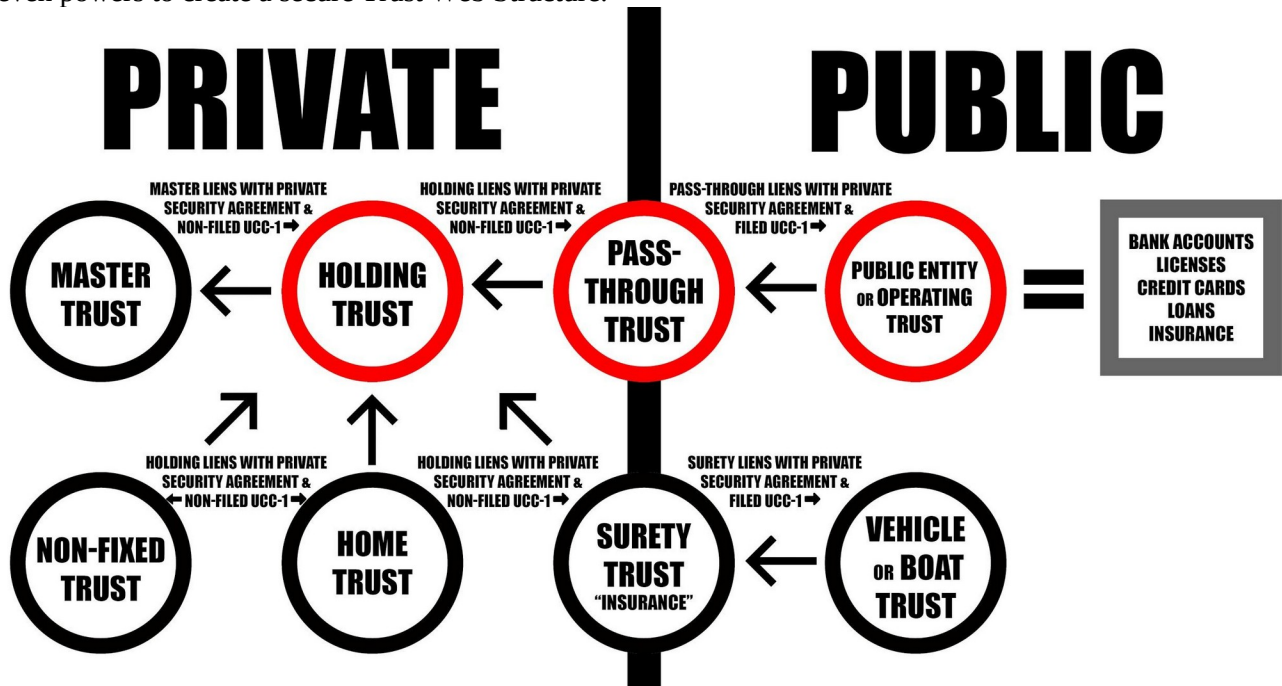


TABLE OF CONTENTS

USER AGREEMENT BEFORE ACCESS IS GRANTED	1
HOW TO USE THE SUPPORT CENTER TO GET QUESTIONS ANSWERED INSTANTLY	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
SECTION 3: TRUST WEB SECRETS	4
FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES ACT	10
PEPPERCORN RULE OF CONVEYANCE	11
HOW TO AVOID FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES	12
PRIVATE CONVEYANCE & SECURITY AGREEMENT	14
PURPOSE OF A UCC-1 FILING	15
UCC-1 FILING EXAMPLE	16
C-CORP (CORPORATION) INSTRUCTIONS	17
COPYRIGHT CLAIM	18

SECTION 3: TRUST WEB SECRETS

A trust, much like an individual, by itself can only be so powerful; however, when multiple come together the results are undeniable. “A threefold cord is not quickly broken.” – Ecclesiastes 4:12. The public and the private realms MUST ALWAYS be considered when operating. Therefore, we’ll need to create AT LEAST (3) additional entities, all with different capacities, elements of protection, beneficiaries and even powers to create a secure Trust Web Structure.



The above trust web has the **MANDATORY entities in red** and **OPTIONAL entities in black**. All public contracts, bank accounts, licenses, credit cards and insurance should be managed by the Public Entity (or Operating Trust). This entity should convert lawful money into gold and silver and then exchange these commodities through the trust web to the Holding Trust. The front-facing Public Entity will have all the liabilities, while the next entity in line places a perfected UCC-1 lien (making the assets essentially judgement proof). This lien is valid due to a previously signed private security agreement.

