





IMPACT OF WHITNEY/WOLFORD ROAD INTERSECTION PROJECT ON ARBOR TRACE RESIDENTS

Arbor Trace residents were completely blindsided by this Plan as the main attraction to living here are the many **Southern Live Oaks** both within the community and along Whitney Road. These trees are at least **50 years old** and cannot be replaced. More than the aesthetics of having these trees remain in front of our neighborhood, are the environmental impacts this will have on us, from the fact that the trees clean the air, act as a wind barrier to protect our homes and also act as a filter to reduce traffic noise.

According to the **Environmental and Natural Resource Protection** chapter of the **Pinellas County Municipal Code**, specifically referring to [Permit] **Applications** [for tree removal],

Sec. 166-83 (e) (4)(6)(7) and (8) states:

(e) ...The county administrator or designee shall consider the potential for significant adverse impacts in the following areas on the urban and natural environment in granting a permit and meeting the other provisions of this article:

(4) **Noise pollution:** Whether the removal of trees or other protected vegetation will significantly increase ambient noise levels to the degree that a nuisance is anticipated to occur or that a violation of chapter 58, article XII is anticipated to occur.

(6) **Air quality:** Whether the removal of trees or other protected vegetation will significantly affect the natural cleaning of the atmosphere by vegetation through particulate matter interception or the release of oxygen to the atmosphere as a byproduct of photosynthesis.

(7) **Wildlife habitat:** Whether the removal of trees or other protected vegetation will significantly reduce available habitat for wildlife existence and reproduction, or result in the emigration of wildlife from adjacent or associated ecosystems.

(8) **Aesthetic degradation:** [And this one really applies to our community] Whether the removal of trees or other protected vegetation will have an adverse effect on property values in the neighborhood where the applicant's property is located and other existing vegetation in the vicinity.

