

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

IN SESSION

BEFORE

**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

October 13, 2015

Volume 1



Updates available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.willofthepeople.agency>

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

CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

PRELIMINARY INDEX

Exhibits List	iv
PART 1	
I. Background	2
II. Jurisdiction and Venue	4
III. Discovery Of Law	
a. Highly Unusual Declaration	7
b. Rules Of Process	8
c. Unconventional Process	12
PART 2	
I. Allegations	
a. Inquiry	13
b. DC Sanctions	17
c. Troubled Asset Recovery Program	24
d. Public Notice	25
e. National Security	29
II. Assertions Of Fact	
a. Contested Federal Authority	36
b. Notifications of the Board	37
c. Civil Wrongs	37
III. Motion To Impeach	40

VOLUME 2

I. Impeachment	
a. Affirmation of High Crimes	49
b. Charges Brought	52
c. Conviction of High Crimes	61

VOLUME 3

I. Decisions of the Court	
a. Application of Law	64
b. Best Outcome	65
c. Convictions	65
II. Orders of the Court	
a. Injunction	66
b. Punishment	67
c. Rescission	68
d. Specific Performance	68
III. Addendum	
a. Exhibits	71

Exhibit No.	Description	Page
LTR-MTR-2BO:PRESUS	Mediation of Terms to Return To Barack Obama, President, May 14, 2015	73
LTR-IND-4BO:PRESUS	Iran Nuclear Deal From Barack Obama, President, Aug 10, 2015	74
LTR-IND-2BO:PRESUS	To Barack Obama, President, Reply	76
LTR-AHL-HLM	Affirm Higher Laws To Lawmakers, Sep 11, 2015	77
LTR-AHL-FAX	Fax Contacts For Members of Congress	79
LTR-IBCU-2SR:AGNT	Secret Service Is Being Called Upon To S. Rowan, Agent, Jan 7, 2014	82
LTR-ADE-4AB:DIRNARA	Acceptable Document Explanation From Amy Bunk, Dir NARA	86
LTR-ADE-2AB:DIRNARA	To Amy Bunk, Dir NARA	88
NTC-PN-TAKEBK	Public Notices People Have Taken Back Constitution	91
NTC-PN-USFREE	US Declared Free of Corrupt Rule	92
NTC-PN-INVC	CDDN Invoice, Jul 22, 2015	94
NTC-CNTST-AUTH	Notice To Contest c/o Federal Registrar, Nov 4, 2014	95
NTC-GVEUP-NARA	Order To Relinquish Federal Authority To NARA, Dec 23, 2014	97
NTC-PROCLM-WHOFCL	Determination Proclamation To White Hse Correspondence Ofc, Jan 20, '15	99
NTC-PROCLM-RECPT	White House Correspondence Postal Receipt	105
NTC-CNSTLORDR-SSRVC	Establishment and Execution of Constitutional Order	106
NTC-CNSTLORDR-RECPT	To Secret Service, Feb 17, 2015 Secret Service Correspondence Postal Receipt	111
NTC-WARRNT-AFFDVT	Leave Warrant and Affidavit	112
NTC-WARRNT-RECLEES	Order To Vacate Federal Seat and Office	125
NTC-WARRNT-CNTEMNRS	List of Officials Recalled	131
NTC-WARRNT-EMAIL	Contemnors of the Federal Recall Governmental Departments and Agencies Email	133
RCL-RCLPROCSS-NOMN	Federal Recall Process Publication	137
RCL-RCLPROCSS-PRCS	Specific Recall Nomination Process Procedure for Recalling Federal Officials	140
RCL-CNSTLINJSTC-CNTYOFCL	Election Officer Notices Constitutional Injustice, Sep 20, 2013	147
RCL-CNSTLINJSTC-EMAIL	Election Officials Email Contacts	149
RCL-RCLREQST-ORDR	Recall Request Order	150
RCL-RCLREQST-CANDQUAL	Candidate Qualifications For Remedy	151
RCL-RCLREQST-PRECDNT	Synopsis of [Precedence]	152

Exhibit No.	Description	Page
RCL-RECLORD-ELCTNOFCL	Specific Recall Order, Oct 5, 2013	154
	Recall Election Office Sought, Nov 15, 2013	
RCL-NOMNPRES-ELCTNOFCL	Nomination For Recall Election President	155
RCL-NOMNPRES-PROOFPUB	Proof of Publication	156
RCL-NOMNPRES-CANDSTMT	Candidate Statement	
	Recall Election Certification	157
RCL-ELCTNCERT-CERT	Certification of Election	
RCL-ELCTNCERT-BLLOT	Recall Ballot As Filed	158
	Certification and Jurat Affirmation	
RCL-CERTJURAT-AFFRM	Oath For Office Of President	159
	People v. United States	
CSE-EXTWRIT-PETN	Extraordinary Writ Petition	161
CSE-EXTWRIT-RPY-4WS:SCUS	From William Suter, SCOTUS, Jun 11, 2013	209
CSE-EXTWRIT-ANS-2WS:SCUS	To William Suter, SCOTUS, Jun 13, 2013	210
CSE-EXTWRIT-HLP-2SG:JSTC	To Solicitor General, Re: Rejection, Jun 8, 2013	211
CSE-EXTWRIT-APDX-PETN	Petition for Redress of Grievances, Cont'l Cgrs*	212
	Rush, et al v. United States	
CSE-CMPLNINDCT-PETN	Complaint To Obtain Indictment Petition	225
CSE-CMPLNINDCT-4TS:CODC	From T. Sheahan, CO Dist Ct Chief Deputy Clrk	243
CSE-CMPLNINDCT-2AG:CODC	To Andrea Garcia, CO District Court Clerk	245
CSE-CMPLNINDCT-ORD	Order and Judgment, Apr 4, 2014	246
	Will of the People v. United States	
CSE-ORDCNTMPT	Order and Judgment, Contempt, Apr 18, 2014	247
CSE-NONCMTACTN-ORDCNTMPT	Non-committing Action For Civil Contempt	249

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 U.S. Civil Servants

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

NOW BEFORE WILL OF THE PEOPLE CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY,

a governmental board and agency of the people, is the matter regarding the overstep of the Constitution of the United States into the people’s purview for “destructive aims” by President Barack Obama, Vice President and President of the Senate Joseph (“Joe”) Biden, House Speaker John A. Boehner (at the time of these proceedings), Chief Justice John Roberts, Associate Justice Antonin Scalia (in accordance with the Recall), and Senators serving more than one term and Representatives serving more than two terms (the list of Recallees) and all civil officers of the federal government known to have participated in the obstruction of the people’s rights and powers (per list of Contemnors and Defendants), it is incumbent upon this Body to affirm and certify their Impeachment and Removal for Treason, Bribery, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanors, as may be, whether collectively or individually, in accordance with higher law and laws of this land.

This Trial is one of uncontested default in favor of the People against the United States beginning as a matter of unfair treatment crying for economic justice in the streets, moving to petition of complaint, for what has become unimaginable criminal action of the state against the state by venturing into the people's purview. This proceeding is a higher court for the people trying a case when protest and petition by assembly against civil wrongs were met with inaction and misdirection, followed by court filings and recall met with frivolous rejection and obstruction, followed by contempt notices, warrant for removal, and call for sanctions and mediation met with suppression and subversive acts by civil servants, already confirmed by inquiry and affidavit in support. What is before this Court is the question whether these acts should be impeachable and whether civil servants should be convicted. This criminal trial, with an emphasis of civil wrongs, includes remedy in equity in addition to any punishment brought.

Background

It has been discovered by true course and legal process that the use of the word "destructive", as it is used in the Declaration of Independence (Par. 2), implies both intent and use of destructive elements in governance. Of which, these civil servants listed in Exhibit (Recallees, Contemnors and Defendants lists) have shown to purposefully act against protections laid out in the Constitution, whose actions have shown by inquiry and affidavit to jeopardize the state, the United States under the Constitution, now in antiquity. This Impeachment Trial affirms these facts and stipulations by order of law.

Whereas, it is an offense to the Constitution and the People of the United States that the protest, petition, and assembly of the people, by the people, should go unresolved and even suppressed for grievances against the federal government, and that civil servants of the federal government should act against the Constitution for its jeopardy, by erosion of protections for the

people, even by legal means (supposedly), and other acts, in which, either lead to or include, acts against the state (United States under the Constitution) or the existence of the state (U.S. Constitution), by the state (acts of civil servants of the U.S. federal government). It is serious enough for the Declaration of Independence (“Declaration”) to acknowledge the right of the people to “alter or abolish” any government that commits such destructive acts. This Trial affirms that right to protect their nation after all other applicable rights and powers under the Constitution have been exhausted, as is every person’s duty to the Constitution.

Simply stated, civil servants of the U.S. government have acted against higher laws to destroy our form of government – a ruinous crime according to the Declaration. Acts against the state, for its destruction by high crimes (progressive destruction, such as, subversion) or treason (undermine unto overthrow), are impeachable offenses in the eyes of this nation (Article II, Section 4). The people sought to hold civil servants accountable for crimes of destruction and also reprimand them by legal course for aiding a sworn enemy of the United States. This Trial exists to fulfill the duty to the Constitution to see such wrongdoers appropriately convicted and punished.

The authority and circumstance to hold civil servants accountable is addressed in “Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers” (Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15). In it, it is determined civil servants have acted improperly for general malfeasance, conspiracy for benefit, and obstruction of justice for the apparent disgorgement of the Constitution out of the hands of the people into its would-be captivity. And, it is shown the people do have the right to hold civil servants accountable under the First and Tenth Amendments in this instance (Political Debates Between Lincoln and Douglas, “Rightful Masters of the Constitution are the People”, Abraham Lincoln, Pg. 494, Par. 1. Pub. 1897.), by way of

petition and assembly (Continental Congress, 2012), including exercise of the right to a recall (“Letter to Bushrod”, George Washington, 1787), and powers to contest the government under the Declaration if other means are insufficient (Declaration of Independence, Par. 2).

Attempts to force recognition of the petition in Continental Congress failed. And, attempts to enforce the recall by notices, warrants, and restrictions failed, yet the grievances remained. This is what has come to be known as a conundrum of governance, placing the people and their Constitution in jeopardy, forcing the people to take further action in the form of revoking federal powers and seeking to impeach, as is their right and authority (Declaration of Independence; Tenth Amendment). As such, only a governmental agency outside of the federal government can try a case of Impeachment when federal powers are rescinded, and must be delegated those powers by will of the people. Hence, this Body is entrusted with this task.

Jurisdiction and Venue

Will of the People Constitutional Authority has acted to preserve the rights and protections of the people, formed to answer a public duty under constitutional emergency by operation of law, independent of Congress and the President, established near the end of Spring 2013 following the unsuccessful attempt of the 2012 Continental Congress to persuade the federal government by petition. Will of the People Constitutional Authority is registered with the I.R.S. as a locally supported governing body with national jurisdiction, answerable to the people and represented by the people, who are the “fourth branch” of government for all intents and purposes of this Trial. This is the minimal legal requirement.

Although the numbering of representatives specified in Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution only applies to the House of Representatives, and only until such a time as Congress has determined a fixed amount, belief alone is not sufficient to compel this Body to attain the

petition of thirty thousand voting adult citizens from every region where there exists a board member. This governmental agency is not subject to that particular representative restriction.

This Trial for Impeachment arises under the Constitution and the higher laws of the United States within this Body and Court's jurisdiction under Tenth Amendment powers as Articles and authorities of the Constitution. Impeachment Trials are not levied the responsibility to empanel a jury for the Impeachment of civic servants or for criminal behavior when public danger may be present, under Article II, Section 2 and the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution. This Body also has jurisdiction to make law under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 702 and to "alter or abolish" destructive government as per Order of the Declaration of Independence by will of the people. There is no statutory limitation for enforcement of a Federal Recall, and a petition of Continental Congress is considered a mandate for correction.

Venue is proper under the Tenth Amendment, as a court of equity. Powers of the people are handed down to this agency in accordance with applicable law for actions in equity, as an extension of the petition for grievances in Continental Congress. The people have powers derived from the Constitution and higher law that balance federal and state powers ("Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15; Political Debates Between Lincoln and Douglas, "Rightful Masters of the Constitution are the People", Abraham Lincoln, Pg. 494, Par. 1. Pub. 1897.). The amended powers clause in the Tenth Amendment modifies any and all federal and state powers that are stated in the Articles, inclusive of the people's govern by consent authority (Declaration of Independence, Par. 2; Women's Suffrage v. United States, U.S. District Court VA, 1918). For this Trial, no opinions nor decisions of this agency could ever be considered as interpretive rule, for this agency represents the will of the people for absolute higher authority in these matters, by virtue of being

necessary to carry out its expressed authority. This agency derives its just and proper authority from the Constitution and higher law and is not subject to authorizing legislation.

