

BJs Raw Pet Food

(Private Membership Association)

Preamble

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has." Margaret Mead.

BJs Raw Pet Food (hereinafter "BJs" or "PMA") is a Private Membership Association that will assist people in building strong local communities that are well grounded in love, family values, sharing and respect for animals, people, property, the law and will promote good mental, physical and spiritual health for all living things.

The benefits of membership in the PMA include access to the education and experience of Chris Glick (hereinafter "Chris") regarding food offered to any animal.

Every member joins the PMA as a real, breathing, flesh and blood, living sovereign man or woman in their natural and highest character, capacity and standing; fully equal to all other sovereign men or women members.

In order to protect all members of the PMA from any adverse action by any local, municipal, city, county, commonwealth, state or national administrative or regulatory agency, BAR Association or member, or court in exchange for the benefits offered by the PMA, all members **agree** and **consent** to the terms and conditions set forth in this contract.

Predicated on the above and in order to protect each members' **privacy** and prevent the unconstitutional and unwarranted application of any public law or policy to the PMA, each member takes upon themselves the responsibility for the health of any animal they choose to feed BJs raw pet food in order to attain or restore and maintain optimum wellness.

Please read this contract carefully and completely and make sure that you fully understand and agree with it. If you are unable to read English, please have someone read this contract to you. If you do not understand this contract, or any part of it, please find someone that you trust and have them explain it to you.

If you do not agree with the terms and conditions of the PMA contract and join the PMA you cannot purchase any raw food from BJs.

The PMA is founded on the following law and principles:¹

Articles of Association

Article I.

Creation

1.1. BJs PMA was created on the 4th day of February, 2019.

¹ See Article XI herein and the principles of law set forth in Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906) that reads:

“ . . . If, whenever an officer or employee of a corporation were summoned before a grand jury as a witness, he could refuse to produce the books and documents of such corporation upon the ground that they would incriminate the corporation itself, it would result in the failure of a large number of cases where the illegal combination was determinable only upon the examination of such papers. **Conceding that the witness was an officer of the corporation under investigation, and that he was entitled to assert the rights of corporation** with respect to the production of its books and papers, **we are of the opinion that there is a clear distinction in this particular between an individual and a corporation, and that the latter has no right to refuse to submit its books and papers for an examination at the suit of the state. The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.**

Upon the other hand, the corporation is a creature of the state. It is presumed to be incorporated for the benefit of the public. It receives certain special privileges and franchises, and holds them subject to the laws of the state and the limitations of its charter. Its powers are limited by law. It can make no contract not authorized by its charter. Its rights to act as a corporation are only preserved to it so long as it obeys the laws of its creation. There is a reserved right in the legislature to investigate its contracts and find out whether it has exceeded its powers. It would be a strange anomaly to hold that a state, having chartered a corporation to make use of certain franchises, could not, in the exercise of its sovereignty, inquire how these franchises had been employed, and whether they had been abused, and demand the production of the corporate books and papers for that purpose. The defense amounts to this: that an officer of a corporation which is charged with a criminal violation of the statute may plead the criminality of such corporation as a refusal to produce its books. To state this proposition is to answer it. **While an individual may lawfully refuse to answer incriminating questions unless protected by an immunity statute, it does not follow that a corporation, vested with special privileges and franchises, may refuse to show its hand when charged with an abuse of such privileges.**” (Emphasis supplied.) Id. 75-76.

Article II.

Intent

2.1. The intent of the PMA is to **lawfully** and **privately** provide all members of the PMA with the highest quality food for any animal.

Article III.

Purpose

3.1. The purpose of this PMA is to provide space whereby the members can **privately** discuss animal care by and among themselves, without any BAR membership, governmental approval, permission or regulation.

Article IV.

Name

4.1. The name of this PMA is:

BJs Raw Pet Food

Article V.

Venue and Situs

5.1. Proper venue for the PMA is on the land that is generally known as and is near to Pennsylvania an independent compact commonwealth (state) of the Nation styled *The United States of America.*

5.2. PMA administration and operations take place at what is generally known as BJs PMA, 1518 Millport Road. Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Article VI.

