

429. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed exemptions from tax for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

430. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed exclusions from tax for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

431. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed tax credits for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

432. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed tax deductions for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

433. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed tax adjustments for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

434. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed tax abatements for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

435. Plaintiff avers in Art. I, Sec. 2, clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution determines the limitations of what entity shall be not taxed: i.e. ("excluding Indians not taxed,")

436. Plaintiff avers in Art. I, Sec. 2, clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution ("excluding Indians not taxed,") is exercising the same power as "tax exempt status" in support of Taxism.

437. Plaintiff avers Taxpayers not taxed is the same as "Indians not taxed".

438. Plaintiff avers Taxpayers are not the same as "Indians not taxed" however some "Indians" may be a Taxpayer.

439. Plaintiff avers Defendants' providing "tax exempt status" to other entities, organization or Taxpayers is amending the Constitution, without a constitutional amendment.

440. Plaintiff avers there are Taxpayers not being taxed because of "tax exempt status".

441. Plaintiff avers tax refunds are not a power authorized to Congress or Executive Branch or IRS

consequently tax refunds supports a religious practice of Taxism and Taxology.

442. Plaintiff avers the United States Court of Federal Claims is the proper legal authority to resolve federal taxing matters where a claim exist that money is owed.

443. Plaintiff avers exclusions from tax are not a power authorized to Congress or Executive Branch, thus this activity supports a religious practice of Taxism and Taxology.

444. Plaintiff avers tax deductions are not a power authorized to Congress or Executive Branch, thus this activity supports a religious practice of Taxism and Taxology.

445. Plaintiff avers tax credits are not a power authorized to Congress or Executive Branch, thus this activity supports a religious practice of Taxism and Taxology.

446. Plaintiff avers tax adjustments are not a power authorized to Congress or Executive Branch, thus this activity supports a religious practice of Taxism and Taxology.

447. Plaintiff avers tax abatements are not a power authorized to Congress or Executive Branch, thus this activity supports a religious practice of Taxism and Taxology.

448. Plaintiff avers Defendants' Institutionalized religion has endorsed "tax exempt status" for the formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination.

449. Plaintiff avers Defendants' Institutionalized religion has given physical form to ecclesiastical establishments, such as IRS and Internal Revenue Service, The United States Tax Court, Office of the Taxpayer Advocate.

450. Plaintiff avers Defendants' Institutionalized religion decides who is, and who is not, sufficiently "religious" to receive "tax exempt status".

451. Plaintiff avers religiosity, in its broadest sense, is a comprehensive sociological term used to refer to the numerous aspects of religious activity, dedication, and belief (religious doctrine).

452. Plaintiff avers religiosity; with a narrowest sense, deals more with how religious a person is,

and less with how a person is religious (in practicing certain rituals, retelling certain stories, revering certain symbols, or accepting certain doctrines about deities and scriptures).

453. Defendants' Institutionalized religion shapes a person's values and beliefs.

454. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" are religious decisions made for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

455. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion.

456. Defendants' "Revenue Rulings" creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

457. Plaintiff avers "Revenue Rulings" substitute's public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

458. Plaintiff avers "Revenue Rulings" substitute's public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

459. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" are religious indoctrination.

460. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" supports Defendants' institutionalized religion.

461. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

462. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

463. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Rulings" proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its Realm for the IRS.

464. Plaintiff avers "Revenue Rulings" must be read to a have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

465. Plaintiff avers Defendants' "Revenue Rulings" consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

466. Plaintiff [believes] "Revenue Procedures" are religious decisions made for Defendants'

institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

467. Plaintiff [believes] “Revenue Procedures” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion.

468. Defendants’ “Revenue Procedures” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

469. Plaintiff avers “Revenue Procedures” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

470. Plaintiff avers “Revenue Procedures” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

471. Plaintiff [believes] “Revenue Procedures” are religious indoctrination.

472. Plaintiff [believes] “Revenue Procedures” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

473. Plaintiff [believes] “Revenue Procedures” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

474. Plaintiff [believes] “Revenue Procedures” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

475. Plaintiff [believes] “Revenue Procedures” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS.

476. Plaintiff avers “Revenue Procedures” must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

477. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ “Revenue Procedures” consists of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

478. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” are religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

479. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” are religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion.

480. Defendants’ “Announcements” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

481. Plaintiff avers “Announcements” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

482. Plaintiff avers “Announcements” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

483. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” are religious indoctrination.

484. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

485. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

486. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

487. Plaintiff [believes] “Announcements” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS.

488. Plaintiff avers “Announcements” must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

489. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ “Announcements” consists of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

490. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” are religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their religion, Taxology.

491. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

492. Defendants’ “Notices” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

493. Plaintiff avers “Notices” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

494. Plaintiff avers “Notices” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

495. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” are religious indoctrination.

496. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

497. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

498. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

499. Plaintiff [believes] “Notices” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm.

500. Plaintiff avers “Notices” must be read to a have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

501. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ “Notices” consists of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

502. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” are religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

503. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

504. Defendants’ “Delegation Orders” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

505. Plaintiff avers “Delegation Orders” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

506. Plaintiff avers “Delegation Orders” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

507. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” are religious indoctrination.

508. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

509. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

510. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

511. Plaintiff [believes] “Delegation Orders” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS.

512. Plaintiff avers “Delegation Orders” must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

513. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ “Delegation Orders” consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

514. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” are religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

515. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

516. Defendants’ “Treasury Decisions” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

517. Plaintiff avers “Treasury Decisions” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

518. Plaintiff avers “Treasury Decisions” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

519. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” is religious indoctrination.

520. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

521. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

522. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

523. Plaintiff [believes] “Treasury Decisions” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm.

524. Plaintiff avers “Treasury Decisions” must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

525. Plaintiff avers Defendants' "Treasury Decisions" consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

526. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" is religious decisions made for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

527. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

528. Defendants' "General Counsel Memoranda" creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

529. Plaintiff avers "General Counsel Memoranda" substitute's public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

530. Plaintiff avers "General Counsel Memoranda" substitute's public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

531. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" is religious indoctrination.

532. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" supports Defendants' institutionalized religion.

533. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

534. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

535. Plaintiff [believes] "General Counsel Memoranda" proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS.

536. Plaintiff avers "General Counsel Memoranda" must be read to a have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

537. Plaintiff avers Defendants' "General Counsel Memoranda" consist of [THE WORDS] of

THEIRS.

538. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” is religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

539. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

540. Defendants’ “Private letter ruling” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

541. Plaintiff avers “Private letter ruling” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

542. Plaintiff avers “Private letter ruling” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

543. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” is religious indoctrination.

544. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

545. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

546. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

547. Plaintiff [believes] “Private letter ruling” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm.

548. Plaintiff avers “Private letter ruling” must be read to a have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

549. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ “Private letter ruling” consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

550. Plaintiff [believes] “Technical Memoranda” is religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

551. Plaintiff [believes] “Technical Memoranda” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’

institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

552. Defendants' "Technical Memoranda" creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

553. Plaintiff avers "Technical Memoranda" substitute's public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

554. Plaintiff avers "Technical Memoranda" substitute's public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

555. Plaintiff [believes] "Technical Memoranda" is religious indoctrination.

556. Plaintiff [believes] "Technical Memoranda" supports Defendants' institutionalized religion.

557. Plaintiff [believes] "Technical Memoranda" encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

558. Plaintiff [believes] "Technical Memoranda" are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

559. Plaintiff [believes] "Technical Memoranda" proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS.

560. Plaintiff avers "Technical Memoranda" must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

561. Plaintiff avers Defendants' "Technical Memoranda" consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

562. Plaintiff [believes] "Proposed regulations" are religious decisions made for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

563. Plaintiff [believes] "Proposed regulations" is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

564. Defendants' "Proposed regulations" creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

565. Plaintiff avers "Proposed regulations" substitute's public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

566. Plaintiff avers “Proposed regulations” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

567. Plaintiff [believes] “Proposed regulations” are religious indoctrination.

568. Plaintiff [believes] “Proposed regulations” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

569. Plaintiff [believes] “Proposed regulations” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

570. Plaintiff [believes] “Proposed regulations” are activities for religious messages objectives or desires for a religious experience.

571. Plaintiff [believes] “Proposed regulations” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS.

572. Plaintiff avers “Proposed regulations” must be read to a have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

573. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ “Proposed regulations” consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

574. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” are religious decisions made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

575. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology.

576. Defendants’ Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” creates a fusion of government and religious functions.

577. Plaintiff avers Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

578. Plaintiff avers Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” substitute’s

public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

579. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” are religious indoctrination.

580. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion.

581. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith.

582. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

583. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm.

584. Plaintiff avers Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” must be read to a have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm.

585. Plaintiff avers Internal Revenue Service “Treasury Department Regulations” consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

586. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” are made for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

587. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants’ institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

588. Plaintiff avers Defendants “IRS listed Publications” creates a fusion of government and

religious functions. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

589. Plaintiff avers “IRS listed Publications” substitute’s public legislative authority for religious decision-making. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

590. Plaintiff avers “IRS listed Publications” substitute’s public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

591. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” are religious indoctrination.

See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

592. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” supports Defendants’ institutionalized religion. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

593. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” encourages or endorses institutionalized faith. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

594. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

595. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Publications” proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm for the IRS. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

596. Plaintiff avers “IRS listed Publications” must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

597. Plaintiff avers Internal Revenue Service or “IRS listed Publications” consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

598. Plaintiff [believes] “IRS listed Forms and Instructions” are religious decisions made for

Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

599. Plaintiff [believes] "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" is religiously motivated conduct for Defendants' institutionalized religion, Taxism and their organized religion, Taxology. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

600. Plaintiff avers Defendants "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" creates a fusion of government and religious functions. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

601. Plaintiff avers "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" substitute's public legislative authority for religious decision-making. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

602. Plaintiff avers "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" substitute's public Judicial Branch authority for religiously motivated conduct.

See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

603. Plaintiff [believes] "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" are religious indoctrination. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

604. Plaintiff [believes] "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" supports Defendants' institutionalized religion. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

605. Plaintiff [believes] "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" encourages or endorses institutionalized faith. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

606. Plaintiff [believes] "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" are activities for religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

607. Plaintiff [believes] "IRS listed Forms and Instructions" proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

608. Plaintiff avers “IRS listed Forms and Instructions” must be read to have a complete understanding of duties or considerations regarding a taxing environment, culture or realm. See <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

609. Plaintiff avers Internal Revenue Service or “IRS listed Forms and Instructions” consist of [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.

610. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants’ “[Taxpayers Advocate Service]” “[TAS]” de facto is the “[Church of What’s Happening Now]” per se as (“[Church]”).

611. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ beliefs, activities and conduct herein created or is operating forums in a particular manner such as an expression of ideas or as a forum of expressive activity, such as in [Form 1040], one’s labor, law, online discussion, and correspondence.

612. Plaintiff [believes] and [conscience] dictates Defendants are establishing “Your Voice at the IRS” for a [Theology Forum] of THEIRS for Church of What’s Happening Now.

613. Plaintiff avers “Your Voice at the IRS” gives real meaning to [Church] service and its religious endeavors and devout practices.

