City...45 miles. About 80 miles from Des Moines. Website is yahoogroup, 1099OID. Looked for the cover letter posting. It is in the escrow folder. Question: when you get a certified copy of the charges do you just do a money order and a 1099A and accept for value. Make sure that it is paid to the court, clerk of the court

however you make payments. Now you get a certified copy and put that on there. Before you sign your name on that have a notary stamp that also that it is you. Should we do a FOIA to get the certified charges. Patrick went in and got his; he tried to get them through the court through the 1099OID route when he did this back in August. He ended up paying them cash with a 1099OID. When he went to get a copy of it they went through all the records and spent about a half an hour and couldn't find it. His was sitting on the clerk of the court's desk figuring out what she was going to do with the 1099OID that I had given. Basically he has to resubmit the 1099A and the tickets will completely go away.

If it's a felony case will it go away and not be seen? It depends on what the felony charge is. If someone damaged another person that is basically their criminal deal. Beating up on someone. Only debt charges, statutes, but caused injury to someone or to property, personal property and you are into the other side of the law, the real law. Question: what if it involves eviction and getting you off property. That's a statute and you need to stand your ground if you are the original owner to the property. You need to get the 1099A against that property and show that was your property and not the bank's. so many people have been misguided in all these laws thinking we are still operating under a constitution of valid laws and we're not. We are operating under corporate law and everything is in the admiralty system. It's a debtor situation.

Caller trying to find 1099_OID on yahoo groups.

Patrick if you are trying to receive escrow money using the 1099A then how would you put that on the 1040. You don't put a 1099A on a 1040. What a 1099A does is like you picking up a chair in the living room and taking it to the kitchen. Did you change the value of the chair? NO. Only something that is changed in value and increased in value is taxed. And that's only on the increase in value, just on the increase. A farmer who grows corn doesn't pay taxes on what comes out of the ground. It was his labor that went into the process of that. It is his profit and not an increase. Mill maker will grind the corn into meal and has added some value to that so that value is not taxed because that is his labor. But, a guy who buys 1,000 bushels of corn on the Chicago Mercantile and increases in value of \$1K has to pay tax on the increase of \$1K. Because he is not putting any value into the product whatsoever.

Nelson from Wisconsin. You were explaining what happens after you complete the 1099A and file it with the IRS and the mortgage holder. What happens next. Basically the cover letter that Patrick has in the escrow folder, he addressed several fact in there. They have to supply the 1099INT. look at yahogroups@1099_OID. Or -OID. Go to yahoo.com and then click on groups and then search the groups and type it in and it should come up with the website. The call will end in 15 minutes or so, as Greg's call will go on.

Any questions of 90, 91, and 28 or the 1099A chime in. Eric, can you do the 1099A for post conviction. Yes, in fact it is an escrow and they will try to keep it open as long as possible to make money off that system because they are floating bonds and everything else out against you off that. Caller has a brother and they got the INF off the FOIA and

they've made 60 billion dollars and they are trying to close escrow. Collapse the initial charges and settle them with a hard asset then basically the whole thing should collapse down.

What is the hard asset. They have the money sitting in escrow so you have to get ahold of a certified copy of the charges and the value of the charges and fill that out. Get those certified copies and accept them for value and fill out a 1099A and put a cover letter with it that basically out of the escrow folder on 1099OID group, work that over and make it yours. All documents that you use, a word of warning, make sure you do not cut and paste your name in someone else's document. You have to be able to defend the document. So rewrite it yourself. then you take the certified copy and accept it for value.

If you want to get a notary to verify when you sign it on there. Either money order or accepted for value, and look on his website for the new way to do that. You do not want to have any of this sent to the US treasury. you have your money order sent to whomever you are paying and have your accepted for value sent to whomever like the clerk of the court or the mortgage company. After you get it accepted and put the cover letter with it, when you serve anything to the clerk of the court, you use a process server. In all cases you should use a process server as your first resort. You do not hand deliver this to anybody, to the mortgage company or anyone. Use a process server because then you have another living entity and in a court case they will be there. They are bonded also.