Governing Law

6.1. The Law of יהוה – **JHVH** or **YHWH** – (most commonly known as **Jehovah**) the **Almighty God², the Creator and absolute Sovereign of Earth** through

² God also means “Grantor of dominion.”

יְהוָה (most commonly known as **Jesus**), His Firstborn Son and the **Holy Spirit** (hereinafter collectively referred to “Jehovah”, “Creator” or “God”) as set forth in God’s written Word, The Bible.³

6.2. In order to achieve the above stated intent and purpose, all PMA members need to first and foremost understand that there are two completely distinct and separate things called “Pennsylvania”.

6.3. **The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania** (herein “Pennsylvania”) consists of all the land, water, animals, people, assets and property found inside the geographically defined exterior boundaries generally referred to as Pennsylvania.

6.4. The Laws of Pennsylvania are comprised of the common law, the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776 CE, as lawfully amended (hereinafter “Pennsylvania Constitution”); and the Laws of Pennsylvania (codified in the PENNSYLVANIA REVISED STATUTES) made in pursuance of the Constitution.

6.5. The People of Pennsylvania are all creations of God and are all, individually, sovereigns, equal to each other, and subject to God’s law set forth in The Bible; found in the common law of England from, at the minimum, 1066 CE through the English **Magna Carta** of 1215, till the 4th day of July, 1776; summarized in the Law of Nations, 1758; printed in the Declaration of Independence . . ., July 4, 1776; Articles of Confederation . . ., 1781; the Northwest Ordinance, 1787; the Constitution for the United States of America, 1789, as amended and ratified by passage of first 10 Amendments, also known as the Bill of Rights, 1791 (herein referred to as “the national Constitution”), as lawfully amended and the Laws made in pursuance thereof; and in the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof that do not in any manner whatsoever, in whole or in part, conflict with the ministering of God’s Laws set forth in The Bible or that impair, impede, obstruct or defeat any of the rights and liberties God bestowed on mankind or diminish or eliminate the protections secured to all PMA members by any of the above mentioned documents and laws or that does not affect, set aside, diminish or destroy the lawful character, capacity or standing (hereinafter collectively “standing”) of any PMA member and each PMA member agrees to assert absolute complete control over all matters concerning their animal’s body, mind and spirit.

6.6. The People of Pennsylvania may, conditionally, be subject to certain man-made ***mala in se*** laws that do not conflict with God’s laws and that have a **real corpus delicti**, (dead, injured, harmed or endangered body, or some real damage, destruction or deprivation of the use of private or public property or the environment), laws dealing with identifiable harm, injury, wrong or damage to

³ The Bible, translated from the original Aramaic and Hebrew scrolls and writings including, but not limited to, those known as the Dead Sea Scrolls and Greek texts known as the ***Textus Receptus***.

someone or something.

6.7. Pennsylvania is an **unincorporated association** of sovereign people conditionally consenting to submit to the constitutional Republican Form of government that does not impair, impede, obstruct or defeat any of their God-given rights or liberties, perfect constitutionally secured rights or diminish or defeat their standing.

6.8. **[THE] COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA (PENNSYLVANIA)** is an ***ens legis* entity**, a private for-profit “government services corporation” populated by agents, employees, officers, people, persons, servants, volunteers and **legally disabled** “persons” (collectively referred to hereinafter as “persons”) that are subject to *mala in se* laws **and** to ***mala prohibitum*** laws.

6.9. *Mala prohibitum* laws either **arbitrarily** and **capriciously** forbid the doing of something not necessarily bad or evil (such as exceeding a posted speed limit) or commands specific performance (such as filing tax returns) and apply only to the 50 independent compact commonwealths’ and states’ agencies and departments thereof, the United States, its personnel and all assets, properties, insular possessions and territories and to the people **by their fully informed, knowing and voluntary consent**.

6.10. Most *mala prohibitum* laws are administered or enforced through licenses or permits. PENNSYLVANIA grants a person (such as a “driver”) a **license** to do things that the people on the land in Pennsylvania have an inherent right to do.

6.11. **License** is defined as “the permission by competent authority to do an act which, without such permission, would be illegal, a trespass, a tort, or otherwise not allowable.” *Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition*.

