

# Is Your Currency Really Yours?

It is my belief that the following information is an underlying reason for delay of NESARA/GESARA and the best way for an individual to assist with the release of disclosure and the humanitarian funds for the RV/GCR while defying and protesting legally and lawfully against the cabal, illuminati, masons, and whoever you believe the bad guys are. I intend to show you the entrance to the maze and provide assistance while you are in the maze, I can't show you the way out due to the fact that everybody has to find their own way and each way will be different than the one next to it. Do you have what it takes to enter the maze? USE RESPONSIBLY Take notice, if you live in one of the US territories or Canada, then the UCC should be within your local code, rules, or statues as well and all of this information should be relevant to you. Also let this article be notice to everyone else that US citizenship is a trap!!! Become a Citizen (**capital C**) of one of the Republics within the Union of the States of America!!

So, is your currency really yours? This question will never be answered for you, and can and MUST be answered ONLY by YOU.

*"Liberty means responsibility. That's why most men dread it." [George Bernard Shaw]*

*"But he who looks into the perfect law of liberty and continues in it, and is not a forgetful hearer but a doer of the work, this one will be blessed in what he does." [James 1:25 Bible, NKJV]*

I have only been researching this since the time I saw Gary Larrabee's video of the Billion dollar Birth Certificate an extremely short time ago. In my research I have found just cause for me to take action on my own behalf and I'm currently planning my strategy to take the steps I need to accomplish my goal and I will posting a vlog on you tube documenting my situation, steps taken, and my results.

Disclaimer:

For now, I will just provide information in the form of codes, rules, statutes, case law, **my opinion**, and bible scripture, all of which, **except my opinion**, is available publicly and a matter of public record.

By using this information, you agree: (a)to be solely responsible for any and all liabilities resulting from your actions; (b)you will not attempt to project upon myself (c)you will not presume that I am responsible for any liability and/or judgement resulting from your actions.

Time for some human talk

Before I get into the nitty gritty of what's going on, I should explain why I chose that title. I have found out that the use of Social Security Number as a taxpayer and debtor signs over all of your private interests, and I mean ALL, well, they get signed over the SSA which is hidden in the UCC codes. UCC codes can be found at your Secretary of State's website, being in Colorado I am citing UCC codes from the Colorado Revised Statutes.

REMEMBER: I have only been researching since Gary's video was published. That fact alone is proof that research in this day and age is extremely simple. Also, this fact is proof that a statement I made in a previous post is undeniable: if you're not willing to do ANY research then you have NO RIGHTS to demand proof of anything!

Now comes the boring part, the legalese:

Here is where the posts from C.R.S. Title 4 are posted. I'm only posting what I feel is relevant, I am not intentionally omitting anything.

And here is the color key for my text excluding the links: **My opinion** [Additional code information](#)

TITLE 4. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE ARTICLE 9. SECURED TRANSACTIONS PART 1.  
GENERAL PROVISION [C.R.S. 4-9-102](#) Definitions and index of definitions

(3) "Account debtor" means a person obligated on an account, **chattel paper**, or general intangible. The term does not include persons obligated to pay a negotiable instrument, even if the instrument constitutes part of chattel paper.

(11) "**Chattel paper**" means a record or records that evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in specific goods, a security interest in specific goods and software used in the goods, a security interest in specific goods and license of software used in the goods, a lease of specific goods, or a lease of specific goods and license of software used in the goods. In this paragraph (11), "monetary obligation" means a monetary obligation secured by the goods or owed under a lease of the goods and includes a monetary obligation with respect to software used in the goods. The term does not include (i) charters or other contracts involving the use or hire of a vessel or (ii) records that evidence a right to payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card. If a transaction is evidenced by records that include an instrument or series of instruments, the group of records taken together constitutes chattel paper.

This definition opened my eyes a little bit, when you realize the "goods" are YOUR labor and "employment" is the lease agreement!!!! It evidences "both a monetary obligation (**to the debtor**) and a security interest (**to the secured party creditor**) in specific goods (**your labor**), a security interest (**to the secured party creditor**) in specific goods (**your labor**) and software used in the goods (**driver's and/or occupational license**), a security interest in specific goods and license of software used in the goods, a lease of specific goods, or a lease of specific goods and license of software used in the goods."

(28) "Debtor" means:

(A) A person having an interest, **other than a security interest** or other lien, in the collateral, whether or not the person is an obligor;

(B) A seller of accounts, **chattel paper**, payment intangibles, or promissory notes; or

(C) A consignee.

Number 65 in this section is why you cannot use promissory notes to pay a debt. This is UCC as adopted by all states of the US (remember state is not the same as State).

(65) "Promissory note" means an instrument that evidences a promise to pay a monetary obligation, does not evidence an order to pay, and **does not** contain an acknowledgment by a bank that the bank has received for deposit a sum of money or funds.

