

CITIZEN PETITION FOR LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION, PUBLIC HEARINGS, REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS, AND CRIMINAL REFERRAL

RE: TREASON AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE
The Weaponization of Time Against Maine's Children

The United States is not its administration.

The State of Maine is not its administration.

The administration is not sovereign.

The People are.

When public officers turn power borrowed from the People against the People - and protect the machinery while children and families absorb the harm - that betrayal is treason.

Date	October 9, 2026
To	Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives; President of the Maine Senate; Members of the Maine Legislature; Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary; Government Oversight Committee; Governor of Maine; Attorney General of Maine
From	Justin A. Tahai, citizen and parent, acting on behalf of Maine families subjected to systemic delay, administrative neglect, coercive asymmetry, and denial of meaningful justice in child-impact matters
Contact	North Berwick, Maine JTforME.com
CC	Judicial leadership; professional oversight bodies; press; Maine congressional delegation; United States Department of Justice and federal oversight bodies for preservation and referral
Status	Hardened supplemental petition incorporating the June 27, 2026 Citizen Petition and July 2026 Follow-Up Petition in full

This supplemental petition does not withdraw the prior evidentiary record. It sharpens the constitutional charge, expands the requested remedies, and incorporates the earlier petitions as appendices.

EXECUTIVE CHARGE

This petition charges treason against the sovereign People of Maine and against the constitutional order established in their name.

The charge is not based on one delayed hearing, one mistaken ruling, one rejected filing, one private dispute, or one imperfect public employee. Ordinary error is not treason. The charge arises from the alleged combination of delegated public power, known and foreseeable harm to children and families, selective speed in coercion, repeated obstruction of meaningful review, financial and institutional self-protection, and continued failure to correct the machinery after notice.

The People are the source of power. The administration is their instrument. When the instrument turns against the source of its authority – when it protects itself, its revenue, its professional relationships, and its coercive reach while knowingly allowing the sovereign public to be injured – it ceases to function as a servant and begins acting as an occupying power inside constitutional government.

That is the treason alleged here.

This petition does not ask the Legislature to issue a criminal conviction. It asks the Legislature to perform its own constitutional duty: investigate, compel the record, determine responsibility, initiate removal proceedings where warranted, and refer evidence for criminal investigation under every applicable state and federal law.

This is not another request for the administration to investigate itself. It is a demand that the representatives of the sovereign People investigate the administration.

I. THE PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN; THE ADMINISTRATION IS NOT

The Constitution of Maine begins from a proposition the legal administration appears to have forgotten:

“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.”

That language is not ceremonial. It identifies the principal, the agent, and the purpose of the agency relationship.

- The People are the principal and source of authority.
- Government is instituted by their authority and for their benefit.
- The administration is a subordinate instrument created to carry out lawful public purposes.
- No court, agency, regulator, prosecutor, private contractor, licensed profession, or officeholder owns the power it exercises.
- Every exercise of public power remains answerable to the People from whom it was borrowed.

The United States is not its administration. The State of Maine is not its administration. An official seal does not merge the officeholder with the sovereign. A robe does not transform a public servant into the State. A law license does not confer ownership of justice. The administration cannot betray the People and then hide behind the fiction that criticism of the administration is criticism of Maine itself.

Maine belongs to its People. Its administration answers to them.

II. WHY THIS PETITION USES THE WORD TREASON

This petition uses the word treason deliberately, not decoratively.

Treason is betrayal of allegiance. Public officers swear allegiance not to an administrative class, not to professional convenience, not to private revenue, and not to institutional reputation. Their allegiance is to the constitutional order and the People who created it.

The alleged betrayal is structural: authority entrusted for protection has been used for coercion; procedures created for justice have been used to exhaust; confidentiality and separation of powers have been used as shields; institutional delay has been allowed to destroy rights without openly denying them; and responsibility has been divided so thoroughly that every participant can deny owning the result while the combined machinery continues inflicting it.

Two Concentric Treason Questions

This petition alleges two concentric forms of treason:

1. Treason against the sovereign People and the constitutional order: the political and constitutional betrayal alleged and documented in this petition.
2. Indictable treason against the United States or the State of Maine: a separate criminal determination requiring proof of the narrow constitutional elements and applicable evidentiary standards.

