

DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR  
GEORGIA AVENUE  
PALM HARBOR

BOCC January 31, 2023

THEY BOUGHT AND SOLD US, NOBODY TOLD US.  
"Absolute Bill of Sale, Full Warranties of Title and Release of County Lien", Pinellas County Resolution 95-286 section IV(C-2) clearly states, The County has been Sold to the Water District using a 30 year Fee <sup>TITLE</sup> ~~Fee~~ <sup>TITLE</sup> Title transfer, as reflected in statute law.

The County AdValorem (in absolute) is no longer a County Property Tax Lien. The Water District, (as the New seat of Government) as a Non-Elected body of government is intent on imposing its taxes in the form of a Non-AdValorem Levy. <sup>BASED ON STATUTE 197.3632</sup> The Non-AdValorem Levy is Not based on Millage rate ~~████████████████████~~

The Sale of the County is recognized as a "Self-Liquidation" process in statute 163.01. And, is further seen as a "Transfer of County Function and Power" in Pinellas County Home Rule Charter section 2.04(q).

In its Absolute,

The County is attempting to Shapeshift itself from its Fortknighted statehood into a politically laundered water shed operation, using a QuidProQuo Agreement with the Water District, INTENDING intending to Double-Down on its Deception "Birthing" itself as Unwarranted Water Jurisdictions under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Such UnSovereign Water Jurisdictions are "Constitutionally" ill-defined as a District Not exceeding 10 miles square in Article 1 section 8 clause 17 of our current ~~██████~~ Constitution. <sup>THESE 10 MILE</sup>  
HOPING TO RECONSTITUTE ITSELF IN STATUTE 373.715

→ <sup>(S)</sup> These 10 mile square jurisdictions are being manifest as Downtown ReDevelopment areas and Reclaimed Water Ready to Serve Zones. These individual independent *privatized* water jurisdictions are claiming Eminent Domain rights of civilian owned property, intending to levy us of our equity we have built-up in our homes using water infrastructure scheming as their 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Weapon of Choice, ~~████████████████████~~ and are further intending to Directly Levy upon <sup>(ENSLAVING)</sup> the civilian population; stating that I literally owe my Health, Safety and Religion in the Reclaimed Water Variance! CARPET BAGGING US IN CHAPTER 159 OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES, I suggest you exercise the court system as a proper function of sovereignty, you have a war on your hands!

IMPOSE ~ statute 197.363  
MAY NOT IMPOSE ~ 373.715 (1-B-5)

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA  
SECOND DISTRICT  
POST OFFICE BOX 327, LAKELAND, FLORIDA 33802-0327**

---

**Case.: 2D22-4212  
L.T. No.: 2020CA000174**

**DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS, JR.  
*Appellant/Petitioner/Plaintiff***

**Vs.**

**PINELLAS COUNTY PROPERTY TAX COLLECTOR  
AS PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA  
TO INCLUDE:  
SOUTH WEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
AS A TAXING AUTHORITY  
*Appelles/Respondent(s)/Defendant(s)***

---

***ON APPEAL FROM THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA  
CIVIL DIVISION; KEITH MEYERS, JUDGE.***

**BRIEF OF THE APPELLANT**

**DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR  
802 GEORGIA AVENUE  
PALM HARBOR, FLORIDA  
34683  
CIVILIAN/RESIDENT/TAXPAYER/SUBJECT**

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**THE LOWER COURT ERRORED IN ITS DISMISSAL OF THIS CASE, BASING ITS ASSERTION IN THAT THE PARTIES INVOLVED WITH THIS PETITION WERE NOT PROPERLY NOTIFIED.**

**THE COURT ERRORED AS THE COUNTY AND THE WATER DISTRICT WERE, IN FACT, BOTH NOTIFIED TO THIS PETITION BY *CERTIFIED MAIL*.**

***THE COUNTY AND THE WATER DISTRICT WERE, IN FACT, BOTH PLACED ON NOTICE IN-PERSON AT THEIR RESPECTIVE BOARD MEETINGS.***

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**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

**I appeal on the grounds that the Circuit Court proceeding (L.T.:No.2020CA000174) held on December 14, 2022 in Judge Keith Meyers Chambers did Not follow Prescribed Courtroom Correctness, as based on Statute 120.68(7)(c).**

**Both the County (Pinellas) and the Water District (South West Florida Water Management District) were properly notified via Certified U.S. Mail.**

**As an attendee of monthly Board Meetings, I personally placed both the County and Water District "*on verbal notice*" the month prior to the Circuit Court hearing of this case.**

**The South West Florida Water Management District (as notified) Failed to Attend the court proceeding.**

**Due to the Absence of the Water District, the proceedings of the Court was impaired.**

**JURISDICTION**

**Section 72.011 of the Florida State Statutes . . . . . 2**

**Section 2 Article III of the U.S. Constitution . . . . . 2**

**Pinellas County v. State of Florida, ET AL  
Florida Supreme Case #96-332 . . . . . 2**

**Section 75.01 of the Florida State Statutes . . . . . 2**

**Section 15 Article XII Florida State Constitution . . . . . 2, 3**

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS**

**This case arises from the Plaintiff (Myself) challenging the Defendants (Pinellas County Florida and the South West Florida Water Management District) on the claim that the Tax Collector in and for Pinellas County "in collusion" with the South West Florida Water Management District have purported a Non-Uniform Billing Practice in the form of a Levy to support an Unduly Elected form of Taxing Authority.**

**CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 15 Article XII Florida State Constitution . . . . . 2, 3**

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**Section 2 Article III of the U.S. Constitution . . . . . 2**

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**Section 817.034 Florida Statute (2019) . . . . . 3**

**OTHER AUTHORITIES**

**Section 2.04(q) of Pinellas County Home Rule Charter . . . . . 1, 3**

**Pinellas County Resolution 95-286 IV (C-2) . . . . . 1, 3**

**Pinellas County Ordinance 97-103 section 126-509 . . . . . 3**

**Federalist Paper No. #16 . . . . . 3**

**Pinellas County AdValorem Property Tax Lien (2021) . . . . . 1, 4**

**Reclaimed Water “Variance” Application . . . . . 3**

**Declaration of Independence . . . . . 4**

DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR  
GEORGIA AVENUE  
PALM HARBOR

SPEECH (3 MINUTES)  
BOCC January 31, 2023  
2 PM TUESDAY

"Absolute Bill of Sale, Full Warranties of Title and Release of County Lien", Pinellas County Resolution 95-286 section IV(C-2) clearly states, The County has been Sold to the Water District using a 30 year Fee(simple) Title transfer, as reflected in statute law.

The County AdValorem (in absolute) is no longer a County Property Tax Lien. The Water District, as the New seat of Government, as a Non-Elected body of government is intent on imposing its taxes in the form of a Non-AdValorem Levy. The Non-AdValorem Levy is Not based on Millage rate based on statute 197.3632.

The Sale of the County is recognized as a "Self-Liquidation" process in statute 163.01. And, is further seen as a "Transfer of County Function and Power" in Pinellas County Home Rule Charter section 2.04(q).

In its Absolute,

The County is attempting to Shapeshift itself from its Fortknighted statehood into a politically laundered water shed operation, using a QuidProQuo Agreement with the Water District, intending to Double-Down on its Deception "Birthing" itself as Unwarranted Water Jurisdictions under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Such UnSovereign Water Jurisdictions are "Constitutionally" ill-defined as a District Not exceeding 10 miles square in Article 1 section 8 clause 17 of our current (this) Constitution.

These 10 mile square jurisdictions are being manifest as Downtown ReDevelopment areas and Reclaimed Water Ready to Serve Zones. These individual independent *privatized* water jurisdictions are claiming Eminent Domain rights of civilian owned property, intending to Levy us of our equity we have built-up in our homes using water infrastructure scheming as their 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Weapon of Choice, and are further intending to Directly Levy upon the civilian population; stating that I literally owe my Health, Safety and Religion in the Reclaimed Water Variance!

I suggest you exercise the court system as a proper function of sovereignty, you have a war on your hands!

CHAPTER 159 STATUTES  
CHAPTER  
159  
IS A  
CARPETBAG

## SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Based on Pinellas County Resolution 95-286 IV(C-2) stating "*Absolute Bill of Sale and release of (County) Lien*", Pinellas County has been sold to the Water District in a Fee(simple)Title.

As sold, the County AdValorem Property tax Lien (in its propensity) is obsolete.

The County charges "as colluded" are in support of a Non-AdValorem Water District Levy and can no longer be substantiated as a County Property Tax Lien.

Such political conversion may no longer be clothed as a Property Tax LIEN as the charge is *Not based on upon Millage*, as revealed in section 197.3632 of the Florida Statutes.

The sale of the County reveals an internal underpinning, abetting and insurrection of an Unduly Elected form of Authority in support of a Non-AdValorem LEVY, in purport to a Non-Uniform billing practice, recognized as a "*Transfer of County Function and Power*" in Home Rule Charter 2.04(q).

The County AdValorem Fails to meet the requirements of a Uniform billing practice, as required by law.

**JURISDICTION DEFINED**

**"A Taxpayer may contest the legality of any assessment."  
Section 72.011 of the Florida Statutes**

**"Controversies to all cases in law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, affecting  
Maritime Jurisdiction shall extend to its Subjects."  
Section 2 Article III of the U.S. Constitution**

**As per exhibit in Florida Supreme Case #96-332 ratifying the reclaimed water bonds,  
"Circuit courts have jurisdiction to determine certificates of indebtedness, bonds and all  
matters therewith."  
Section 75.01 of the Florida statutes**

**"District AdValorem Taxing Power may be Restricted or Withdrawn by law."  
Section 15 of Article XII of the Florida State Constitution**

**ARGUMENT (page 1 of 3)**

Based on Pinellas County Resolution 95-286 IV (C-2), stating "Absolute Bill of Sale and release of (County) Lien", Pinellas County has been sold to the Water District in a Fee(simple)Title.

Section 163.01, Florida Statute recognizes the Sale of the County, as a "Self-Liquidating" process in creating a Separate Legal Entity in/of itself.

Section 153.03(7)(11) Florida Statute provisions (as per Resolution) a contract pledging to dissolve the United States and to secure bond revenues as an instrument *thereof*.

Section 373.715 Florida Statute recognizes the "Re-Constituting" of authority in support of an Interlocal Agreement, as a procedure set forth *therein*.

Section 373.0691, Florida Statute sees this "Contract" as a Change of Boundary's, as a conveyance of the United States transferred to the District and *assumed* as the United States *Of America!*

Section 2.04(q) Pinellas County HomeRule Charter recognizes the conveyance as a "Transfer of (County) Function and Power" approved by the agency of both the District and County.

Section 253.141, Florida Statute recognizes this Conveyance of Title, by the United States, as a transfer to private individuals "inuring" private individuals the right to Levy taxes as appurtenant to such Transfer of Title.

Section 380.08 Florida Statutes States in order to achieve the purpose of the State Planning Agency "*Internal Improvement*" Trust Fund, such agency is authorized to adopt a Fee Simple Conveyance of Title to compensate such acquisition.

Section 180.08 Florida Statutes recognizes the Sale as a 30 year Foreclosure of the Utility, as issued in a Mortgage Revenue Certificates, maintaining the Tax liability as a *Lien only*.  
And, shall Not impose any tax liability upon any real or personal property.

Section 298.36 Florida Statute, *in conflict* with Section 180.08 Florida Statutes, states that AdValorem Levies *thereon* shall be paid out of funds *on-hand* to include Levies under *any* law, as derived.

Such *Levy* is in conflict with the tax *Lien* and violates the Uniformity law of the U.S. Constitution in Clause 4 section 8 of Article 1.

**ARGUMENT (page 2 of 3)**

**Section 197.3632 of the Florida Statutes reveals this political conversion may no longer be clothed as a Property Tax LIEN, as *the charge is Not based on upon Millage.***

**Section 170.09 of the Florida Statutes requires the taxes of the District shall remain as a Lien coequal with the state.**

**Section 373.0697 Florida Statutes effaces the District tax as a Levy.**

**Section 197.363 Florida Statutes reveals the Non-AdValorem Tax Levy, in a written agreement with the Property Appraiser, has elected to certify and provision an Entity with Special law to impose a Levy and a "loss of title" to affected property owners, as provided in Ordinance or Resolution.**

**Section 163.01 Florida Statutes states such interlocal agreement, creating this separate (private) legal entity in/of itself, may exercise the right and power of eminent domain.**

**Section 373.139, Florida Statutes empowers and authorizes a *confidential third party* to exercise eminent domain, to encumber and acquisition real property, devising Fee(simple) title techniques to protect and preserve such third party acquisition.**

**Section 163.3167 Florida Statutes furthers to adopt Development Regulations intending to Dictate and Require powers of appropriation under "*its*" Jurisdiction *thereof*.**

**Section 153.03 (5) Florida Statute grants general powers of government, to an interlocal agency, rights to exercise its powers of eminent domain, disposing of all real and personal property under "*its*" control.**

**Pinellas County Ordinance 97-103 section 126-509 is the *Tapping of Title* to all property as a pre-condition of receiving Availability to Reclaimed Water/Water.**

**The Reclaimed Water "Variance" Application serves as an appropriation of an applicant's property stating "the applicant literally owes their health, safety and Religious convictions". Stating, the variance is a "spirited" intent!**

**Section 127.01 Florida Statute in recognizing delegated Powers of Appropriation, Eminent Domain and "Fee(simple)Title" acquisitions so taken by Inter-governmental Relations, the State seeks to protect "Particular rights" in such property from condemnation.**



**ARGUMENT (page 3 of 3)**

**Clause 1 section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution requires that all Taxes and Excises shall be Uniform through the United States.**

**Clause 4 section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution states the government is to establish Uniform rules and Uniform laws.**

***The County AdValorem is a Non-Uniform billing system "Aiding and Abetting" in the underpinning to an Internal 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Usurpation of Political Function and Power.***

**Section 817.034 of the Florida Statutes recognizes willful misrepresentations, fraudulent pretenses, systematic ongoing conduct with schemes to defraud "proliferating" to appropriate the property of others for one's own use or to deprive other persons a right to their own property either temporarily or permanently using (current) legal precedent available to be a criminal offense.**

**Section 187.201(6)(b)(13) Florida Statutes recognizes the states commitment to pursue both criminally and civilly those individuals who profit from economic crimes.**

**Section 3 Article III of the U.S. Constitution recognizes Treason to be in the form of a Levy.**

**Section 15 Article XII Florida Constitution states the AdValorem Taxing power vested in Special (water) Districts may be Restricted or Repealed by Law.**

**Section 200.069 specifies the Non-AdValorem Levy may be amended or Repealed.**

**Federalist Paper #16 reveals that our court system has been contravened, working for an internal foreign occupation. Such Premeditated Dissent (Non-AdValorem Levy) is Designed for the Elevation of their own form of Personal Aggrandizement, working for the Majesty of Great Brittan. And, such Resolutions (Pinellas Resolution #95-286) are recognized as being Un-Constitutional and Void.**

**The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment *Births* Water Jurisdictions thru the constituted "immaterial" use of the pronoun "IT", conducting Constitutional law on the immaterial as a direct object. Such Dissent is recognized as an Act of Constitutional "Rebellion" and is held Illegal and Void.**

**Section 120.57 of the Florida Statutes states that rules are arbitrary if not supported by logic. And, rules are capricious if adopted irrationally or without reason, dishonest or adopted thru the use of fraud.**

**The Declaration of Independence sheds light on the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (water) Jurisdiction as Unwarranted.**

**MOVE TO SUMMARY**

**The County, as Sold to the Water District, has caused the County AdValorem (in its propensity) to be obsolete.**

**The County charges "as substantiated" are in support to a Non-AdValorem Water District Levy.**

**Such political conversion may no longer be equated as a County AdValorem Property Tax LIEN, as the Water District Levy is Not based upon Millage, as effaced section 197.3632 of the Florida Statutes.**

**The sale of the County insurrects a Non-Uniform Internal Underpinning of an Unduly Elected Authority as a Non-AdValorem LEVY, not based on millage.**

**"The County "as Sold" to the Water District converts the County AdValorem LIEN into a Non-AdValorem Water LEVY representative of a Non-Uniform Billing System in Support of an "Unduly Elected" Body of Government as the seat of government in the formulation of an *Unwarranted* charge, as based on the Declaration of Independence."**

**The County AdValorem purports a rogue billing system, *aiding and abetting* an internal 3<sup>rd</sup> party rise to power, giving rise to a Non-AdValorem Levy, as the new seat of government, as an Unwarranted power as Declared, as based on the premeditated jurisdiction reflective of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.**

**Formulated in a "Constitutionally" premeditated covet with Legislation, the County is "Shapeshifting" the County from its Fortknighted statehood into a politically laundered watershed operation and Usurpation of Government in and of itself.**

**The County AdValorem Property Tax Lien is a misrepresentation of Actual truth.**

**The Pinellas County AdValorem is a Non-Uniform/Incongruent Billing System, as of Fact.**

**CONCLUSION**

**For all the foregoing reasons of Facts, Statutes, Resolutions, Ordinances, Variances, Rules and Constitutional Provisions, I request the court to remiss the lower court's dismissal of this case and to deny the AdValorem Tax "Levy", further denying such "Unduly Elected" body of Government access to exact such Unwarranted Tax Levy as a Non-AdValorem charge.**

**Respectfully submitted,  
DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR.**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished via regular "certified" U.S. mail to both Pinellas County Attorney Jason Ester, 315 Court street 6<sup>th</sup> floor, Clearwater Florida 33756, the South West Florida Water Management District, 2379 Broad street, Brooksville, Florida 34604 and the District Court of Appeals of Florida Second District, Post Office Box 327, Lakeland Florida 33802.**

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing brief is in Times New Roman 14-point font and complies with the font requirements of Rule 9.210(a)(2), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.**

**If you are a person with a disability who needs any accommodation in order to participate in this proceeding, you are entitled, at no cost to you, to the provision of certain assistance. Please contact the Human Rights Office, 400 S. Ft.Harrison Avenue, suite 300, Clearwater, Florida 33756, (727) 464-4062 (V/TDD) at least 7 days before your scheduled court appearance, or immediately upon receiving this notification if the time before the scheduled appearance is less than 7 days; if you are hearing impaired, call 711.**

(b) If the court sets aside agency action or remands the case to the agency for further proceedings, it may make such interlocutory order as the court finds necessary to preserve the interests of any party and the public pending further proceedings or agency action.

