

Declaration of Restoration

Section I. Preamble

Whereas the American People currently living peacefully in these United States of America are the Posterity specified in the Preamble of Constitution for the United States of America, founded upon the immutable Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, do reaffirm that all authority exercised by government derives solely from the consent of the governed; and whereas this authority is a trust bestowed by the People for the sole purpose of securing their natural, unalienable Rights, it follows that any action of government which exceeds this trust, acts contrary to its ends, or infringes upon these Rights is, in itself, unlawful, void, and subject to correction.

Our forefathers did labor, sacrifice, and bleed to establish a government predicated upon principles that none may lawfully alter or abrogate. Among these principles, enshrined as the immutable laws of American governance, are:

1. That all made-made laws are subordinate to the higher, unchanging Lawlaw of Nature and Nature's God, and derive their legitimacy therefrom.
2. That all unalienable Rights are granted by the Creator, and no man-made government or earthly authority may revoke or infringe upon them.
3. That the primary end of government is to protect these unalienable Rights; any other purpose constitutes a usurpation of power.
4. That all government powers are few and defined and must be expressly delegated and derived from the consent of the People.
5. That public officials are trustees of the People and bound by oath to uphold and protect the National and State Constitutions.
6. That it is the right and duty of the People to resist and rectify any government that acts tyrannically or exceeds its lawful bounds.
7. That the People are the ultimate arbiters of justice, with the sole plenary power to indict and convict.
8. That courts must act to uphold the higher law and are bound by the constraints of the Fundamental Law, the Constitution and Law of God.

Instead of observing these immutable principles, the agents of current government have acted in contravention to the trust placed in it, erecting barriers to true justice and suppressing the rights of the People. Chief among these violations are the actions of the American Bar Association (ABA) and similar institutions, including the British Accredited Registry (BAR), which have distorted and monopolized the practice of law in America, thereby severing the People's access to genuine lawful remedies and entrenching injustice through complex municipal codes, statutes, and administrative decrees.

Section II. Grievances of the People

The history of the present government officials is marked by repeated injuries and usurpations, all aimed at establishing absolute despotism over these states. Government power derives solely from the consent of the People, and as Thomas Paine asserted, it is a trust created by the People. Any exercise of power beyond its delegated scope is nothing less than usurpation. Our Republic cannot endure if those entrusted with power act without accountability and beyond the limits imposed by the People.

Though Americans are a patient People, as our Founders recognized in their declaration that *"we are disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable,"* we can no longer endure such abuses. At every stage of these Oppressions, we have sought redress with humility and sincerity, yet our repeated petitions have been met only with further injury. A government defined by such unrelenting tyranny and disregard for the Rights of the People cannot be trusted to serve as the guardian of a free society.

As John Locke so aptly declared, *"When a long train of abuses, prevarications, and artifices, all tending the same way, make the design visible to the People, they cannot but feel they are betrayed."* Thomas Paine reminded us that, *"It is the duty of the patriot to protect his country from its government,"* and Emer de Vattel warned that *"tyranny leaves men no other option but to resist by every lawful means."*

We now stand at a pivotal moment in history where the light of freedom flickers after enduring a prolonged pattern of abuse and overreach. If Liberty is to endure for future generations, we must rise to cast off this yoke of oppression and root out corruption and tyranny wherever it seeks to dominate and subjugate the People. The defense of Freedom demands nothing less.

Therefore, let the following grievances be submitted to a candid world, for the time for redress and correction has come:

1. They have suppressed free speech, enacting measures to silence dissent and restrict the voices of those Americans who would question their authority.
2. They have violated the privacy of the People, authorizing mass surveillance and unlawful data collection, intruding into the private affairs of every Citizen without just cause.
3. They have imposed coercive health mandates, requiring masks and vaccines without the consent of the People, infringing upon bodily autonomy and individual liberty.
4. They have propagated false narratives and government propaganda, manipulating public perception and suppressing the free exchange of ideas necessary for a healthy Republic.
5. They have acted with impunity as tyrannical officials, disregarding their oaths to uphold the Constitution and subverting the Rule of Law for personal and political gain.
6. They have corrupted the judiciary, transforming it into an instrument to serve corporate and governmental interests rather than administering justice for the People.
7. They have enacted illegitimate legislation, passing laws that lack constitutional validity and imposing arbitrary restrictions upon the People.

