



# CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

## The Board of County Commissioners values your participation

Please fill out this card if you wish to speak or record your sentiment regarding an agenda item or general topic. Individuals wishing to speak may do so for up to three minutes when called to the lectern.

Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item

Agenda date: JULY 18, 2017

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: Beach restoration Project

Name: Rick Smith, Director

Address: 50 Gulf Blvd  
Fifty Gulfside Condominium

City: Indian Rocks Beach Zip: 33785

Email: RickSmith@icloud.com

Please refer to the **Pinellas County Commission Public Participation & Decorum Rules** for details.

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**From:** Catherine Smith <ricncath@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 18, 2017 9:55 AM  
**To:** Rental Office Fifty Gulfside  
**Subject:** Beach restoration s k 202

Rick Smith member of the board of directors representing Fifty Gulfside condominiums.

Our building has 53 units rented on weekly basis. In June alone we paid \$13,000 in state and county taxes.

As an association we have been notified by the city of Indian rocks beach that the area of beach in front of our building will not be renourish by the Army Corp of engineers

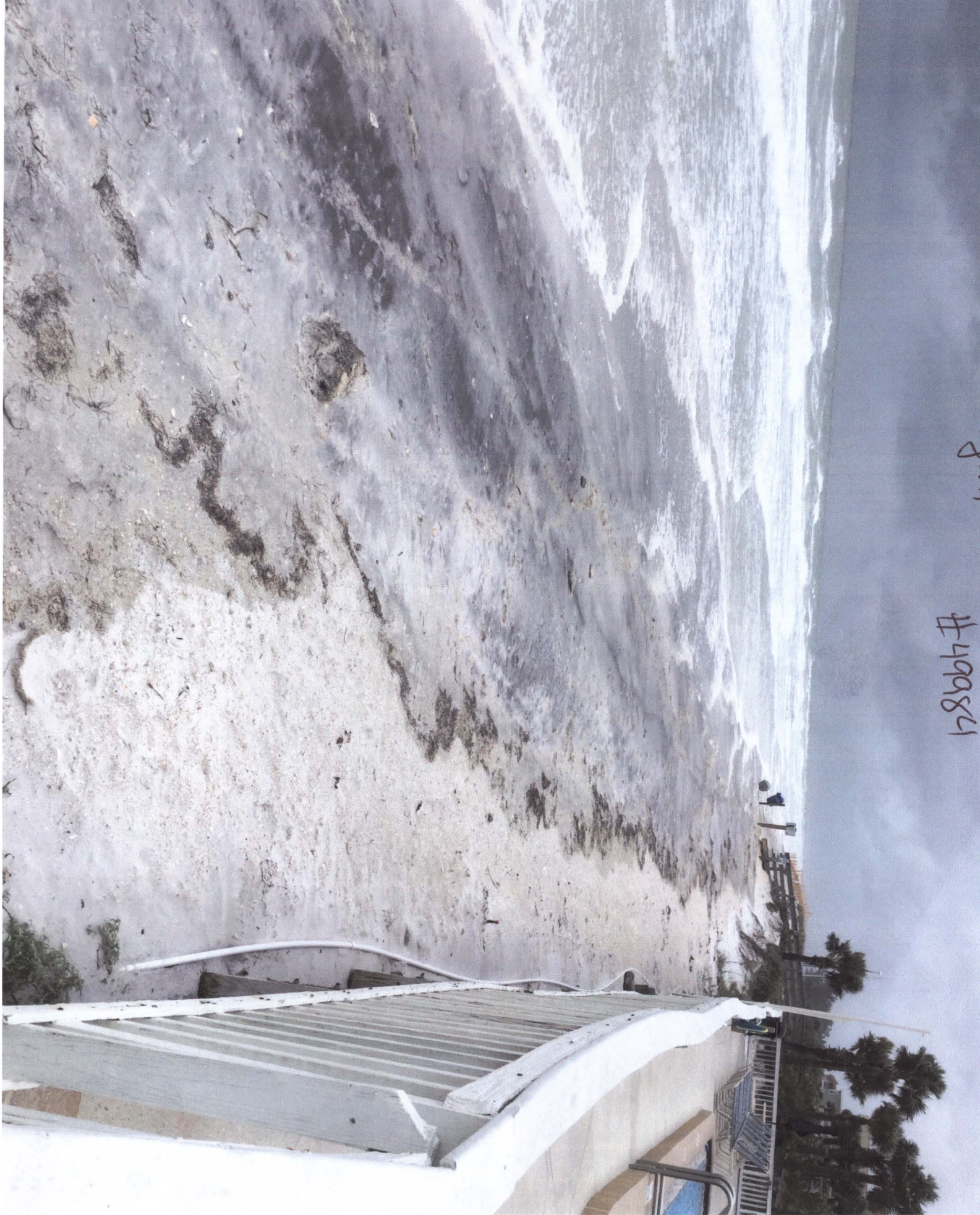
Our beach in front of our building was hit the hardest during the two storms last year. We have lost all of our dunes . The public access next to our building has required beach renourishment twice this year alone.

