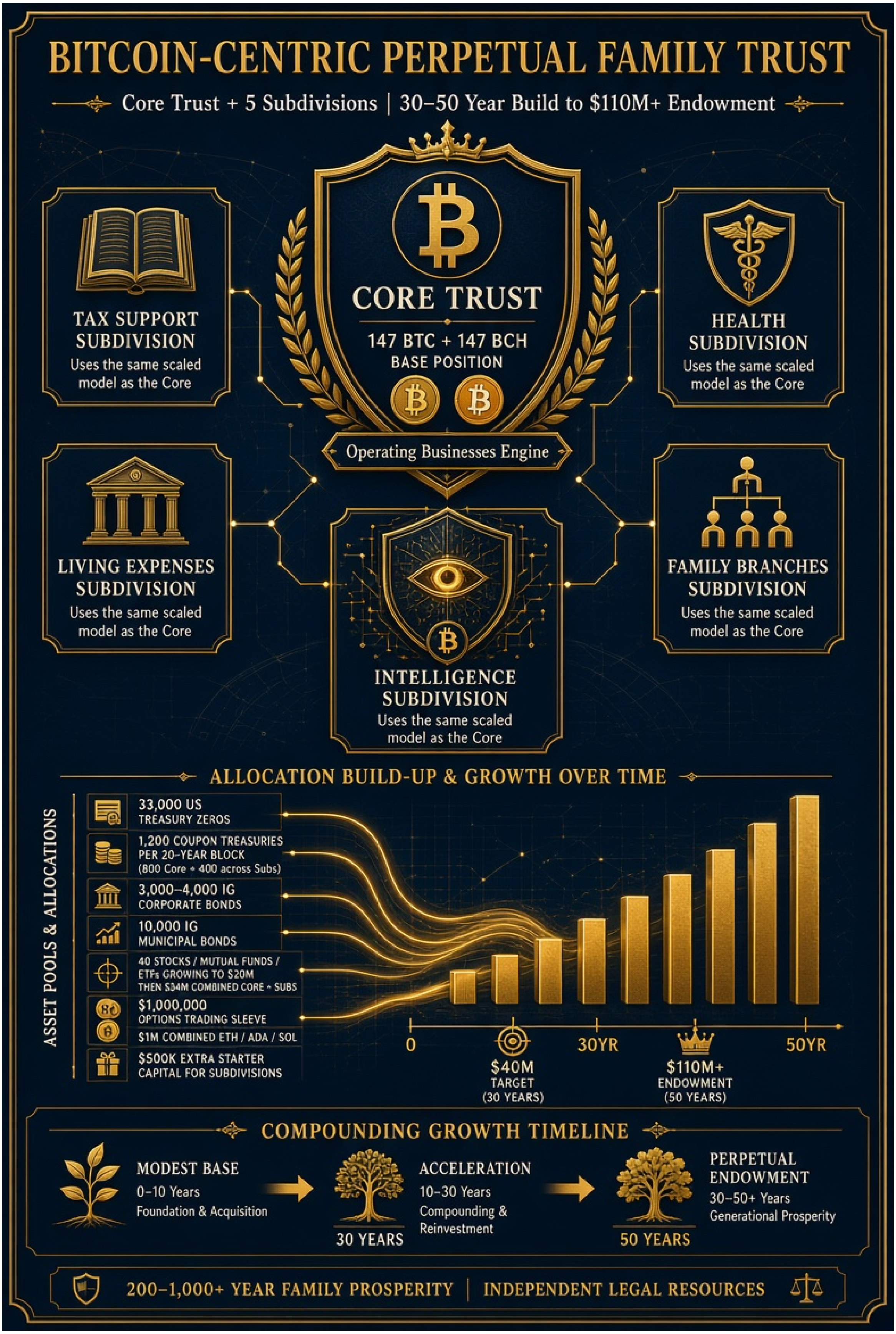

BITCOIN-CENTRIC PERPETUAL FAMILY TRUST
Core Trust + 5 Subdivisions | 30–50 Year Build to $110M+ Endowment
TAX SUPPORT SUBDIVISION
Uses the same scaled model as the Core
CORE TRUST
147 BTC + 147 BCH
BASE POSITION
HEALTH SUBDIVISION
Uses the same scaled model as the Core
Operating Businesses Engine
LIVING EXPENSES SUBDIVISION
Uses the same scaled model as the Core
FAMILY BRANCHES SUBDIVISION
Uses the same scaled model as the Core
INTELLIGENCE SUBDIVISION
Uses the same scaled model as the Core
ALLOCATION BUILD-UP & GROWTH OVER TIME
ASSET POOLS & ALLOCATIONS
33,000 US TREASURY ZEROS
1,200 COUPON TREASURIES PER 20-YEAR BLOCK (800 Core + 400 across Subs)
3,000–4,000 IG CORPORATE BONDS
10,000 IG MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 STOCKS / MUTUAL FUNDS / ETFs GROWING TO $20M THEN $34M COMBINED CORE + SUBS
$1,000,000 OPTIONS TRADING SLEEVE
$1M COMBINED ETH / ADA / SOL
$500K EXTRA STARTER CAPITAL FOR SUBDIVISIONS
0
30YR
50YR
$40M TARGET (30 YEARS)
$110M+ ENDOWMENT (50 YEARS)
COMPOUNDING GROWTH TIMELINE
MODEST BASE
0–10 Years
Foundation & Acquisition
30 YEARS
ACCELERATION
10–30 Years
Compounding & Reinvestment
50 YEARS
PERPETUAL ENDOWMENT
30–50+ Years
Generational Prosperity
200–1,000+ YEAR FAMILY PROSPERITY | INDEPENDENT LEGAL RESOURCES

[FAMILY NAME] MULTI-GENERATIONAL WEALTH PRESERVATION TRUST

Final Draft — Short Template

DATE: __________

GRANTOR: [Name]   ADDR: [Address]

INITIAL TRUSTEE: [Name]   ADDR: [Address]

1ST SUCCESSOR: [Name]   2ND SUCCESSOR: [Name] (optional)

SITUS / LAW: [South Dakota / Nevada / Delaware / Alaska / other]

> ***Note on situs options: Nevada trusts are limited to 365 years — not 1,000 years and not perpetual. Of the options listed here, only South Dakota, Alaska, and Delaware (for personal property; Delaware real estate is capped at 110 years) currently permit perpetual or indefinite-duration trusts. Confirm current law with counsel before selecting situs.***

Long-term family trust first; charity second. Family support is primary.