8. They have allowed rogue administrative agencies to flourish, granting corporate entities such as Child Protective Services, the Federal Reserve, and the Centers for Disease Control powers that exceed lawful bounds and undermine natural Rights.
9. They have attempted to strip the People of their arms, turning the right to bear arms into a privilege subject to government discretion, contrary to the unalienable right of self-defense.
10. They have stifled local governance, centralizing public health decisions to the detriment of local control, nullifying the voices of local representatives and communities.
11. They have colluded with non-governmental organizations and corporations, using these entities as instruments of control and imposing restrictions and mandates that violate constitutional and fundamental law.
12. They have censored and obstructed access to true knowledge of the Common Law, empowering the American Bar Association and its affiliates to monopolize the practice of law and deny justice to the People.
13. They have failed to uphold their duty to protect the People, allowing unchecked migration, failing to enforce borders, and compromising public safety for political expedience.
14. They have opened the borders, refusing to insure domestic Tranquility, and violated the sovereign authority of the People, deliberately replacing the People with illegal aliens who have never known freedom.
15. They have stripped away our authority to hold government accountable through Citizen grand juries and petit juries, denying the People their role as arbiters of justice, and corrupted the sacred right of suffrage through manipulation of voting systems, processes, and laws.
16. They are importing large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny against the People.
17. They have sold our most valuable resources to foreign powers and corporate interests, compromising national sovereignty and the Welfare of the People.
18. They have manipulated the weather and misled the public about the dangers of climate change, imposing strict control measures under the guise of environmental protection.
19. They are colluding with enemy nations, unlawfully giving away our sovereignty and undermining the independence and safety of the People.
20. They have delegated to themselves powers outside their lawful authority and beyond the expressed delegation of power from the People, violating the compact between the governed and the government.
21. They have weakened our military, abandoned our soldiers abroad, and armed our enemies, compromising the nation's security and betraying those who pledged to defend it.
22. They have attacked our sons and daughters with woke ideologies, undermining their mental and physical health through manipulation and lies.
23. They have distorted foundational terms and concepts, stretching their meaning to serve unlawful purposes, effectively amending the Constitution through fraudulent means. Terms like "*common good*," "*general welfare*," "*necessary and proper*," and "*natural born Citizen*" have been manipulated to undermine constitutional intent.
24. They have violated the law, denied due process, and ignored the plain text of the Constitutions, trampling guaranteed Rights and usurping powers never delegated to them.
25. They have imposed lesser laws upon the People, disregarding immutable laws of nature as defined by the Founding Fathers, as well as fundamental law, and the express written provisions of national and state constitutions.

26. They have used administrative tribunals in violation of the separation of powers doctrine, acting as judge, jury, and executioner, injuring the People and undermining the rule of law.
27. They have deliberately created emergencies to harm, frighten, and control the People.
28. They have decimated nature, poisoning the waters, foods, and lands in service to elitists, extracting profit at the expense of environmental health.
29. They have stolen our lands, deceiving the People into tenant relationships over property they are led to believe they own.
30. They have created secondary financial systems and legal fictions to contract with individuals without mutual agreement, exploiting the People's identities without consent.
31. They have fiscally enslaved the People to private interests, constructing a monetary system designed to perpetuate debt and chaos, serving war and trauma over peace and prosperity.

The time has come to rise against these abuses. The People must act to restore liberty, defend justice, and ensure that the government serves its true purpose: the protection of individual Rights and the preservation of freedom.

Section III. The Necessity of Reform and Accountability

The Defiance of Governor Maura Healey and Governor- Elect Bob Ferguson and the Necessity for Accountability

When public officials act contrary to their oaths and the trust placed in them by the People, they compromise the integrity of the government and erode the foundational principles of liberty. As John Locke observed, when executives or legislators betray their trust, they rebel against the People who retain the right to resist and replace them. The actions of Massachusetts Governor Maura Healey and Washington Governor-Elect Bob Ferguson highlight the dangers of unchecked authority and underscore the necessity for accountability and reform.

Grievances Against Governor Maura Healey

- 1. Defiance of Federal Immigration Enforcement:**
 - Healey publicly rejected cooperation with federal immigration laws, including deportation efforts. Following Donald Trump’s election, she declared on MSNBC, “Every tool in the toolbox has got to be used to protect our Citizens, to protect our residents, and protect our states, and certainly to hold the line on democracy and the rule of law.” When asked about Massachusetts State Police assisting in deportations, she responded emphatically, “No. Absolutely not.”
- 2. Abuse of Executive Powers:**
 - Healey has expressed her willingness to use executive powers, regulatory authority, and state legislation to counter federal policies. These actions, rooted in her tenure as Attorney General, have been criticized as overreach, undermining the balance between state and federal governance.
- 3. Neglect of Constitutional Duties Amid Illegal Migration:**
 - Healey’s policies have facilitated a significant influx of undocumented migrants, straining state resources and prioritizing their needs over those of Massachusetts residents. These actions have been accused of violating her constitutional duty to protect the safety and welfare of her constituents.
- 4. Infringement on the Right to Bear Arms:**
 - Healey’s administration has pursued restrictive firearm policies seen as infringing upon the Second Amendment and Massachusetts Constitution Article XVII, reflecting unconstitutional overreach.
- 5. Collaboration with Foreign Entities:**
 - Healey’s alignment with organizations such as the United Nations and World Economic Forum has raised concerns about foreign influence and her commitment to protecting state sovereignty.