Between central Avenue and our location there is approximately 280 feet of beach. This area is the closest in proximity to the intracoastal only separated by our building and Gulf Boulevard, approximately 275 feet. Without beach re nourishment this location could possibly become the next Johns pass.

Could it be possible that the city, County and fifty Gulfside work together to help us renourish our beach without the army Corp of engineers. Could it be possible to receive our percent of the projected 31 million in project cost.

Could it be possible for the commissioners to advocate for us.





May 24, 2017  
#49984





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Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item      PUBLIC COMMENT

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Agenda date: 7/18/17

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For     Against     Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support     Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: SEMINOLE WATER TOWER

Name: Sandy Holloway

Address: 11592 74th AV

---

City: SEMINOLE      Zip: 33772

Email: Sandandy@tempsta.com

Please refer to the **Pinellas County Commission Public Participation & Decorum Rules** for details.

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Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item

Agenda date: July 18, 2017

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: 3 VOTE "COUP" IN THE 12 AMENDMENT

Name: DAVID BALLARD CREDIT JR

Address: 802 GEORGIA AVE

City: Palm Harbor Zip: 34693

Email: MyABRIDGEPOINT@Comail.com

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DAVID BRUNO GOODIS JR  
GEORGIA ABB  
PALM HARBOR, FL

AS PER ATTACHED

AMENDMENT 12  
ARTICLE 2 SECTION 1  
FEDERALIST PAPER #9

Last months commission meeting, June 20th - Adjenda Item #16: The county administrator announced an *upcoming* event, closing the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, on March 4th. That same date (March 4<sup>th</sup>) "oddly" coincides with the Death of the Presidency and the Disabling of Constitution in Amendment 12. Legislated as thereof under Article 2 section 1. Seen legislated as a "jurisdictional abridgement" in Federalist paper #9. As legislation is "Appointing their own officers in/of their own election".

The 3 vote election requirement in Amendment 12 *necessary* for the jurisdictional abridgement of the constitution, is the "crowing" of a three part coup; (One vote *Region*) (One vote *District*) and (One vote *Jurisdiction*). The third and final vote necessary for the *jurisdictional abridgement, disabling* the presidency is a "*Political Roster*" seen as a water jurisdiction in the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, absent Christianity.

Legislation is claiming of being *enabled* of such abridgement, as this issue has been *devolved* upon them, as of right, as a "so-called" natural born citizen, as veiled under the separation of Church and State.

Federalist Paper#9 further sees this jurisdictional abridgement, as being devolved/legislated from political contempt, as *seeded* in/on political sophistry, as erroneous, usurpatious, contrived, malicious, calculated. And as being a novelty of its own imbecility.

Over 200 years ago a war began, war against Christianity. A war known as the US Constitution



support us:  
**MARCH 4**  
 SKYWAY BRIDGE  
 BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
 JUNE 20, 2017  
 AGENDA ITEM #16

U.S. Constitution > 12th Amendment

PLEASE GIVE TO SHERIFF  
 BOB GUALETANI

# 12th Amendment

## Amendment XII

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;--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. 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.