6.12. The “license” for the “practice of veterinary medicine” is not issued in order to actually permit a man to put his hands on any animal and diagnose it or assist in correcting any problem and recommending things that may also assist it to heal; it is necessary only in order to acquire or prescribe anesthetics, painkillers and other drugs and medical devices created by subsidiary corporations and entities of PENNSYLVANIA or other COMMONWEALTHS or STATES and is a mechanism that controls food sold to the public, veterinary medicine and acts as a restraint on trade.

6.13. Other than birth and death registrations/certificates, school registrations, driver’s licenses, vehicle registrations, business and marriage licenses, all of which are required and issued by PENNSYLVANIA, most people’s interaction with PENNSYLVANIA will be through the courts which are subsidiary corporations of

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, the corporation.

6.14. In 28 U.S.C., § 3002(15) “United States’ means –

- (A) a national corporation;
- (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or
- (C) an instrumentality of the United States.”

6.15. **Furthermore:** On December 23, 1913 Congress passed the FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, Ch. 6, 38 Stat. 251 (codified in 12 U.S.C., §§ 221 to 522, that in turn allowed for the creation of 12 private FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS (a/k/a the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, 12 U.S.C., Chapter 3) that issues the debased, fiat, private coin and currency called the FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE (FRN) that is not for use by the people of Pennsylvania or by the people of any of the other 49 unincorporated commonwealths and states of the Union styled The United States of America according to the following:

6.16. No PMA member is either a bank, banker or agent for any bank and, therefore, is not legally authorized to negotiate the FRN according to the Act of Dec. 23, 1913, Ch. 6, § 16 (par.), 38 Stat. 265, codified at 12 U.S.C., § 411, that reads:

“National reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to National reserve banks through the National reserve agents as hereinafter set forth **and for no other purpose**, are authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and National reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank. (Emphasis supplied.)

(Dec. 23, 1913, Ch. 6, § 16 (par.), [38 Stat. 265](#); Jan. 30, 1934, ch. 6, § 2(b)(1), [48 Stat. 337](#); Aug. 23, 1935, Ch. 614, title II, § 203(a), [49 Stat. 704](#).)”

6.17. The FRN is a defaulted form of coin and currency. It will not be redeemed “dollar for dollar” (one dollar-denominated FRN for one lawful silver dollar coin struck in any United States mint) or for anything else of fixed or determinable value from the United States, the Federal Reserve System, or The United States of

America. Therefore the FRN is not “real money”⁴; it is merely an easily transportable/negotiable form of commercial accounting called “commercial paper.”

6.18. The PMA Director hereby declares and claims that he does not knowingly, willingly or voluntarily accept any FRN or consent to the use or negotiation of any FRN; and, any agreement or contract that the PMA allegedly may have been a proper party to, that is allegedly a proper party to, or that it may become a proper party to and that are predicated upon the use or negotiation of any FRN or of any **cheque/check** or **credit** predicated upon the FRN was/is/will be done by the PMA only pursuant to the other contracting party’s request for only the FRN for discharge of debt and by the undersigned invoking the protection or remedy of the rights of **necessity** (Law of Nations, Book II, §§ 116-119) and **innocent use** (Law of Nations, Book II, § 127) in that there is no practical choice but to receive and transfer FRNs from time-to-time for discharging debts created for food, water, clothing, shelter, fuel and all other living expenses to any party that will not accept real money, U.S. gold or silver coin, in payment for their products and services.

6.19. A sovereign’s participation in any corporation causes a loss of sovereign character and capacity and is the taking on of corporate capacity. Such principal of law was announced in Bank of United States v. Planters’ Bank of Georgia, 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 904 (1824) that reads in pertinent part:

“It is, we think, a sound principle that **when a government becomes a partner in any trading company, it divests itself, so far as concerns the transactions of that company, of its sovereign character and takes that of a private citizen.** Instead of communicating to the company its privileges and its prerogatives, **it descends to a level with those with whom it associates itself and takes the character which belongs to its associates, and to the business which is to be transacted.** Thus, many states of this Union who have an interest in banks are not suable even in their own courts; yet they never exempt the corporation from being sued. **The State of Georgia, by giving to the bank the capacity to sue and be sued, voluntarily strips itself of its sovereign character so far as respects the transactions of the bank and waives all the privileges of that character. As a member of a corporation, a government never exercises its sovereignty.** It acts merely as a corporator, and exercises no other power in the management of the affairs of the corporation than are expressly given by the incorporating act.” (Emphasis supplied.) Id. 908-10.

