



An Independent Grand Jury - North America Environmental District
Investigative Report on Criminal Violations

**Federal / State Enforcement and
Compliance Orders**

Public law 92-500, Sec. 2-13;
Codified under the family of Admiralty Maritime Law
33 U.S.C.1319 (a) & 1319(c)(3)(A)

Persons Investigated:

March 21, 2019

CYNTHIA WILLIS

1500 11TH STREET
SACROMENTO, CA 98514

WILLIAM ALFRED DOWNS

1500 11TH STREET
SACROMENTO, CA 98514

Willow Creek Estates
146 CHADWICK WAY
FOLSOM, CA 95630

SANDRA LEIGH PIPER

1500 11TH STREET
SACROMENTO, CA 98514

7705 ZEPHYR HILLS WAY
ANTELOPE, CA 98543

MELVIN LEE OCHSNER

1500 11TH STREET
SACROMENTO, CA 98514

1435 RIVER PARK DR. SUITE 400
SACROMENTO, CA 98515

610 LA SIERRA DR.
SACRAMENTO, CA 98564

Re: All persons and the Real properties owned or operated by above defined persons investigated for committing crimes against the Preamble of the Constitution, 1787, crimes of war in violation of Lieber Code, General Orders 100, Articles 16 & 70 in the nature of criminal violations of International Admiralty Maritime Law as codified under Title 33 U.S.C. Chapter 26 WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL, SUBCHAPTER III STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT, Effluent limitations §1311, National standards of performance §1316, Toxic and pretreatment effluent standards §1317, Enforcement §1319(c) Criminal Penalties, (3) Knowing Endangerment, (A) General Rule.

Grand Jury Investigative Report of Criminal Violations – Service to principal is service to agent; service to agent is service to principal.

THE INDEPENDENT GRAND JURY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CONCLUDES AS FOLLOWS:

The subject Real properties, hereinafter “point sources unlawfully discharging chemical and biological warfare agents and poisoning our nations’ drinking water resources daily,” are commonly known as, but not limited to physical address(s) of the point source(s) operating to cause daily criminal discharges of chemical and biological warfare agents in non-compliance with federal environmental law. The sources identified hereunder have been found on information and verifiable evidence to be operating in violation of many laws of humanity that were establish to secure the peoples’ unalienable liberty, the right to non-polluted and non-toxic drinking water. The following sources committing unlawful discharges of chemical and biological warfare agents daily are the sources that belong to and or are being used by the above-defined owners and or operators, to wit:

1500 11TH STREET, SACROMENTO, CA 98514

146 CHADWICK WAY, FOLSOM, CA 95630

7705 ZEPHYR HILLS WAY, ANTELOPE, CA 98543

1435 RIVER PARK DR. SUITE 400, SACROMENTO, CA 98515

610 LA SIERRA DR., SACRAMENTO, CA 98564

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CONFIRMED VIOLATIONS OF MANY LAWS

Public Health and Welfare Laws of America being Violated

The Declaration of Independence

On July 4, 1776, the founders, united states[men] for our great nation America, declared to wit:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, **that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted** among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

The Declaration of Independence confirms governments have the duty to secure the peoples' liberty, the peoples' right to have access to clean non-polluted non-toxic drinking water resources.

On November 15, 1777, Congress agreed to the Articles of Confederation and on March 1, 1781, the Articles of Confederation were ratified and in force every since. The Articles of Confederation again confirm the government has a nondiscretionary duty to secure the peoples' liberties, to wit:

Article III. "**The said States** hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the **security of their liberties**, and their mutual **and general welfare,...**"

It is obvious to this investigation that persons who operate in government are deemed to know the law, especially these above-listed parties of the State of California Secretary of State's Office. The Articles of Confederation, Article V. confirms treason, felony, and breach of the peace are equal and just causes for even a Congressman to be removed from Congress.

On September 17, 1787, the founders again, **to secure the peoples' liberty, such as the God-given right to have access to clean non-polluted non-toxic drinking water resources**, and

ratified yet another Supreme Law of the Land mandating very specific liberties be protected by all who takes and Oath to "defend the Constitution from all enemies, foreign and domestic." What is supposed to be defended, protected are the liberties, the unalienable rights of We the people. The Preamble of the Constitution for The United States of America, the true name of our Great "one nation under [Almighty] God," defines the founders' **intent to secure the liberties of the people**, in pertinent part to wit:

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, **promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty** to ourselves and our Posterity, **do ordain and establish** this Constitution for The United States of America."

For the third time now, the founders have mandated by ratification of Congress Assembled, that the purpose of government was to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty," the right to have access to clean non-polluted non-toxic drinking water resources.

Further on September 17, 1787, Article III, Section 3 was ratified by Act of Congress Assembled establishing there to only one violation of the Constitution, Treason. Accordingly, this means that anyone who takes an Oath to the Constitution and violates any State law or law of the United States would constitute at least one of the two elements of Treason if not both, in pertinent part to wit:

Article III, Section 3.

"Treason against the United States, shall consist only in **levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.** No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The **Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason,...**"

In 1787, and as confirmed in the Preamble, the term "United States," "united States," or "united states" exclusively means, the people of the United States of America as contemplated in the Preamble.

The term 'United States' did not yet mean 'a corporation' as declared in 1933. Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15 (A) (B) (C) states that **THE UNITED STATES is a FEDERAL CORPORATION and not a Government** (note the capitalization, indicating a military corporation, not the Republic), including the Judiciary Procedural Section. The "de jure states," the people of The United States, **and the republic for which it stands;** and the "de jure united States," the nation of the people united, one nation under the Almighty Creator God, indivisible, **with liberty and justice for all,** were subsumed by the 'Roman Curie' Congress and set aside by the **Bankruptcy Act of 1933.** In 1933 the republic was replaced with "mob-rule," aka democracy. Democracy is two wolves and a sheep deciding what to have for dinner. Such is the case here. In this respect, the above-defined shall be construed as **"levying war against the people of the United States of America," an act of Treason.**

And further, the evidence confirms the Secretary of State for the State of California is harboring and giving emoluments to a foreign unregistered BAR CARD member having an allegiance to the foreign empire of the Crown Temple. "A man cannot serve two masters..." Matthew 6:24, Word of God. On September 17, 1950, the 81st Congress of the United States made it a matter of Record by congressional Report No. 3123, that "the National Lawyers Guild is the Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party." It is known the Communist Party and their Communist Manifesto are repugnant to the organic Constitution, 1787, and as traders to the republic, are both foreign and domestic enemies of the Constitution and of the nation of people for which America stands. In this respect, the above-defined persons shall be construed as **"adhering to [the peoples'] enemies, giving them aid and comfort," a second act of Treason.**

In September 1789, the Bill of Rights Amendment to the Constitution for The United States of America was ratified. The first Congress of the United States approved 12 amendments to the organic Constitution and sent them to the states for ratification. The amendments were designed to protect the basic rights of the Sovereign-body politic, the people of The United States of America, NOT to be confused with subject citizens of the United States.