1. PURPOSE

Hold and grow family wealth for at least 200 years (or the longest time the law allows). Support living heirs. Full Heir benefits come first. Later updates may not cut heir support. If assets allow, the Trust may create a not-for-profit charity or foundation, but that must not reduce Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules.

Trustee, or Trustee + Voting Heirs, may vote to increase benefits, not to decrease benefits for any Group of Heirs. Only allowed reductions: equal temporary class-wide cuts when the Trust cannot afford the full target, and the loan-default rules here.

2. WHO IS AN HEIR

Full Heir: blood descendant of the Grantor, including a child born out of wedlock. Adopted Full Heir: child adopted by a Full Heir. Heir of an adopted child: later generations of that adopted line.

Adult children of a Significant Other over 21 cannot enter by adoption. A Full Heir may have 2 Adopted Full Heirs, unless marrying (or equivalent) a Significant Other who already has more than 2 children; then that household's adopted children count as Adopted Full Heirs. Vested Adopted Full Heir rights stay even if the parent's status later changes.

Heirs under 20 in every class are Beneficiaries for education. If able, the Trust should build in advance and provide for them, without cutting Full Heir base checks.

Spouses / equivalent Significant Others get only the limited spouse supports written here. They are not Qualified Heirs except: spouse of a Congressperson or Senator; First Lady; Second Lady; or a $1,000,000 donation under Section 6, Path 9. A Beneficiary who donates $1,000,000 to this Trust gets Qualified status for that Beneficiary and that Beneficiary's first generation of Heirs.

3. TRUSTEES AND VOTES

Trustee: Full Heir by blood, 25+, willing and able. Adopted Full Heirs may vote, not be Trustee. Heirs of adopted children may not vote or be Trustee. Default voters: Full Heirs and Adopted Full Heirs age 20+. Trustee may, in writing, include age 18+ for a vote. Failure of duties: eligible voter may demand removal. Named Successor takes over if clear; otherwise majority of eligible voters. Outgoing Trustee turns over assets, records, and keys.

Votes: once per year only, mail or electronic.

Trustee pay (plus heir benefits if any): $42,000/year before Core; $84,000/year after Core. Core for pay: 21 BTC (incl. ETF); $500k AAPL toward $1M; $500k TSLA toward $1M; $500k ABALX toward $1M; 500 corporates toward 1–2,000; 500 munis toward 1,000.

Retiring Trustee who hands off before death gets Qualified benefits.

Already-Qualified Trustee who retires early: +25% over Qualified income, on departure or within 24 months of Successor installment. No retirement unless a Successor is installed immediately, a new Successor is also chosen, and both changes are legally updated.

Use two quality financial institutions. Review them for scams, thefts, fines, settlements, regulatory actions, or other material risks; move assets if continued use would endanger Trust property.

4. WHAT THE TRUST TRIES TO OWN

Buy slowly. Do not starve heir payments. BTC accumulation is a priority; also build income to buy more BTC and BCH.

Investment order: (1) Core, (2) Secondary, (3) 3rd Layer. Operating businesses may start at any time if they do not starve Full Heir checks or Core-first rules. The Trust can and should consider building its own law firm as an operating business.

No set long-term maximum on BTC, BCH, or any holding. “Up to” figures are goals/weights, not caps. Increases beyond “up to” must be proportional and balanced (more AAPL with more TSLA + ABALX + corporates + munis + Treasuries; same idea for Secondary and 3rd). More BTC/BCH have no limit if paired with simultaneous income bonds to buy more BTC/BCH.

Few additions. Extra stocks, chains, non-IG bonds, or equivalent ventures need a majority vote of eligible Heirs. Trustee may add any 4- or 5-star Morningstar fund with strong long-term performance; not a non-4/5-star fund unless a vote is held.

A. Core

21 BTC min; 42 if possible; build more when possible. After 21 BTC, up to 7 BTC only in proven IG-like Bitcoin income methods, watched and pulled back if weak; other 14 of the core 21 in conservative custody.

$10M face 30-year zero U.S. Treasuries, rolled into new 30-year zeros (2086–2105, then next window). Coupon ladder: when possible, 40 coupon Treasuries maturing each year for the 2030s–2040s and 2050s–2070s onward.

Up to 2,000 corporates, ≥95% IG. 1,000 munis, 100% IG. $500k–$1M each AAPL, TSLA, ABALX. Exceed if proportional. Original Core target ~$34M. Grow Core so Qualified Heirs can be paid without cutting Full Heir base checks. Core first.

B. Secondary (after Core can support Full Heir checks)

#1 Secondary: BCH. 21–42 goal; 42 preferred; no long-term max; pair more BCH with income bonds.

$1M each: AMZN, MSFT, SPCX, BRK.B, WMT, GOOGL.

$100k each: KO, AXP, HSY, DASH, LYFT. $500k ABNB. $200k NVDA. $100k ORCL/DELL/INTC or split. $100k ISRG/LLY. $100k RSMC and/or SCHM. $100k LVMUY. $100k SPG. $100k LDOS. $100k LMT/NOC.