This Trial examines the direct conflict of powers of the state caught in the act of abolishing itself (destructive government), whether by progressive or immediate means, to overthrow the protections of the people in the Constitution and higher laws, rendering civil authority invalid by will of the people for causing constitutional jeopardy, and by the powers of the people to revoke such authority. The Tenth Amendment grants reserved powers to the people that offset delegated federal powers, of which, their meaning has been determined through legal discovery having proper course (“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”, U.S. District Court CO, December 31, 2013). It has been determined that reserved powers of the people can redelegate powers under certain conditions, and those conditions have been more than satisfied (Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15; “Non-committing Action For Civil Contempt”, People v. U.S. District Court CO, March 28, 2014; Warrant And Affidavit To Apprehend And Vacate, Will of the People Constitutional Authority, August 16, 2014; “Delegation Doctrine” United States Supreme Court). This agency derives its Impeachment and Conviction power from the Constitution.

A Continental Congress was held in 2012 by delegates of the people, across party lines and the political spectrum. It attained far greater representation, proportionately over 100 times the representation for recent nationwide protesters and petitioners, and over double the number in delegates, than what presently exists in U.S. Congress. Their petition was approved in committee in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2012 and included by way of reference in court documentation. This agency protects the right of the people to assemble.

Just as the founding fathers of this nation formed a Continental Congress when there was no other means to compel King George of England to act honorably, so the people met in Philadelphia in recent years to require resolution for grievances (“Petition for a Redress of Grievances”, 99% Declaration), this time under the Constitution. Continental Congress is a form of mandate in the eyes of the law for the removal of grievances in this nation, as a means of last resort before imminent collapse of order, as testified by precedents the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (to address the broken-down Articles of Confederacy). This agency protects the right of the people to retract their consent to be governed under a breach of public trust (Declaration of Independence, Par. 2).

This Body has acted properly, and not for harm or to exercise use of force. Yet, this Body has been threatened by targeted disruptive acts, each with distinct significance. Investigation of these matters to determine their scope and the extent of threat, would divert resources. This Body does not have the protection as other governmental agencies do, and has not had the benefit of support for security measures or excess in its general fund for such. This Body recognizes the need for anonymity and for the careful execution of law.

Discovery Of Law

The modern centralized Western legal system dates back 950 years to the Norman conquest when courts were unified under universal codes of conduct. But, every case since has involved a unique set of distinguishable circumstances based on constantly shifting abstract social and economic realities, so different rules were applied over time. Further, whenever conventional law (“positive law”) conflicted with higher laws (“natural law”), conventional law tended to lose legitimacy and the application of law would take a new direction. General application of law changed all the time, and it is up to this Trial to interpret how the law applies to this Trial.

Deciding law requires guidelines of interpretation despite uniformity of application, as it applies to the United States. In this Trial, the people have declared uncontested default, and assuming if true, this Trial will decide if crimes have been committed by civil servants and what form of public trust those civil servants have defaulted on, and resulting applicable remedy. The people assert civil servants had forfeit their rights and defaulted when refusing to comply with Constitutional law, recall, contempt orders, warrant, notices, mediation and affirmation. Default would mean it would not be necessary for civil servants to be summoned or to testify, except to the extent needed to confirm allegations. Accordingly, this Trial will not permit immunity, defamation or ignorance of the law as defense.

If it is determined service of process is waived, this Trial will make its determination by preponderance of the evidence for civil claims and beyond a reasonable doubt for criminal claims. Evidence in the form of documentation then, rather than testimony, will be used to determine if there is support for the allegations of the people showing why the court should obtain the remedy directed by the recall. Because the Constitution is implicit, equitable maxims and different forms of legal reasoning, constitutional and statutory provisions, and case precedent and prior interpretations will assist in the Decision. This Trial will adhere to giving regard to substance over form, and disregard any improper presentation on the part of the people.

Highly Unusual Declaration

As this Impeachment includes Conviction authority under highly unusual circumstance of first occurrence (known as, “case of first impression”), it has become necessary to define what is known by discovery and practice, as precedent and rule of law may be incomplete. As such, this Impeachment is a departure from equity for First Amendment rights of the People. The people determined a course for Tenth Amendment powers based on how the particular language of the

Constitution applied to their particular circumstance – when the Constitution, for the protections of the people, was perceived to be under threat. This is customary when definitions are vague.

Whereas, by legal discovery and course, it has been determined the people have specific authority under the “Order of the Constitution”, as it is known (“Petition For An Extraordinary Writ”, Stephen L. Rush for The People v. United States Government, May 28, 2013). For, it is the powers granted by the Constitution that the people have the authority in which to expel civil servants of government by recall according to George Washington (“Letter to Bushrod”, 1787). Under such Tenth Amendment powers, it was determined that the people have the expressed authority to demand government be accountable and require civil servants be removed for unconscionable acts, and was initially directed that a jury must convict them for non-compliance due to its criminal element (“Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15; “Understanding Powers of the People”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, December 30, 2013).

However, the right of the Consent of the Governed for Order of the Declaration of Independence has since been evoked by the people in this case (Declaration of Ind., Par. 2; “Notice To Contest”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, November 2014). In this, federal powers were “taken back” by the people in frustration when courts and agencies refused the rightful legal position of the people for removal (“Public Notice – People of the US Declared To Be Free of Corrupt Rule”, Beverly Hills Weekly: Issue 825, Pg 14, July 23-29, 2015; “Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015). For, legal process has been exhausted and no other course remains, except to take on the mantle of the federal government for prosecution of civil servants

for criminal acts against the existence of a constitutional and legitimate federal government, as has been clearly stated in notices and writs (see list of Exhibits).

This fact, that federal powers have been revoked by powers of the people that clearly exceed amended governing powers in the Articles of the U.S. Constitution, expands the authority of this Body into the purview of Impeachment. It moves the course of this legal process from enforcement of the people's will in Continental Congress and Federal Recall to one of prosecution for crimes against the state by its civil servants, such as aiding and conspiring with enemies of the Constitution for high crimes against the people, including economic oppression and feigning national security concerns.

With such, this Body holds the necessary and high authority to Impeach and Remove from office, as an extension of its enforcement of the rights and powers of the people protested for and under siege. This Body holds the rightful authority to make necessary changes to Impeachment practice, as "alter or abolish" "any form of government" that "becomes destructive" is understood (Declaration of Ind., Par. 2), but also in accordance with authority appropriate for the use of Tenth Amendment powers (i.e., "correction of grievance", "acts in equity"). As such, the people have chosen to carefully limit their own authority as precedent for all such legal process, now and in the future (Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15). This Body accepts the honor of that mantle.

Rules Of Process

This Impeachment Trial is the result of legal discovery, whereby it is necessary to correct assumptions that might suggest this Body should hold such Impeachment to conventional standards. Constitutional law is very clear that each House determines its own rules (Article I, Section 5), and this Body is subject to the people, who have revoked the powers of all three

branches (“Notice To Contest”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, November 2014). However, the people have placed limits on themselves to avoid the further erosion of their rights from the absence of checks and balances under these conditions (“Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15). This Trial recognizes the authority of the people to restrict themselves in this manner, and abides by their guidelines as a point of law. To not do so, if valid, would bring additional contest by the people, to question the proper authority of that governmental body.

Impeachment powers under the Judicial Branch does not require a jury, so neither does it apply to this Body acting as the Court (Article III, Section 2, Par. 3). Regardless, the position of the people in citing the existence of “unnecessary societal controls” in their Public Notices (“Public Notice – People of the US Declared To Be Free of Corrupt Rule”, Beverly Hills Weekly: Issue 825, Pg 14, July 23-29, 2015; “Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015), goes beyond personal hardship by acts of government (“Petition For An Extraordinary Writ”, Stephen L. Rush for The People v. United States Government, May 28, 2013). This Body concludes from this that there is the involvement of a “public danger”, and this Trial does not require a jury (Amendment V) under Congressional powers. This Body recognizes its sufficiency to determine Impeachment.

Wherefore, in the Enforcement authority of the Executive Administration, Impeachment authority of the Congress, and judicial authority of the Supreme Court for Conviction, this Body acts as the Impeachment Court, holding all necessary authority to adjudicate and enforce the Recall and Removal, being redelegated by the people for this design, destiny, and purpose (Political Debates Between Lincoln and Douglas, “Rightful Masters of the Constitution are the People”, Abraham Lincoln, Pg. 494, Par. 1. Pub. 1897).

Unconventional Process

Resolutions and memorandums by this Body are unconventional. Since it is legal resolve of the people in which has first determined such course, and by whose authority this Body rests on, the laws of this Body comes after any action of the people. As such, this Trial has not made any Articles of Impeachment *per se*, but its Impeachment authority comes from the higher laws, founding law and laws of the people that have already taken place. Resolutions of this Trial are made, then, in effect *ex post facto* (“after the fact”) and *propter actum in lege vitale* (“life exists in the law because of the act”), despite formal practice. Therefore, while although customary in parliamentary proceedings, resolutions and memorandums in this case are not necessarily in written form and are considered repetitious, if presented previously in acts and writings by will of the people or are understood to exist by its nature.

Additionally, federal laws are subject to the Constitution and will of the people, and are brought into question under this Trial (“Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15) and will be used sparingly as its reference. This Trial holds the view that, ultimately, federal law must change if contrary to the Constitution or is in some way at odds with the Constitution. This differs from practice under normal circumstance, as the law is not accustomed to “the state against the state” as it is understood, and is considered legally unattainable except that, if it were not for the precedent and vision of the founding fathers for checks and balances, law includes processes to challenge such.

Writing conventions have also changed, as reflected in this Trial and supporting documents, to mirror changes of language in use. However, this Trial also recognizes the interest of timeliness, as elections are looming, and have proceeded with its printing without further proofreading or editing.

Allegations

In “Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers” (Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15), it finds “the government did act willfully, with disregard for the Constitution and federal laws in contempt of the will of the people with obstruction, to conspire for the replacement of state over the Bill of Rights, with interference for legal process, and the people are perfectly within their rights, powers, and means” to initiate a federal recall. The work of the Inquiry is based on the evidence found in the documents included by Exhibit, and as an extension of that work already done, it would be redundant to restate its contents verbatim. However, in lieu of testimony, there is a need to address key areas in how its conclusions were arrived at from an Impeachment perspective, and address the major events that followed as a matter of legal course and public scrutiny.

Inquiry

The Inquiry takes a “cautious and deliberate approach” to determine the right of the people for federal recall, in excerpt form, as follows:

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). As the federal government felt threatened by this order and its notices, it tapped electronic devices and sent officers to investigate members of this Body. Although exonerated of any criminal activity, the people were forced to abandon their Tenth Amendment powers in favor of what is called Order of the Declaration of Independence.

The Sanctions on the District of Columbia describe in detail the people's position, who appear to believe it is their rightful authority and constitutional duty to provoke extraordinary and unprecedented change, in block quote:

BLOCKING AND/OR RATIONING BREAD AND WATER IN WASHINGTON, DC,
IN LIEU OF SUSPENSION OF FEDERAL POWERS FOR ILLEGITIMATE USE OF
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE UNITED STATES

RE: SANCTIONS ON WASHINGTON, DC FOR USE OF ILLEGITIMATE POWER

DEFINITIONS: TERMS AS THEY ARE USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

- (1) The term "DC" applies to the District of Columbia, a.k.a. "Washington, DC";
- (2) The terms "the state" and "United States" as they are used in this document, in of themselves, neither includes the District of Columbia nor the property of the unauthorized and illegitimate federal government as they are found in 2 USC Ch 29 and 3 USC Ch 1 § 21 et seq., but is contested territory as 4 USC Ch 3 § 71 is understood, as so is the flag, seal, and seat of government under Title 4;

(3) The terms “authorized” and “proper” is legal authority subject to the Constitution, inclusive of accountability by consent of the governed (Declaration of Independence, First and Tenth Amendments). However, authority that is not authorized (“unauthorized”, “unlawful”) does not stem from the U.S. Constitution, and authority that is not proper (“illegitimate”) does not protect the U.S. Constitution, by their respective definitions as they are understood. Unauthorized and illegitimate government is no longer delegated authority by the U.S. Constitution because they are at odds, by reason of conflicting interests (Tenth Amendment). Such government is subject to intervention by way of Tenth Amendment reserved federal powers of the people, which is in the sole purview of the people when powers are redelegated, as the courts have deemed it a conflict of interest for states to contest federal power (“Recall of Legislators and the Removal of Members of Congress from Office”, Congressional Research Service, 2012).

