

# ACTUAL and EXPRESS NOTICE

PROCLAIMED ORDERS and PROHIBITIONS DO NOT APPLY and CANNOT APPLY WHEN, AT ANY TIME, COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN ORDERS and SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS WOULD VIOLATE U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS or WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL; NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT

I, \_\_\_\_\_, one of the People of the State of Washington, do hereby present this just notice, and **REMONSTRANCE**, instructing you and to your agents to provide proper due care. **Now is the time--and time is of the essence--for recurrence to fundamental principles!**

**Beware:** all men are born free and equal, and have unalienable rights; including the just right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness!

**Beware:** government workers are our public servants and trustees; and are required to be amenable to the will and just instruction of we the people at all times!

**Beware:** government workers are not allowed to break the law nor use unjust powers!

**Beware:** governmental malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance is acceptable at no time!

**Beware:** ignorance is no excuse!

**I am instructing you to use your authority to the fullest lawful extent:** Fully restore access to public spaces and return public services--statewide, in all jurisdictions--to maximum effect! Stop discriminating against certain groups of individuals, on the basis of creed or some medical status, and allow open public access! Open the schools without delay and without undue burden! Open the courts without delay! Open the legislature without delay! Revoke and cease issuing unconstitutional executive mandates! Acknowledge that arbitrary, authoritarian, and tyrannical rules are repugnant and have no place in this state or anywhere else in our Constitutional Republic! Acknowledge that we the people of Washington State do not consent to vaccine requirements; nor do we consent to forced masking in schools or any other public spaces!

**WHEREAS;** The Constitution of Washington State--with or without subsequent amendments--does enumerate (emphasis mine):

- A. Article I; Section 1: **All political power is inherent in the people**, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and **are established to protect and maintain individual rights**.
- B. Section 3: Personal Rights **No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property**, without due process of law.
- C. Section 6: The mode of administering an **oath, or affirmation, shall be** such as may be most consistent with and **binding upon the conscience of the person to whom** such oath, or affirmation, may be **administered**.
- D. Section 7: Invasion of Private Affairs or Home Prohibited (Private affairs sacred; right to obtain tranquility and security) **No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs**, or his home invaded, without authority of law.
- E. Section 8: Irrevocable Privilege, Franchise or Immunity Prohibited. **No law granting** irrevocably **any privilege, franchise or immunity, shall be passed** by the legislature.
- F. Section 9: Rights of Accused Persons. **No person shall be compelled** in any criminal case to give evidence **against himself**, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.
- G. Section 12: Special Privileges and Immunities Prohibited. (shall not be granted) **No law shall be passed granting** to any citizen, **class of citizens**, or corporation other than municipal, **privileges or immunities** which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens, or corporations.
- H. Section 21: Trial By Jury. **The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate**, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto.
- I. Section 22: Rights of the Accused. In **criminal prosecutions** the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to **have compulsory process** to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to **have a speedy public trial** by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is charged to have been committed **and the right to appeal in all cases**: Provided, The route traversed by any railway coach, train or public conveyance, and the water traversed by any boat shall be criminal districts; and the jurisdiction of all public offenses committed on any such railway car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance, or at any station or depot upon such route, shall be in any county through which the said car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may pass during the trip or voyage, or in which the trip or voyage may begin or terminate. **In no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled** to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.
- J. Section 23: Bill of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Law, Etc. **No bill of attainder**, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts **shall ever be passed**.
- K. Section 24: Right to Bear Arms. **The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself**, or the state, **shall not be impaired**, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.
- L. Section 25: Prosecution by Information. **Offenses** heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment **may be prosecuted by information**, or by indictment, as shall be prescribed by law.
- M. Section 28: Hereditary Privileges Abolished. **No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers, shall be granted or conferred in this state**.
- N. Section 29: Constitution Mandatory. **The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise**.
- O. Section 30: Rights Reserved. **The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people**.