Through these private security agreements, each entity may exchange or deliver “repayments of debt” quickly and efficiently through bookkeeping rather than true transactions. Within minutes of funds hitting a bank account, the cash can be converted into commodities. Once arriving, prior security agreements (often for millions of dollars) allow instant transference by simply marking transfers in each entity’s log sheet. This “offsets” debts on the balance sheet, provides legal protection, valid conveyance and all within minutes - giving the benefit of complete security and asset protection.

Examples will be written with three groups of people: **You**, a Spouse/Family/Friend, herein “**Trusted Party**” and Friend/Neighbor with no blood or legal family relation, qualifying as an adverse-party, herein “**Adverse Party**”.

PUBLIC ENTITY OR OPERATING TRUST: An S-Corporation, C-Corporation or LLC (**C-Corporation is what we prefer**) is suggested if one has a business to operate or 1099 employees. The standard corporation (C-Corp) acquires corporate credit easier, is charged less for account purposes by a CPA and is more widely understood in business interactions than a trust is. C-Corps are suggested for anyone making \$100,000 or more per year. The entity will have a Board of Directors or a Board of Trustees. Management may be hidden when hiring a registered agent and one uses the agent's address for service of process. Be aware that some states [NV, MA, etc.] require the Operating Trust to have "BT" or "Business Trust" at the end of the name, do due diligence to see what's correct for the state the entity resides.

NOTE: Some may wish to place a business into an Operating Trust and that is ok; however, it will require the business to list the Operating Trust as the new majority shareholder (*if licensed for governance purposes or when building corporate credit*) or list the trust as the new owner (*for the majority of all other cases*). The business will be sold normally (e.g. \$1 for Acme Inc and all assets) through a *Sale of Business Contract* template that is easily found online or through an attorney.

An Operating Trust is suggested for those employed by another and wanting to save some money (\$50-\$250 to set up an LLC or C-Corp). Setting up a bank account for an Operating Trust may take a few tries and the bank attorneys may require one to change language within the trust indenture. It is ok to conform to what the bank attorneys want because the trust web structure protects any faults found in an Operating Trust.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Management/Trustee(s): You, Trusted Party

[IF LLC OR CORP] Corporation Officer(s): Registered Agent or Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Pass-Through Entity

Type: C-Corporation or Irrevocable Express Trust

Assets: Lawful money, cash, credit cards, licenses and other public accounts.

Bank Account: Handles cash transactions via non-interest-bearing special deposit account that banks in lawful money. Holds only minimum assets needed for operation.

Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Handles everyday transactions. Handles all public affairs. Acquires all licenses, titles, insurance and handles any public contracts. Converts lawful money into commodities (like gold/silver) for Trusts to accept for exchange of services. Can hold registered property. Can borrow from Pass-Through Trust, giving a priority security interest via private security agreement and perfected lien (filed UCC-1). When a perfected UCC-1 lien is filed, the net worth (assets minus liabilities) tax has the potential to be zero even while holding large amounts of money in a bank account. May act as authorized representative for other trusts.

PURCHASE FOR EACH PUBLIC ENTITY / OPERATING TRUST

1. Private Mailing Service & Address
<https://www.anytimemailbox.com/> - \$10 / month
2. Toll-Free Phone Number Forwarding

<https://tollfreeforwarding.com/> - \$5 / month

PASS-THROUGH TRUST: Has private friendly liens and perfected security interest (filed UCC-1) on all entities that contact the public (Operating Trust, Automobile Trust, Public Entity).

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Trustee(s): You, Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Holding Trust

Trust Type: Irrevocable Express Trust

Assets: None

Bank Account: None

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Can borrow from Holding Trust, giving a priority security interest via private security agreement and imperfect lien (non-filed UCC-1).

HOLDING TRUST: Has private friendly liens and imperfect security interest (non-filed UCC-1) on Pass-Through Trust. It holds all the assets in a private capacity. No amount of risk should be able to swim upstream this far, except in the case of a fraudulent conveyance. Multiple Holding Trusts can be created to diversify and further limit your *potential for risk*, especially when handling a large amount of assets.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Trustee(s): You, Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Master Trust (cannot be You or Trusted Party) or Your Family

Trust Type: Irrevocable Express Trust

Assets: Commodities (gold & silver), private negotiable instruments, lawful money or coin.

Bank Account: None

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Borrows from Master Trust to maintain operations, giving a priority security interest via private security agreement and imperfect lien (non-filed UCC-1).

MASTER TRUST: Holds no property, but has private friendly liens and security interest (non-filed UCC-1) on all other Trusts. This is the ultimate trust and is insulated from every single attack, yet lays in wait as the “master” pulling the strings due to private security agreements as creditor to all other trusts, so that when any one is attacked - its assets instantly revert to the Master Trust.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Trustees: You, Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Your Family (cannot be You or Trusted Party)

Trust Type: Irrevocable Express Trust

Assets: None

Bank Account: None

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Holds imperfect security-interest in all public assets and/or trusts.

