**To:** All Judges, Justices, and Officers of the Court, in both their personal and professional capacities

**Lawful Notification to the Judiciary Regarding Constitutional and Lawful Authority**

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

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

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."*​

1. **THE STRICT LIMITS OF JUDICIAL POWER – ARTICLE III, SECTION 1**

**Please take notice that** the several magistrates and officers of the government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to the people. Your authority is not inherent. You are not rulers.

You are agents and substitutes of the People, entrusted with limited judicial power under the **Constitution** and **Common Law**, and at all times **accountable to the People**.

Your oath binds you to uphold the supreme law of the land, not to subvert it. Any action beyond these defined limits is an act of **usurpation, fraud, and treason against the sovereignty of the People**.

**Constitutional Mandate – Article III, Section 1**

*"The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour..."*

Judges serve **only during good behavior**—not for life, not by divine right, and not as unchecked arbiters of power. Any act contrary to this mandate constitutes **judicial misconduct** and an abdication of your duties.

1. **THE ABSOLUTE LIMITS OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

You have no constitutional authority, or any other form of valid, lawful authority, to oppose and violate the very documents to which you swore or affirmed your oath and under which you were delegated by the people the limited authority to conduct the duties of your office. You are hereby required to present the lawful authority, granted by the People, that empowers you or your court to exercise power outside the following limits:

1. **Judges Cannot Create or Enforce Unlawful Edicts**

Any ruling, order, or decree that **contravenes the Law of God, natural law, or fundamental constitutional principles is void from inception**. Courts are bound to **declare what the law is**, not to rewrite it.

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

**Any decision repugnant to the Constitution is null and void.** This includes:

* Rulings that expand government powers beyond constitutional limits.
* Court decisions that enforce unconstitutional statutes or administrative decrees.
* Orders that strip individuals of rights without **due process** and a **court of record**.

1. **Government Exists Only to Protect Rights – Not to Oppress**

The only legitimate purpose of government—and thus the judiciary—is to **protect the People’s life, liberty, and property**. Any assumption of power beyond this function is **a usurpation of authority and an act of tyranny**.

***Maxim of Law 51p:*** *The main object of government is the protection and preservation of personal rights, private property, and public liberties.*

Any judicial ruling that:

* Grants corporations or government agencies power over individual rights.
* Upholds unconstitutional statutes that infringe upon life, liberty, or property.
* Ignores the inherent sovereignty of the People.

**…is an act of oppression and void ab initio.**

1. **Judges Cannot Ignore Due Process or Act as Final Arbiters**

Due process is a **substantive, inviolable safeguard**, ensuring that no government official—including judges—can exercise power **outside of what settled maxims of law permit**. Courts must operate **within these boundaries**, not against them.

***Cooley, Constitutional Limitations, 441:*** *“Due process of law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction.”*

**Unlawful judicial actions include:**

* Rulings without **jurisdiction over the subject or the person**.
* Violating **trial by jury** as guaranteed in **Maxim of Law 77f:** *No freeman shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.*
* Enforcing **statutes, codes, and administrative policies** as if they are laws binding upon the People—when in fact they **only apply to government actors, not sovereign individuals**.

1. **No Court Without a Record May Impose Fines or Imprisonment**

A **court of record** is the only lawful authority that may issue fines or imprisonment. Courts operating outside this requirement are **illegitimate** and their rulings are **unenforceable frauds**.

***Maxim of Law 65h:*** *“No court which has not a record can impose a fine, or commit any person to prison; because those powers belong only to courts of record.” (8 Coke, 60)*

The **Judiciary Act of 1789** established that **inferior courts must function as courts of record** to ensure lawful judicial proceedings. Courts failing to maintain these records operate **without lawful jurisdiction**.

1. **Judges Who Violate Their Oath Forfeit Their Office**

Federalist No. 78 confirms that judicial independence exists **only as long as judges uphold their oath and good behavior**. Any judicial officer who acts outside of constitutional limitations **forfeits their office and their rulings are invalid**.

***Alexander Hamilton, Federalist No. 78:*** *"Judges hold their offices during good behavior… essential for maintaining an independent judiciary, which serves as a safeguard against legislative encroachments and protects the rights of individuals."*

**Acts of judicial misconduct include:**

* Denying the **right to trial by jury**.
* Imposing fines or imprisonment **without due process** and **court of record**.
* Issuing **rulings based on political interests or corporate influence rather than constitutional law**.
* **Refusing to hear evidence that challenges jurisdiction**

1. **Judges Cannot Ignore Fundamental Law, Maxims of Law, or Superior Constitutional Principles**

Judges are bound **not by personal preference, political ideology, or shifting legal interpretations**, but by the **fundamental, fixed principles of law** that define the **Rule of Law** itself.

**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."*

This means that the Rule of Law is NOT based on statutes, regulations, case law, or procedural rules—but on fundamental legal principles and constitutional maxims that stand above the whims of legislatures, courts, and government officials.

* **Maxims of Law** are the foundation of all legitimate legal authority. *"A maxim is so called because its dignity is chiefest, and its authority the most certain, and because it is universally approved by all.”* ***Chrisman v. Lindennan, 100 S.W. 1090, 1092; 202 Mo. 606.*** *“A maxime is a proposition to be of all men end to which he can be confessed and granted without proofe, argument, or discourse.”* ***Id. 67a.***They are immutable truths that predate any statute, ruling, or judicial interpretation.
* **The U.S. Constitution is supreme law.** *“This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.” -****Article VI*** Judges do not have the authority to substitute statutes, administrative codes, or judicial rulings in place of constitutional principles.
* **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) are inferior to Constitutional Law and Maxims of Law.** Courts may not enforce procedural rules in a way that contradicts due process, fundamental rights, or the supremacy of common law.

1. **Judges Must Interpret the Law According to The Founders’ Original Meaning – Not Joseph Story’s 1833 Commentaries**

Judges are bound to uphold the Constitution as it was originally understood by the Founding Fathers, based on the meaning of words at the time of ratification. Any judicial interpretation that replaces the Founders' intent with later doctrines—such as Joseph Story’s 1833 "Commentaries on the Constitution"—is an illegitimate distortion of the supreme law of the land and void.

* **James Madison, Father of the Constitution:**  
  *"I entirely concur in the propriety of resorting to the sense in which the Constitution was accepted and ratified by the nation. In that sense alone it is the legitimate Constitution. And if that be not the guide in expounding it, there can be no security for a consistent and stable government."*
* **Maxim of Law:** *"The words of a legal document must be interpreted according to their original and intended meaning, not as altered by later opinion or convenience."*
* Any ruling that relies on Joseph Story’s Treatise of 1833—or any other post-ratification reinterpretation—to override the Founders’ original meaning is judicial fraud and an unlawful act of revisionism.

**Judges Cannot Amend the Constitution by Redefining Its Words**

The Founding Fathers’ intentions were clear, and any attempt to distort their meaning constitutes an unauthorized amendment of the Constitution. There is only one lawful process for amending the Constitution, and it is explicitly outlined in Article V.

If a judge attempts to reinterpret the meaning of words to fit a different version than what was originally intended, that judge is effectively amending the Constitution without authority. This is a direct violation of Article V and an act of judicial usurpation.

**The Constitution Is Not A "Living Document**." It cannot be reshaped by judicial activism, evolving opinions, or modern reinterpretations. It remains binding according to the principles established at its inception. Any attempt to enforce laws under an altered meaning is an act of judicial overreach and is null, void, and without lawful authority.

1. **NOTICE OF UNLAWFUL COURTS AND THE LEGISLATIVE USURPATION OF JUDICIAL POWER**

**Please take notice the** subversive forces operating within our society have maneuvered legislatures into creating an entirely new judicial system, one that is established and controlled by statutory authority rather than by the inherent will of the people. These newly formed or reorganized courts derive their power not from constitutional legitimacy but from legislative enactments, much like corporations that exist solely by statutory grant. To mislead the people into believing these courts hold the same constitutional authority as those originally established by the people, they often retain familiar names, disguising their true nature as instruments of legislative control rather than independent arbiters of justice.

Similarly, these same elements have ensured that the enforcement arms of government—police forces, highway patrol, federal marshals, and numerous regulatory agents—derive their authority not from constitutional principles or common law but from statutes and agency regulations. These actors, wielding power absent true lawful authority, serve to enforce oppressive and corrupt legislative enactments, further distancing government from its proper function as protector of the people's inherent rights.

**V. LEGAL AND HISTORICAL PRECEDENT SUPPORTING THIS NOTICE**

**Please take notice that**, as one of the People, I recognize that any actions taken without lawful authority, absent courts of record with independent judges and trial by jury, are null and void. This principle is supported by Justice Gorsuch’s concurring opinion in *LOPER BRIGHT ENTERPRISES ET AL. v. RAIMONDO, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, ET AL.*, where he affirms that fairness in legal proceedings requires a just and impartial tribunal (*In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955)). The People are fully aware that the unlawful taking of children, property, rights, or substance without due process of law—while government officials act in trustee capacities—is a breach of trust and without lawful authority.

“If judges were secret legislators, declaring not what the law is but what they would like it to be, the very idea of a government by the people and for the people would be at risk,” Justice Gorsuch warned. “And those who came to court would live in fear, never sure exactly what the law requires of them except the judge’s will.”

It is therefore recognized that any court acting under mere statutory authority, rather than deriving its power from the people through constitutional and common law principles, operates ultra vires and lacks lawful jurisdiction over the people.

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

**Please take notice** that I issue this notice not as a request, but as an exercise of my unalienable rights and duty as a member of the sovereign People. All government officials are duty-bound to uphold the Constitution and prevent maladministration. Any judge, justice, or officer of the court who fails to provide lawful proof of authority for their actions will be deemed to have exceeded their jurisdiction, acting in bad faith and violating the rights of the People. Such failure constitutes tacit acquiescence to wrongdoing, making you personally liable for any harm, injury, or deprivation of rights resulting from unlawful acts or omissions. Any unconstitutional rulings, including the removal of property without due process, denial of courts of record, or judicial overreach, must cease immediately. Continued violations will result in legal action, including arbitration, criminal complaints, and pursuit of removal from office.

As **John Locke’s *Second Treatise of Government*** states: *“When a government acts without authority, it is in a state of war with 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 judge who violates any provision above, is personally accountable for engaging in insurrection against the People.**

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

**VII. 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 the Judiciary under Section 3 of the 14th Amendment.
2. Formal public indictments and lawful actions taken by the People in their sovereign capacity.
3. As the People are the final arbiters of their government, further lawful action will be taken to restore constitutional order.

**VIII. FINAL ORDER AND DECLARATION – NOTICE TO ALL JUDGES, JUSTICES, AND THOSE PRETENDING TO BE JUDGES IN TRIBUNALS**

This is the final and binding notice to all judges, justices, and all those presiding in statutory tribunals who falsely claim judicial authority.

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:

1. Cease all unconstitutional actions immediately
2. Judges who continue to violate their oath are engaged in treason
3. Those operating under color of law in statutory tribunals are guilty of fraud
4. The people retain the right to remove any judge or court that operates in violation of the constitution

The People, as the final arbiters of government, **retain the right to remove any judge, justice, or magistrate who engages in acts of judicial treason, through lawful and constitutional means, up to and including public indictments and direct removal.**

You are given **thirty (30) days from receipt of this notice** to comply with this lawful order

* Any failure to respond with a **sworn affidavit, under penalty of perjury, proving your lawful authority to exceed the limits set forth herein shall be taken as an admission of fraudulent authority and unlawful actions.**
* 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.

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

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cc.

The Legislative Branch

The Executive Branch