(7) The court shall remand a case to the agency for further proceedings consistent with the court's decision or set aside agency action, as appropriate, when it finds that:

(a) There has been no hearing prior to agency action and the reviewing court finds that the validity of the action depends upon disputed facts;

(b) The agency's action depends on any finding of fact that is not supported by competent, substantial evidence in the record of a hearing conducted pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57; however, the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of the evidence on any disputed finding of fact;

(c) The fairness of the proceedings or the correctness of the action may have been impaired by a material error in procedure or a failure to follow prescribed procedure;

(d) The agency has erroneously interpreted a provision of law and a correct interpretation compels a particular action; or

(e) The agency's exercise of discretion was:

1. Outside the range of discretion delegated to the agency by law;
2. Inconsistent with agency rule;
3. Inconsistent with officially stated agency policy or a prior agency practice, if deviation therefrom is not explained by the agency; or
4. Otherwise in violation of a constitutional or statutory provision;

but the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency on an issue of discretion.

(8) Unless the court finds a ground for setting aside, modifying, remanding, or ordering agency action or ancillary relief under a specified provision of this section, it shall affirm the agency's action.

(9) A petition challenging an agency rule as an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority shall not be instituted pursuant to this section, except to review an order entered pursuant to a proceeding under s. 120.56 or s. 120.57(1)(e)1. or (2)(b) or an agency's findings of immediate danger, necessity, and procedural fairness prerequisite to the adoption of an emergency rule pursuant to s. 120.54(4), unless the sole issue presented by the petition is the constitutionality of a rule and there are no disputed issues of fact.

(10) If an administrative law judge's final order depends on any fact found by the administrative law judge, the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the administrative law judge as to the weight of the evidence on any disputed finding of fact. The court shall, however, set aside the final order of the administrative law judge or remand the case to the administrative law judge, if it finds that the final order depends on any finding of fact that is not supported by competent substantial evidence in the record of the proceeding.

History.—s. 1, ch. 74-310; s. 13, ch. 76-131; s. 38, ch. 77-104; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 11, ch. 78-425; s. 4, ch. 84-173; s. 7, ch. 87-385; s. 36, ch. 90-302; s. 6, ch. 91-30; s. 1, ch. 91-191; s. 10, ch. 92-166; s. 35, ch. 96-159; s. 15, ch. 97-176; s. 8, ch. 2003-94; s. 5, ch. 2016-116.

Select Year:

CAPRICIOUS IN FACT

120.57(1)(E)(3)(D)

CAPRICIOUS IN FACT

# The 2019 Florida Statutes

Title VI  
CIVIL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Chapter 72  
TAX MATTERS

[View Entire Chapter](#)

## 72.011 Jurisdiction of circuit courts in specific tax matters; administrative hearings and appeals; time for commencing action; parties; deposits.—

(1)(a) A taxpayer may contest the legality of any assessment or denial of refund of tax, fee, surcharge, permit, interest, or penalty provided for under s. 125.0104, s. 125.0108, chapter 198, chapter 199, chapter 201, chapter 202, chapter 203, chapter 206, chapter 207, chapter 210, chapter 211, chapter 212, chapter 213, chapter 220, s. 379.362(3), chapter 376, s. 403.717, s. 403.718, s. 403.7185, s. 538.09, s. 538.25, chapter 550, chapter 561, chapter 562, chapter 563, chapter 564, chapter 565, chapter 624, or s. 681.117 by filing an action in circuit court; or, alternatively, the taxpayer may file a petition under the applicable provisions of chapter 120. However, once an action has been initiated under s. 120.56, s. 120.565, s. 120.569, s. 120.57 or s. 120.80(14)(b), no action relating to the same subject matter may be filed by the taxpayer in circuit court, and judicial review shall be exclusively limited to appellate review pursuant to s. 120.68; and once an action has been initiated in circuit court, no action may be brought under chapter 120.

TO ORDER A STAY ON APPROPRIATE TERMS,  
A MATERIAL ERROR

(b) A taxpayer may not file an action under paragraph (a) to contest an assessment or a denial of refund of any tax, fee, surcharge, permit, interest, or penalty relating to the statutes listed in paragraph (a) until the taxpayer complies with the applicable registration requirements contained in those statutes which apply to the tax for which the action is filed.

(2)(a) An action may not be brought to contest an assessment of any tax, interest, or penalty assessed under a section or chapter specified in subsection (1) more than 60 days after the date the assessment becomes final. An action may not be brought to contest a denial of refund of any tax, interest, or penalty paid under a section or chapter specified in subsection (1) more than 60 days after the date the denial becomes final.

(b) The date on which an assessment or a denial of refund becomes final and procedures by which a taxpayer must be notified of the assessment or of the denial of refund must be established:

1. By rule adopted by the Department of Revenue;
2. With respect to assessments or refund denials under chapter 207, by rule adopted by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles;
3. With respect to assessments or refund denials under chapters 210, 550, 561, 562, 563, 564, and 565, by rule adopted by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; or
4. With respect to taxes that a county collects or enforces under s. 125.0104(10) or s. 212.0305(5), by an ordinance that may additionally provide for informal dispute resolution procedures in accordance with s. 213.21.

(c) The applicable department or county need not file or docket an assessment or a refund denial with the agency clerk or county official designated by ordinance in order for the assessment or refund denial to become final for purposes of an action initiated under this chapter or chapter 120.

CAPRICIOUS IN FACT

(3) In any action filed in circuit court contesting the legality of any tax, interest, or penalty assessed under a section or chapter specified in subsection (1), the plaintiff must:

(a) Pay to the applicable department or county the amount of the tax, penalty, and accrued interest assessed by the department or county which is not being contested by the taxpayer; and either

(b)1. Tender into the registry of the court with the complaint the amount of the contested assessment complained of, including penalties and accrued interest, unless this requirement is waived in writing by the

CONFEDERACY IS DEFINED AS LAND/WATER IN FEDERALIST PAPER #17

- ① → UNITED STATES (LAND)
- VS
- ② → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (WATER)
- VS
- ③ → AMERICANA

TIME TO TIME VS PLACE @ PLACE

EXHIBIT JURISDICTION 2

### Article III - The Judicial Branch

#### Section 1 - Judicial powers

WATER BOARDS?

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

YET, THE OFFICE ITSELF IS TO BE DIMINISHED WHILE GIVING RISE TO ANOTHER?

BUILT-UP ROLE MAKING

Hypocrisy!

CONSTITUTION IS A COVER-UP OPERATION!

#### Section 2 - Trial by Jury, Original Jurisdiction, Jury Trials

(The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, of Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made; or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.) (This section in parentheses is modified by the 11th Amendment.)

LAW AND EQUITY VS LAW AND FACT?

SELF-ELECTION OF SELF ARTICLE 2 SECTION 1

THEREIN VS THEREOF

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

CABOTAGE LAWS

SELF-LIQUIDATE 1830

DARROW BAPTIST LETTER TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

"WALL OF SEPARATION"

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

TRIAL OF CRIME BUSINESS AS FACT.

BEGERANCE REBELLION 14th AMENDMENT

NATURE'S GOD (DECLARATION) VS ALMIGHTY GOD

CRIME OF REBELLION

CRIMINAL "BOOK OF COMMON PRAYERS"

#### Section 3 - Treason

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

ALL NON-BRITISH ALL NON-JEWISH

UNION OF BRITISH AND ISRAEL

MAN KIND AS DECLARED

Hypocrisy

ADVAREM CHARGE

THOSE WHO ARE LEVYING AGAINST CHRISTIANS IN THE 14th AMENDMENT CLAIMED AS BOUNTY IN SECTION 4

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

OUR CURRENT CONSTITUTION IS A LETTER OF MARQUE?

CHRISTIANS CHARGED AS "FELONS" IN ARTICLE 4?

WATER DISTRICT (LEVY) FUNNY

THIS CONSTITUTION IS A BILL OF ATTAINDER

ADMISSION OF GUILT? Hoping for a LIGHT SENTENCE?

NO BILL OF ATTAINDER NO EX POST FACTO

UNITED STATES VS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE SECTION 10 VIOLATES ITSELF

THIS CONSTITUTION IS A BILL OF ATTAINDER!

DEFECTIVE

GOOD LUCK!

THE WORLD IS TOO SMALL TO HIDE!

CONSTITUTIONAL BIGOTS!

EVIL → ☆

THIS IS SUPREME CASE  
Florida # 96-332

WATER/SEWER IS A COMPLETE CYCLE AND  
COMPLETES THE CYCLE. THATS IT END OF STORY.  
NO EXCEPTIONS.  
RECLAIMED WATER IS AN IMPERMISSIBLE UTILITY NOT A TAX

EXHIBIT  
EXHIBIT  
JURISDICTION

will be referenced as "AP-R-" followed by the page number if applicable. Exhibits to items in the Appendix will be further identified by the prefix "Exh."

JURISDICTION

STANDARDS on LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Rule 9.030(a)(1)(B)(i), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, this Court has jurisdiction over final orders entered in proceedings for the validation of bonds

BLIND EYE COURT CASE

where provided by general law. On July 23, 1998, the Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in and for Pinellas County, Florida, entered such a final order concerning the

bonds the County proposed to issue related to its water and sewer system.

Under §75.01, Fla. Stat. (1997), a circuit court has jurisdiction to determine the

validation of bonds and all matters connected therewith. A suit for bond validation is

a legislatively created cause of action which permits a public body corporate in the State

of Florida to obtain an adjudication as to the validity of a bond it proposes to incur and the

regularity of proceedings taken in connection therewith. §75.02, Fla. Stat. (1997)

This Court has mandatory jurisdiction to hear appeals from final judgments entered

in a proceeding for the validation of bonds. Art. V., §3(b)(2), Florida Constitution.

Section 75.08, Fla. Stat. (1997) provides that either party may appeal the trial court's

ARTICLE V SECTION 3(b)(2) DOES NOT INCLUDE WATER

PC 3 SAID THAT THEY WERE CONTRARY TO THE TDR. SO WHAT IS IT?

STUDY HERE

CONCENT OF PRIVILEGE CONTRACTS BY PRIVATE CORPORATION

PRIVATE INVESTORS 3RD PARTY FACILITY

RECLAIMED WATER IS AN ACCESSORY NOT RECL. IT IS PRIVATE INDU.

NOT ONLY COURT LIBE WIT VENGED

IMPEACH LEGISLATION

COUNTY ATTORNEYS ARE MOLES RACKETEERS COLLUSION

In accordance with Rule 9.220, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Consultant's Report (Exhibit D to Plaintiff's Memorandum of Law in Support of Validation filed below) is bound separately to accommodate oversized maps of the Service Area contained therein.

EX POST FACTO LAW - GET READY

HABEAS CORPUS - AGAINST MY WILL TO PA FOR ACCESSORIES VIOLATING MY LIBERTY

MARQUE - PRIVATEER - PIRACY - INVASION SEIZ

UNLAWFUL - LIENANCY TO GRANT

This is Supreme Case # 96-332



EXHIBIT #  
Jurisdiction

Select Year: 2022 v Go

# The 2022 Florida Statutes

Title VI  
CIVIL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Chapter 75  
BOND VALIDATION

[View Entire Chapter](#)

**75.01 Jurisdiction.**— Circuit courts have jurisdiction to determine the validation of bonds and certificates of indebtedness and all matters connected therewith.

History.—s. 25, ch. 67-254.

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COUNTY AD VALOREM

FLORIDA SUPREME CASE  
# 96-332  
IS DEFECTIVE  
ON EVERY MEASURE!

ARTICLE XII Florida State Constitution

SECTION 15. <sup>WATER</sup> ~~Special~~ <sup>LEVY</sup> district ~~taxes~~ ~~Ad valorem taxing power~~ <sup>HARRIS ACT</sup> vested by law in <sup>WATER</sup> special districts <sup>Jurisdictions</sup> existing when this revision becomes effective shall not be abrogated by Section 9(b) of Article VII herein, but ~~such powers~~ except to the extent necessary to pay outstanding debts ~~may be restricted or~~ ~~withdrawn by law~~

To "LEVY" IS AN ACT OF ACTUAL WAR

ARTICLE III SECTION 3

U.S. CONSTITUTION

# LEIN OF EASEMENT

95-286 DISTRIBUTION LINE  
126-503(1)

LAND GRAB

GRANTS 153.90(G)

LAND GRAB

126-508

507  
EXHIBIT  
SUBMIT  
APPLICATION  
PET  
ELECT  
GAIN

## 2. Inspection

CONTAINED INSTALLATION  
BOARDS DRAWINGS  
The County has the right, but not the duty to inspect reclaimed water facilities during construction to insure their conformance with construction plans and specifications. Formal County acceptance of those reclaimed water facilities to be owned and operated by the County shall occur only after the receipt of as-built drawings, required easements, an absolute Bill of Sale with full warranties of title, and a

## 3. Construction in Public Right-of-Way

AVAILABILITY FEE  
Applicants for all reclaimed water services requiring line extensions within County or State maintained rights-of-way shall be required to pay the cost of such extension in accordance with rates and fees established for such services.

## V. RECLAIMED WATER FEES AND CHARGES

ONLY THE WATER DISTRICT LEVY REMAINS!

### A. FEES AND CHARGES

RENUMERATED MARKUP QUANTITY  
The fees and charges shall be in accordance with the Schedule of Rates and Fees, as approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

### B. BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS

Account servicing of the reclaimed water service shall follow the guidelines outlined in the Pinellas County Water System Policy Manual, Resolution 87-198.

### C. LINE EXTENSION COSTS

RENUMERATED MARKUP QUANTITY  
The fees and charges shall be in accordance with the Schedule of Rates and Fees.

### D. CAPITAL COST RECOVERY-ASSESSMENT

The Board of County Commissioners may approve an assessment program to defray any or all of the cost of the distribution system.

UNDERTAKE

EASEMENT PROPERTY  
161 RECLAIMED WATER (PINELLAS COUNTY)

DRAWINGS

COMPULSIVE SCHEDULE

- 1 AS TO POLL FROM
- 2 AS TO SKETCH
- 3 VARIANCE APPLICATION

STATE 153.90

(D) ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF FINANCING

RECEIPT VS. PROVIDE

DISTRIBUTION EASEMENT  
TO AND NOT TO EXCEED DISTRIBUTION MAIN

COUNTY 126-514

EASEMENT LIAISON SECURITY TO BOND HOLDERS

DESIGN COMBINATION 153

DEEMED - RE NUMERATED MARK-UP, APPELLANT CASE 311(G)

EXCEPT EASEMENT

INTERMIXING COMPOUND FORTIFIED ELEMENT

AD VALORUM VALUE OF RISK ORDER OF PROCEDURE

OR MONEY I NEED TO DRAW FOR DRAW A HOUSE AND BEEN TO FEED A COMP

RELEASE OF LIEN

EASEMENT LIAISON SECURITY TO BOND HOLDERS

DEED BILL OF SALE

WARRANTIES RESPONSIBILITY

AVAILABILITY FEE

EASEMENT LIAISON SECURITY TO BOND HOLDERS

ACCESS FEES

UNDERLIES

RELEASE EASEMENT LIEN

PROPERTY AND

ONLY THE WATER DISTRICT LEVY REMAINS!

RE NUMERATED MARK-UP

APPELLANT CASE 311(G)

EXCEPT EASEMENT

INTERMIXING COMPOUND FORTIFIED ELEMENT

AD VALORUM VALUE OF RISK ORDER OF PROCEDURE

OR MONEY I NEED TO DRAW FOR DRAW A HOUSE AND BEEN TO FEED A COMP

AS TO POLL FROM

AS TO SKETCH

VARIANCE APPLICATION

STATE 153.90

ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF FINANCING

E-2829

8

Revised 10/4/95

RESOLUTION 95-286

RECEIPT VS. PROVIDE

Home Rule  
Charter  
2004  
Transfer  
Function  
Power

body of (such) legal entity in its resolution delegating to such officer, official, or agent the power to authorize the issuance and sale of such bonds. Bonds issued pursuant to this section may be validated as provided in chapter 75 and paragraph (15)(f). However, the complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in Leon County and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit and on the state attorney of each circuit in which a public agency participating in the electric project lies. Notice of such proceedings shall be published in the manner and at the time required by s. 75.06 in Leon County and in each county in which any portion of any public agency participating in the electric project lies.

