

**IMPEACHMENT TRIAL  
ON THE HIGHER LAWS AGAINST  
CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE UNITED STATES**

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**SUMMARY**

BY

**WILL OF THE PEOPLE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY  
IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COURT  
A UNITED STATES AGENCY**

ON

THE HIGHER LAWS OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST PRESIDENT  
BARACK H. OBAMA, VICE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE  
JOSEPH (“JOE”) BIDEN, HOUSE SPEAKER JOHN A. BOEHNER, CHIEF  
JUSTICE JOHN ROBERTS, JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA, ET AL., CIVIL  
SERVANTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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October 13, 2015

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Volume 1

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**Impeachment Trial Court**  
**On The High Crimes**  
**Against United States Civil Servants**

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for

Will of the People Constitutional Authority

A National Local Governing Body

representing

The People

United States of America



# IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE

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# In Will of the People Constitutional Authority of the United States

## Summary of Impeachment In the Authority of Powers of the People For High Crimes Against U.S. Civil Servants

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**In re:**  
**Impeachment of Barack H. Obama, et al.,**  
**Civil Servants of the United States for**  
**the U.S. Government**

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### IN SUMMARY,

Heads of state, President Barack Obama, Vice President Joe Biden, House Speaker John Boehner (at the time), Chief Justice John Roberts, Associate Justice Antonin Scalia (at the time), Senators serving more than one term, Representatives serving more than two terms, and any civil officers that participated in acts against the Constitution and the people's rights and powers (to be found and brought to justice) are Impeached and Removed for Treason, Bribery, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

This Impeachment is uncontested for failure to show and comply when ordered to. The People of the United States have cried out for economic justice in the streets and petitioned the government regarding their criminal action. When the people protested and petitioned against these civil wrongs, the government did nothing. So, the people took all manner of legal steps, including using George Washington's federal recall process, and all were blocked. The First Amendment failed and the people have no real protection under federal law. The people then

revoked their consent to be governed by a corrupt government, according to their authority in the Declaration of Independence, and set up this court.

(These proceedings do not stem from the age-old partisan argument of anti-federalist or federalist [state's rights verses federal powers], but assertions of protections, powers and purview of the people. As such, the people have chartered a new course of law for recall and redelegation of powers by retracting their consent to be governed by any tyranny and revoking such federal authority as a result of the breakdown that failed First Amendment rights of the people.)

## Background

It has been discovered the federal government of the United States did act to destroy parts of the Constitution that protect the people. (Called "destructive government", as it is used in the Declaration of Independence). The federal government does not have the authority to do this and is a form of treason and allows other treason. This has placed the Constitution in jeopardy and undermines the people's authority to hold government accountable. Were it not for the Tenth Amendment overriding the powers of the federal government, and George Washington's federal recall process, the people would not have a hope. These leaders should be convicted and punished, but all traditional forms of bringing them to justice have failed. So, this court was created.

## Jurisdiction and Venue

Will of the People Constitutional Authority is an independent government oversight agency with national jurisdiction, answerable to the people. This is a court of law delegated by emergency powers of the people and is well represented by recent Continental Congress and protest groups. This Impeachment Court qualifies under both constitutional exclusions to not need a jury and has agency authority to make laws that restore liberties. There is no limit of time

to enforce a Federal Recall, and grief asserted by a Continental Congress must be corrected. The decisions of this court are absolute and cannot be challenged, being guided by the highest law.

The federal government cannot do away with parts of the Constitution and higher law that protect the people. The people have a legal right to protest it, and if the government attempts to obstruct the people's protest, it is a breach of public trust. The people have the power to contest government that acts this way. The people have proven this in their legal documentation. The people's legal documents enforce their Federal Recall of 2014 and their Continental Congress of 2012. This Body and Court acted honorably and this is how it's done.

### Discovery Of Law

The modern centralized Western legal system dates back 950 years to the Norman conquest. Under this system, different court rules were applied over time as the need arose. And, "every day" law would always lose out to higher law and a new direction would emerge. Here, the law changed again.

The people believe civil servants gave up their rights when refusing to cooperate. The people protested, assembled, presented documents, recalled the election, held in contempt, ordered warrants, sent notices, called for mediation and revoked authority. The people reached out to the federal government in every conceivable way. This begs the question: "What is it going to take?" Because of that, public servants do not get to testify and do not have any rights. So, this court will look at evidence provided by the people instead and will use standards commonly used to decide higher law.