Article V of the Bill of Rights Amendment guarantees to the people, their unalienable **right to life, liberty, and property,** absent due process of law. To bring any action against one of the people without an Affidavit by the injured party being executed under oath by jurat, describing the injury to body or

property, is a trespass upon the peoples' right to life, liberty, and property, absent due process of law. Such is what MOB-RULE does. There is no real party in interest in a democratic form of corporate/military/municipal "governments." A foreign unregistered BAR-TERRORIST brings the complaint without any injured party in fact, and usurps authority claiming he, doing business as a "District Attorney," is bring the action on the "behalf of the people." BAR-TERRORISTS have NO standing at law on America and are all organized in a mass conspiracy committing genocide upon the people on America since at least April 24, 1863.

On April 24, 1863, Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, all public employees of the Federal, State, and local governments, prepared by Francis Lieber, was promulgated as General Orders No. 100 by President Lincoln, to wit:

General Orders No. 100: The Lieber Code
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ARMIES OF THE UNITED
STATES IN THE FIELD

Prepared by Francis Lieber, promulgated as General Orders
No. 100 by President Lincoln, 24 April 1863.

Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, prepared by Francis Lieber, LL.D., Originally Issued as General Orders No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, Washington 1898: Government Printing Office.

SECTION I

Martial Law - Military jurisdiction - Military necessity - Retaliation

Art. 16.

Military necessity does not admit of cruelty - that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It does not admit of **the use of poison in any way**, nor of the wanton devastation of a district. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy; and, in general, military necessity does not include any act of hostility which makes the return to peace unnecessarily difficult.

SECTION III

Deserters - Prisoners of war - Hostages - Booty on the battle-field.

Art. 70.

The use of poison in any manner, be it to poison wells, or food, or arms, is wholly excluded from modern warfare. He that uses it puts himself out of the pale of the law and usages of war.

Public International Admiralty Maritime Law Mandating Technology

The Grand Jury Criminal Investigation has evidenced the above-defined persons committed these war crimes in violation of Public International Admiralty Maritime Law codified under United States Code Title 33 § 1319 ENFORCEMENT, (c) Criminal penalties, (3) Knowing endangerment, (A) General, to wit in pertinent part:

Any person who knowingly violates section 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1321(b) (3), 1328, or 1345 of this title, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 1342 of this title by the UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY or by a State, or in a permit issued under section 1344 of this title by the Secretary of the Army or by a State, **and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both.**

The Grand Jury Criminal Investigation has further evidenced the above-defined persons' subject Real properties, hereinafter "are point sources responsible for causing daily unlawful discharges of prohibited man-made, man-induced pollution, also known as chemical and biological warfare agents, absent at-source application of best available technology necessary to control and contain pollution and produce effluent to meet congressionally mandated standards and limitations to secure reclaiming the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of Nations' waters, including where possible to achieve a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants. quality of w compliance with the congressionally mandated Public International Law 92-500 86 Stat., pg 816, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Sec. 2. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act mandates, to wit:

TITLE III, STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT, "EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, Section 301(a), *codified under 33 USC 1311(a)*, "Except as in compliance with this section and sections

302, 306, 307, 318, 402, and 404 of this Act, **the discharge of any pollutant by any person shall be unlawful.**"

"Except as in compliance" means congressionally mandated application of "technology" at every source of man-made, man-induced pollution, i.e. "sewage," that is the best available technology as defined under this section, to wit:

- (b)"(1) (A)not later than July 1, 1977, effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, (i)which **shall require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available...**"
- "(2) (A) not later than July 1, 1983, effluent limitations for categories and classes of point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which (i) **shall require application of the best available technology economically achievable** for such category or class, which will result in reasonable further progress toward the **national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants,...**"
- "(c) The Administrator may modify the requirements of subsection (b) (2) (A) of this section with respect to any point source for which a permit application is filed after July 1, 1977, upon a showing by the owner or operator of such point source satisfactory to the Administrator that such modified requirements (1) **will represent the maximum use of technology** within the economic capability of the owner or operator; and (2) **will result in reasonable further progress toward the elimination of the discharge of pollutants.**
- "(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act it **shall be unlawful to discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into the navigable waters [means all water sources to include 'publicly owned treatment works,' aka public sewer.**

TITLE III, STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT, "EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, NATIONAL **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE**, Section 306(a), *codified under 33 USC 1316(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 alternatives, **including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.**"

- "(e) After the **effective date of standards of performance** promulgated under this section, **it shall be unlawful for any owner or operator of any new source to operate such**

source in violation of any standard of performance applicable to such source.

- "(a) (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.
- "(a) (3) The term '**source**' means **any building**, structure, facility, or installation **from which there is or may be the discharge of pollutants**.
- "(a) (4) The term '**owner or operator**' means **any person** who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a source.

Section 502(5), *codified under 33 USC 1362(5)*, is the definition of 'person,' to wit:

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

The "State" SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA is in fact a '**person**' that is subject to the laws herein defined. The law establishes the fact that only governing authorities, such as the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, are subject to compliance with codes. Accordingly, we will address the laws that mandate the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA as codified under International Admiralty Maritime Law, Title 33 of the United States Code, Section 1251 *et seq.*

1. 33 U.S. Code §1251. Congressional declaration of goals and policy

(c) It is further the policy of Congress that **the President, acting through the Secretary of State** and such national and international organizations as he determines appropriate, shall take such action as may be necessary to insure that to the fullest extent possible all foreign countries shall take meaningful action for the **prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution in their waters** and in international waters and for the **achievement of goals regarding the elimination of discharge of pollutants and the improvement of water quality** to at least the same extent as the United States does under its laws.