EXHIBIT 2

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c), any separate legal entity created pursuant to this section and controlled by the municipalities or counties of this state or by one or more municipalities and one or more counties of this state, the membership of which consists or is to consist of municipalities only, counties only, or one or more municipalities and one or more counties, may for the purpose of financing or refinancing any capital projects, exercise all powers in connection with the authorization, issuance, and sale of bonds. Notwithstanding any limitations provided in this section, all of the privileges, benefits, powers, and terms of part I of chapter 125, part II of chapter 166, and part I of chapter 159 are fully applicable to such entity. Bonds issued by such entity are deemed issued on behalf of the counties, municipalities, or private entities which enter into loan agreements with such entity as provided in this paragraph. Any loan agreement executed pursuant to a program of such entity is governed by the provisions of part I of chapter 159 or, in the case of counties, part I of chapter 125, or in the case of municipalities and charter counties, part II of chapter 166.

Proceeds of bonds issued by such entity may be loaned to counties or municipalities of this state or a combination of municipalities and counties, whether or not such counties or municipalities are also members of the entity issuing the bonds, or to private entities for projects that are self-liquidating as provided in s. 159.02, whether or not such private entities are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of a county or municipality that is a member of the entity issuing the bonds. The issuance of bonds by such entity to fund a loan program to make loans to municipalities, counties, or private entities or a combination of municipalities, counties, and private entities with one another for capital projects to be identified subsequent to the issuance of the bonds to fund such loan programs is deemed to be a paramount public purpose. Any entity so created may also issue bond anticipation notes, as provided by s. 215.431, in connection with the authorization, issuance, and sale of such bonds. In addition, the governing body of such legal entity may also authorize bonds to be issued and sold from time to time and may delegate, to such officer, official, or agent of such legal entity as the governing body of such legal entity may select, the power to determine the time; manner of sale, public or private (maturities) rate or rates of interest, which may be fixed or may vary at such time or times and in accordance with a specified formula or method of determination; and other terms and conditions as may be deemed appropriate by the officer, official, or agent so designated by the governing body of such legal entity.

However, the amounts and maturities of such bonds and the interest rate or rates of such bonds shall be within the limits prescribed by the governing body of such legal entity and its resolution delegating to such officer, official, or agent the power to authorize the issuance and sale of such bonds. A local government self-insurance fund established under this section may financially guarantee bonds or bond anticipation notes issued or loans made under this subsection. Bonds issued pursuant to this paragraph may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in Leon County and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit and on the state attorney of each circuit in each county where the public agencies which were initially a party to the agreement are located. Notice of such proceedings shall be published in the manner and the time required by s. 75.06 in Leon County and in each county where the public agencies which were initially a party to the agreement are located. Obligations of any county or municipality pursuant to a loan agreement as described in this paragraph may be validated as provided in chapter 75.

VIOLATION  
Admitted  
STATE  
REGULATORY  
125.0102  
SHALL  
NOT  
CONFLICT  
WITH  
FEDERAL  
LAW  
VIOLATION  
OF  
FEDERAL  
RELATION

CH 210  
BOARD IT  
TO THE  
COURT

LONGER OF  
TERRITORY  
USURPATION  
IS ENCLAVE

159.02  
14th Amendment  
215.431  
3rd Party

153.03 (7)  
DISSOLVE  
U.S.  
GOVERNMENT

AGGREGATE WATER  
FOREIGN PRIVATE  
BILL OF SALE, FULL  
COMMITMENT  
OF TITLE,  
SEPARATE  
LEGAL

159.02(5) SELF-LIQUIDATING  
(7) BRIDGES ← 14th Amendment

DISSENTION TRANSLATION

Resolution 95-286 IV (C-2)

EXHIBIT 3

endents, managers, construction and accounting experts and attorneys and such other employees and as it may deem necessary in its judgment and to fix their compensation

(7) Subject to the provisions and restrictions as may be set forth in the resolution hereinafter mentioned authorizing or securing any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter to enter into contracts with the government of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or with any other county or with any municipality, private corporation, partnership, association, or individual providing for or relating to the acquisition and supplying of water and the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage.

(8) To acquire by gift or purchase at a price to be mutually agreed upon; any of the facilities or portions thereof provided for by this chapter, which shall, prior to such acquisition, have been owned by any private person, group, firm, partnership, association or corporation; provided, however, if the price for same cannot be agreed upon, the price shall be determined by an arbitration board consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be selected by the board of county commissioners, one shall be appointed by the private company or corporation, and the two persons so selected shall select a third member of said board; and provided, further, that in the event said board cannot agree as to the price to be paid by the said board of county commissioners, then the board of county commissioners shall exercise the right of eminent domain.

(9) To enter into agreements and contracts with building contractors erecting improvements within any duly platted subdivision within the county, the terms of which said agreements or contracts may provide that such building contractors shall install within such subdivision water mains, lines and equipment and sewer mains and lines, to be approved by the county commission, said mains and lines to run to a point or location to be agreed upon, at which said point or location said mains and lines shall be connected to the water supply system or water system improvements and/or to the sewage disposal system or sewer improvements of the county. In the event such agreements or contracts are entered into they shall provide that upon the connection of the mains or lines within the subdivision to the water or sewer facilities of the county said mains, lines and equipment running to the various privately owned parcels of land within such subdivision shall become the property of the county and shall become a part of the county water system improvements and/or sewer improvements.

(10) To restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent any person or corporation, public or private, from contaminating or polluting (as defined in s. 387.08) any source of water supply from which is obtained water for human consumption to be used in any water supply system or water system improvement as authorized by this chapter, and to restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent the violation of any provision of this chapter or any resolution, rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the powers granted by this chapter; provided, however, that this chapter shall not apply to or affect any existing contract that a municipality may have for water or sewage disposal without the consent of both parties to said contract but this subsection shall not authorize the institution or prosecution of any proceeding hereunder nor the adoption of any resolution, rule or regulation which shall in anywise affect the right of any industrial or manufacturing plant to discharge industrial waste into any nonnavigable or navigable waters unless such waters are now being used or are hereafter used hereunder as a source of water for human consumption and unless the industrial wastes of any such plant are not being discharged into such waters prior to the time that action is taken by the commission under this chapter to include such water as a part of any water supply system.

(11) To acquire by gift or purchase at such price, and upon such deferred or other terms, as may be mutually agreed upon, all the capital stock of any domestic or foreign corporation which, prior to such acquisition, shall have owned or operated any of the facilities or portions thereof provided for by this chapter to pledge the revenues from the utilities as security for payment of the purchase price for said stock and to operate the facilities through the corporation so acquired or to dissolve said corporation and operate the facilities in any other manner authorized by law.

History.—s. 3, ch. 29837, 1955; s. 1, ch. 57-774; ss. 1, 2, ch. 57-1985; s. 1, ch. 77-187.

Note.—Repealed by s. 125, ch. 97-237.

To Dissolve and Assume Separate But Equal Stations Among Powers of the Earth as 14th Amendment

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EXHIBIT 4

# The Florida Senate 2011 Florida Statutes

TWO CONSTITUTIONS  
REVEALED IN  
ARTICLE VI  
AS THIS AND THIS

2ND  
CONSTITUTION

Title XXVIII NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION, AND USE	Chapter 373 WATER RESOURCES  Entire Chapter	SECTION 715 Assistance to West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority.
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## 373.715 Assistance to West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority.—

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to authorize the implementation of changes in governance recommended by the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority in its reports to the Legislature dated February 1, 1997, and January 5, 1998. The authority and its member governments may reconstitute the authority's governance and rename the authority under a voluntary interlocal agreement with a term of not less than 20 years. The interlocal agreement must comply with this subsection as follows:

(a) The authority and its member governments agree that cooperative efforts are mandatory to meet their water needs in a manner that will provide adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse environmental effects upon the areas from which the water is withdrawn or otherwise produced.

(b) In accordance with s. 4, Art. VIII of the State Constitution and notwithstanding s. 163.01, the interlocal agreement may include the following terms, which are considered approved by the parties without a vote of their electors upon execution of the interlocal agreement by all member governments and upon satisfaction of all conditions precedent in the interlocal agreement:

1. All member governments shall relinquish to the authority their individual rights to develop potable water supply sources, except as otherwise provided in the interlocal agreement.

2. The authority shall be the sole and exclusive wholesale potable water supplier for all member governments.

3. The authority shall have the absolute and unequivocal obligation to meet the wholesale needs of the member governments for potable water.

4. A member government may not restrict or prohibit the use of land within a member's jurisdictional boundaries by the authority for water supply purposes through use of zoning, land use, comprehensive planning, or other form of regulation.

5. A member government may not impose any tax, fee, or charge upon the authority in conjunction with the production or supply of water not otherwise provided for in the interlocal agreement.

6. The authority may use the powers provided in part II of chapter 159 for financing and refinancing water treatment, production, or transmission facilities, including, but not limited to, desalinization facilities. All such water treatment, production, or transmission facilities are considered a "manufacturing plant" for purposes of s. 159.27(5) and serve a paramount public purpose by providing water to citizens of the state.

7. A member government and any governmental or quasi-judicial board or commission established by local ordinance or general or special law where the governing membership of such board or commission is shared, in whole or in part, or appointed by a member government agreeing to be bound by the interlocal agreement shall be limited to the procedures set forth therein regarding actions that directly or indirectly restrict or prohibit the use of lands or other activities related to the production or supply of water.

(c) The authority shall acquire full or lesser interests in all regionally significant member government wholesale water supply facilities and tangible assets and each member government shall convey such interests in the facilities and assets to the authority, at an agreed value.

(d) The authority shall charge a uniform per gallon wholesale rate to member governments for the wholesale supply of potable water. All capital, operation, maintenance, and administrative costs for existing facilities and acquired facilities, authority master water plant facilities, and other future projects must be allocated to member governments based on water usage at the uniform per gallon wholesale rate.

Article II Section 12th Amendment  
Like manner as like will sharp and tap program  
Manner vs will

CAPTURE OF WATER Article I SECTION 8  
CONSTITUTION?  
Hmmm...?

14th Amendment  
HOME ROLE CHARACTER  
USURPATION  
USURPATION

USURPATION  
U.S. CONSTITUTION  
STAKEHOLDERS  
14th Amendment PRIVILEGED CITIZEN?

14th Amendment WATER JURISDICTION  
14th Amendment WATER JURISDICTION  
14th Amendment WATER JURISDICTION

3rd PARTY PRIVATE INTERLOC  
NOT COUNTY UTILITY  
NOT UTILITY

IN THE STATE OF THE STATE  
NOT TO THE CIVILIANS?  
NOT UTILITY?

"GOTTA BE GOOD LOOKIN, ITS JUST SO HARD TO SEE"  
JOHN LEANON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(US)  
UNITED STATES

Select Year: 2019

# The 2019 Florida Statutes

Title XXVIII  
NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION,  
AND USE

Chapter 373  
WATER  
RESOURCES  
253.141

[View Entire Chapter](#)

10 MILES SQUARE?  
ARTICLE I SECTION 8

## 373.0691 Transfer of areas. COUNTY

(1) At the time of change of boundaries of the respective districts under s. 373.069(3), 1976 T.D.R.

Supplement to Florida Statutes 1975, all contractual obligations with respect to an area being transferred to another district shall be assumed by the district receiving such area; all real property interests owned by a district within an area to be transferred shall be conveyed to the district receiving such area; and all equipment, vehicles, other personal property, and records owned, located, and used by a district solely within an area being transferred shall be delivered to the district receiving such area. However, if an area is transferred from a district with a contractual obligation to the United States of America for the operation and maintenance of works within such area, then the deliveries and conveyances required in this section shall be deferred until the United States has approved the assumption of the contractual obligations by the receiving district.

(2) Effective at 12:01 a.m. on July 1, 2003, that portion of Polk County formerly within the St. Johns River Water Management District as set forth in s. 373.069 is transferred to the Southwest Florida Water Management District. With respect to the area transferred and at the time of change of boundaries, all contractual obligations of the St. Johns River Water Management District, all real property interests owned by the St. Johns River Water Management District, all regulatory responsibilities of the St. Johns River Water Management District, all equipment and other personal property used solely by the St. Johns River Water Management District in that area, and all records of the St. Johns River Water Management District shall be transferred and delivered to the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

(3) The change of boundaries shall not affect the continuing authority, obligations, and commitments of the water management districts, except as set forth in this section.

History.—s. 2, ch. 76-243; s. 165, ch. 99-13; s. 15, ch. 2003-265.

Quid Pro Quo

DESPO TIC AS DECLARED

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PREAMBLE OF THIS  
CURRENT  
CONSTITUTIONAL  
CONTRASTS  
TWO  
GOVERNMENTS

UNITED STATES  
(US)  
UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

(i)

Implementation of regulations and programs for protection of consumers.

(j)

Implementation of animal control regulations and programs.

(k)

Development and implementation of emergency management programs.

(l)

Coordination and implementation of fire protection for the unincorporated areas of the county.

(m)

UTILITY  
(US)  
Facility

Operation of motor vehicle inspection facilities including inspection of auto emissions systems.

(n)

Production and distribution of water, exclusive of municipal water systems and in accordance with existing and future interlocal agreements.

STATUTE 163.01 - SELF LIQUIDATE 159.08

(o)

Implementation of programs for regulation of charitable solicitations.

(p)

SERVICES  
(US)  
PROVISIONS

All powers necessary to provide municipal services in the unincorporated areas of the county and in accordance with any existing and future interlocal agreement.

STATUTE 163.01 - SELF LIQUIDATE

159.02  
(5) T

(q)

USURPATION  
AIDING & ABETTING

All powers necessary to transfer the functions and powers of any other governmental agency upon approval by the governing body of that agency and the board of county commissioners.

ELECTED?

USURPATION  
AIDING &  
ABETTING

(r)

DESPO TIC / TYRANNICAL

CONTAINED - 120157 "CAPRIANUS"

All power necessary, upon approval of a vote of the electors, to levy a one-mill increase in ad valorem taxes in order to make funds available to be used solely to acquire beachfront and other property to be dedicated as public parks for recreational use. This subsection shall in no manner limit a municipality from levying any such tax under any authorization it might have at this time or may receive in the future.

OF

RESIDENTIAL  
SLAVERY

AD VALOREM

NON-AD VALOREM

ARTICLE 3  
SECTION 3  
OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION



Select Year: 2021 Go

The 2021 Florida Statutes

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE VIA LAWN IRRIGATION

PROLONGATION METHOD

PINELLAS ORDINANCE 97-103 126-509

RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2)

SPRINKLER IN HISTORIC FIGORATIVE IN HISTORIC

Title XVIII PUBLIC LANDS AND PROPERTY SPRINKLER SYSTEM

CONTAINED IN TITLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Chapter 253 STATE LANDS

RIGHTS OF WAYS EASEMENTS 403.813(1)(F)

View Entire Chapter

253.141

Riparian rights defined; certain submerged bottoms subject to private ownership

(1) Riparian rights are those incident to land bordering upon navigable waters. They are rights of ingress, egress, boating, bathing, and fishing and such others as may be or have been defined by law. Such rights are not of a proprietary nature. They are rights inuring to the owner of the riparian land but are not owned by him or her. They are appurtenant to and are inseparable from the riparian land. The land to which the owner holds title must extend to the ordinary high watermark of the navigable water in order that riparian rights may attach. Conveyance of title to or lease of the riparian land entitles the grantee to the riparian rights running therewith whether or not mentioned in the deed or lease of the upland.

(2) Navigable waters in this state shall not be held to extend to any permanent or transient waters in the form of so-called lakes, ponds, swamps or overflowed lands, lying over and upon areas which have heretofore been conveyed to private individuals by the United States or by the state without reservation of public rights in and to said waters.

(3) The submerged lands of any nonmeandered lake shall be deemed subject to private ownership where the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of Florida conveyed the same more than 50 years ago without any deductions for water and without any reservation for public use and when taxes have been levied and collected on said submerged lands since conveyance by the state.

(4) Where private ownership of submerged bottoms outward from the shore has originated in a Spanish or other land grant approved by the Congress specifically describing an area in which was included navigable water, or by patent out of the United States prior to the date on which Florida became a state likewise containing a description including navigable water, or upon a valid conveyance out of the state, the submerged land included in such grant, patent, or conveyance shall be subject to taxes lawfully imposed.

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STATUTE 153.90

TO CONVEY AND TO PRIVATIZE A LEVY, TAKING TITLE TO SUCH PROPERTY (WATER SLAVERY)

LEVY VS PROPERTY TAX LIEN

PINELLAS COUNTY ORDINANCE 97-103 SECTION 126-509 TAPPING OF TITLE

PINELLAS RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2) BILL OF SALE, RELEASE OF LIEN

HOME RULE CHARTER 2.04 (a) TRANSFER OF COUNTY FUNCTION AND POWER

STATUTE 380.02 CONVEYANCE OF TITLE

103.3167(5)  
ACCESS TO WATER  
"PRIVILEGES"  
RESOLUTION 95-286 III-F  
III-K

Select Year: 2018 Go

CAPRICIOUS  
IN FACT  
120.57

The 2018 Florida Statutes

CONTINUED  
INDEXED

Title XXVIII

NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION,  
RECLAMATION, AND USE

Chapter 380  
LAND AND WATER  
MANAGEMENT

View Entire  
Chapter

HARRIS  
ACT  
STATUTORY  
VESTING  
III (A-2-C)

380.08 Protection of landowners' rights.--

(1) Nothing in this chapter authorizes any governmental agency to adopt a rule or regulation or issue any order that is unduly restrictive or constitutes a taking of property without the payment of full compensation, in violation of the constitutions of this state or of the United States of America?