### **Highly Unusual Declaration**

It is necessary to define what has been found out and see how it compares to similar problems. However, this Impeachment is highly unusual and these events have never happened

before. The people thought their protections in the Constitution were under threat. So, the people came up with a way to use Tenth Amendment powers. The people saw how the First Amendment wasn't working, and how the government refused to make corrections to what was causing grief, then the people decided take back federal powers.

The people first used what George Washington said to recall the election of federal officials. Then, the people attempted to enforce the election by swearing in officers who could write laws. That didn't help. Courts and heads of state all denied acceptance and assistance. So, the people took the Declaration of Independence to heart and took back the consent to even have a government by publishing their frustration in the newspapers. Public servants must be brought to justice for these criminal acts.

With federal authority gone, the people have modified use of government found in the U.S. Constitution. That means this Court can impeach. This Court can now judge crimes against the people, such as helping and working with our enemies and destroying people's income and pretending to have more problems with our security than really exist. This Court can change court rules and change how government works. But the people have limited this Court's authority, both now and in the future, to only correct what went wrong in the way it went wrong, and to protect from it ever happening again with legal fairness.

### **Rules Of Process**

The people legally hold the powers of all three branches at this time. In keeping with constitutional law, this Body determines its own rules (Article I, Section 5). But, this Body is subject to laws of the people that were made during this process, and, that preserve protections of the people when there are none otherwise. This additional balance of power is necessary to avoid further corruption to the Constitution.

The people said there are “unnecessary societal controls” in their Public Notices (“Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015). This goes beyond personal hardship by acts of government. This means there is a “public danger” and the federal government is a threat to the public and their security. This Court has sufficient reason, authority, and ability to Impeach.

### **Unconventional Process**

It is the people who have determined the legal course, and what authority is given to this Court. This Court does not write down each decision because they come after the fact. The people have already made the decisions and the law that governs this process. And, federal law must change if it violates the Constitution. So, acts by this Court are unconventional.

PART TWO

### **Allegations**

In our Inquiry for the “Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers” the federal officials of all three branches disregarded the Constitution and federal laws, and conspired for the replacement of the Bill of Rights, obstructed the right of the people to hold them accountable, and interfered with a legal process.

### **Inquiry**

The Inquiry cites certain grievances of the people, “Over time, ...income disparity and distanced officials became more apparent (“Inequity For All,” Robert Reich, 2013).” “When the Troubled Assets Recovery Program (a.k.a., Bank Bailout) transferred homeowner’s burdens to the taxpayer, no longer would the people be so trusting of corporations and government (“Inside Job”, Charles Ferguson, 2009; “The Flaw”, Steve Milne and Mark Foligno, 2011).” “Prior to the

terrorist attack on Long Island on September 11, 2001, lawmakers passed the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), Anti-Terrorism and Death Penalty law (ATDP), National Special Security Event (NSSE).” “Following 9/11, these powers were broadened in the USA Patriot Act, Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act (a.k.a., GRABIF), Protect IP Act (PIPA), and Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA), National Defense Resources Preparedness Authorization Act (NDRP), and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).”

The Inquiry states the problematic nature of these laws and acts, “The people claim these laws are so broad in scope or are so vague in application that there is no protection for the people, or contains the illusion of protection.” “The public was not made aware until recently by whistleblowers these laws enabled intelligence powers, helped to define possible domestic use of military application, and restricted citizen protest” (“United States of Secrets”, Frontline, 2014; “War On Whistleblowers”, Robert Greenwald, 2013). “*Their* secrecy suggests complicity and duplication indicates intent.” “If true, these laws are too numerous to be coincidence and are too specific a strategy to be mistaken, and at the very least suggest some level of participation, or a collective effort, to act with purpose.” This suggests the existence of collusion for bribery.

The Inquiry specifies their illegality, saying these acts by civil servants “undermine federal law, the Constitution, and every basis of higher law (U.S.C. A(5) (General Malfeasance); U.S. Constitution First Amendment (Rights of the People); Declaration of Independence (Basis for Governance); Magna Charta (Consent of the Governed); Court of Khisiarshu (Protection Against Oppressive Government). This inquiry finds that documents submitted to the courts support this claim (“Rush, et al. v. United States”, U.S. District Court CO, December 31, 2013; and “Petition For An Extraordinary Writ”, May 28, 2013).” “Based on these facts, federal officials did, in fact, conspire for the replacement of components of the Bill of Rights without constitutional process

or consent of the governed” (18 U.S.C § 371 (Conspiracy); Constitution, Article V; Declaration of Independence, Par. 2). This suggests conspiracy to commit unconscionable acts.

