**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**BE IT KNOWN BY ALL PARTIES**, that that this is an attempt to provide notice to the principals listed below. It is imperative to understand that notifying the agent is synonymous with notifying the principal, and vice versa. Consequently, it is crucial for both agents and principals to ensure mutual awareness. This obligation extends to notifying insurance and bonding companies associated with either agents or principals.

It is expressly stated that any interference with the timely delivery and communication of this notice, which is fundamental to the proper conduct of the people’s business, shall result in a penalty. Violators may be subject to a penalty of $5,000 per incident and may be subject to imprisonment of not more than six months.

**To the following trustees, agents, and servants, in their personal and professional capacity:**

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**Lawful Notification to the Washington State Legislature Instructing them to Nullify HB 2027 and SB 6189 and Preserve the Common Law Authority and Duties of the Sheriff.**

 **Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent**

I,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , one of the People (as seen in the 50 State Constitutions), Republican in Form, Sui Juris, do present you with this notice that you and your agents may provide due care;

**Please take notice that** the people have taken the time to do the proper study to be able to come together in mass across Washington state and have assembled, in an orderly and peaceful manner, to give instructions to their representatives and deal with matters of the common good. This is a formal notice requiring the trustees of the people to observe fundamental principles and to stop attempting to introduce and pass pretended acts of legislation which clearly violate your oaths of office, are repugnant to the Constitution, and interfere with our fundamental liberty interests of protecting ourselves from all manner of threats to our liberty. The bills referred to as HB 2027 and SB 6189, are null and void for any effect as they violate fundamental law and are repugnant to the Constitution. (The following authorities are cited below:)

***Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 426 (1886)*** *“An unconstitutional act is not a law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.*

***Marbury v. Madison 5 U.S. (Cranch) 137,174,176 (1803)*** *“Thus, the particular phraseology of the constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void; and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.”*

**Please take notice that** though the legislature can add to the duties of the sheriff, they have no lawful grant of authority to diminish or abolish the common law powers, rights, and duties of the office of the sheriff. Fundamental law is outside the general powers of government and cannot lawfully be altered or changed. The failure of attorneys to understand and present information to any government official or worker will not excuse the duty of the government official or worker to research and better understand the following facts:

“*A frequent recurrence to fundamental principals is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.”* ***Washington Constitution, Article 1, Section 32***

***§ 34. Of the legislative power, and whether it can change the constitution.*** *“For the constitution of the state ought to possess stability: and since that was first established by the nation, which afterwards intrusted certain persons with the legislative power, the fundamental laws are expected from their commission. It is visible that the society only intended to make provision for having the state constantly furnished with laws suited to particular conjunctures, and, for that purpose, gave the legislature the power of abrogating the ancient civil and political laws that were not fundamental, and of making new ones; but nothing leads us to think that it meant to submit the constitution itself to their will. In short, it is from the constitution that those* *legislators derive their power: how then can they change it without destroying the foundation of their own authority? By the fundamental laws of England, the two houses of parliament, in concert with the king, exercise the legislative power: but, if the two houses should resolve to suppress themselves, and to invest the king with full and absolute authority, certainly the nation would not suffer it. And who would dare to assert that they would not have a right to oppose it? But if the parliament entered into a debate on making so considerable a change, and the whole nation was voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an approbation of the act of its representatives.”* ***The Law of Nations or the Principles of Natural Law (1758) Emmerich de Vattel***

**Please take notice that** all political power in our republican form of government resides originally in the people and is derived from them, and we are endowed by our Creator with certain natural, essential, inherent, indefeasible, and unalienable rights. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

*“All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.”* ***Washington Constitution, Article 1, Section 1***

*“The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.”* ***Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article XIX***

***Maxim of Law 59o****. “Law is a rule of right, and whatever is contrary to the rule of right is an injury.”* ***3 Bulst. 313.***