2. U.S. Code, Title 33. NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS, Chapter 26 WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL Subchapter III. STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT Section 1319. Enforcement

(a) **STATE ENFORCEMENT; COMPLIANCE ORDERS**

3. U.S. Code, Title 33. NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS, Chapter 26 WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL Subchapter V. GENERAL PROVISIONS Section 1370. State Authority.

Except as expressly provided in this chapter, **nothing in this chapter shall (1) preclude or deny the right of any State or political subdivision thereof or interstate agency to adopt or enforce (A) any standard or limitation respecting discharges of pollutants, or (B) any requirement respecting control or abatement of pollution;** except that if an effluent limitation, or other limitation, effluent standard, prohibition, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance is in effect under this chapter, **such State or political subdivision or interstate agency may not adopt or enforce any effluent limitation, or other limitation, effluent standard, prohibition, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance which is less stringent than the effluent limitation, or other limitation, effluent standard, prohibition, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance under this chapter; or (2) be construed as impairing or in any manner affecting any right or jurisdiction of the States with respect to the waters (including boundary waters) of such States.**

TITLE III, STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT, "**EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, TOXIC AND PRETREATMENT EFFLUENT STANDARDS**, Section 307(b), *codified under 33 USC 1317(b)*. For purposes of this section:

"(b) (2) The Administrator shall, from time to time, as **control technology**, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives change, revise such standards following the procedure established by this subsection for promulgation of such standards.

- "(4) Nothing in this subsection shall affect any **pretreatment requirement** established by any State or local law not in conflict with any **pretreatment standard** established under this subsection.
- "(d) After the effective date of any effluent standard or prohibition or **pretreatment standard** promulgated under this section, **it shall be unlawful for any owner or operator of any source to operate any source in violation of any such effluent standard or prohibition or pretreatment standard.**

The Grand Jury Criminal Investigation evidenced that the above defined owners and or operators, as defined pursuant to section 306, codified under 33 USC 1316 (a) (4)¹, are persons in noncompliance with Effluent Standards and or Limitations, and the Suspected Violator(s) are more specifically defined as federal "persons" defined under subsection (3) of (c) of section 309 **FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT**, and subsection (5) of section 502 DEFINITIONS of the above defined congressional Act.

Effective July 1, 1973, to operate any source in violation of said Effluent Standard or Limitation would be an unlawful act under subsection (a) of section 301/33USC1311. These violations are further defined under section 505/33USC1365 (f) as a failure to meet water pollution control requirements that are established under the FWPCA, Sec. 2 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, codified under the family of International Maritime Law as United States Code, Title 33, Chapter 26 WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL, §§ 1251 et. seq., and defines criminal violations resulting in imminent personal injury, if not serious personal injury. Criminal penalties are provided for under Section 1319 ENFORCEMENT, subsections (c) Criminal penalties, (3) Knowing endangerment, (A) General, of which the above defined persons are subject. Ignorance of the law is no excuse, especially to one who is charged with a duty to uphold law. Under environmental law, **imminent harm** to one of the people of the United States constitutes **imminent harm** to all of the United States, collectively the "people of The United States of America" as contemplated in the Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America (1787). **Carcinogens in the water causes imminent harm and injury to all humanity.**

¹ "(4) The term 'owner or operator' means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a source.

As detailed in this Grand Jury Criminal Investigation, the Grand Jury determined beyond a shadow of a doubt, by evidence, fact, and the law of the land that the building(s), structures, and restroom facilities (hereinafter "sources") located at the above-defined addresses are in-fact new source(s) as defined pursuant to section 306/33USC1316 (a) (2), each a 'source' as defined under section 306/33USC1316 (a) (3), as a building, structure, facility or installation, from which there is daily unlawful discharge or discharges of pollution by persons operating in violation of subsection (a) of section 301/33USC1311, and more specifically, the Grand Jury's investigation has concluded the persons are operating in breach of a Standard of Performance as defined pursuant to subsection (a) (1) of section 306/33USC1316, and Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards as defined under subsection (b) of section 307/33USC1317.

Said persons are owners or operators who are either jointly or severally committing unlawful violations as defined pursuant to subsection (e) of section 306/33USC1316, which states, "it shall be unlawful for any owner or operator of any new source to operate such source in violation of any standard of performance applicable to such source." The National standard of performance mandated by the 92nd Congress is applicable and has been required to be applied at all sources of man-made and man-induced pollution since July 1, 1973. The above-defined sources of man-made and man-induced pollution have been required for over 45 years to apply and utilize the best available demonstrated control technology currently available (BADCT) at each source of pollution that will comply with federally

mandated Effluent Standards and Limitations of, at minimum, Title 33 and sections 1311, 1316, and 1317.

The Grand Jury has further confirmed that the current BADCT was promulgated to the UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY in October 1991 at the WATER ENVIRONMENT FEDERATION (WEFTEC) CONVENTION held at New Orleans, and is further defined within the Clean Water Standards and Regulations promulgated by the National Standards Enforcement Agency (also known as "NSEA International").

(See: <https://nsea.us/standards> download clean water standards).

Further as detailed in this Criminal Investigation, the Grand Jury Investigators additionally determined the building(s) of the Real properties having addresses as above-defined are additionally sources from which the above-defined persons are found to be daily committing felony unlawful discharges of prohibited pollution consisting of prohibited toxic pollutants in violation of subsection (a) of section 301, a criminal violation as defined under International Maritime Law, U.S. Code Title 33 §§ 1311(a) and 1319 (c), (3), (A), and further, in violation of the Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards as defined pursuant to subsection (b) of section 307, a criminal violation as defined under International Maritime Law, U.S. Code Title 33 §§ 1317(b) and 1319 (c), (3), (A), as by the above defined owners or operators for failing to comply with federally mandated "effluent limitations resulting from the application of the best available technology economically achievable for the applicable category or class of point sources of pollution discharges established in accordance with sections 301 (b) (A) and 304 (b) (2)...," and further unlawful acts as defined pursuant to subsection (d) of section 307, a criminal violation as defined

under International Maritime Law, U.S. Code Title 33 §§ 1317(d), which states, "it shall be unlawful for any owner or operator of any source to operate any source in violation of any such effluent standard or prohibition or pretreatment standard."