If they lie against you (court) you can go after their bond. The last resort is to use registered mail. It will cost more, and that's why it costs more, so you use their system of certified mail. The private system is the registered mail.

Collapsing escrow...this is Patrick's definition. You have to have to take the foundation out of their skyscraper. Take their basic asset away from them and everything they built upon that will have to collapse down. They have to bring it down, slowly or hard, we're not concerned. We want them to do it in a controlled manner so they don't hurt the overall economy. If everyone knew what was going on we could collapse the whole economy tomorrow. Go to the yahoo group for his email.

About the court, what if they won't tell you the original amount because it was so many years ago, to put inside the values. You had to pay something to get out and settle with them. The brother of the caller is still in. Then, the record is still there and they have it and know what the original charges were. What was the value of the original charges. The clerk of the court should know it. Patrick told them he was an attorney and he wanted to find out some facts, they lie to you.

Questions on the 1099A, on the mortgage, if it is abandoned property you mark YES if you want it returned back to the source. If they have taken title to the property right now your trust account corporation has a deficit. You want that money to go back and fill the hole and that will raise a red flag to the IRS and they will see something is amiss. It must be out here with the real man. They could be charging you with back taxes.

Chris in Florida: one of the things he heard from Winston is to take people out of jail, they are all benches or banks, the judge's bench, you have to buy the account if you have a treasury account opened, the case. All cases are an account and then foreclose on the case. A guy did that and got himself out. Patrick says you could do that and then you are not going to charge yourself. If you buy the statute, purchase it, and all statutes have value associated with them you can bid on those values. Now, do you have enough money to cover all these statutes or even one. that's why Winston and some of these guys tell you to put bonds against them and like I said before, I do not do bonds and I recommend that you do not do bonds because the next word after bond in every dictionary is bondage. Why would any living man want to place himself into bondage? A living man's word is his bond. He doesn't fill out a piece of paper and submit it into a fictional world and put himself in harm's way. Only a fool would do that. That's why there are a lot of corporate shells out there getting people into trouble because they are not telling the truth. I'm sick of it. I hope you guys are starting to get sick of it, and paying for seminars where everyone is not telling you the whole truth.

We do not have to go into their system we have to know who we are . we don't need bonds. We have the 1099A and our corporation trust account STRAWMAN that is our protector in their world and we use him the way he is supposed to be used and not the way these other people are trying to tell you. All these people doing 1099OID, and filing 1040V's and doing all this other stuff and not covering the 1099A and getting frivolous filings. Yes there are some who get it through. There are always some that slip through the cracks.

Susan, Ala, who has been through 3 court cases and given each case promissory notes and they took two houses, cars and promissory notes. What do I need to do now. When you purchased the houses the money was already there. Now you will have the 1099A the escrow accounts that were for those houses. She has done that in Sept and heard nothing. Patrick says to check with the IRS and see that the money got charged to the account. Did you mark the box YES or NO. YES I hope. Yes, she did. Then you have to do that on the promissory notes. They took it out of your strawman account. Then you check with the IRS and see what the status is of the money being returned to your account. If it hasn't you get hold of the CID and claim that they are in violation and are tax cheaters. Lay out what you submitted. You have your 1099A and see that the money has been properly restored. Susan was behind in filing her taxes so she got it caught up and from there they directed her to send it to one location and that was in Kansas City and they want you to send money instead of giving you money back. so she went another route and sent a copy to the IRS and hasn't heard anything from them. She should make a copy of all of it and fill out a 3949A and request an investigation to look into the matter and write a good cover letter. You are trying to protect the IRS and get the money back to them and trying to protect your secured party creditor to the bankruptcy of the US which is the strawman, the US citizens. You are trying to do this in a patriotic manner to help protect the country. Try to go with them with what they determine and don't try to fight them. Her South Carolina house she gave promissory notes of \$10million and others, and he kept them. Their oaths of office had expired since 04. they are corporate

employees and don't have oaths of office and all these employees operate together. It isn't worth the paper it is written on.