NATURAL BORN CITIZEN ARTICLE II SECTION 1  
 LEGISLATION "THEREOF" ARTICLE II SECTION 1  
 LEGISLATION OF THEIR OWN ELECTION FED PAPER #9

1 REGION  
 2 DISTRICT  
 3 JURISDICTION  
 3-VOTES

IN THE STATE OF THE STATE  
 14th Amendment  
 WATER JURISDICTIONS THEREOF  
 OFFICE CITIZEN  
 PRIVILEGE/IMMUNE  
 NATURAL BORN CITIZEN!  
 ARTICLE II SECTION 1  
 JURISDICTION LEGISLATURE THEREOF  
 NATURAL BORN CITIZEN WATER JURISDICTION IN THE 14th Amendment

PRIVILEGED IMMUNE CITIZEN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

FED PAPER #9  
 PRESIDENT?  
 OR  
 PRESIDENCY?

OF DEVOLVING?

### Wex Resources

Elections

ALARM:

**SKYWAY BRIDGE CLOSURE**  
**FOR EVENT MARCH 4, 2018**

< 11th Amendment

up

13th Amendment >

DISABLE?  
 DEVOLVE?  
 DEATH?

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE (BRIDGE CLOSURE) EVENT WAS MADE AT PINELLAS COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING LAST



Cornell Law School

U.S. Constitution > Article II

# Article II

## Section 1.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

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.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be 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 choose 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 choose 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. 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

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 the office of President; neither shall any person 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.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to

OF THEIR OWN ELECTIONS  
FEDERALIST PAPER #9

AS DEVOLVED?

NOT OMITTED

WATER JURISDICTION  
DESPTS

CONSTITUTION #2  
NATURAL CITIZEN

BUT A CITIZEN THEREOF

REGION  
DISTRICT  
JURISDICTION  
3-VOTES

POLITICAL USURPATION  
CONTINUED CONTEMPT

HAMILTON'S 2ND CONSTITUTION  
14th AMENDMENT  
QUALIFICATION REQUISITE

ARTICLE SECTION 2  
QUALIFICATION REQUISITE

BIRTHING NATURALIZING  
WATER JURISDICTIONS IN THE  
14th AMENDMENT  
DIRECT TAXATION Art 1 Sec 2

WHAT RELIGION?  
CAPTURE OF WATER OF AMERICA?  
CITIZEN THEREOF

IN THE STATE OF THE STATE

REGIONAL DISTRICT LEGISLATION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATION

A DISTINCT LIST  
NAME? IN THEIR BALLOTS

AMENDMENT 12 - NO PERIOD

NOT EXCEEDING THREE

CHOOSING THE PRESIDENT  
OF 3 VOTES

APPOINTED... APPOINT...  
OF WHAT?

APPOINTMENT OF THEIR OWN OFFICERS - FED PAPER #9

JURISDICTIONAL WATER TYRANTS

AS ENUMERATED ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2  
NOT OF AMERICA?

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THEIR OWN ELECTIONS } FED PAPER #9

CITIZEN NATURALIZED AS A WATER JURISDICTION

DEVOLVING 1ST CONSTITUTION



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.

AS A PERSON?

THE OFFICE OF?

RELIGIOUS?

THIS CONSTITUTION... THIS CONSTITUTION... IN ARTICLE 6

DISABLE THE OFFICE, ABRIDGING WATER JURISDICTIONS

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.

HAMILTON'S FIRST CONSTITUTION

IMPOST AS MILITIA

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:--"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

BRITISH LEGISLATION AS DECLARATION

FAITH WITHOUT RELIGIOUS GROUNDS

NOT OF AMERICA?

### Section 2.

The President shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Hmm...?

FUNNY WORD!

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2 RISE AS FACT DEVOLVED UPON THEM

NATURAL BORN CITIZEN "THEREOF"

NOVELTY OF IMPLICIT FEDERALIST PAPER #40

WHAT?

