EXHIBIT K

JUDICIAL NOTICE
STRICT ADHERENCE TO STATUTES AT LARGE

SECTION 1 — INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This **JUDICIAL NOTICE** is tendered pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201.

The movant respectfully notifies the Court that adjudication of this Federal Complaint is lodged under "42 U.S.C. § 1983" and must proceed under the controlling session laws from which the revised codification derives its authority—with strict adherence specifically to the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 14 Stat. 27 (Apr. 9 1866), and the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 17 Stat. 13 (Apr. 20 1871)—and not under the editorial United States Code, as it is in want of full original congressional intent and text of said original law.

SECTION 2 — FACTUAL FOUNDATION

A. Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1866, ch. 31, 14 Stat. 27, conferring a private right of action against persons acting under color of state law who deprive any citizen of "rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution."
B. Congress enlarged that remedy in the Act of Apr. 20 1871, ch. 22, 17 Stat. 13, empowering federal courts to provide civil relief against state actors who violate constitutional rights.
C. Those two session laws remain the sole enacted authoritative text as original enforceable law. The phrase "42 U.S.C. § 1983" is *The Law Revision Counsel* (codifier's) editorial compilation and is designated by 1 U.S.C. § 204(a) as only "prima-facie" evidence of the law, and not complete, with the full intent of Congress as cited in the Statutes at Large Original text.
D. Congressional Record, 80th Cong., 1st Sess., July 30 1947, at A4301, states that the Statutes at Large are the "legal evidence of laws," confirming legislative supremacy.

SECTION 3 — CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Act of Congress — Civil Rights Act of 1866, 14 Stat. 27.
2. Act of Congress — Civil Rights Act of 1871, 17 Stat. 13, "aka" Ku-Klux Klan Act of 1871.
3. Statutes at Large citations above are controlling; any variance in Title 42 cannot amend or repeal those public laws.
4. Supreme Court precedent: *Stephan v. United States*, 319 U.S. 423 (1943) (holding that the Statutes at Large control over conflicting Code text).

5. Supreme Court precedent: *United States National Bank of Oregon v. Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc.*, 508 U.S. 439 (1993) (reaffirming that codification omissions or errors cannot defeat the enacted statute).

SECTION 4 — APPLICATION TO THIS CASE

The complained-of constitutional deprivations arise exclusively under the rights secured by the 1866 and 1871 Acts. Pursuant to the authority above, this Court shall be bound to apply the language and intent of those session laws. Any citation to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 shall be construed solely as a convenient reference to the operative Statutes at Large and not as an alternative.

SECTION 5 — REBUTTAL OF CONTRARY PRESUMPTION

Presumption: Title 42 has been enacted into positive law, therefore its wording governs.

Rebuttal: Congress has **never** enacted Title 42 as positive law; thus, under 1 U.S.C. § 204(a) and the *Stephan* rule, Title 42 is subordinate to the session laws. Any argument that the Code supersedes 14 Stat. 27 or 17 Stat. 13 fails as a matter of federal constitutional doctrine.

SECTION 6 — REQUESTED JUDICIAL ACTION

The movant respectfully tenders that the Court:

(a) Take judicial notice that the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Ku-Klux Klan Act of 1871, as published in the Statutes at Large, are the controlling texts for all causes of action herein described as "§ 1983."

(b) Declare that in any conflict between the Statutes at Large and the U.S. Code, the Statutes at Large govern this proceeding.

(c) Direct all parties and the Clerk to reference the session-law citations (14 Stat. 27; 17 Stat. 13) in pleadings, orders, jury instructions, and judgments.

Respectfully Tendered,

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