614. Plaintiff avers “Your Voice at the IRS” establishes a designated public forum. Confirm by https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/advocating_for_taxpayers_i_found_my_voice_at_the_irs.pdf

615. Plaintiff avers “Your Voice at the IRS” advances a religion or belief or disbelief in a religion.

616. Plaintiff avers “Your Voice at the IRS” advancing the undue influence of [Intellectual Tithing].

617. Plaintiff [believes] and [conscience] dictates “Your Voice at the IRS” advances a religion complained of herein.

618. Plaintiff [believes] and [conscience] dictates “Your Voice at the IRS endorses A House of Worthship & Praise.

619. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Distinct legal existence”.

620. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Recognized creed and form of worship”.

621. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Definite and distinct ecclesiastical government”.

622. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Formal code of doctrine and discipline”.

623. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Distinct religious history”.

624. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Membership not associated with any other church or denomination”.

625. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Organization of ordained ministers”.

626. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Ordained ministers selected after completing prescribed courses of study”.

627. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Literature of its own”.

628. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Established places of worship”.

629. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and

its establishment thereof, having: “Regular congregations”.

630. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Regular religious services”.

631. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Sunday schools for the religious instruction of the young”.

632. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed a general attribute of an organized religion and its establishment thereof, having: “Schools for the preparation of its members”.

633. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed Internal Revenue Service or IRS listed Publications on their web site at <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>

634. Plaintiff avers Defendants have endorsed Internal Revenue Service or IRS listed Forms and Instructions on their web site at <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>

635. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants institutionalized religion has a “distinct legal existence”:

a. The United States Tax Court is a federal trial court of record established by Congress under Article I of the U.S. Constitution, of which provides that the Congress has the power to "constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court".

b. IRS or Internal Revenue Service: IRM 1111, Establishment of the Internal Revenue Service, located in IRM 1100, Organization and Staffing, dated September 16, 1993. http://www.irs.gov/irm/part1/irm_01-001-002.html

c. Taxpayer Advocate Service under the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate' Pub.L. 104–168, 110 Stat. 1452, enacted July 30, 1996.

d. State based Corporations listed in Defendants’ IRS Publication 557 in the Organization Reference Chart section.

636. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' institutionalized religion has a "recognized creed and form of worship":

- a. Creed: "Our core values guide our path to achieving our vision."
- b. Golden Rule of Taxism "He Who Has the Gold Makes the Rules"
- c. IRS' dogma: "Service + Enforcement = Compliance"
- d. IRS' Dogma of THEIRS – F.E.A.R. = False Evidence Appearing Real
- e. IRS' Dogma: [To LIVE as EVIL]
- f. IRS Dogma- Star Trek for a Religion of Reality of THEIRS
- g. A form of in [Body of Rites]
- h. Form of worship or "Insightful Instructions and Forms"), more particularly described in Exhibit I- #20, The [Govspel] of THEIRS
- i. [Worship] with their practice in many forms of worship when making a [proper return] to the IRS and its path of life, beliefs and practices.

637. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' institutionalized religion has a "definite and distinct ecclesiastical government":

- a. Temple of Taxism: U.S. Tax Court 400 Second Street, NW., Washington, D.C., Washington, D.C. 20217
- b. Church of Taxology: Internal Revenue Service Building, 1111 Constitution Ave NW, Washington, DC 20004;
- c. Church of What's Happening Now - Taxpayer Advocate Service
- d. Integrated Auxiliary of The Church of Taxology - Taxpayer Advocacy Panel, 1111 Constitution Ave. N.W., Room 1509, Washington, D.C. 20224

638. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' institutionalized religion has a "formal code of doctrine and discipline":

- a. Doctrine: [CODE-1] and [CODE-2] and [CODE- 3] and Internal Revenue Code Statutes At Large, collectively creating a body of Doctrine in [THE CODE].
- b. A Doctrine of religious syncretism, including the other religious Doctrines as set forth in Count # 1 through Count #7.
- c. Discipline: Whatever form of punishment or forgiveness the IRS or its Temple may desire to levy or provide to its body of believers.
- d. Discipline: [Intellectual Tithing] and voluntary compliance

639. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' institutionalized religion has a "distinct religious history":

- a. Publication 1694 (12-92), IRS Historical Fact Book: A Chronology 1646 – 1992. A long history of offense and constitutional evils, as well as, the good it has produced.
- b. Institutionalized Faith in Taxism witnessed in redesignation of the IRC of 1939 to [CODE-2] then redesignation of [CODE-2] as [CODE-3].

640. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants' institutionalized religion has a "membership not associated with any other church or denomination" because Defendants have created an emerging hybrid church, a Mega-Church congregation through 501c3 status.

- a. Creating a body of believers, memberships, partners, stakeholders and as a "Taxprayer".
- b. U.S. Taxpayers as 501(c)3

641. Plaintiff avers Defendants motivated by religious syncretism, creating organized religion and institutionalized religion which has an "organization of ordained ministers" who members of a Defendants' Mega-church consisting of tax exempt churches, temples, and other religious organizations from a crucible of other religions sanctioned by IRS.

642. Plaintiff avers Defendants' Church of Taxology and its Mega- Church or Orthodoxy supports "ordained ministers selected after completing prescribed courses of study" with tax exempt status when applicable or upon approval by IRS.

643. Plaintiff avers Defendants' Church of Taxology and Temple of Taxism and its support organizations have "literature of its own":

- a. Full list of their Publications <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html>
- b. Full list of their Forms and Instructions on their web site at <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html>
- c. Established the written policies and practices as [THE WORDS] of THEIRS.
- d. literature of its own set forth as [Govspel] [Body of Rites] [Peter to Paul Mandates]

644. Plaintiff avers Defendants motivated by religious syncretism, the Church of Taxology sanctioning a Mega-church have an "established places of worship".

- a. established [Theology Forum] or other forums as set forth in [OVC].
- b. the personal homes or domiciles of taxprayer making a [proper return].

645. Plaintiff avers Defendants motivated by religious syncretism, the Church of Taxology sanctioning a Mega-church have "regular congregations"

- a. Defendants' regular congregations of lobbyists seeking to rewrite [THE CODE].
- b. Established a regular congregations as a body of believers seen as taxprayers.
- c. A body of believers consisting of but not limited to taxpayers, taxpayers, and tax advisors, enrolled agents etc.

