

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of:

BRIAN DEWAYNE BOYD  
(Your Full Name)

COMPLAINANT

VS.

FRECC  
(Name of Utility)

DEFENDANT

RECEIVED

DEC 18 2024

PUBLIC SERVICE  
COMMISSION

COMPLAINT

The complaint of BRIAN DEWAYNE BOYD respectfully shows:  
(Your Full Name)

(a) BRIAN DEWAYNE BOYD  
(Your Full Name)

5401 Dripping Springs Rd Sanders County Kentucky (92131)  
(Your Address)

(b) FRECC  
(Name of Utility)

5045 Broadway St Glasgow Ky 40310  
(Address of Utility)

(c) That: FRECC is fraudulently miss leading Brian Boyd  
(Describe here, attaching additional sheets if necessary.)

for financial gains. With the obligation of the  
the specific act, fully and clearly, or facts that are the reason

government for the public debt and FRECC takes  
and basis for the complaint.)

Payment from Brian Boyd is that not a gift

Continued on Next Page

Formal Complaint

BRIAN DEWAYNE BOYD vs. EREC

Page 2 of 2

If any words about this complaint EREC  
feels isn't correct, a fact feel free to show  
facts not opinions

Wherefore, complainant asks For EREC to reimburse attorney  
(Specifically state the relief desired.)

[Redacted] for any and all payments and credits  
that were made by Brian Boyd and to continue payment  
from the obligated parties (Government) and to leave  
service active for Brian Boyd and account [Redacted]

Dated at San. the 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky, this 10<sup>th</sup> day  
(Your City)

of December, 2024.  
(Month)

For: BRIAN DEWAYNE BOYD/Principal  
(Your Signature\*)

By: Brian -dewayne: boyd  
(Name and address of attorney, if any)  
attorney in fact / Authorized Representative

12-10-2024  
Date

\*Complaints by corporations or associations, or any other organization having the right to file a complaint, must be signed by its attorney and show his post office address. No oral or unsigned complaints will be entertained or acted upon by the commission.

**AFFIDAVIT that ALL ACCOUNTS are PREPAID**

Senate Document No. 43, 73<sup>rd</sup> Congress *“The ownership of all property is in the State. Individual, so-called ownership is only by the virtue of the government, i.e. law, amounting to mere user, and use must be in accordance with law, and sub-ordinate to the necessities of the state.”*

Congressional Record, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1933 on HR 1491, p.83 *“Under the new law, the money is issued to the banks in return for government obligations, bills-of-exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and bankers’ acceptances. The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes, and other property of the people of the nation.*

**Title 18 § 8. – Obligation or other security of the United States defined**

The term “obligation or other security of the United States” includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any Act of Congress, and canceled United States stamps.

FRN’s are obligations of UNITED STATES: HJR 192: *“The term “obligation” means Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations. Title 31 § 3123 makes a statutory pledge of the United States government to payment of obligations and interest on the public debt.*

**Title 31 § 3123. Payment of obligations and interest on the public debt**

*(a) The faith of the United States Government is pledged to pay, in legal tender, principal and interest on the obligations of the Government issued under this chapter.*  
*(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay interest due or accrued on the public debt. As the Secretary considers expedient, the Secretary may pay in advance interest on the public debt by a period of not more than one year, with or without a rebate of interest on the coupons.* Therefore, the government pledges to pay government obligations which Federal Reserve Notes are, and pay them with FRNs, which is legal tender. Taxes and all bills associated with corporations are all government obligations which they must pay when we accept them for value and return them to the government that has an obligation to settle the debt, dollar for dollar. It is a fact:

Title 31 § 3130 further delineates in its definitions a portion of the total public debt, which is held by the public as the “Net public debt,” § 3130. Annual Public Debt Report

**(a) General Rule.** — On or before June 1 of each calendar year after 1993, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate on—

- (1) the Treasury's public debt activities, and**
- (2) the operations of the Federal Financing Bank.**