**Please take notice that** the sole and only legitimate end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who comprise it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, their natural rights and every other function is usurpation and oppression; For when those in a limited government, go beyond the bounds that the Constitution sets for their powers, every act is an instance of usurpation against the sovereignty of the people and therefore treason. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

*“****Objective of government****. That the sole object and only legitimate end of government is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and when the government assumes other functions, it is usurpation and oppression.”* ***Alabama Constitution, Article I, Section 35***

***Tucker Blackstone Vol. 1 Appendix Note B [Section 3] 1803*** *“If in a limited government, the public functionaries exceed the limits which the constitution prescribes to their powers, every act is an act of usurpation in the government, and, as such, treason against the sovereignty of the people.”*

**Please take notice that** every member of the government, whether they are appointed or elected is a trustee and servant of the people and is, by implied or expressed contract, obligated by oath or affirmation to defend the Constitutions of the United States and their State in a manner that is most consistent with and binding on their conscience from enemies of the republic, both domestic and foreign. The failure of attorneys to understand the lawful obligation inherent in the oath of office for public servants, and/or the presenting of information contrary to the universally admitted authority of fundamental law, to any government official or worker, does not excuse the government official or worker from failing to understand their duty, nor does it exempt them from properly performing it. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

***Maxim of Law 84a.*** *“There is no stronger link or bond between men than an oath.”* ***Jenk. Cent. Cas. 126; Id. P. 126, case 54.***

***Maxim of Law 84b.*** *“It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent in words or by acts or deeds.”* ***10 Coke, 52.***

***Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 3 (1958)***

*“No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his solemn oath to support it.”*

**Please take notice that** the office of sheriff is one of antiquity, dignity, trust, and authority. The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer, constitutional officer, and principal peacekeeper for the county. While the constitution fails to list the powers, rights, and duties that belong to the office of sheriff, in the absence of any guidance on sheriffs’ powers in the text of the constitution itself, the court has looked to historical practice in order to fill the void. But there can be no doubt that the framers of the constitution had reference to the office with those generally recognized legal duties and functions belonging to it in this country, and in the territory, when the constitution was adopted. The office of sheriff is one of the oldest offices known to the common law system of jurisprudence. While the legislature may impose additional duties upon the sheriff, it cannot restrict or reduce his/her power as allowed by the constitution or as they were recognized when the constitution was adopted. This includes attempting to abolish their ministerial responsibilities as the jail keepers, removal of the power of county (Posse Comitatus), and turn the sheriff's office into an appointed post. The office of sheriff is answerable to the people in whom all political power is inherent, and not the subjective whim of some commission. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

***Kennedy v. Brunst, 26 Wis. 412, 413, 7 Am. Rep. 84 (1870)*** *“Now, it is quite true that the constitution nowhere defines what powers, rights and duties shall attach or belong to the office of sheriff. But there can be no doubt that the framers of the constitution had reference to the office with those generally recognized legal duties and functions belonging to it in this country, and in the territory, when the constitution was adopted. Among those duties, one of the most characteristic and well acknowledged was the custody of the common jail and of the prisoners therein. This is apparent from the statutes and authorities cited by the counsel for the respondent. And it seems to us unreasonable to hold, under a constitution which carefully provides for the election of sheriffs, fixes the term of the office, etc., that the legislature may detach from the office its duties and functions, and transfer those duties to another officer. In this case it is said that the legislature has attempted to take the largest share of the duties of sheriff, in point of responsibility and emolument, and to commit it to an officer selected by the county board of supervisors. If the legislature can do this, why may it not deprive the sheriff of all the duties and powers appertaining to his office, and transfer them to some officer not chosen by the electors? It would certainly be a very idle provision of the constitution, to secure to the electors the right to choose their sheriffs, and at the same time leave to the legislature the power to detach from the office of sheriff all the duties and functions by law belonging to that office when the constitution was adopted, and commit those duties to some officer not elected by the people. For this would be to secure to the electors the right to choose a sheriff in name merely, while all the duties and substance of the office might be exercised by and belong to an officer appointed by some other authority. We therefore conclude that it was not competent for the legislature to take from the constitutional office of sheriff a part of the office itself, and transfer it to an officer appointed in a different manner, and holding the office by a different tenure from that which was provided for in the constitution.”*

