

JUDICIAL NOTICE PROHIBITION ON JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH JURY VERDICT AND DAMAGE AWARDS

SECTION 1 — INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201 and the Seventh Amendment, Plaintiff gives formal notice that once a jury renders a verdict, the presiding judicial officer is **strictly prohibited from substituting, altering, or re-adjudicating the jury's findings of fact**, including determinations of liability and damages, except within narrowly defined common-law limitations.

SECTION 2 — FACTUAL FOUNDATION

A. Seventh Amendment (1 Stat. 97)

“No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined... than according to the rules of the common law.”

B. The jury is the exclusive trier of:

- facts
- credibility
- weight of evidence
- damages (compensatory and punitive)

C. Judicial authority is limited to:

- application of law
- procedural oversight

D. Any attempt to alter factual determinations constitutes re-examination prohibited by the Constitution.

SECTION 3 — CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. **Act of Congress — Judiciary Act of 1789**, 1 Stat. 80
2. **Statutes at Large — Seventh Amendment**, 1 Stat. 97
3. **Supreme Court precedent — *Slocum v. New York Life Ins. Co.***, 228 U.S. 364 (1913):
A court may not substitute its judgment for that of the jury on factual matters.
4. **Supreme Court precedent — *Dimick v. Schiedt***, 293 U.S. 474 (1935):
A court may not increase a jury's damage award; such action violates the Seventh Amendment.

SECTION 4 — EXPRESS LIMITATION ON JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

The presiding judicial officer is prohibited from:

- substituting findings of fact for those of the jury
- re-weighing evidence or credibility
- entering a different verdict based on personal judgment
- increasing damages awarded by the jury
- altering the jury’s determination of liability

SECTION 5 — LIMITED PERMISSIBLE ACTIONS

Judicial action post-verdict is limited to:

- granting a new trial under common-law standards
- reducing excessive damages (remittitur) only with Plaintiff’s consent
- entering judgment only where no reasonable jury could find otherwise

Conclusion of Law:

These limited remedies do not authorize substitution of judicial judgment for that of the jury.

SECTION 6 — REBUTTAL OF CONTRARY PRESUMPTION

Presumption:

A judge may alter or correct a jury verdict to achieve a legally proper result.

Rebuttal:

No Act of Congress grants authority to replace a jury’s factual findings. The Seventh Amendment expressly prohibits re-examination of facts outside narrow common-law procedures.

Slocum and *Dimick* confirm that judicial alteration of verdicts or damages exceeds constitutional authority.

SECTION 7 — CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATION

A. Structural Error

Any judicial substitution of jury findings renders the proceeding constitutionally defective.
(*Sullivan v. Louisiana*, 508 U.S. 275 (1993))

B. Ultra Vires Conduct

Acts beyond delegated authority are void.

C. Loss of Judicial Protection

A judicial officer acting outside lawful authority acts in personal capacity.
(*Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908))

D. Civil Liability

Such conduct falls within actionable violations under:

- Civil Rights Act of 1866 — 14 Stat. 27
- Civil Rights Act of 1871 — 17 Stat. 13

SECTION 8 — APPLICATION TO THIS CAUSE

Notice is given that:

- The jury's verdict will be final as to all factual determinations.
- Damage awards will be treated as binding factual findings.
- No judicial alteration, substitution, or manipulation will be accepted.

Any such action will be:

- objected to on the record
- preserved for appellate review
- pursued as constitutional and statutory violation

SECTION 9 — REQUESTED JUDICIAL ACTION

- (a) Take judicial notice that the jury's verdict is controlling as to all facts and damages.
- (b) Acknowledge that the Court lacks authority to substitute or alter those findings.
- (c) Limit post-verdict action strictly to lawful common-law procedures.
- (d) Enter on the record that any deviation constitutes structural error and ultra vires conduct.

Respectfully Tendered,

Lane Lee Bowers | Plaintiff, Pro Se,

2511 26th Street,
Snyder, Texas 79549

RecordsForLane@gmail.com