



COMMON LAW ID CARDS 2

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

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Subscription Channels

- ❖ Vid.me shut down on 15 December & youtube channel called Sovereignty International is terminated
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- ❖ 2 subscription levels, and I accept crypto currencies
- ❖ \$2.99/month or \$19.99/year for the videos only
- ❖ \$4.99/month or \$39.99/year for videos plus unlimited consultations – I am NOT a liar (Attorney) but I can tell you what I would do and where to find forms
- ❖ The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit – I cannot fight all of the battles
- ❖ Currently publishing 1 video a week

Advertisement Exclusive Content

- ▣ Arlington Private Information Share
- ▣ Land Deed Training
- ▣ Estoppel Certificates Training
- ▣ Foreclosure Estoppel Certificates Training
- ▣ Corporate Denial Training
- ▣ Toll Roads Notice and Demand Training
- ▣ Invoice Training
- ▣ Notice of Void Judgment training

Upcoming Exclusive Content

- ▣ Revocation of Signature training
- ▣ Third Party Witness Training
- ▣ Federal Habeas Corpus Training
- ▣ Revocation of Voter Registration
- ▣ Criminal Complaint Training
- ▣ Lawsuit Training
- ▣ Other Training (requests?)
- ▣ All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups
- ▣ All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there

Identity

- ▣ “(a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally refuses to give his name, residence address, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested the person and requested the information.” Sec. 38.02. Failure to Identify. Texas Penal Code

Good Faith Texas

- ▣ “(a) No evidence obtained by an officer or other person in violation of any provisions of the Constitution or laws of the State of Texas, or of the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, shall be admitted in evidence against the accused on the trial of any criminal case.
- ▣ (b) It is an exception to the provisions of Subsection (a) of this Article that the evidence was obtained by a law enforcement officer acting in objective good faith reliance upon a warrant issued by a neutral magistrate based on probable cause.” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 38.23 Evidence Not to Be Used [emphasis added]

District of Columbia Good Faith

- ▣ “(e)DEFENSE. — A good faith reliance on —
- ▣ (1) a court warrant or order, a grand jury subpoena, a legislative authorization, or a statutory authorization (including a request of a governmental entity under section 2703(f) of this title);
- ▣ (2) a request of an investigative or law enforcement officer under section 2518(7) of this title; or
- ▣ (3) a good faith determination that section 2511(3) of this title permitted the conduct complained of;
- ▣ is a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under this chapter or any other law.” 18 US Code 2707 Civil Action

Jurisdiction

- ▣ "It will be noted that the statute provides that every licensee shall have his operator's, commercial operator's or chauffeur's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle. It therefore occurs to us that it is absolutely necessary for the State to allege and prove that the accused was, on the date of the alleged offense, a licensee, for, as we construe the statute above quoted, it applies specifically to a licensee and unless the person accused was a licensee, we fail to understand how he could be guilty of violating the provisions of this portion of the statute in failing to display same upon demand." BARBER v. STATE, 149 Tex. Crim. 18 (1945) 191 S.W. 2D 879
- ▣ "*Where a person is not at the time a licensee, neither the agency, nor any official has any jurisdiction of said person to consider or make any order. One ground as to want of jurisdiction was, accused was not a licensee and it was not claimed that he was." O'Neil v Dept Prof. & Vocations 7 CA 2d 398; Eiseman v Daugherty 6 CA 783*

Common Law ID Card

- ▣ katmanwon@gmail.com
- ▣ Has common law picture ID cards available that are notarized
- ▣ Katman is a big researcher and I have used some of his material in my videos
- ▣ Also provides information on the law – has a book available
- ▣ If you contact Katman tell him sovereignliving sent you

NSEA.US

- ▣ Got a Judge removed in Tennessee
- ▣ US Marshalls effected service of a Writ on the mayor to get the Judge FIRED!
- ▣ When you contact NSEA.US tell them sovereignliving sent you

Advertisement – Other Videos

- ▣ Bankster Thieves playlist
- ▣ Roman Cult playlist
- ▣ Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- ▣ BAR Members 1 - 3
- ▣ D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- ▣ Martial Law is here!
- ▣ D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- ▣ D.I.Y. Free Mail 1 & 2
- ▣ D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 – 9
- ▣ Canada Border PIGs playlist
- ▣ BAR Members and their Satanic Connections playlist

Public Law 92-500

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

October 18, 1972
[S. 2770]

Federal Water
Pollution Control
Act Amendments
of 1972.

