

# Notice of Constitutional Limits on Governmental Authority and The Illegitimacy of Emergency Powers

## Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

I, Ron Bouchard, 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.

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### Foundational Principles of Governmental Authority

**Please take notice that** the People, under their sovereign authority, have diligently studied and come together across the nation in a peaceful and organized manner to provide clear instructions to their trustees and agents, insisting on a strict adherence to fundamental principles to prevent governmental overreach. The foundational principles of the United States affirm that all governmental power stems from the People and is confined by the constitutions at both federal and state levels. Any action taken by the government outside these constitutional limits is unlawful and invalid. The government does not possess the authority to establish or enforce "emergency powers" that surpass the delegated authority defined by the Constitution. As outlined in numerous state constitutions and the U.S. Constitution, all political power must be explicitly granted by the People, and any power assumed beyond this grant is a form of usurpation. Thomas Paine, in *Rights of Man*, emphasizes that all power exercised over a nation must be either delegated or assumed, with delegated power being a trust and assumed power being an illegitimate usurpation. Therefore, any government attempt to assert such assumed powers is fundamentally unlawful.

#### Authorities Cited:

- Maxim of Law 11: "One lawfully commanding must be obeyed." (Jenk. Cent. 120.)
  - Maxim of Law 51o: "All political power is inherent in the people by decree of God, thus none can exist except it be derived from them." (American Maxim)
  - U.S. Constitution, Preamble: "We the People of the United States... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."
  - Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article XVIII: "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government."
  - Thomas Paine, *Rights of Man*: "All power exercised over a nation must have some beginning. It must be either delegated or assumed. There are no other sources. All delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation."
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### Limitations on Emergency Powers and Government Overreach

**Please take notice that** no branch of government, including the Executive, has the constitutional authority to suspend the Constitution or impose measures that infringe upon the fundamental rights of the People under the pretext of "emergency powers." Such actions constitute usurpation, which is expressly prohibited by constitutional principles. Furthermore, no legislative act or statute can lawfully grant any government branch the power to arbitrarily control the lives and liberties of the People or abrogate their inherent rights. Statutes, even those passed under the guise of emergency powers, cannot override or diminish the constitutional rights guaranteed to the People. Any attempt to do so is unconstitutional and void.

This prohibition includes actions like, but not limited to, restricting unalienable rights such as freedom of speech and assembly, expanding surveillance that violates privacy, seizing private property without due process, imposing economic controls, involuntary detention orders, declaring martial law, enforcing public health mandates like mandatory vaccinations, or restricting travel. Any such overreach is unconstitutional and void.

#### Authorities Cited:

- U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2: "This Constitution... shall be the supreme law of the land."
  - Maxim of Law 11a: "A delegated power cannot be again delegated." (2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300)
  - Maxim of Law 11i: "Where there is no authority for establishing a rule, there is no necessity of obeying it." (Black's, 2d. 1181; Dav. Ir. KB. 69. Useless power is to no purpose. Branch, Prine.)
  - Maxim of Law 51: "The law is not to be violated by those in government." Jenk. Cent. 7.
  - Maxim of Law 4e: "A delegate cannot delegate; an agent cannot delegate his functions to a subagent without the knowledge or consent of the principal; the person to whom an office or duty is delegated cannot lawfully devolve the duty on another, unless he be expressly authorized so to do." (9 Coke, 77; Broom, Max. 840; 2 Kent, Comm. 633; 2 Steph. Comm. 119.)
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## Natural Rights and the Role of Government

**Please take notice that** every individual is endowed by their Creator with natural, essential, inherent, and unalienable rights, which are fundamental to their existence and cannot be surrendered or transferred. The primary and only legitimate purpose of government, as outlined in our founding documents and supported by the principles of natural law, is to protect these rights. Any action by the government that exceeds this mandate is an unlawful usurpation of power and constitutes a betrayal of the People's sovereignty.

