CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

BE IT KNOWN BY ALL MEN, the affiant shall make every attempt of service to the principals, noting that NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL, and that, NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT(s). INASMUCH, the Affiant is NOT responsible for the qualification of service to every trustee/respondent, as AGENTS MUST NOTIFY PRINCIPALS, AND PRINCIPALS MUST NOTIFY AGENTS. THIS INCLUDES NOTIFICATION TO ALL COMPANIES THAT PROVIDE BONDING AND SURETIES FOR AGENTS OR PRINCIPALS.

Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs or retards the passage of the mail and the timely delivery of this notice to the following principals and agents shall be held liable for a penalty of \$5,000 per incident and may be subject to imprisonment not more than six months.

To All Trustees/Respondents, in their personal and professional capacity as employees of the Massachusetts Department of Child and Families, 280 Merrimack Street, Lawrence, MA 01843:

Staverne Miller, as Acting Commissioner
Laurie McNeil, as Head Supervisor
Faith Coddon, as Social Worker
Lindsey Burgess, as Supervisor
Lisa Marcheterre, as Supervisor
Starverne.miller@mass.gov
laurie.mcneil@mass.gov
faith.coddon@mass.gov
lindsey.burgess@mass.gov
lisa.marcheterre@mass.gov

****Nationwide****

NOTICE TO CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES OF LACK OF JURISDICTION AND ATTACKS THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

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

I, ______, one of the People, (as seen in the 50 State Constitutions), Sui Juris, do bring this notice to you, demanding that you and your agents provide immediate due care.

Please take notice that thorough research conducted by the People reveals that, through Title 42 programs, which have never been duly enacted by Congress, government officials in every state are unlawfully collaborating without proper authorization to forcibly separate children from their parents under non-positive legislative acts. Congress, lacking subject matter jurisdiction over the people, is bound by Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution, which prohibits the enactment of legislation beyond its granted authority. Additionally, Section 1101 (6)(d) of the 1935 Social Security Act makes it abundantly clear that the Legislature never originally intended to authorize the removal of children against parental objections. (*The following authorities are cited below:*)

Maxim of Law 11e. "Power can never be delegated which the authority said to delegate never possessed itself." N.J. Steam Co. v. Merch Bank, 6 How. (47 U.S.) 344, 407.

U.S. Constitution, Amendment X "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

1935 Social Security Act 1101 (6)(d) [Original Intent of Legislature]

(d) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing any Federal official, agent, or representative, in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act, to take charge of any child over the objection of either of the parents of such child, or of the person standing in loco parentis to such child.

Maxim of Law 86j. The right of blood and kindred cannot be destroyed by any civil law. Dig. 50, 17, 9; Bacon, Max. reg. 11; Broom, Max. 533; Jackson v. Phillips, 14 Allen (Mass.) 562.

Please take notice that government authorities have instituted legislative tribunals in lieu of courts of record, thereby violating the essential property and liberty interests of the people, breaching their trust indenture, and exceeding constitutional boundaries. Additionally, these officials exploit such abuses of power for personal financial gain through federal programs.

It's worth emphasizing, as illustrated by Justice Gorsuch's recent dissent, that administrative tribunals are unlawful and fail to uphold constitutional due process and deprive the people of their Seventh Amendment rights secured under the Constitution, preventing judges from presiding as they would in courts of record. Gorsuch's dissent underscores the inherent conflict of interest in cases related to federal programs where states, federal entities, or political subdivisions stand to gain financially, ultimately compromising the fundamental rights of the people. The Supreme Court's cessation of the Chevron doctrine contributes to the restoration of justice. This restoration serves as a deterrent against bureaucrats concocting new and unfounded schemes, as well as erroneous legal concepts, in an attempt to deprive the people of their property and rights. (The following authorities are cited below:)

Maxim of Law 86j. The right of blood and kindred cannot be destroyed by any civil law. Dig. 50, 17, 9; Bacon, Max. reg. 11; Broom, Max. 533; Jackson v. Phillips, 14 Allen (Mass.) 562.

Securities and Exchange Commission V. George R. Jarksey, Jr., et al., 22-859, 2022 "We do not usually say that government can avoid a constitutional mandate merely by relabeling or moving things around.", "Congress cannot eliminate a party's Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial by relabeling the cause of action in an administrative agency."

Please take notice that the sole and only legitimate end of government is to secure the natural rights of the people and every other function is usurpation and oppression; For when those in a limited government, go beyond the bounds that the Constitution sets for their powers, every act is an instance of usurpation against the sovereignty of the people and therefore treason. (The following authorities are cited below:)

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

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

Maxim of Law 51r. "As usurpation is the exercise of power, which another has a right to; so, tyranny is the exercise of power beyond right, which nobody can have a right to." Locke, Treat. 2, 18, 199.

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

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

Please take notice that to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, to cause their public officers to return to private life and it is the people alone who have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it. When the government acts contrary to the trust reposed in them by making themselves masters or arbitrary disposers of the lives, liberties, or fortunes of the people, that government is therefore dissolved; For the society can never, by the fault of another, lose the native and original right it has to preserve itself. The state of mankind is not so miserable that they are not capable of using this remedy till it is too late to look for any. (*The following authorities are cited below:*)

Two Treatises of Government by John Locke:

Section 221. "There is, therefore, secondly, another way whereby governments are dissolved, and that is, when the legislative, or the prince, either of them, act contrary to their trust. First, The legislative acts against the trust reposed in them, when they endeavour to invade the property of the subject, and to make themselves, or any part of the community, masters, or arbitrary disposers of the lives, liberties or fortunes of the people."

Section 222. "... For since it can never be supposed to be the Will of the Society, that the Legislative should have a Power to destroy that, which everyone designs to secure, by entering into Society, and for which the People submitted themselves to the Legislators of their own making; 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 in a state of War with the People, who are absolved of further Obedience, and are left to the Common Refuge, which God has provided for all Men, against Force and Violence. . . By this breach of trust they forfeit the Power, the People had put into their hands, for quite contrary ends, and it devolves to the People, who have a Right to resume their original Liberty. . ."

Maxim: To deny or trespass on a Right of another [man], is an act of war.

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

Maxim of Law 11a. "A delegated power cannot be again delegated." 2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300.

Notice of Liability

Please take notice that the Massachusetts Department of Child and Family has not been officially authorized to partake in proceedings that encroach upon the rights of individuals. Furthermore, the Supreme Court, in a unanimous 9-0 ruling, has made it explicit that agencies lack Sovereign Immunity and are subject to legal action by the public. If there are any subsequent involvement or collaboration in illegitimate tribunals that unlawfully strip individuals of their biological property

without due process, trial by jury, or adherence to common law procedures, it will be construed that you are participating with complete awareness, purpose, and malicious intent.

Furthermore, if you hold a different perspective and contest the validity of any of these assertions, or you believe it is within your authority to encroach upon any of the People's individual rights, you are required to respond within fourteen (10) business days through an affidavit sworn under penalty of perjury. This response should include constitutional provisions that grant you the authority to infringe upon the People's rights or disregard our instructions. Failure to provide such evidence within the specified timeframe constitutes a tacit agreement that all stated claims are accurate.

Recognizing that persistent violations fueled by ambition, oppression, usurpation, fear, foolishness, or corruption, which adversely impact the lives and freedoms of individuals, constitute an infringement, considering that the law serves as a standard of justice demanding redress for any harm or injury suffered. Consequently, you shall be individually accountable for \$250,000.00 per individual, per occurrence, encompassing all fines, fees, penalties, and sanctions warranted under Commercial Law and Natural Law. I reserve the right to address this issue through an arbitrator of my choice, with the decision being binding. Additionally, no court is authorized to reconsider this matter; it shall remain as substantiated evidence, truth, and law in all courts of record.

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