70 Stat. 498;
84 Stat. 91.
33 USC 1151
note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972”.

SEC. 2. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended to read as follows:

“TITLE I—RESEARCH AND RELATED PROGRAMS

“DECLARATION OF GOALS AND POLICY

“SEC. 101. (a) The objective of this Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters. In order to achieve this objective it is hereby declared that, consistent with the provisions of this Act—

“(1) it is the national goal that the discharge of pollutants into the navigable waters be eliminated by 1985;

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 18 (legislative day, October 17), 1972

The Senate having proceeded to reconsider the bill (S. 2770) entitled "An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act", returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

Attest:



FRANCIS R. VALEO

Secretary.

By: Darrell St. Claire
Assistant Secretary.

I certify that this Act originated in the Senate.

FRANCIS R. VALEO

Secretary.

By: Darrell St. Claire
Assistant Secretary.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,

October 18, 1972.

The House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the bill (S. 2770) entitled "An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act", returned by the President of the United States with his objections to the Senate, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS

Clerk.

By: W. Raymond Colley.

account seasonal, tidal, and other variations, of all navigable waters and the waters of the contiguous zone;

"(2) include an inventory of all point sources of discharge (based on a qualitative and quantitative analysis of discharges) of pollutants, into all navigable waters and the waters of the contiguous zone; and

"(3) identify specifically those navigable waters, the quality of which—

"(A) is adequate to provide for the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife and allow recreational activities in and on the water;

"(B) can reasonably be expected to attain such level by 1977 or 1983; and

"(C) can reasonably be expected to attain such level by any later date.

State reports.

"(b) (1) Each State shall prepare and submit to the Administrator by January 1, 1975, and shall bring up to date each year thereafter, a report which shall include—

"(A) a description of the water quality of all navigable waters in such State during the preceding year, with appropriate supplemental descriptions as shall be required to take into account seasonal, tidal, and other variations, correlated with the quality of water required by the objective of this Act (as identified by the Administrator pursuant to criteria published under section 304(a) of this Act) and the water quality described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph;

"(B) an analysis of the extent to which all navigable waters of such State provide for the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife, and allow recreational activities in and on the water;

"(C) an analysis of the extent to which the elimination of the discharge of pollutants and a level of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife and allows recreational activities in and on the water, have been or will be achieved by the requirements of this Act, together with recommendations as to additional action necessary to achieve such objectives and for what waters such additional action is necessary;

"(D) an estimate of (i) the environmental impact, (ii) the economic and social costs necessary to achieve the objective of this Act in such State, (iii) the economic and social benefits of such achievement, and (iv) an estimate of the date of such achievement; and

"(E) a description of the nature and extent of nonpoint sources of pollutants, and recommendations as to the programs which must be undertaken to control each category of such sources, including an estimate of the costs of implementing such programs.

Transmittal to Congress.

"(2) The Administrator shall transmit such State reports, together with an analysis thereof, to Congress on or before October 1, 1975, and annually thereafter.

"NATIONAL STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE

Definitions.

"Sec. 306. (a) For purposes of this section:

"(1) The term 'standard of performance' means a standard for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alterna-

recreational activities in and on the water;

“(C) an analysis of the extent to which the elimination of the discharge of pollutants and a level of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife and allows recreational activities in and on the water, have been or will be achieved by the requirements of this Act, together with recommendations as to additional action necessary to achieve such objectives and for what waters such additional action is necessary;

“(D) an estimate of (i) the environmental impact, (ii) the economic and social costs necessary to achieve the objective of this Act in such State, (iii) the economic and social benefits of such achievement, and (iv) an estimate of the date of such achievement; and

“(E) a description of the nature and extent of nonpoint sources of pollutants, and recommendations as to the programs which must be undertaken to control each category of such sources, including an estimate of the costs of implementing such programs.

Transmittal to
Congress.

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“NATIONAL STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE

Definitions.

