

# Assembly By-Laws

of the [ Your County Name ] Florida Free State Assembly & Committees

*A Template for County Adoption*

Address: [ Your Address Here ] | [ City, State ZIP ]

Draft — Adopted: [ MM/DD/YYYY ]

## How to use this template

*Every place marked [ like this ] in yellow must be filled in before adoption. Replace the bracketed placeholder with your county's specific information. All other text is standard and should remain unchanged unless your assembly votes to amend it.*

## Preamble — Purpose

1. The name of this unincorporated Assembly shall be “[ Your County Name ], Florida Free State Assembly, including the Committee Of Safety,” hereinafter referred to as “The Assembly,” “The Committee,” or “Committee.”

2. The life of this Assembly and Committees shall be ten (10) years.

3. The address of this Assembly & Committees is: [ Your Address Here ], [ City ], [ Your State ] [ ZIP ]

4. The Purpose of this Assembly & Committees is:

*This assembly has as its purpose to re-inhabit the Pre-Civil War U.S. Republics, in particular in Florida and at the National level. This will be accomplished peacefully and after the current Corporate Governments collapse from insolvency.*

*This is to be done so that Florida and the other 49 States in the United States can return to their original roots in their original Republics and their Constitutions. We recognize that our Constitutions have been usurped by corporations (circa 1871) posing as governments, and that said Corporations have removed our original sovereignty, placing us under maritime law — the law of the sea — and removing us from Constitutional law.*

*WHEREAS, our purpose is to act under a county unincorporated Assembly, also known as a Committee Of Safety, for the purposes of following up on notices to each Florida County Government, City Government, and the State of Florida Government — all of which are for-profit Corporations — that we are taking our Assembly group and Committee back to the Land; reclaiming our Sovereignty; taking us back to Common Law and removing ourselves from Maritime law; all of this having been done legally by filing under the Republic For The United States with world Courts in 2012.*

*AND WHEREAS, We the Republic have also declared in 2012 that our intent was to register We The People as the lawful owners of the State of Florida, and our claim was higher in law over the De Facto corporations, and they have failed to assert our claim was unlawful;*

*AND WHEREAS, We the Republic have notified all such Corporations in 2012 that we mean them no harm in order to enforce our claim, and were content to wait until they collapse from Bankruptcy;*

*NOW THEREFORE, after being notified by the U.S. Military that we the Republic have been selected to be backed by them and to prepare to lawfully take command of the land immediately after the De Facto government Corporations collapse from Bankruptcy, our purpose now is to:*

- i. Re-issue and re-assert our notice of De Jure (lawful) ownership of the land upon the collapse of the De Facto government;
- ii. Take all required steps to “Stand Up” the Florida Republic, just as we have done to garner our County Standing;
- iii. Re-join the National “Republic For The United States” together with all 50 U.S. Free States after the corporate governments collapse. Once this is accomplished, this Assembly will disband.

## **Part 1 — Preliminary**

### **Definitions**

1. In this constitution, the following definitions apply:

“Committee member” means an office-bearer or ordinary committee member.

“Exercise” a function includes to perform a duty.

“Function” includes a power, authority, or duty.

“Office-bearer” means a committee member elected to one of the offices listed in clause 14(1) (a)(i)–(iv).

“Ordinary committee member” means a committee member who is not an office-bearer.

“Register of members” means the register of members maintained under clause 4.

“Secretary” means (a) the person holding office under this constitution as Secretary, or (b) if no person holds that office, the public officer of the association.

“Special general meeting” means a general meeting of the association other than an annual general meeting.

“Subcommittee” means a subcommittee established under clause 20.

2. Standard rules of interpretation apply to this constitution as if it were a governing instrument of the association.

## **Part 2 — Members of the Association**

### **General Membership**

3. An individual is considered a member of the association if all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The person is a registered member of FlaRepublic.us and of the national Republic Of The United States;
  - b) The person is 18 years of age or older;
  - c) The person has resided in the United States for at least three (3) years; and
  - d) The person currently resides in [ Your County Name ] County, [ Your State ] .
4. A non-individual entity is not eligible to be a member of the association.