VEHICLE or BOAT TRUST: Holds a car or boat. It is suggested that each vehicle or boat with a value over six months' salary/pay be kept in a separate trust. Unless one has the Origin of Manufacture Certificate, by purchasing the vehicle without financing, it remains in the public. A Public Entity or Operating Trust will make financing payments, pay for insurance (private or public), pay for maintenance and gas; the entity will be doing so "on behalf" of another who has a security agreement. The payments "on behalf" and towards the vehicle count towards settling the prior security agreement's debts. A Trustee may order an additional Bulletproof Trust Folder© to keep the necessary documents proving Trust ownership and Trustee relationship when pulled over by law enforcement: Affidavit of Trust, Original Trustee Appointment (Notarized), Private or Public Insurance, Schedule A (showing asset in Trust Res) and Notarized Copy of Manufacturer's Certificate Origin (MCO). Do not ever carry your original MCO in your vehicle, it is the equitable and legal title to the car. Whoever *literally* holds it in their hands, *owns the asset*. If the property is registered with the State/County, one should also keep their Registration and (Driver's License -or- Boat Safety Scheme Certificate) in the Bulletproof Trust Folder©.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: You (original owner)

Trustees: Public Entity or Operating Trust

Beneficiary: Holding Trust

Trust Type: Irrevocable

Assets: None

Bank Account: Handles cash transactions via non-interest-bearing special deposit trust account that banks in lawful money. Holds only minimum assets needed for six months operation (fuel, repairs, insurance, etc.).

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Leases use of vehicle to Trustee and takes care of all payments, upkeep and reimbursements for Trustee in vehicle's use.

HOME TRUST: Hold real estate, house, property, fixtures, etc. but no furniture.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Trustees: You, Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Holding Trust

Trust Type: Irrevocable

Assets: None

Bank Account: None

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Can hold private/unregistered/unrecorded property directly (no LLC/public entity involved). Can utilize a private contract to secure money for repairs, utilities and upkeep from the Public Entity or Operating Trust, whichever has a bank account. The contract can immediately have “FORGIVEN” written diagonally on the paper so repayment is not necessary.

Place EACH home/property into a separate trust, offering each property an extra layer of protection. Quitclaim Deed to grant home into trust. A warranty deed contains a guarantee that the grantor has legal title and rights to the real estate. A quitclaim deed offers little to no protection to the grantee. ... Warranty deeds ensure that the grantor has the right to sell the property, and guarantees that there are no liens or encumbrances against the land. No need to register your trust with the county when transferring land parcels into trust. The transfer SHOULD NOT create balloon-repayment, known as the Due On Sale Clause, where the mortgage is immediately due in full. We have spoken to numerous short sale experts & real estate investors and not one has ever experienced this **when payments are kept “on-time.”** As long as someone (even a “new owner”) keeps making payments, the lender does not care where the payments come from - they just care about getting paid! We have even verified with two separate \$100,000,000+ real estate moguls who do Short Sales and Subject To The Existing Finance deals (on average 500-750 per year). Even transferring property insurance over to a trust name will not create an issue.

NON-FIXED ASSET TRUST: Holds all property not found in other trusts, like: furniture, dishes, electronics, computers and other non-fixed property.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Trustees: You, Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Holding Trust

Trust Type: Irrevocable

Assets: None

Bank Account: None

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Can hold private/unregistered/unrecorded property directly (no LLC/public entity involved).

SURETY TRUST: This is the trust that collects insurance from all public trusts who are introduced to risk (Home Trust, Automobile Trust, Operating Trust, Public Entity) and collects mandatory private insurance on them in the unlikely event of an accident. According to Carl Weiss and NACRS, these premiums are not taxable.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: Adverse Party

Trustees: You, Trusted Party

Beneficiary: Holding Trust

Trust Type: Irrevocable

Assets: Commodities (gold & silver) and lawful money.

Bank Account: Handles cash transactions via non-interest-bearing special deposit trust account that banks in lawful money.

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Borrows from Holding Trust upon creation to perform its duties, giving a priority security interest via private security agreement and imperfect lien (non-filed UCC-1). Bonds and secures all trusts for liability. Bonds and secures all agreements between all trusts. Receives premiums from securing transactions, property or trusts in the form of silver commodity. Issues proof of insurance and bonds. Acts as bailor in collateral transactions. May provide private title insurance and/or escrow services. Settles all claims brought against covered entities. Acts as surety for security agreements. May issue private letters of credit.