(2) If any governmental agency authorized to adopt a rule or regulation or issue any order under this chapter determines that, to achieve the purposes of this chapter, it is in the public interest to acquire the fee simple or lesser interest in any parcel of land, such agency shall so certify to the state land planning agency, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and other appropriate governmental agencies. Prior to such agency's acquiring such land, the seller of the land shall file a statement with the department disclosing, for at least the last 5 years prior to the conveyance of title to the state, all financial transactions concerning the land and all parties having a financial interest in any transaction.

(3) If any governmental agency denies a development permit under this chapter, it shall specify its reasons in writing and indicate any changes in the development proposal that would make it eligible to receive the permit.

History.--s. 8, ch. 72-317; s. 2, ch. 75-81; s. 16, ch. 84-330; s. 4, ch. 89-276; s. 15, ch. 92-288; s. 66, ch. 95-143.

127.01  
170.09  
180.08  
373.139

ABSOLUTE BILL  
OF SALE  
FULL WARRANTY  
OF TITLE

RESOLUTION  
95-286  
IV C-2

180.08  
MORTGAGE  
REVENUE  
CERTIFICATES  
153.03

PIAELLAS ORDINANCE  
97-103 (126-509)

"TAPPING OF TITLE"

"CARPET BOLLING"

CONFIDENTIALITY

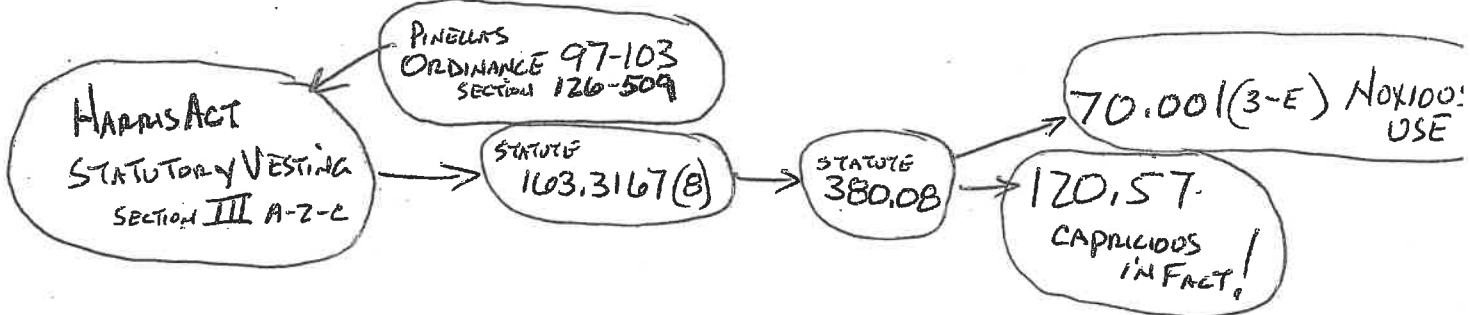
PENALTY  
THE  
CLOWN?

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EX ORDER #12803 "INTENDING NOT TO INCLUDE EVERY CONDITION  
IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE."

EX ORDER #13406 "TO ACQUIRE ABANDONED PROPERTY"  
"TO QUIET TITLE TO PROPERTY"

(2009) FLORIDA STATUTE 103.3167(1) "CLEARINGHOUSE"



**CONFLICTS WITH 197.363**

Select Year: **2018** Go

**TO RAISE MORTGAGE REVENUE CERTIFICATES FUNDS ON HAND? STATUTE 298.36**

The 2018 Florida Statutes

Title XII MUNICIPALITIES

Chapter 180 MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS

[View Entire Chapter](#)

180.08 Revenue certificates; terms; price and interest; three-fifths vote of governing body required.—

(1) Any municipality which **acquires** constructs or extends any of the public utilities authorized by this chapter and **desires** to raise money for such purpose, may issue mortgage revenue certificates or debentures, therefor **without regard** to the limitations of municipal indebtedness as prescribed by any statute **now** in effect or hereafter enacted; provided, however, that such mortgage revenue certificates or debentures shall not impose any tax liability upon any real or personal property in such municipality nor constitute a debt against the municipality issuing the same, but shall be a lien only against or upon the property and revenues of such utility (including a franchise) setting forth the terms upon which, in the event of foreclosure, the purchaser may operate the same, which said franchise shall in no event extend for a period longer than 30 years from the date of the sale of such utility and franchise under foreclosure proceedings.

(2) Such mortgage revenue certificates or debentures shall be sold for at least 95 percent of par value and shall bear interest not to exceed 7.5 percent per annum.

(3) No mortgage revenue certificates or debentures shall be issued except upon a three-fifths affirmative vote of the city council, or other legislative body of the municipalities by whatever name known; such mortgage revenue certificates or debentures shall provide that out of the revenues and income derived and obtained from the operation of the utility so constructed, such portion thereof as may be deemed sufficient after all operating costs have been paid, shall be set aside annually in a sinking fund for the payment of interest on said certificates or debentures and the principal thereof at the maturity of the same.

History.—s. 5, ch. 17118, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3100(10); s. 18, ch. 73-302.

**"DRAINAGE TAX RECORD"**

STATUTE 298.36

**EQUITY**

THEREIN **VS** THEREOF

INTERNAL 3RD PARTY

foreclosure proceedings

CARPET BAGGING

RESOLUTION 95-286 III C-2

3RD PARTY

RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE"

WATER DISTRICT

RELEASE OF LIEN" RESOLUTION 95-286 III (C-2)

2ND CONSTITUTION

14th AMENDMENT BIRTH OF WATER JURISDICTION

EMINENT DOMAIN 153.03

PAY FOR PLAY?

DICTATED 163.3167(1)-IMPOSED 197.363

FACILITY?

EMINENT DOMAIN 153.03(5)

UNDERTAKINGS

APPROPRIATION/USURPATION

3RD PARTY

197.363 DISTRICT LEVY

153.03(5)

FACILITY

FACILITY 3RD PARTY USURPATION OF TITLE

FEE (SIMPLE) TITLE

3RD PARTY USURPATION

FACILITY

To Dissolve Government  
STATUTE 153.03 (7 & 11)

EXHIBIT 10

Menu

153.03 (7 & 11)

# 2018 Florida Statutes

< Back to Statute Search

Title XXI DRAINAGE

Chapter 298 DRAINAGE AND WATER CONTROL

## SECTION 36 Lands belonging to state assessed; drainage tax record.

### 298.36 Lands belonging to state assessed; drainage tax record.

(1) The benefits and all lands in said district belonging to the state, shall be assessed, and the taxes thereon shall be paid by, the state out of funds on hand or which may hereafter be obtained derived from the sale of lands belonging to the state. This provision shall apply to all taxes in any district including maintenance and ad valorem taxes either levied under this or any other law and to taxes assessed for preliminary work and expenses, as provided in s. 298.349, as well as to the taxes provided for in this section.

(2) The secretary of the board of supervisors, as soon as said total tax is levied shall, at the expense of the district prepare a list of all taxes levied in the form of a well-bound book which book shall be endorsed and named "DRAINAGE TAX RECORD OF WATER CONTROL DISTRICT COUNTY, FLORIDA," which endorsement shall be printed or written at the top of each page in said book, and shall be signed and certified by the president and secretary of the board of supervisors, attested by the seal of the district, and the same shall thereafter become a permanent record in the office of said secretary.

History.—s. 17, ch. 6458, 1913; RGS 1114; s. 1, ch. 12040, 1927; CGL 1467; s. 17, ch. 79-5; s. 22, ch. 97-40.

COUNTY HAS BEEN SOLD TO THE WATER DISTRICT

COUNTY LIEN AD VALOREM VS DISTRICT LEVY

ON HAND AT HAND

PINELLAS RESOLUTION 95-286 IV C-2 THE COUNTY IS SOLD RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2) REVENUE

"SINKING FUND" 180.08

DISSOLVING THE COUNTY STATUTE 153.03 (7 & 11)

PINELLAS COUNTY RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2) — "ABSOLUTE BILL OF SALE WITH FULL WARRANTIES OF TITLE AND RELEASE OF COUNTY LIEN"

PINELLAS COUNTY ORDINANCE 97-103 (126-509) ~ TAPPING OF TITLE TO PROPERTY

Book of Common PRAYER

Book of Common REBELLION

"REBELLION" ARTICLE 1 SECTION 9

"REBELLION" 14th AMENDMENT

"WELL BOUND BOOK" ~ 373.079

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PHILIPPIANS 4 VERSES 3-5

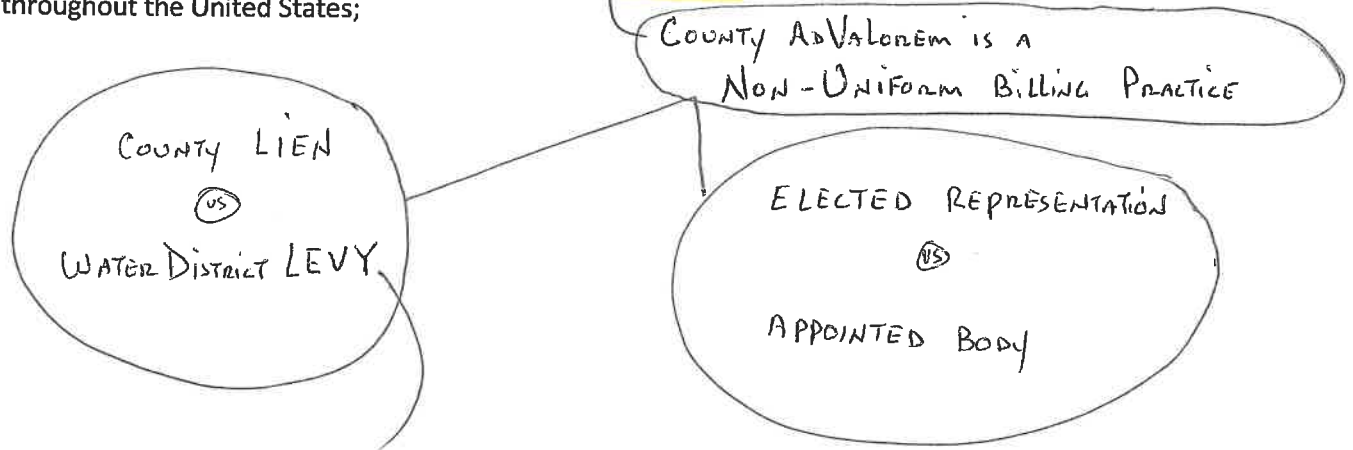
# UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

## Article I

### Section 8

#### Clause 4

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;



373,0697 ~ LIEN @ LEVY  
 197,3632 ~ NOT BASED ON MILLAGE RATE  
 197,3603 ~ IMPOSED  
 253,141 ~ INURING?

# The Florida Senate 2017 Florida Statutes

Non-Ad Valorem LEVY  
VS  
Ad Valorem LIEN

EMMIT 12

<p>Title XIV TAXATION AND FINANCE</p> <p><b>FUNNY</b></p>	<p>Chapter 197 TAX COLLECTIONS, SALES, AND LIENS</p> <p>Entire Chapter</p>	<p>SECTION 3632 Uniform method for the levy, collection, and enforcement of non-ad valorem assessments.</p>
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## 197.3632 Uniform method for the levy, collection, and enforcement of non-ad valorem assessments. —

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Levy" means the <sup>197.363</sup>imposition of a non-ad valorem <sup>LIEN?</sup> assessment, stated in terms of rates, against all <sup>LAND WATER</sup> appropriately located property by a governmental body authorized by law to <sup>WATER DISTRICT</sup> impose non-ad valorem <sup>197.363</sup> assessments. <sup>LEVY</sup>

(b) "Local government" means a county, municipality, or <sup>WATER DISTRICT</sup> special district levying non-ad valorem <sup>LEVY</sup> assessments.

(c) "Local governing board" means a governing board of a local government.

(d) "Non-ad valorem <sup>LEVY</sup> assessment" means only those assessments which are <sup>NO BASED UPON MILLAGE</sup> not based upon millage and which can become a <sup>DEFECTIVE</sup> lien against a homestead as permitted in s. 4, Art. X of the State Constitution. <sup>CONTRACT OBLIGATION TO A NATURAL PERSON</sup>

(e) "Non-ad valorem <sup>LEVY</sup> assessment roll" means the roll prepared by a local government and certified to the tax collector for collection. <sup>BOND MAINTENANCE 153.11 TAX ROLL - LEVY NOT BASED UPON MILLAGE</sup>

(f) "Compatible electronic <sup>AD HOC PUPPETRY</sup> medium" or "media" means machine-readable electronic repositories of data and information, including, but not limited to, magnetic disk, magnetic tape, and magnetic diskette technologies, which provide without modification that the data and information <sup>ABSTRACT PROMOTIONAL</sup> thereon are in harmony with and can be used in concert with the data and information on the ad valorem tax roll keyed to the <sup>SLAVERY</sup> property identification number used by the property appraiser. <sup>THEREOF!</sup>

(g) "Capital project assessment" means a <sup>WATER DISTRICT</sup> non-ad valorem assessment <sup>HOME EQUITY</sup> levied to fund a capital project, which assessment may be payable in annual payments with interest, over a period of years. <sup>← CHANCERY?</sup>

(2) A local governing board shall enter into a written agreement with the property appraiser and tax collector providing for reimbursement of necessary administrative costs incurred under this section. Administrative costs shall include, but not be limited to, those costs associated with personnel, forms, supplies, data processing, computer equipment, <sup>IMPOSTS, FORTS, MAGAZINES ARSENALS ARTICLE SECTION 8</sup> postage and programming.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a local government which is authorized to <sup>WATER BOARD</sup> impose a non-ad valorem <sup>UNIFORMLY BANKRUPT</sup> assessment and which elects to use the <sup>THE WATER SUPPLY SO TO</sup> uniform method of collecting such assessment for the first time as authorized in this section shall adopt a resolution at a public hearing prior to January 1 or, if the property <sup>WATER</sup> appraiser, tax collector, and local government agree, March 1. The resolution shall clearly state <sup>LEVY</sup> (intent to use the <sup>WATER</sup> uniform method of collecting such assessment for the <sup>WATER</sup> first time as authorized in this section). <sup>14th Amendment</sup>

The local government shall publish notice of its intent to use the <sup>WATER</sup> uniform method of collecting such assessment weekly in a newspaper of general circulation within each county <sup>WATER BOARD</sup> contained in the boundaries of the local government for 4 consecutive weeks preceding the hearing. The resolution shall state the need for the <sup>WATER</sup> levy and shall include a legal description of the boundaries of the real property subject to <sup>EMERGENCY 153.03(5)</sup> the <sup>WATER</sup> levy. If the resolution is adopted, the local governing board shall send a copy of it by <sup>1st CONSTITUTION IS</sup> United States mail to the <sup>WATER</sup> property appraiser, the tax collector, and the department by January 10 or, if the property appraiser, tax collector, and <sup>AGGREGATE</sup> local government agree, March 10. <sup>BANKRUPT WATER ARTICLE SECTION</sup>

(b) Annually by June 1, the property appraiser shall provide each local government using the <sup>WATER</sup> uniform method <sup>1st CONSTITUTION</sup> with the following information by list or compatible electronic <sup>FUNNY</sup> medium: the legal description of the property within <sup>EMERGENCY</sup> the boundaries described in the <sup>RESIDENTIAL</sup> resolution and the names and addresses of the owners of <sup>WATER</sup> such property. Such information shall reference the property identification number and otherwise conform in format to that contained on the ad valorem <sup>BOND YIELD 153.11</sup> roll submitted to the department. The property appraiser is not required to submit information which is not on the ad valorem roll or compatible electronic <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> medium submitted to the department. If the local government

EMINENT DOMAIN 153.03(5)

LIEN VS LEVY

THEREIN VS THEREOF

UNIFORMLY BANKRUPT WATER SUPPLY

373.0691  
373.0691

1st CONSTITUTION IS A MEDIUM

REMAIN AS A LIEN

NOT AS A LEVY

FEDERALIST PAPER #36 "SMALL LAND TAX"

Select Year: 2018 Go

"ABSOLUTE BILL OF SALE FULL WARRANTIES OF TITLE AND RELEASE OF LIEN."

The 2018 Florida Statutes

Title XII MUNICIPALITIES Chapter 170 SUPPLEMENTAL AND ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF MAKING LOCAL MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS View Entire Chapter

170.09 Priority of lien; interest; and method of payment. - The special assessments shall be payable at the time and in the manner stipulated in the resolution providing for the improvement; shall remain liens coequal with the lien of all state, county, district and municipal taxes, superior in dignity to all other liens, titles and claims until paid shall bear interest, at a rate not to exceed 8 percent per year, or, if bonds are issued pursuant to this chapter, at a rate not to exceed 1 percent above the rate of interest at which the improvement bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter and used for the improvement are sold from the date of the acceptance of the improvement; and may, by the resolution aforesaid and only for capital outlay projects, be made payable in equal installments over a period not to exceed 30 years notwithstanding any special act to the contrary, to which, if not paid when due there shall be added a penalty at the rate of 1 percent per month, until paid. However, the assessments may be paid without interest at any time within 30 days after the improvement is completed and a resolution accepting the same has been adopted by the governing authority.