(75) "Secured party" means:

(A) A person in whose favor a security interest is created or provided for under a security agreement, whether or not any obligation to be secured is outstanding;

(B) A person that holds an agricultural lien;

(C) A consignor;

(D) A person to which accounts, **chattel paper**, payment intangibles, or promissory notes have been sold;

(E) A trustee, indenture trustee, agent, collateral agent, or other representative in whose favor a security interest or agricultural lien is created or provided for; or

(F) A person that holds a security interest arising under [section 4-2-401](#), [4-2-505](#), [4-2-711 \(3\)](#), [4-2.5-508 \(5\)](#), [4-4-210](#), or [4-5-117.5](#).

Rule 4-4 is regarding sales, and rule 4-4 is regarding deposits and collections, rule 4-4.5 funds transfers, and rule 4-5 letters of credit.

(76) "Security agreement" means an agreement that creates or provides for a security interest.

Next is a definition that is used to undermine what I said earlier about State being different from state, they use this definition to circumvent that issue:

(79) "**State**" means a **state** of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

That one means that within the UCC, at least as adopted by the state of Colorado, they can use State when they mean state. They have created the maze, and I have connected this analogously (like an analogy and/or comparison) to the story of "Westworld," if you have seen it, you can comprehend, if you haven't seen it, please do, it's AWESOME!! And I try not to use the word understand because of: <http://thelawdictionary.org/understanding>

I thought these were interesting too:

(80) "Supporting obligation" means a letter-of-credit right or secondary obligation that supports the payment or performance of an account, chattel paper, a document, a general intangible, an instrument, or investment property.

(81) "Tangible chattel paper" means chattel paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of information that is inscribed on a tangible medium.

Can you say a birth certificate is a tangible medium?

So that's all from Article 1 of the UCC which in Colorado is C.R.S. Title 4. To help you answer the question in the title of my article, let's look into the definitions of some investment securities which is in Article 8 **C.R.S. 4-8-102**

*C.R.S. 4-8-102*

COLORADO REVISED STATUTES

TITLE 4. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE  
ARTICLE 8. INVESTMENT SECURITIES  
PART 1. SHORT TITLE AND GENERAL MATTERS

C.R.S. 4-8-102 (2016)

4-8-102. Definitions

(a) In this article:

(1) "Adverse claim" means a claim that a claimant has a property interest in a financial asset and that it is a violation of the rights of the claimant for another person to hold, transfer, or deal with the financial asset.

(2) "Bearer form", as applied to a certificated security, means a form in which the security is payable to the bearer of the security certificate according to its terms but not by reason of an indorsement.

(3) "Broker" means a person defined as a broker or dealer under the federal securities laws, but without excluding a bank acting in that capacity.

(4) "Certificated security" means a security that is represented by a certificate.

**Do you have a Birth Certificate?**

(5) "Clearing corporation" means:

(i) A person that is registered as a "clearing agency" under the federal securities laws;

(ii) A federal reserve bank; or

(iii) Any other person that provides clearance or settlement services with respect to financial assets that would require it to register as a clearing agency under the federal securities laws but for an exclusion or exemption from the registration requirement, if its activities as a clearing corporation, including promulgation of rules, are subject to regulation by a federal or state governmental authority.

(6) "Communicate" means to:

(i) Send a signed writing; or

(ii) Transmit information by any mechanism agreed upon by the persons transmitting and receiving the information. (this means you can revoke their right to call you)

(7) "Entitlement holder" means a person identified in the records of a securities intermediary as the person having a security entitlement against the securities intermediary. If a person acquires a security entitlement by virtue of [section 4-8-501 \(b\) \(2\)](#) or (b) (3), that person is the entitlement holder.

4-8-501. Securities account - acquisition of security entitlement from securities intermediary

(a) "Securities account" means an account to which a financial asset is or may be credited in accordance with an agreement under which the person maintaining the account undertakes to treat the person for whom the account is maintained as entitled to exercise the rights that comprise the financial asset.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (d) and (e) of this section, a person acquires a security entitlement if a securities intermediary:

(2) Receives a financial asset from the person or acquires a financial asset for the person and, in either case, **accepts it for credit** to the person's securities account; or

(3) Becomes obligated under other law, regulation, or rule to credit a financial asset to the person's securities account.

(c) If a condition of subsection (b) of this section has been met, a person has a security entitlement even though the securities intermediary does not itself hold the financial asset.

(d) If a securities intermediary holds a financial asset for another person, and the financial asset is registered in the name of, payable to the order of, or specially indorsed to the other person, and has not been indorsed to the securities intermediary or in blank, the other person is treated as holding the financial asset directly rather than as having a security entitlement with respect to the financial asset.

(e) Issuance of a security is not establishment of a security entitlement.

(8) "Entitlement order" means a notification communicated to a securities intermediary directing transfer or redemption of a financial asset to which the entitlement holder has a security entitlement.