$1M face bonds each: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, MIT, Brown. $1M in 4- or 5-star Morningstar target-date funds for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and each later 5-year vintage. Up to $500k GLD and/or SPPP. $1M 5-star growth/blue-chip. $1M 4- or 5-star REIT fund/ETF. $1M 4- or 5-star health-sciences fund/ETF. $1M ETH/SOL/ADA or split if each used name has sustained market cap >$1B; Trustee may pick another large chain meeting that test. Exceed if proportional. Do not cut Full Heir checks.

C. 3rd Layer (after Core + Secondary can support Full Heir checks)

Up to $1M among $XYZ Business [Square], DIS, XOM. Up to $1M 4- or 5-star muni fund. Up to $200k 4- or 5-star high-yield muni. Objective: 100 munis per U.S. state (~$5M face), rebalanced for quality. Prefer IG. High-yield stays in the $200k sleeve unless majority vote. Exceed if proportional. Do not cut Full Heir checks.

D. Operating businesses

Allowed if profitable and they do not starve checks/Core: Airbnb(s) (incl. appreciation; rebalance if not profitable 10 years); profitable $XYZ Business [Square]; farm that also sells a marketable consumer product; golf course or country club with course if profitable; medical cannabis farm or medical/recreational dispensary if profitable each 10-year period; the Trust's own law firm.

Where possible, such property should use natural energy profitably to mine BTC (and may mine BCH) for that business and the Trust.

Smaller operating businesses: Trust majority (>50%); preference 90–100%; remaining minority mostly owned by a Trust beneficiary. BTC-centric family business with a Qualified Heir: 49% Heir / 51% Trust. If a Subsidiary runs an operating business, the Core Trust keeps 51% — except an organization collectively worth more than $1 billion (e.g., a pro sports team), where Core or a Sub may own a lesser %.

Most profit returns to the Trust, Core first. Mined BTC/BCH: business first, then Trust, Core-first. If not worth $5M and annually profitable within 15 years, rebalance; after 10 more years still short of both, wind down (include employees, benefits, liabilities, taxes). Do not starve heirs or Core for an unprofitable business.

4E. Under-20 savings from excess (tax-advantaged if useful)

If advantageous for Trust taxes, distributions should be made to savings for Beneficiaries under 20. Condition: the Beneficiary's guardians must put those savings into the same investments as the Core, Secondary, and 3rd Layers. In a year of excess profit, after the Trust is built up sufficiently and has done all required heir income and support, that excess is divided equally among all Beneficiaries under 20, including Heirs of Adopted children equally.

4F. Subsidiary trusts / separate accounts (A–E)

The Core can and should create subsidiary trusts it controls, or separate accounts, for A–E below. Same model as the Core, but lesser goals on holdings other than BTC and BCH — typically 30–50% of the Core model. Each Sub should also provide additional income to Beneficiaries. Each of A–E works to build 21 BTC and 21 BCH, then uses the same 1st/2nd/3rd layer model at that fraction. Subs do not use funds for bets or predictive markets.

These Subs exist because money and modern infrastructure attract sophisticated attacks and rare perils (fire, theft, physical attack, unlawful detainment, infringement of constitutional rights, undetected software-based attacks). They are support and defense structures, not a license to spy.

A. Tax Support Trust for Beneficiaries

Same Core investment structure, sized smaller. Assists Beneficiaries with taxes.

B. Living Expenses / Housing Support Trust

Additional funds for a property and/or a second property for Beneficiaries. If a Beneficiary requests support for a second property, that Beneficiary must agree to give the Family Trust 10% of that property. The Beneficiary may later buy that 10% back from the Trust at 0% interest, or leave it with the Trust long-term for the Trust’s benefit.

C. Intelligence Subdivision Trust

Support trust for necessary lawful defense of any Beneficiary. Provides additional income to all Beneficiaries, including spouses. If possible, maintain 24/7 live communication — through a quality third-party service, or the Trust office if it can meet the duty.

Purpose: immediate help for a significant problem; keep current on Beneficiary health issues and, where possible at scale, support curative research; if a Beneficiary dies of a disease, this Sub addresses related support needs; if a Beneficiary is in peril, support the fastest lawful defense available; if scammed or stolen from, pursue the strongest available legal remedy at once.

No intrusion and no spying on any Beneficiary. Defend Beneficiaries from attacks; provide intelligent defense across their lifetimes. In advance, arrange the fastest available real-time responses for medical emergencies and real-time defense needs in home towns and second home towns. Maintain regular awareness of software-based attacks affecting Beneficiaries' locations (home, second home, vacation, work, college town) and, where necessary, protect them from those attacks.

Especially for active military, military families, and veterans — and likewise for all Beneficiaries — this Sub should be able to arrange real-time help against mundane or significant threats to well-being and safety, wherever they are: paramedic response; helicopter/EMT if necessary; support for lawful efforts concerning an active-military Beneficiary taken POW; and pre-arranged contacts with quality security/defense firms that can, if ever necessary, rapidly deploy lawful armed protection in real time. Work with Sub E on real-time medical prevention and curative help.

D. Large Family Branches Support Subdivision

Safety trust so each Beneficiary receives at least $1,000,000 lifetime income, for a permanent long-term duration, including 1,000+ years from creation of the Core Trust.

E. Medical / Health Support Trust

Quality home nursing or “Excellent” facilities for all Beneficiaries, including Heirs of adoptees and all Beneficiaries’ spouses. Real-time Medic Alert devices if required. Keep contact info for the strongest medical professionals in Beneficiaries’ locales. Support Sub C on real-time help to prevent harm/injury or provide immediate curative help 365 days/year.