Grievances Against Governor-Elect Bob Ferguson

1. **Violation of Licensing Laws:**
 - In *Thurston County Superior Court case 18-2-04658-34*, Judge Sharonda D. Amamilo ruled Ferguson violated RCW Chapter 18.43 by enforcing unlawful policies regarding the use of the title “Engineer.” This action was deemed a breach of public safety law and constituted malfeasance, necessitating forfeiture of office under RCW 9.92.120.
2. **Attempt to Curtail First Amendment Rights through HB1333:**
 - On January 16, 2023, Ferguson proposed HB1333 to establish a Domestic Violent Extremism Commission. Critics argued that its vague criteria risked criminalizing constitutionally protected speech, directly conflicting with the First Amendment.
3. **Nonfeasance in Addressing Constitutional Concerns:**
 - After public objections to HB1333, Ferguson failed to address these concerns, demonstrating neglect of his duty to uphold constitutional protections.
4. **Egregious Misconduct in Withholding Evidence:**
 - Ferguson’s office was sanctioned for withholding evidence in *case 21-2-14830-8*, costing Washington taxpayers \$3.1 million in settlements. The court described his actions as “egregious” and showing “willful disregard” for legal procedures.
5. **Racketeering Allegations in Public Procurement:**
 - A \$42 million tort claim was filed on July 16, 2024, accusing Ferguson of racketeering in favoring Washington State University in a police-use-of-force database contract.
6. **Second Amendment Suppression:**
 - Ferguson’s office faces accusations of improperly using consumer protection laws to suppress speech advocating for gun Rights in *case 23-2-17835-1*.
7. **Defeat in Value Village Case – Violation of First Amendment Rights:**
 - In *case 100769-8*, Washington’s Supreme Court ruled Ferguson violated First Amendment Rights, highlighting misuse of legal authority.

Implications of Misconduct

The actions of Healey and Ferguson represent a consistent pattern of defiance, abuse of power, and disregard for constitutional principles. From rejecting federal authority to curtailing individual freedoms, both officials have compromised the public trust and violated their oaths of office.

Legal and Constitutional Accountability

1. **Breach of Oath of Office:**
 - Both officials have demonstrated a pattern of misconduct and overreach, violating their constitutional and statutory duties.
2. **Forfeiture of Office Under the 14th Amendment:**
 - Section 3 of the 14th Amendment disqualifies public officials who engage in rebellion against the Constitution. Both Healey’s and Ferguson’s documented actions meet the criteria for forfeiture of office.
3. **The People’s Right to Reform Government:**

- State constitutions affirm the People’s sovereign authority to hold public officials accountable and remove them from office for failing to fulfill their duties.

Call for Action

The grievances against Healey and Ferguson underscore the need for decisive action to restore constitutional governance. This includes:

- Investigations into misuse of executive powers and constitutional violations.
- Legal challenges to unconstitutional policies.
- Public mobilization to demand accountability and uphold the rule of law.

Governor Maura Healey and Governor-Elect Bob Ferguson have engaged in a pattern of unconstitutional overreach and abuse of power, demonstrating a troubling disregard for their oaths and the public trust. These actions demand accountability, as the preservation of liberty and justice depends on the rule of law. Through investigations, legal challenges, and public action, the People must ensure that government remains a servant of their will and protector of their Rights.

The People’s Sovereign Authority

In both Massachusetts and Washington, the People retain the sovereign authority to hold public officials accountable. As John Locke rightly observed, *“When the legislative or executive act contrary to their trust, they forfeit the power the People had put into their hands.”* This foundational truth is echoed in the Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article IV, which affirms that *“The People of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state.”*

This sovereignty grants the People certain, unalienable Rights, including:

- The right to **enjoy and defend their lives and liberties** (Art. I).
- The power to demand that all public officers be **accountable to them at all times** (Art. V).
- An **indefeasible right to reform, alter, or totally change government** when it ceases to protect their safety, prosperity, and happiness (Art. VII).
- The authority to **remove oppressors** and return them to private life (Art. VIII).

The actions of Governor Maura Healey and Governor-Elect Bob Ferguson violate these principles, demonstrating rebellion against the constitutional trust they are sworn to uphold. By leveraging their positions to impose political agendas and defy constitutional constraints, they have acted as enemies of the constitutional order.

The Massachusetts Constitution, in Article XI, asserts that every individual has the right to obtain justice *“freely, completely, and promptly, without denial or purchase.”* Furthermore, the People are empowered to require from their lawgivers an *“exact and constant observance”* of constitutional principles in the formation and execution of laws (Art. XVIII). By disregarding these obligations, Healey and Ferguson have not only betrayed their oaths but also jeopardized the public’s Rights and liberties.

Governments exist solely for the protection, safety, and happiness of the People, not for the private interest or honor of a few. The Massachusetts Constitution reinforces this truth in Article XIX, which grants the People the right to assemble, consult on the common good, and instruct their representatives. When officials abuse their authority, it becomes not just the right but the **duty** of the People to hold them accountable and restore governance to its intended purpose: the protection of individual Rights and the maintenance of liberty.

Restoring Balance Through Sovereign Action

The defiance and overreach of Healey and Ferguson underscore the necessity of holding public officials accountable to their oaths and constitutional duties. Their actions remind us of the critical importance of the People's sovereign power to safeguard the principles of justice and equality. As Locke affirmed, the People have the right to resist overreach and institute reforms to ensure government remains a servant of their will.

By exercising their sovereign authority, the People can:

- **Restore balance** to government.
- **Uphold constitutional principles** that safeguard liberty and justice.
- **Demand accountability** from those entrusted with public power.