CESTUI QUE TRUST: Avoid probate and taxes associated with going to court by creating a trust that is [Cestui Que](#), meaning *the person for whose benefit the feoffment was made*. A *feoffment is a grant of ownership of freehold property to someone*. This trust is created with you as Grantor, your children as Trustees and their “current/future children” as Beneficiaries. It must be irrevocable, but the trust certificate is not recorded. Additional Trustees may be appointed and trust may last forever given it grants the land to one specific line of progeny (first born child in each family) with a clause that demands equal share with all brothers and sisters given they pay their dividends for upkeep, rent, utilities, etc.

ELEMENTS

Grantor: You

Trustees: Your Kids

Beneficiary: Your Grandkids

Trust Type: Irrevocable

Assets: None

Bank Account: None

Trust Certificate: Not recorded

Powers: Has both vested Beneficiaries and Beneficiaries to be vested in the future.

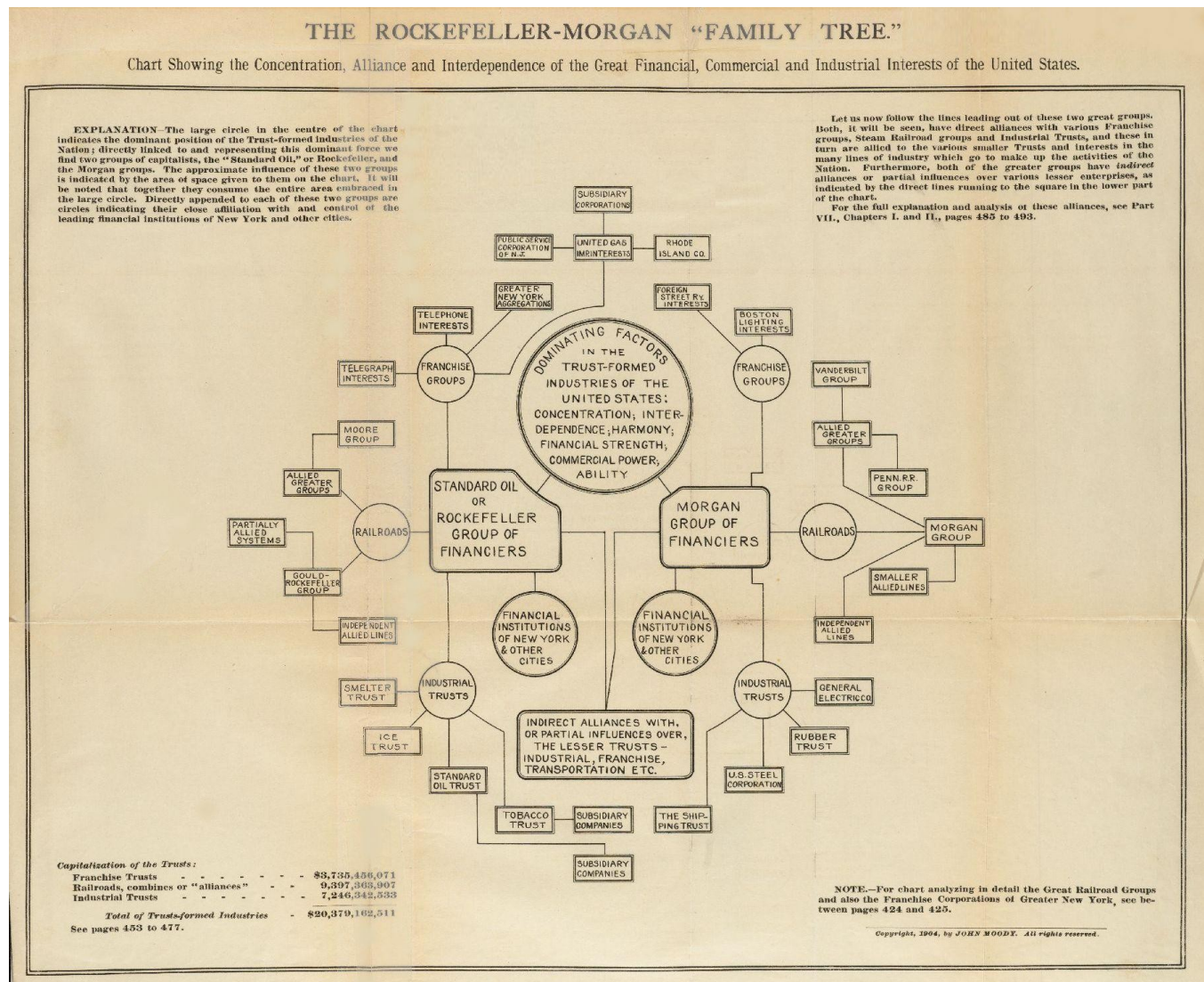
All trust web structures are set up to engage in public commerce. That means *at least one entity* will have access to a bank account and will be liable to certain benefits of the public. A C-Corporation (the default corporation created when filing) is seen as the best pawn in accomplishing this task. Once the corporation operates in lawful money (removing income taxes), it may purchase metal commodities for the other trusts to immediately accept via a private security agreement.