“Sec. 306. (a) For purposes of this section:

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tives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

“(2) The term ‘new source’ means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a standard of performance under this section which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with this section.

“(3) The term ‘source’ means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be the discharge of pollutants.

“(4) The term ‘owner or operator’ means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a source.

“(5) The term ‘construction’ means any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment (including contractual obligations to purchase such facilities or equipment) at the premises where such equipment will be used, including preparation work at such premises.

“(b) (1) (A) The Administrator shall, within ninety days after the date of enactment of this title publish (and from time to time thereafter shall revise) a list of categories of sources, which shall, at the minimum, include:

Sources, category list, publication.

“pulp and paper mills;

“paperboard, builders paper and board mills;

“meat product and rendering processing;

“dairy product processing;

“grain mills;

to comply with applicable requirements. In any case in which an order under this subsection (or notice to a violator under paragraph (1) of this subsection) is issued to a corporation, a copy of such order (or notice) shall be served on any appropriate corporate officers. An order issued under this subsection relating to a violation of section 308 of this Act shall not take effect until the person to whom it is issued has had an opportunity to confer with the Administrator concerning the alleged violation.

“(b) The Administrator is authorized to commence a civil action for appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, for any violation for which he is authorized to issue a compliance order under subsection (a) of this section. Any action under this subsection may be brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the defendant is located or resides or is doing business, and such court shall have jurisdiction to restrain such violation and to require compliance. Notice of the commencement of such action shall be given immediately to the appropriate State.

Penalties.

“(c) (1) Any person who willfully or negligently violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act by the Administrator or by a State, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. If the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

“FEDERAL FACILITIES POLLUTION CONTROL

“SEC. 313. Each department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government (1) having jurisdiction over any property or facility, or (2) engaged in any activity resulting, or which may result, in the discharge or run-off of pollutants shall comply with Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements respecting control and abatement of pollution to the same extent that any person is subject to such requirements, including the payment of reasonable service charges. The President may exempt any effluent source of any department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch from compliance with any such a requirement if he determines it to be in the paramount interest of the United States to do so; except that no exemption may be granted from the requirements of section 306 or 307 of this Act. No such exemptions shall be granted due to lack of appropriation unless the President shall have specifically requested such appropriation as a part of the budgetary process and the Congress shall have failed to make available such requested appropriation. Any exemption shall be for a period not in excess of one year, but additional exemptions may be granted for periods of not to exceed one year upon the President's making a new determination. The President shall report each January to the Congress all exemptions from the requirements of this section granted during the preceding calendar year, together with his reason for granting such exemption.

Exemption.

Report to Congress.

Contact Information

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- ❖ Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
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- ❖ Youtube profile – sovereignliving & Sovereignty International
- ❖ Facebook - Community Page - Deleted
 - ❖ Private Group – Sovereignty International – Being deleted
- ❖ Yahoo Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
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- ❖ <https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyinternational/>

establishing specifications for safe transportation, handling, carriage, storage, and stowage of pollutants.

“(h) In the event any condition of a permit for discharges from a treatment works (as defined in section 212 of this Act) which is publicly owned is violated, a State with a program approved under subsection (b) of this section or the Administrator, where no State program is approved, may proceed in a court of competent jurisdiction to restrict or prohibit the introduction of any pollutant into such treatment works by a source not utilizing such treatment works prior to the finding that such condition was violated.

“(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Administrator to take action pursuant to section 309 of this Act.

“(j) A copy of each permit application and each permit issued under this section shall be available to the public. Such permit application or permit, or portion thereof, shall further be available on request for the purpose of reproduction.

Public information.

“(k) Compliance with a permit issued pursuant to this section shall be deemed compliance, for purposes of sections 309 and 505, with sections 301, 302, 306, 307, and 403, except any standard imposed under section 307 for a toxic pollutant injurious to human health. Until December 31, 1974, in any case where a permit for discharge has been applied for pursuant to this section, but final administrative disposition of such application has not been made, such discharge shall not be a violation of (1) section 301, 306, or 402 of this Act, or (2) section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1899, unless the Administrator or other plaintiff proves that final administrative disposition of such application has not been made because of the failure of the applicant to furnish information reasonably required or requested in order to process the application. For the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, in the case of any point source discharging any pollutant or combination of pollutants immediately prior to such date of enactment which source is not subject to section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1899, the discharge by such source shall not be a violation of this Act if such a source applies for a permit for discharge pursuant to this section within such 180-day period.