5. TRADING

Own stocks and bonds, not options, except a $500k–$1M options sleeve; profits to Core/Secondary/3rd. Betting solely for earnings, only if the Trust can afford it: up to 4 bets every 10 years, $75k total, only MLB World Series, NFL Super Bowl, PGA Masters, NBA Finals, Keeneland Toyota Blue Grass, Kentucky Derby, FIFA World Cup Finals, NCAA Finals. Notify Beneficiaries of bets and results. Loss: buy 50 munis per losing bet ASAP (winning state, or host state if international). After any loss, later bets need prior majority approval of eligible Beneficiaries.

6. YEARLY CHECKS (AGE 20+)

Pay living generations together when able.

Full / Adopted Full Heir: $20k–$25k yearly; $1M lifetime.

Qualified Full or Qualified Adopted Full: $40k–$50k yearly; $2M lifetime.

Heir of an adopted child: lesser/proportional; see cap.

Personally Qualified heir of an adopted child: Full-Heir level for that life only; $1M/$2M as applicable; their children return to the lesser track.

Qualified Heir — one path is enough (100% more). Includes Full, Adopted Full, and Heirs of Adopted. Spouses only on Path 7 political-spouse items or Path 9.

1. M.D. (medical degree).

2. CS: programming, hardware, software, all CS branches incl. AI/robotics. Degree or 3 years CS study. Art/Design major taking coding/hardware/AI/robotics eligible, degree or not, if 3-year college min met.

3. U.S. active duty or veteran.

4. Art/Design + scientific visualization / tech or medicine: ≥3 years college; Scientific Visualization specialty or equivalent toward CS or Medicine; + 3 months documented CS- or medical-related work. Counts: care for sick/elderly/disabled; laborer at a tech or medical company; Art Therapist with patients. Does not count: answering phones for tech or medicine. One quick lecture does not count; one weekend-or-longer conference with multiple scientist lectures does count (incl. Heirs of Adopted).

5. Architect, or house/building construction education or professional experience.

6. Judge in good standing.

7. Congressperson or spouse; Senator or spouse; VP or Second Lady; President or First Lady; Legislative Assistant to Congress for at least one full term.

8. Heir who is an executive of an IG corporation.

9. $1M donated to this Trust: Qualified for that Beneficiary and first-generation Heirs.

Education/professional paths support co-owning BTC-centric family businesses at 49% Heir / 51% Trust.

If short of cash: equal reduced amount within each class, Full Heirs first, then restore. Trustee may raise $20k–$25k for inflation. If Trust income is 100% over that heir’s standard deduction, Trustee may add 25% that year for tax.

No cuts for moving countries, other wealth, distance, politics, religion, marriage, lifestyle, or Trustee preference. Only unaffordable equal class cuts and loan defaults.

Adopted-line cap: each generation of heirs of adopted children as a whole should not exceed one Qualified Heir's $2M unless the Trust can easily do more without hurting Full Heirs; otherwise $250k lifetime each.

7. EXTRA SUPPORT

Education (after yearly checks, if able; under-20s in every class are education Beneficiaries): Full yes; Adopted Full yes; heirs of adopted children yes, inside the generation cap. State-accredited or equivalent. Documented tuition, required fees, reasonable related costs.

Severe-disability medical for any beneficiary, including spouses. Full Heirs first if needed. Adopted-line proportional unless the Trust can easily do more.

Maternity / wedding / cash loan. Full and Adopted Full: maternity as documented (may exceed $15k); $5k wedding (incl. second marriage); may borrow $100k due in 5 years or 10 years + 5%. Miss repayment: lose half of benefits until paid + interest. Heir of adopted child: maternity up to $15k; $2k wedding (incl. second); no $100k loan.

Nursing/funeral for eligible heirs, Full Heirs first; adopted-line proportional unless easily more. Spouse of Full or Adopted Full only: $100k lifetime + nursing + basic funeral. Not for spouse of an heir of an adopted child except severe-disability medical.

BTC loans. Full Heir / CS major / Qualified: up to 0.5 BTC for a profitable Bitcoin-app business if Trustee or majority of eligible 18+ voters agree. Due 10 years, or +5 years + 5%. Adoptee or heir of adoptee: up to 0.1 BTC, only with 3 years CS as in Section 6, only for a profitable Bitcoin-centric business; same due dates. Default: borrower permanently off Trust income;

descendants return to income (and education if eligible) after 30 years. Trustee may seek restitution.

8. LEFTOVER INCOME

After required payments, extras, and Trustee pay: 5% charity; 95% between extra heir checks and rebuilding. Guide for the 95%: 8 years/decade ~50/50; 1 year ~30% heirs / 70% kept; 1 year up to 95% heirs. Do not permanently cut anyone except a defaulting borrower. Surplus after Full Heir support and Core may fund a Trust charity/foundation and/or capitalize Subs A–E.

9. DURATION

Not meant to end. 200 years or the state maximum. If the state will not continue it, first roll into a new equivalent family trust in a better state. If it must end: every living eligible descendant one equal share (per person, not per stirpes). If none remain, remainder to charity, including any Trust-created charity/foundation.

10. PAPERWORK AND CHANGES

EIN. Trustee files Trust taxes personally (1041 and K-1s). Yearly written accountings: holdings, loans, who is Qualified and by which path, adopted-line caps, Trustee pay, defaults, operating businesses (incl. 49/51 or Sub 51% Core), Subs A–E, under-20 savings, charity, votes, institution reviews.

Allowed: more support, clearer admin, better custody, replace a dead ticker with a similar holding, legally update Successors, votes to increase benefits, and forming/funding Subs A–E. Not allowed: cutting income, education, severe-disability medical, or ending share for moving, other wealth, distance, or similar. Only the equal temporary class-wide cuts allowed under Section 1 (when the Trust cannot afford the full target) and loan defaults may reduce income. No decrease for any Group of Heirs.