(9) "Financial asset," except as otherwise provided in [section 4-8-103](#), means:

4-8-103. Rules for determining whether certain obligations and interests are securities or financial assets

(i) A security;

(ii) An obligation of a person or a share, participation, or other interest in a person or in property or an enterprise of a person, which is, or is of a type, dealt in or traded on financial markets, or which is recognized in any area in which it is issued or dealt in as a medium for investment; or

(iii) Any property that is held by a securities intermediary for another person in a securities account if the securities intermediary has expressly agreed with the other person that the property is to be treated as a financial asset under this article. As context requires, the term means either the interest itself or the means by which a person's claim to it is evidenced, including a certificated or uncertificated security, a security certificate, or a security entitlement.

(10) "Good faith," for purposes of the obligation of good faith in the performance or enforcement of contracts or duties within this article, means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.

(11) "Indorsement" means a signature that alone or accompanied by other words is made on a security certificate in registered form or on a separate document for the purpose of assigning, transferring, or redeeming the security or granting a power to assign, transfer, or redeem it.

(12) "Instruction" means a notification communicated to the issuer of an uncertificated security which directs that the transfer of the security be registered or that the security be redeemed.

(13) "Registered form," as applied to a certificated security, means a form in which:

(i) The security certificate specifies a person entitled to the security; and

(ii) A transfer of the security may be registered upon books maintained for that purpose by or on behalf of the issuer, or the security certificate so states.

(14) "Securities intermediary" means:

(i) A clearing corporation; or

(ii) A person, including a bank or broker, that in the ordinary course of its business maintains securities accounts for others and is acting in that capacity.

(15) "Security," except as otherwise provided in [section 4-8-103 \(mentioned above\)](#), means an obligation of an issuer or a share, participation, or other interest in an issuer or in property or an enterprise of an issuer:

(i) Which is represented by a security certificate in bearer or registered form, or the transfer of which may be registered upon books maintained for that purpose by or on behalf of the issuer;

(ii) Which is one of a class or series or by its terms is divisible into a class or series of shares, participations, interests, or obligations; and

(iii) Which:

(A) Is, or is of a type, dealt in or traded on securities exchanges or securities markets; or

(B) Is a medium for investment and by its terms expressly provides that it is a security governed by this article.

(16) "Security certificate" means a certificate representing a security.

(17) "Security entitlement" means the rights and property interest of an entitlement holder

with respect to a financial asset specified in part 5 of this article.

(18) "Uncertificated security" means a security that is not represented by a certificate.

(b) Other definitions applying to this article and the sections in which they appear are:

Appropriate person :u2600 [Section 4-8-107](#)

Control :u2600 [Section 4-8-106](#)

Delivery :u2600 [Section 4-8-301](#)

Investment company security :u2600 [Section 4-8-103](#)

Issuer :u2600 [Section 4-8-201](#)

Overissue :u2600 [Section 4-8-210](#)

Protected purchaser :u2600 [Section 4-8-303](#)

Securities account :u2600 [Section 4-8-501](#)

(c) In addition, article 1 of this title contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this article.

(d) The characterization of a person, business, or transaction for purposes of this article does not determine the characterization of the person, business, or transaction for purposes of any other law, regulation, or rule.

That is the entire article without the history notes and official comments which is the last ¾ of the article. Now, it seems like absolutely none of this has anything at all to do with the birth certificate or social security card.....right? I mean, that's exactly what I thought....

Ok, so here we are with all of this terminology. Time to get to the bottom of this birth certificate thing, so here's what I did.... The state of Colorado has a search tool to look for phrases or rules specific to your information. So I searched the entire C.R.S. for birth certificate definitions, now this search tool took time to figure out how to use it as it uses "terms" and "connectors" that I'm not used to using. Terms, obviously (I hope), are the words you're searching for, and the "connectors" are like the + or - you use on google.

I entered the search for - definitions w/seg birth and certificate

And I got 7 hits, yep, only 7:

- 1- [C.R.S. 6-1-727](#) (a) A person shall not engage in the practice of law in an immigration matter for compensation unless the person is: (doesn't apply I think)
- 2- [C.R.S. 10-16-104](#) TITLE 10. INSURANCE - HEALTH CARE COVERAGE - ARTICLE 16.HEALTH CARE COVERAGE
- 3- [C.R.S. 15-11-120](#) 15-11-120. Child conceived by assisted reproduction other than child born to gestational carrier (artificial insemination)
- 4- [C.R.S. 15-11-121](#) 15-11-121. Child born to gestational carrier (surrogate)
- 5- [C.R.S. 19-1-103](#) TITLE 19. CHILDREN'S CODE 19-1-103. Definitions (more on this below)

- 6- [C.R.S. 25-2-112.7](#) 25-2-112.7. Crime of misrepresentation of material information in the preparation of a **birth certificate – definitions** (can't apply unless you filled out your own)
- 7- [C.R.S. 25-2-122](#) 25-2-122. Heirloom **birth** and marriage **certificates** - funds created - report - rules – **definitions**
  - (a) "Heirloom birth **certificate**" means a birth **certificate** that is suitable for display and may bear the seal of the state and be signed by the governor.
  - (b) "Heirloom marriage **certificate**" means a marriage **certificate** that is suitable for display and may bear the seal of the state and be signed by the governor.  
(They really just look nice and cost twice as much)

Interesting right? Do you notice how none of those hits point to Article 4 UCC Codes? And when I searched for those terms under Title 4.... No documents were found for your search terms.