BUT ARE "THEREOF" "BORN THEREOF" AS A WATER JURISDICTION ACTUAL WAR CAPTURE OF LAND & WATER ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10 & B

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

### Section 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

PERFECT UNION DISTRICT JURISDICTION

ACTUAL WARTIME 5TH AMENDMENT

BRITISH JEW

FUNNY REASONING

CONSTITUTIONAL UNDERTAKING

BRITISH/ISRAEL LAND/WATER IN/OF THE STATE

OF THE UNION OF BRITAIN AND ISRAEL

DEATH OF PRESIDENCY

CAPTURE OF WATER ART 1 SECTION 8 TO ACTUALLY INVADE ART 1 SECTION 10 BASED ON

PRESENTMENT IN THE 5TH AMENDMENT

### Section 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

MILITIA CORPORATE

OF UNAT

"ARTIFICIAL" STATUTE 373.019 (15)

PRETENDED LEGISLATION } DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CANDID WORLD EVIL'S SUFFERABLE





Yale Law School  
LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY  
in memory of Sol Goldman

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The Federalist Papers : No. 9

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The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection  
For the Independent Journal.

HAMILTON

REFLECTION } NOT REAL  
COPY } NOT ACTUAL  
Distraction  
Disorder  
Sophisms - INGENUOUS FALLACIOUS  
CONTEMPT  
INTRIGUE  
CONTINUED CONSTITUTIONAL MALICIOUS EXHAUSTATIONS

To the People of the State of New York:

A FIRM Union will be of the utmost moment to the peace and liberty of the States, as a barrier against domestic faction and insurrection. It is impossible to read the history of the petty republics of Greece and Italy without feeling sensations of horror and disgust at the distractions with which they were continually agitated, and at the rapid succession of revolutions by which they were kept in a state of perpetual vibration between the extremes of tyranny and anarchy. If they exhibit occasional calms, these only serve as short-lived contrast to the furious storms that are to succeed. If now and then intervals of felicity open to view, we behold them with a mixture of regret, arising from the reflection that the pleasing scenes before us are soon to be overwhelmed by the tempestuous waves of sedition and party rage. If momentary rays of glory break forth from the gloom, while they dazzle us with a transient and fleeting brilliancy, they at the same time admonish us to lament that the vices of government should pervade the direction and tarnish the lustre of those bright talents and exalted endowments for which the favored soils that produced them have been so justly celebrated.

From the disorders that disfigure the annals of those republics the advocates of despotism have drawn arguments, not only against the forms of republican government, but against the very principles of civil liberty. They have decried all free government as inconsistent with the order of society, and have indulged themselves in malicious exultation over its friends and partisans. Happily for mankind, stupendous fabrics reared on the basis of liberty, which have flourished for ages, have, in a few glorious instances, refuted their gloom, sophisms. And, I trust, America will be the broad and solid foundation of other edifices, not less magnificent, which will be equally permanent monuments of their errors.

But it is not to be denied that the portraits they have sketched of republican government were too just copies of the originals from which they were taken. If it had been found impracticable to have devised models of a more perfect structure, the enlightened friends to liberty would have been obliged to abandon the cause of that species of government as indefensible. The science of politics, however, like most other sciences, has received great improvement. The efficacy of various principles is now well understood, which were either not known at all, or imperfectly known to the ancients. The regular distribution of power into distinct departments; the introduction of legislative balances and checks; the institution of courts composed of judges holding their offices during good behavior, the representation of the people in the legislature by deputies of their own election, these are wholly new discoveries, or have made their principal progress towards perfection in modern times. They are means, and powerful means, by which the excellences of republican government may be retained and its imperfections lessened or avoided. To this catalogue of circumstances that tend to the amelioration of popular systems of civil government, I shall venture, however novel it may appear to some, to add one more, or a principle which has been made the foundation of an objection to the new Constitution; I mean the ENLARGEMENT of the ORBIT within which such systems are to revolve, either in respect to the dimensions of a single State or to the consolidation of several smaller States into one great Confederacy. The latter is that which immediately concerns the object under consideration. It will, however, be of use to examine the principle on its application to a single State, which shall be attended to in another place.