30 Stat. 1152.
33 USC 407.

Ante, p. 816.

"GENERAL DEFINITIONS"

"SEC. 502. Except as otherwise specifically provided, when used in this Act:

"(1) The term 'State water pollution control agency' means the State agency designated by the Governor having responsibility for enforcing State laws relating to the abatement of pollution.

"(2) The term 'interstate agency' means an agency of two or more States established by or pursuant to an agreement or compact approved by the Congress, or any other agency of two or more States, having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the control of pollution as determined and approved by the Administrator.

"(3) The term 'State' means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(4) The term 'municipality' means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of this Act.

"(5) The term 'person' means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

"(6) The term 'pollutant' means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. This term does not mean (A) 'sewage from vessels' within the meaning of section 312 of this Act; or (B) water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil or gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if such State determines that such injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

"(7) The term 'navigable waters' means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas.

"(8) The term 'territorial seas' means the belt of the seas measured from the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and extending seaward a distance of three miles.

"(9) The term 'contiguous zone' means the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

"(10) The term 'ocean' means any portion of the high seas beyond the contiguous zone.

"(11) The term 'effluent limitation' means any restriction established by a State or the Administrator on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources into navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean, including schedules of compliance.

"(12) The term 'discharge of a pollutant' and the term 'discharge of pollutants' each means (A) any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source, (B) any addition of any pollutant to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft.

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"(2) The term 'interstate agency' means an agency of two or more States established by or pursuant to an agreement or compact approved by the Congress, or any other agency of two or more States, having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the control of pollution as determined and approved by the Administrator.

"(3) The term 'State' means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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"(6) The term 'pollutant' means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or

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"(12) The term 'discharge of a pollutant' and the term 'discharge of pollutants' each means (A) any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source, (B) any addition of any pollutant to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft.

the preceding provisions shall be extended until the date on which his successor's appointment is effective. None of the members appointed by the President shall be eligible for reappointment within one year after the end of his preceding term.

Compensation.

“(B) The members of the Board who are not officers or employees of the United States, while attending conferences or meetings of the Board or while otherwise serving at the request of the Administrator, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Administrator, but not exceeding \$100 per diem, including travel-time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

80 Stat. 499;
83 Stat. 190.
5 USC 5703,
5707 and notes.

“(b) The Board shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters of policy relating to the activities and functions of the Administrator under this Act.

“(c) Such clerical and technical assistance as may be necessary to discharge the duties of the Board shall be provided from the personnel of the Environmental Protection Agency.

“EMERGENCY POWERS

“SEC. 504. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Administrator upon receipt of evidence that a pollution source or combination of sources is presenting an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons or to the welfare of persons where such endangerment is to the livelihood of such persons, such as inability to market shellfish, may bring suit on behalf of the United States in the appropriate district court to immediately restrain any person causing or contributing to the alleged pollution to stop the discharge of pollutants causing or contributing to such pollution or to take such other action as may be necessary.

“CITIZEN SUITS

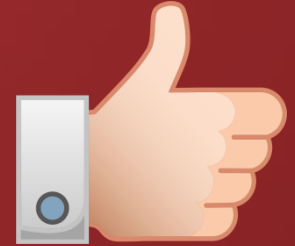
“SEC. 505. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, any citizen may commence a civil action on his own behalf—

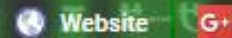
“(1) against any person (including (i) the United States, and (ii) any other governmental instrumentality or agency to the extent permitted by the eleventh amendment to the Constitution) who is alleged to be in violation of (A) an effluent standard or limitation under this Act or (B) an order issued by the Administrator or a State with respect to such a standard or limitation, or

USC prec.
title 1.

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Crypto Wallet

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much more

This post is for the newer individuals out that are getting into crypto-currency. Below are my recommendations on what your crypto-coin portfolio should look like. Keep in mind that this is just my opinion and you research anything before buying it.

of the United States, or a State to require compliance with the standard, limitation, or order, but in any such action in a court of the United States any citizen may intervene as a matter of right.