Effluent standards, prohibition and pretreatment standards mandated application of technology, the best available technology, be applied at every building having a toilet in it so as to provide for physical, chemical, and biological treatment of sewage so as to provide effluent meeting a standard and limitation to eliminate all discharge of all pollution into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) by July 1, 1973 and all discharge of all sewage into POTWs was to be eliminated by 1985, the first goal of Congress that the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Sec. 101(a)(1), to wit:

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;

The effluent limitations applicable to the category and class of the point source(s) of this investigation result from application of the best available technology economically achievable as defined within section 306/33USC1316, which the Grand Jury concluded is non-existent at the above-defined

addresses of sources causing point source discharges of chemical and biological warfare agents as defined under section 301/33USC1311 (f).

Further, the above defined owner(s) and or operator(s), collectively "persons," are further found to be acting in violation of subsection (a) of section 301/33USC1311, which states, "Except as in compliance with this section and sections 302/33USC1312, 306/33USC1316, 307/33USC1317, 318/33USC1318, 402/33USC1342, and 404/33USC1344 of this Act, the discharge of any pollutant by any person shall be unlawful," and is more specifically defined pursuant to subsection (f) of section 301/33USC1311 which states, "Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act **it shall be unlawful to discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent** or high-level radioactive waste into the navigable waters."

According to the findings in this Grand Jury Criminal Investigation, the above-defined persons, including their employees, are operating in violation of several of the foregoing criminal violations and shall be subjected to criminal prosecution. The Attorney General for the United States of America, on behalf of the President of the United States of America, as authorized by the above laws of the land, and more specifically, pursuant to Sec 9. ENVIRONMENTAL COURT of Public Law 92-500 FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AMENDMENTS OF 1972.

Law Governing Alleged Violations

This Grand Jury Criminal Investigation arises under the nondiscretionary constitutional requirements as contemplated within the Preamble of the Constitution for the United States of America and the congressionally mandated and strict liability

[statutory] requirements applicable to all persons to include the private municipal corporation dba UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, every private incorporated STATE franchise (of the private corporate UNITED STATES Government) and each of their private incorporated political subdivisions, to include at minimum, all private incorporated political subdivisions, municipalities, and all other licensed private corporations or entities thereof (Cf. FWPCA § 510/33USC1370) that are subject to the public policy set forth pursuant to Public Law 92-500 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972, Sec. 2 - 13, and more specifically Sec. 2, Title I-Research and Related Programs, sections 101 - 115; Title II-Grants for Construction of Treatment Works, sections 201 - 212; Title III-Standards and Enforcement, Effluent Limitations, sections 301 - 318; Title IV-Permits and Licenses, sections 401 - 405; and Title V-General Provisions, sections 501 -518; as lawfully amended by enactment by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, October 18, 1972.

Background of Law Governing Alleged Violations

The United States Congress amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 to Public Law 92-500 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Sec. 2. Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 that replaced the 1948 Act in its entirety because it found, in part, the **"discharge of pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the Grand Jury, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic**

mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring” (Cf.FWPCA § 502 (13)). In order to assure the public health and welfare was protected, it was necessary to cease all discharges of pollutants into the Nation’s water. Accordingly, Congress’ declaration of goals mandated “the objective of this Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters...” (Cf.FWPCA § 101). Congress made provisions in the Act to “encourage cooperative activities by the States for the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution, encourage the enactment of improved and, so far as practicable, uniform State laws relating to the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution” (Cf.FWPCA § 103). To achieve this goal, Congress established a National Standard of Performance mandating use of “**technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants**” (Cf.FWPCA § 106). Since 1991, the alternative technology that achieved such **standard permitting no discharge of pollutants** practicable for nation-wide application at all point sources of sources and new sources is known as AES (Advanced Environmental Systems) technology (BADCT) that is defined in the Clean Water Standards and Regulations promulgated to the President and appropriate Federal agencies of the United States in 2008.

The congressionally mandated effluent limitation guidelines enforcement authorities, in this instance the Grand Jury, has a duty of care in the interest of the public health and welfare to “identify, in terms of amounts of constituents and chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of pollutants, the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application

of the best practicable control technology currently available for classes and categories of point sources (*other than publicly owned treatment works*).” (Cf. FWPCA § 301/33USC1311 (b) (1) (A)). Note: Sources operating unlawfully is in-fact a chemical and biological warfare weapon of mass destruction, responsible today for committing gross genocide upon the American people **killing over 1500 people a day, over 4500 people each month in America with just cancer alone from the poisoned drinking water in America.**

The term ‘publicly owned treatment works’ (POTW) means what are commonly known as “public sewers”, “sewer collection systems”, “sewer plant”, and other “wastewater treatment facilities” owned or operated by States, counties, municipalities or any of their politically owned subdivisions. POTWs are also defined as “navigable waters” or “navigable waters of the United States”. (Cf. FWPCA § 301/33USC1311 (b) (1) (A)).

The term ‘navigable waters’ means ‘waters of the United States’... (Cf. FWPCA § 502/33USC1362 (7)).

The term ‘waters of the United States’ means “All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in the interstate or foreign commerce” (Cf. 40 CFR 230.3 PART 230-SECTION 404/33USC1344 (b) (1) (i)). “Waters of the United States” and “navigable waters of the United States” are synonymous.

The Grand Jury additionally finds the term ‘waters of the United States’ to include, but not be limited to, all (potable) public drinking water supplies and resources coming into any building having a toilet, urinal, drinking water fountain, sinks or

bathing facilities; sewage, i.e. gray water and black water, septage, and effluent are waters that were used in the past. The Grand Jury further declares the term "susceptible to use in the interstate or foreign commerce" to mean any water that is or has been used for which there is a use charge / tax / fee charged, such as your tap water used for drinking and flushing, and the term "were used in the past" as water polluted with conventional pollutants and toxic pollutants and discharged from toilets, sinks or bathing facilities which constitute sewage for which there is a use charge / tax / fee charged. It also is construed to mean any waters of any other source, facility, or point source for which there was a charge / tax / fee charged / collected by any political subdivision of a state for a permit / license, use of, or services post use of.