180.08 Foreclosure FEE (Simple) TITLE 170.09 127.01

WATER DISTRICT LEVY Not supply? ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNNY! Resolution 95-286 II (C-2) DILIGENT DUE PROCESS OF TAKING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY IN THE 14th Amendment

History.—s. 9, ch. 9298, 1923; CGL 3030; s. 9, ch. 59-396; s. 1, ch. 61-349; s. 4, ch. 67-552; s. 3, ch. 80-318; s. 74, ch. 81-259; s. 5, ch. 82-195; s. 2, ch. 82-198; s. 33, ch. 83-204; s. 29, ch. 99-378.

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL VIA SPRINKLER SYSTEM?

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(2009) 163.3167(11) CLEARINGHOUSE?

EX ORDER #13406 TO ACQUIRE ABANDONED OR VACATED PROPERTY?

Select Year: 2019 Go

WATER TAX

The 2019 Florida Statutes

Non-ELECTED  
Non-Ad Valorem  
Non-Uniform  
Article/Sections  
UN-ELECTED TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Title XXVIII

Chapter 373  
WATER RESOURCES

View Entire Chapter

NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION, AND USE  
WATER DISTRICT  
373.0697 Basin taxes. — The respective basins may, pursuant to s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution, by resolution request the governing board of the district to levy ad valorem taxes within such basin. Upon receipt of such request, a basin tax levy shall be made by the governing board of the district to finance basin functions enumerated in s. 373.0695, notwithstanding the provisions of any other general or special law to the contrary, and subject to the provisions of s. 373.503(3).

(1) The amount of money to be raised by said tax levy shall be determined by the adoption of an annual budget by the district board of governors, and the average millage for the basin shall be that amount required to raise the amount called for by the annual budget when applied to the total assessment of the basin as determined for county taxing purposes. However, no such tax shall be levied within the basin unless and until the annual budget and required tax levy shall have been approved by formal action of the basin board, and no county in the district shall be taxed under this provision at a rate to exceed 1 mill.

(2) The taxes provided for in this section shall be extended by the county property appraiser on the county to fall in each county within, or partly within, the basin and shall be collected by the tax collector in the same manner and time as county taxes, and the proceeds therefrom paid to the district for basin purposes. Said taxes shall be lien until paid, on the property against which assessed and enforceable in the same manner as county taxes. The property appraisers, tax collectors, and clerks of the circuit court of the respective counties shall be entitled to compensation for services performed in connection with such taxes at the same rates as apply to county taxes.

(3) It is hereby determined that the taxes authorized by this subsection are in proportion to the benefits to be derived by the several parcels of real estate within the basin from the works authorized herein.

History.— s. 6, ch. 73-190; s. 2, ch. 75-125; s. 5, ch. 76-243.

ACQUISITION OF CIVILIAN PROPERTY IN A FEE (SIMPLE) TITLE 373.139

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ARTICLE 2  
SECTION 1  
LIEN  
FUNNY  
MONEY

ARTICLE 2  
SECTION 1  
LIKE MANNER  
VS  
LEGITIMATE Will

DOE PROCESS  
VS  
DOE COURSE

MONEY LAUNDERING

ARTICLE 3 OF U.S. CONSTITUTION CONTRASTS THE LEVY AS TREASON.

ARTICLE III  
TO LEVY UPON CIVILIANS IS TREASON?  
FELONY  
ARTICLE 4  
SECTION 2  
11/7/2019, 11:21



TAX-DEFERRABLE PROPERTY  
197.363 Follows the  
MORTGAGE FINANCE INSURANCE  
OWNERSHIP CHANGE.

197.3632(1) Ex 15

197.3632(1) Ex 15  
SEPARATE PARAGRAPHS

Select Year: 2012 Go

# The 2012 Florida Statutes

Title XIV Chapter 197 View Entire Chapter

## TAXATION AND FINANCE TAX COLLECTIONS, SALES, AND LIENS

### 197.363 Special assessments and service charges; optional method of collection.

(1) At the option of the property appraiser, special assessments collected pursuant to this section prior to January 1, 1990, may be collected pursuant to this section after January 1, 1990. However, any local governing board collecting non-ad valorem assessments pursuant to this section on January 1, 1990, may elect to collect said assessments pursuant to s. 197.3632. In the event of such selection, the local governing board shall notify the property appraiser and tax collector in writing and comply with s. 197.3632(2) and the applicable certification provisions of s. 197.3632(5). If a local governing board amends any non-ad valorem assessment roll certified under this provision, the local governing board shall comply with all applicable provisions of s. 197.3631.

(2) In accordance with subsection (1), special assessments authorized by general or special law or the State Constitution may be collected as provided for ad valorem taxes under this chapter if:

(a) The special assessment has entered into a written agreement with the property appraiser, at her or his option, providing for reimbursement of administrative costs incurred under this section;

(b) A resolution authorizing use of this method for collection of special assessments is adopted at a public hearing;

(c) Affected property owners have been provided by first-class mail prior notice of both the potential for loss of title that exists with use of this collection method and the time and place of the public hearing required by paragraph (b);

(d) The property appraiser has listed on the assessment roll the special assessment for each affected parcel;

(e) The dollar amount of the special assessment has been included in the notice of proposed property taxes; and

(f) The dollar amount of the special assessment has been included in the tax notice issued pursuant to s. 197.322.

(3) When collected by using the method provided for ad valorem taxes, special assessments shall be subject to all collection provisions of this chapter, including provisions relating to discount for early payment, prepayment by installment method, penalty for delinquent payment, and issuance of tax certificates and tax deeds for nonpayment, and shall also be subject to the provisions of s. 192.091(2)(b).

(4) If the requirements of subsection (2) which are imposed upon the collection of special assessments are not met, the collection of such special assessments shall be by the manner provided in the ordinance or resolution establishing such special assessments. The manner of collection established in any ordinance or resolution shall be in compliance with all general or special laws.

Resolution 95-286 IV(c-2)

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT UNIFORM ANNUAL SECTION 8 WATER DISTRICT LEVY MILITIA IN ACTUAL WAR CIVILIANS? CHURCH?

LOSS OF TITLE RESOLUTION 95-286 IV(c-2) 3RD PARTY LEVY 197.03(5) UNIFORMLY BANKRUPT WATER SUPPLY ARTICLE 1 SECTION 6 3RD PARTY 127.01 WATER LEVY

WATER LEVY NON-AD VALOREM LEVY AD VALOREM

LEVY/LIEN SELF-SELECTED 197.3632(9) WATER LEVY 30 YEAR FORECLOSURE FEE(SIMPLE) TITLE NON-AD VAL SPECIAL 3 ADHOC UNDERTAKING

LOSS OF TITLE "USURPATION" INTERLOCAL 3RD PARTY ADHOC UNDERTAKING WATER 373-0697 LEVY 3RD PARTY LEVY USURPATION SELF-SELECTED LEVY 298

ORD. 97-103 SECTION 126-509 A

RES. 95-286 IV(c-2)

FEE(SIMPLE) TITLE 390.08 127.01 ARTICLE 3 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION SECTION 3

LONG TRAIN OF USURPATIONS AS DECLARED

THIS IS STATUTE 163.01

EXHIBIT 16

series of bonds issued pursuant to this paragraph for liability coverage shall mature no later than 7 years following the date of issuance. A series of bonds issued pursuant to this paragraph for property coverage shall mature no later than 30 years following the date of issuance.

4. Bonds issued pursuant to subparagraph 1. may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published in Leon County and in each county which is an owner of the entity issuing the bonds, or in which a member of the entity is located, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit and on the state attorney of each circuit in each county or municipality which is an owner of the entity issuing the bonds or in which a member of the entity is located.

5. Bonds issued pursuant to subparagraph 2. may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed in the circuit court of the county or municipality which will issue the bonds. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in the county or municipality which will issue the bonds.

6. The participation by any county, municipality, or other public agency of this state in a local government liability pool shall not be deemed a waiver of immunity to the extent of liability coverage, nor shall any contract entered regarding such a local government liability pool be required to contain any provision for waiver.

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, any separate legal entity, created pursuant to the provisions of this section, wholly owned by the municipalities or counties of this state, the membership of which consists or is to consist only of municipalities or counties of this state, may exercise the right and power of eminent domain including the procedural powers under chapters 73 and 74, if such right and power is granted to such entity by the interlocal agreement creating the entity.

(g)1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, any separate legal entity created under this section, the membership of which is limited to municipalities and counties of the state, and which may include a special district in addition to a municipality or county or both, may acquire, own, construct, improve, operate, and manage public facilities, or finance facilities on behalf of any person, relating to a governmental function or purpose, including, but not limited to, wastewater facilities, water or alternative water supply facilities, and water reuse facilities, which may serve populations within or outside of the members of the entity. Notwithstanding s. 367.171(7), any separate legal entity created under this paragraph is not subject to Public Service Commission jurisdiction. The separate legal entity may not provide utility services within the service area of an existing utility system unless it has received the consent of the utility.

2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term: a. "host government" means the governing body of the county, if the largest number of equivalent residential connections currently served by a system of the utility is located in the unincorporated area, or the governing body of a municipality, if the largest number of equivalent residential connections currently served by a system of the utility is located within that municipality's boundaries.

b. "Separate legal entity" means any entity created by interlocal agreement the membership of which is limited to two or more special districts, municipalities, or counties of the state, but which entity is legally separate and apart from any of its member governments.

c. "System" means a water or wastewater facility or group of such facilities owned by one entity or affiliate entities.

d. "Utility" means a water or wastewater utility and includes every person, separate legal entity, lessee, trustee, or receiver owning, operating, managing, or controlling a system, or proposing construction of a system, who is providing, or proposes to provide, water or wastewater service to the public for compensation.

3. A separate legal entity that seeks to acquire any utility shall notify the host government in writing by certified mail about the contemplated acquisition not less than 30 days before any proposed transfer of

Handwritten annotations: ABERNANT ETHICS, SUPREME CASE # 96-332 '15, DEFECTIVE, YA THINK, INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT, WATER JURISDICTION, EMINENT DOMAIN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, FUNNY!, WATER BOARD, AIDED ABETED, 153.03(5), STATUTE 153.03(5), 153.90, AIDING AND ABETING, WATER BOARD, AIDED ABETED, RELIGIOUS, EMERGENCY, TO ESTABLISH DESPTS AND THIRMS, NOT UTILITY, REVOLUTION 95-226 (16-2), REVOLUTION 95-226 (16-2), GATTA BE GOOD LOOKIN THEY JUST DO AS THEY PLEASE JOHN LEONARD, LIQUIDATED, IT HAS RECEIVED SUCH CONSENT, UNREGULATED, FACILITY, AID ABET, INDIVIDUAL INDEPENDENT DESPTS, NOT UTILITY, SUPPLY RATE, PRIVILEGE/OPPORTUNITY, NOT SUPPLY RATE, T.D.R., FORM BASED CODE DEVELOPMENT, THIS IS 7/28/2021 11:14 AM

3<sup>RD</sup> PARTY (FEE SIMPLE TITLE) Acquisition

Select Year: 2019 GO

COUNTY AS SOLD TO DISTRICT Resolution 95-286 II (C-2)

# The 2019 Florida Statutes

Title XXVIII  
NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION, AND USE Chapter 373 WATER RESOURCES View Entire Chapter

## 373.139 Acquisition of real property.

(1) The Legislature declares it to be necessary for the public health and welfare that water and water-related resources be conserved and protected. The acquisition of real property for this objective shall constitute a public purpose for which public funds may be expended.

(2) The governing board of the district is empowered and authorized to acquire in fee or less than fee title to real property (easements) and other interests or rights therein by purchase, gift, devise, lease, eminent domain or otherwise for flood control, water storage, water management, conservation and protection of water resources, aquifer recharge, water resource and water supply development, and preservation of wetlands, streams, and lakes. Eminent domain powers may be used only for acquiring real property for flood control and water storage or for curing title defects or encumbrances to real property owned by the district or to be acquired by the district from a willing seller.

(3) The initial 5-year work plan and any subsequent modifications or additions thereto shall be adopted by each water management district after a public hearing. Each water management district shall provide at least 14 days' advance notice of the hearing date and shall separately notify each county commission within which a proposed work plan project or project modification or addition is located of the hearing date.

(a) Appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) until an option contract is executed or, if no option contract is executed, until 30 days before a contract or agreement for purchase is considered for approval by the governing board. However, each district may, at its discretion, disclose appraisal reports to private landowners during negotiations for acquisitions using alternatives to fee simple techniques if the district determines that disclosure of such reports will bring the proposed acquisition to closure. If negotiation is terminated by the district, the appraisal report, offers, and counteroffers shall become available pursuant to s. 119.07(1). Notwithstanding this section and s. 253.025, a district and the Division of State Lands may share and disclose appraisal reports, appraisal information, offers, and counteroffers when joint acquisition of property is contemplated. A district and the Division of State Lands shall maintain the confidentiality of such appraisal reports, appraisal information, offers, and counteroffers in conformance with this section and s. 253.025, except in those cases in which a district and the division have exercised discretion to disclose such information. A district may disclose appraisal information, offers, and counteroffers to a third party who has entered into a contractual agreement with the district to work with or on the behalf of or to assist the district in connection with land acquisitions. The third party shall maintain the confidentiality of such information in conformance with this section. In addition, a district may use, as its own, appraisals obtained by a third party provided the appraiser is selected from the district's list of approved appraisers and the appraisal is reviewed and approved by the district.

373.715 RECONSTITUTE

153.03(5)

Artificial 373.019(15)

3<sup>RD</sup> PARTY VARIANCE

153.03(5) PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY

CORPORATE 373.019(15) COMMON IDENTITY

CONTRAST WITH RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE FOR CIVILIAN LIFE

FEE (SIMPLE) TITLE 180.01 170.01 127.01

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE APPLICATION DELEGATED CHAUSTAIN

EX. ORDER 13406 ACQUIRE ABANDONED PROPERTY

ACQUISITION OF COMMON PROPERTY

UNDERMINING CIVILIAN PROPERTY, LIBERTY AND LIFE AS DUE PROCESS UNDER THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT

BIRTH OF WATER JURISDICTION AS A BODY POLITIC

SNEAK ATTACK SECRET ARTICLE 1 SECTION 5 ACQUISITION AGENT

SNEAK ATTACK UPON CIVILIAN POPULATION

RECLAIMED WATER

3<sup>RD</sup> PARTY LAND ACQUISITIONS

SECRECY ARTICLE 1 SECTION 5

"VARIANCE" IS AN EMINENT DOMAIN CONTRACT TAKING CIVILIAN PROPERTY.

BUILD-UP AND DRAW -> RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2)

CREATE FALSELY MADE THRU A FORESAKING

TO DICTATE A LEVY? SPECIAL LAW 197303

Select Year: 2012 Go

EX. ORDER # 12803

MANDATE 163.3177(F)

The 2012 Florida Statutes

Title XI COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Chapter 163 INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

View Entire Chapter

163.3167 Scope of act.

- (1) The several incorporated municipalities and counties shall have power and responsibility:
  - (a) To plan for their future development and growth.
  - (b) To adopt and amend comprehensive plans, or elements or portions (thereof) to guide their future development and growth.
  - (c) To implement adopted or amended comprehensive plans by the adoption of appropriate land development regulations or elements (thereof).

(d) To establish, support, and maintain administrative instruments and procedures to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act.

The powers and authority set out in this act may be employed by municipalities and counties individually or jointly by mutual agreement in accord with this act and in such combinations as their common interests may dictate and require.

(2) Each local government shall maintain a comprehensive plan of the type and in the manner set out in this part or prepare amendments to its existing comprehensive plan to conform to the requirements of this part and in the manner set out in this part.

(3) A municipality established after the effective date of this act shall, within 1 year after incorporation, establish a local planning agency pursuant to s. 163.3174, and prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan of the type and in the manner set out in this act within 3 years after the date of such incorporation. A county comprehensive plan shall be deemed controlling until the municipality adopts a comprehensive plan in accord with this act.

(4) Any comprehensive plan or element or portion thereof adopted pursuant to this act which but for its adoption after the deadlines established pursuant to previous versions of this act would have been valid shall be valid.

(5) Nothing in this act shall limit or modify the rights of any person to complete any development that has been authorized as a development of regional impact pursuant to chapter 380 or who has been issued a final local development order and development has commenced and is continuing in good faith.