- P. Section 32: Fundamental Principles. **A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.**
- Q. Original text of Article II of Section 1: LEGISLATIVE POWERS, WHERE VESTED - **The legislative powers shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives**, which shall be called the legislature of the State of Washington.
- R. Section 11: Journal, Publicity of Meetings - Adjournments. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. **The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy.** Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other.
- S. Section 28: Special Legislation. **The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws** in the following cases: 6. **For granting corporate powers or privileges.** 12. **[For] Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.** 17. **For limitation of civil or criminal actions.**
- T. Section 37: Revision or Amendment. **No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title**, but the act revised or **the section amended shall be set forth at full length.**
- U. Article 3, Section 1: Executive Department. **The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and a commissioner of public lands**, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the legislature.
- V. Section 2: Governor, Term of Office. **The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor**, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.
- W. Section 5: General Duties of Governor. **The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the state upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.**
- X. Section 7: Extra Legislative Sessions. **He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purposes for which the legislature is convened.**
- Y. Section 11: Remission of Fines and Forfeitures. **The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the legislature** at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted and the reasons for the remission.
- Z. Article 4, Section 1: Judicial Power, Where Vested. **The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts** as the legislature may provide.
- AA. Section 2: Supreme Court. **The supreme court** shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, and pronounce a decision. The said court **shall always be open for the transaction of business except on nonjudicial days.** In the determination of causes all decisions of the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. **The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time and may provide for separate departments of said court.**
- BB. Section 4: Jurisdiction. **The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings**, excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy, or the value of the property does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. **The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction.** Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the supreme court, or before any superior court of the state or any judge thereof.
- CC. Section 11: Courts of Record. **The supreme court and the superior courts shall be courts of record**, and the legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record.
- DD. Section 12: Inferior Courts. **The legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts** which may be established in pursuance of this Constitution.
- EE. Section 16: Charging Juries. **Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law.**
- FF. Section 20: Decisions, When to be Made. **Every cause submitted to a judge of a superior court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof**; Provided, That if within said period of ninety days a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such a hearing.
- GG. Section 26: Clerk of the Superior Court. **The county clerk shall be by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court.**
- HH. Section 28: Oath of Judges. **Every judge of the supreme court, and every judge of a superior court shall**, before entering upon the duties of his office, **take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Washington**, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which **oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.**
- II. Article 5, Section 2: Officers Liable To. **The governor and other state and judicial officers, except judges and justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office**, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the state. **The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.**
- JJ. Section 7: Registration. **The legislature shall enact a registration law, and shall require a compliance with such law before any elector shall be allowed to vote**; Provided, that this provision is not compulsory upon the legislature except as to cities and towns having a population of over five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the legislature may or may not require registration as a prerequisite to the right to vote, and the same system of registration need not be adopted for both classes.

- KK. Article 9, Section 1: Preamble. **It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex.**
- LL. Section 2: Public School System. **The legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools.** The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund and the state tax for common schools shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.
- MM. Section 4: Sectarian Control Or Influence Prohibited. **All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.**
- NN. Article 20, Section 2: Regulations Concerning Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. **The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the sale of drugs and medicines.**
- OO. Article 26, Text of Fourth Section: Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of **public schools free from sectarian control which shall be open to all the children of said state.**

**WHEREAS;** The Supreme Law of the Land, the Constitution of the United States, enumerates (**emphasis mine**):

- A. **No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens** of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; **nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.**
- B. **The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens** in the several states.

**WHEREAS;** We the people of the State of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our liberties, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states enumerated in the various constitutions of the many states, including but not limited to (**emphasis mine**):

- A. **That all people have a natural and inherent right to emigrate** from one state to another that will receive them.
- B. **All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights;** among which may be reckoned the **right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties;** that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of **seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.**
- C. **No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community,** than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.
- D. **All power is inherent in the people;** all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; **they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.**
- E. **All government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent,** and instituted for the general good.
- F. **An individual's right to live free from governmental intrusion in private or personal information is natural, essential, and inherent.**
- G. **That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single person, family, or set of persons,** who are a part only of that community; and that **the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform or alter government, in such manner as shall be, by that community, judged most conducive to the public weal.**
- H. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, **the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life;** and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.
- I. **Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.**
- J. **All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them,** the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, **are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.**
- K. **That the people of this state by their legal representatives, have the sole, inherent, and exclusive right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.**
- L. That all power being originally inherent in and consequently derived from the people, therefore, **all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants; and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them.**
- M. **A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government.** The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: **and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them,** in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.
- N. **The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives,** and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.
- O. **It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children** residing within its borders, **without distinction or preference** on account of race, color, caste, or sex.
- P. **The legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools.** The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund and the state tax for common schools shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.
- Q. **All individuals have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no person shall be hurt, molested or restrained in that person's liberty or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of that person's own conscience, nor for that person's religious professions or sentiments, provided that that person does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship; -- and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination nor preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust, under this State; and all religious societies in this State, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them** for their support and maintenance.

**ADDITIONALLY;** Any man or woman that knowingly or intentionally suppresses this affidavit of Actual Notice agrees to pay to affiant the sum of \$35,000.00 (USD) or maximum lawfully allowed; Any man or woman with first-hand knowledge of all the facts asserted herein and having absolute power and authority of rebuttal shall do so point-by-point via sworn affidavit under penalty of perjury; All rebuttals shall be returned via certified mail to the undersigned affiant and to the Notary Public with complete and positive proof attached, resolution by arbiter of affiant's choice at respondents' cost; When postmarked more than ten (10) calendar days of original receipt and/or absent positive proof, any rebuttal shall be deemed null and void, having no effect or force, and thereby waiving any of respondents' immunities or defenses; When a rebuttal is not received by both the affiant and the Notary Public within fifteen (15) calendar days from date below, this entire affidavit and default provisions shall be deemed true and correct with maximum effect.

**IT IS HERE SO DECREED, PROCLAIMED, COMMANDED, AND RESOLVED THEREFORE; ALL INDIVIDUALS--ESPECIALLY THOSE NOT LICENSED WITH PROPER AND VALID MEDICAL CREDENTIALS--AND GROUPS SHALL CEASE AND DESIST TRESPASSING, MOLESTING, INTERFERING WITH, AND OTHERWISE INFRINGING ON WE THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND OUR PRIVATE SACRED AFFAIRS BY ATTEMPTING TO COERCE, MANDATE, FORCE, RECOMMEND, OR OTHERWISE INFLUENCE OUR DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO PERSONAL CHOICES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FACE MASKS or FACE COVERINGS and OTHER MEDICAL DEVICES; CONTACT TRACING, MONITORING, or TESTING; DISTANCING or IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE; VACCINES (whether "approved" or "authorized" or neither) or VACCINE PAPERS/PASSPORTS, AND ALL OTHER MATTERS OF PRIVATE, PERSONAL HEALTH; AND ANY INDIVIDUAL, OR GROUP, SHALL BE LIABLE WHEN TAKING ANY ACTION, OR SUGGESTING ANY ACTION BE TAKEN, AGAINST US AT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OUR HOMES; OUR CHURCHES, OUR JOBS, OUR JOB SITES, OUR PLACES OF BUSINESS, OUR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT, OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ANY PERSONAL or PRIVATE SETTING, or IN ANY OTHER PUBLIC PLACE or PUBLIC SETTING, AT ANY TIME.**

SUI JURIS,

\_\_\_\_\_  
(AFFIANT'S AUTOGRAPH / SIGNATURE)

DATED \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(AFFIANT'S MAILING ADDRESS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(AFFIANT'S MAILING ADDRESS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(NOTARY PUBLIC'S NAME)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(NOTARY PUBLIC'S MAILING ADDRESS)

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(NOTARY PUBLIC'S MAILING ADDRESS)

<JURAT ENDORSEMENT GOES BELOW>