646. Plaintiff avers Defendants motivated by religious syncretism, the Church of Taxology sanctioning a Mega-church have "Sunday schools for the religious instruction of the young".

647. Plaintiff avers Defendants motivated by religious syncretism, the Church of Taxology

sanctioning a Mega-church have “schools for the preparation of its members”:

a. Taxschool.com is your one stop shop for learning how to become a tax professional.

b. Enrolled Agent Continuing Education Requirements <http://www.irs.gov/Tax-Professionals/FAQs:-Enrolled-Agent-Continuing-Education-Requirements>

c. Take the H&R Block Income Tax Course and Perfect if you're a student, retired or at home with children. http://www.hrblock.com/taxes/planning/tax_courses/course_schedule.html

648. Plaintiff avers the Defendants have endorsed the 14 characteristics of organized religion and its churches, used by the IRS for decades as general guidelines. See General Counsel Memorandum 36993, 02/03/1977, which mentions their use in Rev. Rul. 59-129.

649. Plaintiff avers the Defendants’ IRS or [IRS] has defined who, how or what is a religion in America.

650. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax exemptions, such as personal exemption, spouse exemption, dependent exemption and non-resident alien exemption from paying certain federal income taxes are a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

651. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax exemptions on such income as educational scholarships, inheritances, combat pay for military persons, disability payments, personal injury payments and government bonds are a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

652. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax exclusions such as life insurance death benefit proceeds, child support, welfare, municipal bond income and for employer-sponsored health insurance or benefits is a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

653. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax exclusions such as life insurance death benefit proceeds, child support, welfare, municipal bond income and for employer-sponsored health

insurance or benefits are a privilege of a public nature which are conferred on an organization, individual or Taxpayer by Defendants is for religious indoctrination.

654. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax credit such as: Earned Income Credit, Child and Dependent Care Credit, Adoption Credit, Retirement Savings Contributions Credit, First-time Homebuyer Credit, Tax Credits for Consumer Energy Efficiency, Residential Energy Credits, The Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC), Additional Child Tax Credit, American Opportunity Credit, Lifetime Learning Credit, Elderly or Disabled Credit is a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

655. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax credit such as: Earned Income Credit, Child and Dependent Care Credit, Adoption Credit, Retirement Savings Contributions Credit, First-time Homebuyer Credit, Tax Credits for Consumer Energy Efficiency, Residential Energy Credits, The Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC), Additional Child Tax Credit, American Opportunity Credit, Lifetime Learning Credit, Elderly or Disabled Credit are a privilege of a public nature which are conferred on a Taxpayer by Defendants is for religious indoctrination.

656. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax deductions such as: Medical and Dental Expenses, Deductible Taxes (i.e. State, local and foreign income taxes & State, local and foreign real estate taxes & State, and local personal property taxes, and State and local general sales taxes) Home Mortgage Points, Interest Expense, Charitable Contributions, Business Expenses, Business Use of Home or car, Casualty, Disaster, and Theft Losses (Including Federally Declared Disaster Areas Credit is a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

657. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax deductions such as: Medical and Dental Expenses, Deductible Taxes (i.e. State, local and foreign income taxes & State, local and foreign real estate taxes & State, and local personal property taxes, and State and local general sales taxes) Home

Mortgage Points, Interest Expense, Charitable Contributions, Business Expenses, Business Use of Home or car, Casualty, Disaster, and Theft Losses (Including Federally Declared Disaster Areas Credit are a privilege of a public nature which are conferred on a Taxpayer by Defendants is for religious indoctrination.

658. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of adjustments to income also called "above the line" deductions such as: Educator Expenses Tax Deduction, Tuition and Fees Deduction, Student Loan Interest Deduction, Moving Expenses, Bad Debt Deduction, Alimony Paid, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) is a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

659. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of adjustments to income also called "above the line" deductions such as: Educator Expenses Tax Deduction, Tuition and Fees Deduction, Student Loan Interest Deduction, Moving Expenses, Bad Debt Deduction, Alimony Paid, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) are a privilege of a public nature which are conferred on a Taxpayer by Defendants is for religious indoctrination.

660. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax abatements (Reprieve from a tax obligation) such as: an incentive for real estate or industrial development, including but not limited to many different programs that will cut or temporarily ease tax burdens on individual taxpayers, small businesses, or other parties taxed by federal or state government is a religious practice or ritual in support of Taxology or Taxism.

661. Plaintiff [believes] the granting of tax abatements (Reprieve from a tax obligation) such as: an incentive for real estate or industrial development, including but not limited to many different programs that will cut or temporarily ease tax burdens on individual taxpayers, small businesses, or other parties taxed by federal or state government) are a privilege of a public nature which are conferred on a Taxpayers by Defendants is for religious indoctrination.

662. Plaintiff aver Defendants' religion touches upon the matters of money and materialism.

663. Plaintiff [believes] refunds, exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, adjustments, abatements of taxes exist as the physical form of Mammon (unjust worldly gain, or gratuitous material wealth or greed).

664. Plaintiff [believes] refunds, exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, adjustments, abatements of taxes is religious indoctrination in Mammon.

665. Plaintiff [believes] refunds, exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, adjustments, abatements of taxes exist as Modes of [Worshipship].

666. Plaintiff [believes] tax refunds are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual or organization(s) by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

667. Plaintiff [believes] tax exemptions are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual or organization(s) by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

668. Plaintiff [believes] tax exclusions are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual or organization(s) by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

669. Plaintiff [believes] tax credits are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

670. Plaintiff [believes] tax deductions are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

671. Plaintiff [believes] tax adjustments are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

672. Plaintiff [believes] tax abatements are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of

religiosity.