When those in authority betray the trust of the People, the rule of law and the preservation of liberty demand their removal. Through these actions, the People can reclaim governance, ensuring it serves its true purpose: protecting individual Rights, fostering justice, and maintaining the enduring legacy of liberty for all.

The Dangers of Self-Regulation Among Government Officials

James Madison once observed, *“If men were angels, no government would be necessary,”* underscoring the inherent flaws in human nature and the dangers of allowing government officials to regulate themselves. Without vigilant oversight by the People, unchecked power leads inevitably to overreach, corruption, and tyranny. Madison understood that power, left unchecked, would be abused by those entrusted with it, as they might prioritize their own interests over the welfare of the People. To prevent such outcomes, governments must be structured to ensure no single branch or individual wields unchecked authority, with accountability and checks derived directly from the People as the ultimate source of power.

Montesquieu, in *The Spirit of the Laws*, emphasized the critical need for a system of checks and balances, stating, *“Power should be a check to power.”* He warned that without external and impartial oversight, those in government would inevitably abuse their authority, eroding liberty over time. Montesquieu's principle of separating governmental powers into distinct branches capable of limiting one another repudiates the notion that officials can effectively police themselves. Allowing government entities to operate unchecked by independent bodies or the People risks enabling despotism and violating the trust upon which government legitimacy is founded.

Similarly, Emer de Vattel, in “The Law of Nations,” emphasized that all governmental authority derives from the people and exists solely to serve their welfare and security. Vattel asserted that when rulers and officials exceed their delegated powers or act without accountability, they breach the trust granted to them. **By leaving government officials to regulate themselves, there is an inevitable drift toward tyranny and injustice, as power, left unchecked, corrupts even the most well-intentioned rulers.** The necessity for robust, independent oversight mechanisms, rooted in popular sovereignty and grounded in constitutional and fundamental law, cannot be overstated.

John Locke, in his *Second Treatise on Government*, affirmed that **“The People are the supreme judge of how far their governors may be trusted to act in conformity with their trust.”** Locke argued that when government fails in its duties, the People retain the inherent right to judge and correct such failures. He further declared that **“When government is dissolved, the People are at liberty to provide for themselves by erecting a new legislative... for the society can never, by the fault of another, lose the native and original right it has to preserve itself.”** Locke’s writings emphasize that the People are the ultimate check on governmental power. When a government acts beyond its lawful bounds or becomes destructive to the People’s Rights, it is their duty to reform, alter, or replace it to ensure their liberty and welfare.

The Founders of the United States echoed these sentiments in framing the original organic Constitution for the United States of America, circa 1787, as amended with the Bill of Rights in 1791. In the Declaration of Independence, they affirmed, *“Whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government.”* This foundational principle enshrines the idea that government derives its legitimacy from the consent of the governed and exists to secure their unalienable Rights. When it fails to do so, the People not only have the right but the obligation to hold it accountable to prevent tyranny.

Thomas Jefferson, warning against blind trust in government, famously declared, **“In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.”** The Founding Fathers understood the dangers of unchecked power and emphasized the importance of a vigilant Citizenry to guard against despotism. Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist No. 15, underscored this, writing, *“It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. If there be no penalty... the resolutions or commands which pretend to be laws will, in fact, amount to nothing more than advice or recommendation.”* The national Constitution was designed to impose limits on government power through checks, transparency, and accountability mechanisms rooted in the sovereignty of the People.

However, when government officials exceed their authority, ignore constitutional mandates, and strip the People of peaceful avenues to seek redress, the question arises: What recourse remains? Should the People petition a legislature deaf to their grievances? Should they endure years in court and spend exorbitant sums to challenge officials who are already subject to the self-executing provisions of the 14th Amendment when they violate their oaths? Or should they resort to arms?

The principle that “*the derivative power cannot be greater than the original from which it is derived*” affirms that the People, as the ultimate authority, retain the power to correct and reform governance. This truth, enshrined in foundational legal maxims, compels the People to instruct those in government who still honor their oaths to assist in altering government structures.

By instituting new and robust checks on governmental power, the People can restore balance and ensure that their Rights, liberty, and welfare are preserved.

This is not only the People’s right but their solemn duty, as custodians of justice and the constitutional order, to act decisively in defense of their freedom and sovereignty.

Section IV. Proposed Solutions

Solution #1: Establishing Robust Civilian Oversight Mechanisms Through the GAO and GAC

Description:

This solution focuses on creating a dual-layered system of accountability through the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Government Accountability Commission (GAC). Rooted in the principles of popular sovereignty and adherence to constitutional and higher laws, this approach ensures that all government actions are subject to independent civilian oversight. The GAO, supported by legal and constitutional experts, enforces the findings and indictments issued by the GAC, a grand jury-like body representing the People. Together, they work to maintain the rule of law, uphold justice, and provide remedies for any government overreach or misconduct, reinforcing public trust in our Republican Form of Government.