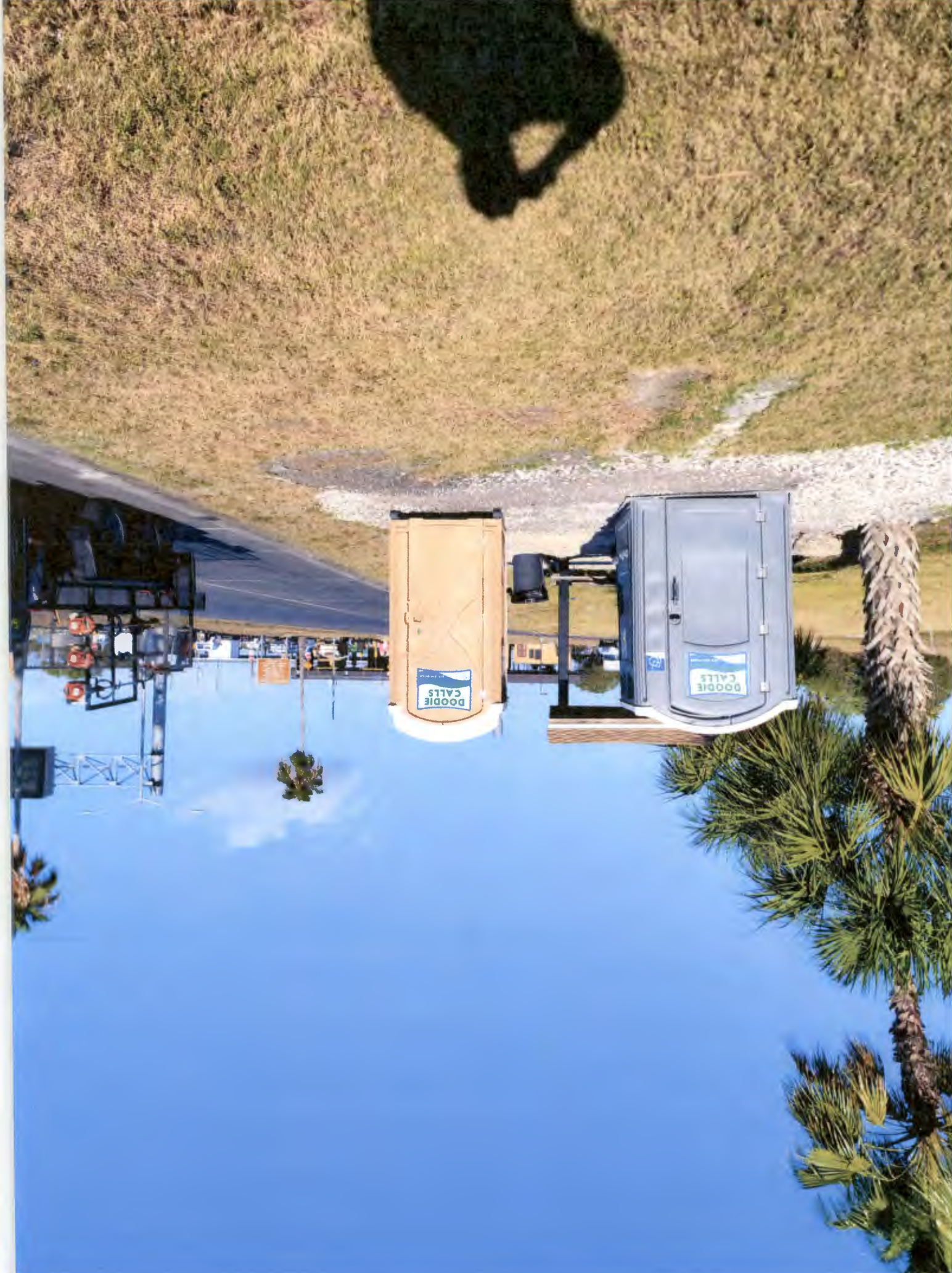
PB

Portolets



3D







DOODIE CALLS
1-800-POOP

DOODIE CALLS
1-800-POOP

DOODIE CALLS
1-800-POOP

DOODIE CALLS
1-800-POOP





RECYCLING IN ST. PETERSBURG, FL

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POS3182
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Abstract:

This project is part of the Florida Politics and Government class at USFSP and will be using the ten steps no blame problem solving method. The City of St. Petersburg has already found ways to be more sustainable by implementing curbside recycling services and having more sustainable waste management practices like implementing waste to energy facilities. The goal of this project is making recycling more accessible to pedestrians by putting recycling bins on the streets next to the trash cans. This will reduce the amount of recyclables that get thrown away because people will now have a choice. When recycling services are not easily accessible, people are more likely to throw recyclables in the trash which then contributes to the waste stream. The City of Boise had a similar program of implementing downtown recycling. They mentioned some helpful tips like putting recycle bins near businesses that sell recyclables and predicting their people would most likely dispose of these recyclables. A first step to this project could be putting recycle bins next to every trash can on Central Ave. This would serve as a test to see how much people would recycle if recycling bins were available downtown. If successful, this could be expanded to the rest of downtown. Labeling the bins with what can and cannot be recycled is important because it would decrease the chances of people contaminating the recycling with items that pose a problem when mixed with general recyclables. In conclusion, putting recycling bins on city streets would increase the accessibility of recycling for people downtown.

Introduction (History of Recycling in St. Petersburg /Pinellas County):

Recycling in St. Petersburg Florida is pretty high among homeowners at a recorded rate of 69% in 2021, the city offers recycling pickup for residential areas and the recorded reach of this curbside pickup is over 76,000 households. St Petersburg's recycling program is also deemed a pretty progressive and inclusive system and you can find on their website the guides to recyclable materials. You can recycle aluminum and steel cans and lids, cardboard, glass containers, milk and juice cartons, drink boxes, paper, newspapers, magazines, mail, shopping ads, plastics #1-7, and plastic bottles and caps. Where people may get confused is that you cannot recycle plastic bags and wrap, flimsy plastic, or items covered in food, liquid, or grease. This is only an option, however, for homeowners. It does not extend to large apartment buildings (which are considered to be buildings with over four units in them) Meaning that anyone outside of these requirements has to completely self-manage recycling and deposit them to recycling drop-off centers themselves, or hire pick-up from companies including Conex Recycling and Waste Pro Inc. This discourages people from recycling when they have to pay or go out of their way to drop off materials somewhere else, and businesses are huge producers of waste, so even things like this that may seem small will spiral and lead to a huge amount of additional, unnecessary waste. There aren't a lot of places to recycle when you're not at home. Commercial recycling is almost completely private, which means that businesses may only get recycling picked up using their own funds and calling in a private industry to pick up their trash. Along with all the waste being dumped instead of recycled by the commercial businesses, there is also a major lack of recycling bins available on the streets outside of these businesses, so all of the pedestrians that buy from these stores and restaurants are also contributing to the waste because they