For whatever reason we can associate with their actions and reasons they did so, we may benefit. We are beneficiaries, the government are trustees; Trustees pay debts, beneficiaries do not. Thus, government obligations are not taxable. These obligations of UNITED STATES under Title 31 § 3124. Exemption from taxation:

**(a) Stocks and obligations of the United States Government are exempt from taxation by a State or political subdivision of a State. The exemption applies to each form of taxation that would require the obligation, the interest on the obligation, or both, to be considered in computing a tax, except—**

- (1) a nondiscriminatory franchise tax or another non-property tax instead of a franchise tax, imposed on a corporation; and**
- (2) an estate or inheritance tax.**

**(b) The tax status of interest on obligations and dividends, earnings, or other income from evidences of ownership issued by the Government or an agency and the tax treatment of gain and loss from the disposition of those obligations and evidences of ownership is decided under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.). An obligation that the Federal Housing Administration had agreed, under a contract made before March 1, 1941, to issue at a future date, has the tax exemption privileges provided by the authorizing law at the time of the contract. This subsection does not apply to obligations and evidences of ownership issued by the District of Columbia, a territory or possession of the United States, or a department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the District, territory, or possession.**

The Constitution does not give we, the people "rights." It forbids the government to ignore the "God given Rights of the people," as seen in the 9th Amendment: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people". In addition, the 10th Amendment: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people". *There is no law to discourage the people from creating credit instruments. In fact, by the 14th Amendment, §4, we need to. We must Accept For Value, the debt instruments/legal tender of the United States. As long as the debt exists, the Democracy exists. The Republican Form of Government, The United States of America, can only come back when the debt is gone. Since Federal Reserve Notes (FRN's) as legal tender are debt notes, an insufficient number exist, for their repayment in kind, will not cover the interest "owed." Using FRNs to "pay" debts only increases the government obligations on debt by their creation.*

As it is a fact that all property in the United States as a result of the March 9, 1933 act is under the ownership of the United States, and/or it's designee, that the currency is underwritten by US Treasury

1. 31 U.S.C. § 3123 – Obligations and Interest on the Public Debt  
This statute mandates that the U.S. government will honor all obligations related to the public debt, redeeming them in full as they come due.

2. 18 U.S.C. § 8 – Definition of Obligations or Other Securities of the United States  
Defines obligations of the United States to include government-backed instruments such as Treasury bonds and notes, which are valid forms of payment for settling obligations.

3. House Joint Resolution 192 (1933) –

Discharge of Debt via Legal Tender v money@74 HJR 192, enacted in 1933, allows for the discharge of debts using any form of legal tender, not limited to gold. It permits the use of government-backed instruments or other lawful currency to satisfy financial obligations.

St, Glasgow, KY 42141

## **\*\*COMPLAINT\*\***

### 1. **\*\*Parties\*\***

1.1. Plaintiff, Brian Boyd, is a resident of Barren County Kentucky.

1.2. Defendant, [FRECC], is a corporation organized under the laws of KENTUCKY with its principal place of business located at 504 S Broadway St, Glasgow, KY 42141.

### 3. **\*\*Factual Background\*\***

3.1. From the beginning of account 31 U.S. code 3123, 18usc 8, 31usc 3729 the Defendant engaged in fraudulent activities concerning All bills are obligation of the

3.2. Plaintiff relied on the representations made by the Defendant, including Electric service.

3.3. As a result of these actions, Plaintiff suffered damages including, but not limited to, lose of financial Earnings.

#### 4. **\*\*Claims for Relief\*\***

##### 4.1. **\*\*Fraud:\*\***

(a) Defendant knowingly made false representations concerning the amount that was do from Brian Boyd

(b) Plaintiff relied on these false representations to his/her detriment.

(c) As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's fraudulent conduct, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

##### 4.2. **\*\*Theft:\*\***

following the codes of the government

(b) Plaintiff demands the return of the unlawfully obtained property/money.

5. **\*\*Prayer for Relief\*\***

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

5.1. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant;

5.2. Award damages in the amount of [specify amount], plus interest;

5.3. Award punitive damages for the fraudulent actions of Defendant;

5.4. Award costs of suit and attorney's fees; and

5.5. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.