⁴ **Real Money** - Money which has real metallic, intrinsic value as distinguished from paper currency, checks and drafts. Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition.

United States v. Pewee Coal Co., 341 U.S. 114 (1951), in pertinent part reads:

“Whatever might have been Pewee’s losses had it been left free to exercise its own business judgment, **the crucial fact is** that the Government chose to intervene by **taking possession and operating control**. By doing so, it became **the proprietor** and, in the absence of contrary arrangements, was entitled to the **benefits** and **subject to the liabilities which that status involves**. (Emphasis supplied.) Id. 118.

6.20. **Immunity:** The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) specifically grants immunity to any foreign corporation that does not have at least “minimum contacts” with the United States.

6.21. FSIA recognizes the fact that the only “real” authority is “creator-created” authority. That is, **only** the creator is sovereign over its creation.

6.22. In order to achieve the above stated intent and purpose all PMA members agree and consent to assert, stand upon and enforce at all times all their fundamental, unalienable God-endowed rights and liberties.

6.23. All PMA members consent to at all times when dealing with the PMA or with any PMA member on matters within the scope of the PMA to assert, stand upon and enforce all their rights, liberties and protections expressly set forth in the above-referenced and other documents; or by reason, logic and common sense included in any applicable statute, administrative agency or court decision (case law) that have been incorporated into the state or national constitutions including, but not limited to, the rights to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; the rights to the defense, ownership and enjoyment of private property; the rights to freedom of assembly, expression, speech, the press, privacy, religion and especially all rights regarding their animals.

6.24. All PMA members shall assert, stand upon and enforce their absolute freedom of choice in matters of education, health, law and the welfare of their animals at all times while dealing privately with any PMA member within the operation of the PMA on matters that are or could reasonably be considered generally to be within the scope and purview of the PMA.

Article VII.

Jurisdiction

7.1. The PMA contract must be lawfully construed pursuant to God’s Law; the common law; provisions expressly set forth in or that have been incorporated in the

Pennsylvania Constitution and, only if necessary, pursuant to the provisions expressly set forth or incorporated in the national Constitution that do not impair, impede, obstruct or defeat any God-endowed liberty or constitutionally secured right of any PMA director or member or affect, diminish or destroy their standing.

Article VIII.

Waiver of Protection and Privileges

8.1. PMA members **do not** consent to and will not call upon, depend on, rely upon or request from any man-made **governmental authority**⁵ any authority or permission to discuss any of product provided by BJs.

8.2. Each PMA member consents to exercise due care and to do due diligence regarding any product offered by the PMA or any member.

8.3. All PMA members hereby specifically release and hold harmless from any and all liability any and all governmental authorities for any act or omission made by the PMA or by any one PMA member to another member except when any PMA member commits an act, makes an omission, publishes or utters any statement that directly creates a real injury, harm or damage, as the Supreme Court wrote:

“[t]he question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a **clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent**. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and that no Court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right.” Schenck v United States, 249 U.S. 47, 53 (1919).

In other words, there must be **clear and present danger that they will, not merely that they may bring about substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent**.

⁵ The term “**governmental authority**” used in this contract means and includes any and all local, municipal, township, parish, town, city, county, commonwealth, state, federal or international administrative agencies, department’s or government services corporations, courts, **ens legis** entities, instrumentalities, subsidiaries or organizations; each and every agent, employee, officer, official, servant or volunteer thereof and any and all administrative or judicial personnel acting in any administrative, judicial or representative character and capacity.

8.4. Every PMA member hereby specifically holds harmless and releases from liability each and every local, municipal, city, county, commonwealth, state, national administrative agency hearing officer or court (magistrate, judge or justice) from adjudicating any matter arising from the member's participation in this PMA and for any act or omission (except for an act or omission creating a "clear and present danger of substantive evil") made by the PMA or any PMA member.