"(2) under subsection (a) (2) of this section prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice of such action to the Administrator,

except that such action may be brought immediately after such notification in the case of an action under this section respecting a violation of sections 306 and 307(a) of this Act. Notice under this subsection shall be given in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe by regulation.

Notice, regulation.

"(c) (1) Any action respecting a violation by a discharge source of an effluent standard or limitation or an order respecting such standard or limitation may be brought under this section only in the judicial district in which such source is located.

"(2) In such action under this section, the Administrator, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right.

"(d) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to this section, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Litigation costs.

28 USC app.

"(e) Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of any effluent standard or limitation or to seek any other relief (including relief against the Administrator or a State agency).

"(f) For purposes of this section, the term 'effluent standard or limitation under this Act' means (1) effective July 1, 1973, an unlawful act under subsection (a) of section 301 of this Act; (2) an effluent limitation or other limitation under section 301 or 302 of this Act; (3) standard of performance under section 306 of this Act; (4) prohibition, effluent standard or pretreatment standards under section 307 of this Act; (5) certification under section 401 of this Act; or (6) a permit or condition thereof issued under section 402 of this Act, which is in effect under this Act (including a requirement applicable by reason of section 313 of this Act).

"Effluent standard or limitation under this Act."

"(g) For the purposes of this section the term 'citizen' means a person or persons having an interest which is or may be adversely affected.

"Citizen."

"(h) A Governor of a State may commence a civil action under subsection (a), without regard to the limitations of subsection (b) of this section, against the Administrator where there is alleged a failure of the Administrator to enforce an effluent standard or limitation under this Act the violation of which is occurring in another State and is causing an adverse effect on the public health or welfare in his State, or is causing a violation of any water quality requirement in his State.

State Governor, civil action.

of the United States, or a State to require compliance with the standard, limitation, or order, but in any such action in a court of the United States any citizen may intervene as a matter of right.

“(2) under subsection (a) (2) of this section prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice of such action to the Administrator,

except that such action may be brought immediately after such notification in the case of an action under this section respecting a violation of sections 306 and 307(a) of this Act. Notice under this subsection shall be given in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe by regulation.

Notice, regulation.

“(c) (1) Any action respecting a violation by a discharge source of an effluent standard or limitation or an order respecting such standard or limitation may be brought under this section only in the judicial district in which such source is located.

“(2) In such action under this section, the Administrator, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right.

“(d) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to this section, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Litigation costs.

“(e) Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of any effluent standard or limitation or to seek

28 USC app.

...suant to this section, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

costs.

“(e) Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of any effluent standard or limitation or to seek any other relief (including relief against the Administrator or a State agency).

28 USC app.

“(f) For purposes of this section, the term ‘effluent standard or limitation under this Act’ means (1) effective July 1, 1973, an unlawful act under subsection (a) of section 301 of this Act; (2) an effluent limitation or other limitation under section 301 or 302 of this Act; (3) standard of performance under section 306 of this Act; (4) prohibition, effluent standard or pretreatment standards under section 307 of this Act; (5) certification under section 401 of this Act; or (6) a permit or condition thereof issued under section 402 of this Act, which is in effect under this Act (including a requirement applicable by reason of section 313 of this Act).

“Effluent standard or limitation under this Act.”

“(g) For the purposes of this section the term ‘citizen’ means a person or persons having an interest which is or may be adversely affected.

“Citizen.”

“(h) A Governor of a State may commence a civil action under subsection (a), without regard to the limitations of subsection (b) of this section, against the Administrator where there is alleged a failure of the Administrator to enforce an effluent standard or limitation under this Act the violation of which is occurring in another State and is causing an adverse effect on the public health or welfare in his State, or is causing a violation of any water quality requirement in his State.

State Governor, civil action.