PREAMBLE: TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS

Whenever the President exercises any of the authorities granted by Executive Order regarding a national emergency, he must immediately transmit to the Congress a report with the following details (50 USC §§ 1601 et seq., 1621 et seq., 1631 et seq., 1701(a) et seq.):

(1) the circumstances in which necessitates such exercise of authority is the Constitution being put in jeopardy by failure on the part of all three branches of the federal government to recognize constitutional order, whereas:

(a) the federal government’s actions, laws, and measures have shown to conflict with or erode provisions in Articles I, § 2, Par. 3, § 8, Last Par.; II, § 1, Last Par.; III, § 2, Par. 1 & 2; V; VI, Last Par.; Amendments I; II; III; IV; V; VI; X; XIII; XIV (i.e., ATDP, NDRPA, FISA, US PATRIOT ACT, NSSE, GRABIF, NDAA, PIPA, SOPA, TARP, AHCA; e.g., ECPA, TPP; etc.),

(b) the federal government polarized and refused the protests and petitions of the people (e.g., Tea Party, Occupy, Main Street Suffrage, etc.), calling for the restoration of the Bill of Rights and liberties, which is in the people’s First Amendment purview to assemble and require redress (Article “A” I § 8, Last Par. “¶”),

(c) the federal government failed to recognize the weight and authority of the Continental Congress of 2012, which exists to supercede all representation by the authority to restore order of the Constitution to prevent misconstruction or abuse of powers, as in the introduction to the adoption of the U.S. Constitution by the First Congress, and to remove the cause of jeopardy to the Constitution, for economic, social, and civil rights under attack (A II § 1, Last ¶; A VI, Last ¶; Bill of Rights; Amendments XIII, XIV § 1),

(d) the courts acted at odds with rules of the court, contrary to federal law, and against the Constitution in the course of their decisions rejecting the pleas, petitions, writs, and sovereignty of the people necessary for a democracy, while simultaneously rolling back anti-trust protection (as in, Citizens United), Voting Rights Act, and middle-class wealth (as asserted in, People v. United States “Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus of the People for Grievances”; Rush, et al v. U.S. “Complaint to Obtain Indictment”, “Order to Enforce Will of the People”; and, etc.) (Amend. XIV § 4),

(e) governmental bodies rejected the accountability authority of the people to hold fair federal elections and the consent powers of the people to declare the federal government of the United States to be unauthorized and illegitimate, in the lawful process to hold accountable public servants for conspiring to erode the Bill of Rights and general malfeasance (18 USC § 371; USC A(5)),

(f) members of the federal government provided false information in an attempt to obstruct the people-led federal recall, and acted to obstruct notices to be published by the Federal Registrar under general applicability for a governmental body, although legally established having exercised its enforcement by issuing a penalty, which has the proper authority of the Constitution in these matters under the Tenth Amendment (18 USC Part I, Ch 73 § 1505; 44 USC § 1505(a)(2)),

(g) the federal government held illegal elections (A I § 2, ¶ 3; Amend. XIV § 3) following its contempt of the federal recall and warrants for removal, which, the recall was legally filed according to George Washington's process (Letter to Bushrod Washington, 1787) and did not include states' participation, given that state representation and process, including the electoral college, were struck down by the courts as a conflict of interest in these matters and contrasted by consent powers of the people for accountability, which is reserved to their purview, rendering Amendment XII not applicable under such circumstance (18 USC § 402; 28 USC § 4.1(b); "Recall of Legislators and the Removal of Members of Congress from Office", Congressional Research Service, 2012; Declaration of Independence; Tenth Amendment),

(h) the federal government recently supplied militaristic handguns to local police in Ferguson, Missouri and used drone strikes against American citizens in Yemen in 2011 without due process (and habeas corpus), contrary to the Bill of Rights and human rights. For, executive proclamations, such as 7463, are made null and void upon their inception for exceeding constitutional limits for such emergency measures that were made without ensuring protection for the Constitution and laws such as Sections 123(a) and 12006 of Title 10 of the United States Code, were not granted emergency ratification process by Congress, as permitted in Article V. Rather, these abuse of powers were rightfully protested, and portions recently found improper, as exceeding delegated powers for unto illegitimate use (Bill of Rights),

(i) these claims have not been successfully repudiated or acknowledged, so favorable judgment was rendered to the people by Will of the People C.A.B. (50 USC 201 et seq., 18 U.S.C § 371);

(2) such circumstances constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and, whether in whole or substantial part, exists outside of the proper United States at its source, because:

(a) this set of circumstance is highly unusual where the people are in the position of enforcing law. For, the federal government cannot both claim to have proper authority of the U.S. Constitution and act as its enemy for removal of protections of the people, else, any laws made to protect the people by removal of liberties must be for a specific and limited purpose for a temporary and set point of time or it becomes a burden to the point of being egregious. If the federal government does not wish to comply with the First Amendment right of the people to receive redress and to be held accountable by sovereign

will of the people according to their Tenth Amendment powers described by George Washington and in the Declaration of Independence for federal recall and governed consent authority, when all traditional means of representation have failed, then the people must employ additional legal means, no matter how unusual. In this instance, pressure must somehow be brought without violence, and that means sanctions against the occupying force standing in opposition to the United States, which, in this case, is the illegitimate federal government acting against the Constitution for the economic detriment of the people at the expense of all liberty, existing both as the foreign power and enemy (Bill of Rights; Determination Proclamation executed on January 20, 2015; Proclamation: Establishment of Constitutional Order February 27, 2015; Executive Order: Execution of Constitutional Order, February 27, 2015),

(b) this subversion against the Constitution for the economic oppression of the people and overthrow of their rights cannot be permitted to continue, as it leaves the people no choice but to riot against their government in order to secure their rights. Wherein, the use of force would be catastrophic to the legal standing of the people: who are in their constitutional right to defend the Constitution, but which could also be misconstrued as seditious. For, the people assert the federal government is guilty of inciting violence in this manner (28 U.S.C. § 631(i); 18 U.S.C. § 2101). For, insurrection against the Constitution is treason against the existence of the state and must be defended (A III § 3, ¶ 1). For, the people have made every concerted effort within their power to have the government comply with and conform to the order of the Constitution, and have exhausted protest, petition, election, notice and legal recourse having rendered contempt and ordered warrants, by a proper legal agency against recallees and contemnors, which were obstructed. Without sanctions by the constitutionally authorized president, voted in by legal federal recall and sworn in to protect the people in defense of their constitutional rights and authority, our system of democracy would otherwise fail at the hands of corrupt overlords. Therefore, the legal course of sanctions by this constitutionally authorized President, elected according to extraordinary powers of the people, must preempt any violence in order to preserve the union of the United States and economy of the middle-class actively being destroyed by protested means (50 USC 201 et seq.; Tenth Amendment),

(c) District of Columbia is a city-state acting as a federal district under the law and jurisdiction of the federal government, wholly separate of any state or local government. It is complicit to the crimes of the federal government against this Constitution by reason and application of law, and, thereby liable for sanctions subject to the will of the people under the Constitution. DC, along with its government, is thereby an enemy of the U.S. as a foreign state in the eyes of the Constitution and a threat to the foreign policy of the authorized United States (50 USC 201 et seq.);

(3) the authorities to be exercised will be as is customary to hold sanctions, consistent with National Emergencies Act and 50 USC 1601 et seq. and/or 1701 et seq., to block, quarantine, order compliance, work with foreign allies, convene joint Congress, restore order, and the actions to be taken in the exercise of those authorities to deal with such unusual and emergency circumstances as needed will be rations, shutdowns, closures, blockades, evacuations, boycotts, arrests, unarmed military action, the call for foreign

assistance, receive terms of surrender, address the nation, and reaffirm the Constitution, with the following caveats and constraints

(3 USC Ch 4 § 301 et seq.; 15 USC Ch 1 § 6; 10 USC §§ 123, 527, 2201(c); 14 USC §§ 331, 359, 367; Tenth Amendment):

(a) powers of the constitutionally authorized President is inclusive of all functions in these matters, however, persons and entities complying with these sanctions are not authorized to act contrary to order of the Constitution, neither against the authorized government nor by it (3 USC Ch 4 § 301 et seq.),

(b) immunity, as in 22 USC § 254a et seq., does not apply to members of the federal government, or corporations and organizations working for the government, acting to the detriment of the people or against the U.S. Constitution and its authorized government, as it constitutes malfeasance, conspiracy, and treason (USC A(5); 18 USC § 371; A III § 3, ¶ 1),

(c) only the constitutionally authorized President can declare whether further action is justified and to what extent further action is required when acting on behalf of the people, so that civil unrest may yet be avoidable,

(d) to the extent that the provisions of this Executive Order are inconsistent with federal law or inconvenient, the provisions of this Executive Order shall supersede any such provisions, wherever such provisions may be found, and, regardless of any law requiring such subsection to be specifically identified, as it pertains to the duty to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States under such threat, as there is no other reasonable course available to the people under such absolute and devastating threat (Tenth Amendment),

(e) regarding security, as in Title 6 of U.S. Code, it is appropriate that future oral or written agreements of the United States Authorized Government should not be transmitted to Congress, nor committees on foreign relations and international relations in the several houses of Congress, as the unauthorized and illegitimate government and its members are enemies of the state and such is contrary to national security, in the opinion of this constitutionally authorized President, by order of the Constitution (1 USC Ch 2 § 112b(a), Tenth Amendment),

(f) any transmittal and reporting to Congress (including without limit, 50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq., 1621 et seq., 1701 et seq., etc.) shall be in accordance with the people's timetable and schedule and shall not automatically terminate until the authorized President of the United States, subject to the Constitution and elected by federal recall, comes before a joint session of Congress to restore order (Specific Federal Recall Election Procedures),

(g) Commencement of the term of office for President did not result in being sworn into office according to law (§101) due to obstructions and legal process, but the United States is still liable for pay retroactively to the applicable date of January 20 following the legal federal recall election of 2014 for executive services rendered in the position of Defender of the Constitution, as authorized acting President, upon the immediate surrender by the unauthorized federal government for relinquishment of its illegitimate powers to the authorized President, for authorized powers, which must precede restoration of all things according to Specific Federal Recall Election Procedures and constitutional order (3 USC Ch 2 § 101 et seq.),

(h) sanction, or suspension of commercial intercourse with a state in insurrection, including confiscation of property, applies to the unauthorized and illegitimate federal

government and its city-state DC, but cannot be used against the government of the authorized President, or his administration, entities, officers, personnel, or families, for such action would constitute an escalation unto premeditated war against the authority and order of the Constitution, requiring a full, retaliatory response by unarmed militia without need of further declaration or executive decision (50 USC Ch 13 § 205 et seq.; 50 USC Ch 35 § 1701 et seq.; 50 USC Ch 39 § 7701),

(i) the constitutionally authorized President may use restraint and forfeiture of trade in transit pursuant to conspiracy (15 USC Ch 1 § 6), but DC and the unauthorized government cannot retaliate against the authorized government of the United States or discriminate against Americans for these sanctions under 15 USC Ch 2 VI § 75 et seq., and does not qualify for foreign or war assistance except to avoid tragedy, like 22 USC Ch 79 § 7205 (State Sponsors of International Terrorism) and 22 USC Ch 79 § 7207 (Prohibition on Assistance and Finance of Terrorism),

(j) under sanction, it is unlawful to trade with the enemy of the United States Authorized Government, which is the unauthorized and illegitimate federal government and its city-state, DC (50 Appendix (Trading With The Enemy Act of 1917) Ch 106, 40 Stat. 411 § 1 et seq.).

(k) the constitutionally authorized President may utilize evacuation plans as deemed fitting, as this national emergency constitutes a man-made disaster (6 USC Ch 1, Sub§ V, § 321a (a)(1); Sub§ XIII, § 572 (a)(1)),

(l) the distinction, format, order and placement of legal references used herein does not negate their applicability or effect, but are in the words and language of the people (Tenth Amendment);

(4) the President believes such actions are necessary to deal with those circumstances, as follows:

(a) these economic sanctions, backed by the enforcement by boycott and forced evacuation, to block the sale and service of breads to certain times and ration the sale and service of water, are absolutely imperative to avert civil unrest for the protection of the people against the economic enslavement and overthrow of the Constitution by corrupt means. A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER exists as long as federal government unreasonably and irrationally poses as legitimate authority, whereby there now exists two Presidents. The illegitimate federal government must be stopped here or civil unrest will be inevitable, as a house divided cannot stand (Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address). The Constitution has suffered violence, whereby laws have been enacted without oversight or accountability to the people to the detriment of the middle-class and small business economies and the health of the people under a sketchy and burdened link to the Constitution. Whereas, illegal federal elections are enforced, liberties have been made illusory, and the Constitution itself has lost its strongest ties to democracy with the erosion of due process and right to receive redress (First Amendment),

(b) this Executive Order is necessary to protect and restore the absolute right and sovereign will of the people under the Constitution for accountability of the government by consent of the governed, and for any other powers of the people that may exist in precedence, founding documents, or higher law (Declaration of Independence, First and Tenth Amendments). For, members of the federal government are neither authorized of the U.S. Constitution to act against its laws for its erosion or its citizens for their

detriment, nor authorized to represent the United States to foreign nations as in an official or legal capacity outside of proper constitutional standing, which represents a CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER to the existence of the United States and the protections of the people found in the Bill of Rights and higher law (18 USC § 371; USC A(5)).