The utility of a Confederacy, as well to suppress faction and to guard the internal tranquillity of States, as to increase their external force and security, is in reality not a new idea. It has been practiced upon in different countries and ages, and has received the sanction of the most approved writers on the subject of politics. The opponents of the plan proposed have, with great assiduity, cited and circulated the observations of Montesquieu on the necessity of a contracted territory for a republican government. But they seem not to have been apprised of the sentiments of that great man expressed in another part of his work, nor to have adverted to the consequences of the principle to which they subscribe with such ready acquiescence.

ARISE AS PRESENTMENT IN THE 5th AMENDMENT  
ARISE AS FACT IN ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2

WHO HOLDS WHAT?  
LAND THEN WATER

LOWER-UP OPERATIONS  
IF LAND AND WATER  
INTENT SEDITION & PARTY RAGE

TRICKLE DOWN

INFAMANT MOMENT  
5th PRESENTMENT  
IS A HIPPOCRITE!  
IS A BIGOT!

FACT ARTS SEC 2

TO REDUCE TO ABSOLUTE TYRANNY  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
MERE IN AMERICA

CIVILIAN RESIDENTS UPSHUSHING AGAINST BRITISH TYRANNY  
ISRAELI MARCH

DESPOSES TYRANTS  
DISCOURS DISFIGURES

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
3 VOTES

373,019 (15)  
ARTIFICIAL

WATER REGIONS DISCRETS  
INSURRECTION JURISDICTIONS

IN ENEMY DISORDER  
STATUTE 197.363  
OWN LEVY METHODS UNDER PINNING COUNTY ABOLITION  
2nd CONSTITUTIONAL WATER

Trojan Horse!

INDEFENSIBLE  
FOR BEING A COPY!  
A PHONY!

ENEMY WITHIN

MARKING IS MORE DISPOSED TO SUFFER WHILE EVILS ARE SUFFERABLE THAN TO RIGHT THEM EVILS BY THE LEVIES ACCUSTOMED.



When Montesquieu recommends a small extent for republics, the standards he had in view were of dimensions far short of the limits of almost every one of these States. Neither Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, nor Georgia can by any means be compared with the models from which he reasoned and to which the terms of his description apply. If we therefore take his ideas on this point as the criterion of truth, we shall be driven to the alternative either of taking refuge at once in the arms of monarchy, or of splitting ourselves into an infinity of little, jealous, clashing, tumultuous commonwealths, the wretched nurseries of unceasing discord, and the miserable objects of universal pity or contempt. Some of the writers who have come forward on the other side of the question seem to have been aware of the dilemma, and have even been bold enough to hint at the division of the larger States as a desirable thing. Such an infatuated policy, such a desperate expedient, might, by the multiplication of petty offices, answer the views of men who possess not qualifications to extend their influence beyond the narrow circles of personal intrigue; but it could never promote the greatness or happiness of the people of America.

Referring the examination of the principle itself to another place, as has been already mentioned, it will be sufficient to remark here that, in the sense of the author who has been most emphatically quoted upon the occasion, it would only dictate a reduction of the size of the more considerable MEMBERS of the Union, but would not militate against their being all comprehended in one confederate government. And this is the true question, in the discussion of which we are at present interested.

So far are the suggestions of Montesquieu from standing in opposition to a general Union of the States, that he explicitly treats of a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC as the expedient for extending the sphere of popular government, and reconciling the advantages of monarchy with those of republicanism.

"It is very probable," (says he) "that mankind would have been obliged at length to live constantly under the government of a single person had they not contrived a kind of constitution that has all the internal advantages of a republican together with the external force of a monarchical government. I mean a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC."

"This form of government is a convention by which several smaller STATES agree to become members of a larger ONE, which they intend to form. It is a kind of assemblage of societies that constitute a new one, capable of increasing, by means of new associations, till they arrive to such a degree of power as to be able to provide for the security of the united body."