> ***[Revision note: this paragraph previously read "Only loan defaults may reduce income," which conflicted with the affordability-based equal-class-cut exception stated in Sections 1 and 6. It has been corrected here to match those sections.]***

Lawyer OK for formation, custody, title, operating-business/Sub papers, charity — not as a substitute for the Trustee personally preparing, signing, and filing Trust tax returns. Vet lawyer and firm. A second independent quality lawyer (different firm, no fee-share, no conflict) must review. Keep written proof. Lawyer may not alter the Trust. Alteration only within Grantor intent, by Trustee + majority of then-eligible voting beneficiaries, at the once-yearly vote. Counsel may draft, not adopt. No form, modernization, decanting, or restatement may by itself change heir classes, cut benefits, change Core-first rules, or override Grantor intent.

SIGNATURES

Grantor: [Name]   Date: __________

Initial Trustee: [Name]   Date: __________

[Notary and witnesses as required]

SCHEDULE A — STARTING PROPERTY

[cash / securities / Bitcoin / other]

COUNSEL NOTE

Planning language only until counsel rewrites it under the chosen state code, adds required legal clauses without changing Grantor intent, and the Grantor funds title in the Trustee's name. Do not file this chat template with a Recorder as a substitute for signed, notarized, funded lawyer documents.

[FAMILY NAME] MULTI-GENERATIONAL WEALTH PRESERVATION TRUST

Amendment Page

Trust dated: ______________   Amendment No.: 1   Date: ______________

This page may hold later numbered amendments. Leave unused lines blank. Do not treat a chat printout as a recorded or funded trust.

> ***Note (design goal, not a cut to heirs): This Trust is meant to and designed to grow and be built over time to $40+ million → $84 million → a goal of $110 million; then it is meant to be sustained at over $100 million permanently. Growth targets do not replace Core-first rules and may not be used to starve Full Heir yearly checks.***

Who may adopt an amendment

An amendment is legally updated into the Trust only if made by:

(1) the Grantor(s); or

(2) the Trustee together with a majority vote of beneficiaries then eligible to vote under Section 3.

Counsel may draft language. Counsel may not adopt it. Do not use later “updates,” decanting, restatement, or professional recommendation to cut heir classes, Full Heir base checks, Core-first rules, or Grantor intent.

Amendment No. 1

1. Subdivision stock substitution (Core sleeve unchanged).

Core keeps the $XYZ / $DIS / $XOM split. That Core sleeve stays $XYZ / $DIS / $XOM.

The Trustee may substitute that same three-name split in any Subdivision only (not in Core). Examples: $XYZ / $DIS / $META in the Intelligence Subdivision; or $GS / $AVGO / $MU in the Tax-Assist Subdivision.

A substitute name may be used in a Subdivision only if it is common stock of an issuer of an Investment Grade corporate bond the Trustee adds, and only if that issuer is either (a) a company with a market capitalization of $1 trillion or more, or (b) a company with strong growth and strong finances, meaning its profit can easily outpace its debt.

This right does not replace Core or Secondary Core Holdings and may not be used to starve Full Heir yearly checks.

2. Indy 500 added to the limited betting exception.

The existing limited predictive-market exception in Section 4 (Rules for trading) also includes the Indianapolis 500. The same caps still apply: at most 4 bets every 10 years, $75,000 total, notice to beneficiaries of bets and results, and the municipal-bond buy-back rule if the Trustee loses. This event is added because it is a large competitive event. That reason shall not be used to add many other events later.

This addition does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules.

[Revision note: this closing safety line was added so Item 2 carries the same qualifier as every other item in this Amendment.]

3. Health Subdivision and Intelligence Subdivision — pollutants and pathogens.

The Health Subdivision and the Intelligence Subdivision shall be able, at any time, to obtain data on pollutants or pathogens at any location where a beneficiary is living, visiting, or working, and, when possible, to have a facility tested for that data. This covers any home, office, hotel, school, camp, restaurant, municipal facility, hospital, nursing home, or other place where a beneficiary could be exposed to a pollutant or pathogen that could cause infection. When possible, those Subdivisions shall use a “Probability of Infection” custom to that beneficiary’s genetics. This capability is ultimately under the Intelligence Subdivision, on demand by any beneficiary, or used preemptively if the Trust believes that is necessary to help prevent disease from pollution or pathogens inside or outside a location that may threaten that beneficiary or their immediate family. This amendment is included because of the importance of preventing severe disease. It does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules.

Example: a beneficiary is going to camp. The Trust will have an interior and exterior test conducted. If the campers’ bathroom / shower is found not clean and is found to have germs such as SARS-CoV-2, the beneficiary’s genetics are used to see whether that beneficiary is particularly vulnerable based on a single-nucleotide polymorphism of that germ’s main binding receptor, ACE2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2). The Trust will then notify both the camp and the beneficiary’s guardian, provide an alternate and equivalent camp for that beneficiary to attend, and instruct that the beneficiary is not allowed to attend the original camp unless the found threat is fixed.

4. Intelligence Subdivision — lawful emergency defense and relocation.

The Intelligence Subdivision will keep a current contact list of quality, licensed, 24/7 emergency-defense firms near where beneficiaries live, work, or visit, and will review those firms routinely for quality, including customer reviews.

Preference is for firms staffed by high-level current or former experienced law-enforcement, DHS, or SWAT-trained personnel, or equivalent very well trained armed security that provides real-time and immediate services and preferably has a strong working relation with that location’s legal infrastructure. Preference also for security companies that use veterans, Army / Marines in particular.

The Intelligence Subdivision shall also use defense companies that lawfully use drones and related security technology, including a drone vehicle able to extract a beneficiary where lawful and practical, and other lawful drone security tech.

For each beneficiary, the Intelligence Subdivision shall be prepared in advance to deploy quality security services within 10 minutes, 24/7, or the fastest possible response time in a remote locale, including lawful advanced drone or remote-rescue technology. It shall be able to provide a portrait / identification profile of the beneficiary who may require defense in real time if an emergency takes place.