These movements of assets will protect one from all lawsuits and make discovering who actually owns the assets a virtually impossible task. It is suggested that a white board is used to draw a trust web structure and map how transactions will occur and what entity will do what.

NOTE: A trust can be named anything alphabetical, it can even sound religious, but it is suggested the trust is not named after a person. Further, when moving to a new address, the trust is instantly moved as well. The trust is sui juris, so when a new address is moved to, simply update the trust corpus documents (get it notarized and signed again) and update any public materials with the new address (credit cards, bills, etc.). No need to re-register in the new state with the Secretary of State or

establish a new line of corporate credit, simply keep the registration from the previous state until expiration, renew in the then-current state.

A great example is the Rockefeller-Morgan "Family Tree" (1904), which depicts how the largest trusts at the turn of the 20th century were in turn connected to each other. This is a brilliant trust web that was used to protect hundreds of billions in assets.



FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES ACT

Never transfer property in an attempt to subvert collection. One should have private security agreements signed well in advance of any *service of process*. After notice of lawsuit, one may file a UCC-1 to perfect the debt publicly. The private security agreements should never have the same Trustee/Name appear for both parties, debtor and creditor, this will create a conflict of interest and/or *alter ego* issue before the courts; the conveyance would be ruled invalid.

Never transfer property that has encumbrances to a private trust, the debt will bring the trust into the public and subject it to all liabilities that arise; however, one may transfer the equity that is free and clear while leaving the title that is still encumbered to another entity.

One must show good faith, often by third-party verification, that the transaction was an equal exchange. In fact, 95% of all transactions between entities you control are an exchange, one item for another, usually for a commodity or capital interest certificate with no assessed value. Any mention of **“currency” denotes a sale**, which can result in a taxable event due to the usage of Federal Reserve notes (private credit). EXAMPLE:

*“Fred wants to **sell a horse** to his neighbor **for 1 Troy Ounce of silver**. The neighbor accepts. The next day, the horse wins a race and becomes prized overnight. **The neighbor now says he’ll only sell the horse back for 100 Troy Ounces of silver**. Fred accepts. Now, what is the horse WORTH?”*

Trick question, because a horse is worth a horse. It was exchanged with no assessed value. When delivered in a currency (legal or lawful), value is assessed and thus a sale occurs. If the neighbor sold in an assessable value, like Federal Reserve notes, upon selling the horse back he will have a “gain realized” and an income due thusly. Even if someone has 99 Troy Ounces of silver more than yesterday, the exchange was “equal” both times because a currency value was not established – therefore no gain was realized! NOTE: If John pays for the horse with lawful money (gold paper) it’s the same as paying with gold or silver. Now the trading of a horse for such minimal amounts of silver might be considered “fraudulent” by some. In fact, there are some legal scholars that would have one believe this to be true, if it weren’t for contract law’s foundational view on consideration. First let us go over the six parts of contract law:

1. **Intent** (Did both parties intend to enter a legal agreement?)
2. **Offer** (Was it communicated legally that X would exchange for Y?)
3. **Acceptance** (Was it signed by both parties legally?)
4. **Consideration** (A definite price in exchange for a promise that is possible to carry out; provided by the one who wishes to enforce the contract.)
5. **Capacity** (Are the parties mentally sound and without mental disorder, intoxication, in bankruptcy or a minor?)
6. **Legality** (Does it follow a set of laws: admiralty, equity, common, natural?)

Virtually every private security agreement, when signed, shows Intent, Offer, Acceptance, Capacity (why one must require a notary or two non-party signatures) and Legality. Only Consideration is ever left up for judgement by the courts. Of course, any consideration *offered now* in return for *past performance* is not good consideration. But consideration can be as small as a peppercorn to be valid.

PEPPERCORN RULE OF CONVEYANCE

A metaphor for a very small cash payment or other nominal consideration, used to satisfy the requirements for the creation of a legal contract. It’s featured in Chappell & Co Ltd. v. Nestle Co. Ltd. (1960), which stated that “a peppercorn does not cease to be good consideration if it is established that the promisee does not like pepper and will throw away the corn”.

In English law, and other countries with similar common law systems, a legal contract requires that each side must provide consideration. In other words, each party will give something of value to the other party for the contract to be considered binding. The situation is different under contracts within civil law jurisdictions because such nominal consideration can be categorized as a disguised gift. However, courts will not generally inquire into the adequacy or relative value of the consideration provided by each party. So, if a contract calls for one party to give up something of great value, while the other party gives up something of much lesser value, then it will generally still be considered a valid contract, even though the exchange of value greatly favors one side.