Bummer! So let's look at some of the definitions from hit #5 above, shall we? I'm only going to give definitions I think are relevant, you can look up the other ones if you want to.

(6.5) (a) "Adoption record", as used in part 3 of article 5 of this title, with the exception of [section 19-5-305 \(2\) \(b\) \(I\)](#) to (2) (b) (IV), means the following documents and information: [ARTICLE 5. RELINQUISHMENT AND ADOPTION PART 3. ACCESS TO ADOPTION INFORMATION](#)

- (I) The adoptee's original **birth certificate** and amended **birth certificate**;
- (II) The final decree of adoption;
- (III) Non-identifying information, as defined in [section 19-1-103 \(80\)](#);
- (IV) The final order of relinquishment; and
- (V) The order of termination of parental rights.

(a.5) "Adoption record", as used in [section 19-5-305 \(2\) \(b\) \(I\)](#) to (2) (b) (IV), means the following documents and information, without redaction:

- (I) The adoptee's original **birth certificate** and amended **birth certificate**;
- (II) The final decree of adoption;
- (III) Any identifying information, such as the name of the adoptee before placement in adoption, the name and address of each **birth** parent as they appear in the **birth** records, the name, address, and contact information of the adult adoptee, and the current name, address, and contact information of each **birth** parent, if known, or other information that might personally identify a **birth** parent;
- (IV) Any non-identifying information, as defined in [section 19-1-103 \(80\)](#);
- (V) The final order of relinquishment; and
- (VI) The order of termination of parental rights.

(b) "Adoption record", as used in either paragraph (a) or paragraph (a.5) of this subsection (6.5), shall not include pre-relinquishment counseling records, which records shall remain confidential.

(6.7) "Adoption triad" means the three parties involved in an adoption: The adoptee, the **birth** parent, and the adoptive parent. (why would there need to be a triad? Is that what godparents are?)

(12) "Basic identification information", as used in article 2 of this title, means the name, place and date of **birth**, last-known address, social security number, occupation and address of employment, last school attended, physical description, photograph, handwritten signature, sex, fingerprints, and any known aliases of any person. [ARTICLE 2. THE COLORADO JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM](#)



(13) "Biological parent" or "**birth** parent", as used in part 3 of article 5 of this title, means a parent, by **birth**, of an adopted person. [ARTICLE 5. RELINQUISHMENT AND ADOPTION PART 3. ACCESS TO ADOPTION INFORMATION](#)

(15) "**Birth** parents", as used in part 4 of article 5 of this title, means genetic, biological, or natural parents whose rights were voluntarily or involuntarily terminated by a court or otherwise. "**Birth** parents" includes a man who is the parent of a child as established in accordance with the provisions of the "Uniform Parentage Act", article 4 of this title, prior to the termination of parental rights. [ARTICLE 5. RELINQUISHMENT AND ADOPTION PART 4. ACCESS TO NONIDENTIFYING ADOPTION INFORMATION](#)

(23.5) [Editor's note: Subsection (23.5) is effective January 1, 2017.] "Commercial sexual exploitation of children" (Look at the effective date!! I have a feeling that this one will be important very soon....)

(52) "Gang", as used in [sections 19-2-205](#) and [19-2-508](#), means a group of three or more individuals with a common interest, bond, or activity, characterized by criminal or delinquent conduct, engaged in either collectively or individually. (Yes, Gang is truly a legal term)

(53) "Good faith mistake", as used in [section 19-2-803](#), means a reasonable error of judgment concerning the existence of facts or law that, if true, would be sufficient to constitute probable cause. [TITLE 19. CHILDREN'S CODE 19-2-803. Legislative declaration - admissibility of evidence](#) (This is the only place in the code this definition exists, I have searched like mad and cannot find it anywhere else. And police use it improperly for probable cause to harass people and issue tickets.....meaning whenever you say anything to a cop, it can be used against you under this definition, make sense?)

(72) "Law enforcement officer" means a peace officer, as described in [section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S.](#) [TITLE 16. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 2.5. PEACE OFFICERS 16-2.5-101. Peace officer - description - general authority](#) (3) As used in every statute, unless the context otherwise requires, "law enforcement officer" means a peace officer. (Yea right, that includes judges and district attorneys, all are paid by the state)

All of that was just from Are you still with me? Let me guess, you're thinking "What the hell man? I just went through all of that and I can't see what this has to do with my birth certificate or social security card, right? Get this, when I searched ONLY in:

**TITLE 4. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE**

for the term "birth certificate" in every single way I could think of, with a +, with a ", with the w/seg connector, every which way I could, and do you know what? This is what it took me to:

[C.R.S. 4-9-503](#) TITLE 4. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE ARTICLE 9. SECURED TRANSACTIONS PART 5. FILING C.R.S. 4-9-503 (2016)

4-9-503. Name of debtor and secured party

And this, ladies and gentlemen, was my personal OH SHIT!! moment. Now why the hell would it bring me here? So I hit ctrl-F to try to find the word "birth" on this page, and IT'S ONLY THERE ONCE!