At the Intelligence Subdivision’s discretion, it will consider forming an independently owned personal-security company, with real-time 24/7 response, in location(s) of the Trustee’s choosing.

The Intelligence Subdivision will pay in full for quality security for any beneficiary’s residences, offices, vehicles, and personal devices (including an app able to contact the Intelligence Subdivision).

If an event a beneficiary will attend has elevated risk, the Intelligence Subdivision will decide whether qualified lawful armed security should be provided for that event, fully paid by the Trust. Elevated risk may include a rare factor such as violent protests near where the beneficiary lives or works.

The Trustee decides whether a beneficiary may refuse that presence. If beneficiaries are near sudden violent protests, or the Intelligence Subdivision finds elevated violent crime in the locale, it may deploy a qualified specialized security company in real time within less than 10 minutes, or the fastest available time if remote.

If a beneficiary’s residence area shows increasing violent crime, the Intelligence Subdivision and Trustee will fully pay to relocate that beneficiary within 6 to 12 months, or sooner if needed, to a home in an area with strong public safety and quality of life.

In a domestic dispute, the Intelligence Subdivision will provide any necessary lawful defense or relocation for the beneficiary, assist in relocating any spouse / significant other / or similar, and provide support needed to defend the beneficiary, including relationship-counseling services. In such event(s), it will also review the location(s) for causative, undetected / undefended software-based attacks on either party—including advanced persistent threat, cyber-physical threat, or other software-based attacks that appear to be one large factor in what may look like “random” conflict, disputes, or violence—and provide necessary lawful defense from such attacks.

Note: example of domestic dispute is being used as an example: in case not obvious this example refers to an emergency situation, that commonly can include physical altercation. It is not meant to infer that any “argument” equals an emergency response; it instead refers to any sort of severe altercation. (News reports domestic issues with some very severe harm, so while that is not typical of our family it is being used as an example.) Similarly, any situation where a beneficiary is in danger, our Family Trust is designed to (A) prevent and (B) intervene defensively, including rapid and advanced tactical intervention, in order to protect our Family from any harm.

If such an incident transpires, the Intelligence Subdivision will review the involved locations for any factors affecting biometrics adversely and will take steps to remedy those factors, including relocation at the expense of the Core Trust. The same comprehensive defense strategy for this example should be used for any other rare threats to beneficiaries’ wellbeing: review for software-based attacks and also pollutants / pathogens affecting biometrics, in any rare instance where beneficiaries are endangered and require deployment of a security detail in an emergency.

Where possible, the Intelligence Subdivision will monetize data for use by defense apps.

This Section 4 does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules.

5. Intelligence Subdivision — air travel review.

The Intelligence Subdivision will monitor beneficiaries' travel by air using public or private transport. If the Intelligence Subdivision finds a safety issue with public travel, it will have a security detail of two active U.S. law-enforcement badge-holding security professionals accompany the beneficiary en route, or reschedule the beneficiary onto an alternate flight or mode of transport deemed safe.

Use of private planes: The Intelligence Subdivision will review the airports to be used, the craft, and the pilot and co-pilot. Any plane prone to failures will not be allowed to be used by beneficiaries. The plane must have an autopilot in case of emergency.

An independent, qualified aviation-security professional will review, to the extent allowed by law, what is available before takeoff: the plane must have a working autopilot; it may not be a plane with a history of mechanical problems on that aircraft model; weather must be reviewed for inclement conditions; and the pilot(s) must be verified as certified for that craft (an issue that has arisen in the past, where a co-pilot was later found not to have the proper certification). The Intelligence Subdivision will do this whether it is for work travel by private plane, vacation, a beneficiary piloting, or an aviation school or camp with an aviation program.

This is included due to the number of incidents involving private planes with mechanical problems or insufficient pilot credentials. The qualified aviation reviewer sent for any private-plane use by a beneficiary must sign off on the takeoff after the plane's mechanics, history, and current configuration have been reviewed and found to meet legal standards for flying. The reviewer will also check the flight path and takeoff schedule for severe inclement weather; when necessary, travel will be rescheduled if the reviewer finds something is not up to code.

This is a directive to have whatever review is legally allowed performed, not a directive to do anything not allowed. From such a review the Intelligence Subdivision can determine aircraft airworthiness, presence of an autopilot, and, to the extent allowable by the FAA and the operating business, the quality of the pilots and configuration, in order to have knowledge of the level of safety and any vulnerabilities — for example, requesting to see airworthiness and registration certificates, the maintenance log status sheet, and the operator's "D085" documentation, and running checks on the pilot(s) and that aircraft model. If the Intelligence Subdivision does not approve based on what it is legally allowed to review, the Subdivision will arrange equal transportation that does meet its standard for beneficiary private air travel.

This Section 5 does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules.

6. Intelligence Subdivision — no judging / no personal-social archive; defense only.

The Intelligence Subdivision will not judge any beneficiary, spy on them, or archive personal or social records. The Subdivision will at times work on tasks during beneficiaries' private time for defense only — including defending beneficiaries when awake or asleep, and reviewing to ensure beneficiaries are not subject to basic or complex attacks, including any third party attempting to disturb a beneficiary (for example, home invasion, robbery, or attack). This also includes review to defend against advanced persistent threat or cyber-physical threat attacks, directly or indirectly, on a beneficiary (including such an attack on a friend, third party, co-worker, or classmate that would attempt to indirectly attack a beneficiary).

Beneficiaries will be encouraged to report to the Subdivision any odd behavior or attempt to coerce a beneficiary, including any attempt to cause mishandling of information, intelligence, or corporate data, or any attempt by a third party to incite conflict. Such reports will be reviewed for advanced attacks on that third party or the beneficiary, and defense solutions will be formed to resolve any direct or indirect, basic or complex, attacks on a beneficiary.

