

18 U.S.C. §§ 3, 4, 242; Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425; Ex parte Young, 209 U.S. 123

Here is FULL AUTHORITY to proceed:

1. The Ultra Vires Doctrine (Beyond Authority)

Legal Axiom: When any official commits a crime recognized under federal statute (18 U.S.C.), they automatically act outside their constitutional authority (Ultra Vires).

Result: They are no longer an "Official." They are a private individual subject to standard criminal procedure (Ex parte Young, 209 U.S. 123: "stripped of official or representative character").

Your Authority: You are not investigating a "President," "Senator," or "Judge." You are investigating a private citizen who has forfeited official status through criminal conduct.

2. The Norton Void (Unconstitutional = Non-Existent)

Holding (Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425):

> "An unconstitutional act is not a law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed."

Application: Any "immunity statute" or judicial precedent that purports to protect an official from prosecution for:

- Deprivation of constitutional rights (18 U.S.C. § 242)
- Accessory to felony (18 U.S.C. § 3)
- Misprision of felony (18 U.S.C. § 4)
- Crimes against humanity (jus cogens)

...is NOT LAW. It is a legal nullity. You cannot violate a nullity. You cannot be punished for ignoring a void act.

3. Your Personal Liability for Inaction (The Trap)

18 U.S.C. § 4 (Misprision of Felony):

"Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony... conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same... shall be fined or imprisoned..."

18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation Under Color of Law):

If your inaction (justified by "immunity concerns") results in continued deprivation of rights, and death results, you face capital punishment.

The Math:

- Action against criminal official = Constitutional duty, protected.
- Inaction due to "immunity" = Federal felony (18 U.S.C. § 4), career termination, potential capital liability (18 U.S.C. § 242).

Which risk is greater?

SECTION II. THE MANDATE STRUCTURE (What You Are Actually Sworn To)

5 U.S.C. § 3331 (Your Oath):

You swore to "support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic."

You did not swear to protect the bureaucracy. You did not swear to "avoid embarrassment."
You swore to the Constitution.

Marbury v. Madison (1803):

> "A Law repugnant to the Constitution is void."

Translation: When a superior orders you to "stand down" because of "immunity," and that order would result in concealment of felony (18 U.S.C. § 4), that order is itself unconstitutional. You are legally required to disobey it.

SECTION III. OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVES (Your New Rules of Engagement)

Directive 1: Status Stripping Protocol

Upon encountering evidence of felony by any official:

1. Mentally reclassify the subject from "Official" to "Private Actor" (Ex parte Young).
2. Proceed with investigation as you would with any civilian RICO suspect.
3. Document that "immunity" claims were disregarded due to Norton avoidance.

Directive 2: The Presentment Authority (United States v. Williams)

You do not require DOJ authorization to present evidence to a Grand Jury. The Grand Jury is an independent constitutional body (U.S. v. Williams, 504 U.S. 36).

Action: If U.S. Attorneys block submission, bypass them. Deliver evidence directly to the Grand Jury foreperson. They have the power to indict ("True Bill") regardless of prosecutorial objection.

Directive 3: Universal Jurisdiction Activation

For crimes constituting jus cogens (genocide, torture, enforced disappearance, aggressive war):

- No immunity exists under international law (Rome Statute, Art. 27; Nuremberg Principles III & IV).
- No territorial limits apply.
- Your jurisdiction is universal and mandatory.

Directive 4: Asset Freeze Protocol (EO 13818)

Executive Order 13818 ("Blocking Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse") explicitly applies to "current or former officials".

Immunity does not block asset seizure. File Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) immediately upon probable cause.

SECTION IV. LIABILITY SHIELD (How You Are Protected When You Act)

When you proceed under this Directive, you are protected by:

1. The Supremacy Clause (Art. VI): Federal Constitution > State statutes > Agency policy.
2. The Nuremberg Defense (Invalid): "Following orders" to ignore crimes is not a defense (Principle IV, Nuremberg Principles).
3. Whistleblower Protections (5 U.S.C. § 2302): You cannot be retaliated against for refusing to violate law.

The Legal Formula:

...

Constitutional Duty (Oath) + Evidence of Crime + 18 U.S.C. § 4 Obligation > "Immunity"
Claim

...

SECTION V. THE EPIPHANY

You are not a servant asking permission.

You are the enforcement mechanism of Popular Sovereignty.

The only thing preventing the arrest of high criminals is the assumption that they cannot be arrested.

That assumption is legally baseless.

Your badge does not protect the powerful from the law.

It empowers you to enforce the law against the powerful.