*“When the office of sheriff is a constitutional office in any state, recognized and designated eo nomine as a part of the machinery of the state government, the sheriff ex vi termini must possess in that state all the substantial powers appertaining to the office by common law. It is competent for the state legislature to impose upon him new duties growing out of public policy or convenience, but it cannot strip him of his time-honored and common law functions, and devolve them upon the incumbents of other offices created by legislative authority.”* ***Murfree, A Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs and Other Ministerial Offices, § 41 (1884).***

***§ 44. The Sheriff Essentially a Common Law Officer*** *“From the very title and by virtue of occupying the office of sheriff, it carries with it all the common law powers and duties, except as modified by the state constitutions and by statutes. The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in the county today, even as he was at common law. His jurisdiction is coextensive within the county, including all municipalities and townships. Where the State Constitution provides for the election of that officer without prescribing in express conditions the duties which shall attach to the office, it is presumed that the duties are those attaching to the office of common law.”* ***Anderson, W. H. (1941). A Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables with Forms.***

***Kocken v Wisc Council 40, 301 Wis 2d 266, 287-86 (2007)*** *“We begin our analysis of the case law by stating that the operation of the jail and the custody and care of jail inmates are part and parcel of the duties from time immemorial belonging to the office of sheriff and are distinctive to the office.”*

***County Government:*** *The legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the* ***election*** *in the several counties of boards of county commissioners,* ***sheriffs****, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys and other county, township or precinct and district officers, as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office: Provided, That the legislature may, by general laws, classify the counties by population and provide for the election in certain classes of counties certain officers who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of two or more officers. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population: Provided, That it may delegate to the legislative authority of the counties the right to prescribe the salaries of its own members and the salaries of other county officers. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession.* ***Washington Constitution, Article XI, Section 5.***

**Notice of Liability**

**Please take notice that** the essence and union of society consist of having one will; government, when once established by the majority, has the declaring and, as it were, the keeping of that will. When the government acts contrary to the trust reposed in them by making themselves masters or arbitrary disposers of the lives, liberties, or fortunes of the people, that government is acting in maladministration and can be dissolved. You must, at once, cease and desist from any further acts of usurpation of your grant of authority, for the authority of legislators does not extend to fundamental law, which is excluded from your commission. The office of the sheriff has its origins in fundamental law. The failure to correct these issues will be considered a willful trespass with full knowledge, intent, and malice. (The following authorities are cited below:)

*“To attack the Constitution of the state, and to violate its laws, is a capital crime against society; and if those guilty of it are invested with authority, they add to this crime a pernicious abuse of the power with which they are intrusted.”-****Law of Nations, Book I, Chapter III, Section 30.***

***Maxim 51c.*** *The government is to be subject to the law, for the law makes the government.* ***C.L.M***

**Furthermore**, if you believe any of these claims are untrue, please respond by affidavit, sworn under penalty of perjury, with constitutional provisions granting you the authority to infringe upon the People’s rights or to ignore our instructions, within fourteen (14) days. Failure to provide the provisions that show by what authority you are taking these actions will serve as a tacit agreement that all herein is true. Take note that any future interference with the people’s rights shall result in you being personally liable for $5,000 per incident and in the automatic cessation of your office. Additionally, this could also include criminal charges. I reserve the right to have this issue resolved by an arbitrator of my choice and to be bound thereby. Moreover, no court shall be able to rehear this matter, but it shall stand as evidence, truth, and law in all courts of record.

This Notice is sent to you in peace and with the love of our Creator, so that you may provide immediate due care to those in whom all political power is inherent, the People.

Executed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Massachusetts on this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Four.

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