673. Plaintiff [believes] a tax exempt status is a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

674. Plaintiff [believes] preferential tax rates are a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by Defendants for a religious experience or the purpose of religiosity.

675. Plaintiff [believes] a religious experience is for the collective experience concerning an organized religion and its body of believers, followers and adherents.

Section L – Internal Revenue Service or “IRS” – The “Service” and its mission

676. The Internal Revenue Service purports on their website: “The IRS is a bureau of the Department of the Treasury” as well as, declares themselves as “The Agency” although Service appears in their nomenclature. <http://www.irs.gov/uac/The-Agency,-its-Mission-and-Statutory-Authority>

677. Plaintiff understanding the U.S. Constitution and the general operational structure of Defendants; knowing that no government entity, whether it is a “Bureau” or an “Agency” or a “Service”, can exist as the same legal entity at the same time.

678. Plaintiff [believes] the “[IRS existing as “The Bureau” + “The Agency” = “The Service”]” per se as (“[Taxing Trinity]”) is Defendants’ institutionalized faith of three powers in one body, being one substance, essence and nature of a usurping body of law for law respecting an establishment for organized religion.

679. TREASURY ORDER: 150-06; SUBJECT: Designation as Internal Revenue Service CANCELLATION DATE: August 22, 2005 confirmed an ultimate fact that a designation known

as of “Internal Revenue Service” shall no long exist. See or more particularly described in Exhibit J - #4 attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

680. Plaintiff [believes] Internal Revenue Service or the IRS and its mission operates under a doctrine religious syncretism, with these above three Titles of Defendants existing as a hybrid body of the [Taxing Trinity] being similar as or to the Christian doctrine (The Holy Trinity).

681. The Internal Revenue Service currently identifies itself with or is generally known by the common usage of three capitalized letters of its nomenclature, “IRS”.

682. Defendants have control and jurisdiction over all the activities of the Internal Revenue Service or the activities of the IRS and its mission, officially acting ultra vires, outside their authority or jurisdiction.

683. The Defendants have declared the true genesis of the IRS and its mission began in the year of “1646” which is prior to or before this Nation was even established in 1776. See “IRS Historical Studies” U.S. Government Printing Office- 1993 – 339-204/30360.

684. Defendants’ conduct as seen through the actions of the IRS “reemphasizing the ‘service’ in the IRS name” has endorsed an Internal Religious Service, currently seen as the IRS.

685. Plaintiff [believes] these three capitalized letters, “IRS”; stand for the Internal Religious Service being a religious organization, order and a religious assembly and service.

686. Plaintiff [believes] this because The Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service has declared their genesis of religious beliefs, the events of a religious/secular order, forming an institutionalized faith for a “service” as written in publication #1694 (12-92) catalog # 15087N “IRS Historical Fact Book: A Chronology 1646-1992”.

687. The IRS website affirms this belief. “How well do you really know us? We may just surprise you, because we’re more than just the nation’s tax collection agency.”

See <http://jobs.irs.gov/about/about.html>

688. The IRS has operated under a large host of secular identities since the Civil War, such as the “Collector of Revenue” or “Collector” or “U.S. Internal Revenue” or “United States Internal Revenue” or “Bureau of Internal Revenue; however now operates as a religious service under the letters of “IRS” or a religious entity as the Internal Revenue Service.

689. Plaintiff avers Defendants have declared the IRS mission is in raising revenues along with the hopes, dreams and desires of Taxpayers. "Our top priority is putting the interests of the taxpayers first, and this is spelled out simply and clearly in the mission statement."

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-news/ir-98-59.pdf>

690. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates “putting the interests of the taxpayers first” has nothing to do with the power or procedures to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source.

691. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates “the interests of the taxpayers” has nothing to do with the power or procedures set forth in the U.S. Constitution.

692. The entity “taxpayers” has nothing to do with the power or procedures to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source.

693. Defendant' IRS has pronounced “Understanding the 21st Century Taxpayer” at the “IRS Nationwide 2008 Tax Forum”

https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/understanding_21st_century_taxpayer.pdf

694. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates the “IRS Nationwide 2008 Tax Forum” with the subject matter “Understanding the 21st Century Taxpayer” is advancing [Theology Forum] for an organized religion and it's Orthodoxy.

695. Plaintiff [believes] and [conscience] dictates [Theology Forum] is advanced through [Intellectual Tithing].

696. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates the IRS or [IRS] mission statement advances the beliefs in an organized religion.

697. Plaintiff avers the "The mission statement will be a reminder that we must be dedicated on a day-in, day-out basis to serving taxpayers. This is just one of the steps that we need to take."

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-news/ir-98-59.pdf>

698. Plaintiff [believes] serving taxpayer is the same as serving taxpayers.

699. Plaintiff avers Defendants legislation required the IRS "to review and restate its mission to place a greater emphasis on serving the public and meeting taxpayers' needs."

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-news/ir-98-59.pdf>

700. Plaintiff avers the IRS has failed to collect the proper amount of tax revenue or "to apply the law fairly to all" or "enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all." for the reasons stated in this [OVC].

701. Plaintiff [believes] the [IRS] or IRS as their letters now refer as or to their way in promoting Defendants' religions and to convert people in their beliefs, or their attempt to convert people to a different point of view, religious or not.

702. Plaintiff avers the Defendants' IRS has expressed its own point of view with taxpayer and this Plaintiff as if the IRS' point of view or opinions is the same as law.

703. Plaintiff [believes] for moral and religious reasons, the [IRS] has decreed "Our core values guide our path to achieving our vision." as a hybrid religious per se ("[Creed]").

http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/strategic_plan_05-09.pdf. or as cited in (IRS publication 3744 rev. 6-2004).

704. Plaintiff avers "Our core values guide our path to achieving our vision." has nothing to do with the power or procedures to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source.

