

Module 12 Study Guide: THE FIREWALL OF LIBERTY

The People as the Final Check on Power

Lesson Summary

The document outlines a fundamental shift in how authority is perceived and tested. Most individuals are conditioned to treat government authority as an environmental condition, much like the weather, focusing on reacting to consequences rather than questioning the validity of the source. This conditioning assumes that the appearance of authority (badges, institutions, citations) is sufficient evidence of its legitimacy. However, the module asserts that for authority to be valid, it must be traceable through a continuous "Chain of Custody" that originates in Law, which exists independently of and prior to government.

The "Firewall of Liberty" is the disciplined application of twelve core principles used to test any claim of authority. Rather than accepting an act at the point of execution, this method requires tracing authority backward from the action through required processes and specific delegations, finally reaching its source. If any link in this chain is broken or missing, the authority is not merely weakened; it is non-existent. This systematic approach shifts the burden of proof back to the one exercising power, requiring a demonstrated connection to lawful foundations rather than mere enforcement or personal will.

Quiz: Short-Answer Questions

Instructions: Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences based on the information provided in the module.

1. Explain the "weather" analogy used to describe how most people experience government.
2. Why can Law not originate from government itself if it is to be a valid source of authority?
3. What is the "Assumption of Authority," and how does it affect the reaction to a citation or ordinance?
4. Describe the relationship between preexisting rights and the purpose of authority.
5. What is required for a "Delegation" of authority to be considered valid and intact?
6. How does the hierarchy of law resolve a conflict between a higher source and a lower act?
7. Identify the specific roles of the grand jury and the petit jury in the chain of authority.
8. What is the significance of the "Chain of Custody" in determining lawful authority?

The Rule of Law: Power, Authority and Accountability

9. Why is "Accountability" described as the final condition that determines whether authority can stand?
10. According to the module, what happens to the validity of authority if one link in the chain is missing?

Answer Key

1. **The weather analogy:** Most people treat a government rule or policy like rain; they don't question its authority to exist, they simply adjust their plans to deal with it. Unlike rain, however, authority makes a claim of compliance over an individual, which requires it to be justified and traceable to a valid source.
2. **Origin of Law:** If government were the source of law, it would be the origin of its own authority, allowing it to expand its power at will without any fixed limits. For authority to be legitimate, law must exist independently of the actor to define the boundaries within which power can be used.
3. **The Assumption of Authority:** This is the unexamined premise that the appearance of authority, such as a badge or a recognized institution, is sufficient to establish its validity. This conditioning causes individuals to focus immediately on the consequences of an act (like a citation) rather than questioning the source of the authority behind it.
4. **Preexisting Rights:** Rights belong to the individual before any government is formed and are not granted by the state. The sole purpose of authority is to secure these preexisting rights (life, liberty, and property), and authority loses legitimacy if it moves beyond this specific, protective boundary.
5. **Valid Delegation:** Authority must be specifically and explicitly passed from its source to the one acting; it cannot be assumed by default or position. This delegation must remain within defined limits, and if the path of delegation cannot be clearly traced, the authority is not established.
6. **Hierarchy of Law:** In a hierarchy, higher levels of law define and limit lower forms of law; lower acts depend entirely on their consistency with the higher source. If a conflict occurs, the lower act is considered invalid because its connection to the source of law is broken.
7. **Role of Juries:** The grand jury acts as a barrier between an accusation and the legal process, ensuring authority is verified before it moves forward. The petit jury serves as the final check before execution, determining if the authority claimed has been fully established under the structure of law.
8. **Chain of Custody:** The chain of custody is the method of tracing authority step-by-step in reverse from the point of execution back to its source in law. It requires every link, including delegation and process, to be shown as intact; if any link is missing, the authority cannot be sustained.

The Rule of Law: Power, Authority and Accountability

9. **Significance of Accountability:** Accountability ensures that every part of the system and every actor remains subject to examination and challenge. Without accountability, authority is not required to demonstrate itself or stay within its limits, effectively breaking the structure of the chain.
10. **Missing Links:** Authority does not exist in degrees and cannot be "mostly" valid; it requires a continuous, intact chain. If any required connection or principle is missing, the authority has failed to be established, and nothing that follows can restore its legitimacy.

Essay Questions

Instructions: The following questions are designed for deeper analysis. Do not provide answers for these; use them to guide your long-form study or discussion.

1. **The Circularity of Power:** Discuss why the module argues that a system becomes circular and fails under accountability when an institution is the source of its own authority.
2. **The Constitution as a Limitation:** Analyze the role of the Constitution not as a granter of rights, but as a structure that defines and limits the delegation of authority.
3. **Force vs. Authority:** Explore the distinction between the application of force and the existence of authority. Why does the module argue that force cannot repair a break in the chain of custody?
4. **The Firewall as a Method:** Explain how the twelve principles of the Firewall act as a "step-by-step test" and why this method removes the need for personal argument or interpretation.
5. **Conditioning and Perception:** Evaluate how the "moment of reaction" (e.g., being pulled over) illustrates the psychological conditioning that masks the absence of a valid chain of authority.

Glossary of Key Terms

- **Accountability:** The condition that every actor and part of the system must remain subject to the structure of law and be capable of being examined or challenged.
- **Chain of Custody:** The process of tracing authority step-by-step from the point of execution back to its source in Law.
- **Conlatiorem Gratuiti:** A principle of selfless contribution where the goal is understanding authority and accountability rather than personal victory.

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- **Delegation:** The specific and limited grant of power from a source in Law to an individual or institution.
- **Execution:** The final point in the chain where authority is applied or force is used against an individual.
- **Firewall:** The application of twelve specific principles as a test to determine if a claim of authority is supported by a continuous chain.
- **Law:** A fixed standard that exists prior to and independently of government, defining the boundaries of legitimate power.
- **Mutua Observantia:** The condition of mutual respect where the focus remains on the legal structure rather than the individuals involved.
- **Process:** The required procedural steps and checks that must be satisfied before authority can move toward execution.
- **Source:** The original point of legitimacy for authority, which must be grounded in Law and the rights of the people.
- **Veritas Potissimum:** The maxim of "truth above all," requiring that conclusions be based solely on what can be demonstrated.

Homework Assignment

Task: Applying the Firewall in Practice.

1. **Identify a Situation:** Choose a real-world scenario where authority is being exercised (e.g., a local ordinance, a specific policy, a citation, or a court action).
2. **Define the Execution:** Identify exactly what is being done or required and what authority is being claimed at the point of action.
3. **Trace the Chain Backward:** Using the Chain of Custody, move backward from Execution to Process, then to Delegation, then to Law, and finally to the Source.
4. **Apply the Firewall Questions:** At each step of your backward trace, apply the corresponding twelve principles of the Firewall as questions:
 - Was proper process followed *before* the action?
 - What specific delegation is being relied upon?
 - Is this act consistent with the protection of life, liberty, and property?
 - Can this be traced back to a source that exists prior to government?
5. **Identify Breaks:** Note the first point where a connection cannot be clearly demonstrated.
6. **Conclusion:** Determine if lawful authority has been established or if the claim relies on assumption. Do not fill in gaps or assume missing links.

THE FIREWALL — ACTION GUIDE

A Companion to the Firewall of Law

I. PURPOSE

This system is used to determine whether lawful authority exists. It is not used to argue, persuade, or interpret. It applies a fixed structure that defines the conditions under which lawful authority may exist.

Government does not act lawfully simply because it asserts authority, follows established practice, or relies on institutional custom. It must be able to demonstrate that its authority exists, that it has been lawfully delegated, and that it is being exercised within its limits. In a system based on delegation, there are no presumptions of authority. Government acts as an agent of the people, and an agent must always prove the existence and scope of its authority.

There are only two types of power: delegated power and assumed power. Delegated power is lawful because it is granted by the people through the Constitution and held in trust. Assumed or implied power is not lawfully granted. It is usurpation. If authority cannot be shown as delegated, it must be treated as assumed and therefore void.

There are only two instruments for confirming or impugning any claim of authority: authority and reason. Authority must be proven through a clear chain of delegation. Reason must confirm that the action is consistent with law, justice, and the principles that govern it. If either one is missing, the claim fails.

The Firewall establishes the governing principles that define what law is and the conditions under which authority may exist. It sets the standard. The Chain of Authority applies that standard in practice by requiring that authority be traced step by step from its source in the people, through constitutional delegation, to the specific act being taken. Together, they form a single system. The Firewall defines what must be true. The Chain determines whether it is true in fact.

The result of this process is not subject to interpretation. It is binary. Either lawful authority exists, or it does not. If lawful authority cannot be established, the act is void from the beginning and has no force in law.

II. THE HIERARCHY OF LAW

All lawful authority exists within a fixed and unchangeable order. This order determines whether a rule is truly law. It cannot be altered by statute, policy, or institutional practice, because it defines the limits within which those things may exist.

The Rule of Law: Power, Authority and Accountability

At the highest level is the Law of Nature, which establishes the principles of right and justice. This law does not originate from government and is not subject to its control. It defines what is lawful before any human authority acts.

Beneath it are the maxims of law, which express these principles in practical and recognizable form. The maxims translate reason into rules that govern the existence and application of law. They are not suggestions or interpretations. They define the conditions under which law itself may be recognized.

Below the maxims is the Constitution, which is the instrument through which the people delegate limited authority to government. It establishes both the existence and the limits of that authority. Government may act only within the powers granted by the Constitution and must remain within those limits at all times.

At the lowest level are statutes, regulations, and administrative rules. These do not have independent authority. They are valid only if they are consistent with the Constitution and the higher principles above it. They do not create lawful authority. They operate within it.

Each level must conform to the level above it. If a lower rule contradicts a higher one, it is not valid. It is void from the beginning and produces no legal effect. This is not a matter of interpretation or enforcement. It is a matter of structure.

This hierarchy governs both the Firewall and the Chain of Authority. The Firewall defines the principles that flow from this order. The Chain requires that any claimed authority be traced through it. No act can stand as law unless it originates at the top of this hierarchy and remains consistent at every level.

III. THE FIREWALL TEST

The Firewall operates by testing every government action against twelve controlling principles. Each principle defines a condition that must be satisfied before lawful authority can exist. These conditions are fixed, universal, and not subject to interpretation or modification. The action must pass each step in order. If it fails at any point, the action is not lawful and the inquiry ends.

The Firewall establishes the governing standard of law. It defines what must be true for authority to exist. It does not assume authority, and it does not permit partial compliance. Each principle must be satisfied completely. If any one principle is not met, lawful authority does not arise, and the act is void from the beginning.

The Chain of Authority is the practical application of the Firewall's final principle. It converts these governing conditions into a step-by-step test of whether authority exists in fact. Where the Firewall defines the conditions of law, the Chain requires that those conditions be demonstrated through a complete and continuous path of delegation.

The Firewall is not used to argue or persuade. It is used to determine whether the structure of lawful authority is present. Each principle is applied as a binary test:

The Rule of Law: Power, Authority and Accountability

- if the condition is satisfied, the inquiry proceeds
- if the condition is not satisfied, the act is void

The result is strictly binary. Either all twelve principles are satisfied and lawful authority exists, or one or more principles fail and lawful authority does not arise.

PRINCIPLE 1 — LAW PRECEDES GOVERNMENT

Government is subject to law, not its source.

Test:

Is the action grounded in law that exists independent of government?

Binary Result:

- If the action recognizes and conforms to pre-existing law, the inquiry proceeds.
- If the action assumes government creates law, the act is void.

Failure:

Any claim that law originates from will, policy, or authority rather than the rule of right is structural failure.

PRINCIPLE 2 — RIGHTS ARE PRE-POLITICAL

Rights exist before government and cannot be created or redefined by it.

Test:

Does the action protect rights, or does it grant, condition, or redefine them?

Binary Result:

- If the action secures pre-existing rights, the inquiry proceeds.
- If it treats rights as privileges, the act is void.

Failure:

Any conversion of rights into permissions or regulated privileges destroys lawful authority.

PRINCIPLE 3 — THE SOLE END OF GOVERNMENT

Government exists only to protect life, liberty, and property.

Test:

Does the action secure life, liberty, or property?

Binary Result:

- If yes, the inquiry proceeds.
- If no, the act is usurpation and void.

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Failure:

Any purpose beyond rights-protection exceeds delegation.

PRINCIPLE 4 — ALL AUTHORITY IS DELEGATED

All governmental power must be traceable to a lawful source.

Test:

Can the authority be traced to a specific constitutional delegation?

Binary Result:

→ If delegation is shown, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If not, the act is assumed power and void.

Failure:

Implied, inherent, or generalized authority is usurpation.

PRINCIPLE 5 — THE CONSTITUTION IS A TRUST

The Constitution defines and limits all delegated power.

Test:

Does the action remain within the strict terms of that delegation?

Binary Result:

→ If within limits, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If it exceeds them, the act is void.

Failure:

Expansion beyond the grant is breach of trust.

PRINCIPLE 6 — NO WILL, ONLY LAW

Government may act only according to law, not discretion.

Test:

Is the action based on fixed law or on judgment, policy, or discretion?

Binary Result:

→ If grounded in law, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If based on will, the act is arbitrary and void.

Failure:

Discretion substituted for law converts authority into power.

PRINCIPLE 7 — DUE PROCESS IS STRUCTURAL

Due process must precede any exercise of power.

Test:

Were all required legal procedures satisfied before the action?

Binary Result:

→ If due process is satisfied, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If not, the act is void.

Failure:

Process after the fact cannot create authority.

PRINCIPLE 8 — JURIES ARE THE PEOPLE'S CHECK

The people retain judgment through the jury.

Test:

Was the role of the people, through the jury where required, preserved?

Binary Result:

→ If preserved, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If bypassed, the act is void.

Failure:

Removal of the jury removes lawful judgment.

PRINCIPLE 9 — FORCE REQUIRES PRIOR AUTHORITY

Force must follow lawful authority, not precede it.

Test:

Was lawful authority established before force was used?

Binary Result:

→ If authority existed first, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If not, the act is unlawful force and void.

Failure:

Force without prior authority is not enforcement—it is imposition.

PRINCIPLE 10 — COURTS DECLARE, NOT CREATE

Courts are limited to the declaration and application of law.

Test:

Is the court applying pre-existing law, or creating or altering it?

Binary Result:

→ If applying law within the hierarchy, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If creating, redefining, or substituting law, the act is void.

Failure:

Policy, interpretation beyond text, or substitution of judgment is structural overreach.

PRINCIPLE 11 — NO IMMUNITY FROM LAW

All actors remain subject to accountability.

Test:

Is the actor subject to legal consequence for unlawful acts?

Binary Result:

→ If accountability exists, the inquiry proceeds.

→ If immunity exists, the system fails and the act is void.

Failure:

Authority cannot exist where accountability is removed.

PRINCIPLE 12 — COMPLETE CHAIN OF AUTHORITY

All authority must trace back through the full chain.

Test:

Can the act be traced from the people → Constitution → delegation → execution?

Binary Result:

→ If the chain is complete, lawful authority may exist.

→ If any link fails, the act is void.

Failure:

Broken chain = no authority.

CLOSING

The result is strictly binary:

→ If **all twelve principles are satisfied**, lawful authority exists.

→ If **any one principle fails**, lawful authority does not arise. The act is void from the beginning and has no force in law.

IV. WHAT THE FIREWALL REVEALS

When the Firewall is applied consistently, it reveals clear and repeated patterns. These patterns are not isolated errors or technical defects. They are structural failures arising from one or more governing principles being ignored, replaced, or inverted.

When government acts as though it creates law instead of following it, the foundation is lost and the system shifts from law to will. Authority no longer flows from a higher source. It becomes something asserted and enforced rather than something proven.

When rights are treated as privileges that can be granted, limited, or revoked, government is no longer securing rights. It is controlling them. This reverses the order of law and removes the protection that lawful authority is meant to provide.

When actions are taken that do not protect life, liberty, or property, the purpose of government is abandoned. Authority cannot arise from an improper purpose. What remains is an exercise of power without lawful justification.

When authority cannot be traced to a specific constitutional delegation, or when it is expanded beyond its limits, the action has no lawful source. Delegated power has boundaries. Once those boundaries are crossed, authority does not expand. It ends.

When decisions are made based on discretion, policy, or preference instead of law, the system becomes arbitrary. Law is replaced with judgment, and the outcome depends on the will of the actor rather than the rule of law.

When due process is not followed before action is taken, the required sequence of lawful authority is broken. Authority must be established before it is exercised. If process is missing or comes after the fact, the action has no lawful foundation.

When the role of the jury is removed, the people are removed from their place in the system. The structure of authority depends on the participation of the people. Without it, the system no longer reflects its source.

When force is used without lawful authority already in place, power replaces law. Force must follow authority. If it comes first, the action is not enforcement of law, but imposition of power.

The Rule of Law: Power, Authority and Accountability

When courts create, redefine, or substitute law instead of declaring and applying it, they act outside their role. Judicial authority is limited to the declaration of what law is. When that boundary is crossed, the result is no longer lawful judgment.

When accountability is removed, law no longer applies equally. Authority cannot exist where those who exercise it are not subject to it. Without accountability, the structure of law collapses.

These failures all lead to the same result. The structure of law has been replaced by the exercise of power. The Firewall makes this visible by testing whether each condition of lawful authority is present.

If those conditions are present, the action stands. If they are not, lawful authority does not arise. The act is void.

V. THE CHAIN OF AUTHORITY

The Chain of Authority establishes whether power has been lawfully transmitted from its source to the specific act being taken. It does not assume authority. It requires that authority be traced step by step. Each link must be present and intact. If any link is missing, the chain is broken, and authority does not exist.

The Chain of Authority is the first operational test. It determines whether authority exists at all. Where the Firewall defines the conditions under which lawful authority may exist, the Chain requires that those conditions be demonstrated in fact. It does not interpret authority. It requires that authority be proven through a complete and continuous path of delegation.

This process distinguishes between delegated power and assumed power. All lawful authority must be delegated and traceable. Any claim of authority that cannot be traced through this chain is not delegated. It is assumed. Assumed power is not lawful authority. It is usurpation.

The Chain must be applied in order. Each link is tested directly. If any link fails, it must be marked. No subsequent step can cure the failure.

SOURCE — AUTHORITY ORIGINATES FROM THE PEOPLE

The first question is whether the claimed authority originates from the people.

To determine this, examine:

- the constitutional source
- declaration or bill of rights language
- whether the people granted this power at all

If the authority cannot be traced back to the people as its source, the chain is broken.

The Rule of Law: Power, Authority and Accountability

Possible finding:

The act fails to originate from lawful authority derived from the people.

LAW — AUTHORITY MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH HIGHER LAW

The next question is whether the act is consistent with higher law.

To determine this, examine:

- constitutional text
- protected rights implicated
- maxims of law implicated
- whether the lower rule conflicts with higher law

If the act conflicts with higher law, the chain fails and the authority cannot exist.

Possible finding:

The act is repugnant to higher law and violates protected rights.

DELEGATION — AUTHORITY MUST BE GRANTED IN THE CONSTITUTION

The next question is whether the power was expressly delegated.

To determine this, examine:

- the exact constitutional clause
- whether the grant is express or merely assumed
- whether the actor relies on statute alone

If no express delegation can be identified, the chain is broken.

Possible finding:

No express delegation exists for the authority claimed.

EXECUTION — AUTHORITY MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN LIMITS

Even where delegation is claimed, the next question is whether the authority was exercised within its limits.

To determine this, examine:

- what the actor actually did
- whether the act exceeded the claimed authority
- whether roles were improperly combined

If the act exceeds lawful limits, the chain fails.

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Possible finding:

The act exceeds lawful limits and is ultra vires.

PROCESS — AUTHORITY MUST PROCEED THROUGH LAWFUL PROCEDURE

The next question is whether lawful procedure was completed before action was taken.

To determine this, examine:

- existence of an injury
- existence of a sworn complaint
- involvement of a neutral magistrate
- proper notice
- opportunity for hearing
- preservation of the role of the jury where required
- whether force or enforcement occurred before authority was established

If lawful procedure did not precede the act, the chain is broken.

Possible finding:

Due process was not satisfied prior to enforcement.

ACCOUNTABILITY — AUTHORITY REQUIRES RESPONSIBILITY UNDER LAW

The final question is whether the actor is subject to correction and consequence under law.

To determine this, examine:

- whether the act can be challenged neutrally
- whether the actor is judging his own cause
- whether immunity, deference, or closed-loop review prevents correction

If accountability is absent, the chain fails.

Possible finding:

The act operates outside lawful accountability.

FINAL RULE OF THE CHAIN

If every link in the Chain of Authority is present, the path of power is complete. If any one of these links is missing, the chain is broken and lawful authority does not arise.

The remaining analysis does not repair the failure. It only documents it.

VI. HOW TO USE THIS

The following steps do not create the notice. They reveal it. This system operates in a fixed sequence. It is not used to argue, persuade, or interpret. It is used to extract facts, test authority, and produce a complete legal record. Each step must be completed in order. No step may be skipped, and no condition may be assumed.

STEP 1 — IDENTIFY THE ACT

Write down the specific act being tested. One act at a time.

Capture:

- what was done
- who did it
- when it occurred
- where it occurred
- how it was carried out
- what right, liberty, property, or process it affected

This forms the opening statement of the record.

STEP 2 — BUILD THE RECORD

Collect all materials connected to the act before any analysis is performed.

Gather:

- statutes, regulations, policies, orders, or rules
- citations, summons, notices, or judgments
- constitutional provisions implicated
- docket entries, letters, recordings, or statements
- any written justification provided by the actor
- any procedural documents showing what occurred before enforcement

The record must be established before any conclusions are drawn.

STEP 3 — IDENTIFY CLAIMED AUTHORITY

Determine what authority is being relied upon.

Identify:

- the specific statute, rule, or policy
- whether a constitutional provision is cited
- whether the claim relies on custom, convenience, discretion, or “inherent authority”

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If no specific lawful source can be identified, the chain is already broken.

STEP 4 — RUN THE CHAIN OF AUTHORITY

Apply the Chain of Authority as the first operational test.

Test each link in order:

- Source
- Law
- Delegation
- Execution
- Process
- Accountability

Each link must be satisfied. If any link fails: Lawful authority does not arise. No further inquiry is required to establish the absence of authority. All subsequent steps serve only to document and expand the failure. No subsequent step can cure a failure in the chain.

STEP 5 — APPLY THE FIREWALL TEST

After the Chain has been applied, test the act against the twelve governing principles.

Each principle defines a required condition. Mark each condition as satisfied or failed.

This step confirms and expands the failures identified in the Chain and establishes the full extent of the violation.

STEP 6 — COUNT FAILURES

Count each failed condition from both the Chain and the Firewall.

- one failure establishes that the act is unlawful
- multiple failures demonstrate structural collapse

The number of failures reflects the depth of the defect, not the existence of it.

STEP 7 — IDENTIFY THE ROOT CAUSE

Determine why the act exists and what it actually does.

State:

- the stated purpose of the act
- the actual effect of the act
- the conflict between the two

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This defines the underlying defect.

STEP 8 — BUILD FACT FINDINGS

Convert the record into objective statements of fact.

List only what can be shown:

- absence of required procedure
- absence of injury or complaint
- absence of delegation
- improper sequence of events
- removal of required roles
- structural defects in execution

This section contains facts only. It does not argue.

STEP 9 — BUILD FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

Select the failures identified in the Chain and Firewall.

Typical findings include:

- failure to originate from lawful authority
- conflict with higher law
- absence of delegation
- ultra vires execution
- failure of due process
- absence of accountability

These findings are drawn directly from the failed conditions.

STEP 10 — BUILD AUTHORITIES

Attach the controlling law that supports each finding.

Include:

- constitutional provisions
- maxims of law
- applicable case law

Each authority must correspond to a specific failure.

STEP 11 — MAKE THE DETERMINATION

Apply the binary rule.

If any required condition fails:

Lawful authority does not arise.

The act is unlawful.

The act is void ab initio.

This conclusion follows from the structure itself.

STEP 12 — PRODUCE THE NOTICE

The notice is not written independently. It is produced by the system.

It consists of:

- identification of the act
- statement of governing law
- demand for lawful authority
- findings of violation
- fact-specific analysis
- authorities relied upon
- final determination

FINAL RULE

Do not accept assertions without proof. Authority must be shown, not assumed. Silence, omission, or generalized claims do not establish lawful authority. Do not allow steps to be skipped. Do not treat policy, practice, or convenience as authority. Each condition must be satisfied in order.

- The Chain determines whether authority exists.
- The Firewall confirms whether it complies with law.

If authority cannot be established, or if any condition fails: The act is void from the beginning and has no force in law. Where the chain is broken, authority does not exist. Where authority does not exist, the act is void. No force, no judgment, and no process can give legal effect to that which never lawfully arose.

LAWFUL NOTIFICATION OF _____

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

IDENTITY

I, [Your Name], one of the People, as recognized in the constitutions of the several States, republican in form, and sui juris, do present you with this lawful notification that you and your agents may provide due care and exact and constant observance of the limitations imposed upon you.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACT

Please take notice that the following act is hereby formally identified and placed on the record: that on or about [DATE], at or within [LOCATION/JURISDICTION], [AGENT / AGENCY / ACTOR], acting under color of law, did engage in the following conduct: [CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF ACT OR OMISSION], which act or omission was directed toward [AFFECTED PARTY / RIGHT / PROPERTY], and was carried out by means of [METHOD / PROCESS], and is presently being enforced, maintained, or asserted under claim of lawful authority.

FOUNDATIONAL LAW

Please take notice that all political power is inherent in the people, and sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 (1886); see also multiple State Constitutions).

Lawful authority exists only within a fixed and immutable structure: law precedes government, binds it, and defines the conditions under which it may act. Law is not enactment or will, but a rule of right, *jus est norma recti* (“law is the rule of right”), grounded in reason, justice, and the unbreakable hierarchy of law, from the law of nature through the settled maxims, constitutions, and subordinate acts. As affirmed in the settled maxims, *lex facit regem*, “the law makes the ruler, not the ruler the law,” confirming that government is not the source of law, but its creature, possessing no authority except that which conforms to this superior order. No institution may create, expand, or validate its own authority; any claim of power must arise from a source external to the actor itself, or it is void.

From this foundation it follows that rights are pre-political, inherent, and incapable of creation, alteration, or revocation by government. The sole and legitimate end of government is the protection of life, liberty, and property, and no other object may be lawfully pursued. Any act departing from that end is not an exercise of authority but a usurpation. All power is delegated, never inherent; the Constitution is a trust instrument defining and limiting that delegation, and no act is lawful unless it is traceable to that source. Where the creature asserts authority from its own enactments, interpretations, or practices, the chain is broken and the claim fails for circularity.

Accordingly, government may act only according to law and never according to will or discretion. Due process is not mere procedure, but a structural condition precedent grounded in the settled maxims of law and the law of the land. It requires that all exercises of power conform to right reason, established legal principles, and lawful procedure before action is taken. It embodies and enforces controlling maxims, including:

- *lex iniusta non est lex* (“an unjust law is no law at all”)
- *lex superior derogat legi inferiori* (“higher law overrides lower law”)
- *a verbis legis non est recedendum* (“there must be no departure from the words of the law”)

These maxims operate as governing rules, not interpretive suggestions, and confirm that no act contrary to right or higher law may be enforced as lawful authority. Where these conditions are absent, due process fails, and authority does not arise.

The people retain judgment through the jury; force may be used only upon prior lawful authority; courts are bound to declare law, not create it; and all persons exercising power are trustees of the public, remaining at all times subject to law and accountable for its violation, without exception or immunity. These principles operate as a continuous and indivisible chain: authority must originate in the people, conform to the rule of right, proceed through constitutional delegation, remain within its limits, be executed in accordance with due process as sanctioned by the maxims, and remain subject to accountability. The absence of any element is not a defect of degree but a total failure of authority.

DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC AUTHORITY

Please take notice that you are hereby required to state, with particularity, the lawful authority under which the identified act is performed, and to demonstrate that such authority:

- originates from the people
- is consistent with higher law
- is expressly delegated
- is executed within lawful limits
- proceeds through due process as sanctioned by settled maxims
- remains subject to accountability

Failure to establish this complete chain is dispositive. Where authority cannot be demonstrated, it does not exist. Any act undertaken absent such proof is not law, but usurpation, void *ab initio* (“void from the beginning”), conferring no rights, imposing no duties, and without legal effect.

FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

Please take notice that upon examination under the Chain of Authority and the Firewall of Law, the following failures are identified:

[INSERT ONLY FAILURES — EXAMPLES BELOW]

- The act fails to originate from lawful authority derived from the people
- The act is repugnant to higher law and violates protected rights
- No express delegation exists for the authority claimed
- The act exceeds lawful limits and is ultra vires
- Due process was not satisfied prior to enforcement
- The act operates outside lawful accountability

FACT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

[Your actual reasoning]

Example:

- No sworn complaint exists
- No injury established
- No neutral magistrate involved
- Enforcement preceded lawful process

AUTHORITIES RELIED UPON

The following authorities collectively establish the controlling structure of lawful authority and are incorporated herein as binding law: All political power is inherent in the people, and government derives its authority from them (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 369–70 (1886); see also, e.g., Ala. Const. art. I, §2; Cal. Const. art. II, §1; Va. Const. art. I, §2; Tex. Const. art. I, §2); the United States is a government of laws and not of men, and any law repugnant to the Constitution is void (*Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803); Mass. Const. pt. I, art. XXX); an unconstitutional act confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is as though it had never been passed (*Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)); law is a rule of right (*jus est norma recti*), the law makes the ruler (*lex facit regem*), and an unjust law is no law (*lex iniusta non est lex*); higher law invalidates lower law (*lex superior derogat legi inferiori*), no departure from the law is permitted (*a verbis legis non est recedendum*), no one can give what he does not have (*nemo dat quod non habet*), delegated power cannot be re-delegated (*delegata potestas non potest delegari*), no one may be judge in his own cause (*nemo iudex in causa sua*), he who asserts must prove (*ei incumbit probatio qui dicit*), and that which is void produces no legal effect (*quod nullum est nullum producit effectum*); the law of nature is superior to all human enactments and no human law is valid if contrary to it (1 Blackstone, *Commentaries*); government is instituted to secure pre-existing rights, not to create them (*Declaration of Independence*; *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)); the Constitution is the supreme law of the land (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2), government possesses only delegated powers (*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819)), absolute and arbitrary power exists nowhere in a republic (Ky. Const. §2; Wyo. Const. art. I, §7), all officers are trustees and accountable (Md. Const. Decl. of Rights art. 4), due process is required prior to deprivation of rights (U.S. Const. amends. V, XIV; *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884)), courts declare law and do not create it (*Marbury v. Madison*), and acts contrary to common right and reason are void (*Dr. Bonham's Case*, 8 Co. Rep. 114a (1610)).

DETERMINATION

Where any required condition of lawful authority fails, authority does not arise. The identified act is therefore: **UNLAWFUL**

CONCLUSION and DEMAND

Please take notice that the act is void *ab initio*, confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is without legal effect. You are required to respond within ten (10) business days by sworn affidavit under penalty of perjury, fully tracing lawful authority.

Failure to respond constitutes admission that no lawful authority exists. Any continued enforcement thereafter constitutes a knowing and willful act outside lawful authority.

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.

Executed in {City/Town} , **Washington** on this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Four.

Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Please send any correspondence to: _____

Witness #1 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Witness #2 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

LAWFUL NOTIFICATION OF UNLAWFUL BARRIER TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE

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

IDENTITY

I, [Your Name], one of the People, as recognized in the constitutions of the several States, republican in form, and sui juris, do present you with this lawful notification that you and your agents may provide due care and exact and constant observance of the limitations imposed upon you.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACT

Please take notice that the following act is hereby formally identified and placed on the record: that on or about [DATE], at or within [JURISDICTION], [COURT / CLERK], acting under color of law, did require the payment of a filing fee as a condition precedent to initiating a lawful claim, which act was directed toward the right of access to justice, and was carried out by means of administrative enforcement and denial of filing absent payment, and is presently being enforced under claim of lawful authority.

FOUNDATIONAL LAW

Please take notice that all political power is inherent in the people, and sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 (1886); see also multiple State Constitutions).

Lawful authority exists only within a fixed and immutable structure: law precedes government, binds it, and defines the conditions under which it may act. Law is not enactment or will, but a rule of right, *jus est norma recti* (“law is the rule of right”), grounded in reason, justice, and the unbreakable hierarchy of law, from the law of nature through the settled maxims, constitutions, and subordinate acts. As affirmed in the settled maxims, *lex facit regem*, “the law makes the ruler, not the ruler the law,” confirming that government is not the source of law, but its creature, possessing no authority except that which conforms to this superior order. No institution may create, expand, or validate its own authority; any claim of power must arise from a source external to the actor itself, or it is void.

From this foundation it follows that rights are pre-political, inherent, and incapable of creation, alteration, or revocation by government. The sole and legitimate end of government is the protection of life, liberty, and property, and no other object may be lawfully pursued. Any act departing from that end is not an exercise of authority but a usurpation. All power is delegated, never inherent; the Constitution is a trust instrument defining and limiting that delegation, and no act is lawful unless it is traceable to that source. Where the creature asserts authority from its own enactments, interpretations, or practices, the chain is broken and the claim fails for circularity.

Accordingly, government may act only according to law and never according to will or discretion. Due process is not mere procedure, but a structural condition precedent grounded in the settled maxims of law and the law of the land. It requires that all exercises of power conform to right reason, established legal principles, and lawful procedure before action is taken. It embodies and enforces controlling maxims, including:

- *lex iniusta non est lex* (“an unjust law is no law at all”)
- *lex superior derogat legi inferiori* (“higher law overrides lower law”)
- *a verbis legis non est recedendum* (“there must be no departure from the words of the law”)

These maxims operate as governing rules, not interpretive suggestions, and confirm that no act contrary to right or higher law may be enforced as lawful authority. Where these conditions are absent, due process fails, and authority does not arise.

The people retain judgment through the jury; force may be used only upon prior lawful authority; courts are bound to declare law, not create it; and all persons exercising power are trustees of the public, remaining at all times subject to law and accountable for its violation, without exception or immunity. These principles operate as a continuous and indivisible chain: authority must originate in the people, conform to the rule of right, proceed through constitutional delegation, remain within its limits, be executed in accordance with due process as sanctioned by the maxims, and remain subject to accountability. The absence of any element is not a defect of degree but a total failure of authority.

DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC AUTHORITY

Please take notice that you are hereby required to state, with particularity, the lawful authority under which the identified act is performed, and to demonstrate that such authority:

- originates from the people
- is consistent with higher law
- is expressly delegated
- is executed within lawful limits
- proceeds through due process as sanctioned by settled maxims
- remains subject to accountability

Failure to establish this complete chain is dispositive. Where authority cannot be demonstrated, it does not exist. Any act undertaken absent such proof is not law, but usurpation, void *ab initio* (“void from the beginning”), conferring no rights, imposing no duties, and without legal effect.

FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

Please take notice that upon examination under the Chain of Authority and the Firewall of Law, the following failures are identified:

- The act fails to originate from lawful authority derived from the people
- The act is repugnant to higher law and violates protected rights
- No express delegation exists for the authority claimed
- The act exceeds lawful limits and is ultra vires
- Due process was not satisfied prior to enforcement
- The act operates outside lawful accountability

FACT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

- The Constitution guarantees access to justice without purchase (e.g., Mass. Const. Pt I, Art. XI)
- A monetary barrier is imposed prior to access to remedy
- No lawful delegation exists permitting sale of justice
- Filing is denied absent payment, preventing initiation of due process
- Courts enforce, benefit from, and adjudicate the fee simultaneously

AUTHORITIES RELIED UPON

The following authorities collectively establish the controlling structure of lawful authority and are incorporated herein as binding law: All political power is inherent in the people, and government derives its authority from them (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 369–70 (1886); see also, e.g., Ala. Const. art. I, §2; Cal. Const. art. II, §1; Va. Const. art. I, §2; Tex. Const. art. I, §2); the United States is a government of laws and not of men, and any law repugnant to the Constitution is void (*Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803); Mass. Const. pt. I, art. XXX); an unconstitutional act confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is as though it had never been passed (*Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)); law is a rule of right (*jus est norma recti*), the law makes the ruler (*lex facit regem*), and an unjust law is no law (*lex iniusta non est lex*); higher law invalidates lower law (*lex superior derogat legi inferiori*), no departure from the law is permitted (*a verbis legis non est recedendum*), no one can give what he does not have (*nemo dat quod non habet*), delegated power cannot be re-delegated (*delegata potestas non potest delegari*), no one may be judge in his own cause (*nemo iudex in causa sua*), he who asserts must prove (*ei incumbit probatio qui dicit*), and that which is void produces no legal effect (*quod nullum est nullum producit effectum*); the law of nature is superior to all human enactments and no human law is valid if contrary to it (1 Blackstone, *Commentaries*); government is instituted to secure pre-existing rights, not to create them (*Declaration of Independence*; *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)); the Constitution is the supreme law of the land (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2), government possesses only delegated powers (*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819)), absolute and arbitrary power exists nowhere in a republic (Ky. Const. §2; Wyo. Const. art. I, §7), all officers are trustees and accountable (Md. Const. Decl. of Rights art. 4), due process is required prior to deprivation of rights (U.S. Const. amends. V, XIV; *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884)), courts declare law and do not create it (*Marbury v. Madison*), and acts contrary to common right and reason are void (*Dr. Bonham's Case*, 8 Co. Rep. 114a (1610)).

DETERMINATION

Where any required condition of lawful authority fails, authority does not arise. The identified act is therefore: **UNLAWFUL**

CONCLUSION and DEMAND

Please take notice that the act is void *ab initio*, confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is without legal effect. You are required to respond within ten (10) business days by sworn affidavit under penalty of perjury, fully tracing lawful authority.

Failure to respond constitutes admission that no lawful authority exists. Any continued enforcement thereafter constitutes a knowing and willful act outside lawful authority.

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.

Executed in {City/Town}, **Washington** on this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Four.

Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Please send any correspondence to: _____

Witness #1 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Witness #2 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

LAWFUL NOTIFICATION OF DEFECTIVE PROCESS AND UNLAWFUL ENFORCEMENT

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

IDENTITY

I, [Your Name], one of the People, as recognized in the constitutions of the several States, republican in form, and sui juris, do present you with this lawful notification that you and your agents may provide due care and exact and constant observance of the limitations imposed upon you.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACT

Please take notice that the following act is hereby formally identified and placed on the record: that on or about [DATE], at or within [LOCATION], [POLICE OFFICER / AGENCY], acting under color of law, did stop a vehicle and issue a citation alleging speeding, which act was directed toward liberty and property interests, and was carried out by means of immediate enforcement without prior judicial process, and is presently being enforced under claim of lawful authority.

FOUNDATIONAL LAW

Please take notice that all political power is inherent in the people, and sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 (1886); see also multiple State Constitutions).

Lawful authority exists only within a fixed and immutable structure: law precedes government, binds it, and defines the conditions under which it may act. Law is not enactment or will, but a rule of right, *jus est norma recti* (“law is the rule of right”), grounded in reason, justice, and the unbreakable hierarchy of law, from the law of nature through the settled maxims, constitutions, and subordinate acts. As affirmed in the settled maxims, *lex facit regem*, “the law makes the ruler, not the ruler the law,” confirming that government is not the source of law, but its creature, possessing no authority except that which conforms to this superior order. No institution may create, expand, or validate its own authority; any claim of power must arise from a source external to the actor itself, or it is void.

From this foundation it follows that rights are pre-political, inherent, and incapable of creation, alteration, or revocation by government. The sole and legitimate end of government is the protection of life, liberty, and property, and no other object may be lawfully pursued. Any act departing from that end is not an exercise of authority but a usurpation. All power is delegated, never inherent; the Constitution is a trust instrument defining and limiting that delegation, and no act is lawful unless it is traceable to that source. Where the creature asserts authority from its own enactments, interpretations, or practices, the chain is broken and the claim fails for circularity.

Accordingly, government may act only according to law and never according to will or discretion. Due process is not mere procedure, but a structural condition precedent grounded in the settled maxims of law and the law of the land. It requires that all exercises of power conform to right reason, established legal principles, and lawful procedure before action is taken. It embodies and enforces controlling maxims, including:

- *lex iniusta non est lex* (“an unjust law is no law at all”)
- *lex superior derogat legi inferiori* (“higher law overrides lower law”)
- *a verbis legis non est recedendum* (“there must be no departure from the words of the law”)

These maxims operate as governing rules, not interpretive suggestions, and confirm that no act contrary to right or higher law may be enforced as lawful authority. Where these conditions are absent, due process fails, and authority does not arise.

The people retain judgment through the jury; force may be used only upon prior lawful authority; courts are bound to declare law, not create it; and all persons exercising power are trustees of the public, remaining at all times subject to law and accountable for its violation, without exception or immunity. These principles operate as a continuous and indivisible chain: authority must originate in the people, conform to the rule of right, proceed through constitutional delegation, remain within its limits, be executed in accordance with due process as sanctioned by the maxims, and remain subject to accountability. The absence of any element is not a defect of degree but a total failure of authority.

DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC AUTHORITY

Please take notice that you are hereby required to state, with particularity, the lawful authority under which the identified act is performed, and to demonstrate that such authority:

- originates from the people
- is consistent with higher law
- is expressly delegated
- is executed within lawful limits
- proceeds through due process as sanctioned by settled maxims
- remains subject to accountability

Failure to establish this complete chain is dispositive. Where authority cannot be demonstrated, it does not exist. Any act undertaken absent such proof is not law, but usurpation, void *ab initio* (“void from the beginning”), conferring no rights, imposing no duties, and without legal effect.

FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

Please take notice that upon examination under the Chain of Authority and the Firewall of Law, the following failures are identified:

- The act is repugnant to higher law and violates protected rights
- The act exceeds lawful limits and is ultra vires
- Due process was not satisfied prior to enforcement
- The act operates outside lawful accountability

FACT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

- No injury or harm was established prior to enforcement
- No sworn complaint initiated the action
- No neutral magistrate reviewed the accusation beforehand
- Enforcement (stop and citation) preceded lawful process
- Burden of proof is effectively shifted to the accused
- Officer acts as accuser and initiator of process simultaneously

AUTHORITIES RELIED UPON

The following authorities collectively establish the controlling structure of lawful authority and are incorporated herein as binding law: All political power is inherent in the people, and government derives its authority from them (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 369–70 (1886); see also, e.g., Ala. Const. art. I, §2; Cal. Const. art. II, §1; Va. Const. art. I, §2; Tex. Const. art. I, §2); the United States is a government of laws and not of men, and any law repugnant to the Constitution is void (*Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803); Mass. Const. pt. I, art. XXX); an unconstitutional act confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is as though it had never been passed (*Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)); law is a rule of right (*jus est norma recti*), the law makes the ruler (*lex facit regem*), and an unjust law is no law (*lex iniusta non est lex*); higher law invalidates lower law (*lex superior derogat legi inferiori*), no departure from the law is permitted (*a verbis legis non est recedendum*), no one can give what he does not have (*nemo dat quod non habet*), delegated power cannot be re-delegated (*delegata potestas non potest delegari*), no one may be judge in his own cause (*nemo judex in causa sua*), he who asserts must prove (*ei incumbit probatio qui dicit*), and that which is void produces no legal effect (*quod nullum est nullum producit effectum*); the law of nature is superior to all human enactments and no human law is valid if contrary to it (1 Blackstone, *Commentaries*); government is instituted to secure pre-existing rights, not to create them (*Declaration of Independence*; *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)); the Constitution is the supreme law of the land (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2), government possesses only delegated powers (*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819)), absolute and arbitrary power exists nowhere in a republic (Ky. Const. §2; Wyo. Const. art. I, §7), all officers are trustees and accountable (Md. Const. Decl. of Rights art. 4), due process is required prior to deprivation of rights (U.S. Const. amends. V, XIV; *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884)), courts declare law and do not create it (*Marbury v. Madison*), and acts contrary to common right and reason are void (*Dr. Bonham's Case*, 8 Co. Rep. 114a (1610)).

DETERMINATION

Where any required condition of lawful authority fails, authority does not arise. The identified act is therefore: **UNLAWFUL**

CONCLUSION and DEMAND

Please take notice that the act is void *ab initio*, confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is without legal effect. You are required to respond within ten (10) business days by sworn affidavit under penalty of perjury, fully tracing lawful authority.

Failure to respond constitutes admission that no lawful authority exists. Any continued enforcement thereafter constitutes a knowing and willful act outside lawful authority.

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.

Executed in {City/Town}, **Washington** on this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Four.

Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Please send any correspondence to: _____

Witness #1 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Witness #2 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

LAWFUL NOTIFICATION OF STRUCTURAL VIOLATION AND UNLAWFUL ADJUDICATION

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

IDENTITY

I, [Your Name], one of the People, as recognized in the constitutions of the several States, republican in form, and sui juris, do present you with this lawful notification that you and your agents may provide due care and exact and constant observance of the limitations imposed upon you.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACT

Please take notice that the following act is hereby formally identified and placed on the record: that on or about [DATE], at or within [JURISDICTION], [AGENCY / ADMINISTRATIVE BODY], acting under color of law, did adjudicate a matter through an administrative tribunal without a jury, which act was directed toward the right to lawful adjudication and due process, and was carried out by means of internal agency proceedings, and is presently being enforced under claim of lawful authority.

FOUNDATIONAL LAW

Please take notice that all political power is inherent in the people, and sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 (1886); see also multiple State Constitutions).

Lawful authority exists only within a fixed and immutable structure: law precedes government, binds it, and defines the conditions under which it may act. Law is not enactment or will, but a rule of right, *jus est norma recti* (“law is the rule of right”), grounded in reason, justice, and the unbreakable hierarchy of law, from the law of nature through the settled maxims, constitutions, and subordinate acts. As affirmed in the settled maxims, *lex facit regem*, “the law makes the ruler, not the ruler the law,” confirming that government is not the source of law, but its creature, possessing no authority except that which conforms to this superior order. No institution may create, expand, or validate its own authority; any claim of power must arise from a source external to the actor itself, or it is void.

From this foundation it follows that rights are pre-political, inherent, and incapable of creation, alteration, or revocation by government. The sole and legitimate end of government is the protection of life, liberty, and property, and no other object may be lawfully pursued. Any act departing from that end is not an exercise of authority but a usurpation. All power is delegated, never inherent; the Constitution is a trust instrument defining and limiting that delegation, and no act is lawful unless it is traceable to that source. Where the creature asserts authority from its own enactments, interpretations, or practices, the chain is broken and the claim fails for circularity.

Accordingly, government may act only according to law and never according to will or discretion. Due process is not mere procedure, but a structural condition precedent grounded in the settled maxims of law and the law of the land. It requires that all exercises of power conform to right reason, established legal principles, and lawful procedure before action is taken. It embodies and enforces controlling maxims, including:

- *lex iniusta non est lex* (“an unjust law is no law at all”)
- *lex superior derogat legi inferiori* (“higher law overrides lower law”)
- *a verbis legis non est recedendum* (“there must be no departure from the words of the law”)

These maxims operate as governing rules, not interpretive suggestions, and confirm that no act contrary to right or higher law may be enforced as lawful authority. Where these conditions are absent, due process fails, and authority does not arise.

The people retain judgment through the jury; force may be used only upon prior lawful authority; courts are bound to declare law, not create it; and all persons exercising power are trustees of the public, remaining at all times subject to law and accountable for its violation, without exception or immunity. These principles operate as a continuous and indivisible chain: authority must originate in the people, conform to the rule of right, proceed through constitutional delegation, remain within its limits, be executed in accordance with due process as sanctioned by the maxims, and remain subject to accountability. The absence of any element is not a defect of degree but a total failure of authority.

DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC AUTHORITY

Please take notice that you are hereby required to state, with particularity, the lawful authority under which the identified act is performed, and to demonstrate that such authority:

- originates from the people
- is consistent with higher law
- is expressly delegated
- is executed within lawful limits
- proceeds through due process as sanctioned by settled maxims
- remains subject to accountability

Failure to establish this complete chain is dispositive. Where authority cannot be demonstrated, it does not exist. Any act undertaken absent such proof is not law, but usurpation, void *ab initio* (“void from the beginning”), conferring no rights, imposing no duties, and without legal effect.

FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

Please take notice that upon examination under the Chain of Authority and the Firewall of Law, the following failures are identified:

- The act fails to originate from lawful authority derived from the people
- The act is repugnant to higher law and violates protected rights
- No express delegation exists for the authority claimed
- The act exceeds lawful limits and is ultra vires
- Due process was not satisfied prior to enforcement
- The act operates outside lawful accountability

FACT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

- Jury trial is bypassed despite constitutional preservation
- Agency acts as lawmaker, enforcer, and adjudicator
- No independent tribunal exists
- No neutral magistrate presides outside the agency
- Proceedings occur within a closed administrative system
- Judicial power is exercised without constitutional delegation

AUTHORITIES RELIED UPON

The following authorities collectively establish the controlling structure of lawful authority and are incorporated herein as binding law: All political power is inherent in the people, and government derives its authority from them (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 369–70 (1886); see also, e.g., Ala. Const. art. I, §2; Cal. Const. art. II, §1; Va. Const. art. I, §2; Tex. Const. art. I, §2); the United States is a government of laws and not of men, and any law repugnant to the Constitution is void (*Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803); Mass. Const. pt. I, art. XXX); an unconstitutional act confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is as though it had never been passed (*Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)); law is a rule of right (*jus est norma recti*), the law makes the ruler (*lex facit regem*), and an unjust law is no law (*lex iniusta non est lex*); higher law invalidates lower law (*lex superior derogat legi inferiori*), no departure from the law is permitted (*a verbis legis non est recedendum*), no one can give what he does not have (*nemo dat quod non habet*), delegated power cannot be re-delegated (*delegata potestas non potest delegari*), no one may be judge in his own cause (*nemo iudex in causa sua*), he who asserts must prove (*ei incumbit probatio qui dicit*), and that which is void produces no legal effect (*quod nullum est nullum producit effectum*); the law of nature is superior to all human enactments and no human law is valid if contrary to it (1 Blackstone, *Commentaries*); government is instituted to secure pre-existing rights, not to create them (*Declaration of Independence*; *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)); the Constitution is the supreme law of the land (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2), government possesses only delegated powers (*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819)), absolute and arbitrary power exists nowhere in a republic (Ky. Const. §2; Wyo. Const. art. I, §7), all officers are trustees and accountable (Md. Const. Decl. of Rights art. 4), due process is required prior to deprivation of rights (U.S. Const. amends. V, XIV; *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884)), courts declare law and do not create it (*Marbury v. Madison*), and acts contrary to common right and reason are void (*Dr. Bonham's Case*, 8 Co. Rep. 114a (1610)).

DETERMINATION

Where any required condition of lawful authority fails, authority does not arise. The identified act is therefore: **UNLAWFUL**

CONCLUSION and DEMAND

Please take notice that the act is void *ab initio*, confers no rights, imposes no duties, and is without legal effect. You are required to respond within ten (10) business days by sworn affidavit under penalty of perjury, fully tracing lawful authority.

Failure to respond constitutes admission that no lawful authority exists. Any continued enforcement thereafter constitutes a knowing and willful act outside lawful authority.

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.

Executed in {City/Town} , Washington on this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Four.

Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Please send any correspondence to: _____

Witness #1 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____

Witness #2 Autograph _____

Printed Name _____