References

- ▣ Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- ▣ For a complete set of Youtube videos with Private Information Shares, a DVD with over 50 searchable Law Dictionaries, and other books and forms contact me privately at engineerwin@yahoo.com
- ▣ Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars

**VIOLATION NOTICE OF DISCHARGE*
CIVIL DAMAGE CLAIM FOR NEGLIGENCE
AND COMPLIANCE ORDER**



[X] Public Health and Welfare

CLAIM No.: _____

This Court is made by the people, the real parties in interest suffering imminent personal injury, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 17(a). A lawful Cause of Action as provided for by Public Law 92-500 FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972, 86 Stat. 856, and more specifically under Sec. 2, FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT, TITLE V GENERAL PROVISIONS, CITIZEN SUITS, Sec. 505 et seq. The unlawful acts noted below constitute a breach of the Duty of Care as required by International Law, acts of negligence that have resulted in [imminent] personal injury / injurious to human health as defined under Sec. 402(b). Additional laws of consideration are: Public Law 95-612 THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970, 84 Stat. 922; THE UNIFORM CODE, Articles 16 and 17; and, Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 801.

DATE(s) OF VIOLATION(s) _____

PERSON'S NAME (First, Middle, Last) [] INDIVIDUAL; [] CORPORATION; [] OTHER _____

ADDRESS (use a physical address/federal enclave ID of the Real property source of discharge) _____

MUNICIPALITY (franchised sewer utility) COUNTY OF (parish) (franchised) STATE OF ZIP (federal zone) _____

Public Health and Welfare - Public Law 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Sec. 2, Lawful Cause of Action is provided under section 505(a) - Compliance is mandatory under section 510(a). Not even the President can exempt compliance with sections 306 and 307 as confirmed under section 313. The below defined violations, defined under section 505(f)(1), have been unlawfully occurring since July 1, 1973:

Count I: Civil violation for unlawful discharge of chemical & biological warfare agents [section 301 (a), and (f)]Count II: Civil violation of national standard of performance to eliminate discharges [section 306 (a), and (e)]Count III: Civil violation of prohibition, effluent standard and pretreatment standards [section 307(b), and (d)]

Above negligent acts(s) are subject to civil penalties as provided for pursuant to subsection (d) of section 309. Total civil damages claimed for imminent personal injury is: \$1,000,000.00 [one-million USD].

Pollutant(s) being unlawfully discharged daily: conventional pollutant / prohibited toxic pollutant (poison) # .17 lbs of BOD; .17 lbs of TSS; UDA Fecal Coliform; <7.5 pH / > 10 mg/l of Nitrosamines, # 50 [Cf. 40 CFR 401.15]

VERIFIED DECLARATION OF HARM IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT ("a plain statement of fact")

_____, State, _____ County
*NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL; NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT.

"Pursuant to Due Process of Law, and in this court of record having competent jurisdiction, the people of the United States do hereby serve you this Notice of Violation, Civil Claim for Damages, and Order to Comply (Claim) on information and evidence that the above defined person is operating in violation of the laws of the land, in breach of the International law, the Duty of Care, causing imminent and actual injury to the people justifying lawful Cause of Action to sue you as provided for under Public Law 92-500, Sec. 2., Sec. 505(a) CITIZEN SUITS.

Therefore, in order to promote the general welfare and health of the people at large as ordained in the Preamble of the Constitution for the United States of America, and in the interest of securing environmental peace, justice and due lawful remedy, I, a lawfully commissioned official for the above defined State, and in exercise of federal enforcement authority and duties vested me pursuant to subsection (a) of section 1519 of Title 33, do hereby issue this ORDER TO COMPLY; and for the people to secure judgment in the Environmental Court for relief, damages, and all other due equitable remedy as the court so orders. Accordingly, the above defined person accused has 15 days to provide a declaration of their intent to comply and wish to settle this claim to the address of the Notary of Presentment.

Point of Law - Your silence is accepted as *qui non negat fatetur*, your admission to all claims against you. Silence equates to your agreement. WHAT TO DO - PROVIDED IN THE INSTRUCTION ON REVERSE.

I affirm under the laws of the United States of America (without the United States) that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief." [Cf. United States Code, Title 28 § 1746]

By: _____
State Commission #:

Jurat
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this _____ day of _____, 20____, by

_____, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the
man / woman who appeared before me.

SEAL

Signature _____
Notary Public

SEE REVERSE

White Copy - Court Yellow Copy - Secretary of State Pink Copy - Violator Goldenrod Copy - Administrator

The End

buddhistbootcamp.com



I didn't say it would be easy.
I said it would be the truth.

-Morpheus