Natural rights, derived from their divine origin and recognized in foundational texts such as Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* and Bastiat's *The Law*, are superior to any collective rights, which exist solely to safeguard individual freedoms. The power vested in the government by the People is intended to serve and protect, not to dominate or control. It must remain focused on preserving life, liberty, and property—the core elements of a just society.

**Please take further notice that** the concepts of the "common good" and "general welfare," as referenced in the Constitution, cannot be stretched beyond their original intent and meaning to justify governmental overreach or the usurpation of authority. These terms were designed to promote the overall well-being of society within the boundaries of constitutional principles and cannot be invoked to override or diminish the inherent rights of the People. As James Madison warned in Federalist No. 41, interpreting the general welfare clause too broadly would effectively render all limits on governmental power meaningless, leading to tyranny.

**Please take further notice that** judges and courts possess no authority to order lockdowns or to sanction any measures that violate the Constitution. As affirmed in 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." Judges are bound by the Constitution and cannot impose orders that infringe upon the rights of the People under the guise of emergency powers or for the so-called "common good." Any judicial action that attempts to do so is beyond their lawful authority and is therefore null and void.

### Authorities Cited:

- *Union Pac. Ry. v. Botsford*, 141 U.S. 250, 251: "No right is held more sacred, or is more carefully guarded by the common law, than the right of every individual to the possession and control of his own person, free from all restraint or interference of others, unless by clear or unquestionable authority of law."
- Maxim of Law 51i: "Individual liberties are antecedent to all government." (C.L.M.)
- Maxim of Law 11i: "Where there is no authority for establishing a rule, there is no necessity of obeying it." (Black's, 2d. 1181; Dav. Ir. KB. 69. Useless power is to no purpose. Branch, Prine.)
- Maxim of Law 590: "Law is a rule of right; and whatever is contrary to the rule of right is an injury." (3 Buist. 313.)
- 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." (*The State v. Post*, 20 N.J.L. 368, 370 (1845).)
- U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof... shall be the supreme law of the land."
- Vermont Constitution, Article 1, § 6: "That all power being originally inherent in and consequently derived from the people, therefore, all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants; and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them."
- Alabama Constitution, Article I, § 35: "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."
- Maxim of Law 51p: "The main object of government is the protection and preservation of personal rights, private property, and public liberties, and upholding the law of God." (American Maxim)
- 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."

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## Obligations of Government Officials

**Please take notice that** members of the government, as officers, trustees, and servants, whether appointed or elected, are 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.

### Authorities Cited:

- Maxim 84a: "There is no stronger link or bond between men than an oath." (Jenk. Cent. Cas. 126; Id. P. 126, case 54.)
- Maxim 84b: "It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds." (10 Coke, 52.)

## Rebellion and Insurrection Against the Constitution

**Please take notice that** the Constitution is a binding compact between the People and their government, establishing that all governmental power is derived from the People. Any violation of this compact by those entrusted with power, including actions that contravene their oath of office, constitutes a breach of trust. Such breaches are not only unlawful but also represent a form of rebellion against the sovereignty of the People. The Founders defined rebellion as acts that resist lawful authority and undermine the stability and principles of the republic.

**Please take further notice that** administrative agencies, which exist solely as advisory bodies to the executive branch, have no lawful authority to impose mandates, regulations, or rules upon the People. These agencies are not empowered to create laws, enforce policies, or dictate actions, as all political power is inherently derived from the People, and free governments are founded on their authority. Any attempt by these agencies to impose their will is unconstitutional, null, and void, as government cannot delegate powers to them beyond what has been explicitly granted by the People. The People can only grant the authority they possess individually, and any power asserted without such a grant is illegitimate. The principle that "a delegated power cannot be again delegated" affirms that government officials cannot transfer their authority to these agencies without the People's consent. Moreover, any power claimed by these agencies that lacks a lawful beginning is void from inception, making any actions or mandates they impose unconstitutional and unenforceable. When the government attempts to impose orders or directives from external bodies like the World Health Organization or the United Nations, it is not only a usurpation of power but also an act of treason.

