

## JUDICIAL NOTICE

### IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL IN EVERY CASE AT LAW AND APPLICATION OF THE LAW OF AGENCY

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#### SECTION 1 — INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, Plaintiff gives notice that, under the Constitution and controlling Acts of Congress, the sole principal in every civil or criminal action prosecuted in the courts of the United States is **We the People of the United States**, in whose sovereign name all governmental power is held in trust.

Further notice is given that all public officers, agencies, and instrumentalities operate strictly as **agents exercising delegated authority**, and not as sovereigns, under the established law of agency and constitutional delegation.

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#### SECTION 2 — FACTUAL FOUNDATION

**A. Preamble, U.S. Constitution:**

“We the People...do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

**B. Resolution of Sept. 28, 1787 (1 Stat. 97):**

Confirms that the People are the originators of the federal compact.

**C. Oath Act of June 1, 1789, ch. 1, §1, 1 Stat. 23:**

Requires all officers—federal and state—to support the Constitution, establishing fiduciary and agency obligations.

**D. Judiciary Act of Sept. 24, 1789, ch. 20, §1, 1 Stat. 73:**

Extends oath-based fiduciary obligations to Article III judges.

E. All powers exercised by the United States government are **delegated powers**, granted by the Constitution and not inherent sovereign authority.

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#### SECTION 3 — CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. **Act of Congress — Oath Act of 1789**, 1 Stat. 23.
2. **Act of Congress — Judiciary Act of 1789**, 1 Stat. 73.
3. **Supreme Court precedent — *Chisholm v. Georgia***, 2 U.S. 419 (1793):  
“Sovereignty resides in the people.”

4. **Supreme Court precedent** — *Perry v. United States*, 294 U.S. 330 (1935):  
The United States acts only as trustee for the People.
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## SECTION 4 — LAW OF AGENCY (CONSTITUTIONAL APPLICATION)

### A. Agency Relationship Defined

Under established law, an agency relationship exists where:

- a **principal** grants authority,
- an **agent** acts on that authority, and
- the agent is subject to the control of the principal.

### B. Application to Constitutional Structure

- **The People = Principal**
- **The Constitution = Instrument of Delegation**
- **Public Officers = Agents**

### C. Maxims of Law Governing Agency

- *Delegata potestas non potest delegari* — delegated power cannot be further delegated.
- *Qui facit per alium facit per se* — he who acts through another acts himself.
- The agent is always subject to the control of the principal.

### D. Legal Effect

Public officers:

- possess no independent sovereignty,
- exercise only delegated authority, and
- are bound to act within constitutional limits.

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## SECTION 5 — CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY

### Article I, Section 1

“All legislative Powers herein granted...”

### Article II, Section 1

“The executive Power shall be vested...”

### Article III, Section 1

“The judicial Power... shall be vested...”

### Conclusion of Law:

All powers are **vested**, meaning **granted**, not inherent.

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## SECTION 6 — RESERVED SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

### **Tenth Amendment**

“All powers not delegated... are reserved... to the people.”

### **Ninth Amendment**

Rights are retained by the people beyond enumeration.

### **Fourth Amendment**

The people retain exclusive dominion over:

- their persons
- houses
- papers
- effects

### **Conclusion of Law:**

The People retain:

- all non-delegated powers
- all private property rights
- all personal sovereignty

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## **SECTION 7 — REBUTTAL OF CONTRARY PRESUMPTION**

### **Presumption:**

Government or its officers act as sovereign authority over the people.

### **Rebuttal:**

No Act of Congress and no constitutional provision grants sovereignty to government actors. All authority exercised is delegated. Under agency law, an agent cannot exercise authority over the principal.

Therefore:

- government cannot be sovereign over the People,
- officers cannot act outside delegated authority, and
- any such act is ultra vires and void.

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## **SECTION 8 — CONSEQUENCES OF MISIDENTIFICATION AND ULTRA VIRES ACTION**

### **A. Jurisdictional Defect**

Misidentifying an agent as principal voids proceedings.

### **B. Structural Error**

Violation of due process (*Sullivan v. Louisiana*, 508 U.S. 275 (1993)).

### **C. Personal Liability**

Officers acting beyond authority lose protection (*Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908)).

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## **SECTION 9 — FINAL CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. Sovereignty resides in the People collectively and individually.
2. The Constitution is the instrument of delegation.
3. All public officers are agents.
4. Agents cannot exercise authority over the principal.
5. All powers exercised by government are limited, delegated, and revocable.
6. The People retain dominion over their persons, property, and rights.
7. Any action beyond delegated authority is ultra vires, void, and subject to liability.

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## **SECTION 10 — REQUESTED JUDICIAL ACTION**

- (a) Take judicial notice that the People are the sole principal in all proceedings.
- (b) Recognize all public officers as agents exercising delegated authority only.
- (c) Declare any assertion of governmental sovereignty over the People void.
- (d) Require all proceedings to conform to constitutional agency principles.

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Respectfully Tendered,

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