Foundational Principle

The People are the sovereign authority in our constitutional system, serving as the ultimate source of governmental power and accountability. This foundational principle underscores the need for robust oversight mechanisms to ensure public officials operate within the boundaries of their delegated authority. When government exceeds its lawful powers, relying solely on government entities to police themselves is inadequate and prone to abuse. Therefore, a comprehensive approach rooted in popular sovereignty and structured within constitutional limits is necessary.

Definition of Law

1. **Maxim of Law 64ff:** "A court can only declare what the law is, and whether consistent with the law of God, and the fundamental or constitutional law of society." **Reference:** *The State v. Post*, 20 N.J.L. 368, 370 (1845).

Implication: Judicial authority is limited to interpreting and applying the law consistent with higher laws, such as the laws of God and the foundational or constitutional principles of society. Courts must ensure their decisions align with these overarching standards of justice. Since a law can only be declared in line with the law of God, Fundamental Law, and the Constitutions, the legislative and executive branches are equally bound to observe these same principles when enacting, executing, or enforcing laws.

2. **Maxim of Law 59o:** "Law is a rule of right; and whatever is contrary to the rule of right is an injury." **Reference:** *3 Buist. 313*.

Implication: The law serves as a standard of righteousness and justice. Any act or decision that contradicts this standard is unjust and constitutes an injury, highlighting the obligation of government and its representatives to uphold justice and fairness in their actions.

3. **Maxim of Law 94u:** "The law wills that, in every case where a man is wronged and endamaged, he shall always have a remedy." **References:** *Co. Litt. 197b; Branch, Prine.; Broom, Max. 192; Bouv. Inst. 2411.*

Implication: The law mandates that for every wrong or injury suffered, a remedy must be provided. Government actions must align with this principle to ensure justice and redress for those whose Rights are violated.

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Statement of Mission and Structure for the Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Preamble

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is established as a non-partisan investigative body dedicated to ensuring that all government officials, institutions, and activities operate strictly within the bounds of constitutional authority and adhere to the principles of fundamental and natural law. By emphasizing the subordination of military power to civilian authority, as enshrined in various constitutional provisions, the GAO reaffirms the foundational principles of governance rooted in the sovereignty of the People.

Mission

The GAO exists to provide rigorous oversight of governmental operations to safeguard liberty, ensure accountability, and protect the integrity of public administration. This mission includes:

1. **Ensuring Constitutional Adherence**
The GAO investigates government actions to confirm they comply with constitutional and statutory limitations, preventing overreach and abuse of power.
2. **Guarding Against Misuse of Authority**
The GAO acts as a check on all branches of government, including military and administrative entities, ensuring that no individual or institution exceeds their delegated powers.
3. **Promoting Transparency and Accountability**
Findings are made publicly available to foster trust and reinforce the principle that government serves the People.

Structure

1. **Primary Composition**
The GAO is composed of:
 - **Judge Advocate General (JAG) Officers:** Providing expertise in military and administrative law, ensuring strict adherence to constitutional principles regarding military subordination to civil authority.
 - **Constitutional Law Experts:** Ensuring that investigations align with the natural and fundamental laws underpinning the Constitution.

- **Civilian Legal Advisors:** Reinforcing the principle of civilian control and ensuring that governance reflects the will of the People as the ultimate source of political authority.
2. **Subordination to Civil Authority**
The GAO operates exclusively under civilian oversight, as mandated by constitutional provisions affirming civilian supremacy over military power, including:
 - *"The military shall at all times be subordinate to the civil authority."* (Texas Constitution, Article I, § 24)
 - *"The military power of the State shall always be held in subordination to the civil authority and be governed by it."* (South Carolina Constitution, Article I, § 20)
 - *"In all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority."* (Tennessee Constitution, Article I, § 24)
 - *"The military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it."* (Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article XVII).
 3. **Broad Investigative Mandate**
The GAO's investigative authority extends to all branches of government and includes:
 - Review of fiscal practices to prevent misuse of public funds.
 - Oversight of military actions to confirm adherence to constitutional limits.
 - Monitoring of federal agencies for compliance with statutory mandates.

Key Responsibilities

1. **Civilian Oversight of Military Matters**
Operating under the constitutional principle that military power must remain subordinate to civil authority (as per Article I, Section 8, and Article II, Section 2), the GAO engages with military elements strictly under civilian oversight and only within defined legal boundaries. This aligns with the requirement that all government actions adhere to the higher laws of God, Fundamental Law, and constitutional principles.
2. **Investigation and Enforcement**
 - The GAO receives cases referred by the Government Accountability Commission (GAC) and conducts detailed investigations to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to pursue legal or corrective action against government officials.
 - The GAO coordinates with local sheriffs, law enforcement, and, when absolutely necessary, appropriate military units to enforce lawful directives that align with constitutional mandates.
3. **Legal Tribunals and Civil Accountability**
 - When evidence of government overreach, maladministration, or unconstitutional actions is found, the GAO may request the convening of a civilian-led tribunal. This ensures that any findings are judged by a jury of peers, reinforcing the law's role as a protector of justice and a means of redress for injuries.
4. **Deferral and Enforcement of Indictments**
 - The GAO defers indictments and enforcement actions to appropriate governmental or judicial functions whenever feasible, respecting the procedural integrity of existing systems.