Article III, Section 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 12 of the Maine Constitution narrowly define the criminal offense of treason. The federal statute, 18 U.S.C. § 2381, likewise requires levying war or adhering to enemies by giving aid and comfort. Those provisions control criminal conviction. They do not erase the Legislature’s duty to investigate betrayal of constitutional trust, misdemeanor in office, abuse of power, obstruction, deprivation of rights, fraud, conspiracy, official misconduct, or any other offense the evidence may establish.

The Legislature is not being asked to expand the criminal statute by rhetoric. It is being asked to stop using the narrowness of one criminal offense as an excuse not to investigate the broader betrayal of the People and to refer any evidence that may satisfy criminal elements to the proper prosecuting authorities.

III. THE TREASONOUS INVERSION OF PUBLIC POWER

The alleged racket inverts the constitutional relationship between the People and their administration.

When children and families need protection, power becomes diffuse, delayed, underfunded, procedurally constrained, and somebody else's responsibility.

When the administration demands obedience, power becomes immediate, concentrated, and coercive.

- A hearing can wait; a contempt threat cannot.
- A child can lose months of contact; a payment deadline remains exact.
- An implementation dispute can drift; a wage withholding order can move automatically.
- A complaint can be routed and narrowed; criticism can be treated as an institutional emergency.
- Evidence of harm can remain unread; evidence of disobedience can trigger immediate force.

This is not neutral administration. It is a hierarchy of protection in which the institution protects its own authority more reliably than it protects the People whose authority it exercises.

They had the power to protect. They used it to protect power.

IV. FORMAL COUNTS OF TREASONOUS BETRAYAL

COUNT I - Inversion of Sovereignty

The administration is alleged to have treated delegated authority as institutional property, demanding obedience from the People while resisting meaningful accountability to them. The servant has behaved as sovereign.

COUNT II - Weaponization of Time Against Children

The administration is alleged to have allowed delay, backlog, non-implementation, routing, record barriers, transcript costs, and technical filing failures to perform the substantive work of deprivation. In child-impact matters, time is not neutral. Lost childhood cannot be restored through remand, apology, or later correction.

COUNT III - Selective Coercion and Enforcement

The administration is alleged to move faster to compel, punish, garnish, restrict, detain, threaten contempt, or enforce payment than to clarify orders, preserve parent-child relationships, correct records, investigate misconduct, or secure meaningful review. That asymmetry reveals what power is being protected.

COUNT IV - Obstruction of Meaningful Review

The administration is alleged to have maintained or tolerated barriers to transcripts, audio, filing acceptance, judicial presentment, record completeness, appellate review, and professional oversight, then treated the absence of completed review as the absence of proof.

COUNT V - Financial Extraction and Conflict Incentives

The public-private legal ecosystem is alleged to reward prolonged conflict through hourly billing, repeat proceedings, compulsory services, public enforcement funding, transcript and filing costs, and institutional metrics that measure processing and collections more readily than restored family stability or preserved childhood.

COUNT VI - Laundering of Responsibility

The administration is alleged to divide conduct among courts, clerks, agencies, lawyers, providers, regulators, vendors, and oversight bodies until each participant can claim a narrow role while the family absorbs the combined harm. Accountability has been made so diffuse that the only meaningful path to accountability is to hold every participant responsible for the part that participant controlled - for action and inaction alike.

COUNT VII - Knowing Failure After Notice

The first failure may be error. The repeated failure after notice is choice. The petition alleges that warnings, motions, emails, complaints, official reports, audits, public notices, and preserved records placed leadership on notice of foreseeable harm. Continued failure to act after notice constitutes knowing institutional permission for the harm to continue.

COUNT VIII - Protection of the Racket

The administration is alleged to protect its discretion, immunity, funding, professional relationships, reputation, and right not to explain itself more vigorously than it protects children and families. This is the alleged treason at the center of the racket: public power redirected from the public benefit toward preservation of the machinery itself.

V. ACTION AND INACTION ARE BOTH PART OF THE CHARGE

The petition rejects the convenient fiction that only affirmative acts count. In child-impact matters, omission is often the mechanism of harm.

- The hearing not scheduled.
- The order not clarified.
- The record not corrected.
- The evidence not reviewed.
- The complaint not investigated.
- The transcript or audio not made meaningfully available.
- The filing not presented before time destroyed the practical remedy.
- The known incentive not audited.
- The known pattern not measured.
- The child not protected while every office waited for another office to move first.

Where an official has authority, notice, capacity, and knowledge of foreseeable harm, deliberate or reckless inaction is not nothing. It is a governmental decision with a human consequence.

VI. THE EVIDENTIARY THEORY

This petition does not ask the Legislature to accept rhetoric as proof. It asks the Legislature to compel the evidence that the administration has repeatedly failed to review as a whole.

The evidentiary inquiry should be organized around five questions:

1. Who had authority?
2. What did that person or institution know, and when?
3. What could that person or institution have done?
4. What action or inaction followed?
5. Who gained money, authority, protection, or institutional advantage while the child or family absorbed the harm?

The Legislature should require a Racket Ledger for every material lane: public funding, private fees, orders, enforcement, filings, transcripts, records, complaints, professional oversight, child-welfare referrals, and appellate review.

VII. THE LEGISLATURE HAS BOTH AUTHORITY AND DUTY TO ACT

The Legislature need not relitigate custody findings or substitute itself for an appellate court. It can and must investigate the administration of justice, public expenditures, statutory design, technology procurement, transcript and record policy, systemic delay, leadership knowledge, and misconduct by civil officers.

The Maine Constitution vests the House with the sole power of impeachment, the Senate with the power to try impeachments, and authorizes removal of civil officers for misdemeanor in office. It also authorizes removal by address, with stated causes and a hearing. Maine legislative rules expressly contemplate impeachment and address proceedings.

The constitutional removal power exists for moments when ordinary internal discipline is inadequate because the alleged failure involves the officers, institutions, or oversight systems responsible for policing themselves.

VIII. DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. Open a formal legislative investigation titled “Treason Against the Sovereign People: The Weaponization of Time Against Maine Children and Families.”
2. Create a special investigative committee with subpoena authority and a mandate that no current Maine family-law practitioner, judicial officer, or institution materially implicated in the allegations control the inquiry.
3. Hold public hearings where affected families, former court personnel, clerks, lawyers, guardians, providers, educators, technology users, and whistleblowers may testify under protections against retaliation.
4. Compel production of internal communications, docket-aging data, rejected-filing data, presentment practices, transcript and audio policies, technology-vendor records, complaint-handling records, and leadership-response documents.
5. Conduct a forensic audit of federal, state, county, and private financial incentives, including Title IV-D funding, support-enforcement metrics, contracts, court-appointed services, transcript costs, filing fees, and private professional billing structures.
6. Identify every officer and institution with notice, authority, capacity, and responsibility, and publish findings separating error, negligence, gross negligence, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, professional misconduct, civil-rights violations, and potential crimes.

7. Initiate impeachment or address proceedings against any civil officer whose proven conduct constitutes misdemeanor in office, gross neglect of duty, knowing abuse of authority, or participation in concealment or obstruction.
8. Refer evidence to the Maine Attorney General, appropriate district attorneys, the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, HHS Office of Inspector General, and any other competent authority for independent criminal and civil-rights review.
9. Issue immediate preservation demands covering emails, texts, audit logs, portal events, transcript and audio systems, case-routing metadata, professional complaints, contracts, billing records, reimbursement records, and deleted or archived materials.
10. Prohibit the subject institutions from defining the scope of their own investigation or narrowing collective patterns into isolated events.
11. Require a public report, public findings, named responsibility, corrective deadlines, and a record of every recommendation accepted, rejected, or ignored.

IX. IMMEDIATE INTERIM PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Investigation cannot become another excuse for delay. Pending investigation, the Legislature should enact or direct emergency reforms:

- Mandatory rapid review of child-contact non-implementation and ambiguous logistics.
- Concrete implementation terms in every child-impact order: dates, times, platforms, transportation, records access, school and medical access, escalation procedures, and deadlines.
- Affordable transcript or audio alternatives sufficient for meaningful appellate review.
- Independent technical review of eFileMaine rejection loops, service-contact failures, support-link failures, and barriers affecting self-represented litigants.
- Public reporting of delay measured in child-development time, not merely case-disposition averages.
- Automatic escalation when contact, records, medical access, school access, counseling, or implementation remains unresolved beyond short statutory periods.
- Independent review of professional complaints alleging tactics that foreseeably prolong child harm or monetize conflict.
- A statutory prohibition against treating system-produced delay, estrangement, or status quo as neutral evidence without examining how the State helped create it.

X. CRIMINAL REFERRAL AND THE ARTICLE III QUESTION

This petition alleges treason. It also recognizes that criminal charging belongs to investigators and prosecutors applying the governing elements to admissible evidence.

The Legislature should not prejudge guilt. It should not prejudge innocence either. It should preserve and refer the evidence, including any evidence suggesting levying war, adherence to enemies, aid and comfort, conspiracy, obstruction, deprivation of rights, fraud, official misconduct, witness tampering, destruction of records, retaliation, or other offenses.

The narrowness of Article III protects the public from politically manufactured treason prosecutions. It does not grant administrators immunity from investigation into treasonous betrayal, other crimes, civil-rights violations, or removal-worthy misconduct.

The proper response is not semantic evasion. It is evidence review.

XI. NO MORE JURISDICTIONAL PING-PONG

The Legislature should reject any response that merely redirects this petition to the same entities whose action and inaction are challenged.

The court cannot say the issue belongs to the Legislature while the Legislature says it belongs to the court. The regulator cannot say it does not relitigate cases while the court says professional misconduct belongs to the regulator. The executive cannot invoke judicial independence while the judiciary invokes budgetary dependence. The Attorney General cannot treat the matter as private while public money, public power, public officers, and public children are involved.

The child experiences the combined result. The investigation must do the same.

XII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

The petitioner respectfully demands that the Legislature:

- Docket this petition as a formal constitutional petition and public record, not ordinary constituent correspondence.
- Refer it to the Judiciary Committee, Government Oversight Committee, legislative counsel, and any special committee created for investigation.
- Acknowledge receipt and identify the officer or committee responsible for action.

- Preserve the complete record and prohibit destruction, alteration, or routine deletion of responsive materials.
- Schedule public hearings.
- Exercise subpoena and removal powers where the evidence warrants.
- Refer potential criminal conduct to independent prosecuting authorities.
- Enact immediate child-protection and access-to-justice reforms while the investigation proceeds.

Do not answer this petition with another promise that “it has to be done this way.” The People created the government. The government created the administration. The administration does not get to declare its own failures inevitable.

XIII. CONCLUSION: THIS IS TREASON

The most dangerous abuse of public power is not always the dramatic order, the visible arrest, or the explicit denial. It is the administrative system that can destroy rights while insisting no one person made the decision.

Children lose time. Parents lose relationships. Families lose savings, housing, health, work, and faith in government. Professionals continue billing. Institutions continue collecting authority. Oversight bodies continue narrowing the record. Leadership continues calling the damage unfortunate complexity.

That is not neutrality. It is organized indifference protected by public power.

The United States is not its administration. Maine is not its administration. The People are sovereign. When the administration knowingly turns their authority against them, refuses to review the evidence, protects the machinery, and leaves children carrying the damage, the betrayal is treason against the People and the constitutional order.

This petition is the formal accusation.

The appended record is the demand for investigation.

The Legislature’s response will determine whether constitutional accountability still exists in Maine, or whether the administration has successfully placed itself above the People who created it.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Justin A. Tahai
Justin A. Tahai

SELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

- Constitution of Maine, Preamble and Article I, Section 2 (power inherent in the People; government instituted for their benefit; right to alter, reform, or totally change government).
- Constitution of Maine, Article I, Section 12 (criminal treason against the State; two-witness or open-court-confession safeguard).
- Constitution of Maine, Article I, Section 19 (remedy by due course of law; justice administered freely, completely, promptly, and without delay).
- Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part First, Section 8 (House power of impeachment).
- Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part Second, Section 7 (Senate trial of impeachments; removal and disqualification; separate criminal liability preserved).
- Constitution of Maine, Article IX, Section 5 (removal by impeachment for misdemeanor in office and removal by address).
- Maine Senate Rule 521 (legislative procedure for impeachment and address).
- United States Constitution, Article III, Section 3 (narrow federal criminal definition of treason and proof requirement).
- 18 U.S.C. § 2381 (federal treason statute).
- The Federalist No. 47 (James Madison) (accumulation of powers as the definition of tyranny).
- Citizen Petition for Legislative Investigation, Public Hearings, and Removal Proceedings by Impeachment or Address, dated June 27, 2026 (Appendix A).
- Follow-Up Petition and Public Notice - Stop Harming Our Children. Period., dated July 2026 (Appendix B).

APPENDICES INCORPORATED IN FULL

- Appendix A - Citizen Petition: The Weaponization of Time Against Maine’s Children, Public Release dated June 27, 2026.
- Appendix B - Follow-Up Petition and Public Notice: Stop Harming Our Children. Period., July 2026.

End of Supplemental Petition. Appendices follow in the complete PDF packet.