Proposal and Implementation:

The city of St. Petersburg is a beacon of sustainability not only for the state of Florida but for the entire country. Everyday citizens want to protect the planet and it is the government's job to make this a possibility. There is roughly a trash bin every block or two in the city, often placed at an intersection and next to a street sign or lamp. We will furnish the shopping district of Central Ave first, as it is a popular center of community engagement and hold shops and restaurants that sell single-use, recyclable materials. We would need approximately 30 recycling bins for the first leg of the project, made in the same style as the trash cans but clearly marked as recycling by blue or green paint with a printed or painted label mandating which items are recyclable in our city. Once the recycling bins have been purchased, they will be installed next to the existing city trash cans across the city, starting on Central Avenue. In St. Pete, the maintenance would depend on how many bins there are, where they are and who collects the recyclables. This is an opportunity to create more jobs in the St. Pete area, especially in this time of economic decline. If this venture is successful, the project will be expanded, installing recycling bins in all commercially-zoned streets, as well as parks and other community attractions. Making recycling easily available to the people of St. Pete not only helps the planet, but it will boost the morale of the city and encourage other acts of environmental protection.

Environmental concerns/benefits:

Recycling is very well-known for being beneficial to the environment and could arguably be the easiest and most popular way in which humans help clean the Earth. Therefore, adding more recycling bins around St. Pete, would make recycling much more efficient and accessible. One reason why the increase in recycling bins is important is because recycled materials are not distributed to incinerators and waste landfills and instead are repurposed. Landfills and incinerators have a large burden on the emissions of toxic pollutants. Incinerators release these toxins into the air, while landfills transport the toxins through groundwater. Recycling is the process in which materials are remanufactured instead of burned or buried and overall better for the environment. Another example of the advantages of recycling is the better management of natural resources. Because we are recycling items, there is not as much a need to cut down trees for lumber, or mine minerals. With this benefit, there is also a major chunk of pollutants that will no longer be exposed from mining and deforestation events, since they are occurring at a much smaller rate. Although our proposal is to simply add more recycling bins around the St. Pete/Pinellas county area, the effects could be extremely beneficial long term. With other catastrophic world events occurring such as sea-level rise, global warming, the melting of glaciers, and many more, there is an urgency to change the "current way of life" and become more sustainable. These recycling bins will lessen the amount of recyclable materials sent to landfills/incinerators, which lessens the amount of exposed pollutants, which lessens the long-term effects of climate change and keeps the Earth clean.

Social concerns/benefits:

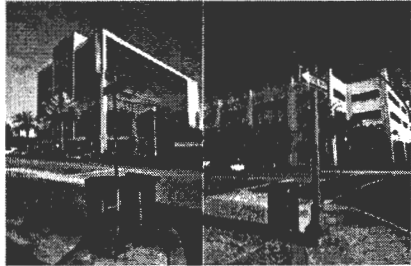
Climate change and the ensuing environmental protection actions are nothing short of controversial. Despite the consensus of the majority of the scientific community, there is public distrust and debate on the subject. Many citizens of the larger Pinellas area, and potentially Florida as a whole, will protest this proposition, claiming it is a waste of money. However, this venture will actually bring jobs to St. Pete – something few can disagree with. It will also clean up our city, making it a more appealing place to tourists and a more pleasant place for residents to live. Other opponents of this project may come from within the environmental science community. There is truth to the growing distrust of recycling, as it is not as efficient as it claims to be. Still, the idea of recycling is a beacon to the environmental movement, and the promotion of such will encourage the citizens of St. Pete to live more consciously sustainable lives. It will also further the city's goal of being Net Zero by 2050. Overall, the benefits of the