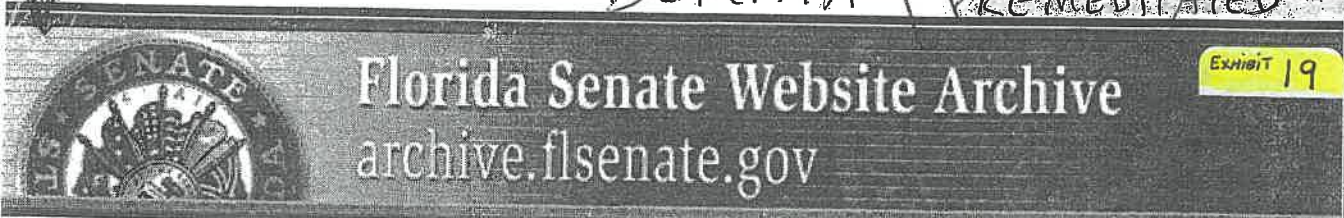
(6) The Reedy Creek Improvement District shall exercise the authority of this part as it applies to municipalities, consistent with the legislative act under which it was established, for the total area under its jurisdiction.

(7) Nothing in this part shall supersede any provision of ss. 341.8201-341.842.

(8) An initiative or referendum process in regard to any development order or in regard to any local comprehensive plan amendment or map amendment is prohibited. However, any local government charter provision that was in effect as of June 1, 2011, for an initiative or referendum process in regard to development

INITIATIVE - DEVELOPMENT ORDER

EMINENT DOMAIN LAW SUIT PREMEDITATED EPI



April 20, 2011

This archive site contains data prior to 2011. For current information, please go to Flsenate.gov.

Print This Page

- Home **DIRECT TAX**
- Session **ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2**
- Committee Publications **U.S. CONSTITUTION**
- Historical Information
- Statutes & Constitution

Select Year: 2009

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL WATER SUPPLY IS SUBJECT

The 2009 Florida Statutes

PRIVATIZE Title XI  
 COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS Chapter 153 WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS (DESPOILS)  
 View Entire Chapter ORDINANCE 97-103 (126-500)

**153.03** General grant of power.--Any of the several counties of the state which may hereafter come under the provisions of this chapter as hereinafter provided is hereby authorized and empowered (DICTATED) 1103.3167 (IMPOSED) 197.363

(1) To purchase and/or construct and to improve, extend, enlarge, and reconstruct such county and any adjoining county or counties and to purchase and/or construct or reconstruct water system improvements or sewer improvements, or both, within such county and any adjoining county or counties and to operate, manage and control all such systems so purchased and/or constructed and all properties pertaining thereto and to furnish and supply water and sewage collection and disposal services to any of such counties and to any municipalities and any persons, firms or corporations, public or private, in any of such counties; provided, however, that none of the facilities provided by this chapter may be constructed, owned, operated or maintained by the county on property located within the corporate limits of any municipality without the consent of the council, commission or body having general legislative authority in the government of such municipality unless such facilities were owned by the county on such property prior to the time such property was included within the corporate limits of such municipality. No county shall furnish any of the facilities provided by this chapter to any property already being furnished like facilities by any municipality without the express consent of the council, commission or body having general legislative authority in the government of such municipality.

(2) To issue water revenue bonds and/or sewer revenue bonds or general obligation bonds of the county to pay all or a part of the cost of such purchase and/or construction or reconstruction.

(3) To fix and collect rates, fees and other charges for the service and facilities furnished by any such water supply system or water system improvements and sewage disposal system or sewer improvements and to fix and collect charges for making connections with the water system of the county.

(4) To receive and accept from the Federal Government or any agency thereof grants for or in aid of the planning, purchase, construction, reconstruction, or financing of any facility and to receive and accept contributions from any source of either money, property, labor or other things of value to be held, used, and applied only for the purpose for which such grants and contributions may be made.

(5) To acquire in the name of the county by gift, purchase as hereinafter provided or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain such lands and rights and interests therein, including lands under water and riparian rights, and to acquire such personal property as it may deem necessary for the efficient operation or for the extension of or the improvement of any facility purchased or constructed under the provisions of this chapter and to hold and dispose of all real and personal property under its control; provided, however, that no county shall have the right to exercise the right of eminent domain over any such lands or rights or interests therein or any personal property owned by any municipality within the state nor to exercise such right with respect to any privately owned water supply system or sewage disposal system including without limitation ponds, streams and surface waters constituting a part thereof provided any such system is primarily used, owned or operated by an industrial or manufacturing plant for its own use as a water supply system or in disposing of its industrial wastes.

Jump To Bill  
 Session: 2010 A  
 Bill #:    
 Search Bill Text  
 Session: 2010 A  
 Chamber: Senate  
 Search Statutes  
 Year: 2009  
 Find Your Legislators  
 An enhanced Find Your Legislators search can be found on the new website.

373.019(5) Artificial  
 BOND INVESTORS  
 Not GOVT OWNED?  
 FIGHT HERE  
 THE WILL OF MANY FED PAPER #79  
 SLAVES  
 380.0668  
 298.349  
 PRIVATELY OWNED  
 PUBLIC INTEREST  
 COURT THIS  
 IN RELATION TO THE VARIANCE CONTRACT  
 http://archive.flsenate.gov/statutes/index.cfm?App\_mode=Display\_Statute&Search\_String=

MUNICIPALITY PERSONALLY OWNED, FRAUDS 817.034 4/20/2011  
 BEAT HARRIS ACT? Math Amendment Jurisdictional People SOCIETY LIFE 2nd CONSTITUTION PROPERTY

wholesale basis. Terms of such service will be as defined in an interlocal agreement with that city.

(Ord. No. 97-103, § 1, 12-9-97)

**Sec. 126-506. - Availability of service.**

The existence of a reclaimed water transmission main adjacent to or near the premises of an applicant for the service does not necessarily mean that service is available to that location. Service in areas where only transmission mains exist will normally require the installation of a distribution main. The availability of reclaimed water shall be determined by the department. Those properties that are in the readiness to serve zone and are determined by the department to have reclaimed water service available shall pay the availability charge.

WHAT ABOUT THE STUDY THAT DETERMINES THE SERVICE PROVISIONS  
(Ord. No. 97-103, § 1, 12-9-97)

**Sec. 126-507. - Right to refuse service.**

No payment of costs submittal of an application, or other act to receive reclaimed water service shall guarantee such service. The county shall have the right, at all times, to refuse to extend service on the basis of a use detrimental to the system, inadequate supply of reclaimed water, lack of payment of required fees or for any other reason which, in the judgement of the director, applying sound engineering principles, will cause the extension not to be of benefit to the county.

(Ord. No. 97-103, § 1, 12-9-97)

**Sec. 126-508. - Maintenance by the customer.**

The property owner and the customer shall be responsible for the proper connection to and maintenance of all irrigation lines or appurtenances on the customer side of the service connection on property served by the county. The county reserves the right to disconnect service to any property on which an irrigation system or other system using reclaimed water is not properly maintained or if such system operates in violation of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C. In addition, should the customer require reclaimed water at different pressures, or different quality, or in any way different from that normally supplied by the county, the customer shall be responsible for the necessary devices to make these adjustments; provided, however, that such devices shall not be detrimental to the county reclaimed water system as determined by the director.

(Ord. No. 97-103, § 1, 12-9-97)

**Sec. 126-509. - Tapping and connection.**

(a) Authority to perform title to property tapping of all existing and new reclaimed water mains and installation of service lines from the mains to the service connection shall be done by the county. Title to all service lines from the main to the service connection is vested in the county, and the same shall at all times be the sole property of the county, and shall not be trespassed upon or interfered with in any respect. Such property shall be maintained by the county and may be removed or changed by it at any time. The customer shall give to the county the perpetual right to install, operate and maintain the service line and point of connection if located on privately owned property, as a pre-condition of receiving reclaimed water service from the county.

- (b) Furnishing equipment; charge. The county shall furnish and install equipment for reclaimed water service and may charge for such furnishing and installation according to a schedule of fees to be established by the county commission. All charges according to the schedule shall be paid when applying for service. Back flow prevention?
- (c) Irrigation control valve. Every customer shall have an irrigation control valve installed at their point of delivery of the service connection. DISTRIBUTION MAIN
- (d) Liability for escaping water. The county shall not be responsible for maintenance of or for damage caused by reclaimed water escaping from the service pipe or any other pipe or fixture on the customer side of the service connection.
- (e) Adjustment for high bill complaints on metered accounts. In the event excessive reclaimed consumption is used on metered accounts due to leaks on the customer's property, the utility bill will be adjusted in accordance with the billing adjustment section of the Pinellas County Utilities Policy Manual as approved by the board of county commissioners.

(Ord. No. 97-103, § 1, 12-9-97)

**Sec. 126-510. - Discontinuing service by county.**

The county may discontinue reclaimed water service to any customer due to an infraction of this article or regulations of the utility department, nonpayment of bills, for tampering with any service, for cross-connections with another water source, for a violation of 62-610, F.A.C., or for any reason that may be detrimental to the

APPROPRIATE IS TRANSPARENT IN HISTORY

UNDETERMINED  
STATUTE  
153.90

PROPERTY OWNER  
VS (LAND GRAB)  
CUSTOMER  
PROPERTY OWNERS  
NOT THE  
CUSTOMERS

LAND  
GRAB  
HOW DOES THIS  
DIPPER FROM  
AVAILABILITY  
AS  
SERVICES  
I WIN.

180.13 (CHANGES) = FEE

95-280 IMPROVEMENT (F)

AUTHORITY  
BURNINGSHIP  
OF  
YOUR  
LAND

IS YOUR DISTRIBUTION LINE  
PLUMBING

SOMEONE CONNECTION  
IS CUSTOMER  
PROPERTY

BECOMES  
PROPERTY OF  
THE COUNTY

THERE'S  
NO  
PROBLEM  
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EXHIBIT 20

PROPERTY  
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126  
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READY TO  
SERVE CH

ORDINANCE  
97-103

EMINENT DOMAIN  
153.03(5)  
STATUTE



# Application for Variance

From Pinellas County Code 82-3  
County Reclaimed Water Shortage Conservation Measures

CHRISTIANITY IS BEING VANQUISHED AS BASED ON THE 14th AMENDMENT AS BASED ON FEDERALIST PAPER #2

PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

## Important Instructions and Information

Reclaimed Water Facility (Not Utility)

OUR LORD (S)  
NATURES GOD (S)  
ALMIGHTY GOD (S)  
IT

- Pinellas County may grant a variance from the terms of Pinellas County Code 82-3, County Reclaimed Water Shortage Conservation Measures, when such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in hardship, irrigation system limitations, religious conviction, or the health and safety of the applicant.

AS APPLIED TO THE 14th AMENDMENT

Written application for a variance shall be submitted to the Pinellas County Utilities Conservation Department. Facility

- The application for variance shall demonstrate that:
  - The variance shall not be in conflict with any other applicable ordinance or state law
  - The variance will not adversely affect the reclaimed water supply
  - The variance will not violate the general spirit and intent of the ordinance nor will it be inconsistent with the County Comprehensive Plan

VIOLATION OF THE 13th AMENDMENT

VIOLATION OF HOME RULE CHARTER 2.02 (E)

VIOLATION OF FLORIDA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I SECTION 2 AND 3

VIOLATION OF STATUTE 761.03

Pinellas County shall consider a variance from the County Reclaimed Water Shortage Conservation Measures as soon as possible after submittal of the written application. FACILITY

FEE (SAMPLE)  
TITLE  
ORDINANCE  
97-103  
SECTION  
126-509(A)  
RESOLUTION  
95-286  
IV (C-2)

In granting any variance, Pinellas County may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards to assure conformance. EMINENT DOMAIN 153.03(5)

Violations of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the variance is granted, shall be deemed a violation of this section.

Application shall be mailed to the following location:

Pinellas County Utilities Conservation Department  
14 South Fort Harrison Avenue, 4th Floor  
Clearwater, FL 33756

For personal assistance, please call the Reclaimed Hotline at (727) 464-4273

CLAIMED WATER TAKES TITLE TO YOUR PROPERTY IN RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2) AND ORDINANCE 97-103 SECTION 126-509. IT IS PART OF A LAND ACQUISITION / APPROPRIATION. ALL YOUR PROPERTY, BOTH PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY, IS BEING TAKEN AS PART OF THIS EMINENT DOMAIN CONTRACT IN STATUTE 153.03(5).

THIS ENTITY OF INTEREST IS ATTEMPTING TO USE THE 14th AMENDMENT TO SUPP YOUR PROPERTY, LIBERTY, HEALTH AND SAFETY, LITERALLY!

NOT DELEGATED!

Select Year: 2018 Go

The 2018 Florida Statutes

163.3167 (1-D) DICTATED & REQUIRED

Title XI COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS Chapter 127 RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN TO COUNTIES

127.01 Counties delegated power of eminent domain; recreational purposes, issue of necessity of taking; compliance with limitations. (1)(a) Each county of the state is delegated authority to exercise the right and power of eminent domain; that is, the right to appropriate property, except state or federal, for any county purpose. The absolute fee simple title to all property so taken and acquired shall vest in such county unless the county seeks to condemn a particular right or estate in such property.

(b) Each county is further authorized to exercise the eminent domain power granted to the Department of Transportation by s. 337.27(1), the transportation corridor protection provisions of s. 337.273, and the right of entry onto property pursuant to s. 337.274.

(2) However, no county has the right to condemn any lands outside its own county boundaries for parks, playgrounds, recreational centers, or other recreational purposes. In eminent domain proceedings, a county's burden of showing reasonable necessity for parks, playgrounds, recreational centers, or other types of recreational purposes shall be the same as the burden in other types of eminent domain proceedings.

(3) A county shall strictly comply with the limitations set forth in ss. 73.013 and 73.014. History.—s. 1, ch. 7338, 1917; RGS 1503; CGL 2281; s. 1, ch. 22802, 1945; s. 18, ch. 63-559; s. 5, ch. 73-299; s. 1, ch. 84-319; s. 17, ch. 85-80; s. 4, ch. 88-168; s. 1, ch. 91-141; s. 62, ch. 99-385; s. 4, ch. 2006-11.

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Pinellas County Resolution 95-286 IV (C-2) "ABSOLUTE BILL OF SALE & FULL WARRANTIES OF TITLE, RELEASE OF COUNTY LIEN."

RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE" APPLICATION IN COMBINATION WITH THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE 14th AMENDMENT IS THE VANQUISHING OF CHRISTIANITY

PARTICULAR RIGHT? RELIGION OF CHRISTIANITY! RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE" APPLICATION SEEKS TO CONDEMN CHRISTIANITY AS BASED ON THE 14th AMENDMENT.



# UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

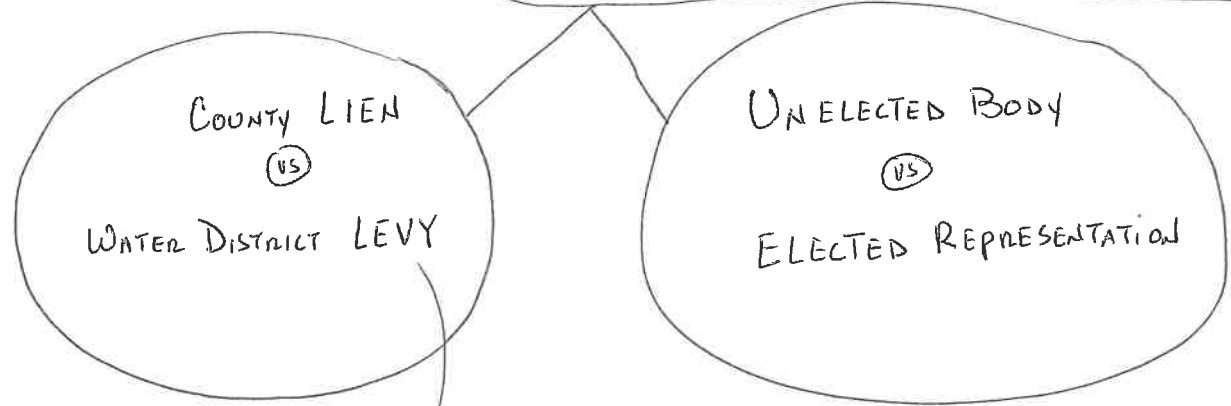
## Article I

### Section 8

#### Clause 1

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

COUNTY AD VALOREM is a Non-Uniform Billing System



253,141 ~ INURING?  
 197,363 ~ IMPOSED?  
 373,0697 ~ LIEN (US) LEVY  
 197,3632 ~ NOT BASED ON MILLAGE RATE

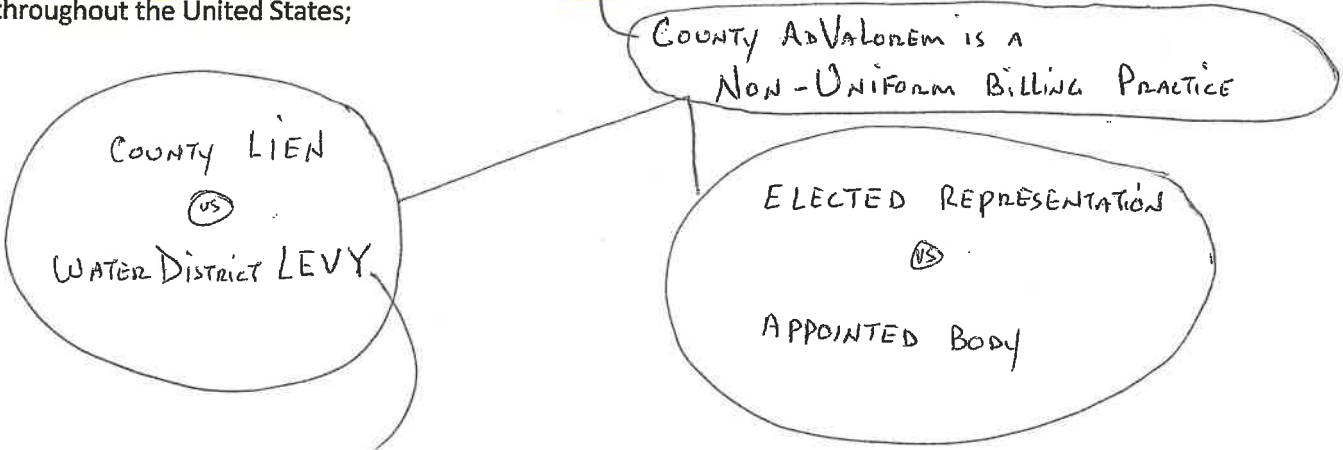
# UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

## Article I

### Section 8

#### Clause 4

To establish a **uniform** rule of naturalization, and **uniform** laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;



373,0697 ~ LIEN VS LEVY  
197,3632 ~ NOT BASED ON MILLAGE RATE  
197,363 ~ IMPOSED  
253,141 ~ INDRING?