8.5. No PMA member shall grant any magistrate, judge or justice of any court in Pennsylvania or in The United States of America, or any corporate or international court lawfully conducting business in Pennsylvania or in The United States of America, ***in personam*** or **personal jurisdiction** over such member while acting in or who has acted within the scope and purview of this PMA until such member has exhausted all available internal remedies.

8.6. All PMA members hereby agree that as long as each and every one of the above-referenced administrative agencies and their personnel; courts and the officials and officers thereof leaves each and every PMA member alone that all PMA members will waive any and all rights to either institute a lawsuit or civil action or become a proper party in any lawsuit or civil action against, or request criminal prosecution⁶ for the deprivation of rights under color of law for any of the above stated persons' or entities' attempt to deprive any member of his/her rights either expressly stated, included or referred to herein.

8.7. In order to provide remedy for the above conditionally waived rights, all PMA members shall have the following rights: first, starting first within BJs itself, to state any complaint, grievance or problem to Chris or to any member of the PMA staff and the right to expect them to resolve the issue or problem.

8.8. The second administrative step is to select members to serve as mediators to hear any grievance any member brings against either the PMA, another member or both. The panel shall consist of a minimum of five members, two selected by the aggrieved party, two selected by the accused party and one by the PMA. The fifth member may be any Director of the PMA unless the PMA itself is accused. In any case that the PMA itself is accused, the fifth member may be any other PMA member who is not an aggrieved, injured or damaged party to the issue and who is agreeable to both the aggrieved party and the accused.

8.9. The third administrative step is arbitration by people that are not members of any Bar Association from outside the PMA. This arbitration can be held by the American Arbitration Association (or by any other recognized arbitration association conducted by arbitrators that have a track record of being fair and providing unbiased arbitrations.

⁶ See title 18 UNITED STATES CODE (hereinafter "U.S.C."), §§ 242 and 241.

8.10. Upon completing the above three steps, and without any resolution of the complaint, issue or problem the aggrieved party has the right to proceed to a civil action in a **common law court of record** located on the land near what is generally known as Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Article IX.

Type of Association

9.1. The PMA is a Private Membership Association of sovereign people assembled together consenting and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the **private PMA contract**. Based on timely and full disclosure there is a voluntary meeting of the minds of free people acting in their highest natural standing⁷ associating together pursuant to the intent, purpose, express provisions, terms, conditions and principles set forth in this contract.

9.2. The PMA is not any **public *ens legis* entity** or any **public collective entity** of any kind whatsoever that is created by or under any governmental authority, permission or statute (such as any statutory association, corporation, limited liability company, foundation, partnership or trust, etc.).

Article X.

Membership

10.1. The PMA **publicly** offers all men and women only one thing, membership.

10.2. PMA membership is open to every man or woman of lawful age who is competent to enter a lawful binding contract and, through them, their family members and people or persons lawfully in their care, custody or under their control.

10.3. The exception to the above is that although everyone is welcome to apply for membership, in order to protect the **privacy** of the PMA and all members thereof, membership is **neither offered to nor available to any agent, employee, officer, official, servant or volunteer (person) that is or will become engaged in any investigative or regulatory activity that is or may be relevant to the PMA by any local, municipal, city, county, commonwealth, state, national or international government or government services**

⁷ Proper parties to this contract are not artificial persons, legal fictions or men or woman presumed lost beyond, at or on the sea; lost on the land; or persons acting in any commercial, legislative or public character or capacity; they are simply private living fully informed men or women.

corporation (administrative agency); licensing association or board; or any person engaged in any form of law enforcement performing any investigative activity or function or while acting in any official or quasi-official character or capacity for any corporation whatsoever regarding the PMA. Anyone acting in any such character and capacity may privately request membership but must agree to uphold at all times the privacy of the PMA and of each and every member that such person may come into contact. Every person acting in any manner whatsoever for any administrative agency of any local, municipal, city, county, commonwealth, state, national or international government services corporation must agree that this contract takes president over any **public law and their employment or official position** and agree not to disclose anything seen, heard or discovered through membership contact with the PMA and its members to any investigative or regulatory entity or law enforcement agency or department.

10.4 Membership does not convey any right, title or interest in the PMA or to any asset or property acquired or owned by the PMA unless that member donates or otherwise contributed the funds for the acquisition of any such asset or property and specifically reserves a right, title or interest in or to the property.