The fact that public drinking water is water "currently used" of which a charge / tax / fee will be payable to the public water purvey and therefore constitutes the use of that water in commerce. The fact that the (your) political subdivision charges a fee to collect sewage, constitutes "water used in the past" that is used in commerce. Accordingly, as household sewage, septage are waters used in the past, defined as waters of the United States, then it is obvious that the water used in the past that constitutes a sewage flow of and in a municipal public sewer collection system, i.e. "publicly owned treatment works" as commonly referenced within the herein subject law, is also to be defined and interpreted to be navigable waters.

"Publicly owned treatment works" are treatment works that are constructed / installed in a public utility right of way that is owned or operated and maintained by a municipality. "Other than publicly owned treatment works" means the innovative and

alternative pretreatment technology congressionally mandated to be installed and serve each non-public private source (building, facility, our structure, i.e. home or commercial building) to contain and control all pollutants at the source "so they will not migrate" (from said Real Estate properties into franchised / deeded easements of municipality rights-of-way / private / municipal / military owned treatment works / chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction) "to cause water or other environmental pollution." (Cf. FWPCA §§ 105 (d) (2), and 201 (b)).

The above defined persons, since July 1, 1977, have been congressionally mandated to implement "the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedure innovations, operating methods, and other alternatives for classes and categories of point sources (other than publicly owned treatment works)." (Cf. FWPCA § 304 (b) (2) (A)).

All persons are subject to the congressional mandate which states, "not later than July 1, 1977, effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, (i) which shall require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined ... pursuant to section 304(b) of this Act, or (ii) in the case of a discharge into a publicly owned treatment works which meets the requirements of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, which shall require compliance with any applicable pretreatment requirements and any requirements pursuant to section 307/33USC1317 of this Act," (Cf. FWPCA § 103 (b) (1) (A)), that "will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as

determined in accordance with regulations issued...pursuant to section 304 (b) (2) of FWPCA.” (Cf. FWPCA § 301/33USC1311 (b) (2) (A)).

Class and Category of Pollutants which Discharge of is Unlawful (prohibited since July 1, 1973)

The three (3) types of pollutants generally referred to in subsection (a) of section 301/33USC1311 of the FWPCA, which the discharge of from any new source, source, or point source, as of the effective date of July 1, 1973, pursuant to subsection (f) of section 505/33USC1365, is unlawful (prohibited) felony.

Those prohibited types of pollutants of which the discharge of is congressionally mandated (nondiscretionary) to be subject to at-source control and “confining pollutants so they will not migrate to cause water and other environmental pollution” (Cf. FWPCA §§ 105 (d) (2), and 201 (b)), are 1) conventional pollutants, 2) toxic pollutants (collectively referred to in the FWPCA as “any pollutant”, and 3) hazardous substances, which takes in all other pollutants, that in any amount, could imminently be hazardous to the public’s health and welfare or to the environment. Pursuant to subsection (f) of section 301, the three classes and categories above are classified as biological warfare agents. Biological Warfare agents are defined by the US National Library of Medicine-National Institute of Health as “Biological Warfare agents are microorganisms like virus, bacteria, fungi, protozoa or toxins produced by them, that give rise to diseases in man, animals or plants, when deliberately dispersed in an area. These agents can cause large-scale mortality, morbidity and can incapacitate a large number of

people in the shortest possible time and have adverse effects on human health. The use of biological warfare (BW) agents can be covert or overt and they differ from conventional weapons by way of several unique properties. The effects of these agents are not instantaneous and require few hours to weeks [or even years] before the symptoms appear in the affected population. These attacks require a release of small quantity of viable material and are capable of self-replication and can cause a disease outbreak in an area. Viruses are capable of replication only inside a living cell and are pathogenic to man, animals and plants. They consist of proteins and nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) and multiply and spread much faster. Bacteria are single-celled prokaryotic organisms and with a definite cell wall. Fungi are unicellular or multicellular, eukaryotic organisms and have no chlorophyll. Several fungal species are known to cause diseases in plants and few of them in humans as well. Toxins are secondary metabolites produced by bacteria, fungi, algae, plants, fishes, crustaceans and molluscs and are known to act in very low concentrations and can affect the functioning of cells."

'Conventional pollutants' are defined pursuant to section 304 of the FWPCA [as amended and codified in the United States Code as Title 33 § 1314 (a) (4)] as follows in part, "...pollutants classified as biological oxygen demanding (BOD), [total] suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform (disease carrying pathogen / disease-causing agents), and pH ('potential hydrogen,' which in an acid range of less than 7.35 in measurement constitutes a harmful pollutant to the body)." BOD, TSS, fecal coliform and pH are all pollutants discharged as human waste from toilets installed in sources and are enabled to migrate to cause water and other environmental pollution via a

point source operating not in compliance with the FWPCA at-source alternative technology application requirements, a standard of performance as mandated pursuant to section 306/33USC1316 of the FWPCA. The BADCT is the best practicable control technology currently available (alternative technology) due to the fact, it not only eliminates the conventional pollutants defined as BOD, TSS, and fecal coliform, but it is the only alternative technology that achieves a standard of performance that biologically recovers the alkalinity of the water to a pH measurement of 7.5 - 8.0 as promulgated by NSF International on March of 1995. A pH value for water of 7.5-8.0 constitutes a "healing" water quality in compliance with section 302/33USC1312 of the FWPCA. Any value of pH in water less than "7.5" is acidic and will contribute to the propagation of cancer and other diseases in the body, imminent injury and bodily harm, and even death.

"For purposes of this section, the term 'effluent standard or limitation under this Act' means (1) effective July 1, 1973, an unlawful act pursuant to subsection (a) of section 301/33USC1311 of this Act; (2) an effluent limitation or other limitation pursuant to section 301/33USC1311 or 302/33USC1312 of this Act; (3) standard of performance pursuant to section 306/33USC1316 of this Act;" (FWPCA § 505 (f)). They are biological warfare agents as defined pursuant to section 301/33USC1311 (f).