705. The Plaintiff avers the IRS' core values guide a path to achieving a vision of a foundation involving religion, not reason; thus achieving taxation without representation, while proselytizing a taxing environment, culture or its realm into the described formations, implements and atmospheres of religious indoctrination as set forth or described herein.

706. Plaintiff avers the Defendants continue to change the Title name ("EACH YEAR") of the tax code, from the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, in support of taxation without representation.

707. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates legislative bills indicated as revenue laws or deficiency bills is based on taxation with representation.

708. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates legislative bills indicated as revenue laws or deficiency bills is based on those elected members of Congress who were elected by a constituency of the time they were pass by Congress.

709. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates legislative bills indicated as tax laws are not or the same as revenue laws or deficiency bills.

710. Plaintiff avers revenue laws or deficiency bills meets the requirements of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 "to pay the Debts" of the United States.

711. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates legislative bills indicated as tax laws requires taxation with representation.

712. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates [THE WORDS] is not or fails to advance taxation with representation.

713. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates taxation with representation is a constitutional right of association of a person or any person or the Plaintiff.

714. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates taxation with representation is a requirement and not an

option of good government.

715. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates taxation without representation is conducted by the IRS.

716. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates taxation without representation is conducted by the Internal Revenue Service.

717. Plaintiff avers taxation without representation is conducted by the Defendants.

718. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates taxation without representation is an evil against the U.S. Constitution.

719. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates tax laws are design for the laying and collecting taxes are for the governmental administration of such matters and has nothing to do with this Plaintiff or any U.S. Citizen.

720. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates tax laws are design for governmental employees, not customers, citizens, a person or business who pays taxes, including but not limited to taxpayers.

721. Plaintiff avers Revenue bill or deficiency bill that becomes law is taxation with representation.

722. Plaintiff avers IRS' core values created a modern day hybrid religion, not reason, with the motivation using their standards, morals, ethics, principles, tenets, and beliefs in creating revelations, not revenues.

723. Plaintiff avers the IRS' established a path from 1865 to the present day of taxation without representation existing as the foundation for all that our nation is capable of concerning their vision in an identity religion, using religious activities or other essential religious endeavors as goals of the IRS.

724. The IRS website reemphasizing this. "IRS Careers. The IRS is the foundation for all that our nation is capable of — and we're depending on bright, capable citizens like you to achieve our goals." See <http://jobs.irs.gov/>

725. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates the IRS was not never authorized with any power to be "the foundation for all that our nation is capable of".

726. Plaintiff avers the IRS should not become "the foundation for all that our nation is capable of" however the IRS has become the foundation for all that our nation is capable of.

727. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates that Plaintiff should not have to establish any goals of the IRS.

728. Plaintiff avers he does not work for the IRS; however is a capable citizen to achieve his goals, if this Court protect and defends his free exercise of First Amendment rights.

729. Plaintiff avers he has been unable to achieve his goals for reasons and the causes of action set forth in this [OVC].

730. Plaintiff avers the true or lawful foundation for all that our nation is capable of was established in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

731. The Plaintiff avers The Founding Fathers and Framers of the Constitution believed in "No Taxation without Representation".

732. "No taxation without representation" refers to the slogan from 1750s and 1760s that encapsulates the prime grievance of the Thirteen Colonies. It is actually part of a sermon given by Jonathan Mayhew in 1750.

733. Plaintiff avers the IRS foundation for all that our nation is capable of is based on their religion, not reason for an organized religion and a hybrid dynamic institutionalized faith creating new demand for service.

734. The IRS website reemphasizing this: "The IRS' vision statement anticipates a dynamic world filled with new demands for service." http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/strategic_plan_05-09.pdf

735. Plaintiff's [conscience] dictates IRS' vision is not his vision for him or a Nation to be

governed by the U.S. Constitution and its Amendments.

736. Plaintiff avers he has been unable to achieve his vision for reasons and the causes of action set forth in this [OVC].

737. Plaintiff avers the three capitalized letters; “IRS” as well as, Internal Revenue Service were never authorized or created by an Act of Congress or by an executive order issued by any U.S. President.

738. Plaintiff avers the Internal Revenue Service was created by an act of faith and with the stroke of a pen when the Secretary of the Treasury, G.M. Humphrey who changed the name of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, when he issued Treasury Order No. 150-06 on July 9, 1953.

739. Treasury Order (No. 150-06 of July 9, 1953) was confirmed by Treasury Decision (TD) #6038, and in a memorandum dated June 18th, 1953, from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Honorable George W. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury.

740. The memorandum dated June 18th, 1953 declares in part: “The accompanying proposed Treasury Department Order, which is submitted for your signature, has been prepared for the purpose of changing the name of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Internal Revenue Service. It seems to me that there is some real practical psychological value to be derived from the substitution of the word “Service” for “Bureau.”

741. Treasury Order 150-06, dated July 9, 1953, entitled "Designation as Internal Revenue Service," states in part: "The Bureau of Internal Revenue shall hereafter be known as the Internal Revenue Service." however was suspiciously cancelled on August 22, 2005 by the Department Of The Treasury for no listed reason(s) and providing no other name. see <http://www.treasury.gov/about/role-of-treasury/orders-directives/Pages/to150-06.aspx>

742. The entity known as IRS or the Internal Revenue Service is not described, created or authorized in, Title 31 U.S. Code, Chapter 3 - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY; SUBCHAPTER I—ORGANIZATION (§§ 301–315) and/or SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE (§§ 321–333).

743. Plaintiff avers an entity known as IRS or Internal Revenue Service proselytizes a taxing environment, culture or its realm into the described formations, implements and atmospheres of indoctrination in religious belief and practice, creating religion, not reason.

744. Plaintiff avers neither entity, the IRS or Internal Revenue Service is authorized or created by an Act of Congress as an “agency” or as “bureau” pursuant to the law and the official record in Title 5 U.S. Code - Government Organization and Employees.