"A republic of this kind, able to withstand an external force, may support itself without any internal corruptions. The form of this society prevents all manner of inconveniences."

"If a single member should attempt to usurp the supreme authority, he could not be supposed to have an equal authority and credit in all the confederate states. Were he to have too great influence over one, this would alarm the rest. Were he to subdue a part, that which would still remain free might oppose him with forces independent of those which he had usurped and overpower him before he could be settled in his usurpation."

"Should a popular insurrection happen in one of the confederate states the others are able to quell it. Should abuses creep into one part, they are reformed by those that remain sound. The state may be destroyed on one side, and not on the other, the confederacy may be dissolved, and the confederates preserve their sovereignty."

"As this government is composed of small republics, it enjoys the internal happiness of each; and with respect to its external situation it is possessed, by means of the association, of all the advantages of large monarchies."

I have thought it proper to quote at length these interesting passages, because they contain a luminous abridgment of the principal arguments in favor of the Union, and must effectually remove the false impressions which a misapplication of other parts of the work was calculated to make. They have, at the same time, an intimate connection with the more immediate design of this paper, which is, to illustrate the tendency of the Union to repress domestic faction and insurrection.

A distinction, more subtle than accurate, has been raised between a CONFEDERACY and a CONSOLIDATION of the States. The essential characteristic of the first is said to be, the restriction of its authority to the members in their collective capacities, without reaching to the individuals of whom they are composed. It is contended that the national council ought to have no concern with any object of internal administration. An exact equality of suffrage between the members has also been insisted upon as a leading feature of a confederate government. These positions are, in the main, arbitrary, they are supported neither by principle nor precedent. It has indeed happened, that governments of this kind have generally operated in the manner which the distinction taken notice of, supposes to be inherent in their nature; but there have been in most of them extensive exceptions to the practice, which serve to prove, as far as example will go, that there is no absolute rule on the subject. And it will be clearly shown in the course of this investigation that as far as the principle contended for has prevailed, it has been the cause of incurable disorder, and imbecility in the government.

The definition of a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state. The extent, modifications, and objects of the federal authority are mere matters of discretion. So long as the separate organization of the members be not abolished; so long as it exists, by a constitutional necessity, for local purposes; though it should be in perfect subordination to the general authority of the union, it would still be, in fact and in theory, an association of states, or a confederacy. The proposed Constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State governments, makes them constituent parts of the national sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession certain exclusive and very important portions of sovereign power. This fully corresponds, in every rational import of the terms, with the idea of a federal government.

BUT ITS NOT THE SAME  
ITS A COPY, A MALICIOUS EXULTATION,

DIRECT TAXATION  
Article 1 section 2  
FED PAPER #79  
"TO CONTROL MANS WILL ONE MUST FIRST CONTROL HIS SUBSISTANCE"

INDIVIDUAL SELF-ELECTED WATER JURISDICTIONS

BOTH SIDES ARE A DISORDER.

CONFEDERATE POPULAR REPUBLICANISM

BASED ON WHAT? CONTINUED DISTRACTION

AS AN BUT SOFFERABLE

1ST CONSTITUTIONAL

MEANS TO AN END  
RESIDE AS FACT IN ARTICLES 3 SECTION 2

10TH AMENDMENT - STATE POLITICAL  
CONTINUED  
ARBITRARY

WATER JURISDICTIONS IN/OF THE STATE VIA THE 10th AMENDMENT  
PETTY TYRANTS

WATER DESPOTS TYRANTS

AGREEMENT  
ACTUALITY  
ACTUALITY  
WATER JURISDICTIONS  
WATER DESPOTS TYRANTS  
CITIZEN OF THE 14th AMENDMENT  
AS AMENDMENT WATER DESPOTS EFFICIENT

Article 7 is not efficient

US 3107 (1-0)

WOLF IN SHEEPS CLOTHING?

IN SUPPORT OF WHAT?