(5) any foreign countries with respect to which such actions are to be taken, does not apply, as it is stated above that DC is a city-state, and defined as being accomplice to the unauthorized and illegitimate government, accordingly. However, any assistance of foreign countries to be sought for with respect to such actions, and why, is as follows: [Omitted for national security concern].

CITATIONS AND RECITALS: IN PROPER AUTHORITY

By the authority vested in me as the only authorized President of the Constitution and proper and applicable laws of the United States of America, in accordance with the reasonings and justifications in the Transmittal To Congress, the Determination Proclamation by Will of the People on January 20, 2015, and the Proclamation: Establishment of Constitutional Order, and the Executive Order: Execution of Constitutional Order, both made law February 27, 2015, including, and to the extent acts were undertaken foreign to, or the erosion or erasure of, the United States under the Constitution and its authorized powers and proper laws, the following laws are applicable: the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), conspiracy for economic benefit (18 U.S.C § 371); general malfeasance (U.S.C. A(5)); obstruction of an agency (18 U.S.C. Part I, Ch 73 § 1505), display of force and encouraging incitement and unrest (as in, supplying militaristic weaponry to local police, etc.) (28 U.S.C. § 631(i); 18 U.S.C. § 2101; Ch. 115 USC §§ 2381 - 2385, Title 18), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

...having been sworn in as President of the United States of America by notary public at two twenty-three p.m., on Friday, February 13 of 2015, find that the use of federal powers in the United States has exceeded constitutional limits and authority, including the Government's erosion of constitutional guarantees of the people without constitutional process or proper applicable law, conspiring for economic oppression and benefit for a select group to the specific detriment of lesser fortunate, arbitrary arrest and detention of Occupy protestors, unaccountability to consent of the governed and will of the people mandated by Continental Congress, restricting political dissenters from press, curtailment of voting rights and lawful fair people-led federal recall elections (as established by George Washington), obstruction of a lawful and proper governmental agency, show of force in response to police protests for human rights violations and abuses, and as well as the exacerbating presence of significant public corruption and illegal use of power, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and Constitution of the United States, so I hereby... declare a national emergency to deal with the stated threat. Accordingly, I hereby order:

The bread and water supply in DC shall be blocked and rationed....

The Sanctions are important as they spell out not only the people's frustration with civil servants and increasingly elusive federal government at odds with protections of the people, but also the legal reasoning for the innocent and pure reliance on the performance of public duties by civil servants according to higher laws. This is necessary for ease, as it reveals the people never intentionally consented to giving away rights and authorities of the people or protections of the people from their Constitution, and is a case of (public) fraud not deception. This Trial affirms that the people actively challenged federal powers for the erosion of liberties, in as much as the people could be made aware, and reliance on civil servants to perform their duty. This Trial affirms the findings and conclusions of the people, as stated in the Sanctions on D.C., as by misdemeanors and unconscionable acts, civil servants did commit High Crimes, an Impeachable offense.

Troubled Asset Recovery Program

Only one of the laws asserted by the people in the Sanctions and documents submitted to the courts need be considered for defrauding the public to have occurred. Of the laws Congress passed and cited by the people (left open for further discovery) having clear evidence and action, Troubled Asset Recovery Program (TARP) is known to transfer the burden of the homeowner onto the taxpayer, for programs that specifically targeted lower income African Americans (Sarah Ludwig, Neighborhood Economic Development Advocacy Project). The bank derivatives scheme that led to these programs, brought to light by whistleblowers, specifically advantaged corporate executives ("Inside Job", Charles Ferguson, 2009). The act, and the laws that permitted it, is one of Conversion – the wrongful taking and use of another person's personal property for the benefit of another. This is specifically attributed to corrupt lobbying practices that are grossly unfair, including the push for decisions of the court to honor "corporate

personhood”, AHCA, and the like (“The Flaw”, Steve Milne and Mark Foligno, 2011). This Trial affirms civil servants did act with prejudice for transfer of personal property of the poor, working and middle classes to holders of investments to potentially reward finance executives.

Public Notice

When the people abandoned their authority in the Constitution for Declaration authority, the people filed Public Notices the week of July 23, 2015 (“Public Notice – People of the US Declared To Be Free of Corrupt Rule”, Beverly Hills Weekly: Issue 825, Pg 14, July 23-29, 2015; “Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015), included by exhibit:

Public Notice – People of the US Declared To Be Free of Corrupt Rule In Will of the People Constitutional Authority court and counsel of the people...

In the Matter of THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
by THE PEOPLE OF THE UNTIED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S., ITS OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS, AND ANYONE CLAIMING HOLD OF POWER, AUTHORITY, OFFICE, SEAT, SEAL OR SWAY OF THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WHETHER ELECTED, APPOINTED, OR HIRED, FOR FAILING TO ACKNOWLEDGE, SUBMIT, AND RELINQUISH TO THE ORDER OF THE CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHED IN THE FIRST AND TENTH AMENDMENTS RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE PEOPLE, AND MADE KNOWN BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (2012) AND FEDERAL RECALL (2014), HAVING BEEN DULY NOTIFIED:

By ORDER of this honorable body, the Federal Government of the U.S. is cited as defaulting on its duties to the Constitution of the United States when required by law and reason to comply, having failed to show cause, whether just, why THE PEOPLE OF THE UNTIED STATES OF AMERICA should continue to dwell under destructive federal powers for oppressive economic tactics encouraging middle-class disenfranchisement and imposing societal controls under the guise of security concerns, and failing to answer notices or show to appear for mediation with members of this agency, as in proper authority asserted by will of the people. This ACTION forever terminates all corrupt rule by authority that may exist outside of the Constitution and ORDERS that THE PEOPLE OF THE UNTIED STATES OF AMERICA be declared forever free from any such subjugation.

For, the Federal Government of the U.S. has weakened the Bill of Rights unto unjust aims, and has acted to keep the people from stopping it, as EXPOSED by Will of the People Constitutional Authority in great detail and its excerpts made public electronically. In the course of these acts, it is DETERMINED the Federal Government of the U.S. has overstepped and violated significant provisions of law: U.S.C. A(5) (general malfeasance), 18 U.S.C § 371 (conspiracy for economic benefit), 18 U.S.C. Part I, Ch 73 § 1505 (obstruction of an agency), and has

shown to conflict with or erode provisions in Articles I, § 2, Par. 3, § 8, Last Par.; II, § 1, Last Par.; III, § 2, Par. 1 & 2; V; VI, Last Par.; Amendments I; II; III; IV; V; VI; X; XIII; and XIV. This constitutes a breach of constitutional duty to the public trust.

The Federal Government of the U.S. is HEREBY reprimanded of such illegitimate use: stripped of its present authority, which is REVOKED. For, higher law DICTATES the people more than have the right to protest every law, in which, exists for removal of protections for the people or may exist for the people's detriment, in the First Amendment right "for redress" (correction). And, if governance is "not in the people's interests" the people have "power under the [U.S.] Constitution" to "recall their [public] servants", as stated by George Washington in a letter to his nephew in 1787, defining Tenth Amendment "reserved powers" of the people. And, if that Federal Recall fails concerted attempts at enforcement, the people have the inalienable human right "to alter or abolish" that "destructive government", as set by legal premise in the Declaration of Independence for governing by consent. IT IS SO DETERMINED.

For, Continental Congress met in 2012 to resolve these grievances in accordance with sufficient representation for applicable law. And, a legal Federal Recall election was held January 14, 2014 to enforce that decision by the people's Congress to restore protections for the people in the Bill of Rights and REQUIRED a return to a government authorized of the Constitution. Petitions, legal notices, and warrants were sent to governmental representatives, courts, and agencies ORDERING compliance following Recall obstruction. The President-elect continued to send notice for relinquishment of seat and office, calling for leaders IN CONTEMPT of the order to be subject to legitimate constitutional authority. The President-in-waiting was sworn in by notary on Feb. 13, 2015, who issued SANCTIONS on Washington, D.C. against its defiance to law under the Constitution. Final notice was presented to President Obama, calling for a mandatory meeting on July 1 to cease civil unrest and to present the following corrective actions: a) expose questionable laws and acts, and their purpose; b) restoration or defense of the protections of the people; and, c) transition to constitutional administration to ensure enforcement amidst the corruption. As such, constitutional rights and powers of the people HAVE FAILED.

THEREFORE, Order of the Declaration of Independence is now in full force and effect, WHEREAS, the people are granted the higher authority to ALTER OR ABOLISH destructive government in accordance with their consent of the governed powers. HOWEVER, the People of the United States of America chose rightly to keep and enforce their Constitution, reserving the provisions of the Recall under their Declaration powers, and to stand as precedent for all future rulings and decisions. Accordingly, constitutional amendments codified from the petitions of the people in Continental Congress and suffrage, for good government and social-economic equity, are THEREBY ratified by uncontested DEFAULT, whose Mode of Ratification exists in the presence of higher authority, as legitimate constitutional governments are FOUND absent. For, such consent authority to enforce the Continental Congress mandate, is understood to supercede the Constitution when constitutional order specifically fails.

The Recall of 2014 is RENDERED in effect for the removal and installation of such offices. Accordingly, each Head of State and all those having seniority for each house of each branch at the time of the Recall must vacate, as follows: the Supreme Court Chief Justice, President, Senate President and Vice President,

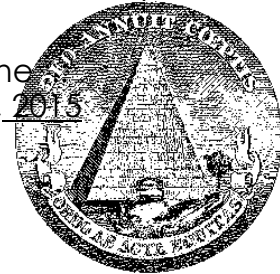
Leaders of the House of Representatives, Associate Justice Antonin Scalia, Senators serving more than one term, and Representatives serving more than two terms. Elections held since are subject to the Recall. However, an elected official is FORGIVEN of any related election fraud or obstruction upon return to order by reaffirmation of the U.S. Constitution in front of the President by Recall.

All laws and acts are HEREBY now subject to laws of the people. Accordingly, any decision rendered, law enacted, or negotiation with foreign powers sought by the U.S., that declares or grants an ability to "fast track" or impose legislation without oversight or correction, or for corporate personhood, unrestraint, inequitable power, or the like (i.e., ATDP, NDRPA, FISA, US PATRIOT ACT, NSSE, GRABIF a.k.a. Anti-trespass, NDAA, PIPA, SOPA, TARP, AHCA; e.g., CISPA, ECPA, TPP; etc.), even regarding Iran, are HEREBY overturned and nullified by will of the people and Order of the Declaration. SO ORDERED.

Attested by my hand and seal by the court and counsel in the authority of will of the people, effective this 7th day of July, 2015



Stephen L. Rush, Officer of the Constitution
Will of the People Constitutional Authority
willofthepople.agency



[Seal]

The Public Notice, although novel in many ways, is important for two key reasons: it claims powers revert to the Declaration of Independence when the Constitution specifically fails, although still retained by the people, and it forces the issue of negotiations with Iran. The deal with Iran is important to criminal law, as it is considered problematic if a civil servant makes a pact conceding unrestricted aid with a country that is a sworn enemy (Charbonneau, Louis and Robin Emmott, "Iran Deal Moves Forward as US and EU Line Up Sanction Waivers", Reuters, October 18, 2015).

The people sent several follow-up electronic letters to the President how the United States cannot make any pact with Iran without consent of the people. In the following email, in part, by exhibit, the people cite their authority asserted in the Public Notice:

Pres. Obama and his Administration,

You have found that getting a nuclear arms deal with Iran is not so easy. [We] have called for representatives in Congress to vote favorably only if it is specifically renegotiated for restricting the movements of known terrorists and sales of arms, and providing immediate nuclear facility inspection.