'Toxic pollutants' are pollutants injurious to human health. As defined pursuant to subsection (13) of section 505/33USC1365 of the FWPCA, "the term 'toxic pollutant' means those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents (pathogens), which after discharge (from a toilet or other bathroom or kitchen facilities of a source discharging

pollution) and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism (humans drinking the toxic / poisoned water), either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains (as a result of toxic water), will, on the basis of information available to the Grand Jury, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer," [Emphasis added]

Toxic pollutants are pollutants that are not susceptible to treatment by publicly owned treatment works. Accordingly, the Congress of the United States of America Assembled on October 18, 1972, mandated the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pursuant to subsection (a) (1) of section 307/33USC1317 of the FWPCA (as amended and codified in United States Code, Title 33 § 1317 (a) (1)) to publish a list of such (prohibited) toxic pollutants for which a pretreatment standard would prohibit said listed toxic pollutants from being unlawfully discharged into a publicly owned treatment works without first being contained and controlled (eliminated) at their source subject to congressionally mandated pretreatment effluent limitations as defined pursuant to subsection (b) of section 307/33USC1317 of the FWPCA. In order to accomplish this, it was mandated by Congress that "on and after December 27, 1977, the list of toxic pollutants or combination of pollutants subject to this chapter (Act) shall consist of those toxic pollutants listed in table 1 of Committee Print Numbered 95-30 of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives, and the Administrator (USEPA) shall publish, not later than the thirtieth day after December 27, 1977, that list."

"List of (prohibited) Toxic Pollutants" (USEPA Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 § 401.15 (1981)) are:

1. Acenaphthene; 2. Acroleino; 3. Acrylonitrile; 4. Aldrin/Dieldrin; 5. Antimony and compounds; 6. Arsenic and compounds; 7. Asbestos; 8. Benzene; 9. Benzidine; 10. Beryllium and compounds; 11. Cadmium and compounds; 12. Carbon tetrachloride; 13. Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites); 14. Chlorinated benzenes (other than dichlorobenzenes); 15. Chlorinated ethanes (including 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and hexachloroethane); 16. Chloroalkyl ethers (chloroethyl and mixed ethers); 17. Chlorinated naphthalene; 18. Chlorinated phenols (other than those listed elsewhere; includes trichlorophenols and chlorinated cresols); 19. Chloroform; 20. 2-chlorophenol; 21. Chromium and compounds; 22. Copper and compounds; 23. Cyanides; 24. DDT and metabolites; 25. Dichlorobenzenes (1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4-dichlorobenzenes); 26. Dichlorobenzidine; 27. Dichloroethylenes (1,1-, and 1,2-dichloroethylene); 28. 2,4-dichlorophenol; 29. Dichloropropane and dichloropropene; 30. 2,4-dimethylphenol; 31. Dinitrotoluene; 32. Diphenylhydrazine; 33. Endosulfan and metabolites; 34. Endrin and metabolites; 35. Ethylbenzene; 36. Fluoranthene; 37. Haloethers (other than those listed elsewhere; includes chlorophenylphenyl ethers, bromophenylphenyl ether, bis(dichloroisopropyl) ether, bis-(chloroethoxy) methane and polychlorinated diphenyl ethers); 38. Halomethanes (other than those listed elsewhere; includes methylene chloride, methylchloride, methylbromide, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane); 39. Heptachlor and metabolites; 40. Hexachlorobutadiene; 41. Hexachlorocyclohexane; 42. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; 43. Isophorone; 44. Lead and compounds; 45. Mercury and compounds; 46. Naphthalene; 47. Nickel and compounds; 48. Nitrobenzene; 49. Nitrophenols

(including 2,4-dinitrophenol, dinitrocresol); 50. Nitrosamines (nitrate/nitrite and nitrogen compounds); 51. Pentachlorophenol; 52. Phenol; 53. Phthalate esters; 54. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); 55. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (including benzanthracenes, benzopyrenes, benzofluoranthene, chrysenes, dibenz-anthracenes, and indenopyrenes); 56. Selenium and compounds; 57. Silver and compounds; 58. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD); 59. Tetrachloroethylene; 60. Thallium and compounds; 61. Toluene; 62. Toxaphene; 63. Trichloroethylene; 64. Vinyl chloride; 65. Zinc and compounds. [44 FR 44502, July 30, 1979, as amended at 46 FR 2266, Jan. 8, 1981; 46 FR 10724, Feb. 4, 1981] "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 301/33USC1311 of this Act; (4) prohibition, effluent standard or pretreatment standards under section 307/33USC1317 of this Act;" (Cf. FWPCA § 505/33USC1365 (f)).

'Hazardous substance' as defined under section 309/33USC1319 of the FWPCA (as amended and codified under the United States Code as Title 33 § 1319 (c) (7)) is as follows in part, "the term 'hazardous substance' means (A) any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b) (2) (A) of this Act, (B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 9602 of title 42, ... (D) any toxic pollutant listed under subsection (a) of section 307 of the FWPCA (Cf.section 1317(a) of this title), and (E) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator (USEPA) has taken action pursuant to section 2606 of title 15."

A list of "imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture" is, but not limited to, as follows:

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene (hemellitol), 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3-Butadiene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, 17-beta-Estradiol, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, 4,4'-dde, 4-Androstene-3,17-dione, Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Acifluorfen (Blazer), Alachlor (Lasso), Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Aldrin, alpha-Lindane, Aluminum, Anthracene, Antimony, Atrazine, Barium, Baygon (Propoxur), Bentazon (Basagran), Benzene, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Beryllium, beta-BHC, Bromacil, Bromobenzene, Bromomethane, Butachlor, Butyl benzyl phthalate, Cadmium, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlordane, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, Chlorothalonil (Bravo), Chrysene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, Cobalt, Cyanide, Dalapon, DCPA mono- and di-acid degradates, delta-BHC, Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Di-n-butyl phthalate, Di-n-octyl phthalate, Diazinon (Spectracide), Dibenz[a,h]anthracene, Dibromomethane, Dicamba, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Dichloromethane (methylene chloride), Dieldrin, Diethyl phthalate, Dimethyl

phthalate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endothall, Endrin, Endrin aldehyde, Equilin, Estriol, Estrone, Ethinyl estradiol, Ethyl tert-butyl ether, Ethylbenzene, Ethylene dibromide, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Hexachlorobutadiene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Isopropylbenzene, Lindane, m- & p-Xylene, m-Dichlorobenzene, Mercury (inorganic), Methiocarb, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Methyl ethyl ketone, Methyl isobutyl ketone, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Molinate, Monochlorobenzene (chlorobenzene), MTBE, n-Butylbenzene, N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), n-Propylbenzene, Naphthalene, Nitrite, o-Chlorotoluene, o-Dichlorobenzene, o-Xylene, Oxamyl (Vydate), p-Chlorotoluene, p-Dichlorobenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Para-para DDT, Paraquat, Pentachloroethane, Pentachlorophenol, Perchlorate, Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA), Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHXS), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Phenanthrene, Picloram, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Prometon, Prometryn, Propachlor, Propazine, Pyrene, Radium-226, Radium-228, sec-Butylbenzene, Silver, Simazine, Strontium-90, Styrene, tert-Amyl methyl ether, tert-Butylbenzene, Testosterone, Thallium, Thiobencarb, Toluene, Toxaphene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Trichlorotrifluoroethane, Trifluralin, Tritium, Vinyl chloride, Xylenes (total)

