

SPECIFIC RECALL NOMINATION PROCESS FOR FEDERAL OFFICES

SPECIFIC RECALL NOMINATION FOR FEDERAL OFFICE

A. IN GENERAL

When a Specific Recall has been ordered by the people, elected and appointed Federal Offices may be made available. Persons seeking to be elected to one of these offices may file for Nomination. The Nomination process for recall of Federal Offices differs from other elections process, even other Constitutional process, to ensure the right of the people is being observed when extraordinary circumstance dictates the people must enforce their Constitutional powers.

B. CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

The right of the people to hold government accountable exists as a higher order than for government to govern (First Amendment). The First Amendment supercedes and amends the Articles of the Constitution where elections are discussed. Later Amendments merely amend the language of the Articles on elections, and nothing contained in them amends the right of the people to hold government accountable or the power of the people to enforce that right (Tenth Amendment). Regardless, the power of the people to enforce its right to petition for grievances cannot be challenged without jeopardy to our system of government (Declaration of Independence). It is the highest order of law.

If the people have petitioned for grievances or met in Continental Congress, and the government has not addressed those grievances, has overstepped its authority into the purview of the people, or has sought to overthrow provisions of the Constitution, the initiators may require Constitutional Amendments by Will of the People to be enacted that provide either corrective measures to restore government that is authorized of the Constitution or to protect and defend it.

All branches of government must uphold such Amendments if the body of it promotes equitable remedy to sufficiently resolve the issues, enforces the right to hold government accountable, and/or restores faith in the Constitution. Any lesser measure by the people or the government would place undue strain on the framework of the Constitution and bring into question the ability to govern.

In effect, this also means the person filing for Nomination or applying for an Appointment must agree to uphold the oath of the Constitution and must not themselves become the subject of the recall. This may require additional duties once in office, as subject to the people, until the matter is resolved.

C. NOMINATION PROCESS

1. Effective Dates and Deadlines

Orders to remove or recall any Federal Officers is an extension of Constitutional law, by Order of the Constitution and Will of the People. Heads of State may be effectively removed from office without pay or benefits for conspiring against the Constitution for its overthrow, effective as of the first elections filing and notice served on local elections officials. All actions and decisions by Congress, the Whitehouse and President, as well as the Supreme Court are then suspended or frozen, retroactively effective as of the notice immediately preceding the elections filing. The recall of Federal Officers may include exemptions. Those exempt are still subject to investigation for any act of conspiring against the Constitution.

An election to recall Federal Officers will take place prior to officers taking office. Elections officials are given 10 operating days to reply to initiators of their compliance and submit a copy of Certification of Sufficiency to the appropriate governing board of elections or Secretary of State. The Governor must prepare and sent out recall awareness notices to the voters the week following, which must contain the notice of the people authorizing the recall, and campaign availability notices must be sent out the week after. The initiators may permit a grace period of 5 days.

Nomination Letter, which may simply be a request containing applicable information and affidavit, filed with a local election official or Secretary of State, must be received after the filing of the recall of Federal Officers and prior to 50 days before the election is to take place. Secretaries of State then have 15 days to certify the names of candidates. Middle-class candidates should file campaign and contribution information with the Federal Elections Commission 10 business days from when they have sufficient contributions to hire an accountant. Waivers may exist if these present a hardship.

2. Nomination Letters

The Nomination Letters will include at least a Intent Letter and Declaration of Candidacy. No petition or nomination signatures are required. A Nomination Intent Letter submitted to an elections official must include:

- (a) an office sought,
- (b) belief that candidate meets qualifications,
- (c) contact information,
- (d) decision to run,
- (e) income, spending, and hardship statement, and
- (f) candidate's statement may be up to 285 words without fee.

A candidate must sign an affidavit (Declaration of Candidacy) affirming by

signature,

"In affidavit or declaration, I, (name), have declared my candidacy for (federal office). I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on: (date)."

In lieu of other statements, the candidate may verbally express their desire to run for office, and shall be recorded as "(Name) for (office), (year)" as of that date broadcast, published, or declared in person. If known, the candidate may provide a Proof of Publication.

3. Nomination Requirements

Nomination is limited to provisions of the specific remedy being sought of the Specific Recall. The provisions of the Specific Recall apply as follows:

- (a) There is no filing fee or form to file in this election for members of the poor, working or middle-classes (up to \$112,000 income or expenditure a year since 2007), yet filing fees may be increasingly scaled for all others;
- (c) Up to \$65,383 may be used for personal expenditures for the above candidates this election;
- (d) Candidates in Subsection (a) may declare any process unreasonable, including limits on contributions;
- (e) Extraordinary circumstance or hardship may ease certain limits or restrictions, if warranted on a case basis or is otherwise unreasonable for that candidate, and any uncertainty will be decided in favor of the candidate;
- (f) Candidates only need to report to Federal Elections Commission bank account information, source of each contribution, and amount within 10 days of reaching \$13,000 in contributions or sufficient to hire an accountant; and,
- (g) In addition to Constitutional requirements for qualifications, candidates must not be the subject of the recall, but must uphold their oath to the Constitution and fulfill the will of the people upon taking office, which may be subject to directives by the initiators of the Specific Recall to resolve the grievance.

4. Special Considerations

The Candidate Guide for Congressional Candidates and all federal elections and campaign finance law or policy are suspect and cannot be used to obstruct the right of the people in an election where grievances against the government are to be resolved (First Amendment). The people have already petitioned for resolution for grievances, making other petitions or filing of nomination signatures of no effect and evoking new powers until resolved (Tenth Amendment). Political Parties and the Electoral College cannot sway the election and jeopardize the position of the people to enforce their civil liberties (Declaration of Independence).

PROCEDURE FOR RECALLING FEDERAL OFFICIALS

The First and Tenth Amendments permit the people to hold its government accountable for grievances and to exercise the powers retained by the people to enforce those rights. However, the amendments do not specify what that process might look like. When faced with an extreme situation that has threatened the Constitution and the people for whom it was made, as an extension of their rights and the work established by the Founding Fathers, the people have decided to recall certain federal officers and to prescribe the method for doing so.

These rules are by order of the will of the people of these United States of America in order to protect and defend the Constitution and restore order:

SPECIFIC RECALL OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

A. IN GENERAL

Specific Recall is the power of citizens to remove any officer for extreme behavior.

The removal and subsequent election or appointment of federal officers for extreme behavior is limited to expulsion for grave error on the part of the official and extraordinary circumstance that cannot be resolved by any existing rule for that governing body or reasonable legal procedure. Any existing rule for that governing body would have to be insufficient or existing legal procedure would have to be inadequate to resolve the matter, and the extraordinary circumstance would have to invoke at least either or both the First or Tenth Amendment.

The Office of the Election Official has the privilege of being entrusted with enforcing the right of the people to preserve and defend the Constitution when exercising their power of accountability. The will of the people is not to be challenged.

The term "federal officer" includes any elected or appointed office within the three branches of the United States government: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

B. PRELIMINARY STEPS

1. Notify of Accountability

To begin recall proceedings against a federal officer, including an officer appointed in lieu of election or to fill a vacancy, initiators of the Specific Recall must notify or serve, file, and publish or post an intention to hold

such officer(s) accountable (Notification of Accountability). As an extension of the right to petition government for grievances, the notice or legal document does not have to have any particular format nor have to mention any lawful method of accountability. Customarily, it will be the original communication stating the issue was not satisfactorily resolved.

2. Copy of the Notification

A printable copy of the Notification of Accountability given to the officer(s) sought to be recalled must be filed with the Elections Official with a copy of the recall request order. As an extension of the right to petition the government for grievances, a printable copy of any verbal Notification of Accountability does not have to be verbatim, but should include pertinent details. A printable copy of each Notification of Accountability must be provided with the filing for any officer sought to be recalled. If a group is stated in the Notification of Accountability, one copy is sufficient for all the officers named in that grouping.

3. Publish the Notification

Awareness of the Notification of Accountability must be published or posted on media having general circulation. The form of media can be of print, broadcast, or internet, and does not need any other details except why accountability is being required of federal officers named.

4. File Proof of Publication

Initiators of the Specific Recall must provide the Elections Official with proof of publication from the publisher (after appearing in print), printout of the media, or an affidavit declaring the web link posting the Notification of Accountability. Rights of the people supercede freedoms of the press.

5. Content of the Summary

A Summary must contain any of the following not included in the Notification of Accountability:

- (a) the name or title of the officer sought to be recalled;
- (b) a concise statement of the extraordinary reasons for Specific Recall;
- (c) contact information for the chief initiator: printed name, signature, and residence address, and mailing address if different;
- and,
- (d) the number of signers may include any number of signatures required by the people;

6. Answer of Recallee

Federal officers who are sought to be recalled are not required to file an

answer with the notice, nor is an initiator required to provide the means for an answer, since an answer has already been provided through whatever communication or proceedings that existed prior to seeking Specific Recall. An incumbent (elected) may provide for the cost or publication for an ancillary rebuttal, statement, or notice, which may simply be a link to an informational internet site or as elaborate as their own voter FAQ's pamphlet with graphs and diagrams. Federal officers who are appointed may provide a 1 – 3 page letter subject to review by their communications officer. An elections officer does not have to guarantee the timeliness of any publication provided by a federal officer being recalled. The right of people to hold government accountable in a timely manner supercedes any other concern, but evidence in a rebuttal may force a state ballot vote.

The answer shall be signed and shall be accompanied by the printed name, and business or residence address of the officer sought to be recalled.

7. Serving the Answer

If an answer is filed, the officer does not need to serve a copy of the answer on the initiator named in the Notification of Accountability.

C. PETITION AND SUMMARY

A petition circular, *including gathering voter's signatures, tracking the quantity of signatures obtained and any governmental authorization*, is not required. A Constitutional right is being observed *in order to restore authorized government. Approval in any form that would restrict the people from enforcing the right to hold government accountable (First and Tenth Amendments) is prohibited.*

The Summary in Section B(5), or documents in lieu of a Summary that have been highlighted, marked, or referenced to those contents that are required by Section B(5), serve as the petition.

D. FILING THE RECALL

Along with the Summary or its compliment, a Recall Request Order should be filed with the Elections Official local to the initiator of the Specific Recall. The format of a Recall Request Order must be legible, and can be on the same page as the Summary, but it is unlawful to deny the will of the people for grievances against the government by overly complex requirements or weighty restrictions that might lead to further hardship. However, a request order should clearly say:

- (a) the officer(s) sought to be recalled;
- (b) whether such officer(s) are to be removed immediately or by election;
- (c) if a group of officers is stated in the Notification of Accountability, which ones are subject to the recall;
- (d) a request that an election or appointment be called to present a

successor to the office;

and,

(e) the provisions by the will of the people required for elections oversight to remove the specific concerns raised by the issue.

E. DUTIES OF THE ELECTION OFFICER

The *Local Election Officer (District, County, or County Equivalent)* is obligated to examine the Notification of Accountability and any accompanying documentation for completeness of thought, and contact the initiator with any questions of clarification. Upon the completion of the examination, the elections official will prepare the completed material as it is to be printed, within 10 days. The elections official must then certify and transmit a copy of the completed work to the initiator, each state's Secretary of State, and heads of each branch of the federal government. The elections official may then order the immediate physical removal of any officer in accordance with the will of the people and bill the federal government for any fees incurred, unless the examination proves the Notification of Accountability is no relation to either or both the First or Tenth Amendment. *A filing in one state is effective in all 50 states, and U.S. Territories where election is applicable, except as when state ballot is required.*

F. EXAMINATION BY THE ELECTIONS OFFICIAL

When initiators bring in the Notification of Accountability for filing, the elections official must examine the Notification of Accountability and determine possible relation to either or both the First or Tenth Amendment, and so state the result of such analysis for placement in a sample ballot, voter guide or its supplementary document. The elections official shall accept the Notification of Accountability for filing as a matter of public interest, and shall be deemed as filed on that date. However, if no possible relation to the First or Tenth Amendment can be found, neither the 15th, 19th, 24th, or other crucial concern, then if not contested, the matter will be deemed to be of personal interest or political maneuvering, and shall be subject to further process if deemed absolutely necessary, applicable fees, and voter approval as a state ballot initiative before removal or recall can take place. An elections officer does not need to decide if the matter is frivolous.

G. CERTIFICATE OF SUFFICIENCY

After determining that the Notification of Accountability, Request, and Summary is applicable for immediate recall, the elections official must issue a certificate of sufficiency and submit it to the governing board at its next regular meeting, or sooner if required by special election deadlines occurring in the interim.

The certificate will show that the cause is sufficient. If subject to further process in Section F, a certificate will not be issued. However, the elections official must state in clear terms reasonable corrective measures without stating beliefs.

H. WHO MAY EXAMINE FILING FOR CORRECTION

If materials filed are found by the elections official to be needing corrective measures, the initiator(s) must be allowed to examine the materials filed in order to ascertain what was disqualified and the reasons thereof.

This right of examination is not available to the public in general. If the initiators are to examine the materials filed, the examination shall begin not later than 15 days after notice requiring corrective measures. However, the elections official is not obligated to return their material filed requiring corrective measures in time for a state ballot recall before an election, *but must notify the initiator within 15 days. The elections governmental body and officers may be liable for conspiring against the Constitution for its subversion, punishable as an act of treason, if required corrections are found excessive, frivolous or unwarranted.*

I. NOTICE OF RECALL ELECTION

In an expeditious manner, upon receiving certification of the sufficiency of the recall petition from the Secretary of State, each Governor must publish a notice for the holding of such election. Officers charged by law with duties concerning elections are required to make all arrangements for such election. The election shall be conducted, returns canvassed, and the result declared, in all respects as are other general elections.

J. SPECIFIC RECALL ELECTION

1. Date of Election

An election to decide whether to recall a federal officer, or to elect a successor where a federal officer is being removed, shall be held on the next to occur of a primary, general, or in the period of their greater interim, but no later than when the officer-elect is to take office. Any special election shall not be charged to the taxpayer, and every effort shall be made to minimize its economic effect, such as, able to register and vote electronically, by absentee ballot, or at the election official's place of work.

2. Nomination

Nomination *letters* and the declaration of candidacy for federal offices of a Specific Recall must be filed no less than 50 days prior to the date of the election. Nomination is limited to provisions of the specific remedy being sought of the Specific Recall. The people may verbally express their desire to run for office, and shall be recorded as "(Name) for (office), (year)" as of that date broadcast, published, or declared in person.

Each Secretary of State will certify the names of *the* candidates within 15 days of the last day to file prior to the election. The elections official is not required to certify the names of the candidates to the governing board, if

all concerns are satisfied, and all corrections are made prior to publishing. However, if further investigation reveals tampering with the election, that elections official may additionally be found guilty of the grievance.

Nomination filing restrictions are unlawful where they permit the issues to remain that caused the grievance, except as the people may provide.

3. Generally

If there is a Constitutional right of the people at issue, the people have already decided to enforce the recall of the officer(s) identified. Otherwise at the election, voters will decide whether or not to recall the officer if the recall is successful. In either case, if there is a candidate who meets the qualifications for remedy, the voters will choose a successor.

Generally, at every recall election to decide whether or not to recall the officer, the following question shall be asked:

"Shall (name) be recalled (removed) from the office of _____?"

An officer whose recall is being sought, may file a statement or publication with the elections official to be sent to each voter together with the sample ballot or voter guide in accordance with Section B(6).

If the officer is removed by majority or electoral vote on the question to recall or is removed by right of the people to hold government accountable, and if there is a qualifying candidate, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes is the successor to the unexpired portion of the recalled officer's term of office. The officer may not be a candidate to succeed himself/herself at the recall election.

4. Special Considerations

The people may exclude certain persons or groups who may have been party to the high crimes against the people and/or the Constitution from candidacy or specific participation in the recall election, if equitable.

A Justice or other *unelected* officer will be appointed to replace any recalled appointee by a President who upholds the oath of the Constitution and are not themselves subject of the recall.

Any federal officer who is not recalled must be reimbursed by the United States for the officer's recall election expenses legally and personally incurred, but then must submit to an investigation that may lead to being reprimanded or removed. If a nominee can show hardship, all filing and process fees may be waived by the elections office and billed to the United States, and candidates may spend up to a median middle-class salary for living expenses from campaign contributions for the year.

A ballot or similar concession may decide to allow candidates from outside of certain provisions of the recall, if consistent with the rights of the people for the issues raised and provides further equity, subject to approval of the initiators.

It is the will of the people of the highest order for the United States to try the perpetrators of these high crimes, *to be* investigated and judged by those who uphold the oath of the Constitution and are not themselves subject of the recall, that may include punitive damages upon deep pockets, so that the burden for the costs of the Specific Recall does not fall on the taxpayer, and to establish additional Constitutional provisions and law proposed by the people, as provided by extraordinary circumstance to protect the Constitution and defend the people from future harm, without the necessity of the letter of Constitutional restrictions.

italic – text changed for clarity after last filing

September 20, 2012

Stephen L. Rush

Re

StephenLRush@aol.com

(909) 213-2750

FILED

SEP 20 2013

BY  SECRETARY
DEPUTY
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

Dear County Elections Official,

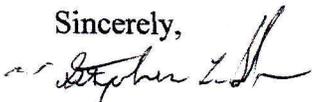
A Constitutional injustice has occurred. The people have protested, recently met in Continental Congress, petitioned government, and sought relief by the court. All three branches of government have refused the consent of the people in making laws, and then, denied the authority of the people to petition for grievances that hold their government accountable afterwards. This has created the extraordinary circumstance where the government has rejected the order of the Constitution and authority of the people.

The government has been the subject of recent news by establishing new rules of law that order the spying of American citizens without warrant, denying Constitutional safeguards and public consent, and other illegal measures (see FAQ's page). These laws and measures, according to legal papers served on the government, are contrary to or exceed the provisions of 11 Sections of the Articles, and 9 Amendments (see FAQ's page). These laws and measures, as legal documents show, remove civil liberties and specifically benefit corporations. Requests, notices and pleas were sent to the Attorney General, President Barack Obama, and Congress (attached), but did not respond.

The First and Tenth Amendments permit the people to hold its government accountable for grievances and to exercise the powers retained by the people to enforce those rights. However, the amendments do not specify what that process might look like, only that it modifies the law. When faced with an extreme situation that has threatened the Constitution and the people for whom it was made, as an extension of their rights and based on the work and precedent established by the Founding Fathers, the people have determined to recall certain federal officers in the method so prescribed (attached).

By Order of the Constitution and Will of the People, you are now Deputized as an Officer of the Constitution, to preserve the way of the Constitution and defend the right of the people to enforce the First and Tenth Amendments. Enclosed, you will find directives to that aim.

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Rush

State Elections Officials

Alabama Ed.Packard@sos.alabama.gov
 Alaska Gail.Fenumiai@alaska.gov
 Arizona http://www.azsos.gov/info/contact_us.htm
 Arkansas electionsemail@sos.arkansas.gov
 California mscarpello@sbccountyelections.com
 Colorado elections@sos.state.co.us
 Connecticut peggy.reeves@ct.gov
 Delaware coe_vote@state.de.us
 Florida DivElections@dos.state.fl.us
 Georgia <http://sos.georgia.gov/cgi-bin/emailElections.asp>
 Hawaii elections@hawaii.gov
 Idaho elections@sos.idaho.gov
 Illinois SSteward@elections.il.gov
 Indiana bking@iec.in.gov
 Iowa sos@sos.iowa.gov
 Kansas sos@sos.ks.gov
 Kentucky <http://www.sos.ky.gov/elections/Pages/Elections-Contact>
 Louisiana elections@sos.louisiana.gov
 Maine cec.elections@maine.gov
 Maryland info.sbe@maryland.gov
 Massachusetts elections@sec.state.ma.us
 Michigan <http://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,1607,7-127-13162---,00.h>
 Minnesota secretary.state@state.mn.us
 Mississippi http://www.sos.ms.gov/email_form.aspx?id=475
 Missouri elections@sos.mo.gov
 Montana lkimmet@mt.gov
 Nebraska sos.elect@nebraska.gov
 Nevada nvelect@sos.nv.gov
 New Hampshire elections@sos.state.nh.us
 New Jersey njelections@sos.state.nj.us
 New Mexico Fax 505.827.8403
 New York Fax (518) 486-4068
 North Carolina elections.sboe@ncsbe.gov
 North Dakota soselect@nd.gov
 Ohio <http://www.sos.state.oh.us/SOS/elections/ContactUsElec>
 Oklahoma info@elections.ok.gov
 Oregon elections.sos@state.or.us
 Pennsylvania RA-elections@pa.gov
 Rhode Island elections@sos.ri.gov
 South Carolina elections@elections.sc.gov
 South Dakota elections@state.sd.us
 Tennessee tennessee.elections@tn.gov
 Texas elections@sos.state.tx.us
 Utah elections@utah.gov
 Vermont will.senning@sec.state.vt.us
 Virginia info@sbe.virginia.gov
 Washington elections@sos.wa.gov
 West Virginia <http://www.sos.wv.gov/Pages/contact-elections.aspx>
 Wisconsin gab@wi.gov
 Wyoming elections@wyo.gov
 American Samoa Fax: 684.699.3574
 Guam <http://gec.guam.gov/contact-the-gec/>
 Northern Mariana Fax: 670-664-8689
 Puerto Rico hconty@cee.gobierno.pr
 US Virgin Islands <http://vivote.gov/contact>

Recall Request Order

September 20, 2013

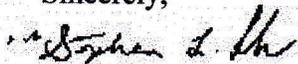
Stephen L. Rush
407 Sonora Circle
Redlands, CA 92373
StephenLRush@aol.com
(909) 213-2750

Dear County Elections Official,

As an Officer of the Constitution, please order a Specific Recall according to the rules established for Specific Recall. It is requested that an election or appointment be called to present a successor to these offices, as follows:

- (a) the officer(s) sought to be immediately removed are: John Boehner, Speaker of the House;
- (b) the officer(s) who are to be restricted from action without consent of the people and sought to be removed by election are: President Barack Obama, President of the Senate (Vice President) Joe Biden, and Chief Justice John Roberts;
- (c) the officer(s) who are sought to be removed by election are: all Senators who have served more than one term and Representatives who have served more than two terms;
- (d) it is the will of the people that certain persons or groups who may have been party to the high crimes against the people and/or the Constitution be restricted from candidacy or specific participation in the recall election, as follows:
 - (1) only a member of the working or middle-classes may be a candidate or appointee for Speaker of the House, President, and Chief Justice, defined as an average between the most recent U.S. Census and Department of Commerce *data* as one who makes or spends more than \$35,700 up to \$112,000 in a given year, who may use up to \$65,000 in campaign contributions for personal needs;
 - (2) only a member of the rich may be a candidate for President of the Senate (Vice President), defined as one who makes or spends more than \$112,000 but less than \$235,000 in a given year; and,
- (e) statement of facts and notifications enclosed.
- (f) *the President shall take office by January 20, 2014.*

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Rush

Candidate Qualifications for Remedy

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The Constitution compels the People hold their government accountable for grievances (First Amendment). The Constitution also guarantees power to the People to enforce that right (Tenth Amendment). Laws have been written and measures have been taken to undermine that right. To preserve and defend the Constitution and the rights of the People, the People have decided to seek remedy by Specific Recall of Federal Officers. Candidates must match qualifications that provide remedy for these crimes. In addition to Constitutional qualifications, the recall election or appointment of a successor to federal offices, in accordance with the provisions approved in Continental Congress, and the Amendments approved in committee thereafter, candidates shall qualify as follows:

- (a) an officer may not be a candidate to succeed himself/herself at the recall election;
- (b) specific offices that are barred from participation in the recall election are: President, President of the Senate (Vice President), Speaker of the House, and Chief Justice;
- (c) general offices barred from participation in the recall election are: Senators who have served more than one term and Representatives who have served more than two terms;
- (d) it is also the will of the people that certain persons or groups who may have been party to the high crimes against the people and/or the Constitution be restricted from candidacy or specific participation in the recall election, as follows:

(1) only a member of the working or middle-classes may be a candidate for House of Representatives, Speaker of the House, President, or appointed Chief Justice, defined as an average between the most recent U.S. Census and Department of Commerce data as one who makes or spends more than \$35,700 up to \$112,000 in a given year, who may use up to \$65,383 in campaign contributions for personal needs,

(2) only a member of the rich may be a candidate for President of the Senate (Vice President) or Senator, defined as one who makes or spends more than \$112,000 but less than \$235,000 in a given year,

(3) a shareholder, member, fellow, executive, employee, contractor or associate of certain industry sectors or relation are not permitted to run in this election, as follows: economics, financial institutions, fossil fuel powered energy, fossil fuel refining or production, genetically modified foods, insurance, law, military contractor or provider (actual products and/or services), mining, oils and chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics;

(e) candidates running for a head of state (listed in Paragraph b) must qualify as follows:

- (1) shown to be subject to, stand for and represent well the Constitution,
- (2) will not attack the character of another without cause or restraint,
- (3) ran prior for office, but was never elected to more than one term,
- (4) has shown to have served in a leadership role or capacity; and,

(f) a candidate running for the office of President must be prepared to take office on or around January 18, 2014, and a candidate for Congress according to the schedule when Congress reconvenes or inducts new members after the recall election.

Synopsis Leading To Federal Recall Order

History of the world has been pot-marked with the fight for people's rights. These are the important events that have inspired American ideals and have led to the current events:

A) 521 B.C. The People protested a law calling for their genocide. King Khisiarshu orders the people have a right to defend themselves.

B) Jun. 1215. The Barons force the hand of King John to sign a charter of fundamental rights, called the Magna Charta (Carta).

C) 1765-1782. American Colonists oppose the crimes of King George III as unlawful and protest and fight for independence from Britain.

D) 1861-1865. Abolitionists fight for slave's rights and to end slavery in America.

E) Aug. 1920. Woman's Suffrage gets women the right to vote.

F) Jul. 1932. Tens of thousands "Bonus Army" of U.S. Veterans confronted the D.C. police in protest over President Hoover's delayed WWI service payments.

G) Mar. 1965. Civil Rights activists marched on what is called Bloody Sunday for the right to vote in Selma, Alabama.

H) 1992-Present. Congress and the Whitehouse enacted laws and rules that overstep the People's rights and 11 Sections of the Articles and 9 Amendments of Constitutional law. Some of those are: ATDP, NSSE, Patriot Act, DARPA, FISA, PIPA, SOPA, CISPA, OPEN, NDAA, NDRP, and GRABIF (Federal Restricted Buildings & Grounds Improvement Act).

I) Sep. 2011-Present. The People protested (Occupiers, Tea Partiers). The police tried to quell the protesters in Zuccotti Park. The protests continued, but nothing changed.

J) Jul. 2012. The People met in Continental Congress (99% Declaration) and served a petition on Congress, but nothing was done.

K) May 2013. The People served the Supreme Court with legal papers (Main Street Suffrage) for extraordinary circumstances to assert the right of the people to petition the government for grievances (First Amendment), but no Constitutional law was observed.

L) Summer 2013. The People sent follow up letters (Stephen L. Rush) to the Attorney General, Congress, and the President, but no one came to the people's aid.

M) Sep. 2013. The People filed Specific Recall Orders with local elections officials, asserting the power of the People to protect and defend the right of the People to petition for grievances and to hold government accountable (Tenth Amendment), calling for the immediate removal of House Speaker, restrictions on leaders in all three branches of government, and ordered an election recall for elected federal officials not recently elected.

ORIGINAL
RCL-RECLORD-ELCTN
OFCL

October 5, 2013

(152)

Stephen L. Rush

Re

StephenLRush@aol.com

(909) 213-2750

Dear Elections Official,

The U.S. government has refused the right of the people to petition for grievances, which is unlawful according to the First Amendment. The people have protested, petitioned, met in Continental Congress, served legal papers on the court, and sought the aid of Congress and the President. In every way, the government has acted contrary to the Constitution, and even at odds with its authority. The people therefore choose to enforce their right to petition for grievances and right now by evoking their powers in the Tenth Amendment to restore Constitutional order.

By Order of the Constitution and Will of the People, a Specific Recall of Federal Officers is in effect, herein as follows: Speaker of the House John Boehner is effectively removed from office without pay or benefits immediately for conspiring against the Constitution and its overthrow by corporate rule, effective as of the first elections filing and notice served on San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters September 20, 2013. All actions and decisions by Congress, the Whitehouse and President, as well as the Supreme Court are suspended or frozen, including the shutdown, retroactively effective as of the original notice dated June 13, 2013. All federally elected positions and appointed heads of state, including Chief Justice John Roberts, are recalled with the exemption of Senators serving less than one term, Representatives serving less than two terms, Secretary of State, and Associate Justices. Those exempt are still subject to investigation for any conspiring against the Constitution.

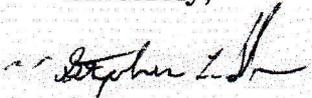
Specific Recall for U.S. Citizens shall take place January 14, 2013. Your cooperation is Constitutionally mandatory and this election cannot be disqualified or detrimentally altered, subject to violation of any and all elections law, obstruction, and conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution. The people reserve the right to deputize local law enforcement as Peace Officers of the Constitution in the event federal agents are made scarce by the unauthorized shutdown. You are given 10 operating days to reply me of your compliance and submit a copy of Certification of Sufficiency to the appropriate governing board of elections or Secretary of State. The Governor must have prepared and sent out recall awareness notices to the voters by October 25, which must contain this letter, and campaign availability notices by November 1, 2013.

Qualifications for the President, Chief Justice (by appointment of the new President), and

Representatives, in addition to existing law and compliance, subject to enforce the specific provisions of the people to restore Constitutional government, is an income or expenditure made between \$35,700 and \$112,000 annually ("working and middle-classes") as a direct consequence of grievances caused. Nomination papers, which may simply be a request in any form for this election beginning September 20, 2013 to a local election official or Secretary of State, must be filed by November 25, 2013. Secretaries of State then have 15 days to certify the names of candidates. Middle-class candidates may spend up to \$65,383 for personal expenditures and file campaign and contribution information 10 business days from when they have sufficient contributions to hire an accountant. Additional information regarding the process and legal basis may be enclosed or available upon request.

Feel free to contact me with any questions or qualified requests. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Rush
Officer of the Constitution
(By Will of the People)

Nomination for President in Specific Recall

RCL-NOMN PRES - ELCTN OFCL

154

November 15, 2013

RECEIVED

NOV 15 2013

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
ELECTIONS OFFICE

Leslie Jean, Secretary

Stephen L. Rush

Re [redacted]
StephenLRush@aol.com
(909) 213-2750

Dear Elections Official,

In accordance with the Specific Recall of Federal Officers and election to occur on January 14, 2014;

I am seeking the office of President of the U.S., believe that I meet the qualifications, and have decided to run as of this date, as "Stephen L. Rush for U.S. President, 2014". I meet the Constitutional requirement for office, am not the subject of the recall, will uphold my oath to the Constitution and agree to fulfill the will of the people upon taking office to resolve the charge of grievance that has revoked federal powers. My family's household income and expenses for 2012 according to IRS tax filing was \$66,441. Many of our expenses involved extra care for our autistic son special needs and health issues, which constitutes specific hardship as member of the middle-class, and reserve the right to seek easing of limits or restrictions. Please find contact information above and candidate's statement attached to be below the assessable 285 words.

In affidavit or declaration, I, Stephen L. Rush, have declared my candidacy for U.S. President. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on: November 15, 2013.

Stephen L. Rush

Proof of Publication & Affidavit

RCL - NOMIN PRES - PROOF PUB
155

Dear County Elections Official,

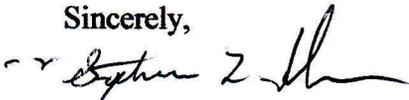
In affidavit or declaration, I, Stephen L. Rush, am and represent the initiators in the Specific Recall Request Order.

Proof of Publication, in accordance with applicable law and precedent, can be found at:
<http://redlands.patch.com/groups/people-the-authorized-government/p/right-of-the-people-to-exist>.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: Sep. 23, 2013

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Rush
407 Sonora Circle
Redlands, CA 92373
StephenLRush@aol.com
(909) 213-2750

Candidate's Statement

by Stephen L. Rush for Office of President of the United States

Word Count: 265

When the Great Recession hit a few years ago, I took swift action to make a difference for the middle-class. As a second-tier candidate for Governor and contrary economist, my voice and vision were instrumental in making a case for lessening the effects of the downturn. As a leader in bio-fuel and renewable energy business, I've worked hard to protect the interests of small business and the people, standing with key leaders in the community against dangerous rollback of environmental laws that would have threatened health and livelihood. In continuation of those efforts, I often interposed myself between the people and harm's way when defending constitutional law against corporate elements that would do away with protections for the people. There's much more to do. As a delegate in recent Continental Congress, all of the measures I proposed for additional checks and balances that promote good government were approved by will of the people. As a result, amendments to the Constitution will now codify inconsecutive term limits, general public assembly, representation in Congress split by income, fair lobbying practices, greater inclusion of the middle-class, and many other provisions long overdue. These must be enacted by someone who is not only willing to protect and defend the Constitution, but uphold the will of the people to resolve issues caused by grievances. Having performed well as Chief Financial Officer when working for heavy civil construction and being related to the Founding Fathers, I have a strong sense of ethics that will guide me in that task. I would be honored to serve as the people's constitutionally authorized President.

ELECTION CERTIFICATION

The results of the January 14, 2014 Federal Recall Election have been counted. Of the persons filing to fill vacancies, one qualified for office of President of the United States and received more than 50% of the popular vote required: Stephen L. Rush.

I hereby certify these results to be true,

Date: March 28, 2014



Officer of the Constitution

RECEIVED

JAN 14 2014

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
ELECTIONS OFFICE

Leslieyeon

158

RCL-ELECTN CERT-BLLOT

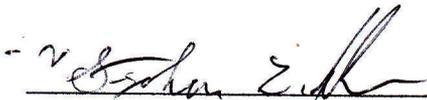
OFFICIAL BALLOT, RECALL ELECTION
BY ORDER OF THE CONSTITUTION
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 14, 2014

	(DEMOCRATIC)	
	STEPHEN L. RUSH - PRESIDENT	➔
	(REPUBLICAN)	
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	(LIBERTARIAN)	
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	(GREEN)	
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	(CONSTITUTION)	
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	(REFORM)	
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE - PRESIDENT	➔
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE	

Certification and Jurat Affirmation for the Office of President
by
Federal Recall According To the Laws of This Land and Will of This People

Per authorized and proper constitutional powers endowed by the Tenth Amendment to the people, I, Stephen L. Rush, in fact, having been certified by Constitutionally Ordered Federal Recall Election, according to George Washington's Federal Recall process, to have qualified for the office I am entering, according to the laws under the U.S. Constitution and the election legally held January 14, 2014, hereby immediately assuming this hour each and every authority of the Constitution for any and all federal power retracted in the performance of illegal and unauthorized acts, for, until such time as I deliver the Constitution in joint session and is reaffirmed by the several branches, and pledge to actively restore the wealth of the middle-class and order of the Constitution throughout government in the Office of President in the days thereafter.

Under penalty of perjury, I signify the above facts are true and correct by affixing my signature at 2:— o'clock pm [am/pm], on this 13th day of February, 2015, in my home State of California, County of San Bernardino.



Signature of The Constitutionally Authorized President of the United States

Certification and Jurat Affirmation (continued)

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document (CA Code 8202).

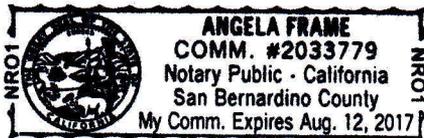
State of California

County of San Bernardino

After having the signer raise their right hand or other appropriate gesture, the affirmation to be administered by the notary public aloud (U.S. Constitution Article II, Section 1, Last Paragraph), is:

"[Do you/I do] solemnly swear, [or/and] affirm (to the people), that [you/I] will faithfully execute the Office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of [your/my] Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help [you/me] God."

Subscribed and sworn to (and/or affirmed) before me on this 13th day of January, 2015, by Stephen L. Rush, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.



(Seal)

Signed, Angela Frame