- However, when the government fails to adhere to the fundamental principles of law and the Constitution, the GAO itself will ensure accountability by issuing indictments for misprision of treason, misprision of felony, or other relevant violations. These actions will serve as a safeguard against systemic abuses and reinforce the sovereignty of the People.

Guiding Principles

1. Subordination of Military to Civil Authority

The GAO ensures that all military actions align with the foundational principle of civilian control. This mandate is rooted in historical and constitutional provisions that recognize the dangers of unchecked military power:

- *"In time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature."* (Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article XVII)

2. Public Transparency

Findings and recommendations from the GAO are made available to the public to ensure transparency and build trust in the accountability process.

3. Defense of Popular Sovereignty

The GAO operates as an extension of the People's sovereignty, reaffirming their role as the ultimate source of authority in the constitutional system.

Conclusion

The Government Accountability Office is an essential institution to preserve liberty, ensure accountability, and enforce the subordination of military power to civil authority. By adhering to the principles enshrined in federal and state constitutions, the GAO fulfills its mission to oversee government operations and safeguard the constitutional order. With mechanisms to defer indictments when appropriate yet enforce them when necessary, the GAO exemplifies the principle that power in a free society must always remain accountable to the People it serves.

Government Accountability Commission (GAC)

Statement of Principles for the Creation of a Government Accountability Commission

Preamble

The purpose of this statement is to establish the foundational principles and justification for the formation of a Citizen-led Government Accountability Commission. This body is to function as an instrument of oversight and accountability, ensuring that delegated powers are exercised in alignment with their rightful origin and scope. The framework for this justification rests on natural Rights, principles of self-governance, and explicit constitutional guarantees.

Foundational Principles

1. Sovereignty of the People

The People are the sovereign authority in our constitutional system, serving as the ultimate source of governmental power and accountability. The Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article I, affirms:

"All men are born free and equal and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable Rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness."

Article V further underscores the accountability of public officials to the People:

"All power residing originally in the People, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them."

2. Delegation and Retention of Authority

Delegated power remains a trust granted by the People, who retain the inherent right to oversee and revoke such power when it is abused. Thomas Paine, in *The Rights of Man*, wrote:

"All power exercised over a nation must have some beginning. It must either be delegated or assumed. There are no other sources. All delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation." This principle demands that mechanisms like the Commission be established to ensure accountability.

3. Necessity of Oversight Beyond Government Self-Policing

Government entities alone cannot adequately police themselves, as such systems are prone to bias, inefficiency, and abuse. Robust oversight mechanisms rooted in the sovereignty of the People are essential to ensure public officials operate within the boundaries of their delegated authority. The Missouri Constitution affirms this necessity by stating:

"...grand juries shall have power to investigate and return indictments for all character and grades of crime; and that the power of grand juries to inquire into the willful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments in connection therewith, shall never be suspended." (Missouri Constitution, Article I, § 16).

4. Independence from Judicial Oversight

To maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the Commission, its actions, including investigations and indictments, are beyond the jurisdiction of the judiciary to halt or nullify. As explicitly supported by constitutional principles, the People retain this authority directly. The grand jury powers referenced in Missouri's Constitution underscore the inviolability of these processes:

"The power of grand juries to inquire into the willful misconduct in office of public officers...shall never be suspended." This ensures that the Commission's findings and actions remain a direct exercise of popular sovereignty.

5. Constitutional Mandate for Oversight

The Massachusetts Constitution guarantees the People's right 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." (Part the First, Article XIX).

This explicit recognition underscores the necessity of a structured approach, such as a Government Accountability Commission, to safeguard the public trust.

6. **Inviolability of Accountability Mechanisms**

The Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article VII, declares:

"Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the People; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men." This reaffirms that governance must serve the public good and remain subject to continual oversight.

Justification

1. **Protection Against Maladministration**

Governments are instituted to protect the body politic and the Rights of individuals. When public officials exceed their authority or fail in their duties, the People retain the authority to act. As Thomas Paine observed in *Common Sense*:

"A long and violent abuse of power is generally the means of calling the right of it in question...and as the good People of this country are grievously oppressed...they have an undoubted privilege to inquire into the pretensions of [the government], and equally to reject the usurpations of either."

2. **Restoration of Lawful Boundaries**

The Commission serves as a corrective mechanism to restore constitutional governance when the bounds of delegated authority are exceeded. Frédéric Bastiat, in *The Law*, warned:

"The law perverted! And the police powers of the state perverted along with it! The law, I say, not only turned from its proper purpose but made to follow an entirely contrary purpose!" A Citizen-led oversight body is critical to restoring lawful order.

3. **Historical Precedent and Natural Law**

Emer de Vattel, in *The Law of Nations*, asserts:

"An eternal and immutable law of nature obliges a state not only to respect and to treat others as equals but to ensure that its governance aligns with principles of justice and equity." This principle applies internally, compelling the establishment of mechanisms like the Commission to uphold justice within the government.