### Authorities Cited:

- U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 1: "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States..."
- Maxim of Law 84c: "An agent cannot have or exercise more power than his principal." (Dig. 50, 17, 134.)
- John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, Second Treatise, Chapter 19, § 222: "When the legislative or the executive act contrary to their trust, they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands..."
- Emer Vattel, *The Law of Nations*, Book I, Chapter 3, § 30: "The constitution and laws of a state are the foundation of the authority of its rulers; if they violate them, they betray their trust, and thereby forfeit their right to command."

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## Consequences of Usurpation and Enforcement of Unauthorized Mandates

**Please take further notice that** when government officials usurp powers not granted by the People, they are in rebellion against the Constitution. If they employ force to impose their unauthorized mandates, such actions constitute an act of insurrection. Both rebellion and insurrection are punishable offenses under the highest law of the land. As Vattel asserts in *The Law of Nations*, public officials who overstep their lawful authority and impose unjust measures upon the people risk not only legal penalties but also the complete loss of their legitimacy and the wrath of those they were entrusted to serve. Such officials act contrary to the very purpose of their office and violate the trust placed in them by the People.

**Please take notice that** the 14th Amendment, Sections 3 and 4, makes it clear that any person who engages in rebellion against the Constitution, or uses force to impose unconstitutional mandates, is prohibited from holding public office. These provisions are self-executing and must be enforced to preserve the integrity of the republic.

**Please take notice that** the People have not consented to the creation of powers that infringe upon their inherent rights through administrative fiat, and any attempt to do so is an unlawful act against the People's sovereignty. The maxim "Lex non cogit ad impossibilia" (The law does not compel the impossible) affirms that no law or regulation imposed by such unauthorized bodies can compel the People to act against their will and natural rights.

### Authorities Cited:

- John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, Second Treatise, Chapter 19, § 222: "When the legislative or the executive act contrary to their trust, they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands... and it devolves to the people, who have a right to resume their original liberty."
- Emer Vattel, *The Law of Nations*, Book I, Chapter 3, § 30: "The constitution and laws of a state are the foundation of the authority of its rulers; if they violate them, they betray their trust, and thereby forfeit their right to command."
- U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 3: "No person shall... hold any office... under the United States... who, having previously taken an oath... to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."
- Federalist No. 10: "A faction, by promoting its own interests over those of the community, may bring about instability and injustice, leading to insurrections and the degradation of the republic." (James Madison warning against factions that could lead to insurrections and rebellions threatening the republic.)

## Notice of Liability

**Please take notice that** all officers and trustees are legally obligated to take immediate and lawful action to prevent maladministration and must strictly adhere to all constitutional provisions, upholding the principles of fundamental law. Any failure to fulfill this duty will be considered a willful and deliberate trespass, executed with full knowledge, intent, and malice.

Furthermore, if you hold a differing perspective or question the validity of these statements—especially if you believe that, in times of crisis or urgency, you possess the authority to violate the inherent rights of the People, such as their freedoms of movement, worship, conscience, or to preserve life—you are required to respond within ten (10) business days via a sworn affidavit, under penalty of perjury. This response must cite the specific constitutional provisions that you believe grant you the authority to infringe upon the People's rights or disregard lawful directives. Failure to provide such evidence within the specified timeframe will be interpreted as your acknowledgment that all claims presented herein are accurate, and you must immediately cease any further violations against the People.

The government has no lawful authority to create or enforce "emergency powers" that violate the Constitution. Such actions are an overreach and usurpation of power that must be opposed and corrected by the People. The Constitution, as the supreme law of the land, provides no exceptions for emergencies, and any attempt to claim otherwise is a violation of the trust and authority granted to government officials by the People. As such, any and all actions taken under the guise of "emergency powers" that infringe upon the rights of the People are null and void, and it is the duty of the People to hold their government accountable for such unlawful actions.