For an essentially one-sided contract (such as a gift) to still be valid and binding, the contract will generally be written so that one side gives up something of value, while the other side gives a token sum—one hair, a grain of sand or literally one peppercorn. Peppercorn payments are sometimes used when selling a struggling company whose net worth may be negative. If some party agrees to take it over and assume its liabilities as well as its assets, the seller may actually agree to make a large payment to the buyer. But the buyer must still make some payment, however small, for the company in order to establish that both sides have given consideration. Only in cases of being purely an executory contract (*contract that has not yet been fully performed or fully executed*), will the conveyance be ruled invalid. *Fischer v. Union Trust Co. (1904)*

HOW TO AVOID FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES

95% of all transactions between entities you control are an *exchange*, one item for another, usually for a commodity or capital interest certificate with no assessed value. Any mention of “currency” denotes a sale, which can result in a taxable event due to the usage of Federal Reserve notes (private credit).

EXAMPLE:

*“Fred wants to **sell a horse** to his neighbor **for 1 Troy Ounce of silver**. The neighbor accepts. The next day, the horse wins a race and becomes prized overnight. **The neighbor now says he’ll only sell the horse back for 100 Troy Ounces of silver**. Fred accepts. Now, what is the horse WORTH?”*

A horse is worth a horse. It was an exchange with no assessed value. When delivered in a currency (legal or lawful), value and sale occur. The neighbor, when selling the horse back, will have an income due to the “gain realized” by use of legal tender or lawful money. Even though Fred’s neighbor has 99 Troy Ounces of silver more than yesterday, the exchange was “equal” both times because a currency value was not established – therefore no gain was realized!

A Private Security Agreement allows two parties to agree to an exchange, one-time or recurring, by private contract as secured by the Constitution. Article I, Section 10. This protection was decided as early as *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819), the Clause was held to apply not only to private agreements, but also to state charters. The Supreme Court also held, in *Sturges v. Crowninshield* (1819) that the Contracts Clause protected rights under contracts previously formed.

A C-Corp will typically enter into an agreement with a Pass-Through Trust to manage X in exchange for Y (not currency, but perhaps silver or gold). The Pass-Through has a similar agreement with the Holding Trust, the Holding Trust to a Master Trust, so on and so forth to infinity. These agreements seal assets in a web of unsecured debt, giving protection from future seizures or lawsuits.

Anything paid to one's personal name, and not the trust's, will be liable for taxes or fees as before (unless redeemed in lawful money). Only once one has properly conveyed assets into a valid trust, does a reduction in tax liability occur. If one has a prior business, it is suggested to name the trust closely with the business; however, it is not required. EINs used for a previous company cannot be reclassified and used with a trust. A new EIN must be registered, as it is a new *sui juris* entity.

See Form Below:

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE & SECURITY AGREEMENT

[TRUST NAME], an Express Trust Organization, referred to herein as Secured Party, and [DEBTOR NAME], referred to as Debtor, agree:

[DEBTOR NAME], Debtor, grants a security interest in the following property to [TRUST NAME], Secured Party:

[list property, e.g.: 3 pencils]

The security interest granted herein is given to secure the indebtedness of [DEBTOR NAME] to [TRUST NAME], for a promissory note, in the original principal amount of \$[NUMERICAL AMOUNT ([WRITTEN AMOUNT & NO./100] dollars), dated [DATE].

[DEBTOR NAME] does not agree to pay the indebtedness of [TRUST NAME], however, the collateral provided herein shall be liable to the remedies provided in the Uniform Commercial Code, for secured parties. In addition, should any expenditures be made by the Secured Party for insurance or to otherwise protect the collateral the same shall be secured by this agreement. Debtor warrants to Secured Party that the property in which a security interest is granted is subject to no other liens, charges or encumbrances and that there are no financing statements on file regarding debtor that might create a lien on the property secured herein other than those stated herein: a security agreement.

The total of said lien(s) as of the date of the execution of this agreement does not exceed \$[NUMERICAL AMOUNT ([WRITTEN AMOUNT & NO./100] dollars). Debtor shall maintain the collateral in good repair, ordinary wear and tear excepted, and shall insure the same for its full value. Debtor shall provide to Secured Party certificates of insurance. Secured Party shall be named as a loss payee on a long form standard loss payable clause. Should Debtor fail to maintain such coverage, Secured Party may obtain the same and Debtor shall pay Secured Party for the same, together with interest at the highest legal rate on the amounts advanced by the Secured Party.