Pollutant(s) being Criminally Discharged by above-defined

Person(s) per Investigation

The current investigation has confirmed the above defined persons are criminally discharging the following pollutants in violation of an "effluent standard or limitation under this Act," which Congress has defined as an unlawful act pursuant to subsection (f) of section 505/1365 of the FWPCA. The hereunder Pollution Summary defines pollutants that are being unlawfully discharged by the above defined person(s) as confirmed pursuant to the current investigative report. They are, but not limited to, the following:

Hereunder find **twenty-five (25) total prohibited pollutants²** detected allegedly being unlawfully discharged by the above-defined owners or operators, i.e. persons, from the buildings of the Alleged Violators' homes and workplaces (sources of pollution) as identified pursuant to the Grand Jury investigation. They are:

- **[Conventional Pollutants] Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Fecal Coliform (disease carrying pathogen), and Potential Hydrogen (acidic pH);**
- **[Toxic Pollutants] Arsenic (cancer); Chloroform (cancer); Chromium (hexavalent) (cancer); chloromethane (cancer); 1,4 Dioxane (cancer); Molybdenum; Radiological Contaminates (Cancer); Trichloroethane (cancer); Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (cancer);**
- **[Hazardous Pollutants] Aluminum; Barium; Chlorate; Chromium (total); 1,1 Dichloroethane; Fluoride; Haloacetic acids**

²<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/#.WYY6Ffnytdg>.

**(HAA5); Hormones; Nitrate; Perfluorinated chemicals;
Strontium; and Vanadium.**

[Unlawful discharge of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation (See 33 USC § 1319(c)(5))]

Civil Penalties for Alleged Violations of Unlawful Discharge of a Pollutant(s) by above defined Person(s)

The Grand Jury investigation has concluded that the **Cause of Action** and the appropriate civil penalties applicable to this matter are defined in public policy pursuant to subsection (a) (2) of section 505 of the FWPCA as follows:

"(d) Any person who violates section 301, ..., 306, 307, ... of this Act ..., shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation." *Note: This civil penalty established October 18, 1972, is subject to adjustment pursuant to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), 1972 adjusted to 2017, which would calculate to approximately **\$56,500.00 per day of such violation.***

The Grand Jury investigation has therefore concluded the above-defined person(s) have been operating their sources of pollution consistently in non-compliance, in breach of standards of performance and effluent limitations mandated pursuant to the Act of Congress Assembled to be applicable at all of their point sources (to include home(s) and work place(s) (office buildings)), of which the Violators are at least either an owner or operator of restroom facilities, and are, at a minimum, unlawfully discharging pollutants in violation of effluent

standards and limitations as defined pursuant to subsection (f) of section 505/33USC1365 as follows:

1. An **effluent limitation** or other limitation pursuant to **subsection (a) of section 301, codified under 33 USC 1311, and a felony under 33 USC 1319 Enforcement, (c)Criminal penalties, (3)Knowing endangerment, (A)General]** of the Act (unlawful pursuant to **301/33USC1311 (f)** to discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological **warfare agents...** into the navigable waters [of the United States of America]);
2. A **standard of performance** pursuant to **section 306 [codified under 33 USC 1316, and a felony under 33 USC 1319 Enforcement, (c)Criminal penalties, (3)Knowing endangerment, (A)General** of the Act (unlawful pursuant to **306 (e)** for any owner or operator of any new source to operate such source in violation of any standard of performance); and
3. **Prohibition, effluent standard or pretreatment standard** pursuant to **section 307 codified under 33 USC 1317, and a felony under 33 USC 1319 Enforcement, (c)Criminal penalties, (3)Knowing endangerment, (A)General** of the Act (unlawful for any owner or operator of any source to operate any source in violation of any such effluent standard or prohibition or pretreatment standard pursuant to **307 (d)**).

Enforcement

Under the Supreme Laws of the Constitution for the United States of America, the people of the United States as contemplated in the Preamble of the Constitution for the unitedStates of America (ratified on June 21, 1788), Supremacy Clause, Article VI,

Clause 2, the prerequisite to bringing any action against anyone in any competent court of justice is to recognize their right to be lawfully noticed. Accordingly this Grand Jury Criminal Investigative Report shall issue in support of the Indictments executed against the above-defined persons and each person is allowed an opportunity to prove compliance in accordance with the due process of law by producing a '401 Certificate of Compliance.' The maximum criminal penalties provided for at law are to be taken into consideration by the Environmental Court tribunals for both criminal penalties and civil damages.

The Grand Jury's investigation into this matter is continuing. The herein defined violations that the Grand Jury confirmed are sufficiently supported by evidence to warrant the criminal indictments to issue, and to be executed by all federal, state, and municipal law enforcement officers. The Grand Jury may find additional violations or additional related violators in this matter, other persons who may also be committing above violations as the Grand Jury investigation continues.

Pursuant to the environmental nature of this matter, the Grand Jury is authorized to address this matter in the Environmental District Court (court). The court is a district court of the people of The United States of America for the federal international environmental districts of the United States Federal Corporations. The Environmental Court established by Act of Congress Assembled, is a court of record proceeding according to the law of the land, and more specifically federal common law, that includes all environmental laws, the international Admiralty Maritime Law and having original and final jurisdiction over all environmental and Admiralty Maritime matters occurring within the environmental districts of North

America. It is a superior court of record and separate court system from (and foreign to) the administrative inferior so-called "courts" of the United States corporate municipal military governments. As a court of record, its adjudications cannot be heard or overturned by any court of the United States, not even the Supreme Court. Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203; cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973))

Authority for the peoples' commissioning of the Environmental Court on July 11, 2013, provided primarily pursuant to the supreme authority of the people as ordained by God in God's Word, Genesis 1:26, given a Duty in Romans Chapter 13, and as contemplated in the Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America (1787), establishing it is a duty of care to "promote the general welfare to ourselves and our posterity." The peoples' authority to commission the court was further defined in the Constitution for The United States of America, the authority and rights defined in said Preamble retained by the people of the United States of America pursuant to the Bill of Rights Amendment, Articles IX, X, and XI; two (2) Acts of the Congress of the United States, the Naturalization Act of 1802, 1 Stat., Ch 28., Pg. 153 (April 14, 1802), and the Public Law 92-500 Federal Water Pollution Act Amendments of 1972, 86 Stat., Pg. 816 (October 18, 1972), Sec. 9. Environmental Court, and Sec. 7. International Authority. Additional authorities for this Court are defined as follows: COURT - "An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to

exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority." *Isbill v. Stovall*, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425; and COURT – "The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be." Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.