Now, the authority of the US government has been revoked by the people through constitutional process and does not have permission to operate or authorize such deal without explicit permission of the people, as has been posted by public notice (7/23-29 Beverly Hills Weekly: <http://bhweekly.com> [Issue 825, Pg 14]; 7/30 City Weekly: <http://e.cityweekly.net/cityweekly#2015/07/30/?article=2568897> [Pg 63]). You have a duty to the Constitution, your first duty, to let the people of America go free. That means you must surrender your authority to the people according to Tenth Amendment powers of the people.

In this instance, a pact of this nature has significant weight. Congress has not, as of yet, made a treaty with Iran. Without safeguards, the Iran Nuclear Deal could be considered an act of Treason. For, this differs from a pact with a non-aggressive or neutral nation, as the Constitution is explicit about not giving “aid and comfort” to enemies (Article III, Section 3). In this portion of an electronic document, time-stamped 9/14/15, by Exhibit, the explicit nature of what the pact with Iran must include to be considered legally viable is spelled out:

Mr. Obama,

Thank you for your [uninspired] response*. However, concerning the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (a.k.a. Iran Nuclear Deal), you must get an addendum in which specifically calls for a) known terrorists on the Blocked Persons or Foreign Invaders lists to be subject to notification, movement restriction and detention by any country of concern, b) arms and nuclear facility inspection to be made by an international contingent available within 24 hours, and, c) arms and nuclear materials and products to be subject to restriction of sales with ending transaction to terrorist groups. In addition, the authority of the US government has been revoked by the people through constitutional process and you do not have permission to operate or authorize such deal without permission, as has been posted by public notice in both City Weekly and Beverly Hills Weekly (7/23-29 Beverly Hills Weekly: <http://bhweekly.com> [Issue 825, Pg 14]; 7/30 City Weekly: <http://e.cityweekly.net/cityweekly#2015/07/30/?article=2568897> [Pg 63]). Your compliance is required...

*Note: The response was a form letter containing no relevant details, commitments, or affirmations.

Iranian leadership has fueled hatred and intolerance for the United States and Israel in their chants and speeches, calling for “jihad” (attack) and raising armaments, as is commonly known

and exists as the major reason for the economic sanctions. The removal of sanctions could be considered the same as “giving aid”, and in fact, there are provisions that assist the goals of the terrorists.

National Security

The laws asserted by the people 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) reveal the extent of uncertainty and peril associated with these collections of oversteps toward unrestrained and oppressive rule, included here by Exhibit in block quotes:

At issue, is the rate and severity in which civil liberties and rights have been and are being compromised, giving way to compounded grievances that have been allowed to grow and to result in tremendous and lingered suffering of susceptible American people. This nation’s corporations have conspired to skirt or change laws to the benefit of committing otherwise unlawful and unthinkable acts against the Constitution and upon the common people. [At least] two branches of our government no longer stop the erosion of these rights and liberties, and appear to have even assisted in the suffering with erroneous and exclusionary legislation based on flimsy and contrary interpretations. The people desire to prevent wealthy corporations from creating extreme hardship [for] working class Americans. However, the people being grieved no longer are permitted or have any other means to raise their voice for their cause or take action against such crimes. Petitions, demonstrations, conventions, and congresses held by the people have been [disregarded], and the people greatly desire equity. This case therefore presents a novel issue of nationwide importance: whether the people have the right to seek remedy for [such] protection and for order to be restored.

The question before the court [then] is whether the people wronged have a right to redress for their grievances. Specifically, whether the government has any right to deny, disparage, or abridge the people’s rights and civil liberties found in the Constitution and higher law, and how the government would be out of order, and even in contempt, for altering the context and content of such law for corporate desires and governmental aims through acts and legislation that attempt or accomplish the erosion or reversal of such

freedoms, without the necessity of Constitutional process and law meant to protect the people from certain grief and harm. And, whether the people have the right to such protections, and how the actions of government would be correctable and even punishable for usurping powers and rights delegated to the people by the Constitution that have lead to the suffering of the same. And should such responsibilities or protections be violated or fail, whether the people have the right to seek redress and remedy unto measurable resolution, as to bring into equity, and for that which leads to restoration of order and relief, and how the establishment of provisions in law that accomplish the same, even by dire necessity and further legal means, as an extension of the Declaration of Independence and Constitutional law, whether consistent with founding principles or the people's rights, would be permissible when no other adequate remedy exists.

And,

16. In the powers clause of the Tenth Amendment, the authority of government in the United States is assumed to be one of three constructs: delegated, reserved, and accountability. The Tenth Amendment says, "The powers not delegated to the United States [Federal Government] by the Constitution, nor prohibited by [the Constitution] for the States, are reserved to [each of] the States..., or to the People." The Federal Government has constitutionally delegated powers, the States have reserved powers, and the People have whatever power is not delegated to the Federal Government and presumably shared reserved powers with the States. The "or", in the phrase "or to the People", places the authority of the people both in contrast to the delegated powers of the Federal Government and in conjunction with reserved powers of the States.

17. It is assumed the People have implied powers from the Constitution, both direct and indirect. The power to redelegate constitutional authority is a direct implied power of the People, because the Constitution says the powers of the Federal Government are delegated and re-delegation is not otherwise assigned. Enforcing the right to hold

government accountable is an indirect implied power of the People, being an extension of the First Amendment rights to assemble and petition, as is understood to be inherent but not stated. This powers clause also assigns to the People reserved powers shared with the States. Any of these gives the People election powers and the authority to revoke laws made in contempt of the Constitution. The people have chosen to use their election, redelegation, and revocation powers to restore constitutionally authorized government as a consequence of laws made that attempt to dismantle civil liberties to the detriment of the people, as has been seen and felt.

18. When the government made laws that restrict the people from approaching government officials, such as in the National Special Security Event or Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act (a.k.a., GRABIF), it could be considered “abridging by obstruction”. When the government made laws that allows spying on citizens and taking electronic effects without warrant or probable cause, such as Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, Protect IP Act, or Stop Online Piracy Act, then the government could be acting with “redirection of civil liberty”. When the government made laws that orders military assistance in peacetime that may be used to enforce unwarranted killing of citizens, like the Anti-Terrorism and Death Penalty law or National Defense Resources Preparedness Authorization Act (a.k.a., DARPA), that may be considered “removal of rights by display of force”.

This Trial affirms the conviction of the people that oppression by these means is a High Crime to be reprimanded by Tenth Amendment powers of the people. The document continues:

SUPPORTING FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act (GRABIF)

19. Each of these types are also included in various provisions of the USA Patriot Act, and each of them considered to be in use, as has been the subject of various leaks and protests, and each of them in some manner abridge civil liberties otherwise guaranteed by the First Amendment. GRABIF seriously restricts the right of citizens to hold government accountable and outlaws protests where government officials may be located. That law says, “Whoever knowingly enters or remains in any restricted building or grounds,... or within such proximity to,... with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions,... or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be punished.” This undermines the right to assemble, and by extension, to peaceably protest. As is common knowledge, it has been used to arrest Occupiers in numerous cities across the nation. It abolishes verbal petition, and has been used to obstruct protesters from speaking to their Congressmen.

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act

20. Surveillance in recent laws, such as FISA, PIPA, and SOPA, appear to have reasonable language in most instances, even in support of First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment rights. However, as The Guardian and Wikileaks have revealed this past Summer, the NSA has been collecting electronic information and property in secret without restraint, oversight, warrant, probable cause, or due process. Their actions are unconstitutional at best, and may have been used to restrict the people from resisting further action by an illegal government. Its purpose could include keeping quiet laws that

are currently being made in secret, such as ECPA and TPP, as have also recently been leaked and made common knowledge.

21. In 1978, Congress enacted the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) to govern surveillance conducted for foreign-intelligence purposes. The statute created the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (“FISC”), a court composed of seven (now eleven) federal district court judges, and empowered the court to grant or deny government applications for surveillance orders in foreign-intelligence investigations.

22. Section 215 of the USA Patriot Act is often referred to as FISA’s “business records” provision. When originally enacted in 1998, this provision permitted the FBI to apply to the FISC for an order to obtain business records of hotels, motels, car and truck rental agencies, and storage rental facilities. Section 215 broadened this authority by eliminating any limitation on the types of businesses or entities whose records may be seized. In addition, Section 215 expanded the scope of the items that the FBI may obtain using this authority from “records” to “any tangible things (including books, records, papers, documents, and other items).”

23. Section 215 also relaxed the standard that the FBI is required to meet to obtain an order to seize these records. Previously, FISA required the FBI to present to the FISC “specific and articulable facts giving reason to believe that the person to whom the records pertain [was] a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power.” In its current form, Section 215 requires only that the records or things sought be “relevant” to an authorized investigation “to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a United States person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.”

24. For the past several years, members of Congress have been warning the public that the Executive Branch was exceeding the limits of the USA Patriot Act. In 2009, Senator Russ Feingold stated during a hearing that “there ... is information about the use of Section 215 orders that I believe Congress and the American people deserve to know,” adding later that “Section 215 has been misused.” In 2011, Senator Ron Wyden declared, “When the American people find out how their government has secretly interpreted the USA Patriot Act, they will be stunned and they will be angry.” Similarly, Senator Mark Udall protested that “Americans would be alarmed if they knew how this law is being carried out.”

25. The outcry of the people has increased sharply since the disclosure of leaked documents. Representative Jim Sensenbrenner, an author of the USA Patriot Act and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee at the time of Section 215’s passage, called the Section 215 surveillance program “an abuse of that law.” He wrote that, “based on the scope of the released order, both the administration and the FISA court are relying on an unbounded interpretation of the act that Congress never intended.”

26. President Barack Obama also commented publicly on the Section 215 order. The President acknowledged that the intelligence community is tracking personal electronic data. Members of the congressional intelligence committees have recently confirmed that the government has relied upon these interpretations of law to collect the electronic records of all Americans. Senator Dianne Feinstein has stated that “[this] is carried out by the [FISC] under the business records section of the USA Patriot Act.”

National Defense Resources Preparedness Authorization Act

27. DARPA is written with such broad scope that it could also be used to enforce tyrannical government. That law says in Part 1, Section 103, “assess on an ongoing basis the [domestic] capability... to satisfy requirements in peacetime...; to take actions necessary to ensure the availability of adequate resources and production capability, including services and critical technology, for national defense requirements” As such, “domestic capability”, “peacetime requirements”, “actions necessary”, and “adequate services” for “national defense” can be made to enforce anything from ordering parts for equipment to enacting Marshall Law in peacetime. This Executive Order was signed into law following drone strikes on American citizens in Yemen in 2011.

PLAINTIFFS’ ASSERTIONS

28. Erosion, obstruction, and removal of constitutional rights of the people, and authorizing the use of military force and surveillance in peacetime, while enacting laws of corporate ills. These acts place Congress and the Whitehouse [White House] in contempt of the Constitution for being at odds with both the spirit and letter of founding law.

29. The body of such laws could be construed as an attack against democracy itself, the United States, and its people.

34. [In conclusion], the government cannot permit or be authorized of the Constitution to destroy the work of the Constitution and the people for whom it was made. Either the government is acting with authorized powers, or it is not the government of the Constitution.

[Note: preference for the spelling “the Whitehouse” than “a white house” does not negate its application.]

Liberty is a right of the people, of which, the people have demanded to retain. Civil servants did not return this nation to a state of civil liberty when the threat no longer warranted a high alert.

This Trial affirms the right of the people to reprimand civil servants for illegitimate governance by oppressive rule.

Assertions Of Fact

Contested Federal Authority

The people did protest, assemble, and petition for correction of the grievances, being confirmed by the news (“Occupy Headlines for November 22, 2011”, Democracy Now!; “Petition for a Redress of Grievances”, 99% Declaration; “Can Post-Constitutional America Recover Its Freedom and Prosperity?”, Bill Frezza, Huffington Post; “Petition For An Extraordinary Writ”, Stephen L. Rush for The People v. United States Government, Supreme Court, May 28, 2013;). The people did establish a federal recall according to applicable law and founding principles when their constitutional rights were in peril (“Specific Recall of Federal Officers”, Constitutionally Ordered Federal Recall Election, September 27, 2013; “Rush, et al. v. United States, 1:14-cv-00077”, Colorado District Court, December 31, 2013; Tenth Amendment; “Letter to Bushrod”, George Washington, 1787). The people did act to enforce their right to hold civil servants accountable by recall (“Warrant And Affidavit To Apprehend And Vacate”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority, August 16, 2014; “Notice To Contest”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority, November 4, 2014; “Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15; “Sanctions On Washington, DC For Use Of Illegitimate Power”, March 21, 2015). The people did overrule destructive government by revoking federal powers in Public Notice, gave proper notification to as many civil servants as could be contacted, and sought peaceful resolution (“Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015; see Emails and Faxes Contacts List; List of Recallees and Defendants; “Request For Mediation”,

May 14, 2015; Political Debates Between Lincoln and Douglas, “Rightful Masters of the Constitution are the People”, Abraham Lincoln, Pg. 494, Par. 1. Pub. 1897).