10.5. Members may be issued a membership card or number. The style and content of the membership card shall be determined by the Directors.

10.6. A list of all current PMA members shall be kept by the Directors or a PMA member designated "Record Keeper" for the PMA's official documents and records.

Article XI.

Consideration

11.1. Consideration for lifetime membership in the PMA contract is Twenty-one (21) Dollars silver coin, real money of The United States of America.⁸ The membership fee includes all family members and animals in the applicant's immediate family or in their care, custody or under their control and that are living under the applicant's roof.

11.2. The form of consideration or the amount may be modified or waived by the Directors when requested by an applicant and deemed to be in the best interests of the applicant however, and in any event, all applicants agree that the PMA membership benefits offered and received by the member are worth far in excess of Twenty-one (21) Dollars silver coin, real money of The United States of America.

⁸ See the national Constitution, Amendment VII [7].

Article XII.

Administration

12.1. The PMA shall initially be administrated by and through Chris Glick, who shall serve as the first Director.

12.2. The Director reserves the right to alter, amend or cancel the PMA contract at any time.

12.3. The PMA shall be administrated by and through the Director. Additional Directors may be appointed, elected or hired by the first Director or by a majority vote of all members in the event that the first Director resigns, becomes incompetent or dies. Any Director may be assigned one or more specific duties and may also become the spokesman for the PMA for all or certain matters.

12.4. The Director reserves the right to select from among the directors or members any man or woman deemed best able to act and communicate should the first spokesman resign, become incapacitated, disabled or die. John Philip Ellis shall serve as the first Spokesman for the PMA.

12.5. All records created or maintained by the PMA,⁹ regarding any animal's mental or physical condition or health are, shall at all times be, and will always remain the **private property of the PMA and used for only that particular member's animal(s)** regardless of the member(s) that authored, amended or maintains custody of such record or where such record is archived/stored; any such record is protected from any governmental encroachment by, at the minimum, the national Constitution, Amendment IV.

12.6. The PMA may develop operational rules and regulations deemed necessary by the Directors, which may be amended annually by the Directors or through a majority vote of all current members at the annual meeting held by the Directors.

12.7. The PMA should create and maintain a website and a social media page(s), a blog, get an e-mail address and publish a physical location whereby at least the Spokesman or another Director can be contacted.

12.8. The principle place of administration should be marked "**Warning Stop Do Not Trespass Entry by Appointment or Invitation**" by appropriate signage set

⁹ Includes, but is not limited to, any and all written/printed documents, photographs, X-ray films, CAT scans or MRI results whether on film or as computer generated images, audio/video recordings and the like and any and all paper, magnetic, electronic or optical storage or copies thereof.

forth according to the Laws of Pennsylvania in order to keep the PMA private and closed to the **public**.

Joinder fees

12.9. Anyone who makes any attempt to trespass upon this private contract shall be subject to a joinder fee in lieu of prosecution for criminal trespass of \$10,000.00 per day, per occurrence.

12.10. Any member of any Bar Association that trespasses upon this private contract is subject to a trespass fee of \$250,000.00, per day, per occurrence in lieu of request for criminal prosecution for trespass.

Article XIII.

Breach of Contract and Default

13.1. Failure to pay for any product(s) provided or service(s) rendered by the PMA to any animal when provided is a breach of contract unless specific financial arrangements are made with BJs.

13.2. Failure to pay for any product(s) provided by the PMA no later than 30 days from the date the products are received shall be considered in default.

13.3. Any breach of contract or default may result in a novation and the institution of any and all means of collection or settlement for claims for restitution pursuant to law.

13.4. BJs shall not be limited in any one remedy to correct any breach of contract or default.

Article XIV.

Money, Banking, Taxes and Fees

14.1. The Director, and some PMA members, object to the FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, the 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS (a/k/a the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM) and the FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ("FRN"), that is the "fiat" paper currency being issued by THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.¹⁰ However, and pursuant to the doctrines of **innocent use** and **necessity** set forth in the Law of Nations, the PMA may have no reasonable alternative but to receive and transfer

¹⁰ 12 U.S.C., § 411.