### **Membership Applications**

5. A person becomes a member upon completing registration at FlaRepublic.us.

### **Register of Members**

6. The membership register shall consist of all persons who are active registered members of the FlaRepublic.us platform.

### **Fees and Subscriptions**

7. There are no membership fees. Membership in this association is free of charge.

### **Members' Liabilities**

There is no financial liability to any member arising solely from membership in this association.

### **Disciplinary Action Against Members**

8. Any person may submit a written complaint to the committee alleging that a member has:
- e) Failed to comply with a provision of this constitution, or
  - f) Willfully acted in a way prejudicial to the interests of the association.
9. The committee may decline to act on a complaint it considers trivial or vexatious.
10. If the committee elects to address the complaint, it must:
- g) Serve written notice of the complaint on the member;
  - h) Allow the member at least 14 days from the date notice is served to submit a written response; and
  - i) Consider any response submitted by the member.
11. The committee may, by resolution, expel or suspend the member if, after considering the complaint, it is satisfied that:
- j) The facts alleged in the complaint have been proven; and
  - k) The expulsion or suspension is warranted.
12. If the committee expels or suspends a member, the secretary must, within 7 days, provide the member written notice of:
- l) The action taken;
  - m) The committee's stated reasons for taking the action; and
  - n) The member's right of appeal under clause 8.
13. The expulsion or suspension does not take effect until the later of:
- o) The expiration of the member's appeal period; or

- p) If the member appeals — the date the association confirms the resolution under clause 8.

### **Right of Appeal Against Disciplinary Action**

- 14. A member may appeal a committee resolution under clause 7 by filing written notice of appeal with the secretary within 7 days of receiving notice of the resolution.
- 15. The appeal notice may include a written statement of the grounds on which the member intends to rely.
- 16. Upon receiving a notice of appeal, the secretary must promptly notify the committee.
- 17. Upon such notification, the committee must call a general meeting to be held within 28 days.
- 18. At the appeal meeting:
  - q) No business other than the appeal shall be transacted;
  - r) The member shall be given an opportunity to present their case, orally or in writing;
  - s) The committee shall be given an opportunity to present its case, orally or in writing; and
  - t) Members present shall vote by secret ballot on whether to confirm or revoke the resolution.
- 19. The appeal is determined by a simple majority of votes cast.

### **Resolution of Internal Disputes**

- 20. Disputes between members, or between one or more members and the association, shall first be referred to mediation. If the dispute is not resolved within 3 months of referral, it must be submitted to binding arbitration.

### **Membership Entitlements Not Transferable**

Any right, privilege, or obligation arising from membership:

- u) Cannot be transferred to another person; and
- v) Terminates upon the person ceasing to be a member.

### **Member Resignation**

- 21. A member may resign by giving the secretary written notice of at least one (1) month, or another period as determined by the committee. Membership ceases at the expiration of the notice period.

### **Cessation of Membership**

A person ceases to be a member if the person:

- w) Dies;
- x) Resigns from membership; or
- y) Is expelled from the association.

## Part 3 — Committee

### Functions of Committee

Subject to this constitution and any resolution passed by the association in general meeting, the committee:

- z) Controls and manages the affairs of the association;
- aa) May exercise all functions of the association, other than those required to be exercised at a general meeting; and
- bb) Has power to do all things necessary or convenient for the proper management of the association.

### Composition of Committee

22. The committee must have seven (7) members, consisting of:

- cc) The following office-bearers:
  - iv. President,
  - v. Vice-President,
  - vi. Secretary,
  - vii. Treasurer; and
- dd) At least three (3) ordinary committee members.

23. An office-bearer may hold up to two offices, except that no one person may simultaneously hold both the offices of President and Vice-President.

### Election of Committee Members

24. Any member of the association may be nominated as a candidate for election as an office-bearer or ordinary committee member.

25. A nomination must be:

- ee) Made in writing;
- ff) Signed by at least two (2) members of the association (not including the candidate);
- gg) Accompanied by the written consent of the candidate; and
- hh) Received by the secretary at least seven (7) days before the annual general meeting.