Powers of the Government Accountability Commission

1. **Investigative Authority**

The Commission shall have the authority to investigate allegations of misconduct in office and constitutional violations. As Missouri's Constitution provides:

"The grand jury shall have power to investigate and return indictments for all character and grades of crime..." (Missouri Constitution, Article I, § 16).

2. **Independence from Judicial Interference**

Indictments issued by the Commission shall not be subject to judicial suspension or nullification, as this power originates from the People and is outside the courts' jurisdiction. This ensures the Commission operates as an autonomous body for maintaining public accountability.

3. **Public Transparency**

The findings of the Commission will be made publicly available to ensure government accountability aligns with the People's expectations. As stated in the Declaration of Independence:

"Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Mission and Structure:

- **Primary Function:** The GAC acts as a grand jury-like body composed of civilian members from across the community, tasked with initiating inquiries into allegations of government misconduct, overreach, or constitutional violations, consistent with the definition of law provided.
- **Composition:** The GAC includes representatives from diverse backgrounds to reflect the will of the People, ensuring broad perspectives and adherence to constitutional and higher law principles.

Key Responsibilities:

1. **Initiation of Investigations:**

- Receives and reviews complaints or concerns submitted by Citizens regarding potential government overreach or unconstitutional actions by officials, ensuring adherence to the rule of right and justice as defined by law.
- Determines whether a preliminary investigation is warranted and, if so, refers cases to the GAO for further examination.

2. **Public Hearings and Transparency:**

- Conducts public hearings to ensure transparency, allowing Citizens to voice their concerns and present evidence. This reinforces accountability and the People's role in governance, as mandated by the law's commitment to provide remedies for wrongs.

Interaction with the GAO:

- The GAC acts as the initial point of public accountability, identifying potential issues and referring them to the GAO for detailed legal and constitutional review. This partnership ensures adherence to higher laws and constitutional principles, reinforcing public trust and maintaining the integrity of the Rule of Law.

Complementing Existing Structures

The GAO and GAC do not seek to replace existing branches of government but to complement them by providing an independent check on power rooted in popular sovereignty and the defined principles of law. They operate transparently, respecting due process and reinforcing the constitutional framework. Judicial review mechanisms are in place to ensure that their actions align with the foundational and higher laws they are bound to uphold.

This comprehensive approach ensures robust civilian oversight and accountability, with all actions and decisions aligning with the established definition of law, preserving justice, and providing remedies for all who are wronged.

Solution #2: Constitutional Accountability and Legislative Integrity Act

Summary:

This Act is designed to ensure that all legislative actions and the conduct of legislators strictly adhere to constitutional principles. It establishes accountability mechanisms for legislators who propose, support, pass, or sign unconstitutional bills, ensuring reverence for the Constitution, adherence to the law of God, Fundamental Law, and the Constitutions of society, thereby protecting the Rights of the People from government overreach.

Purpose of the Act

In a government founded on the principles of the Rule of Law and popular sovereignty, all acts of legislation must operate within the constitutional framework. When government officials act beyond their delegated authority, or when legislative processes result in unconstitutional laws, it threatens the fabric of the Republic. This Act seeks to ensure that legislators maintain strict adherence to their constitutional duties and oaths of office.

Core Requirements for Legislative Conduct

1. Clarity of Title:

All proposed bills must include a clear and accurate title reflecting the bill's content, with no unrelated provisions ("pork-barrel" spending) allowed. This ensures transparency and integrity in legislative intent.

2. Enacting Clause:

Every bill must specify the constitutional authority under which it is proposed, citing the relevant section of the state or federal Constitution that grants this power. This requirement ensures that every legislative action is grounded in constitutional legitimacy.

3. Constitutional Compliance:

Proposed, signed, or supported bills must be free of violations of constitutional principles, including adherence to the law of God, Fundamental Law, and the Constitutions of society. Any legislation that conflicts with or undermines these principles or exceeds delegated powers will be subject to challenge and accountability.

Accountability Mechanisms for Legislators

○ Public Notice and Affidavit Requirement:

If a legislator proposes, signs, or supports a bill that is deemed unconstitutional, the public may issue a formal notice and affidavit detailing the constitutional violations.

The legislator will have a specified timeframe to respond with a sworn affidavit under penalties of perjury. Failure to respond or an inadequate response will be taken as a tacit admission of the allegations.

- **Removal from Office:**
Legislators found to have acted outside their constitutional limits and who fail to satisfactorily rebut public affidavits may face automatic removal from office. This ensures accountability and deters legislative overreach.
- **Referral to Accountability Bodies:**
Any unresolved or uncontested affidavits may be forwarded to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Government Accountability Commission (GAC) for further investigation and enforcement. These bodies will ensure that any legislator violating their constitutional duties faces appropriate consequences, including removal from office, if warranted.

Judicial Accountability

- **Judges' Role:**
The judiciary holds a critical role in interpreting and upholding the law in accordance with the Constitution, including the laws of God, Fundamental Law, and constitutional principles. Judges who fail to uphold these principles through willful disregard, negligence, or failure to adhere to constitutional mandates will be subject to removal.
- **Pre-Office Constitutional Examination**
To reinforce adherence to constitutional mandates, every legislator must pass a comprehensive examination prior to assuming office. This exam will evaluate their understanding of the law of God, Fundamental Law, and the Constitutions of society. Only those who demonstrate a thorough understanding and commitment to their constitutional responsibilities and higher legal principles may serve as public officials. This measure ensures that legislators are prepared to honor their oaths and act within the limits of their delegated authority.

