To: The Members of the United States Congress

**Lawful Notice to Congress: Affirming the Sovereignty of the People, the Constitutional Limits of Congressional Authority, and the Consequences for Violations**

**Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal – 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;

**1. THE FOUNDATION OF AUTHORITY – SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE**

**Please take notice that We, the People of the United States, are the sole and sovereign authority from which government derives its power.** This foundational principle is declared in the **Preamble to the Constitution**, which states:

*"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."*

* This affirms **beyond all dispute** that the People **created the government** and are the ultimate **source of all governmental power**.
* **The People are the masters; government is the servant.**
* **The People do not ask permission to govern the government; the government derives its entire existence and legitimacy from the consent of the governed.**

This principle is reinforced in the **Massachusetts Constitution of 1780**, which declares:

*"The 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 compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights and the blessings of life. And whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness."*​

**2. THE STRICT LIMITS OF CONGRESSIONAL POWER – ARTICLE I, SECTION 8**

The legislative powers of Congress are **neither unlimited nor self-created**. **Article I, Section 8** of the U.S. Constitution strictly enumerates the **only** powers that Congress may exercise, including but not limited to:

* Levying taxes **for the common defense and general welfare** (not for private interests or special groups).
* Regulating interstate and foreign commerce.
* Declaring war, raising armies, and maintaining a navy.
* Establishing post offices and post roads.

**The Necessary and Proper Clause ("Elastic Clause") does not authorize new subject-matter jurisdiction.** The Founding Fathers made this explicit:

* **James Madison in Federalist No. 44:** *"Without the substance of this power, the whole Constitution would be a dead letter. But it is expressly confined to laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers."*
* **Thomas Jefferson’s 1791 opinion on the National Bank:** *"To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specifically drawn around the powers of Congress is to take possession of a boundless field of power."*
* **Alexander Hamilton (Federalist No. 33):** The Necessary and Proper Clause is not an expansion of power, only a means to carry out **pre-existing powers.**

Additionally, **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)** confirms that Congress **cannot invent new subject-matter jurisdiction** under this clause. **Any legislation that does so is void.**

**3. CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATIVE CONDUCT**

To ensure adherence to the **Constitution and the Rule of Law**, as defined by **Webster’s 1806 Definition of Rule of Law:** *“That which is fixed and unchanging, binding upon all persons and institutions alike, and superior to the will of men.”,* all legislative actions must comply with the following principles:

**A. Clarity of Title**

* All proposed bills **must include a clear and accurate title reflecting the bill’s content**.
* **No unrelated provisions (“pork-barrel” spending) shall be allowed**.
* This ensures **transparency and legislative integrity**, preventing deception through misleading bill titles.

**B. Enacting Clause**

Every bill must:

1. **Specify the constitutional authority under which it is proposed** by citing the relevant section of the Constitution.
2. **Ensure that legislative action is grounded in constitutional legitimacy.**

Legal Precedents Confirming the Necessity of the Enacting Clause:

* *"The enacting clause is that portion of a statute which gives it jurisdictional identity and constitutional authenticity."* – *Joiner v. State, 155 S.E.2d 8, 10, 223 Ga. 367 (1967).*

**C. Constitutional Compliance**

* All proposed, signed, or supported bills **must be free of constitutional violations**.
* **Any legislation that exceeds delegated powers** or undermines constitutional principles **will be subject to challenge and accountability.**

**4. CONGRESS HAS NO AUTHORITY TO EXCEED ITS ENUMERATED POWERS**

It is evident that Congress routinely **violates** its constitutional constraints by:

* Expanding federal jurisdiction into matters **reserved for the states and the People** under the **Tenth Amendment**.
* Passing laws that infringe upon **natural rights**, including freedom of speech, self-defense, religious liberty, and property rights.
* Creating **agencies and bureaucracies** that legislate by fiat, usurping power not delegated by the People.

**When Congress knowingly passes unconstitutional laws, it ceases to act as a legitimate body and engages in open rebellion against the Constitution.**

**5. VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AS AN ACT OF WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE**

Emer de Vattel, whose *Law of Nations* heavily influenced the Founding Fathers, asserted that a government:

* Exists solely by the consent of the people.
* **Loses legitimacy** when it violates the fundamental contract (the Constitution).
* Engages in **tyranny** when it exceeds its jurisdictional limits.

Vattel declared:
*"A nation is free and independent. It does not depend upon any other authority unless it has voluntarily placed itself under another power. Any government that does not respect the limits imposed by the people ceases to be lawful and becomes despotic." "A government that exceeds its lawful authority, and oppresses its people, has declared war against them."*​

**When Congress acts outside its constitutional limits, it ceases to operate under legitimate authority.**

Similarly, **John Locke** declared in his *Second Treatise on Government*: *"Whenever the legislators endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people."*

Thomas Paine warned in *Common Sense*:

*"Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one."*​

Thus, **a government that exceeds its powers has declared war upon its own people**.