FRNs from time-to-time and may open any bank/brokerage account necessary for the purpose of negotiating any FRN that the PMA receives to be used for paying expenses and taxes.

14.2. The Director shall be the signatory on any financial account maintained by the PMA. The Director may delegate this authority.

14.3. The Director shall review and timely pay or dispute any assessment levied upon the PMA by any *de jure* governmental authority.

14.4. The Director shall timely review any licensing law, regulation or rule which may be claimed to be applicable to the PMA and determine if any license is, in fact, required for the PMA's lawful operation in the venue in which it is located.

Article XV.

Dissolution

15.1. The PMA will automatically terminate upon the death, incompetency or resignation of the Director; or of all Directors or as of the last remaining member; or may terminate voluntarily 30 days after the unanimous vote of all current Directors and members.

15.2. Upon voluntary termination all assets of the PMA shall be proportionally distributed among the members that donated them or that directly caused the acquisition of such assets by monetary donations. All assets not proportionally distributed among the members that donated them, or that directly caused the acquisition of such assets, will become the private property of Chris if then alive and competent; if deceased or incompetent, of his spouse, heirs, assigns, devisees or estate.

Article XVI.

Force Majeure

16.1. Every PMA member specifically holds harmless and releases each and every local, municipal, city, county, commonwealth, state, national and international administrative hearing officer, magistrate, judge or justice from any and all liability arising from any act or omission (except an act or omission creating a "clear and present danger of substantive evil") which could be considered to be an "Act of God" or otherwise "beyond the control" of the directors and members of the PMA regarding any matter arising from a member's participation in this PMA.

16.2. Conversely, any act or omission, of any kind whatsoever, committed by any person acting or claiming to act under ***color of law*** (not under actual constitutional authority) may be requested to be prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the fullest extent of the law in any appropriate court.

Article XVII.

Construction and Interpretation

17.1. The meaning of all words used in this document, unless specifically defined herein, are as used in conversational English in use in the year 2019 in The United States of America. No “words of art” including, but not limited to, legal terms and phrases or words with unique definitions are used herein unless specifically defined. No words of art or legal terms and phrases shall be used at any time in the future by anyone in order to give this contract a different intent or meaning than that which was intended and given by the author of this contract at the time of this document’s writing.

Article XVIII.

Severability

18.1. Each article, numbered paragraph, subparagraph and clause and all provisions, terms or conditions regarding this contract are severable. In the event that a jury of proper venue and common law jurisdiction finds any provision(s), term(s) or condition(s) unlawful, illegal, void as a matter of law or unenforceable for any lawful reason, that/those provision(s), term(s), or condition(s) shall be deemed excised from this contract and this contract and all remaining provisions, terms and conditions shall remain in full force and effect.

Article XIX.

Supersede

19.1. All PMA members agree that this contract supersedes any and all previous agreements or contracts entered into by the PMA member regarding the healthcare of any animal they feed BJs raw pet food.

Article XX.

Telephone Calls Subject to Recording

20.1. All phone calls made to the PMA are subject to being recorded.

Article XXI.

Photographs and Video Recordings

21.1. Photographs in BJs office or warehouse may be taken only with the express permission of a PMA director.

21.2. No photographs or video recordings of any operation or procedure for producing raw pet food may be taken without Chris' express permission.

Article XXII.

Entire Contract

22.1. The above written constitutes all conditions, terms and provisions creating and governing the administration and operation of the PMA. No oral recitations or promises made by any man, woman or person shall have any force of law or binding effect on the PMA or on any member thereof when acting within the scope or purview of the PMA.

Article XXIII.

Final Claim

23.1. The administration of this PMA is private and generally beyond the scope of authority and powers granted by "We the People" to either Pennsylvania or the United States and this contract is protected by the national Constitution, Article I, § 10, and Amendments IX and X.

PMA membership is approved based upon the applicant's requests for any products offered by the PMA and the payment or down payment received by the PMA for any product requested.

This contract is settled and membership is offered to any and all qualified parties to join beginning on this 4th day of February, 2019.

Offered by:  _____
Chris Glick

Accepted by: All people who have applied to join the PMA and those that have been accepted and are PMA members intend to and shall remain private and the list of PMA members is confidential, private and is not for disclosure or publication.