Solution #3: Reforming the Legal Profession for True Justice and Accountability

The Legal Profession's Monopoly and Its Reform

The legal profession, as structured and controlled by the American Bar Association (ABA) and its global counterpart, the International Bar Association (IBA), has long functioned as a gatekeeper to justice. Rather than serving the public and upholding constitutional and fundamental law, these organizations have established monopolistic control over legal practice, subjugating true justice to a labyrinthine network of codes, statutes, and procedures. This complex legal framework often stands in direct contradiction to the immutable principles of law established by the Founders and primarily serves corporate and commercial interests at the expense of the People's Rights.

The ABA and IBA operate much like Praetorian guards, shielding a system that benefits elites while denying access to genuine legal knowledge for the public. Rooted in historical allegiances dating back to the Crown Temple and reinforced by systemic oaths, attorneys are often compelled to uphold structures that maintain this inequitable system. The monopoly exercised by these organizations restricts the legal profession's independence and subordinates justice to bureaucratic and private interests. This structural corruption is evident in a legal system that often prioritizes corporate gain over the Rights of individuals and seeks to restrict justice to an exclusive group of practitioners.

Structural Reforms for True Legal Accountability

1. Independent State Licensing and Fiduciary Duty

To end the monopolistic influence of the ABA, attorneys must be licensed independently by the state, without being beholden to the dictates of the Bar Association. This structural shift would align attorneys' loyalty with the People and the constitutions they are sworn to uphold, rather than a private association with its own interests. Licensing by the state ensures a direct fiduciary responsibility to serve the People and uphold constitutional principles.

Membership in the ABA or similar organizations must be voluntary, akin to real estate professionals who can join associations at their discretion but are not compelled to do so. This guarantees that attorneys can freely focus on public service and constitutional fidelity, rather than the interests of private organizations.

2. Reaffirming the Fiduciary Responsibility of Attorneys

Attorneys must act independently of the courts, with a primary fiduciary duty to the People and the Constitution. Their allegiance should be to justice and the protection of individual Rights, not to maintaining the status quo of a monopolistic system. This independence ensures that legal practitioners remain committed to the true purpose of the law—to protect and empower the public.

As a measure of transparency and accountability, attorneys must sign a **Disclosure of Representation Form** with their clients, similar to agency disclosure forms in other professions. This document will clearly state:

- Whose interests the attorney represents.
- Any potential conflicts of interest.
- Acknowledgment of the attorney's fiduciary duty to their client and the Constitution.

This ensures that clients fully understand the scope of representation and the attorney's obligations, restoring trust and ensuring alignment with justice.

3. **Comprehensive Education in Foundational Legal Principles**

Most attorneys today are trained to navigate complex statutory frameworks that often diverge from constitutional and fundamental law. This misalignment must be corrected by educating legal professionals in the law of God, Fundamental Law, and the Constitutions of society. Attorneys must pass rigorous examinations that extend beyond technical expertise to encompass a deep understanding of these immutable principles. This standard, much like Citizenship tests, would ensure that practitioners comprehend and respect the foundational purpose of law: to protect, not restrict, inherent individual Rights.

4. **Restoring Freedom in Legal Representation**

The People's right to justice must be restored by eliminating any exclusive requirement to use a licensed attorney for legal representation. Individuals must have the freedom to select any competent person for assistance of counsel, whether or not that individual holds a license. Legal counsel's primary purpose is to serve justice—not to act as a barrier to its access. This would empower individuals to pursue justice on their own terms, with counsel they trust, thereby restoring faith in a legal system too often perceived as inaccessible and adversarial.

Ensuring Accountability and Accessibility in the Legal Profession

The reformation of the legal profession must be rooted in a return to its original purpose: to protect, educate, and empower the People it serves, ensuring that justice is accessible, impartial, and grounded in fundamental law and immutable principles. As captured in the biblical admonition, *“Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and they that were entering in ye hindered”* (Luke 11:52), the legal profession must move away from restrictive monopolies and return to serving the People.

By restructuring the licensing process to be state based, requiring attorneys to disclose their obligations and interests through a **Disclosure of Representation Form**, reinforcing their fiduciary duty to the public and the Constitution, and guaranteeing freedom of legal representation, the legal profession can once again become a protector of justice and a defender of the People's Rights.

This reformation restores trust, transparency, and true justice to all, ensuring that attorneys serve their clients and the People with integrity, independence, and an unwavering commitment to foundational principles of law.

Conclusion

We, therefore, in the name, Divine Authority, Peace, and Love of Christ, and by the Authority of the good People of these United States of America, solemnly declare that these grievances must be remedied, and justice restored. The government must serve as a protector of Rights, not as a violator of those Rights. Let the truth be made known: the People are resolved to restore lawful governance, with every rightful measure necessary.