**6. AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF UNLAWFUL REPRESENTATIVES (14TH AMENDMENT, SECTION 3)**

The U.S. **Code of Federal Law (18 U.S. Code § 2383 - Rebellion or Insurrection)** states:

*"Whoever incites, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States."*

This means that **any government official who enacts unconstitutional policies is engaging in insurrection and rebellion against the Constitution.**

The **14th Amendment, Section 3** states:

*"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, 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."*

Knowingly passing unconstitutional laws is an act of insurrection against the Constitution.
Under this provision, any member of Congress who violates the enumerated powers has automatically vacated their office.
**No trial, impeachment, or further action is required. The provision is self-executing.**

**7. DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS**

In accordance with this **Lawful Notice**, Congress is hereby **ordered to immediately repeal** any and all laws, statutes, regulations, and policies that exceed the strict **enumerated powers** of Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The **following unconstitutional laws** are included but **not limited to**:

* 1. **Unconstitutional Federal Overreach into State and Individual Rights**
* **Any and all federal legislation that infringes upon the Second Amendment right to bear arms**, including federal gun control acts that exceed Congress’ Commerce Clause authority.
* **Any mandates compelling private individuals to purchase a product or service**, including federal healthcare mandates (as ruled in *NFIB v. Sebelius*, 2012).
* **Any surveillance programs that violate the Fourth Amendment**, including mass warrantless data collection by government agencies.
* **Any federal restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly, or religion that exceed Congress' lawful authority.**

**B. Immediate Nullification of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, PREP Act of 2005 and others**

Congress **has never possessed, nor does it possess today, the constitutional authority to grant immunity to any entity or individual in cases where harm is inflicted upon the People**.

The **National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-1 to 300aa-34) & The Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act) (42 U.S.C. § 247d-6d.)**, and any other act which grants **legal immunity to vaccine manufacturers or corporations**, is **void** and **unconstitutional** because:

* **“Law is a rule of right; and whatever is contrary to the rule of right is an injury.”** *(3 Buist. 313.)*
* **"The law wills that, in every case where a man is wronged and endamaged, he shall always have a remedy."** (*Co. Litt. 197b; Branch, Prine.; Broom, Max. 192; Bouv. Inst. 2411*)
* **The Fifth Amendment guarantees due process and prohibits deprivation of life, liberty, or property without legal remedy.**

Congress **is immediately ordered to cease and repeal all unconstitutional immunity statutes.**

**C. Abuse of the Commerce Clause**

Congress **does not** have the power to regulate intrastate commerce, as affirmed in *United States v. Lopez* (1995). Therefore, all laws that extend federal regulatory power **into wholly intrastate commerce** are unconstitutional and must be repealed.

**D. Unlawful Delegation of Legislative Power to Federal Agencies**

* **“A delegated power cannot be again delegated.”** *(2 Inst. 597;Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300.)*
* Congress **cannot delegate legislative authority** to unelected agencies, as this violates **Article I, Section 1**, which vests "all legislative powers" in Congress.
* Any agency that **creates, enforces, and adjudicates its own laws** is acting outside of the Constitution.
* Agencies such as the **EPA, ATF, CDC, and OSHA have repeatedly enacted regulations that have the force of law without congressional approval**, in clear violation of the Constitution. These acts **must be nullified immediately.**

**E. Government Control Over Private Property and Economic Freedom**

* Any federal restrictions on property rights that do not fall under the enumerated powers of Congress.
* Any and all federal taxation that is not directly apportioned, as required by the Constitution.
* Any financial manipulation through unconstitutional economic policy, such as inflationary printing of money that devalues private wealth.

**10. NOTICE OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY UNDER NATURAL LAW AND COMMON LAW**

Congress is further **reminded** that:

1. Government officials are personally liable for acts of malfeasance, maladministration, and treason.
2. Under natural law and the common law, every official who knowingly enacts unconstitutional policies is guilty of criminal usurpation of authority.
3. Maxims of Law dictate that those who act beyond their jurisdiction commit fraud and treason against the People.

As the **Maxims of Law** confirm:

* *“The derivative power cannot be greater than the original from which it is derived. Noy, Max.; Wing. Max. 66; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3.”*
* *“The created cannot be greater than the Creator.”​*
* *“It has been said, with much truth, "Where the law ends, tyranny begins." Merritt v. Welsh, 14 Otto (104 U.S.) 694, 702.*
* *“Ignorance of law excuses no one (for all are bound to know the law). 4 Bouv. Inst. no. 3828; 1 Story, Eq. Jur. s. 111; 2 Coke, 36; Rankin v. Mortimere, 7 Watts (Penn.) 374; 2 Kent, Comm. 491.*
* *“A government that becomes oppressive is illegitimate.”*
* ***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.”*

This means that **any member of Congress who votes for unconstitutional legislation is personally accountable for engaging in insurrection against the People.**

**We now hold each and every one of you to account.**

**11. CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE**

Failure to **immediately comply** with this Lawful Notice will result in the full enforcement of **constitutional and natural law remedies**, including but not limited to:

1. Automatic disqualification of offending members of Congress under Section 3 of the 14th Amendment.
2. Formal public indictments and lawful actions taken by the People in their sovereign capacity.
3. Noncompliance by Congress will result in a mass movement of States exercising their Tenth Amendment authority to nullify unconstitutional federal laws.
4. As the People are the final arbiters of their government, further lawful action will be taken to restore constitutional order.

**12. FINAL ORDER AND DECLARATION**

By the supreme authority of the Sovereign People of the United States, as affirmed in the U.S. Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Law of Nations, and the immutable laws of nature and common law, we formally declare the following as a **lawful and binding order**:

* Congress is immediately ordered to cease and repeal all unconstitutional legislation.
* Congress is reminded that any refusal to abide by the Constitution constitutes an act of rebellion.
* The People retain all rights to alter or abolish any form of government that violates its purpose.
* All laws enacted beyond Article I, Section 8, are null and void.
* Any Representative or Senator who knowingly violates these constitutional limits has forfeited their office.
* Congress has waged war against the People through unconstitutional governance.
* The People retain their right to alter or abolish a government that refuses to be bound by its own Constitution.

Congress is given **thirty (30) days from receipt of this notice** to comply with this lawful order.

Failure to do so will result in the People **exercising their inherent right to take all lawful actions necessary to remove unlawful government actors from office.**

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.

**Signed And Sealed by The Sovereign People**

Autograph: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Please send any correspondence to: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_