The court was lawfully commissioned on July 11th, 2013, by the sovereign body politic and joint tenants of the sovereignty, the people of the United States, as contemplated in the Preamble, having authority to issue Writs. See 28 U.S.C. §1651 Writs. "The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law." See, e.g., *Clinton v. United States*, 297 F.2d 899 (9th Cir. 1961).

All people and citizens alike have Cause of Action to Sue and Relief to be granted pursuant to Sec. 2, and section 505 "CITIZEN SUITS" of the FWPCA, regardless of citizenship or the amount in controversy, to redress their grievances in the environmental district court of the people of the United States. The Environmental District Court³, as a district court for the environmental district of North America, competent to adjudicate matters pertaining to the environment, is constitutionally authorized to adjudicate and apply any appropriate civil penalties as is provided pursuant to subsection (d) of section 309/33USC1319 of the FWPCA.

³ Authorized by Act of Congress, Public Law 9-500, Sec. 9. ENVIRONMENTAL COURT. The court was commissioned on July 11, 2013, by the people and for the people administering justice to restore environmental peace globally.

Additional to the issue and execution of the Standing Writs for Criminal Indictments, the Grand Jury shall call for all district courts to order equitable remedies Federal Rules of Civil Procedure > XIII. SUPPLEMENTAL RULES FOR ADMIRALTY OR MARITIME CLAIMS AND ASSET FORFEITURE ACTIONS, Rule E. Actions in Rem and Quasi in Rem: General Provisions, to further address the alleged violations as provided for pursuant to subsection (a) of section 505 of the FWPCA, and more specifically defined under section 309(d). After CPI adjustment, the 2018 civil damages per day per violation is \$56,500.00 (R.I.C.O. adjustment times three (x 3)).

This Grand Jury Criminal Investigative Report is pursuant to subsection (b) (2) of section 505, codified under International Maritime Law as United States Code Title 33 § 1365, of the FWPCA that provides for "such action to be brought immediately after notification in the case of an action pursuant to this section respecting a violation of sections 306, codified under International Maritime Law as United States Code Title 33 § 1316, and 307, codified under International Maritime Law as United States Code Title 33 § 1317, section (a) of this Act."

Not even the President of the United States of America can exempt compliance with United States Code Title 33 § 1316 and United States Code Title 33 § 1317, to wit in pertinent part:

"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 1316 or 1317 of this title.”

The environmental court for the federal international environmental districts of the United States, at its own discretion, called upon the Independent Grand Jury for a presentment of an indictment for criminal violations under United States Codes, Title 33, and section 1319 ENFORCEMENT, (C) CRIMINAL PENALTIES, (3) KNOWING ENDANGERMENT, (A) GENERAL, to wit in pertinent part:

Any **person** who knowingly violates section 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1321(b)(3), 1328, or 1345 of this title, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 1342 of this title by the UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY or by a State, or in a permit issued under section 1344 of this title by the Secretary of the Army or by a State, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, **be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both.**

In conclusion, the California Constitution, Article 6, section 18(a), which is full faith and credit in all States, confirms that a judge is disqualified from acting as a judge when there is information or indictment that he is committing crimes punishable as felonies under federal law, to wit in pertinent part:

"A judge is disqualified from acting as a judge...while there is pending (1) an indictment or an information charging the judge in the United States with a crime punishable as a felony under...federal law,..."

As mandated by the 92nd Congress of the United States of America, the President of the United States of America and the Attorney General of the United States Department of Justice are authorized / required to prosecute criminal indictments brought by the people of the United States against agents of the United States that are daily committing violations punishable as felonies under federal law, both as domestic and international 'environmental terrorists,' in the Environmental Court.

WARNING: BAR card attorneys are foreign to and the enemy of the people of the United States. Therefore, any involvement in this matter by a said enemy of the United States shall warrant the service of the Standing Indictment against all unregistered members of the "DEEP STATE" BAR ASSOCIATIONS and they shall be further joined to this action for the maximum civil damages⁴ as provided for at law.⁵

"We, the Independent Grand Jurors in our joint capacity of Environmental Marshals and Deputy Environmental Marshals by Special Appointment of the Environmental Court, FRCP, Rule 4.1, and as authorized in the Constitution for The United States of

⁴Public Law 92-500, Sec. 2, Sec. 309, "(d) Any person who 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 (UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY), or by a State, ..., shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$56,500.00 per day of such [for each] violation." [Note, CPI adjusted civil penalty to 2018] Those deemed to know law, are subject to the maximum penalties that may be provided for by law when found guilty of acting in violation of law. (Maxim of Law)

⁵Federal Rules of Civil Procedure > XIII. SUPPLEMENTAL RULES FOR ADMIRALTY OR MARITIME CLAIMS AND ASSET FORFEITURE ACTIONS
Rule E. Actions in Rem and Quasi in Rem: General Provisions

America, Article VI, the supreme law of the land, hereunder certify as evidenced by below badges of authority, this Criminal Investigation Report is true and correct according to the supreme law of the land, and do hereby convey custody of this Criminal Investigation Report to the Clerk of the Environmental Court to record onto the Record, and call for the Standing Environmental Indictment to issue against the member(s) of the STATE OF CALIFORNIA BAR ASSOCIATION re this matter.”



I, Clerk of the Environmental Court, by my hand and seal, confirm the receipt of this Criminal Investigative Report to support the issue and execution of the Standing Writ of Indictment upon above-defined person(s).

Date: March 24, 2019

Seal of the Clerk

By:

