

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

ARTHUR R. MORALES )  
 )  
Plaintiff - Appellant )  
 )  
v. ) Case No. 00-2029  
 )  
LOCKHEED MARTIN, et. al. )  
Defendants - Appellees ) Federal Rule of Civ. P. 60(b)(4)

MANDATORY JUDICIAL NOTICE AND AUTHORITIES FOR VOID JUDGMENT

1 COMES NOW, pro se plaintiff Morales to place this court on judicial notice of authorities of motion to vacate judgment in Case No. 00 2029 and CIV-97-350-LM.

2 To be valid and enforceable, a judgment must be supported by three elements:

- (1) the court must have jurisdiction of the parties;
- (2) the court must have jurisdiction of the subject matter;
- and
- (3) the court or tribunal must have the power of authority to render the particular judgment.

If the requirements for validity are not met, a judgment may be subject to avoidance.<sup>1</sup>

3 Any judgment rendered by a court which lacks jurisdiction, either of the subject matter of the parties, or lacks inherent power to enter the particular judgment, or entered an Order which violated due process or was procured through extrinsic or collateral fraud, is null and void, and can be attacked at any time, in any court, either directly or collaterally, provided that the party is properly before the court.<sup>2</sup>

4 Such a judgment is void from its inception, incapable of confirmation or ratification, and can never have any legal effect.<sup>3</sup>

5 A void judgment must be dismissed, regardless of timeliness if jurisdiction is deficient.<sup>5</sup>

6 When rule providing relief from void judgments is applicable, relief is mandatory and is not discretionary.<sup>4</sup>

7 The passage of time, however great, does not affect the validity of a judgment<sup>6</sup> and cannot render a void judgment valid.<sup>3</sup>

8 The limitations inherent in the requirements of due process of law extend to judicial, as well as political, branches of the government,<sup>4</sup> so that a judgment may not be rendered in violation of those constitutional limitations and guaranties.<sup>5</sup>

9 A court may not render a judgment which transcends the limits of its authority,<sup>10</sup> and a judgment is void if it is beyond the powers granted to the court by the law of its organization, even where the court has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter.<sup>11</sup>

10 A void judgment may be cured Mandamus.<sup>12</sup>

11 Res judicata does not apply to a void judgment motion.<sup>13</sup>

12 An opportunity for a hearing before a competent and impartial tribunal on proper notice<sup>14</sup> is one of the essential elements of due process of law.<sup>15</sup>

13 A judgment is irregular where its rendition is contrary to the course and practice of the courts;<sup>16</sup> that is, where proper rules of practice have not been followed, or where some necessary act has been omitted or has been done in an improper manner.<sup>17</sup>

14 A court is authorized by statute to entertain jurisdiction in a particular case only, and undertakes to exercise the jurisdiction conferred in a case to which the statute has no application, the judgment rendered is void.<sup>18</sup>

15 A judgment is void when the court lacks jurisdiction of the parties or of the subject matter,<sup>19</sup> lacks the inherent power to make or enter the particular order involved,<sup>20</sup> or acts in a manner inconsistent with due process of law.<sup>21</sup>

16 The judgment of a court without hearing or giving a party an opportunity to be heard is not a judicial determination of its rights,<sup>22</sup> and is not entitled to respect in any other tribunal.<sup>23</sup>

---

1 See *Peduto v. North Wildwood* (DC NJ) 696 F Supp 1004, *aff'd* (CA3 NJ) 878 F.2d 725; *In re Doe* (NM App) 99 NM 517, 660 P.2d 607; *Tice v. Nationwide Life Ins. Co.*, 284 Pa Super 220, 425 A.2d 782.

2 See U.S.Const.Amdt. V; F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(4); CR 60(b)(5); Federal cases: *Klugh v. U.S.*, 620 F.Supp. 892 (D.S.C. 1985); *Rubin v. Johns*, 109 F.R.D. 174 (D.Virg.Is.1985); *Triad Energy Corp. v. McNell*, 110 F.R.D. 382 (S.D.N.Y. 1986); *Millikan v. Meyer*, 311 US 457, 61 S.Ct. 339, 85 L.Ed.2d 278 (1940); *Long v. Shorebank Development Corp.*, 182 F.3d 548 (CA7 1999).

3 See *Stidham v. Whelchel*, 698 NE2d 1152 (Ind.1998); *Thompson v. Thompson*, 238 SW2d 218 (Tex.Civ.App. 1951); *Lucas v. Estate of Stavos*, 609 NE2d 1114, *reh'ng.den.*, *trans.den.* (Ind.App.Dist.1 1993); *Loyd v. Director, Dept. of Public Safety*, 480 So2d 577 (Ala.Civ.App.1985); *In re Marriage of Parks*, 630 NE2d 509 (Ill.App.Dist.4 1991); *Lubben v. Selective Service System Local Bd. No.27*, 453 F.2d 645, 14 A.L.R.Fed. 298 (CA1 1972); *Hobbs v. U.S. Office of Personnel Mgmt.*, 485 F.Supp. 456 (M.D.Fla.1980); *Holstein v. City of Chicago*, 803 F.Supp. 205, *recon.den.*, 149 F.R.D. 147, *aff'd*, 29 F.3d 1145 (N.D.Ill.1992); *City of Los Angeles v. Morgan*, 234 P2d 319 (Cal.App.Dist.2 1951).

4 *Orner v. Shalala*, 30 F.3d 1307 (Colo.1994).

- 5 See *Asher v. Van Brunt*, 158 F.R.D. 278 (S.D.N.Y.1994).
- 6 See *State ex rel. Smith v. Sixth Judicial Dist. Court*, 63 Nev 249, 167 P.2d 648 (ovrld in part on other grounds by *Poirier v. Board of Dental Examiners*, 81 Nev 384, 404 P.2d 1); *Monroe v. Niven*, 221 NC 362, 20 S.E.2d 311.
- 7 See *State ex rel. Smith v. Sixth Judicial Dist. Court*, 63 Nev 249, 167 P.2d 648 (ovrld in part on other grounds by *Poirier v. Board of Dental Examiners*, 81 Nev 384, 404 P.2d 1); *Columbus County v. Thompson*, 249 NC 607, 107 S.E.2d 302.
- 8 As to persons and agencies bound by due process, see 16A Am.Jur.2d, Constitutional Law §§ 742, 821-824.
- 9 See *Hanson v. Denckla*, 357 US 235, 2 L.Ed.2d 1283, 78 S.Ct. 1228, reh den 358 US 858, 3 L.Ed.2d 92, 79 S.Ct. 10; *Ladner v. Siegel*, 298 Pa 487, 148 A 699, 68 ALR 1172.
- 10 See *Royal Indem. Co. v. Mayor, etc., of Savannah*, 209 Ga 383, 73 S.E.2d 205; *Spencer v. Franks*, 173 Md 73, 195 A 306, 114 ALR 263; *Road Material & Equipment Co. v. McGowan*, 229 Miss 611, 91 So.2d 554, motion dismd 229 Miss 630, 92 So.2d 245; *Howle v. Twin States Express, Inc.*, 237 NC 667, 75 S.E.2d 732; *Fitzsimmons v. Oklahoma City*, 192 Okla 248, 135 P.2d 340; *Robertson v. Commonwealth*, 181 Va 520, 25 S.E.2d 352, 146 ALR 966; *Reburg v. Lang*, 239 Wis 381, 1 N.W.2d 759. The courts of a state may render only such judgments as they are authorized to do under the laws of the state. *Mosely v. Empire Gas & Fuel Co.*, 313 Mo 225, 281 SW 762, 45 ALR 1223.
- 11 See *People ex rel. Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Irrigated Land Co. v. Burke*, 72 Colo 486, 212 P. 837, 30 ALR 1085; *People v. Wade*, 116 Ill 2d 1, 107 Ill Dec 63, 506 N.E.2d 954; *Gray v. Clement*, 296 Mo 497, 246 SW 940; *Ex parte Solberg*, 52 ND 518, 203 NW 898; *Russell v. Fourth Nat'l Bank (Ohio)* 102 Ohio St 248, 131 NE 726; *Hough v. Hough (Okla)* 772 P.2d 920; *Farmers' Nat'l Bank v. Daggett (Tex Com App)* 2 S.W.2d 834; *State v. Turner*, 98 Wash.2d 731, 658 P.2d 658; *Shopper Advertiser, Inc. v. Wisconsin Dep't of Revenue*, 117 Wis 2d 223, 344 N.W.2d 115.
- 12 See *Sanchez v. Hester*, 911 SW2d 173 (Tex.App.1995).
- 13 See *Allcock v. Allcock*, 437 NE2d 392 (Ill.App.Dist.3 1982).
- 14 See 46 Am.Jur.2d Judgments § 17.
- 15 As to the opportunity to be heard as a requisite of due process, see 16A Am.Jur.2d, Constitutional Law §§ 839 et seq.
- 16 See *Pruitt v. Taylor*, 247 NC 380, 100 S.E.2d 841.
- 17 See *Sache v. Gillette*, 101 Minn 169, 112 NW 386.
- 18 See *McLellan v. Automobile Ins. Co. (CA9 Ariz)* 80 F.2d 344; *State ex rel. Yohe v. District Court*, 33 Wyo 281, 238 P. 545.
- 19 See 46 Am.Jur.2d Judgments §§ 26, 27.

20 See 46 Am.Jur.2d Judgments § 25.

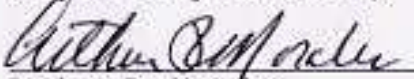
21 See 46 Am.Jur.2d Judgments §§ 17, 18.

22 See State ex rel. Anderson-Madison County Hospital Development Corp. v. Superior Court of Madison County, 245 Ind 371, 199 N.E.2d 88; Morley v. Morley, 131 Wash 540, 230 P. 645; Trough v. Trough, 59 W Va 464, 53 SE 630.

23 See State ex rel. Anderson-Madison County Hospital Development Corp. v. Superior Court of Madison County, 245 Ind 371, 199 N.E.2d 88; Moore v. Smith, 177 Va 621, 15 S.E.2d 48; Morley v. Morley, 131 Wash 540, 230 P. 645; Trough v. Trough, 59 W Va 464, 53 SE 630.

---

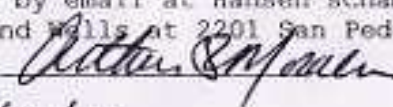
Respectfully submitted,



Arthur R. Morales  
465 Washington St SE  
Albuquerque, NM 87108

Date: 9/11/07

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing MOTION TO VOID JUDGMENT FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION was mailed to C LeRoy Hansen, United States District Court, 333 Lomas Blvd. N.W., Ste 740, Albuquerque New Mexico 87102 and by email at Hansen'sChambers@nmcourt.fed.us, and to Kennedy, Moulton and Wells at 2201 San Pedro NE, Bldg 2, Suite 105 Albuquerque NM 87110 

Date: 9/11/07