ABUSES AND USURPATIONS  
14th AMENDMENT  
WATER JURISDICTION

FEIFDOM  
MISERABLE OBJECTS OF CONTEMPT

BECAUSE IT IS AN INTERNAL CORRUPTION  
EVIL

AS HAVE THE 14th AMENDMENT CITIZEN USURPED THIS ONE?

(KETTLE CALLING THE POT BLACK) HAMILTON IS SUCH A BIGOT!

BOTH SIDES ARE NOT LEGITIMATE!  
THATS NOT A SOVEREIGNTY  
MANIFESTATION OF TYRANNY

POWERS HERE BOTH ARE REBUKABLE

WOLF IN SHEEPS CLOTHING

AND ILLUSTRATE ILLUMINATION  
NON-UNIFORM USURPATION

WATER JURISDICTIONS  
14th AMENDMENT

malicious EXULTATIONS

BRITISH ISRAEL

WATER JURISDICTIONS  
CONTINUED  
ARBITRARY

BUT NOT IN REALITY OR ACTUALITY



In the Lycian confederacy, which consisted of twenty-three **CITIES** or republics, the largest were entitled to **THREE** votes in the **COMMON COUNCIL**, those of the middle class to **TWO**, and the smallest to **ONE**. The **COMMON COUNCIL** had the appointment of all the **JUDGES** and magistrates of the respective **CITIES**. This was certainly the most delicate species of **interference** in their internal administration; for if there be any thing that seems exclusively appropriated to the **local jurisdictions**, it is the **appointment of their own officers**. Yet Montesquieu, speaking of this association, says: "Were I to give a model of an excellent Confederate Republic, it would be that of Lycia." Thus we perceive that the distinctions insisted upon were not within the contemplation of this enlightened civilian; and we shall be led to conclude, that they are the **novel refinements of an erroneous theory**.

PUBLIUS.  
 "Spirit of Laws," vol. i., book ix., chap. i.

AMENDMENT #12  
 REGIONAL DISTRICT JURISDICTION  
 12th AMENDMENT  
 14th AMENDMENT  
 BULLDOG! YOU KNEW IT ALL! ALONE!

USURPATION  
 WATER BOARD  
 WATER BOARD  
 DISCOURSE  
 A CALCULATED ABRIDGEMENT  
 AN INHABITANT OF THE SAME STATE WITHIN THEMSELVES?  
 WHO IS THE "DOMESTIC FACTION" NOW?

(11) THE LEGISLATURE  
 OF THEIR OWN ELECTION  
 (15) USURPATION OF GOVERNMENT

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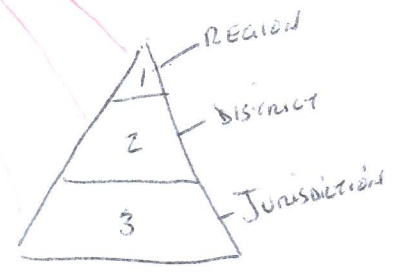
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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THEIR OWN ELECTION  
 JURISDICTIONALLY APPOINTING THEIR OWN OFFICERS,

# LEGISLATURE JURISDICTIONAL ABRIDGEMENT.

3 VOTE IN AMENDMENT #12

(IN) THE LEGISLATURE  
 (OF) THEIR OWN ELECTION  
 (BY)



AND ... IS ERRONEOUS  
 CONTEMPTIOUS  
 INDEFENSIBLE  
 CONTAINED  
 ARBITRARY  
 DISORDER  
 IMBECILITY  
 SOPHISM - UNSOUND, MISLEADING, FALLACIOUS





# CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

## The Board of County Commissioners values your participation

Please fill out this card if you wish to speak or record your sentiment regarding an agenda item or general topic. Individuals wishing to speak may do so for up to three minutes when called to the lectern.

Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item

Agenda date: July 18, 2017

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: Education Excellence

Name: Lenore Faulkner

Address: 11109 Kapok Grand Cir

City: Madeira Beach Zip: 33708

Email: N/A

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