OFFICIAL COMMENT

1. Source. Subsections (a)(4)(A), (b), and (c) derive from former Section 9-402(7); otherwise, new.

2. Debtor's Name. a. Registered Organizations. b. Collateral Held in a Trust.

c. Collateral Administered by a Personal Representative.

d. Individuals. This Article provides alternative approaches towards the requirement for providing the name of a debtor who is an individual.

Alternative A. Alternative A distinguishes between two groups of individual debtors. For debtors holding an unexpired driver's license issued by the State where the financing statement is filed (ordinarily the State where the debtor maintains the debtor's principal residence), Alternative A requires that a financing statement provide the name indicated on the license. When a debtor does not hold an unexpired driver's license issued by the relevant State, the requirement can be satisfied in either of two ways. A financing statement is sufficient if it provides the "individual name" of the debtor. Alternatively, a financing statement is sufficient if it provides the debtor's surname (i.e., family name) and first personal name (i.e., first name other than the surname).

Alternative B. Alternative B provides three ways in which a financing statement may sufficiently provide the name of an individual who is a debtor. The "individual name" of the debtor is sufficient, as is the debtor's surname and first personal name. If the individual holds an unexpired driver's license issued by the State where the financing statement is filed (ordinarily the State of the debtor's principal residence), the name indicated on the driver's license also is sufficient. (four (4) paragraphs deleted regarding an error on the driver's license)

Alternatives A and B both refer to a license issued by "this State." Perfection of a security interest by filing ordinarily is determined by the law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located. See Section 9-301(1). (Exceptions to the general rule are found in Section 9-301(3) and (4), concerning fixture filings, timber to be cut, and as-extracted collateral.) A debtor who is an individual ordinarily is located at the individual's principal residence. See Section 9-307(b). (An exception appears in Section 9-307(c).) Thus, a given State's Section 9-503 ordinarily will apply during any period when the debtor's principal residence is located in that State, even if during that time the debtor holds or acquires a driver's license from another State.

When a debtor's principal residence changes, the location of the debtor under Section 9-307 also changes and perfection by filing ordinarily will be governed by the law of the debtor's new location. As a consequence of the application of that jurisdiction's Section 9-316, a security interest that is perfected by filing under the law of the debtor's former location will remain perfected for four months after the relocation, and thereafter if the secured party perfects under the law of the debtor's new location. Likewise, a financing statement filed in the former location may be effective to perfect a security interest that attaches after the debtor relocates. See Section 9-316(h).

**Individual name of the debtor. Article 9 does not determine the "individual name" of a debtor. Nor does it determine which element or elements in a debtor's name constitute the surname. In some cases, determining the "individual name" of a debtor may be difficult, as may determining the debtor's surname. This is because in the case of individuals, unlike registered organizations, there is no public organic record to which reference can be made and from which the name and its components can be definitively determined. (See that? No public record to reference that you can definitively determine the name and its components, of an "individual." HOLY SHIT!)**

Names can take many forms in the United States. For example, whereas a surname is often colloquially (adverb form of colloquial: adjective 1. characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing; informal. 2. involving

or using conversation.) referred to as a "last name," the sequence in which the elements of a name are presented is not determinative. In some cultures, the surname appears first, while in others it may appear in a location that is neither first nor last. In addition, some surnames are composed of multiple elements that, taken together, constitute a single surname. These elements may or may not be separated by a space or connected by a hyphen, "i," or "y." In other instances, some or all of the same elements may not be part of the surname. In some cases, a debtor's entire name might be composed of only a single element, which should be provided in the part of the financing statement designated for the surname.

In disputes as to whether a financing statement sufficiently provides the "individual name" of a debtor, a court should refer to any non-UCC law concerning names. However, case law about names may have developed in contexts that implicate policies different from those of Article 9. A court considering an individual's name for purposes of determining the sufficiency of a financing statement is not necessarily bound by cases that were decided in other contexts and for other purposes.

Individuals are asked to provide their names on official documents such as tax returns and bankruptcy petitions. An individual may provide a particular name on an official document in response to instructions relating to the document rather than because the name is actually the individual's name. Accordingly, a court should not assume that the name an individual provides on an official document necessarily constitutes the "individual name" for purposes of the sufficiency of the debtor's name on a financing statement. Likewise, a court should not assume that the name as presented on an individual's **BIRTH** certificate is necessarily the individual's current name.

In applying non-UCC law for purposes of determining the sufficiency of a debtor's name on a financing statement, a court should give effect to the instruction in Section 1-103(a)(1) that the UCC "must be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies," which include simplifying and clarifying the law governing commercial transactions. Thus, determination of a debtor's name in the context of the Article 9 filing system must take into account the needs of both filers and searchers. Filers need a simple and predictable system in which they can have a reasonable degree of confidence that, without undue burden, they can determine a name that will be sufficient so as to permit their financing statements to be effective. Likewise, searchers need a simple and predictable system in which they can have a reasonable degree of confidence that, without undue burden, they will discover all financing statements pertaining to the debtor in question. The court also should take into account the purpose of the UCC to make the law uniform among the various jurisdictions. See Section 1-103(a)(3).