26. If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies, the nominated candidates are taken to be elected and a call for further nominations must be made at the meeting. Any remaining vacancies are treated as casual vacancies.

27. If nominations equal the number of vacancies, the nominated members are taken to be elected. If nominations exceed vacancies, a ballot must be held.

### Terms of Office

28. A committee member holds office from the day of election until immediately before the next annual general meeting. A member may stand for re-election without limit on consecutive terms.

### Vacancies in Office

29. A casual vacancy arises if a committee member:

- ii) Dies;
- jj) Ceases to be a member of the association;
- kk) Resigns from office by written notice to the secretary;
- ll) Is removed from office by the association under this clause;
- mm) Is absent from three (3) consecutive committee meetings without the consent of the committee;
- nn) Becomes insolvent or is otherwise legally disqualified from serving; or
- oo) Is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty for which the maximum penalty is at least three (3) months' imprisonment.

30. The association in general meeting may by resolution remove a committee member from office and appoint a replacement to serve the balance of the term. The affected member may submit a written statement to the president or secretary and request it be distributed to all members at least seven (7) days before the meeting.

31. The committee may appoint a member to fill a casual vacancy (other than a removal vacancy). Such an appointee holds office until the next annual general meeting.

### **Secretary**

32. The secretary must maintain a current address on file with the association. The secretary must keep minutes of all committee elections, the names of members present at each meeting, and all proceedings at committee and general meetings. Minutes must be kept in written or electronic form and signed by the presiding member.

### **Treasurer**

The treasurer must ensure that all money owed to the association is collected, all authorized payments are made, and accurate books and accounts are maintained showing the full financial affairs of the association.

### **Delegation to Subcommittees**

33. The committee may establish one or more subcommittees and appoint members to them. The committee may delegate specified functions to a subcommittee, except for the power of delegation itself or any duty imposed by law.

### **Committee Meetings**

34. The committee must meet at least three (3) times in each 12-month period. Additional meetings may be called by any committee member. The procedure for subcommittee meetings is determined by the subcommittee itself.

### **Notice of Committee Meeting**

35. The secretary must give each committee member at least 48 hours' oral or written notice of a committee meeting, unless all members unanimously agree on a shorter period. The notice must describe the general nature of the business to be transacted. Only the business described in the notice — or business unanimously deemed urgent by those present — may be transacted.

## **Quorum**

36. The quorum for any meeting is five (5) members of the association entitled to vote. No business may be transacted without a quorum. If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the scheduled start time, the meeting is either dissolved (if called at member request) or adjourned to the same time and place the following week. If a quorum is not present at the adjourned meeting but at least three (3) members are present, those members constitute a quorum.

## **Presiding Committee Member**

37. The President presides at committee meetings. In the President's absence, the Vice-President presides. If both are absent, the members present elect a presiding member from among themselves. The presiding member holds a deliberative vote and, in the event of a tie, a casting vote.

## **Voting**

A decision is carried by a majority of votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

## **Acts Valid Despite Vacancies or Defects**

38. The committee may act despite a casual vacancy in its membership. An act of the committee is not invalidated solely because of a defect in the qualification or appointment of a committee member.

## **Transaction of Business Outside Meetings**

39. The committee may conduct business by circulating papers (including electronically) among all committee members. A written resolution approved in writing by a majority of committee members is a valid decision of the committee. The committee may also meet via telephone or other electronic means, provided all participants can hear one another. Resolutions approved outside of meetings must be recorded in the minutes.

# **Part 4 — General Meetings of the Association**

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## **Annual General Meetings**

40. The association must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months of formation. Subsequent annual general meetings must be held within 6 months of the end of the association's financial year. The place and time are determined by the committee.

41. Business at an annual general meeting may include:

- pp) Confirming minutes of the previous annual general meeting and any intervening special meetings;
- qq) Receiving committee reports on the association's activities during the previous financial year;
- rr) Electing office-bearers and ordinary committee members; and
- ss) Receiving and considering financial statements or reports.

