David Ballard Geddis Jr
Georgia Ajoulé
Palm Harbor

BOCC, April 9th, 2024

Florida Supreme Case #96-332 ratifying the Reclaimed Water Bonds is Entirely Defective.
Article V section 3-B-2 of the Florida Constitution does not pridefully compact water with other forms of Utility charges, nor does it interposition any 3rd party Facility water taxes or toll charges of any kind.
The Special Acts of 1953 Delegates that water charges are to be delivered on a Supply and Rate "Wholesale" basis, that does not include "AdHoc" 3rdParty Availability fees for the Privilege of Opportunity to Access the Privilege of water privileges.
The Reclaimed Water Availability fee is seen as a Dictated charge in statute 163.3167 (1-D), Imposed upon the civilian population as a Levy in statute 197.363.
The Reclaimed Water Variance application is being used to claim Eminent Domain of both our Personal and Real Property in statute 153.03(5) and again claiming Eminent Domain in statute 373.421. The Availability fee uses a statute that bases a Toll Road (338.01) charge as a way to justify the toll charging our vital water access. Toll charging/taking Hostage essential water supply and delivery!
Reclaimed Water establishes "Ready-to-Serve-Zones" which are areas of a particular concern. The Variance Application clearly states the Applicant literally owes their Health, Safety and Religious Convictions, no religion too. Imagine that!. in particular, the County and its interlocal partnerships are in violation of its own HomeRule Charter section 2.02(e), the Florida Constitution Article 1 section 3 and the 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as written "Therein".
Florida Supreme Case ~~**96-332**~~ 96-332 **is claiming to be disposing of Reclaimed Water in a responsible way, spraying it into the air as an airbourn pathogen being both chemical and biological in nature, inhaling the fallout of such recycled sewage could prove to be fatal.**
Last year, Senate Bill #64 wants to begin adding Reclaimed Water directly into the potable water supply as a way to further supplement this sacrilegious 3rd party Hedgefund operation and are soon to begin metering Reclaimed Water, Not only must we pay the toll charge with the Availability fee, the County recently voted to begin installing Meters on Reclaimed Water and start charging by the gallon, conflicting the Court Case ratifying Reclaimed Water bonds that states that we are to have Unlimited Non-Restricted use of Reclaimed Water.

Based on Federalist Paper #16, legislation is embarked on a conspiracy using the medium of the courts system to manifest a surreptitious invasion (Article 1 section 10) in its Capture of the Water supply (Article 1 section 8 clause 11) as Constituted.

Under the Auspice of Liberty, in his Farewell Address, George Washington states to, "Induce a Birth of its own Choice "Giving rise" to an offspring completely free in its principles, containing within itself a provision for its own Amendment, Natural to Dissention".
In such dissent,
The 14th Amendment gives Birth to a Pronoun-(IT). "Its" Jurisdiction, as based on Maloneys Water Code (pg164-165) , is a Water Jurisdiction, that is being Born, as a "Body Politic".

Such "Political Body of Jurisdiction" is recognized as an "Unwarranted" Jurisdiction in the Declaration of Independence.

As I perceive this, The *Unprincipled Affairs* of legislation/the *so-called Perfect Union* of this government "intercoursing" itself and giving life to such Body Politic, as a water jurisdiction; The seeds that our Founding Fathers planted (in this nation) that ultimately gave life to this Political Body, must be held accountable to the life, that they have "mulitgenerationally" Gestated and Gave Birth too!
To Abort such political obligation, to abort that life to which our Founding Fathers have so liberally *inseminated*, is unacceptable!

Based on George Washington's Farewell Address, this government and its engagements are responsible for, and are to be held liable to pay "*child*" support in the birthing of such Body Politic, as a Water Jurisdiction.
As Government, as a parent of such
You are responsible to care for that *Unwarranted* Water Jurisdiction which has been legislatively gestated, as your offspring!
We will not patronize your unprincipled intercourse and deliberately intended infidelity.
Your insidious denial of your duty (to this fact) shall not be tolerated
"*Pay your child support*" to the life of that "Political body" that you brought forth!

The Florida Senate

2018 Florida Statutes

Title XIV	Chapter 197	SECTION 363
TAXATION AND FINANCE	TAX COLLECTIONS, SALES, AND LIENS	**Special assessments and service charges; optional method of collection.**
	Entire Chapter	

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 election, 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 entity imposing 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 authorizing the levy of such special assessments, and in no event shall the ordinance or resolution provide for use of the ad valorem collection method.

(5) The tax collector of a county may act as agent for the county in collecting service charges if the board of county commissioners of the county and the tax collector establish by agreement a manner in which service charges may be collected. The board of county commissioners shall compensate the tax collector for the actual cost of collecting such service charges. However, tax certificates and tax deeds may not be issued for nonpayment of service charges, and such charges shall not be included on a bill for ad valorem taxes.

(6) Effective January 1, 1990, no new special assessments may be collected pursuant to this section.

History.—s. 162, ch. 85-342; s. 2, ch. 86-141; s. 66, ch. 88-130; s. 5, ch. 88-216; s. 1012, ch. 95-147.

BUILD-UP AND DRAW → RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2)
OR
CREATE FALSELY MADE THRU A FORESAKING

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 it 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 OF ITS JURISDICTION

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 will be worthy 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 Lycian 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.

This exceptionable principle may, as truly as emphatically, be styled the parent of anarchy. It has been seen that delinquencies in the members of the Union are its natural and necessary offspring; 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 infractions of a 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 neglected their duty, 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 as associates to its cause. Specious arguments of danger to the common liberty could easily be contrived, plausible excuses for the deficiencies of the party could, without difficulty, be invented to alarm the apprehensions, inflame the passions, and conciliate the good-will, even of those States which were not chargeable with any violation or 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 premeditation 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 tamper beforehand 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 the latter would always be at hand. And the case must be very flagrant in which its fallacy could be detected with sufficient certainty to justify the harsh expedient 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, if practicable at all, would instantly degenerate into a military despotism; but it will be found in every light 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-taming 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 a right 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. This 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 an 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

AARON BURR (VS) HAMILTON

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 a tyrannical exercise of the federal authority. GEORGE BUSH DID 911?

EVIL WATER JURISDICTIONS ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2 AS FACT! HAMILTON WAS SEDITIOUS! CONFLAGRATED 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 illhumors 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 conflagration 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 dismemberments 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.

ESSENTIAL WATER

PUBLIUS.

INDIVIDUAL WATER JURISDICTIONS AS A CONFLAGARATED NATION, RULED BY DESPOTISM, BANANNA REPUBLIC W/ KANGAROO COURT

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