Of course, once an individual debtor's name has been determined to be sufficient for purposes of Section 9-503, a financing statement that provides a variation of that name, such as a "nickname" that does not constitute the debtor's name, does not sufficiently provide the name of the debtor under this section. Cf. Section 9-503(c) (a financing statement providing only a debtor's trade name is not sufficient).

If there is any doubt about an individual debtor's name, a secured party may choose to file one or more financing statements that provide a number of possible names for the debtor and a searcher may similarly choose to search under a number of possible names.

Note that, even if the name provided in an initial financing statement is correct, the filing office nevertheless must reject the financing statement if it does not identify an individual debtor's surname (e.g., if it is not clear whether the debtor's surname is Perry or Mason). See Section 9-516(b)(3)(C).

3. Secured Party's Name. New subsection (d) makes clear that when the secured party is a representative, a financing statement is sufficient if it names the secured party, whether or not it indicates any representative capacity. Similarly, a financing statement that names a representative of the secured party is sufficient, even if it does not indicate the representative capacity. (Representative capacity means in what manner the secured party is representing the debtor)

Whew! Take a break if you need to and haven't had several already LOL!! We're almost done!

So the only place that **birth** showed up was to tell us that your name might be different than that of the birth certificate you were told was yours. Now it's time to show you why your birth certificate is relevant to all of this information. A search of the C.R.S. codes for the terms "bond certificate" pulled up 16 hits....

1. [C.R.S. 1-5-603 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 1. ELECTIONS, GENERAL, PRIMARY, RECALL, AND CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY ELECTIONS, ARTICLE 5. NOTICE OF AND PREPARATION FOR ELECTIONS, PART 6. AUTHORIZATION AND USE OF VOTING MACHINES AND ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS (not what we're looking for)
2. [C.R.S. 11-57-203 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 11. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC SECURITIES, ARTICLE 57. PUBLIC SECURITIES, PART 2. SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLIC SECURITIES ACT (looks promising)
3. [C.R.S. 18-5-309 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 18. CRIMINAL CODE, ARTICLE 5. OFFENSES INVOLVING FRAUD, PART 3. FRAUDULENT AND DECEPTIVE SALES AND BUSINESS PRACTICES (always important to know the law, not today though)
4. [C.R.S. 23-5-105 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 23. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION, STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, ARTICLE 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS (probably not)
5. [C.R.S. 23-15-102 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 23. (again)
6. [C.R.S. 23-15-107 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 23.
7. [C.R.S. 23-15-110.5 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 23.
8. [C.R.S. 23-15-120 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 23.
9. [C.R.S. 23-70-110 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 23.
10. [C.R.S. 24-35-109 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 24. GOVERNMENT - STATE, PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS, ARTICLE 35. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, PART 1. ORGANIZATION (revenue, so possibly)
11. [C.R.S. 24-36-121 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 24. GOVERNMENT - STATE, PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS, ARTICLE 36. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (treasury, so maybe)
12. [C.R.S. 24-90-510 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 24. GOVERNMENT - STATE, LIBRARIES, ARTICLE 90. LIBRARIES, PART 5. LIBRARY CAPITAL FACILITIES DISTRICTS (yeah, probably not)
13. [C.R.S. 30-20-512 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 30. GOVERNMENT - COUNTY, COUNTY POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, ARTICLE 20. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, PART 5. COUNTY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ACT (not sure, this could be a public improvement LOL)
14. [C.R.S. 30-20-1305.5 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 30. (again)

15. [C.R.S. 31-25-103 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 31. (same as 30 except municipal instead of county)

16. [C.R.S. 31-25-611 \(2016\)](#), TITLE 31 (again)

So, through deductive reasoning, logic, and a little common sense we can continue our investigation.

Let's have a look at # 2 [C.R.S. 11-57-203](#)

11-57-203. Definitions

(3) "Public entity" means any state agency, state department, political subdivision, quasi-governmental entity, or any entity that is created by the constitution or statute of this state that is authorized to issue securities. Such entities include the following:

(a) The state treasurer;

(b) Any state educational institution, or other state institution, its governing board, or other issuing authority of such institution constituting a body corporate;

(c) Any county or city and county;

(d) Any municipality;

(e) Any school district;

(f) Any district organized or acting pursuant to the provisions of title 32, C.R.S.;

(g) Any district or authority organized or acting pursuant to the provisions of title 29, 30, or 31, C.R.S.;

(h) Any water conservancy district;

(i) Any other political subdivision or governmental or quasi-governmental entity of this state;

(j) Any other public entity as defined in [section 24-75-601 \(1\), C.R.S.](#); or (let's look at this a little more)

(k) A nonprofit corporation organized under the law of this state and created solely for the purpose of issuing securities on behalf of an entity listed in paragraphs (a) to (i) of this subsection (3).

