

## **Trust Me Tome # 70**

### *Sample Pages 198 – 205*

Now, many will ask what stops any form of creditors or other powers from seizing your assets if your agreement is private. This is a good question. You see, many people have set up their Private Trust in the wrong manner. Part of our **Nu-Covenant** package is to see to it that we set up what we call the *Transposition Lien Methodology (TLM)*.

The **Nu-Covenant Transposition Lien Methodology** confides in the lawful aphorism, *“First in time, first in line.”* Now, I will not make this part wordy because you should be up to speed on what exactly a lien is however, if you do not, please read amongst many of my other titles, **Introduction to the Tax Lien Tax Deed Workbook** by Nysut: Amun-Re Sen Atum-Re.

The **Nu-Covenant TLM** encourages us to codify the Trust, that is to say protect the assets of the Trust by the warranted behavior of the Settlor establishing a Lien on the **Trustee** and the **Trustee** establishing a lien on the Settlor. This means that these two beings will have to go into willing debt with each other. When we do this, the debt is in the millions of dollars. Why would we do such a thing?

Well, when it comes to the Sovereign Irrevocable Private Trust, the Trustee’s job is to not merely manage the assets but to see to it that none of the assets accumulates negative value. The Trustee’s job is to see to it that no encumbrances can be imposed upon the Settlor’s assets. The Trustee is to see to it that the assets makes it to its beneficiaries with equal or greater equity devoid of any encumbrance by the time they are given to the beneficiaries. Do you overstand what I am saying to you?

Now, remember when I told you that, *“The first in time is the first in line”*. When you do your filing, you will conduct a transmitting utility lien on the other party’s **Legal Fiction**, their **Straw Man**.

When these two or more people go into willing debt with each other, in order for them to secure the agreement they must establish collateral. Let’s say person **A** is the **Settlor** and person **B** is the **Trustee**. Let’s also throw in the fact that person A has a house that they purchased from *‘the Bank’*.

Now, let’s take a look at what I am talking about. **Person A** – Settlor (has a house purchased from **the bank**)  
**Person B** – Trustee.

**Person A** wishes to protect their asset so **Person A** goes into a willing 10 million dollar debt obligation to **Person B**. **Person B** says, “Why should I **Trust you**”. **Person A** says, “*Because I will use my house from the bank as collateral so if I do not pay you back you can keep the house*”. This means that **Person A** retitled the house to their **Trust**.

Now, **Person A** says to **Person B**, “*Why should I **Trust you**? How do I know that you are not going to take advantage of me?*”

**Person B** replies, “*I will see your 10 million dollar debt obligation and diffuse it with one of my own and I will secure the agreement by re-titling some assets of my very own. Use my assets as collateral for my debt obligation.*”

**Person A** says, “*Now I **Trust you**.*” **Person B** says, “***Trust Me!***”

This is the *Nu-Covenant’s Transposition Lien Methodology*.

Now, Let’s say the Bank says to **Person A** after this agreement, “We are going to take the house.”

**Person A** will notify **Person B** and **Person B** will say to **the Bank**, “**Sorry Bank, first in time, first in line**. I already have established a lien on this property and here is the **UCC filing number to prove it (the creditors notice of lien)**.”

In this way the Trustee has fulfilled their perspective task. Traditionally, we do our filing online with Maine or Washington. Then we do the recording or the notary in the county that corresponds with the state in which you reside. After which time we will still do our online recordings for additional public record.

The filing looks something like this. Of course, there are several other steps. This is the gist of the situation. See **Nu-Covenant** lessons to get more data. Join our community, freedom fight and learn how to do these things yourself so that you can help others in the process.

[www.nu-covenantplus.com](http://www.nu-covenantplus.com)

Below is what your filing should look like on the front page either for the debtor or creditor when you conduct the **TLM of Nu-Covenant**. This is how your Maine filing should look like.