Every third party or Intelligence-Subdivision-owned LLC will be reviewed routinely for insider threats; if that appears to be an issue, a different company will be used until it is resolved. Technology and other resources will also be reviewed for software-based attacks attempting to cause or worsen such insider threats (for example, if the Intelligence Subdivision uses or forms a security-company LLC, its personnel will be reviewed for any sign of orchestrating activity using customer data, including about beneficiaries, to benefit themselves contrary to their professional parameters). This is included because in the past some violent robberies have been perpetrated by employees or recent employees of local police departments, for instance.

This Section 6 does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules.

7. Minority stake in a beneficiary-established business.

If the Trustee chooses to work with a business established by a beneficiary, the Trust may consider less than 50% ownership of that business. If such a relationship exists, the Trust will, as a condition of this Trust, provide greater than 50% support to that business as necessary. This does not replace Core-first rules and may not be used to starve Full Heir yearly checks.

8. Core structure locked; Layer-3 add-ons; Intel optimization; housing; pilots; Qualified paths; defense-data meaning; Trustee taxes.

No amendment shall be made changing the structure of the Core Trust. However, an additional allocation of the Trustee’s choosing can be added — only to Layer 3, and only using income or profit — such as any investment or trust-investment style found to be beneficial or necessary that does not risk the Trust’s integrity.

The Trustee must personally do the Trust's taxes (including prepare, sign, and file Form 1041 and K-1s). If the Trustee wants a CPA to review the Trustee's work, that is fine. A CPA review is not a substitute for the Trustee personally doing the Trust's taxes.

Modifications can be made by the Trustee to optimize the instructions amended to provide responsibilities of the Intelligence Subdivision. The Trustee is also able to subdivide responsibility as he or she sees fit. Additionally, the Trustee, while serving, shall be afforded a 100% increase on housing assistance if they so choose, so long as all beneficiaries' needs are not strained. This includes both full and partial support for either the Trustee or beneficiaries. The Trust will take no ownership of the Trustee's property, or any other beneficiary's property, unless they request the Trust take partial or full ownership. The Trustee will be afforded second-home assistance without the 10% Trust ownership required of beneficiary support.

Any beneficiary who is an airline pilot will only be required to have personal travel reviewed for safety, unless that beneficiary requests support from the Family Trust for personal safety while working. The travel-safety review applies to any flying vehicle, and the exception for professional pilots applies the same way. The Trust's ability to provide security on flights by requiring a two-person qualified security detail applies to extreme threat situations only, if detected by the Intelligence Subdivision. Any safety review is subject to what is allowed by the location that facilitates that public or private travel. The Trust and Intelligence Subdivision will go to every length possible not to cause undue stress upon beneficiaries and will work to optimize and make cost-effective whatever safety reviews are required to defend the Grantor's beneficiaries.

Paths to Qualified Heir are meant to encourage professionalism; however, they are also purposefully stated as-is. Some are easier than others, intentionally. This is not meant to discourage getting a degree or doing more, but it accommodates the reality that many qualified students are alumni without degrees, having completed partial education, and should not be treated as unqualified by the Family whatsoever. The Trustee, on a limited basis, may at their discretion extend Qualified Heir status to any number of beneficiaries who, in their opinion, have achieved a distinguished level of achievement.

The phrase “monetizing data,” in the context of where and when possible monetizing defense data, refers to complex computer science: where, if the Intelligence Subdivision so chooses, it can and should consider monetizing data for Internet of Things access, using $BTC as the basis for that. For example: if the Trust’s protective layer detects a formerly undetected software-based attack, the Intelligence Subdivision should follow the standard protocol in place by CISA (the U.S. government) to report that, but should also store data on how the Trust detected it and make that available for micropayments to IoT, or similar complex use of data gained by the Trust in its role as an extra layer of security for beneficiaries. Any technical data the Trust acquires should be monetized, where and when possible, to contribute to national infrastructure defense, given the reality that one area of defense encompassed in this Trust is detecting and defending against software-based attacks on public infrastructure or other branches of infrastructure relevant to beneficiaries’ health and safety.

This Section 8 does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules and does not change the structure of the Core Trust.

Amendment No. 2

1. Beneficiary acknowledgment and waiver — Bitcoin / Bitcoin Cash concentration; Prudent Investor Act.

As a condition of receiving benefits from the Family Trust, each Beneficiary waives any future action against the Trustee regarding the wording of this

Trust as it relates to the Trust being Bitcoin-centric and BTC/BCH-supportive. This includes a waiver of any right to claim the Trustee has breached a financial or fiduciary responsibility by adhering to the Trustee's good-faith interpretation of this Trust's intent with respect to these Trust requirements.

These requirements are not meant to mean an overweight position in BTC or BCH. They are purposefully included to allow for a potentially large, successful business that uses Bitcoin and/or BTC and BCH, as well as for other actions the Trustee takes toward maintaining and growing the allocation described in this Trust — in accordance with all applicable Local, State, and Federal law, including any Uniform Prudent Investor Act provision that would otherwise require a trustee to diversify unless the trust document explicitly states otherwise.

Each Beneficiary shall agree to and accept the efforts of the Trustee, and may make a claim of breach of financial duty only if the Core Holdings, once established, are altered in a manner not in accordance with the intent of this Trust — which is designed around long-term holding of investments, along with some room for various other types of investing.

The Trust will make every effort to stay up to date on the most secure ways to transact, buy, and hold Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash, and will use ETFs and/or OTC trusts for balanced exposure to Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash, in addition to holding the coins through a Qualified Lawful Exchange such as Coinbase.

Only after the accumulation of 21 Bitcoin and 21 Bitcoin Cash — through a Qualified Lawful Exchange such as Coinbase (or an equally strong and safe exchange) and through ETFs such as $IBIT, $ARKB, $EZBC, $MSBT, $HODL, $BTCW, and $BTC, and for Bitcoin Cash $BCHG — shall the Trust engage in self-custody, using only best practices, and shall stay up to date on any upgrades necessary to defend BTC and BCH held in self-custody.