745. These two governmental entities of Defendants are motivated by religious syncretism for a continuing pattern & practice that constitutes an endorsement of religion or supports other religious assemblies and activities; with the secular purpose or genuine power to lay and collect taxes on incomes being merely secondary to their religious messages, objectives or desires for a religious experience.

746. The Internal Revenue Service has decreed the IRS with a special religious insignia seen as



747. Plaintiff avers the Internal Revenue Service with an IRS Headquarters at the New Carrollton Federal Building, 5000 Ellin Rd., Lanham, MD 20706, has two very large “Twin Pillars” each having a large “hand” set on top of theses pillars with a fateful pyramid position at the entrance of the Federal building conveying a massive amount of religious symbolism and message. See Exhibit H- #7, [WHATEVER] – An IRS Deific & Divinity of THEIRS.

748. Plaintiff [believes] the entrance to this Federal building is being spiritually guarded by an IRS Deity, symbolized by these two black and white pillars or columns made of a quality marble, each topped with a large white hand.

749. Plaintiff [believes] these “Two Hands” and their columns are a strong iconic religious display of the IRS’s deity, of which the Plaintiff perceives as: [WHATEVER] presents as the omnipresent mind, and as a distinguished perception of a Deity or God of the IRS.

750. Plaintiff [believes] this IRS worshiped deity [WHATEVER] has produced an IRS dogma of THEIRS, F.E.A.R = False Evidence Appearing Real; thereby creating human fear in everything it touches. This kind of fear allows for easy indoctrination of IRS core values.

751. Plaintiff [believes] this image of [WHATEVER] is a sacred property of the Defendants protected on Federal property in violation of the Establishment Clause.

752. Plaintiff [believes] the [WHATEVER] endorses a stream of consciousness created by the Defendants to illustrate the multitudinous thoughts and feelings which pass through the human mind involving a taxing environment and its religious activities or endorsements.

753. Plaintiff’s [conscience] dictates [WHATEVER] endorses a stream of consciousness so Defendants can manifest “[Crudely Crafted Burdens of Law, Belief and Practice]” per se as (“[Burdens]”).

754. Plaintiff avers [Burdens] delay, defeat or disenfranchise or destroy First Amendment free exercise rights of the Plaintiff and his spiritual followers like Mark Van Der Leest.

755. Defendants’ IRS has decreed: Time + Money = Burdens.

https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/reducing_taxpayer_burden.pdf

756. Plaintiff avers IRS’ Burdens cannot encumber, tax, impeded, or infringe on a person or the Plaintiff’s First Amendment freedoms, rights or liberty interests.

757. Since the dawn of civilization, the entrances of sacred and mysterious places have been guarded by two pillars. Whether in art or in architecture, twin pillars are archetypal symbols representing an important gateway or passage towards the unknown or the enlightenment.

758. Symbolically, going beyond the Pillars of Hercules meant leaving the foulness of the material world to reach a higher realm of enlightenment. Renaissance tradition says the pillars bore the warning *Nec plus ultra* (also *Non plus ultra*, “nothing further beyond”), serving as a warning to sailors and navigators to go no further.

759. Between Defendants’ Twin Pillars is a dark pyramid with a gold looking metallic capstone.

760. This dark pyramid on which is written “We the People” with an alleged constitution engraved on it four side has no Bill of Rights listed, symbolically making the Bill of Rights disappear.

761. Defendants’ Twin pillars and pyramids can be found in the symbolic customs of many religious traditions and esoteric orders in Egypt created for their Temple of their Gods and leaders.

762. Plaintiff [believes] two pillars located at a gateway of a structure are often depicted in esoteric symbolism; as an entry to hidden knowledge that permits the balance between opposite forces.

763. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants’ Twin Pillars and their Hands, as well as a pyramid with “We the People” written on it; envisions religious duality and the union of opposites; the sum of esoteric knowledge and the balance between extremes.

764. Sharply contrasting with the rest of the building, each pillar is comprised of exactly 13 stripes; each is composed of alternating bands of black granite and white marble, a pattern evoking the hermetic concept of duality, as the creative force in manifestation between the benevolent and the malignant.

765. The most striking elements are the huge, white marble hands atop each column. Each hand points skyward, one with the forefinger extended; the other is an open hand, the fingers ever so

slightly cupped; as if one was making a sworn oath.

766. The cupped hand is also a sign of allegiance, existing as a sign and warning of loyalty or commitment of a subordinate to a superior or of an individual to a group or cause.

767. Plaintiff [believes] that both Hands, one being a right hand and the other a left hand represent the religious duality the Defendants religions (Taxology & Taxism) in support of their religious activities and institutionalized faith.

768. Plaintiff avers on the columns of these Hands, has other secular or esoteric messages and religious meanings fostering an excessive entanglement with religion, because of their religious motivations or accommodations.

769. Plaintiff [believes] and [conscience] dictates the Church of Taxology has created the physical presence of their deity their [WHATEVER] to remind everyone or “any person” that the Defendants can endorse and practice law respecting an establishment of religion.

770. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ IRS and their IRS’s deity, the [WHATEVER] is very powerful on Earth, as the Plaintiff has witnessed people’s life, liberties and their pursuits of happiness being destroyed by the IRS through the power of whatever that say tax law is.

771. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ IRS and their IRS’s deity, the [WHATEVER] can make any person be defined, designed, driven, devalued, degraded or deprived of [LLP] with law respecting an establishment of religion.

772. Plaintiff avers Defendants’ IRS’s deity, the [WHATEVER] is not a God of reason, but a God for a modern day hybrid religion designed for the context of uncertainty surrounding all human endeavors.

773. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants’ actions have transformed the sensibility of human experience; converting the human spirit and transcends two governmental entities, who arranges for the

construction of a monument, and does so, because it wishes to convey some thought or instill some feeling in those who see the structure.