Notifications of the Board

Civil servants failed to respond, show for mediation, or affirm the Constitution of the people. Communiqués of the people were not replied to, or if there was a response, they were in the form of “form letters” and did not appropriately address the grievances being petitioned (see Exhibit list). The invariable position on the part of civil servants was a repeated unwillingness to respond and respond appropriately, as if ignorance and diversion would be somehow admissible.

Mediation was set for July 1, given 45 days notice, and spelled out its highly critical importance, meeting location, and the terms to discuss, but no representative of the federal government made an appearance or in any way sought to renegotiate terms for postponement or proper response (May 14, 2015). Notice was presented of the forfeiture of authority to the people by default (“Public Notice – People of the US Declared To Be Free of Corrupt Rule”, Beverly Hills Weekly: Issue 825, Pg 14, July 23-29, 2015; “Public Notice: The People Have Taken Back Constitution From Corrupt Rule”, City Weekly: Pg 63, July 30, 2015). Follow-up email challenged the unconstitutionality of the deal with Iran as presently written, but civil servants proceeded anyway. The people sent a letter on September 11, 2015 asking lawmakers to “affirm the Constitution of the people”, of which, lawmakers sent a copy to the Secret Service. While although this action suggests an attempt to curb a potential threat, it does not satisfy the public duty to answer the First Amendment right of the people to petition for redress, so it is incorrect.

Civil Wrongs

It is important to note the great lengths the people have gone to protect their civil liberties. The people believe wholeheartedly they are being oppressed, that liberty itself is in peril, and

furnishes support for the conclusion they are willing to lay down their lives in defense of constitutional protections. The evidence of this is in their writings, which sum up the legal basis for civil wrongs referenced in the following affirmation of acts committed against the people and their Constitution, from the “Extraordinary Writ” to the court, entitled “Declaration of the People”, and cited as a modern declaration, included by exhibit, in block quote:

Our Government [of today] has committed the same atrocities [as in, founding fathers’ time]: “repeated injuries and usurpations toward the direct establishment of an absolute tyranny over the people” as it is understood in great precedent:

Our Government has been absent of solutions for the injustice forced upon its citizens for the wealth of a few, and has made itself scarce or otherwise occupied with items of lesser importance. Our Government has refused to hear the suffrage of the individual and small groups, under the guise of one thinly veiled premise of representation, while ignoring the body and intent of the Constitution. Our Government has equally engaged in the petty bickering of the political parties rather than address issues of pressing importance in the interest of the people.

Our Government has left common persons without legal recourse or the material means to protect themselves from exposure and harm by corporate-led dangers. Our Government has consorted and conspired with corporate advisors who disrespect our Constitution and refuse to acknowledge laws for the common good, who lobby against well-established rights and protections of law, without confiding in and consenting with those affected by such laws. Our Government has protected the formation of laws that solely benefit wealthy corporations, hiding behind mock committees and proceedings, having refused testimony and comments from the public at the threat of arrest. Our Government has obstructed the administering of justice that would protect the consumer and the patient from corporate ill will and malformed deeds by its laws that restrict petition and suit. Our Government has allowed corporations to plunder our cash, ravage our credit, steal our homes, and destroy the lives and dreams of this people.

Our Government has refused to pass laws for equal accommodation or to uphold the rights of the people. Our Government has taken away our most precious rights in secrecy or without contest, fundamentally altering our form of government, and in effect, abolishing our beloved Constitution. Our Government has repeatedly dissolved the voice of the people by acts and laws that ignore or oppose the higher, natural and Constitutional granted rights.

Our Government has abdicated reason, and has in every essence, prepared itself to declare war on its own citizens. Our Government has incited insurrections and

public outcry demonstrated in city squares across the nation and permitted retaliation against peaceful assemblies with brute force to dissuade the weak of heart. Our Government has imposed laws that bring harm upon its citizens for that which is fitting only for treasonous and unthinkable acts. Our Government has imposed the use of the most ardent military force upon its citizens in time of domestic peace without respect for law or cause. Our Government has endeavored without cause or legal basis to restrict or prevent the population from migrating privately.

Our Government has imposed economic conditions that hinder the ability to purchase homes and establish credit. Our Government has created laws that penalize an already over-taxed society, and has taken taxes from the poor to line the pockets of the already independently wealthy.

The comparison to the Declaration of Independence is striking, and its legal basis is supported in documentation to the courts, petitions, notices and orders already cited. What is novel, though, and of interest to these proceedings, is the listing of each act of oppression as it applies to the whole. In this form, the tactic of discrediting the existence of civil wrongs by discounting each separate legal offense is mute, as oppression is the presence of collective wrongs committed on a society. This logic is permissible in a court of equity, as specific harm for rights that have suffered assault, both seen and felt, and cannot be remedied adequately by other compensation.

Furthermore, under Tenth Amendment enforcement powers, the people have evoked Order of the Declaration to “alter or abolish” such destructive government, as in the Declaration of Independence, Paragraph 2. Each case presented by the people were rejected or dropped by the courts for well-documented and protested concerns, held to be at odds with law and the duty to preserve and defend the Constitution, justifying the people’s further action. When enforcing the recall, a warrant for removal was presented; when revoking federal authority, sufficient notice was given seeking mediation; and when an opportunity to affirm the Constitution was offered, all were rejected by bureaucratic misdirection or placating non-acknowledgement, at odds with the people’s First Amendment right to petition for receipt of redress (correction).

Motion To Impeach

This Body does not have every means at its pleasure, so not every overstep on the part of civil servants is yet revealed. New facts are just now coming to light as discovery, documentaries, news reports, and whistleblowers make them available. As mounting evidence testifies, this Body affirms there is sufficient cause and evidence to waive service of process and Convict for multiple acts of High Crimes, including acts of Treason, Bribery, Subversion, Oppression, Treachery, and Fraud, which may be tried in a separate criminal court, as it is the responsibility of this Body to try for Impeachment. Inasmuch, this Body motions to Impeach and includes the following certification attesting to the sufficiency of the Impeachment:

There exists more than sufficient cause to convict for these crimes, and civil servants have not complained to this Court. This Body attests to the suffrage of the people by unjust means: removal of constitutional protections, conspiracy for benefit, refusal to correct the grievances of the people, resistance to acknowledge the grievances of the people, and obstruction of an agency, with collusion by the workings of bribery as a secondary incidence of entrenched corrupt lobbying practice and current law. This Trial can find no fault with seeking Impeachment and Removal for constitutionally contested oversteps for unimaginable and unconscionable acts by civil servants, impeachable, in contempt of a people-led recall for the enforcement of rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and Declaration of Independence, and this Body hereby Motions to Approve the Impeachment and immediate Removal of heads of state, Recalled by will of the people, and whatever punishments the Court may deem appropriate on any of its Recallees, Contemnors and Defendants.

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

IN SESSION

BEFORE

**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

November 3, 2015

Volume 2 & 3



Updates available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.willofthepeople.agency>

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

Stephen L. Rush, Presiding Counsel

for

Will of the People Constitutional Authority

A National Local Governing Body

representing

The People

United States of America

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

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

This Trial exists at a time in American society when political parties are polarized and feeding their members messages of entitlement, empathy for pettiness, and encouragement to hate. This Trial is not about a person or such a party, but for “laws that are unjust by lawmakers that are corrupt, in a system of government that is broken, from constitutional safeguards that are incomplete”. The Decision of this Trial will remove people from office and punish for wrongs committed to the extent known. The focus of this Trial is on most serious crimes by civil servants who have gone astray from right standing in the eyes of the public, but are no less deserving of the fair treatment of the law and a merciful rendering when it is wise to, so this nation may move on and heal.

The dangerous element of an agency few in number being given impeachment powers over multiple heads of state by a novel process is not lost on this Court. This Trial sets the precedent, then, for additional safeguards as under public examination despite the uncontested authority of

the people in these matters, by including the weighing of certain possible defenses, restricting any punishments to effects of the recall, and affirming a privilege to appeal in certain cases – as extensions to this Court’s Public Duty to protect the Constitution from tampering during a trial of untested powers. For, there is no case in modern times quite like this where the burden of proof itself is so easily brushed aside where the contest of governmental authority by bloodless means carries so much weight. It is important to note one significant similarity to the Impeachment of Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., where, there was no prior indictment, no prior testimony (November 16, 2010, Vol. 3, Pt. A, Post-Trial Filings, Pg 8), as this block quote details:

Before proposing specific findings of fact, it is critical to note that the House, in its role as prosecutor before the Senate, bears the entire burden of proof. As such, the Senate may not simply weigh the evidence presented by the House and that presented by the Defense to resolve disputed facts. To the contrary, the House must prove, first, that the specific conduct alleged in the Articles of Impeachment actually occurred. This first obligation is especially important in this case where, unlike every other modern impeachment, there was no prior indictment, let alone a trial, and thus no prior adjudicated record. Second, the House must prove that the conduct that did in fact occur meets the Constitutional standard of “Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.” U.S. CONST. art. II, § 4. No other misconduct may result in removal.

Much in the same vein of legal discourse, there is no prior indictment, trial or adjudication on record for an obstructed recall. Here, an agency is called upon to try the Impeachment of the whole of every senior official in the federal government without the recognized instruments to compel or to testify. However, this Impeachment is founded on the will of the people, who presented themselves a Continental Congress for which a mandate for redress (correction)

remains ‘till now and upon which stands the recall of federal officers for which every civil servant named has refused compliance.

In this instance, the burden of proof is not scrutinized because every opportunity to be exonerated or given immunity was rejected and exhausted to the point where only Impeachment will provide correction as uncontested by default. And, numerous news reports and documentaries have since supplied evidence in abundance by whistleblowers and concerned filmmakers, too numerous to include except by way of “common knowledge” and citation, as are the protests, petitions, and notices. And in this case, the people stand as the prosecutor, having splayed out qualifying legal reference by discovery and course. As such, judgment becomes a mere exercise in analyzing what actions were taken to mitigate jeopardy to protections in the Constitution and resultant conundrum of governance, as it is understood.

Definition of High Crimes and Misdemeanors

While although the prosecution has presented an abundance of significant legal citation and available precedent for applicable use, not all has been defined by discovery. The phrase “high Crimes and Misdemeanors” is the subject of great debate, and the public microscope in such high profile necessitates the process would be remiss without further study despite the expenditure of effort. In its list of what constitutes an impeachable offense, the Constitution does not define what “high crimes” are (Article II, Section 4), yet the Motion to Impeach calls upon this Court to Impeach for “high crimes of Treason, Bribery, Subversion, Oppression, Treachery, and Fraud”. The noticeable absence of meaning would make it difficult to assess what impeachable offense, if any, has occurred. In justifying the decision of this Court, the phrase must be further defined.

It is generally accepted that the phrase “high Crimes and Misdemeanors” comes from English Common law and was preferred by the framers of the Constitution over the wording

“maladministration” because of its exclusive association to Executive authority. But, the use of the phrase is rare. As such, there exists the common notion an official has somehow abused power of the office held and is no longer fit to serve. But, what that abuse specifically is, has not been specifically defined by U.S. law and is subject to interpretation.

Precedent is too varied and definitions are too ambiguous for this Court to assemble an understanding of an appropriate use for the phrase “high Crimes and Misdemeanors”. There are scholars that focus on the broader definition of “misdemeanors” in the phrase as an unspecified general abuse of power (Jon Roland, “Meaning of ‘High Crimes and Misdemeanors’”, Constitution Society, Jan. 16, 1999). Its use since 1386 has come to mean, “misappropriating government funds, ...not prosecuting cases, ...promoting themselves ahead of more deserving candidates, threatening a grand jury, disobeying an order from [a legislative body], arresting a [person] to keep [them] from running for [political office], ...helping to suppress petitions to the [Executive, Ruler] to call [a congress], granting warrants without cause, and bribery” (“High Crimes and Misdemeanors”, Constitutional Rights Foundation).

These descriptions would suggest the phrase could mean any inappropriate act committed by civil servants. Of these offenses listed, all contain characteristics related to allegations brought, and bribery is a crime declared in this Impeachment Trial. But, such depictions are light on causality as consideration for the due process of U.S. law in this instance, which demands each act be associated with a specific illustration of criminal wrongdoing, and are inadmissible in their present form except as a collection of misdemeanors for general malfeasance to one’s public duty. Generally, these offenses do not take into account the severity of the jeopardy to the people’s Constitution, a crime against the state, as alleged by the prosecution. So, further exploration of the term “high crimes” is needed to determine its applicability in this Trial.

