

January 7, 2014

Secret Service

[REDACTED]@usss.dhs.gov  
[REDACTED]

Agent Rowan,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me. Please let me know that you have received.

There are federal officials that have acted knowingly against the State to specifically undermine the Constitution. The Secret Service is being called upon to place them into custody and escort their legal successors until arrangements can be made to transfer to other appropriate law enforcement detail. This is highly unusual circumstance, and requires careful consideration. Here is the *summary of events and consequence*:

Laws were being made by the federal government in secret, as has since been revealed by whistleblowers and concerned citizens (see list of contravening laws). The people exercised their rights to protest such laws beginning mid September, 2010 believing those would cause erosion of specific liberties found in the Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence (Occupy movement). The broad context and wide application of such laws gave the federal government authority beyond their constitutionally delegated powers (see Articles and Amendments included with contravening laws). Their combined use can be interpreted as calling for "use of force" on those who dissent, for purposes against the Constitution as in seditious activity, according to legal documents (see U.S. Code included with contravening laws). The federal government not only took a deaf ear to the cry of the people, but Occupiers were also being arrested in several cities throughout the nation (various dates, locations per news outlets).

The Occupy movement gained traction, and the plight of the "99%" was openly mentioned in the 2012 State of the Union address. But inaction on the part of government followed, so the people felt it necessary to escalate the matter. The people met in Continental Congress the first week in July 2012 to present a formal petition to the government (the99declaration.org, 2012). Again, the federal government did not respond or not appropriately. The government is constitutionally required to respond to a "petition for redress" (First Amendment), and committed gross error by not providing corrective measures. It is not a question of who received the petition; it is a right of the people to receive redress, as the First Amendment is understood. ("Redress" means "new coat" and implies "action for something different". "Petition for redress" does not just mean to ask, but "for" implies "to receive".) Regardless, the people refused the government's inaction in an effort to invalidate any laws that may have been made to skirt around the right of the people to receive redress.

One can speculate why the media failed to report on the petition, but the people's congress should not have been ignored by the government. The people then provided an extraordinary writ to the Supreme Court on May 28, 2013, qualifying for every exclusion when only one was needed (as in, Omaha Indemnity Co. v. Superior Court, 209 Cal.App.3d at 1273-1274, 258 Cal. Rptr. 66. 1989), but the court rejected it for frivolous reasons (see Frivolous Rejection by Supreme Court). The people chose not to send an amicus error brief in reply, for jeopardy of due process, and left the

matter open by asking government for assistance instead (Solicitor General, Inspector General, The President, etc.; June - July, 2013). Having exhausted viable legal course and notices (see documents and notices), the people filed for federal recall on September 20, 2013, according to the constitutional recall process for removing any public servant specified by George Washington in a letter to Bushrod Washington, 1787 (see Quotes), without the expected state-initiated participation (as per court decision, re: "conflict of powers"; see website for explanation).

Despite having legally filed an election, the states elections officials refused to print election materials (obstruction of an election does not make it illegal). Again seeking assistance and resolution in October and November of 2013, final pleas to the FBI and President were sent. Legal documents were submitted at the close of that year against state elections officials for defrauding the public and resisting a constitutionally guaranteed voting process (50 states, and the territories per List of Defendants). When the courts again refused the people for frivolous reasons, against the rules of the court and federal law under the Constitution according to court documents (see Frivolous Rejection by Federal District Court), it placed a burden on the Constitution by all three branches for jeopardy of the "(on)going concern of the state". Anarchy was certain, except for provisions in the Declaration to return a destructive government back to foundational principles (see Quotes).

The recall was held January 14, 2014, legally unseating the heads of each branch of the federal government, as well as Justice Antonin Scalia, Senators serving more than one term, and Representatives serving more than two terms (per List of Recallees). Using contempt powers (28 U.S.C. § 4.1(b), 18 U.S.C. § 402), Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board denounced the fraudulent acts and illegal decisions on the part of heads of state and the courts for rejecting the rights of the people and refusing to be governed by consent, as per laws against malfeasance, conspiracy, incitement, and sedition (see explanation below under contravening law). This legal process established government was not being incompetent, and was not simply acting unauthorized of the Constitution. One conclusion remained: the federal government is illegitimate.

Will of the People C.A.B. then requested the assistance of U.S. Marshals to implement the recall (April 18, 2014), then sent warrants calling for the removal of officials in D.C. that had been recalled (Aug 16, 2014), and followed up with ordering notices to be published by the Federal Registrar under general applicability for a government body exercising a penalty (44 U.S.C § 1505 (a)(2)). All refused to honor the weight and severity of U.S. law under the U.S. Constitution, against federal law for obstruction of an agency (18 U.S.C. Part I, Ch 73 § 1505), which is treasonous when acting to advantage enemies of the State according to Article III, Section 3, Par. 1 (also see U.S. Code included with contravening laws for incitement, malfeasance, and conspiracy).

Certainly, there is much more here than can be briefly stated in an email, but the question before you is not whether all of this true: the question is whether the people have the right to hold the government accountable according to the founding fathers and whether this is likely enough to merit calling on a grand jury to decide any criminality. The answer, of course, is 'yes' on both accounts, as has been established. This is our system of law, and it is each and every person's duty to see it is carried out.

The federal recall of 2014 must be implemented before the recent fraudulent general election held in November would have time to take hold. With that, the Supreme Court and Congress (Capitol

Hill and related federal offices) must be sealed off by order of the Constitution and will of the people. President Barack Obama, Senate President and Vice-President Joe Biden, Speaker of the House John Boehner (at time of occurrence), and Chief Justice John Roberts have effectively been unseated by legal process, and must be removed from office and premises immediately. They must be restrained and held, stripped of privilege and title, until transferred to the care of U.S. Marshals (when restored to the U.S. Constitution), to await a grand jury trial per the Fifth Amendment (according to the powers of the people).

The Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board has the oversight authority and has been vested with constitutional powers of the people for full executive authority and necessary judicial function. Delegated federal powers have returned to the people, as per the Tenth Amendment (see website for its legal construct). All power and privilege of the Executive Branch and the Whitehouse is to be effectively transferred over to Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, and I am to be sworn in by Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor at my home, until the Constitution is reaffirmed in joint session of Congress and laws of the people are restored, and an executive authorized of the Constitution enters office by the verified recall results.

This restoration of the United States back to a Constitution of the people, by the people, and for the people needs to happen immediately. These actions are by order of the Constitution and will of the people for the preservation and protection of the United States as guaranteed by the Constitution and affirmed by the founding fathers. Please keep me informed of your progress to the extent possible. Thank you.

*Stephen L. Rush*

~Stephen L. Rush, Defender of the Constitution  
Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board

info@willofthepeople.agency  
www.willofthepeople.agency/

cc: blind

**Partial List of Laws Contravening the U.S. Constitution**

National Special Security Event (NSSE) and Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act (a.k.a., GRABIF) restrict the right to protest in front of lawmakers. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), Protect IP Act (PIPA), and Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) allows for spying on American citizens and taking electronic effects without warrant or probable cause. Anti-Terrorism and Death Penalty law (ATDP), National Defense Resources Preparedness Authorization Act (NDRPA), and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) provides for domestic military assistance and expands military powers in peacetime. These laws, and the acts on the part of federal government to conceal them, are illegal according to Articles I, § 2, Par. 3, § 8, Last Par.; II, § 1, Last Par.; III, § 2, Par. 1 & 2; V; VI, Last Par.; and Amendments I; II; III; IV; V; VI; X; XIII; XIV § 4 of the U.S. Constitution. Regardless of any legal stance purported by the government as justification, these laws were protested by the people as being egregious. These laws apply the use of "force" and qualify as sedition according to U.S. law (Ch. 115 USC §§ 2381 - 2385, Title 18), and incitement to encourage violence against the people as it applies to supplying militaristic weaponry to local police in Ferguson, Missouri (28 U.S.C. § 631(i); 18 U.S.C. § 2101), and,

along with 2009 Troubled Assets Recovery Program (a.k.a., Bank Bailout), Affordable Health Care Act (a.k.a., Obamacare) and restriction of trade (e.g., ECPA, TPP, etc.), counts as general malfeasance (U.S.C. A(5)) and conspiracy for economic benefit (18 U.S.C § 371).

**Partial List of Documents and Notices by the People**

- Petition for a Redress of Grievances, in Continental Congress July 4, 2012; revised, May 28, 2013.
- Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus in lieu of Prohibition, Replies, and Notices, May - August, 2013.
- Specific Federal Recall Election Procedures, Rules, and Filings, September - November, 2013
- Complaint To Obtain Indictment And Administration (1:14-cv-00077-BNB), December 31, 2013
- Non-committing Action For Civil Contempt, Replies, Judgments, and etc., January - June, 2014
- Warrant For Leave (of office) and Affidavit In Support Of Leave, August 16, 2014

**Certain Rules and Applicable Law**

Quotes

George Washington said in 1787, "The power under the [U.S.] Constitution will always be in the People... and, whenever it is executed contrary to their Interest, or not agreeable to their wishes, their Servants can, and undoubtedly will be, recalled." The Declaration of Independence even goes so far as to say, "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,..." it is a "right of the people to alter or abolish..." "any form of government that is destructive,..." "laying its foundation on such principles". These are known definitions for powers of the people declared in the Tenth Amendment. There is no other course needed or required.

Frivolous Rejection by Supreme Court:

The Clerk of the Supreme Court on June 11, 2013 rejected the Extraordinary Writ because the paper was not 6 1/8 x 9 1/4. Supreme Court Rules (adopted Jan. 12, 2010) for extraordinary writ in 33.2(b) has no restrictions clause as in 33.2(a) *pro-se* filings for page limits and format, and is stated can be on 8 1/2 by 11. However, the body of every writ (under certiorari rules) without exception is required to be in booklet format (Rule 33.1). Either the format requirement for extraordinary writ is too costly to remind the court of its own rules or the law is too confusing. Other indications in the letter expressed a lack of items for items that were, in fact, included. Regardless, the rules for submitting petition for grievances of the people are subject to the First Amendment purview of the people because the Court has no legislative prerogative and petitions for redress are a right of the people. So, the rules of the court are unreasonable and unachievable.

Frivolous Rejection by Federal District Court

The Federal District Court of Colorado refused electronic submission even though mailing placed an unreasonable demand on the plaintiffs due to physical limitations for health reasons. The filers did provide all information requested, as is allowed by federal law. Federal Civil Procedure Rule 5(d)(4) says that "a clerk of the court must not refuse to file a paper solely because it is not in the form prescribed." However, the court misconstrued further documents as a motion to alter or amend pursuant to Rule 59(e), when in fact, the failure to cure was on the part of the court to provide any exemption or exception permissible by stated Federal Civil Procedure and rules of the court that "allows the electronic filing of documents in all cases" according to their website and admission. Instead, the court provided an option for statement of perjury without recognition of the filer's cause, reasonings, or justifications, all without resolution of the primary concerns of the filers. This process exposed the court's unwillingness to recognize the constitutional authority of the people.