## **Special General Meetings**

42. The committee may call a special general meeting at any time. The committee must call a special general meeting upon receiving a written request signed by at least 5% of the total membership, stating the purpose of the meeting. If the committee fails to call the meeting within one (1) month of the request, the requesting members may themselves call the meeting to be held within three (3) months of the original request date.

## **Notice of General Meeting**

43. The secretary must give each member notice of a general meeting — at least 21 days before the meeting if a special resolution is to be considered, or at least 14 days before the meeting otherwise. The notice must state the place, time, nature of business, and — if applicable — that a special resolution will be proposed. Only the business described in the notice may be transacted.

## **Adjourned Meetings**

44. The presiding member may, with the consent of the majority present, adjourn a meeting. Only unfinished business from the original meeting may be transacted at an adjourned meeting. If the adjournment is for 14 or more days, at least one (1) day's notice of the adjourned meeting must be given to all members.

## **Presiding Member**

45. The President presides at general meetings. In the President's absence, the Vice-President presides. If both are absent, the members present elect a presiding member. The presiding member has a deliberative vote and a casting vote in the event of a tie.

## **Voting**

46. A member is entitled to vote at a general meeting if the member is at least 18 years of age. Each member has one (1) vote, except as provided by clause 33(2)(b). Questions are decided by show of hands, written ballot, or such other method as the committee determines. A proxy vote is not permitted.

## **Postal, Electronic, or Combined Ballots**

47. The association may conduct a postal, electronic, or combined ballot to decide any matter other than an appeal under clause 8. Such ballots must be conducted in accordance with procedures adopted by the committee.

## **Transaction of Business Outside Meetings**

48. The association may conduct business by circulating papers (including electronically) among all members. A written resolution approved in writing by a majority of members constitutes a decision of the association. Business may also be transacted at meetings where one or more members participate by telephone or electronic means, provided all participants can hear one another. Approved resolutions must be recorded in the minutes.

## Part 5 — Administration

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### Change of Name, Objects, or Constitution

An application to register a change in the association's name, objects, or constitution must be made by the public officer or a committee member.

### Funds

49. The association's funds may be derived only from donations and other sources approved by the committee. All funds and assets must be used to pursue the association's objects as determined by the committee. Money received must be deposited promptly and without deduction, and a receipt issued. Any cheque or negotiable instrument must be signed by two (2) authorized signatories.

### Insurance

The association may take out and maintain appropriate insurance for its assets and liabilities.

### Non-Profit Status

The association must not conduct its affairs in any way that provides a pecuniary gain to any member.

### Service of Notices

50. A notice may be served on a person by personal delivery, pre-paid post to their address, or electronic transmission to an address specified by the person. A notice served personally takes effect on the date received. A notice by post takes effect on the date it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post. A notice by electronic transmission takes effect on the date sent (or a later date shown on a transmission report).

### Custody of Records and Books

51. All records, books, and other documents of the association must be kept at the association's main premises or, if none, at its official address, in the custody of the public officer or another member as determined by the committee.

### Inspection of Records and Books

52. The following documents must be available for inspection by members free of charge at a reasonable time: this constitution, minutes of committee and general meetings, and other records and books of the association. Members may inspect documents in hard copy or electronic form. The committee may charge a reasonable copying fee for hard copies. The committee may refuse inspection of documents relating to confidential, personal, commercial, employment, or legal matters, or where inspection would be prejudicial to the interests of the association.

### Financial Year

53. The association's financial year commences on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year. The first financial year commences on the date of formation and ends on the next June 30.

## Distribution of Property on Winding Up

54. In the event of a winding up, the surplus property of the association must be transferred to another organization with similar objects that is not operated for the profit or gain of its members. "Surplus property" has the meaning given by applicable law.

## Adoption & Signatures

These By-Laws were duly adopted by the assembly of:

[ Your County Name ] County, [ Your State ] Free State Assembly

on this [ Day ] day of [ Month ], [ Year ].

\_\_\_\_\_

President

\_\_\_\_\_

Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_

Vice-President

\_\_\_\_\_

Treasurer