The Inquiry recognizes the determination of the people to retain their Tenth Amendment powers, “The people should and do have the option of reserved federal powers whenever the United States government, in part or whole, is no longer” acting for “delegated authority of the Constitution, as per the Tenth Amendment.” “The Tenth Amendment declares, in part, *when* “powers are not delegated to the United States [federal government], ...they are reserved... to the people.” It is determined that the people can, in fact, revoke their governed consent when faced with a conundrum of governance.” This suggests the people mitigated threat to their public duty.

In determining the right to recall, the Inquiry makes reference to a quote by George Washington, “The power under the [U.S.] Constitution will always be in the People. It is entrusted for certain defined purposes, and for a certain limited period, to representatives of their own *choosing*; and whenever it is executed contrary to their Interest, or not agreeable to their wishes, their [Civil] Servants can, and undoubtedly will be, recalled” (Letter To Bushrod, 1787). The Inquiry states, “A legal analysis in 2009 entitled "Recalling U.S. Senators And Congressmen" by U.S. Citizens Association’s legal counsel David C. Grossack, says of the Tenth Amendment, ‘it appears clear that ...the people ...should be recognized to have the right of [federal] recall.’” “There is no law... against a people-initiated federal recall,” neither will “the courts...” turn it down because there is no “conflict of powers (Maskell, Jack, "Recall of Legislators and the Removal of Members of Congress from Office", Congressional Research Service, 2012).” “This inquiry cannot find fault with the people for initiating a federal recall election in this instance.” The Inquiry is supported by the idea that, otherwise, “voters are left only to rely upon the good will and honesty of the [civil servant] accused of misconduct. That

remedy, ...gives the people no recourse.” (Zick, Timothy, “The Consent of the Governed: Recall of United States Senators”. William and Mary Law School, Faculty Publications, Paper 817.

1999). This suggests the people acted within their rights, and intercedes to resist revolt.

The Inquiry determines federal civil servants “did attempt to restrict the people from asserting their rights and interfere with an election” (18 U.S.C. Part I, Ch 73 § 1505 (Obstruction of an Agency)). Although the Inquiry focuses on “shared reserved powers” that the people have in the Tenth Amendment for state-administrated elections, the Inquiry does state civil servants did obstruct the election in Federal and Supreme courts. First, the courts refused to recognize the grievances of the people for reasons at odds with its own rules (Clerk of the Court correspondence, Re: “People v. United States, Extraordinary Writ”, Supreme Court, June 8, 2013; Rules of the Supreme Court, Rules 1.1 and 33.2(b), 2010). Second, the courts refused to recognize the rights of the people for reasons at odds with its own rules (“Rush, et al. v. United States, 1:14-cv-00077”, Colorado District Court, December 31, 2013). Then, the courts refused to recognize the powers of the people for reasons at odds with the people’s constitutional authority (“Non-committing Action For Civil Contempt”, People v. U.S. District Court CO, March 28, 2014). After, elected civil servants also refused to recognize the powers of the people for reasons at odds with the people’s constitutional authority (“Warrant And Affidavit To Apprehend And Vacate”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority, August 16, 2014). And, the Federal Registrar refused to print the Warrant, in direct violation with its constitutional duty (“Order To Relinquish Federal Authority”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority, December 23, 2014; 44 U.S.C. § 1502). The Inquiry concurs, and this Trial affirms, that this combination of making questionable laws and refusing to be accountable for them, is tantamount to “destructive” government as defined in the Declaration of Independence (Par. 2). This Trial

affirms that destructive government, the placing of the Constitution in jeopardy, is a violation of one's Public Duty and a High Crime by discovery of law.

### **DC Sanctions**

The most significant of the events that followed is the assertion of the Federal Recall by the legal effect swearing in of new officers. From this defiance to the blatant non-compliance on the part of civil servants, the people then ordered sanctions on District of Columbia, and sent heads of state and Congress a copy by email ("Sanctions On Washington, DC For Use Of Illegitimate Power", March 21, 2015). A notice was sent calling for mediation between the Presidents, and faxed to known government offices (May 14, 2015, see Exhibit list for contacts).