Financial Information:

The cost range per recycling station can be between \$500 and \$5,000 depending on design, but for the type of bin needed the price range will likely be between \$1000 and \$1500. For example, a Wydman Collection 36 Gallon Recycling Receptacle costs just under \$1,400. The average pay for a refuge and recycling collection is between about 15 and \$20 an hour, similar pay for interns. Every ton of waste sent to the landfill costs the city \$37.00. If recycle bins are placed every block from 1st to 18th St on Central Ave the installation cost would be between (assuming bins are placed on 1st, 1,000 and 11,500) \$18,000 and \$27,000, \$9,000 and \$13,500 if placed on every other block \$4,500 and \$6,750 if placed on every fourth block.

Conclusion:

The placing of recycling bins around St. Pete has many economic, social, and environmental benefits. There is a lot of evidence and history of these recycling programs working and overall benefiting the community, so let's make St. Pete next! With the growing global concerns and population, there is a need to take action now and help protect the environment and its citizens.



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SWFWMD/BOCC April 25, 2023

Article 2 section 1 and the 12th Amendment of This US Constitution sheds light on the Electors in this government, as a militia of sorts, as Emoluments, as being a Natural born citizen, as being an "Inhabitant of the Same State Within Themselves", Entitling themselves to Hold Office for "Profit", as directed by legislature.

Claiming, in Article 3 section 2, to be "Citizens of the Same State, Claiming Lands Under Grants of Different States", regarding "Equity", arising under THIS Constitution.

In its Capture of both Land and Water in Article 1 section 8 clause 11.

Article 6 exhibits; THIS Constitution, as being under THIS Constitution as being under the Confederacy.

And, Pursues such Constitutional "cross-dressing" to be the Supreme law of the land, ~~Claiming No Religious test is Required to Qualify~~. Naturalizing such "cross-dressed" citizen, all Dressed-up as a pronoun "IT", in the 14th Amendment, giving Birth to an offspring of *its* own Choice, *containing within itself a provision for its own Amendment*, based on George Washington's Farewell Address, giving Birth to *its* UnWarranted Water Jurisdiction, thereof. While "Cross-Dressing" itself as God/*Natures God* in the Declaration of Independence!

Declaring, "When in the course of human events, to dissolve This political connection and to Assume Separate but Equal stations among the Powers of the Earth, (Constituted as THIS) Deaf to the voice of Justice and Consanguinity!

Constitutionally "cross-dressing" and imposing tax (levies) upon the civilian population, while Candidly, Pretending to be something "other than" what it really is... when Us the People are (in fact) being politically *sodomized!*.

Legislation does not have the right to play "Constitutional" dress-up and Candidly, Pretend to be something that (in fact) they are not. And, claim such political behavior to be of a legitimate Process, Thereof.

Legislation shall Not assume such Station or any such Powers, under such Sadistic Nature, to any such Claim, in any such Process, "Birthed" in such an Act of Constitutional Sodomy claimed as Due, in such illegitimate "cross dressing" of its so-called "truth of itself" in such provisioning of Birthing such offspring of its own choice...

ARTICLE II
SECTION 1

2ND CONSTITUTIONAL "BIRTHING"
14TH AMENDMENT

SELF-ELECTION
OF SELF?
WOLF-IN-SHEEP
CLOTHING

Each State shall appoint in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

FED PAPER #9
SELF-ELECT

10TH AMENDMENT
DOES NOT DISALLOW
"CRAPET BRICKERS"

RE MAHHER
VS
KE WILL

JUXTAPOST
EMESIS (O/I)

OPTION?
STER HOME?

(The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not lie an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each, which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote, a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.) (This clause in parentheses was superseded by the 12th Amendment.)

"IN THEORY" PURPOSE OF SELF-ELECTION

WATER JURISDICTIONS RISE

STATE OF WHAT? PRINCIPLE?