774. The IRS esoteric order charts a course that preserve[s] autonomy for their religious bodies, with the duality and the union of opposites seen when looking at the “IRS” as being in one hand and in the other hand the “Internal Revenue Service” (IRS & Internal Revenue Service).

775. The IRS esoteric order charts a course that preserve[s] autonomy for their religious bodies, with the duality and the union of opposites seen when looking at “The Agency” as being in one hand and in the other hand the “Bureau” (Agency & Bureau).

776. The IRS esoteric order charts a course that preserve[s] autonomy for their religious bodies, with the duality and the union of opposites seen when looking at “Religion” as being in one hand and in the other hand the “Law” (Religion & Law).

777. Plaintiff avers the right hand with the raised index finger embodies the Act of Faith in IRS power for a service to create the will to believe in “The Agency” and in an organized religions of THEIRS.

778. Plaintiff’s [conscience] dictates the left hand with an open palm exemplifies a sworn oath to an organized religion which has prescribed an institutionalized faith when believing in the Internal Revenue Service, as a Bureau and their law respecting an establishment of religion.

779. The fateful pyramid position in the gateway of the Internal Revenue Service or the IRS Federal Building is a matter of function, being the same reason why the Ancient Egyptians Built Pyramids – a matter of Religion, fundamental to their religious beliefs.

780. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants’ institutionalized religion (Taxism) secures a home for the body and soul of “WE THE PEOPLE” while building a mountain of debt, seen as a strong iconic function as the future of a present day pyramid scheme.

781. Plaintiff avers the IRS website reemphasizing: “We’re an organization that has been part of events that have helped shape the nation we serve. And, though our history can show you where we’ve been, we’re always focused on the future.” <http://jobs.irs.gov/about/about.html>

782. Plaintiff avers the Internal Revenue Service is a religious institution and the IRS is its religious service creating a "fusion" of a governmental body and religious objectives, both substituting public legislative authority for religious decision-making.

783. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants publications listed on the IRS web site at: <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsPublications.html> is religious decision-making taking the place of public legislative authority.

784. Plaintiff [believes] Defendants Forms and Instructions listed on the IRS web site at: <http://apps.irs.gov/app/picklist/list/formsInstructions.html> is religious decision-making taking the place of public legislative authority.

785. Plaintiff [believes] the IRS’ realm and its religion is practicing its customary providence within a jurisdiction of sacred ground, or place, Plaintiff or others call the human mind.

786. Plaintiff [believes] the IRS’ Tower of Babel is the IRS Headquarters, producing the confusion in language and the meaning of words, located at 5000 Ellin Rd., Lanham, MD 20706.

787. Plaintiff [believes] the IRS’ Tree of Knowledge of good beliefs and evil practices is rooted in a hierarchy vs. authority.

788. Plaintiff [believes] the IRS’ religious formation is the Collective Experience for the Church of Taxology and the Temple of Taxism.

789. Plaintiff [believes] the IRS’ Road to Perdition is the failure to obey Taxism or follow the paths of Taxology.

790. Plaintiff [believes] an IRS’ Hybrid Congregation is a body of believers made up of; taxpayers,

taxprayers, customers, stakeholders, private shareholder, or any person including but not limited to tax-exempt organization more particularly described in Exhibit K- #27 The Hybrid Congregation of THEIRS attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

791. Plaintiff [believes] the Believers of THEIRS is any person as define by [THE CODE] or declared as a taxpayer by the IRS; who believe in, practices or makes a proper return to the IRS and their path of life, beliefs and practices more particularly described in Exhibit K- #14, Believers of THEIRS attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

792. Plaintiff [believes] IRS has prosecuted Non-believers aka nontaxpayers more particularly described in Exhibit K- #28 nontaxpayers attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

793. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' adherents are enrolled agents, tax preparation business or tax practitioners more particularly described in Exhibit K- #26 Adherents of THEIRS attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

794. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' non-adherents are nontaxpayers who are classified as a non-filer more particularly described in Exhibit K- #29 U.S. classified as a non-filer attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

795. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' T.R.U.E. Believers in Taxism are U.S. Tax Court Petitioners more particularly described in Exhibit K- #15 U.S. Tax Court Petitioners attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

796. Plaintiff [believes] the Followers of IRS Faith are IRS employees who get bonus or owe back taxes to the IRS or take the 5th Amendment knowing they violated laws more particularly described in Exhibit K- #19 IRS Employees attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

797. Plaintiff [believes] the Supporters of IRS Faith are IRS volunteers more particularly described in Exhibit K- #20 The Blind Leading the Blind (VITA) attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

798. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' Chosen people or persons are tax-exempt organizations more particularly described in Exhibit K- #17 Chosen Taxprayers of Taxology attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

799. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' sinners are Tax Cheats pursuant to IRS standards of behavior.

800. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' Apostate or spiritual being is IRS Non-Filer.

801. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' clergy, minister, cleric are Taxing professionals.

802. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' servants are the persons who handle Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) sites.

803. Plaintiff [believes] an IRS' Medicine man is a criminal lawyer handling IRS criminal prosecutions.

804. Plaintiff [believes] an IRS' heretic is any person who refuses to be called a taxpayer.

805. Plaintiff [believes] an IRS' nonconformist is a person who becomes a tax protestor.

806. Plaintiff [believes] a Judas of the IRS' is an "Illegal Tax Protestor".

807. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' Oracles are Judges of United States Tax Court.

808. Plaintiff [believes] an IRS' Sage or Tax guru is the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

809. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' New Age Prophets are CPA Tax advisors revealing the greatest ways in making profits, while developing a rich understanding of losing your soul in the modern age.

810. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' False Prophets are CPA Tax advisors who were indicted for providing the corrupt persuasions of tax shelters and are the false prophets of our modern age.

811. Plaintiff [believes] IRS' zealots are IRS Revenue Agents.