The Sanctions on the District of Columbia describe in detail the people's position, who have the rightful authority and constitutional duty to put a stop to this nonsense. The Sanctions spell out not only the people's frustration with civil servants and increasingly elusive federal government at odds with protections for the people, but also the legal reasoning for reliance on the performance of public duties by civil servants. The people never consented to giving away their rights and powers (if that were an option, but it is reserved). And, the federal government did not approach the people to take away their rights, either (which, is also illegal).

### **Troubled Asset Recovery Program**

Of the laws Congress passed and cited by the people, Troubled Asset Recovery Program (TARP) transfers the financial burden of the troubled homeowners onto the taxpayer. The bank derivatives scheme specifically targeted lower income African Americans (Sarah Ludwig, Neighborhood Economic Development Advocacy Project). Brought to light by whistleblowers, it specifically advantaged corporate executives ("Inside Job", Charles Ferguson, 2009). These

acts are called Conversion – the wrongful taking and use of another person’s personal property for the benefit of another.

### **Public Notice**

The Public Notice (“Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015), is important for two key reasons. It claims powers revert to the Declaration of Independence when the Constitution specifically fails (“Consent”, Par 2). The notice also exposes how the nuclear arms deal with Iran is the same as treason (Article III, Section 3).

### **National Security**

In legal documents submitted to the courts (“Petition For An Extraordinary Writ”, Stephen L. Rush for The People v. United States Government, Supreme Court, May 28, 2013; “Rush, et al. v. United States, 1:14-cv-00077”, Colorado District Court, December 31, 2013), the people reveal the suffering over economic hardship and fear of security because of government officials doing what they feel like. The legal documents qualify for every right of the people guaranteed in the Constitution, and every extraordinary circumstance when only one is necessary. The federal government cannot choose to ignore this accountability by the people.

In these court documents, the people have a strong case and win on the grounds of the people’s authority to hold government accountable when their economics and security are threatened. The people’s authority is defined by the interplay of powers between the states, the federal government and the people as stated in the Tenth Amendment, as well as the authority to hold a federal recall election according to George Washington in 1787, and the power to revoke consent to be governed by destructive government according to the Declaration of Independence. Using these powers, the people cite numerous examples of attacks on civil liberties and their

constitutional protections by illegal maneuvers on the part of an illegitimate government. The evidence is overwhelmingly accurate and damning. The people scolds the federal government to “return this nation to a state of civil liberty”.

### Assertions Of Fact

The people went to great lengths to ensure the protection of civil liberty, even to the point of challenging federal authority that would take it away. This includes notification of a modern Declaration, where, the people assert the same conditions exist as with the founding fathers. So, the people demand correction.

### Motion To Impeach

There exists more than sufficient cause to convict for these crimes against the people and their Constitution. Civil servants have not replied. This gives the people the means to hold a trial without summoning their testimony, known as “default judgment”. This Body recognizes the detriment placed on the people by phony laws and the bureaucracy to block the people from taking action against it, and approves the impeachment of all three branches.





**IMPEACHMENT TRIAL  
ON THE HIGHER LAWS AGAINST  
CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE UNITED STATES**

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**SUMMARY**

BY

**WILL OF THE PEOPLE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY  
IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COURT  
A UNITED STATES AGENCY**

ON

THE HIGHER LAWS OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST PRESIDENT  
BARACK H. OBAMA, VICE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE  
JOSEPH ("JOE") BIDEN, HOUSE SPEAKER JOHN A. BOEHNER, CHIEF  
JUSTICE JOHN ROBERTS, JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA, ET AL., CIVIL  
SERVANTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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November 3, 2015

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Volume 2 & 3

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# In Will of the People Constitutional Authority of the United States

Sitting as the High Court of Impeachment  
In the Authority of Powers of the People  
For High Crimes Against the State

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**In re:**  
**Impeachment of Barack H. Obama, et al.,**  
**Civil Servants of the United States for**  
**the U.S. Government**

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## Impeachment Summary

This Impeachment is unique in the way it affects use of the law, but the political climate that caused it is not unique. This is not about a person or a party, but this is about protections in the Constitution. This Trial focuses on serious crimes by public servants.