**Charles W. Thomas, Pinellas County Tax Collector**  
 PO Box 31149, Tampa, FL 33631-3149  
 (727) 464-7777 | www.taxcollect.com

**2021 REAL ESTATE TAX**  
 Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes and Non-Ad Valorem Assessments  
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If Postmarked By	Nov 30, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Jan 31, 2022	Feb 28, 2022	Mar 31, 2022
Pay This Amount	\$1,186.97	\$1,199.34	\$1,211.70	\$1,224.07	\$1,236.43

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ESCROW CODE	MILLAGE CODE
R1947		PHMT

PARCEL NO: 01/28/15/88560/107/0500  
 SITE ADDRESS: 802 GEORGIA AVE  
 PLAT: H1 PAGE 1A  
 LEGAL:  
 SUTHERLAND, TOWN OF  
 BLK 107, LOTS 5 AND 6  
 (SEE S02-28-15)



GEDDIS, DAVID B JR  
 802 GEORGIA AVE  
 PALM HARBOR FL 34683-4225

THE ASSESSMENT IS A NON-AD VALOREM LEVY.  
 THE LEVY IS AN UNELECTED BODY OF GOVERNMENT.  
 THE LEVY IS REFLECTED IN STATUTE

197,363  
 197,3632  
 373,0697  
 298,36

**AD VALOREM TAXES**

TAXING AUTHORITY	MILLAGE RATE	ASSESSED VALUE	EXEMPTION	TAXABLE VALUE	TAXES LEVIED
GENERAL FUND	5.1302	100,683	50,000	50,683	260.01
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	.0790	100,683	50,000	50,683	4.00
EMS	.9158	100,683	50,000	50,683	46.42
PALM HARBOR FIRE	2.0000	100,683	50,000	50,683	101.37
SCHOOL-STATE LAW	3.5770	100,683	25,000	75,683	270.72
SCHOOL-LOCAL BD.	2.7480	100,683	25,000	75,683	207.98
MSTU	2.0867	100,683	50,000	50,683	105.71
PALM HARBOR COMM. SVCS.	.5000	100,683	50,000	50,683	25.34
SW FLA WTR MGMT.	.2535	100,683	50,000	50,683	12.85
PINELLAS COUNTY PLN. CNCL.	.0150	100,683	50,000	50,683	.76
JUVENILE WELFARE BOARD	.8981	100,683	50,000	50,683	45.52
SUNCOAST TRANSIT AUTHORITY	.7500	100,683	50,000	50,683	38.01
<b>TOTAL MILLAGE</b>	<b>18.9523</b>				<b>GROSS AD VALOREM TAXES</b>
					\$1,118.69

DOUBLE TAXATION  
 UNDOLY ELECTED

TREASON?  
 ARTICLE 3  
 SECTION 3 US CONSTITUTION

LEVYING AUTHORITY	NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS	LEVY	AMOUNT
UNINCORPORATED SURFACE WATER <i>USURPATION</i>	NON-ELECTED NOT A PROPERTY TAX LIEN UNELECTED BODY LEVY	LEVY 197,363 373,0697 197,3632 298,36	117.74
<b>GROSS NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS</b>			\$117.74

**TAXES BECOME DELINQUENT APRIL 1ST** **COMBINED GROSS TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS** \$1,236.43

Please retain top portion for your records

**Charles W. Thomas, Pinellas County Tax Collector**  
 Pay in U.S. funds to Charles W. Thomas, Tax Collector  
 PO Box 31149, Tampa, FL 33631-3149  
 (727) 464-7777 | www.taxcollect.com

**2021 REAL ESTATE TAX**  
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 LEGAL:  
 SUTHERLAND, TOWN OF  
 BLK 107, LOTS 5 AND 6  
 (SEE S02-28-15)

GEDDIS, DAVID B JR  
 802 GEORGIA AVE  
 PALM HARBOR FL 34683-4225

373,139  
 298,36  
 180,08  
 170,09  
 127,01  
 380,08

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

\* THE COUNTY AS SOLD TO THE WATER DISTRICT IN PINELLAS COUNTY RESOLUTION 95-286  
 THE NON-AD VALOREM CHANGE IS A LEVY, NOT A LIEN. III (C-2)

1 000R1947 2021 E

Select Year: 2019 Go

# The 2019 Florida Statutes

Title XLVI  
CRIMES

Chapter 817  
FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

[View Entire Chapter](#)

## 817.034 Florida Communications ~~Fraud Act~~ —

### (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—

(a) The Legislature recognizes that schemes to defraud have proliferated in the United States in recent years and that many operators of schemes to defraud use communications technology to solicit victims and thereby conceal their identities and overcome a victim's normal resistance to sales pressure by delivering a personalized sales message.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to prevent the use of communications technology in furtherance of schemes to defraud by consolidating former statutes concerning schemes to defraud and organized fraud to permit prosecution of these crimes utilizing the legal precedent available under federal mail and wire fraud statutes.

(2) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Communications Fraud Act."

(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Communicate" means to transmit or transfer or to cause another to transmit or transfer signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligences of any nature in whole or in part by mail, or by wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photooptical system.

(b) "Obtain" means temporarily or permanently to deprive any person of the right to property or a benefit therefrom, or to appropriate the property to one's own use or to the use of any other person not entitled thereto.

(c) "Property" means anything of value, and includes:

1. Real property, including things growing on, affixed to, or found in land;
2. Tangible or intangible personal property, including rights, privileges, interests, and claims; and
3. Services.

(d) "Scheme to defraud" means a systematic, ongoing course of conduct with intent to defraud one or more persons, or with intent to obtain property from one or more persons by false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises or willful misrepresentations of a future act.

(e) "Value" means value determined according to any of the following:

1.a. The market value of the property at the time and place of the offense, or, if such cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the offense.

b. The value of a written instrument that does not have a readily ascertainable market value, in the case of an instrument such as a check, draft, or promissory note, is the amount due or collectible or is, in the case of any other instrument which creates, releases, discharges, or otherwise affects any valuable legal right, privilege, or obligation, the greatest amount of economic loss that the owner of the instrument might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the instrument.

c. The value of a trade secret that does not have a readily ascertainable market value is any

1st AMENDMENT WATER JURISDICTIONS

STATUTE 153.03(5)

2. Policies.—

- a. Where feasible, resources will be redirected to programs and services that prevent illness and intervene in the early stages of disease.
- b. The public shall have access to affordable health care.
- c. Each pregnant woman in this state has a right to adequate prenatal care in order to protect her health and to help her child begin life healthy. *1972 AMENDMENT BODY POLITIC?*
- d. The state shall promote the availability of needed health care professionals and services in medically underserved areas.
- e. The responsibility for ensuring good quality, accessibility, and availability of health care services is shared among health care practitioners, institutions, patients, and government.
- f. Government shall provide for the orderly growth and development of health care facilities and services through health planning, growth management, and regulation.
- g. Government shall establish a public health infrastructure of facilities, equipment, and personnel necessary to provide for community health needs.

(d)1. Goal.—Health costs which are contained to a level appropriate to the financial resources of the state and its residents. *CITIZENS? AS ENUMERATED?*

2. Policies.—

- a. The primary long-range strategy for containing health care costs shall be prevention of avoidable illness and disability.
- b. The state shall promote the development of a rational financing system for health care which minimizes the shifting of costs, discourages inappropriate utilization, reduces administrative costs, and contains the costs of new technology.
- c. The state shall encourage the delivery of health care services in a manner that enables patients to establish reasonable expectations of outcome and enables health care providers to focus on the health of their patients. *RESIDENTS?*

(6) PUBLIC SAFETY.— *THIS IS STATUTE 187.201*

(a) Goal.—Florida shall protect the public by preventing, discouraging, and punishing criminal behavior, lowering the highway death rate, and protecting lives and property from natural and manmade disasters. *LEGISLATION IS CRIMINAL*

(b) Policies.—

- 1. Maintain safe and secure prisons and other correctional facilities with the required number of well-trained staff.
- 2. Provide effective alternatives to incarceration for appropriate offenders and encourage victim restitution.
- 3. Make the corrections system as financially cost-effective as possible through prison industries and other inmate work programs and through contractual agreements with public and private vendors.
- 4. Continue to monitor educational and vocational training of inmates to increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.

5. Provide all inmates with access to adequate health care, including diagnostic and treatment programs for offenders suffering from substance abuse or psychological disorders. *RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE" FLORIDA STATUTE 153.03 (5)*

6. Provide incentives to attract and retain high-quality law enforcement and correctional officers. *LEGISLATION*

7. Emphasize the reduction of serious crime, particularly violent, organized, economic, and drug-related crimes.

8. Increase the level of training and technical assistance provided to law enforcement agencies.

9. Increase crime prevention efforts to enhance the protection of individual personal safety and property. *CITIZEN? RESIDENT? RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE"*

10. Emphasize and protect the rights of crime victims. *CIVILIANS!*

11. Continue to implement coordinated and integrated strategies to combat organized crime, economic crime, and drug trafficking. *HUMAN RIGHTS*

12. Expand the state's provisions for the protection of witnesses in criminal cases, especially organized crime cases. *LEGISLATION*

13. Strengthen the state's commitment to pursue, both criminally and civilly, those individuals who profit from economic crimes, in a manner that keeps pace with the level and sophistication of these criminal activities.

14. Improve the efficiency of law enforcement through the establishment of a close communication and coordination system among agencies and a comprehensive reporting system for such types of criminal activities as

# CONSTITUTION ANNOTATED

Analysis and Interpretation of the U.S. Constitution

## Browse the Constitution Annotated

### Article III

### Section 3

#### Clause 1

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open court.

FUNNY!

FREE TO LEVY WAR AS WRITTEN IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

UNITED STATES (VS)  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (VS)  
AMERICAAAA THE CONFEDERACY

STATUTE 298.36  
STATUTE 197.363  
STATUTE 373.0697

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

?

153.034  
FEDERALIST PAPER #116

COVERT ACT

ArtIII.S3.C1.1 Treason Clause

ArtIII.S3.C1.1.1 Treason Clause: Historical Background

ArtIII.S3.C1.1.2 Treason Clause: Doctrine and Practice

#### Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ArtIII.S3.C2.1 Punishment of Treason Clause

ARTICLE XII Florida State Constitution

SECTION 15. <sup>WATER</sup> ~~Special~~ <sup>LEVY</sup> district ~~taxes~~. ~~Ad valorem taxing power~~ <sup>HARRIS ACT</sup> vested by law in ~~special districts~~ <sup>WATER</sup> ~~existing when this revision becomes effective shall not be abrogated by Section 9(b) of Article VII herein, but such powers~~ <sup>Jurisdictions</sup> ~~except to the extent necessary to pay outstanding debts~~ ~~may be restricted or~~ ~~withdrawn by law~~

To "LEVY" IS AN ACT OF ACTUAL WAR

ARTICLE III SECTION 3

U.S. CONSTITUTION

The 2021 Florida Statutes

Title XIV

TAXATION AND FINANCE

Chapter 200

DETERMINATION OF MILLAGE

View Entire Chapter

LEVY

14th  
AMENDMENT  
WATER  
JURISDICTION

DO WE VOTE FOR THESE PEOPLE  
UN-ELECTED?  
WE DON'T VOTE FOR THE WATER DISTRICT

200.069 Notice of proposed property taxes and non-ad valorem assessments — Pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(b), the property appraiser, in the name of the taxing authorities and local governing boards <sup>LEVY</sup> <sup>WATER DISTRICT</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>298.36</sup> levying non-ad valorem assessments within his or her jurisdiction and at the expense of the county, shall prepare and deliver by first-class mail to each taxpayer to be listed on the current year's assessment roll a notice of proposed property taxes, which notice shall contain the elements and use the format provided in the following form. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 195.022, no county officer shall use a form other than that provided herein. The Department of Revenue may adjust the spacing and placement on the form of the elements listed in this section as it considers necessary based on changes in conditions necessitated by various taxing authorities. <sup>EVIL</sup> <sup>ILLEGITIMATE</sup> If the elements are in the order listed, the placement of the listed columns may be varied at the discretion and expense of the property appraiser, and the property appraiser may use printing technology and devices to complete the form, the spacing, and the placement of the information in the columns. In addition, the property appraiser may not include in the mailing of the notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments additional information or items unless such information or items explain a component of the notice or provide information directly related to the assessment and taxation of the property. A county officer may use a form other than that provided by the department for purposes of this part, but only if his or her office pays the related expenses and he or she obtains prior written permission from the executive director of the department; however, a county officer may not use a form the substantive content of which is at variance with the form prescribed by the department. The county officer may continue to use such an approved form until the law that specifies the form is amended or repealed or until the officer receives written disapproval from the executive director. <sup>LEVY</sup> <sup>LIEN</sup> <sup>LEVY VIA UN-ELECTED BODY.</sup>

DIRECT  
TAX  
ARTICLE I  
SECTION 2  
U.S.  
CONSTITUTION

RECLAIMED  
WATER  
VARIANCE

ARTICLE XII SECTION 15  
FLORIDA STATE CONSTITUTION

TAXATION WITH  
AND WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

LIEN  
VS  
LEVY

CONVULSIONS FROM WITHIN  
INVASIONS FROM WITHOUT,  
AS DECLARED

RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE"  
EMINENT DOMAIN IN  
STATUTE 153.03(5)

LITERALLY  
OWE  
RELIGION  
VIOLATES  
HOME RULE CHAPTER  
2.02(E)



EXHIBIT 31

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The Federalist Papers : No. 16

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The Same Subject Continued: The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union From the New York Packet. Tuesday, December 4, 1787. HAMILTON

To the People of the State of New York:

THE tendency of the principle of legislation for States, or communities, (in their political capacities), as it has been exemplified by (the experiment) we have made of (it) is equally attested by the events which have (befallen) all other governments of the (confederate) kind, of which we have any account, in exact proportion to (its) prevalence (in) those systems. The confirmations of this fact (are) of a distinct and (particular) examination. I shall content myself with barely observing here, that of all the confederacies of antiquity, which history has handed down to us, the Lydian and Achaean leagues, as far as there remain vestiges of them, appear to have been most free from the fetters of that mistaken principle, and were accordingly those which have best deserved, and have most liberally received, the applauding suffrages of political writers.

*(Handwritten notes: From Law & Justice, Hamilton → You Strive, LEVIN WAR, CIVIL WAR, HAPPINESS)*

This exceptionable principle may, as (I) have emphatically, be styled the (parent) of anarchy. It has been seen that (delinquencies) in the members (of the Union) are (natural and necessary) offshoots, and that whenever they happen, the only constitutional remedy (is force) and the immediate effect of the use of it (Civil War).

It remains to inquire how far so (odious) an engine of government, in (its) application to (us), would even be (capable) of answering (its) end? If there should not be a large army constantly at the disposal of the national government, it would either not be able to employ (force) at all, or, when this could be done, it would amount to a (war) between parts of the (Confederacy) concerning the (frictions) of (league), in which the strongest combination would be most likely to prevail, whether (it) consisted of those who supported or of those who resisted the general authority. (It) would rarely happen that the (delinquency) to be redressed would be confined to a single member, and if there were more than one who had (received) their (share) of (it), a similarity of (situation) would induce them to unite for common defense. Independent of this motive of sympathy, if a large and influential State should happen to be the (aggressing) member, (it) would commonly have weight enough with (its) neighbors to win, over some of them its associates to (its) cause. Specious arguments of danger to the common liberty could easily be (contrived), plausible excuses for the (delinquencies) of the party could, without difficulty, be invented (to) alarm the apprehensions (in) flame the passions, and conciliate the good-will, even of those States which were not chargeable with any violation of (omission) of duty. This would be the more likely to take place, as the (delinquencies) of the larger members might be expected sometimes to proceed from an (ambitious) or (mediation) in their rulers, with a view to getting rid of all external control upon their (designs) of (personal) aggrandizement; the better to effect which it is (presumable) they would (tempt) to (lead) with leading individuals in the adjacent States. If associates could not be found at home, recourse would be had to (the) aid of foreign powers, who would seldom be disinclined to encouraging the (dissensions) of a Confederacy, from the firm union of which they had so much to fear. When the (sword) is once drawn, the passions of men observe no bounds of moderation. The suggestions of wounded pride, the instigations of irritated

resentment, would be apt to carry the States against which the arms of the Union were exerted to any extremes necessary to avenge the affront or to avoid the disgrace of submission. The first war of this kind would probably terminate in a dissolution of the Union.