As John Locke asserts in Section 240 of *Two Treatises of Government*, "The common question will likely arise: 'Who shall judge whether the prince or legislature acts contrary to their trust?' To this, I answer, 'The People shall judge;' for who is better suited to judge whether their trustee or deputy acts in accordance with the trust placed in them, than those who have delegated that power? If this is reasonable in private matters, it is even more so in matters of the greatest importance, where the welfare of millions is at stake, and where the consequences of failing to act are dire, with remedies being difficult, costly, and dangerous."

When government officials violate the trust granted to them by the People, their removal from office is not just necessary, but essential to safeguarding the integrity of governance. Any failure to address these issues, or any further violations arising from ignorance, ambition, oppression, usurpation, fear, folly, or corruption that negatively impact the lives and liberties of the People, will be considered a breach of your trust agreement. This breach will automatically result in the forfeiture of any authority granted to you, leading to your immediate removal from office. Furthermore, under the self-executing provisions of the 3rd and 4th sections of the 14th Amendment, any person who engages in such violations shall be barred from holding any office, civil or military, under the United States or any state, and any debts, obligations, or claims arising from such actions shall be void.

Additionally, you accept all fines, penalties, and liabilities for your actions, including \$7,000 per individual, per occurrence, in compensation to affected parties. I reserve the right to resolve this matter through an arbitrator of my choosing, whose decision will be binding. Moreover, no court shall have the authority to rehear this matter; 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.

Date: 08/30/2024

Autograph:  Signed at:  
2024-08-30 11:23:28

Printed Name: Ron Bouchard

Email: info@wethepeople2.us

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

**BE IT KNOWN BY ALL PARTIES**, 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 not more than six months.

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

<b>Alabama:</b> Kay Ivey	<b>Montana:</b> Greg Gianforte
<b>Alaska:</b> Mike Dunleavy	<b>Nebraska:</b> Jim Pillen
<b>Arizona:</b> Katie Hobbs	<b>Nevada:</b> Joe Lombardo
<b>Arkansas:</b> Sarah Huckabee Sanders	<b>New Hampshire:</b> Chris Sununu
<b>California:</b> Gavin Newsom	<b>New Jersey:</b> Phil Murphy
<b>Colorado:</b> Jared Polis	<b>New Mexico:</b> Michelle Lujan Grisham
<b>Connecticut:</b> Ned Lamont	<b>New York:</b> Kathy Hochul
<b>Delaware:</b> John Carney	<b>North Carolina:</b> Roy Cooper
<b>Florida:</b> Ron DeSantis	<b>North Dakota:</b> Doug Burgum
<b>Georgia:</b> Brian Kemp	<b>Ohio:</b> Mike DeWine
<b>Hawaii:</b> Josh Green	<b>Oklahoma:</b> Kevin Stitt
<b>Idaho:</b> Brad Little	<b>Oregon:</b> Tina Kotek
<b>Illinois:</b> J.B. Pritzker	<b>Pennsylvania:</b> Josh Shapiro
<b>Indiana:</b> Eric Holcomb	<b>Rhode Island:</b> Daniel McKee
<b>Iowa:</b> Kim Reynolds	<b>South Carolina:</b> Henry McMaster
<b>Kansas:</b> Laura Kelly	<b>South Dakota:</b> Kristi Noem
<b>Kentucky:</b> Andy Beshear	<b>Tennessee:</b> Bill Lee
<b>Louisiana:</b> John Bel Edwards	<b>Texas:</b> Greg Abbott
<b>Maine:</b> Janet Mills	<b>Utah:</b> Spencer Cox
<b>Maryland:</b> Wes Moore	<b>Vermont:</b> Phil Scott
<b>Massachusetts:</b> Maura Healey	<b>Virginia:</b> Glenn Youngkin
<b>Michigan:</b> Gretchen Whitmer	<b>Washington:</b> Jay Inslee
<b>Minnesota:</b> Tim Walz	<b>West Virginia:</b> Jim Justice
<b>Mississippi:</b> Tate Reeves	<b>Wisconsin:</b> Tony Evers
<b>Missouri:</b> Mike Parson	<b>Wyoming:</b> Mark Gordon