Upon default, as is defined herein, Secured Party shall have all of the rights given to a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code, Article 9. Default shall be defined as:

1. Any failure to comply with any covenant of the indebtedness secured by this agreement, including but not limited to a failure to timely pay as provided;
2. The entry of a judgment, tax lien or other charge against the Debtor which is not satisfied or superseded within thirty days of inception;
3. Such other commercially reasonable reasons that lead the Secured Party to believe that its security is in peril.

Debtor shall execute any and all financing statements or other documents which are requested by Secured Party and which Secured Party determines is necessary to perfect Secured Party's lien. Debtor appoints Secured Party agent as its agent to file any and all financing statements which may be necessary or required to perfect Secured Party's security interest, and Debtor authorizes Secured Party to execute the same for Debtor.

This document represents the entire agreement between the parties, and there are no agreements or representations which are not stated herein. This agreement may not be modified unless it is in writing and signed by both parties.

Dated: [DATE]

For [TRUST NAME], Secured Party:

For [DEBTOR NAME], Debtor:

[TRUSTEE NAME], as Trustee

Authorized Agent

PURPOSE OF A UCC-1 FILING

A UCC-1 financing statement, an abbreviation for Uniform Commercial Code-1, **is a legal form that a creditor files to give notice that it has or may have an interest in the personal property of a debtor** (a person who owes a debt to the creditor as typically specified in the agreement creating the debt). This form will give any creditor superior-claim over future creditor's that may come after a debtor's assets. Think of it as a *"First in line lien."* The filing is easy, simple and inexpensive. Often this form is the life preserver for companies to remain judgement proof in the public realm.

A UCC-1 Form will simply detail the Debtor and CREDITOR and the ASSETS that are claimed to be due. There are further options on the UCC-1 form that may relate to specific cases, like bailor and bailee, but in most cases we should be a creditor and debtor for our filings.

To file a UCC-1 one *must* have a security agreement (public or private). A UCC-1 publicly perfects a lien on property and is filed or recorded (NOT registered) with the Secretary of State or County Clerk of Court. Permission is given to consensually lien the property rights, via public notary or two private witness signatures. One *does not* receive a benefit by filing a UCC-1. Even foreign companies can file a UCC-1 without any license or registration with the forum. This establishment of lien rights creates a trust web of armor **which no court may legally break when executed correctly.**

If/When one needs to put the public on “notice” of a prior security agreement between a creditor & debtor. **Begin by sending a written notice via Certified Mail to the Debtor (even if self) and give them 10 days to pay the debt before the UCC-1 can legally be filed.** After waiting 10 days and filing, give “Notice of Lien and Intent to Levy” to the debtor. Send these documents via Certified Mail and keep copies of the documents for the record. If a UCC-1 has not been filed, **a judge will accept a private security agreement contract as proof of a prior debt.** To protect privacy, the paperwork should be given under an *in-camera proceeding* which is carried out in private, in the absence of the public and the press. *It is the duty of the Trustee(s) to always keep trust documents private.

One may use a **UCC-3 Form to TERMINATE, CONTINUE** (extend lien for an additional 5 years), **AMEND** (to change details, including collateral) **or ASSIGN** (to another party/trust) **a previous UCC-1 filing.** *If using a trust, the name should be the trust’s name (not the type of trust as is used in the example)

DEBTOR NOTES: Fill out with any valid information of the Debtor. Use ALL CAPS if it is a corporation or public entity. If one controls the Debtor organization, place the jurisdiction in equity. State the type of organization and the organizational I.D. (*both of which can be found at Secretary of State’s office*), Jurisdiction of the organization & the debtors public mailing address.

CREDITOR NOTES: Use Upper-lowercase letters for name, c/o for the address, with State fully spelled, write Postal Code Exempt and united States for the country, do not use P.O. boxes. List any assets as collateral, even creating a debt obligation for more than the company is worth. ****If/when filing digitally watch out for proper formatting/spelling of postal code, state. For country - use “other country” - Not United States of America.*

UCC-1 FILING EXAMPLE

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

A. NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER [optional]	
Pass-Through Trust	
B. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)	
Pass-Through Trust c/o 123 Main Street New York, New York [10023]	