This may be considered as the violent death of the Confederacy. Its more natural death is what we now seem to be on the point of experiencing, if the federal system be not speedily renovated in a more substantial form. It is not probable, considering the genius of this country, that the complying States would often be inclined to support the authority of the Union by engaging in a war against the non-complying States. They would always be more ready to pursue the milder course of putting themselves upon an equal footing with the delinquent members, by an imitation of their example. And the guilt of all would thus become the security of all. Our past experience has exhibited the operation of this spirit in its full light. There would (in fact) be an insuperable difficulty in ascertaining when force could with propriety be employed. In the article of pecuniary contribution which would be the most usual source of delinquency, it would often be impossible to decide whether it had proceeded from disinclination or inability. The pretense of compulsion. It is easy to see that this problem alone, as often as it should occur, would open a wide field for the exercise of factious views of partiality, and of oppression, in the majority that happened to prevail in the national council.

It seems to require no pains to prove that the States ought not to prefer a national Constitution which could only be kept in motion by the instrumentality of a large army continually on foot to execute the ordinary requisitions or decrees of the government. And yet this is the plain alternative involved by those who wish to deny it the power of extending its operations to individuals. Such a scheme is practicable at all, would instantly degenerate into a military despotism, but it will be found in every high impracticable. The resources of the Union would not be equal to the maintenance of an army considerable enough to confine the larger States within the limits of their duty, nor would the means ever be furnished of forming such an army in the first instance. Whoever considers the populousness and strength of several of these States singly at the present juncture, and looks forward to what they will become, even at the distance of half a century, will at once dismiss as idle and visionary any scheme which aims at regulating their movements by laws to operate upon them in their collective capacities, and to be executed by a coercion applicable to them in the same capacities. A project of this kind is little less romantic than the monster-farming spirit which is attributed to the fabulous heroes and demi-gods of antiquity.

Even in those confederacies which have been composed of members smaller than many of our counties, the principle of legislation for sovereign States, supported by military coercion, has never been found effectual. It has rarely been attempted to be employed, but against the weaker members; and in most instances attempts to coerce the refractory and disobedient have been the signals of bloody wars. In which one half of the confederacy has displayed its banners against the other half. The result of these observations to an intelligent mind must be clearly this, that if it be possible at any rate to construct a federal government capable of regulating the common concerns and preserving the general tranquillity, it must be founded, as to the objects committed to its care, upon the reverse of the principle contended for by the opponents of the proposed constitution. It must carry its agency to the persons of the citizens; it must stand in need of no intermediate legislations; but must itself be empowered to employ the arm of the ordinary magistrate to execute its own resolutions. The majesty of the national authority must be manifested through the medium of the courts of justice. The government of the Union, like that of each State, must be able to address itself immediately to the hopes and fears of individuals, and to attract to its support those passions which have the strongest influence upon the human heart. It must, in short, possess all the means, and have aright to resort to all the methods, of executing the powers with which it is intrusted, that are possessed and exercised by the government of the particular States.

To this reasoning it may perhaps be objected, that if any State should be disaffected to the authority of the Union, it could at any time obstruct the execution of its laws, and bring the matter to the same issue of force, with the necessity of which the opposite scheme is reproached.

The pausibility of this objection will vanish the moment we advert to the essential difference between a mere NON-COMPLIANCE and a DIRECT and ACTIVE RESISTANCE. If the interposition of the State legislatures be necessary to give effect to a measure of the Union, they have only NOT TO ACT, or to ACT EVASIVELY, and the measure is defeated. The neglect of duty may be disguised under affected but unsubstantial provisions, so as not to appear, and of course not to excite any alarm in the people for the safety of the Constitution. The State leaders may even make a merit of their surreptitious invasions of it on the ground of some temporary convenience, exemption, or advantage.

But if the execution of the laws of the national government should not require the intervention of the State legislatures, if they were to pass into immediate operation upon the citizens themselves, the particular governments could not interrupt their progress without an open and violent exertion of unconstitutional power. No omissions nor evasions would answer the end. They would be obliged to act, and in such a manner as would leave no doubt that they had encroached on the national rights. An experiment of this nature would always be hazardous in the face of a constitution in any degree competent to its own defense, and of a people enlightened enough to distinguish between a legal exercise and an illegal usurpation of authority. The success of it would require not merely a factious majority in the legislature, but the concurrence of the courts of justice and of the body of the people. If the judges were not embarked in a conspiracy with the legislature, they would pronounce the resolutions of such a majority to be contrary to the supreme law of the land, unconstitutional, and void. If the people were not tainted with the spirit of their State representatives, they, as the natural guardians of the Constitution, would throw their weight into the national scale and give it a decided preponderancy in

RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (6-2) 4th Amendment

the contest. Attempts of this kind would not often be made with levity or rashness, because they could seldom be made without danger to the authors unless in cases of tyrannical exercise of the federal authority. George Bush did 911? Hamilton was seditious! Hamilton was a fraud! Evil man he was.

Evil Water Jurisdictions

Article 3 Section 2 as Fact!

Hamilton was seditious!

Hamilton was a fraud!

Evil man he was.

If opposition to the national government should arise from the disorderly conduct of refractory or seditious individuals, it could be overcome by the same means which are daily employed against the same evil under the State governments. The magistracy, being equally the ministers of the law of the land, from whatever source it might emanate, would doubtless be as ready to guard the national as the local regulations from the inroads of private licentiousness. As to those partial commotions and insurrections which sometimes disquiet society, from the intrigues of an inconsiderable faction or from sudden or occasional humors that do not infect the great body of the community the general government could command more extensive resources for the suppression of disturbances of that kind than would be in the power of any single member. And as to those mortal feuds which, in certain conjunctures, spread a contagion through a whole nation or through a very large proportion of it, proceeding either from weighty causes of discontent given by the government or from the contagion of some violent popular paroxysm, they do not fall within any ordinary rules of calculation. When they happen, they commonly amount to revolutions and dismembersments of empire. No form of government can always either avoid or control them. It is in vain to hope to guard against events too mighty for human foresight or precaution, and it would be idle to object to a government because it could not perform impossibilities.

PUBLIUS. INDIVIDUAL WATER JURISDICTIONS AS A CONFLAGATED NATION, RULED BY DESPOTISM, BANANA REPUBLIC w/ KANGAROO COURT

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THOMAS JEFFERSONS  
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM  
TO DEPRIVAT ACT

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

EXHIBIT 32

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October 3, 2018

# Transcript of 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868)

## AMENDMENT XIV

### Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

### Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, or of Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

### Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

### Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

### Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTIFICIAL  
CONSPIRACY  
373.019(15)

LONDON  
BRIDGES  
FALLING  
DOWN?

ENUMERATING  
1:30,000  
DIRECT TAX

INFAMOUS  
5TH  
AMENDMENT  
ARTICLE 4  
SECTION 2

CHRISTIANITY?

EXCITING  
DOMESTIC  
INSURRECTIONS  
AS DECLARED

DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE  
"MERCILESS  
SAVAGES  
12-TRIBES  
OF ISRAEL"

Another Term "SHIP OF WAR" Maritime Jurisdiction - Article 3 section 2  
BANKRUPTCY CLAUSE Article 1 SECTION 8

of America?

DESOTIC WATER MALDEN'S WATER CODE RS 1864-1865

THEIRIN?  
CENSUS ENUMERATION ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

DILIGENCE LETTER OF MARRIAGE REPARIAL

12-TRIBES OF ISRAEL

ENUMERATED IN THE STATE

CITIZEN VS PERSON VS REPRESENTATIVE VS INDIANS VS INHABITANTS VS ELECTORS

COVER-UP OPERATION

POPPET GOVERNMENT SERVING A BANANA REPUBLIC

THIS CONSTITUTION IS A HIGH SEAS CRIME IT IS AN INSURRECTION/REBELLION

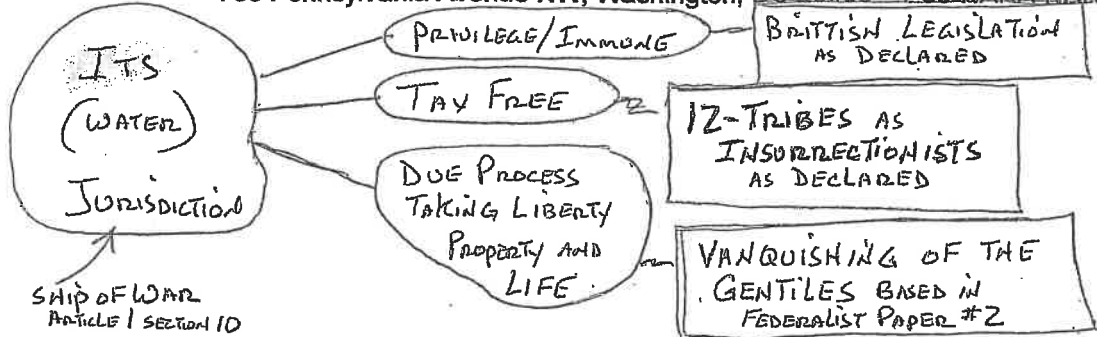
ISRAEL AS MERCENARY'S? MERCENARIES AS DECLARED INSURRECTION

MERCENARY VS SLAVE VS INDIANS VS 12-TRIBES OF ISRAEL

SELF-EVIDENT!

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delegated legislative authority.

c. Section 120.56(4)(c) applies to a challenge alleging an unadopted rule.

d. This subparagraph does not preclude the consolidation of any proceeding under s. 120.56 with any proceeding under this paragraph.

3. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., if an agency demonstrates that the statute being implemented directs it to adopt rules, that the agency has not had time to adopt those rules because the requirement was so recently enacted, and that the agency has initiated rulemaking and is proceeding expeditiously and in good faith to adopt the required rules, then the agency's action may be based upon those unadopted rules if the administrative law judge determines that rulemaking is neither feasible nor practicable and the unadopted rules would not constitute an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority if adopted as rules. An unadopted rule shall not be presumed valid. The agency must demonstrate that the unadopted rule:

a. Is within the powers, functions, and duties delegated by the Legislature or, if the agency is operating pursuant to authority vested in the agency by the State Constitution, is within that authority;

b. Does not enlarge, modify, or contravene the specific provisions of law implemented;

c. Is not vague, establishes adequate standards for agency decisions, or does not vest unbridled discretion in the agency;

NOT UNIFORM

d. Is not arbitrary or capricious. A rule is arbitrary if it is not supported by logic or the necessary facts; a rule is capricious if it is adopted without thought or reason or is irrational;

DISHONESTY }  
FRAUDULENT }

120.57 }  
30 }

e. Is not being applied to the substantially affected party without due notice; and

f. Does not impose excessive regulatory costs on the regulated person, county, or city (817.034)

4. The recommended and final orders in any proceeding shall be governed by paragraphs (k) and (l), except that the administrative law judge's determination regarding an unadopted rule under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. shall not be rejected by the agency unless the agency first determines from a review of the complete record, and states with particularity in the order, that such determination is clearly erroneous or does not comply with essential requirements of law. In any proceeding for review under s. 120.68, if the court finds that the agency's rejection of the determination regarding the unadopted rule does not comport with this subparagraph, the agency action shall be set aside and the court shall award to the prevailing party the reasonable costs and a reasonable attorney fee for the initial proceeding and the proceeding for review.

5. A petitioner may pursue a separate, collateral challenge under s. 120.56 even if an adequate remedy exists through a proceeding under this section. The administrative law judge may consolidate the proceedings.

(f) The record in a case governed by this subsection shall consist only of:

1. All notices, pleadings, motions, and intermediate rulings.
2. Evidence admitted.
3. Those matters officially recognized.
4. Proffers of proof and objections and rulings thereon.
5. Proposed findings and exceptions.
6. Any decision, opinion, order, or report by the presiding officer.
7. All staff memoranda or data submitted to the presiding officer during the hearing or prior to its disposition, after notice of the submission to all parties, except communications by advisory staff as permitted under s. 120.66(1), if such communications are public records.
8. All matters placed on the record after an ex parte communication.
9. The official transcript.

(g) The agency shall accurately and completely preserve all testimony in the proceeding, and, on the request of any party, it shall make a full or partial transcript available at no more than

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(h) Any party to a proceeding in which an administrative law judge has final order authority may move for a summary final order when there is no genuine issue as to any material fact. A

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STATUTE 120.57 (2022)

2. If the subject of a protest is not resolved by mutual agreement within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, after receipt of the formal written protest, and if there is no disputed issue of material fact, an informal proceeding shall be conducted pursuant to subsection (2) and applicable agency rules before a person whose qualifications have been prescribed by rules of the agency.
3. If the subject of a protest is not resolved by mutual agreement within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, after receipt of the formal written protest, and if there is a disputed issue of material fact, the agency shall refer the protest to the division by electronic means through the division's website for proceedings under subsection (1).
- (e) Upon receipt of a formal written protest referred pursuant to this subsection, the director of the division shall expedite the hearing and assign an administrative law judge who shall commence a hearing within 30 days after the receipt of the formal written protest by the division and enter a recommended order within 30 days after the hearing or within 30 days after receipt of the hearing transcript by the administrative law judge, whichever is later. Each party shall be allowed 10 days in which to submit written exceptions to the recommended order. A final order shall be entered by the agency within 30 days of the entry of a recommended order. The provisions of this paragraph may be waived upon stipulation by all parties.
- (f) In a protest to an invitation to bid or request for proposals procurement, no submissions made after the bid or proposal opening which amend or supplement the bid or proposal shall be considered. In a protest to an invitation to negotiate procurement, no submissions made after the agency announces its intent to award a contract, reject all replies, or withdraw the solicitation which amend or supplement the reply shall be considered. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the burden of proof shall rest with the party protesting the proposed agency action. In a competitive-procurement protest, other than a rejection of all bids, proposals, or replies, the administrative law judge shall conduct a de novo proceeding to determine whether the agency's proposed action is contrary to the agency's governing statutes, the agency's rules or policies, or the solicitation specifications. The standard of proof for such proceedings shall be whether the proposed agency action was clearly erroneous, contrary to competition, arbitrary, or capricious. In any bid-protest proceeding contesting an intended agency action to reject all bids, proposals, or replies, the standard of review by an administrative law judge shall be whether the agency's intended action is illegal, arbitrary, dishonest, or fraudulent.
- (g) For purposes of this subsection, the definitions in s. 287.012 apply.
- (4) **INFORMAL DISPOSITION.**—Unless precluded by law, informal disposition may be made of any proceeding by stipulation, agreed settlement, or consent order.
- (5) **APPLICABILITY.**—This section does not apply to agency investigations preliminary to agency action.
- History.—s. 1, ch. 74-310; s. 7, ch. 75-191; s. 8, ch. 76-131; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 5, ch. 77-453; ss. 6, 11, ch. 78-95; s. 6, ch. 78-425; s. 8, ch. 79-7; s. 7, ch. 80-95; s. 4, ch. 80-289; s. 57, ch. 81-259; s. 2, ch. 83-78; s. 9, ch. 83-216; s. 2, ch. 84-173; s. 4, ch. 84-203; ss. 1, 2, ch. 86-108; s. 44, ch. 87-6; ss. 1, 2, ch. 87-54; s. 5, ch. 87-385; s. 1, ch. 90-283; s. 4, ch. 91-30; s. 1, ch. 91-191; s. 22, ch. 92-315; s. 7, ch. 94-218; s. 1420, ch. 95-147; s. 1, ch. 95-328; s. 19, ch. 96-159; s. 1, ch. 96-423; s. 8, ch. 97-176; s. 5, ch. 98-200; s. 3, ch. 98-279; s. 47, ch. 99-2; s. 6, ch. 99-379; s. 2, ch. 2002-207; s. 5, ch. 2003-94; s. 7, ch. 2006-82; s. 12, ch. 2008-104; s. 12, ch. 2011-208; s. 4, ch. 2016-116.

JEFFERSON is TALKING OUT OF BOTH SIDES OF HIS MOUTH!

JEFFERSON TALKING ABOUT HIS OWN HYPOCRACY!

MERCENARIES? ISRAEL?

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the (inhabitants) of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render (it at once an example and an instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies);

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us;

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete (the works of) death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

DIRECT TAX ARTICLE SECTION 2

ARTICLE 5 § 6

- #1 THIS
#2 THIS
#3 THIS

UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

US

AMERICANNA

BRITISH TREASON

GREAT BRITAIN AND ISRAEL?

LEGISLATION IS OFFENSIVE/PRETTENDING?

AMERICANNA CANADA AMERICA MEXICO

US

US

US

US

MERCENARIES TO COMPLETE PERFDY AND DEATH

BACK-STABBING BACK BITING PICK POCKET HYPOCRITES FELONS ARTICLE 4

ARTICLE SECTION 10 "PEACETIME SAIP OF WAR"

FALSE CLAIM

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an Unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

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TOTALLY UNWORTHY OF HEADING UP A CIVILIZED NATION BOTH THEREIN AND THEREOF!

153.20

"THE DOING OF THINGS" WAR