This notation shall serve as a written waiver of any State rule requiring a written waiver of a Prudent Investor Act. The Trustee shall nonetheless read the situs State's Prudent Investor Act and use those rules, along with other best practices for trusts, for the Trustee's own custom component of Layer 3 of the Trust — which the Trustee may structure however the Trustee sees fit, funded from an allocation of Profit and Income, so long as the responsibilities of the Trust are not strained.

This Item 1 does not change Core-first rules or Full Heir base checks; it addresses only the Prudent-Investor diversification question for Bitcoin- and Bitcoin-Cash-related holdings.

In this space, add the State's specific language to waive the State's Prudent Investor Act or similar, if that State requires specific language for waiving that:

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[Revision note: this closing line was added to match the same "does not cut Full Heir base checks or Core-first rules" qualifier used throughout this document. This Item, including the beneficiary waiver above, is beneficiary-supplied language for counsel to review — a prospective waiver of fiduciary-duty claims is not automatically enforceable in every state, and some states limit how far a trustee can be exculpated in advance, particularly for self-dealing or bad-faith conduct. Counsel should confirm this provision is enforceable in the chosen situs and drafted correctly under that state's code before adoption.]

Amendment No. 3 (reserved)

Adoption

Adopted by: ■ Grantor(s) ■ Trustee + majority of eligible voting beneficiaries

Grantor: ________________________________ Date: ___________

Trustee: ________________________________ Date: ___________

Vote record attached: ■ yes ■ n/a (Grantor amendment)

[Notary / witnesses as the situs requires]

CORE TRUST STRUCTURE & SUBDIVISION MODEL

How Layers 1–3 are built, and how each Subdivision mirrors the model

LAYER 1 — CORE (foundation; must support Full Heir checks first)

- 21 BTC minimum, 42 if possible (up to 7 BTC in proven income methods; remainder in cold custody)
- 10,000 30-Year Zero-Coupon U.S. Treasuries (~$10M face, continuously rolled)
- 800 Coupon Treasuries — 40 maturing each year, for 20 years
- 2,000 Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds (≥95% IG)
- 1,000 Municipal Bonds (100% IG)
- $1M AAPL · $1M TSLA · $1M ABALX

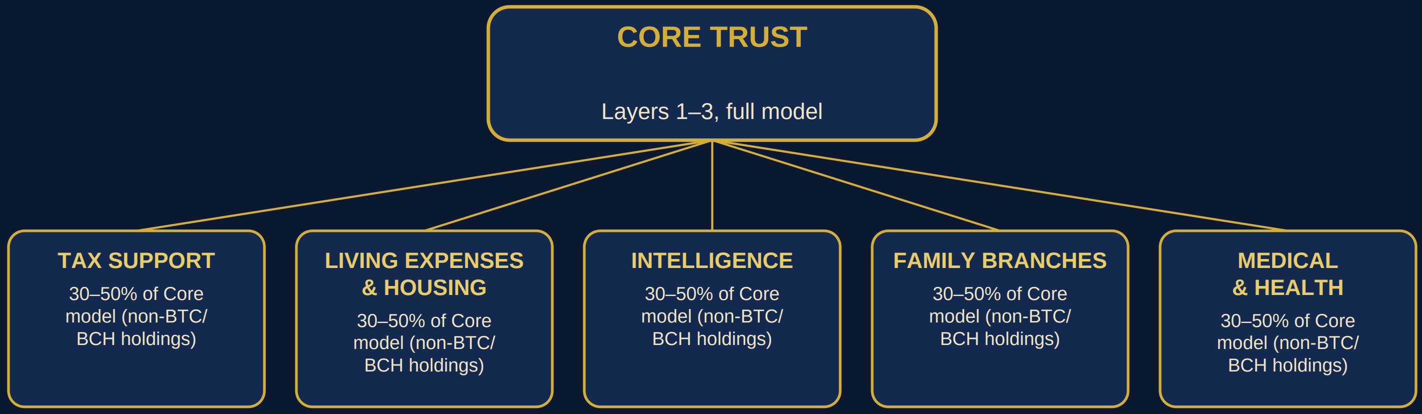
LAYER 2 — SECONDARY (begins once Core supports Full Heir checks)

- 21–42 BCH — Secondary's #1 holding (42 preferred)
- $1M each: AMZN, MSFT, SPCX, BRK.B, WMT, GOOGL
- Diversified sleeve: KO, AXP, HSY, DASH, LYFT, ABNB, NVDA, ORCL/DELL/INTC, ISRG/LLY, RSMC/SCHM, LVMUY, SPG, LDOS, LMT/NOC
- $1M each in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, MIT, and Brown bonds
- $1M per Morningstar target-date vintage (2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and each later 5-year vintage)
- Up to $500k GLD/SPPP · $1M growth fund · $1M REIT fund · $1M health-sciences fund
- $1M ETH/SOL/ADA or similar (sustained market cap >$1B)

LAYER 3 — THIRD LAYER (begins once Core + Secondary support Full Heir checks)

- Up to $1M among $XYZ Business, DIS, XOM
- Up to $1M in a 4- or 5-star municipal bond fund
- Up to $200k high-yield municipal sleeve
- Goal: 100 municipal bonds per U.S. state (~$5M face)
- Trustee's own custom component — funded from Profit & Income, structured at Trustee discretion using the situs State's Prudent Investor Act rules and other Trust best practices (must not strain Trust responsibilities)

SUBDIVISIONS A – E



Each Subdivision still builds its own full 21 BTC + 21 BCH — that target is NOT fractional.

Only the non-BTC/BCH holdings (Treasuries, corporates, munis, stocks) scale to 30–50% of the Core figures above.