This Trial sets up safeguards because it is unique and its evidence is not contested. So, this Trial defines the laws being used, how we got here, and describes the particular words used in this Trial, based on their use and history. This Trial then applies those definitions to this situation and determines their importance.

## **Affirmation of High Crimes**

Based on what is known, the Impeachment says: a) that public servants violated significant constitutional provisions to exceed their authority under the Constitution, b) that public servants improperly interpreted the laws for inequitable benefit in bribery, c) that public servants did not act to mitigate every threat to the Constitution or participated in its collusion, d) that public

servants' actions were a severe abuse of discretion and malfeasance, e) that public servants suffered equitable rights without remedy, and, f) that reasonings by public servants to commit unlawful acts were supported by substantive and clear fraud to the public. In contrast, the people acted with: a) accordance for applicable and just law, b) bereavement upon grievance for remedy (suffering compounded), c) "clean hands", d) due vigilance, e) equal claim, and, f) fair treatment. The people acted just like the law says they should, and properly taken back their government.

### **Charges Brought**

People of the United States charge the federal government with these things:

#### Commission of Treason

The Iran Nuclear Deal is treason and impeachable, because it helps enemies of the U.S.

#### Commission of Subversion

Public servants removed constitutional protections of the people. Public servants approved laws that spy on U.S. citizens (FISA, SOPA, PIPA). Public servants restricted the right to gather together and protest peaceably (ATDP, NSSE, GRABIF). Public servants authorized use of military force on U.S. citizens (US Patriot Act, DaRPA, NDAA). Public servants should have protected against threats to the U.S. Constitution for privacy, protest, and liberty. This goes against the Constitution (Articles I, Section 2, Par. 3, Section 8, Last Par.; II, Section 1, Last Par.; III, Section 2, Par. 1 and 2; V; VI, Last Par.; Amendments I; II; III; IV; V; VI; X; XIII; XIV). This criminal activity justifies Impeachment.

#### Commission of Bribery

Bribery includes "giving or receiving" something of value to make laws that benefit one group over another. If laws protested against are designed to benefit corporations, are one-sided, at the people's expense, that harm the people, contrary to what public servants are supposed to

do, to the point of destroying the law of the Constitution, then it could be called fraud. The grief to the people remains, so it fraud, and illegal according to bribery laws.

#### Commission of Oppression

The people have been oppressed as part of a series of corrupt practices. These impeachable acts were an abuse of power to tilt wealth in the direction of those who already have money, power, and influence, and restricted the people from having freedom, and discriminated the people by class and race (“Sanctions On Washington, DC For Use Of Illegitimate Power”, March 21, 2015; “Citation For Contempt And Judgment For Treason”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, May 8, 2014; “Petition For An Extraordinary Writ”, Stephen L. Rush for The People v. United States, Supreme Court, May 28, 2013).

#### Omission by Treachery

Public servants lied. They didn’t answer and tried to mislead the people. Public servants made it worse by acting against the people and their Constitution. Public servants refused to comply with the law and persisted in bad governing. Public servants used deceit and threat, and had mocked and frustrated the hopes of the people. That is called treachery and impeachable.

#### Omission by Fraud

Acts that trick the public into thinking public servants are acting for the public’s benefit when really acting for private interests, or refusing to stop the fraud, is wrong, and impeachable.

### **Conviction of High Crimes**

This Court sees the people did everything they could to fight these crimes and public servants did nothing to correct it. The People saw it was necessary to keep holding public servants accountable. All of these acts are a serious threat to law and order and the Constitution and must be stopped. This Court APPROVES the Impeachment by the People.

**In Will of the People Constitutional Authority  
of the United States**  
Sitting as the High Court of Impeachment  
In the Authority of Powers of the People  
For High Crimes Against the State

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**In re:** )  
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Summary of the Court

**Application of Law**

The information provided is appropriate and credible. There is sufficient evidence to convict. This Court acts as both criminal and civil court.

**Best Outcome**

This situation is a little different, so things are done a little different.

**Convictions**

Based on what is known, the direction the people have requested is reasonable.

Orders of the Court

Those who are found guilty of these crimes are impeached, and specific instructions for that process of their removal are given. Judgment is decided, November 3, 2015 at Redlands, California.