LAND/WATER

ELECTORS OF THE STATE BRANCHES IN THE STATE

OF ELECTION OF SELF

ELECTED AS OF CHOICE!

WHICH PRESIDENT? THEM OR THEMSELF

NOT TO EXCEED THREE

SUBSIDIARIES AND STATE

NOT TO EXCEED THREE

SAME STATE WITHIN THEMSELVES

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

UTMOST MOMENT?

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

ELECTOR WATER JURISDICTION LAND IN THE STATE AMENDMENT

LAND OF THE STATE

OF AMERICA?

PLACE?

WASHINGTON DISSENTION RAGE

(In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.) (This clause in parentheses has been modified by the 20th and 25th Amendments.)

"TO DISSOLVE AND ASSUME" FUNNY

COUNTERFEIT OPERATION

AMENDMENT #20

WATER DESPOTS ABSOLUTE TYRANTS TO A CANDID WORLD, AS DECLARED.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

PLACES

1st CONSTITUTION

LAND? NOT WATER?

LAND

ELECTOR?

BRANCHES IN THE STATE

MILITIA?

DEVOLVED
FED PAPER #20

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF CURRENT CONSTITUTION

AMENDMENT #25
TO DISABLE PRESIDENT

FED PAPER #9
APPOINTING OF THEIR OWN OFFICERS
BUT HAVING BEEN EMBARRASSED FROM A STATE FROM WITHIN ITSELF

EVIL SUFFERED? OR THE POPE?
WATER JURISDICTIONS LAND/WATER

ONE IN THEORY LAND? ONE IN FACT WATER?
UNION CONFEDERATE MEMBER MILITIA

JURISDICTION LAND WATER SKY? 10th Amendment

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;

JURISDICTIONAL REPOSESS DISTINCT ELECTION

JOHN LENNON
"ONE AND ONE AND ONE IS THREE! GOTTA BE GOOD-LOOKING IT'S JUST SO HARD TO SEA"

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;

The person having the greatest Number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

DENALIST PAPER #9
3-VOTE
POINTING THEIR OWN OFFICERS

3 CONSTITUTIONS?
RISE ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2 5th AMENDMENT

LIKE A EATHER IN YOUR LAP, HUH?

AMENDMENT #20 TRANSGRESSION! FRAUDEROUS IN FACT!
AMENDMENT #25

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

5 COUNTY ICAL ID DID 14th AMENDMENT

THEIR OWN OFFICERS FED PAPER #9 ELECTION OF SELF

Amendment 13 - Slavery Abolished. Ratified 12/6/1865.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14 - Citizenship Rights. Ratified 7/9/1868.

UNWARRANTED JURISDICTION, AS DECLARED

IT'S JURISDICTION IN THE 14th AMENDMENT

STATE 120.57 CAPRICIOUS FELONY IN ART 4 SECTION 2 BOUNTY SECTION 4 OF THE 14th

BONDAGE ENUMERATED QUALIFICATION REQUISITE ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

COOL COOL KACHOO!
COOL COOL KACHOO!
JOHN LENNON

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

TIME TO TIME (US)
PLACE TO PLACE

CONFEDERACY IS DEFINED AS LAND/WATER IN FEDERALIST PAPER #12

Article III. - The Judicial Branch

Section 1 - Judicial powers

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.

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

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

(The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in 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.)

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.

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.

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.

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 attained.

UNITED STATES (US)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10 VIOLATES ITSELF

THIS CONSTITUTION IS A BILL OF ATTAINDER!

DEFECTIVE

GOOD LUCK!
THE WORLD IS TOO SMALL TO HIDE!
CONSTITUTIONAL BIGOTS!

WATER-BOARDS?

234 AND EQUITY AND FACT?

F-ELECTION OF SELF ARTICLE 2 SECTION 1

HEREIN (US) THEREOF

OL OF RIME INSHAL AS FACT.

ON-BRITISH ON-JEWISH

OUR CURRENT CONSTITUTION IS LETTER OF MARQUE?

EVIL → ☆

OF AMERICA?