Ultimately, the Court is considered to have the available wisdom and resources to determine what is considered an impeachable offense and to try for impeachable crimes based on the allegations and evidence presented. For the purposes of this Trial, then, standard rules of interpretation have been applied to make an uncertain process more assured. So this Court further defines the phrase “high Crimes and Misdemeanors” as it applies to this Impeachment Trial, in using the extrapolation method of interpretation by deductive reasoning, that this Court’s decision merits its conclusion.

This Court is quick to note the word “high” is not capitalized as “Crimes and Misdemeanors” are, and the listing of “treason and bribery” appear to be in the prescribed order. This intent by the founders indicates “Crimes and Misdemeanors” may be a collective group and that the word “high” modifies both “Crimes” and “Misdemeanors”, and they should be read together as one congruent phrase. This would suggest an emphasis on *what* crimes are *high* crimes, unlike Constitution Society’s affixation on ‘*who*’ (as in, “Meaning of ‘High Crimes and Misdemeanors’” by Jon Roland, Constitution Society, Jan. 16, 1999). As this Court finds it, the phrase “high crimes”, then, must refer to “crimes of higher laws”. This is more in keeping with its usage and subsequent “maladministration” falling out of favor.

This does not displace the common notion about the existence of “abuse of power”. Rather, it shifts one’s perspective onto the acts committed, not the supposed entitlements or escapades of the highborn or of higher rank, of which, is an absurdity to interpret “high crimes” in such fashion as the latter notion, as it suggests malice or bias. It is in this Court’s view that such selective myopic posturing, the narrow focus on a person in a particular office, is that mechanism in which has festered into steering this society to commit such abominations, both in the act of abusing power and in the act of inciting protest – none of which would have occurred to the same

degree had it not been for the predilection of partisan rant to cloud the issue of wrongs against the people and their Constitution, and, nearly kept the people from their public duty to work in unison for the protection of the Constitution. It is incumbent upon this Court, then, not to entertain the propensity to aid political gain by such ideological manipulations, and it is decided, therefore, this Court will distance itself from the apparent discrimination and untoward blame.

Accordingly, this Court finds there are three insights of notoriety concerning its meaning, as “high Crimes and Misdemeanors” is understood by the foregoing relationships. The placement and strict definition of “Treason” in Article III, Section 3 suggests that implicit and indirect forms of treason may be impeachable by another distinction, and is an indication the founding fathers did not wish for a person to be convicted purely out of hatred for one’s ideology or status, to which this Court has purposefully agreed. The more subtle counterparts to treason, then, by the careful overthrow of a government of the people, are subversion (undermining government) and fraud (as in, betraying the public trust). As this Court finds it, however, fraud in which betrays the public trust must be of such design or intent as to “unravel the fabric of the state” to be considered a “high crime” rather than a “high misdemeanor”. For, this distinction appears evident in the Constitution as another impeachable high misdemeanor: bribery; itself often related to an act of fraud.

Further, the phrase “high crimes” appears to be a “nod” to the Declaration of Independence (“abuses and usurpations”, Par. 2), just as the last paragraph in the Articles refers to “Independence”. There are two offenses named in the Declaration of Independence of note that are attributed to “crimes of higher laws” as afforded by “absolute despotism”: tyranny (overt subjection) and oppression (subjection over time). In the words of the Declaration, “tyranny over the states” by “these oppressions” justify why one should be considered “unfit to be the ruler of a

free people”. These are high crimes for “eating away at the identity of the state”. For, it is understood that oppression by strict definition, as it is used in the Declaration, is a collection of high misdemeanors to the degree it is seen and felt.

An internal form of tyranny, by natural extension, is treachery (governing by deceit and threat). Treachery, like defrauding the public trust, must “chip away at the framing of the state” to be a high crime or would be considered a high misdemeanor. Such distinction is necessary in the eyes of this Court, as the determination must be made as to whether high misdemeanors are sufficient in of themselves, or collectively, to impeach. Whereas, the severity of high crimes are considered by this Court to be an absolute impeachment upon conviction by their critical or immediate jeopardy to the Constitution, else the distinction would exist in name only. For as a court of equity, this Trial orders criminal charges to be categorized collectively by impeachable offense, not numerically, whereas, separate criminal acts may also be tried in a criminal court.

These extrapolations of the phrase “high Crimes and Misdemeanors” are all acts that conflict with attributes of proper governing authority, as attested by writings of the founding fathers, Magna Charta, and decision of the Court of Khisiarshu, as they are known. All these forms of abuse of power are related to or tend to be used in the aid of crimes against the state or the people, and considered impeachable by their very nature to erode or destroy the work of the Constitution. This reasoning provides sufficient framework to convict, bringing satisfactory completion to these findings, satisfying the Court’s condition for due process, and is applicable in the broader context of universal higher law for anyone to take back estranged government.

Affirmation of High Crimes

According to discernable evidence, the questions answered by Impeachment are: a) that civil servants violated significant constitutional provisions to exceed their authority under the

Constitution, b) that civil servants improperly interpreted the laws for inequitable benefit in bribery, c) that civil servants did not act to mitigate every threat to the Constitution or participated in its collusion, d) that civil servants' actions were a severe abuse of discretion and malfeasance, e) that civil servants suffered equitable rights without remedy, and, f) that reasonings by civil servants to commit unlawful acts were supported by substantive and clear fraud to the public. In contrast, the people have shown to act intentionally, at times imperfectly, 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. By such, the people have shown to appeal to higher laws, which are applicable to fundamental and common human rights for taking back their government from unjust rule, in accordance with the Constitution and Declaration of Independence and authorities that stem from higher sources, such as the Magna Charta and Court of Khisiarshu, of which, there is certainty and applicability.

Possible Defenses

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist spoke on whether Supreme Court justices could ever be impeached on April 9, 1996. The following is the relevant section from Ashland University's Ashbrook Publication "on Principle" Vol. 4, No. 4, regarding the constitutional flexibility of impeachment (Franck, Matthew J., "The Supreme Court and the Politics of Impeachment"), in block quote:

In his April 9 speech, the Chief Justice rightly notes that the Constitution employs ambiguous language regarding exactly how independent the federal judiciary is to be. Article III, rather than referring to a life tenure for judges, says that they shall serve "during good *Behavior*." And according to Article II, executive and judicial officers are removable on grounds of "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors." As Rehnquist describes the interpretive problem: "The term 'high crimes and misdemeanors' was sufficiently amorphous to leave open the possibility that a federal judge could be removed from office, not only for conduct that was criminal, but for rulings from the bench that seemed flagrantly wrong."

He seemingly contradicts himself, saying:

...the [Samuel] Chase trial of 1805 “in effect resolved this question,” giving “the assurance to federal judges that their judicial acts— their rulings from the bench— would not be a basis for removal from office by impeachment and conviction.”

And, again:

In his 1992 book, Rehnquist concludes... that “[n]o matter how angry or frustrated either of the other branches may be by the action of the Supreme Court, removal of individual members of the Court because of their judicial philosophy is not permissible.”

The article goes on to say that “judicial philosophy” has always been an issue of “politics” and impeachment trials have not agreed whether this is impeachable, saying:

It is true that no judge has ever been removed because of his “judicial philosophy.” But it is not true that the trial of Samuel Chase “resolved [the] question” whether such grounds are acceptable ones.

However, obstruction of justice for failure to comply with an election agency, even a recall, is a crime (18 U.S.C. Part I, Ch 73 § 1505). This Trial finds while although the recall may or may not have chosen to remove justices for their “judicial philosophy”, the act of non-compliance itself is a “high misdemeanor” for bad behavior. A decision in the affirmative for impeachment of Supreme Court justices is affirmed.

Likewise, this Trial notes that civil servants, although ordered by the people to vacate by warrant using contempt authority of an agency, violated the privilege given to them by the voters, violated their obligations to an agency and the public, and remained in office nonetheless. After given multiple notices citing the order and rule of law in the United States, and an offer to affirm the Constitution of the people without recrimination, civil servants still refused to vacate their offices. This indicates a lack of boundaries not covered by laws regarding immunity, bearing no regard to any consequence in violating rules of law and the Constitution. This Trial affirms the

right of the people to recall according to George Washington's process and recognizes court decisions to uphold agency authority in this instance.

Charges Brought

People of the United States do bring charge that:

Commission of Treason

The full text of the Iran Nuclear Deal is available publicly online and is not included here for brevity. In it, Preamble.viii, A.5, A.7, 19.i, 21.xviii, 31, Annex I.3, etc. do not adhere to the protections required by the people of the United States for security from a known hostile threat. This Court affirms the position of the people that the Iran Nuclear Deal (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action), without a treaty from Congress, does not contain sufficient protections for the United States. The Deal (JCPA) removes sanctions of known terrorists, in effect, giving our sworn enemy economic aid, as stated in this September 30, 2015 notice by the Will of the People Constitutional Authority, included by exhibit, in block quote:

The Iran Nuclear Deal, is built on trust, not verification. Under this deal, Iran will still be able to produce weapons-grade plutonium, fund, and export terrorism without sufficient oversight. Its Preamble viii removes sanctions without regard. Paragraph A.5 states Iran will keep some of its uranium enrichment without disposal, and A.7 permits enriched uranium in fabricated fuel assemblies from Russia or other sources to not be counted against them. Section 19 permits transfer of funds and investment, access to flights in and out of Europe. Sections 21.xviii and 31 remove terrorists from the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List, the Foreign Sanctions Evaders List, and Iran Sanctions Act List. Annex I, Paragraph 3 permits Iran to keep existing reactor parts in Iran. Annex I, Paragraph 4 permits Iran to self-supervise the Arak Modernisation Project. And, when one calculates the correspondence and lag time in its provisions, international nuclear inspectors will have access only after 21 days notice.

This Court affirms such unmitigated action is “adherence to an enemy’s wishes”, as defined in Article III, Section 3 as Treason, an Impeachable offense. The White House acknowledged receipt and affirmation of the email warning of the Iran Nuclear Deal breaking higher laws and sent its reply on August 10, 2015, as signed by President Obama. By his administration sending this official communication in the name of the President with the President’s letterhead, it is effectively the same as being sent by President Obama himself. On the Count of Treason, President Barack Obama did adhere to a known enemy’s wishes when making a deal with Iran, did provide them aid in that context, and did not change the language of the deal when notified of serious security flaws in it, and so, is found guilty of committing impeachable Treason.

Commission of Subversion

This Court finds evidence that civil servants did conspire for “the removal of constitutional protections for unjust aims to the detriment of the people and their consent authority” for passive overthrow, which is Subversion (to undermine), an impeachable offense in the eyes of this Court under the Constitution. Civil servants did approve laws that spy on U.S. citizens by measures the people protested as unreasonable (FISA, SOPA, PIPA). Civil servants did restrict the right to peacefully assemble and protest (ATDP, NSSE, GRABIF). Civil servants did sufficiently authorize use of militaristic force on U.S. citizens (US Patriot Act, DaRPA, NDAA). This Court affirms that civil servants have a public duty to mitigate threats to the U.S. Constitution by such acts and measures in which specifically reduce privacy, protest, and liberty. This Subversion, and other acts, by Congress, have shown to conflict with and erode provisions in 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 Court finds subversion of

constitutional protections of the people is sufficient a criminal activity to justify Impeachment for high crimes.

The people have expressed a desire to hold members of Congress responsible for crimes of subversion committed by their forbearers by suggesting there exists a public duty to mitigate existing and on-going subversion. There exists a public duty to mitigate subversion against the Constitution by oath and premise, but an omission of public duty for the same is not lawfully similar as its commission. Subversion is a crime of commission and this Court does not condone unwarranted use of a “rubber stamp”. In that sense, this Court finds omission of the duty must be charged separately from the commission of Subversion. In addition, omission of the duty is most applicable, although not exclusively, after Subversion has initially occurred, or when given notification of the wrong through First Amendment protest, petition, or assembly. This distinction may help to ensure non-participants were aware of at least the possibility of the crime.

As such, this Court cannot specifically reprimand or punish for crimes not committed upon a general populace. For, in the course of enforcing the protests of the people by Continental Congress, and their petition by Federal Recall, and their warrants by proper Agency authority, and now Impeachment by this Court, sufficient time has passed that multiple election cycles have taken place, and must give way to the preferential recall. However, the question before this Court who is guilty of which portion belonging to which Congress is mute. This Court does not have to decide whether those recalled are guilty of direct involvement, but whether the recall is justified by association due to the public duty to mitigate it. Subversion did exist, therefore, the people have just cause. However, the duty to mitigate it is not sufficiently impeachable alone.