Print

Reset

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1. DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only <u>debtor</u> name (1a or 1b) - do not abbreviate or combine names					
1a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME					
OPERATING TRUST					
OR					
1b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME	SUFFIX
1c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY
777 Public Road		New York	NY	10023	USA
1d. <u>SEE INSTRUCTIONS</u>	ADD'L INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR	1e. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	1f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION	1g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any	
	Express Trust	Equity		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	
2. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only <u>debtor</u> name (2a or 2b) - do not abbreviate or combine names					
2a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME					
OR					
2b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME	SUFFIX
2c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY
2d. <u>SEE INSTRUCTIONS</u>	ADD'L INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR	2e. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	2f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION	2g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any	
				<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	
3. SECURED PARTY'S NAME (or NAME of TOTAL ASSIGNEE of ASSIGNOR(S)) - insert only <u>secured party</u> name (3a or 3b)					
3a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME					
Pass-Through Trust					
OR					
3b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME	SUFFIX
3c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY
c/o 123 Main Street New York		New York	New York	Postal Code Exempt	United States
4. This FINANCING STATEMENT covers the following collateral:					
One Million US Dollars (\$1,000,000) redeemed in lawful money. One Million Troy Ounces of Silver. Legal and equitable title of all Intellectual Property. All rights, titles and interest, real property of XXXX in the amount of XXXX. XXX assets. XXX bank account. Even body parts/blood/etc (if you want).					
5. ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION (if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> LESSOR/LESSOR <input type="checkbox"/> CONSIGNEE/CONSIGNOR <input type="checkbox"/> BAILEE/BAILOB <input type="checkbox"/> SELLER/BUYER <input type="checkbox"/> AG. LIEN <input type="checkbox"/> NON-UCC FILING					
6. <input type="checkbox"/> This FINANCING STATEMENT is to be filed (or recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS. <input type="checkbox"/> If applicable, 7. Check to REQUEST SEARCH REPORT (s) on Debtor(s) (optional) <input type="checkbox"/> All Debtors <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor 2					
8. OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA					

QUESTION #13: In places like California, the only way one can get a UCC-1 filing is if it's a **fixture filing**. *if it's a fixture filing – one has to list everything that's “fixed” or attached to the real estate property like: home, dishwasher, windows, etc. The way to get around this is to place “fixtures, real property, assets and all land” into the collateral.

C-CORP (CORPORATION) INSTRUCTIONS

An LLC can work if the business already runs through it. Just remember LLCs are “pass through entities,” which means the limitation of liability isn’t as sound as a C or S-corporation’s. When one creates an LLC, it is considered an *in persona conjuncta* with its owner. On the other hand, a corporation is seen as *sui juris* and separate from its creator(s).

To establish the corporation, go to the State’s online website to download the latest **Articles of Incorporation**, which establishes a C-Corporation by default. This registration costs between \$50 and \$250 to complete. There may be additional fees based on the state chosen. Register a name that is not currently taken. Get the C-Corporation setup in less than 15 minutes by using a suggested service that does it all for you (for free currently) and provides a Registered Agent for \$0 for the first year: <https://www.incfile.com/form/incorporate> Just be sure to add a “non-liability” clause/section so officers of the corporation are not held liable for company debts or even their own negligent actions as an officer.

Once the corporation is registered and the paperwork has been completed, move forward with obtaining an EIN (even with a SSN attached to it) and opening the bank account. **Having a C-Corp makes it 10X faster to get started operating a bank account, business and making money.**

SHAREHOLDERS: Names are private. [These are often trusts]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Names must be listed. [This is a registered agent, only 1 must be listed]

INCOME TAX: Varies by state. [Nevada has no income tax for revenues under \$4 million a year]

LIABILITY: Decisions made by officers and directors of corporations typically have not subjected these individuals to personal liability (unless stated in Articles of Incorporation). Even if an officer or director makes what turns out to be a bad business decision, the law does not render the person liable unless that decision violates a specific duty imposed on the officer or director.

PRIVACY: Nominee service is no longer available due to the Patriot Act. However, corporate veil has only been pierced 5 times in Nevada history, and this was due solely to fraud by the Board of Directors and Alter Ego issues.

The C-Corp serves as the owner for a business ONLY, allowing public interactions in commerce (*while redeeming in lawful money as a corporation*) and holding money in a bank account. The Pass-Through Trust has a Private Security Agreement with the C-Corp through which goods and services can be exchanged, and as a fail-safe holds a UCC-1 filed lien over the C-Corp’s assets. **Often the C-Corp converts currency into gold/silver commodity prior to an exchange**, allowing the Pass-Through to exchange with the Holding Trust flawlessly. In cases of C-Corp or Holding Trust attacks, the Holding Trust can exchange assets to a new web, creating an “unwinnable” shell game.

C-Corps have three taxes: federal income, state income and corporate net worth. Federal and state taxes are avoided when one is redeemed in lawful money. **The net worth tax is avoided when the debts/liabilities of the corporation are more than its assets.** All C-Corps are required to complete and return IRS Form 1120. We suggest you contact a legal professional or CPA to properly administer and file taxes for the entity.

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