(4) "Revenues" means all or any portion of any taxes, tolls, fees, rates, charges, assessments, grants, contributions, or other income and revenues received by the public entity.

(5) "Securities" means any financial contract, note, warrant, **bond, certificate**, or debenture authorized to be issued by a public entity under **other laws of this state**. (not republic.... state with a small s)

That's the end of 11-57-203....Ok, so let's look at what it says about public entities in 24-75-601:

TITLE 24. GOVERNMENT - STATE  
STATE FUNDS  
ARTICLE 75.STATE FUNDS  
PART 6. FUNDS - LEGAL INVESTMENTS  
C.R.S. 24-75-601 (2016)

24-75-601. Definitions (go figure)

(1) "Public entity" means the **state** of Colorado; any institution, agency, instrumentality, authority, county, municipality, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state, including any school district and institution of higher education; any institution, department, agency, instrumentality, or authority of any of the foregoing, including any county or municipal housing authority; any local government investment pool organized pursuant to part 7 of this article; any public entity insurance pool organized pursuant to state law; and any other entity, organization, or corporation formed by intergovernmental agreement or other contract between or among any of the foregoing.

So here it is without as much of the "or this" and "or that" crap:

1-The state;

2-Any institute, agency, instrument, authority, county, municipality, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state (that includes tax exempt registered churches), including schools;

3-Any institute, department, agent, instrument, or authority of any of the foregoing (stupid, this is just rhetoric, "of the foregoing" means everything in 2. So 3 basically says "any sub department of what of 2 mentioned) including any county or municipal housing authority;

4-Government investment pool (why does the government need an investment pool? Don't they get our taxes?)

5-Any public entity insurance pool (so Obama Care is by law a public entity!!!)

6-Any other entity, org, or corporation formed by intergovernmental (of, relating to, or conducted between two or more governments) agreement or **OTHER CONTRACT** (birth certificate for your parents and the SSN when you turn 18) between or among any of the foregoing.

You see, when your parents sign your birth certificate they are acting as an department of the state because they can be linked to their SSN. The SS card is the presentment of the contract for citizenship and you were not told the truth about it, that if you choose not to participate you don't have to follow the UCC codes and your states codes and regulations. Because according to what is above, the state of Colorado is a public entity as a department (as in 2 above) of the state of Washington DC otherwise known as the Federal Government.

Now we get to look at what the revenue and treasury departments have to say. First a look at hit # 10 on the list, it almost feels like a countdown doesn't it?

[C.R.S. 24-35-109](#) (2016) TITLE 24. GOVERNMENT - STATE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS ARTICLE 35. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE PART 1. ORGANIZATION

Collections – distraint (the seizure of someone's property in order to obtain payment of money owed, especially rent.) and sale

The terms bond and certificate only show up in:

(5) In all cases of sale under distraint, the certificate of such sale shall be prima facie evidence of the regularity of the proceedings in making the sale, and said certificate shall transfer to the purchaser all right, title, and interest of the delinquent taxpayer in and to the property sold; and, if any of the property sold consists of stocks, registered bonds, or other certificates of indebtedness, said certificate of such sale shall be authority for the corporation, firm, or association issuing such stock or having outstanding any such registered **bonds or certificates** of indebtedness and to all transfer agents thereof to record and transfer the same on their books, accounts, and records the same in all respects as if the certificates of stock or registered **bonds or certificates** of indebtedness had been duly endorsed for transfer by the delinquent taxpayer as owner thereof.

Well isn't that special? Does that mean someone is going to seize those birth certificates AND/OR ourselves to pay off the national debt? That doesn't sound very good.....

I wonder if the treasury department will have anything to help us feel better after that. Hit #11 and our final hit, could this be the end of our investigation, or as it were, the exit from the maze? Remember, I'm looking for the words bond and certificate.

[C.R.S. 24-36-121](#) (2016) TITLE 24. GOVERNMENT - STATE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS ARTICLE 36. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

24-36-121. Authority to manage state public financing - state public financing cash fund - rules - legislative declaration - definitions

1-The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that:

(f) It is also important that the state treasurer develop and promulgate a state public financing policy and, in so doing, collaborate with various experts, including but not limited to the state controller, the office of state planning and budgeting, **bond** counsel, and the attorney general. Such a policy demonstrates a commitment to long-term financial planning, identifies policy goals, provides for appropriate financing structures, and improves the quality of decision-making. Furthermore, credit rating agencies, the federal internal revenue service, and the federal securities and exchange commission view the existence of state public financing policies favorably. (so the SEC is supposed the watchdog for us)

(2) Nothing in this section authorizes the state treasurer or any other public agency to waive an election otherwise required under section 20 of article X or article XI of the state constitution or to hold an election inconsistent with the election requirements of said section 20 of article X. References to financial obligations, debt, or **bonds** in this section are for reference only and shall not be construed to create debt or a multiple fiscal-year financial obligation contrary to section 20 of article X or article XI of the state constitution. (good to know)