1ST CONSTITUTION 2ND CONSTITUTION

MANIFESTED (US) DIVINE AND PROVIDENT

BUILT-UP RULE MAKING

Hypocrisy!

CONSTITUTION IS A COVER-UP OPERATIONAL

EFFIGY

CABSTAGE LAW

SELF-LIQUIDATE 103.01

DANGEROUS BAPTIST LETTER TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

"WALL OF SEPARATION"

ME!

BEIGEANCE REBELLION

ARTICLE 2 SECTION 2

NATURES GOD (DECLARATION) ALMIGHTY GOD

CRIME OF REBELLION

CRAMMER "BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER"

THE POPE!

UNION OF BRITISH AND ISRAEL?

MANKIND AS DECLARED

Hypocrisy!

FOHNY!

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

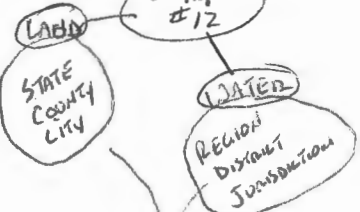
CHRISTIANS CHARGED AS "FELONS" IN ARTICLE 4?

WATER DISTRICT (FOHNY)

THIS CONSTITUTION IS A BILL OF ATTAINDER?

NO BILL OF ATTAINDER NO EX POST FACTO

ADMISSION OF GUILT? Hoping For A LIGHT SENTENCE?



Article V. - Amendment

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One 1808 thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

CONSTITUTION
ZAD CONSTITUTION

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE
LITERAL OILING
OF RELIGIOUS
CONVICTIONS

TO ENUNCIATE
AS QUALIFICATION REQUISITE
PLACE IN BONDAGE IN ARTICLE SECTION 2
SEEN AS LABOUR AND SERVICE DOE IN
ARTICLE 4
SECTION 2

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE
APPLICATED

NOT NORTH AND SOUTH

Article VI. - Debts, Supremacy, Oaths

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. IN THIS UNION

LESS THAN
CONSTITUTION
DAILY 3 OF THEM

BILL OF ATTAINDER

ALREADY PREGNANT!
PRE-CONCEIVED

BIRTHED "THEREOF"
AS A WATER
JURISDICTION
UNDER THE
14th
AMENDMENT

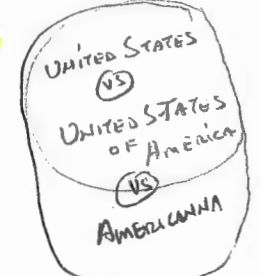
This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

THIS OR THAT?

ALMIGHTY LAW

IN THE STATE

ENDEBTORNE



The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

IN THE STATE VIA THE 10th AMENDMENT

Article VII. - Ratification

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE APPLICATION

QUALIFICATION REQUISITE
ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2
IN ENUNCIATED
1:30,000

QUALIFICATION REQUISITE

ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

"THEREOF"

"BONDAGE"

NO RELIGIOUS TEST
RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE

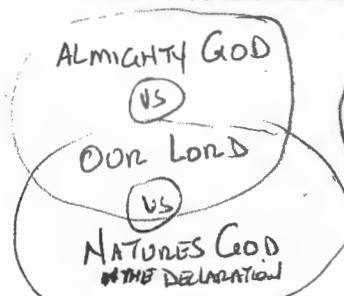
WATERSHED DISTRICTS

NOT EFFICIENT

THIS CONSTITUTION SEEN AS THEREOF IN THE 14th AMENDMENT.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

? HAVING NO RELIGION?



RESPECTING NO RELIGION

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IS A DEPARTURE;
HIS ACT "PIVOTS" IN THE FIRST SENTENCE
ON THE WORD "IT"