### **Filing Information:**

## **Maine Secretary of State Uniform Commercial Code**

### **Electronic Filing Acknowledgement**

**UCC-1 File Number:** 212xxxxxxxx3A-13 **Type of Transaction:** UCC-1 Financing Statement **Filing Date and Time:** 0X/0X/2012 at 03:10:42 PM **Expiration Date:**

Effective until terminated

**Type of Lien:** Transmitting Utility Lien

**Debtor Information:** Person A (Settlor) (Your address) BROOKLYN, NY USA  
**Secured Party Information:** Person B (Trustee) (Trustee address) BROOKLYN, NY USA 11207

**Collateral information:** *(the next page gives you an idea of what the collateral information entails)*

Debtor declares it is a legal entity recognized as such, and has rights and privileges recognized under the laws of the United States, as has been the case since its creation in 1983. All legal means to protect the security interest being established by this Agreement, will be used by the Debtor when necessary; and all support needed by the Secured Party to protect her security interest in the collateral identified herein, will be provided by the Debtor.

Execution of this Security Agreement incorporates a promise that the Debtor will execute such commercial forms, including but not limited to such Financing Statements as may be necessary, to assure the Secured Party's interest is perfected. The security interest established by this Agreement will continue until the Secured Party is relieved of all liability associated with said services provided to the Debtor, and until all owing and due consideration to the Secured Party has been delivered, regardless of whether the Collateral identified in this Agreement is in the possession of the Debtor or the Secured Party.

Debtor warrants that Secured Party's claim against the Collateral is enforceable according to the terms and conditions expressed therein, and according to all applicable laws promulgated for the purpose of protecting the interests of a creditor against a debtor. Debtor also warrants that it holds good and marketable title to the Collateral, free and clear of all actual and lawful liens and encumbrances except for the interest established herein, and except for such substantial interest as may have been privately established by agreement of the parties with full attention to the elements necessary to establish a valid contract under international contract law. Public encumbrances belonging to the Debtor, against the Collateral, shall remain secondary to this Agreement, unless registered prior to the registration of Secured Party's interest in the same Collateral, as is well-established in international commercial law

Here is an idea some **general provisions**.

Possession of Collateral. Collateral or evidence of Collateral may remain in the possession of the Debtor, to be kept at the address given in this Agreement by the Debtor or such other place(s) approved by Secured Party, and notice of changes in location must be made to the Secured Party within ten (10) days of such relocation. Debtor agrees not to otherwise remove the Collateral except as is expected in the ordinary course of business, including sale of inventory, exchange, and other acceptable reasons for removal. When in doubt as to the legal ramifications for relocation, Debtor agrees to acquire prior written authorization from the Secured Party. Debtor may possess all tangible personal property included in Collateral, and have beneficial use of all other Collateral, and may use it in any lawful manner not inconsistent with this Agreement, except that Debtor's right to possession and beneficial use may also apply to Collateral that is in the possession of the Secured Party if such possession is required by law to perfect Secured Party's interest in such Collateral. If Secured Party, at any time, has possession of any part of the Collateral, whether before or after an Event of Default, Secured Party shall be deemed to have exercised reasonable care in the custody and preservation of the Collateral, if Secured Party takes such action for that purpose as deemed appropriate by the Secured Party under the circumstances.

Now, please keep in mind that your Sovereign Irrevocable Trust is not limited to just the **TLM of Nu-Covenant**.

Your Trust can be used to engage in a Purchase agreement with a lender selling a property for a cheaper price under the pretense that you will buy the property sooner than later.

Let's say the lender or seller has property for sell at **\$200,000** dollars but they will sell the property to you for **\$130,000** providing you will pay for the property inside of **30** days from the agreement. Once you get this **Purchase Agreement** file a **UCC-1 lien** on the property. Yes, you can do this. The property is yours inside those **30 days** until told

otherwise (*outside 30 day constraint*).

Next you retitle this property to your **Trust** and it officially becomes an asset. You go to an Insurance company and take out an **Owner's Protection Policy**, then you will use the insurance to pay for the property and suffer the consequence of a raise in the premium of your insurance by a hundred or more dollars. Yet you bought the property and diffused the mortgage with insurance that you would have had to purchase anyway.

Of course, there are more steps but the point is so long as your Trust is designed the right way you can do a number of things. For instance, you can convert debts into assets into your Trust. This means that you can establish a credit line from commercial presentments (*i.e summons*).

**Trust Me! The list goes on and on.**