(3) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) (I) "Financial obligation" means any financial contract, note, warrant, check, **bond, certificate**, instrument, debenture, or other security, the principal amount of which is one million dollars or more, that is authorized to be issued or entered into by the state acting by and through a state agency under the laws of this state, that is fully or partially secured by any state revenues, and that is directly or indirectly related to the state's credit rating. "Financial obligation" includes, but is not limited to:(I think you get the point, I'll skip a bit)

(II) Notwithstanding subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a), for purposes of the department of transportation, "financial obligation" does not include:

(A) Any financial contract, note, warrant, check, **bond, certificate**, instrument, debenture, or other contract, agreement, or security that is authorized to be issued or entered into by or in support of such obligations of the high-performance transportation enterprise created in [section 43-4-806 \(2\), C.R.S.](#); and

(B) Any financial contract, note, warrant, check, **bond, certificate**, instrument, debenture, or other contract, agreement, or security that is authorized to be issued or entered into by or in support of such obligations of the statewide bridge enterprise created in [section 43-4-805 \(2\), C.R.S.](#) (so now it seems things are getting off topic yes?)

I looked at the rest of it and it talks about the bond counsel some more, and the higher education taxes and a bunch of other stuff not relevant to my point. So the treasury didn't help much except to tell us who to contact about our birth bond...uh....I mean certificate. Does this make much sense yet?

That should be enough proof for anyone that the birth certificate is a bond, and the SS card links you to your birth certificate, right? And you have to sign your SS card right? So guess what, if you have a birth certificate than you have a savings bond. And according to what we just went through, you are the debtor of the savings bond, not the holder or secured party so you have no legal rights to the value of the savings bond, I should say bonds because of what I discovered next.....

I did all of this research, looked up all of these codes myself, and I know I was going to include case law but I changed my mind on that. [www.sedm.org](http://www.sedm.org) the Sovereign Education and Defense Ministry has a nice neat list if you really want case law. I will warn you, they offer a paid membership.....which I will not join due to the fact that the Social Security Administration started as a ministry.

So, this final piece of proof I offer to you is the nail in the proverbial coffin and in truth, I cannot provide you with this piece of proof. You must see it for yourself, though I will give you what I saw. Go here

<https://www.treasurydirect.gov/BC/SBCPrice> or don't, honestly you can go to any financial website that allows you to look up bond values. I can't find my BC so I used my fathers' BC, he was born in July 1944.

My first search returned errors because the series of bonds weren't available in that denomination for that issue date. Frustrating, but I continued to try, I went through all of the denominations trying to find a series that I could try. I found that Series E type bonds of \$50 were issued after 1940 -1978 or something like that. I was shocked to find out that my dad's BC was traded for \$50 in 07/1944 and matured 40 years later in 1984 with a value of \$215.40. So I messed around some more, and after a short few minutes I got pissed off!!! Here's why:

## Calculated Value of Your Paper Savings Bond(s)

### Calculator Results for Redemption Date 01/2017

Total Price	Total Value	Total Interest	YTD Interest
\$15,162.50	\$54,000.84	\$38,838.34	\$1,040.00

Serial #	Series	Denom	Issue Date	Next Accrual	Final Maturity	Issue Price	Interest	Interest Rate	Value
SS2464379	EE	\$10,000	01/1992	07/2017	01/2022	\$5,000.00	\$12,012.00	4.00%	\$17,012.00
SS2464379	EE	\$10,000	01/1991	07/2017	01/2021	\$5,000.00	\$12,700.00	4.00%	\$17,700.00
SS2464379	EE	\$10,000	01/1990	07/2017	01/2020	\$5,000.00	\$13,412.00	4.00%	\$18,412.00
SS2464379	EE	\$100	07/1984		07/2014	\$50.00	\$180.64		\$230.64
SS2464379	E	\$100	07/1944		07/1984	\$75.00	\$355.80		\$430.80
SS2464379	E	\$50	07/1944		07/1984	\$37.50	\$177.90		\$215.40
<b>Totals for 6 Bonds</b>						<b>\$15,162.50</b>	<b>\$38,838.34</b>		<b>\$54,000.84</b>

OMFG!!! My Dad's BC is worth a MINIMUM of \$54,000 as of 01/2017!!!!!! And look at the top two (2) bonds, EXACTLY the same except for the year on the issue and maturity date!!!!!! WHAT THE F.....

It was at that point I realized the Billion Dollar Birth Certificate is true and that that I was required by God's law to write this article. There are many resources available, including several youtube channels with tons of information! Kevin Perteete I definitely recommend, as well anarchyrising777 (both are youtube channels), and Glenn Willingham of the House of Fearn who lives in northwest Texas somewhere. And I would like to remind you, I've only been researching since Gary's video, so anyone is capable of doing the research for themselves.

So now, I ask again, is your currency really yours?

That is my job for this NOW, it's onto my situation-plan for the next NOW, and I will see everyone in the distant NOW.

With peace, love, light, compassion, and forgiveness to all who so deserve it, go forth to the NOW!

Gargimell