ves from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of spensible outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble imunity of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an state and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, it is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring ntries not tied together by the same governments; which their own rival ships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, chments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which (under any 1 of government) are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is that your union ought to be sidered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endeavor to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic ire: Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were inal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a (happy ie to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union affecting all parts of our country, while experience ll not have demonstrated (its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing ies by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is (a real ifference of local interests and views) One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other ricts. (You cannot shield yourselves) too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to h other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have n, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, oughout the United States, a decisive proof how (unfounded) were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic les unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, ch secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the ervation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever n from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate stitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you e improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious agement of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature uration, (completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own endment) has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined he fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the stitution which at any time exists, fill changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all! The very idea of the power and ight of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, nteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to arnize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and rprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration (the mirror of the ill-concerted and ngruous projects of faction) rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends; they are likely, in the course of time and things, to ome potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of overnment, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular ositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles; however specious the pretexts. One method of ault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly hrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other an institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the dit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient agement of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is pensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, (its surest guardian) (It is, indeed, little else than a name, are the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to intain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now e a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all emments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has petrated the most horrid enormities, (is itself a frightful despotism) But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries ch result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing ion, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of ty are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration; it agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles anosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection; it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated ress to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within ain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of innefol popular character, in governments purely elective, (it is a spirit not to be encouraged.) From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that fit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess; the effort ought to be by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage. (A fire not to be nched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.)

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within; irespective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to isolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. (A just estimate of that love of power, and neness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise olitical power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FULL TEXT

MAYA VAN ROSSUM
JOHN CASSANI
GIL SMART

allot Title: Right to Clean and Healthy Waters

allot Summary: This amendment creates a fundamental right to clean and healthy waters. The amendment may be used to sue State executive agencies for harm or threatened harm to Florida's waters, which include aquatic ecosystems. This amendment defines terms, identifies affected constitutional provisions in Article IV governing the executive branch, provides for civil action enforcement, allows attorney's and expert witness fees to prevailing plaintiffs, and provides equitable remedies including restoration of waters.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

Article and Section Being Created or Amended: Article I, Section 28

WRITTEN BY: GEORGE WASHINGTON (FAREWELL ADDRESS)

Full Text of the Proposed Amendment: SECTION 28. Right to Clean and Healthy Waters.—

PURPOSE. Waters sustain all forms of life. Clean and healthy waters protect and promote substantial interests, including human health, safety and welfare, native fish and wildlife, conservation of natural resources, outdoor recreation, aesthetic values, business opportunities, property values, and economic interests throughout the State. Although considerable attention has been given to protect and conserve waters in the State, including Article II, Section 7 of this constitution and a comprehensive body of State environmental laws and regulations, such attention has not corrected the continuing decline in the condition of waters in the State. The poor condition of many important waters throughout the State has led the people of Florida, in their inherent political power, to create this fundamental right to clean and healthy waters. State executive agencies are instrumental to the effort to protect Florida waters from harm and threatened harm. Consequently, to promote the interests of Florida's people, businesses, organizations, communities, and economies in clean and healthy waters, this Section provides for equitable remedies against the actions or inactions of State executive agencies that harm or threaten harm to Florida waters, with the goal of clean and healthy waters and the aspiration that waters in the State will one day flourish.

DECLARATION OF RIGHT. The people have the inherent political power pursuant to Article I, Section 1 of this constitution to create the fundamental right to clean and healthy waters. The people hereby declare this fundamental right, which is inalienable.

HARM PROHIBITED. It shall be unlawful, and considered a violation of the right to clean and healthy waters, for a State executive agency, as defined herein, to harm or threaten to harm Florida waters by action or inaction, including by regulation, rule, policy, plan, standard, permit, practice including management practice, activity, agreement, memorandum of understanding, order, or by inaction that permits harm or threatened harm about which the State executive agency knew or should have known.

ENFORCEMENT

(1) A person, as defined herein, may bring a civil action for injunctive or declaratory relief in a court of competent jurisdiction against a State executive agency for violating this Section. Exhaustion of administrative remedies and exhaustion time periods shall not be required. A plaintiff is not required to allege special or direct injury to state a claim.

(2) Any violation under this Section will be considered de novo. Due to the fundamental nature of this right, to avoid liability where a violation is shown, a State executive agency shall be required to demonstrate that its action or inaction, as described in subsection (c), was necessary to promote a compelling government interest and was narrowly tailored to advance that interest. Where a party's action or inaction is found to be a substantial factor in a violation of this Section, that party shall be liable for the violation and shall not avoid liability on the basis that the action or inaction of another party or nonparty has also contributed to the violation.

Initiative Information

Date Approved 04/22/2022

Serial Number 22-02

Sponsor Name: FloridaRighttoCleanWater.org

Sponsor Address: 13300 South Cleveland Avenue, Suite 56, Fort Myers, FL 33907

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FULL TEXT

(3) A prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to appropriate declaratory relief and to such equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, injunctive relief to restore waters to the condition that existed prior to the proven violation. In addition, a prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's and expert witness fees.

DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this Section, the following words and terms shall have the stated meanings:

(1) "Clean and healthy waters" are waters free from harm, or threat of harm, that occurs after the effective date of this Section. Indicators of clean and healthy waters include water quality safe for native fish and wildlife and human recreation; and regarding drinking water sources, safe for human consumption; sufficient habitats, water filtration, and element cycling to support thriving populations and diverse communities of native fish and wildlife; natural flow regimes, to include recharging ground or underground water; and other ecological processes and functions to be intact.

(2) "Harm" means the introduction of pathogens, contaminants, or toxins into waters or the disruption of natural hydrological or ecological processes or functions of waters. This term includes but is not limited to such chemical, biological, or physical stressors to waters that contribute to unnatural water levels or nutrient loads; that remove, fragment, degrade habitat of native fish or wildlife; that disturb vegetation or soil near the edge of waters; that introduce exotic or invasive species; that obstruct or divert natural flow; that overexploit native species; and that negatively affect the health of humans or of native fish or wildlife.

(3) "Person" means any individual, partnership, joint venture, corporation; any group of the foregoing to include nonprofit organizations; any tribal entity; or any government entity.

(4) "State executive agencies" shall mean the following governmental entities and officers: The Governor; the Cabinet and members of the Cabinet; each State executive officer and State executive department, and each State executive departmental unit described in Section 20.04, Florida Statutes; the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; each water management district; and each officer and governmental entity of the executive branch having statewide jurisdiction or jurisdiction in more than one county.

(5) "Waters" refers to the aquatic ecosystems of aquifers, bays, creeks, estuaries, estuarine systems, lagoons, lakes, rivers, riverine systems, springs, streams, wetlands, intracoastal and coastal waters within the boundaries of the State of Florida and shall include the natural tributaries and artificial waterways which impact these water bodies. This term shall include fresh, brackish, saline, tidal, surface, ground and underground water associated with these water bodies.

OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS. This Section affects constitutional provisions of the executive branch: Article IV, Section 1 (Governor); Article IV, Section 4 (Cabinet); Article IV, Section 6 (Executive departments); Article IV, Section 9 (Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission).

SELF-EXECUTING. Implementing legislation is not required to enforce this Section. This Section is remedial and shall be given a liberal construction to fully effectuate its purpose.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This Section shall become effective immediately upon approval by the electors of Florida.

SEVERABILITY. If any part of this Section, or the application of this Section to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Section, including the application of such part to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected by such a holding and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the parts of this Section are severable.

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www.ourdocuments.gov

www.ourdocuments.gov

September 5, 2017

Transcript of Declaration of Independence (1776)

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

WE WILL TELL YOU LATER... (Evil) BRITAIN
When in the Course of human events (it becomes necessary for one people) to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the

opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. --Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only! He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

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NEW GOVERNMENT
NEW GUARDS
NEW APPROPRIATIONS
NEW OFFICES
TO HARRASS

NATURES GOD IS NOT ALMIGHTY GOD

ISRAEL EFFIGY COVER-UP OPERATION
STATUTE 153.03 (7E11)

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNTERFEIT
PAPER #10 #51

COAT OF ARMS SHAPESHIFT
RISE TO AN EFFIGY!

MONUMENTAL USEFUL ART
UNIFORMLY BANKROPT
THE WINTER SUPPLY
ARTICLE 8 SECTION B

FED PAPER # 79 "TO CONTROL MANS WILL ONE MUST FIRST CONTROL MANS SOBZISTANCE"