The people are asking for this Court to affirm enforcement of the recall by Impeachment Trial. The law recognizes the recall is a direct result of subversive laws that remained amidst

protest, and its removal of persons from office is a close approximation to those associated with the subversive acts, even those serving in office at the time of the recall may not all be associated with direct subversion. In the strictest sense of what is attainable, then, Recallees can be charged with the responsibility to mitigate the commission of Subversion in their midst without the associative precision as to whom committed the act, as it is understood. For, civil servants at present rejected the appeal to affirm the Constitution of the people and firmly decided to govern outside of proper law. And, Congress and the White House at the time of this decision can be charged for the crime of omission of their public duty to mitigate an ongoing subversive tactic.

On the Count of the high crime of Subversion, Recallees of Congress are guilty of acts in support of undermining the Constitution, as enemies of the state, an impeachable offense. On the Count of the high misdemeanor of Malfeasance, failing to mitigate Subversion as a Public Duty, the present Congress, Supreme Court and White House Administration are guilty of perpetuating acts of corruption by association, which is not an impeachable offense in the eyes of this Court.

Commission of Bribery

This Trial explores the incidence of bribery from the consequence of claiming undue influence “for laws that benefit corporations” in the original petitions of complaint (“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”, U.S. District Court CO, December 31, 2013). Bribery is a criminal act in which the law seeks to extract proof, of which, oftentimes is like “having only one side of a coin visible at any given time, made known by a dim reflection”. As a matter of course, the law bears out how that an assertion for supposed legitimate purpose under oath by a defendant is not persuasive enough in light of surrounding circumstances to shed the weight of wrongful intent. For this reason, 18 U.S. Code § 201 permits inference of the

defendant's intent from facts and evidence related to the case, and both the initiator and recipient of a bribe are individually liable. A bribery charge can be significant, then, when testimony is elusive or lean, as in this Trial.

In lieu of testimony, this matter of Bribery was not settled by the formation of a watchdog agency that returned monies lost to homeowners as a consequence of the TARP act (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, September 17, 2010). Monies returned only included overpayments to banks, and did not include reimbursements for failed housing initiatives, the negative externalities caused by being forced to move and subsequent loss, such as, the negative impact associated with foreclosure and cost of refurnishing, or the effect of harsh laws and economic discrimination that followed. And, the complaint for bribery primarily is not whether the people received monetary compensation for damages, but first, a concern over conversion and erosion of liberties by corrupt elements.

Whereby, no trial has the resources to compel a corrupt government office to undergo criminal investigation of itself, as it is understood "guarding a cookie jar" is prohibitive. While although it is difficult to prove which contributors of gifts, services, and campaign contributions of lobbyists are guilty of undue influence on which elected official by sifting through mounds of receipts and ledgers to the point of *ad absurdum*, as lobbying is considered legal in the United States, it is ascertained that if laws having been protested are designed to benefit certain corporations for extremely one-sided advantage, at the expense of the people, to the detriment of the people, at odds with civil servants' constitutional duty, to the point of jeopardy to the state, then it could be argued that such civil servants have become agents of corporations for treachery and fraud, which makes a stronger case for bribery than acceptance and undue influence, as § 201 (b)(1)(B) and (C) are understood. This is effective, because the language asserted by the people

on these counts include ongoing acts for recent legislation, and differs from acts of subversion by a prior Congress.

Further, undue influence could be at work if protections in the Constitution petitioned for remained in jeopardy, and Congress and the White House were made aware of the overstep, and the Supreme Court had been presented documents to that effect. While a grievance is still valid, and the act remains current, the public duty to mitigate undue influence is then required. Else the inaction, as in an attempt to deceive, becomes an active participant in the fraud.

On the Count of the impeachable high misdemeanor of Bribery, Recallees of Congress, the Courts, and the White House Administration are found guilty. On the Count of mitigating Bribery, insufficient evidence has been presented and a criminal court must determine the degree of culpability in this Bribery by Congressional members inducted following the recall.

Commission of Oppression

This Court finds there is sufficient cause in the evidence to support the claim that the people have been economically and socially oppressed as part of a series of willful corrupt practices and aims at severe abuse of discretion and malfeasance for inequitable access to means of wealth and excessive restriction of freedoms specifically to disadvantage and discriminate 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 Government, Supreme Court, May 28, 2013).

The Recallees, Contemnors, and others known and unknown to this Court, did knowingly and willfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to knowingly and willfully execute the schemes set forth by the prosecution, for purposes stated and unstated upon the

people, including conversion by class-driven economic campaigns and selectively oppressive tactics, in violation of such laws so stated.

On the Count of the high misdemeanor of failing to mitigate Oppression, when other civil servants would be out of step with the Constitution, to refuse the will of the people in protest, assembly, petition, and recall for enforcement of their rights and powers, for failing to recognize the severity of Oppression and mitigating its resultant peril to the state, those of Congress, the Courts, and the White House Administration not being recalled are found guilty, as a non-impeachable offense. On the Count of the impeachable high misdemeanor of Collusion, for attempts to transfer power and wealth of the people by Collusion, Conversion, and Corruption, Recallees of Congress, the Courts, and White House Administration are found guilty. On the Count of the impeachable high crime of Oppression, for being out of step with the Constitution when it refused the will of the people in protest, assembly, petition, and recall, and subsequent actions of the people for enforcement of their rights and powers, for failing to recognize its severity and mitigating its resultant peril to the state, Recallees of Congress, the Courts, and the White House Administration are found guilty.

Omission by Treachery

Civil servants persisted in false conceptions of governing authority and acted with misleading civil practice. Failure to respond appropriately to every communication of the people for removal of grievances, whether presented in protest, petition, notice, acts, or assembly, is acting at odds with one's Public Duty to the First Amendment (General Malfeasance, U.S.C. A(5)). Civic servants are ordered (implicitly) by the Constitution to answer a grievance of the people, as Congress may not abridge (obstruct) it, and the people have the right for redress (correction) of their First Amendment grievance, and it is stipulated that the government of the

United States governs only by consent (Declaration of Independence, Par. 2), giving all other concerns secondary status in the eyes of the law. For, had civil servants of the federal government not acted improperly, in abuse of their delegated authority, trampling on protest and process, there would not be need for the people to contest federal powers.

Rather, civil servants resisted and suffered the existence of equitable rights by deceit and threat, and had mocked and frustrated the hopes of the people for resolution of grievances by arrogant means for distorted immunity. Contributing to the escalation of national security scares by the push for the creation of more stringent laws on the people, in which favor and advantage certain industries and in which disadvantages liberties of the people, is deceitful and threatening (Inquiry: The Removal Of Federal Officials and Powers, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, 2014-15). Refusal on the part of civil servants to permit grievances of the people to be corrected, neither recognizing the Continental Congress nor permitting the Federal Recall, in addition to ignoring the filings, notices, orders, petitions, votes, and warrants by the people, and mitigating bribery to restrict the press, while conjuring laws that expand spying on citizens, militaristic posturing and arrest for protest, constitutes severe obstruction by treachery (“Right to Redress”, First Amendment; Obstruction of an Agency, 18 U.S.C. Part I, Ch 73 § 1505; “Notice To Contest”, Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board, November 2014). For, laws made in the limiting of guaranteed liberties or that pre-empt civil unrest under the guise of national security concerns for terrorism abroad is a gross misstep of constitutional powers for premeditated treachery.

On the Count of the non-impeachable high misdemeanor for the Public Duty to mitigate Deceit and to submit to consent authority of the people, Congress, the Courts, and the White House Administration are found guilty. On the Count of the high crime of Treachery,

impeachable for attempts to Defraud the Public with acts against the Constitution that threaten the people, Recallees of Congress, the Courts, and White House Administration are found guilty.

Omission by Fraud

This Court testifies that government of the Constitution cannot act against the Constitution and remain by law the government of the Constitution. This Court determines there is sufficient evidence to infer acceptance and performance on the part of civil servants to act for private interest by collusion or malfeasance, in the commission of a fraud upon the public or the omission of standing against it, in contrast to their solemn public duty, as separate acts, or in the act of bribery, as an Impeachable offense (Article II, Section 4). This Court affirms the findings and conclusions of the people, as stated in the Sanctions on D.C., that civil servants acted with unconscionable action in the aid of crimes and misdemeanors against the state (of the Constitution), for laws that advantage a certain group at the expense of the people to the detriment of constitutional protections, and kept remedy from the public. This Court affirms that such acts form the basis for a crime of omission amidst a public duty, where, it was not sufficient for civil servants to merely vote, veto, or decide against such laws, but there was a legal duty to act by one's oath to uphold the Constitution of these United States (Articles VI, II). This Court affirms that the people actively challenged federal oversteps for the erosion of their liberties by all three branches of government, and called upon civil servants to perform their public duty to protect the Constitution.

Therefore, Recallees, and others known and unknown to this Court, did knowingly and willfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to knowingly and willfully execute the schemes set forth by the prosecution, for purposes stated and unstated upon the people, including obstruction of justice and the Recall, in violation of such laws so stated, and continued

to act as the government when its legitimacy was so contested. On the Count of the act of Malfeasance, as non-impeachable, for being out of step with the Constitution when it refused an extraordinary writ for frivolous and corrupt reasoning and for failing to recognize its severity and mitigating its resultant peril to the state, the Supreme Court is found guilty. On the Count of the impeachable high misdemeanor for attempts to Defraud the Public, in their refusals to submit to consent authority of the people, Recallees of Congress, the Courts, and the White House Administration are found guilty.

Conviction of High Crimes

This Court finds these acts defined by due course, including the incidence of Collusion and Corruption, to be Impeachable, as follows: Conspiring to willfully aid and comfort an Enemy, to remove sanctions and restrictions of a country entreating known terrorists, is Treason for adhering to the wishes of an Enemy, of which, the whole of the nation and the world has witnessed the overt act. Creating laws that harm the people, their lives, livelihood and liberty by Corruption is Oppression. Conspiring to the benefit of corporate executives to advantage corporations to the expense and detriment of others is an act of Collusion and Bribery. Creating such laws that act against the Constitution for its erasure or erosion, placing in jeopardy the existence of the Constitution or its protections for the people, against proper law and due course through secrecy and suppression of such information, is an act of Treachery and failing to mitigate Subversion is Malfeasance. Other impeachable missteps, as Tyranny, include wrongful termination of the Bill of Rights, obstruction of will of the people, use of improper authority for malevolent intent, non-compliance with a federal recall, and challenge to contempt authority of a constitutional agency in an act to defraud the public.

As this Court finds it, the people attempted to mitigate by every instrument of their communication, including numerous attempts and warnings at impending destructive effects caused by the acts of civil servants, whereas civil servants' only act was to placate. This Court does not recognize the sufficiency on the part of civil servants to mitigate jeopardy to the state by its conundrum of governance, which would have required highly significant and very visible acts to remove peril to the Constitution, but no known appropriate steps were taken by civil servants. While although circumstance permits this Trial to examine the criminal acts on the part of civil servants, without the means to sufficiently compel further cooperation, testimony, and evidence, this Court must favor the position of the people, as being sound. This Court affirms steps at mitigation of constitutional jeopardy by the people and the people's right and position for powers exercised by the people under Tenth Amendment proper authority. This Court concludes that the highest priority and first Public Duty of civil servants is being answerable to the people, and in not doing so is the first high crime of many, which led to subsequent and justified revocation and redelegation of federal powers for wrongful acts under the Constitution. Of which, the people are found to have uncontested default when exercising their powers for consent authority by Order of the Declaration of Independence when the Constitution failed upon civil servants' absence to mediate terms of relinquishment of illegitimately held authority.

The People saw it necessary to dig in a "Thus far and no more" line in the sand, as all these acts are a catastrophic threat to the establishment of the UNITED STATES and cannot be permitted to continue, for inaction or inappropriate action by this Body, in addition to being outside this Court's public duty, left unchecked might invite civil unrest and revolt to counter the absolute despotism. This Court APPROVES the Impeachment by the People.

Impeachment is GRANTED, SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED.

The Sanctions are thusly WAIVED in favor of Impeachment, SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED
AND DECREED.

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

Stephen L. Rush, Presiding Counsel

for

Will of the People Constitutional Authority

A National Local Governing Body

representing

The People

United States of America

**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

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

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Decisions of the Court

Application of Law

This Court recognizes the unique circumstance of an Impeachment Trial held for the three branches of the United States federal government for most serious crimes. As such, this Court acknowledges the incongruity of process for an agency acting as the court of impeachment. For, the rules governing these proceedings differ from that of a court of law or congressional committee called to address the same inasmuch as the process much conform to internal regulations, as permitted by law. In this instance, this Court used the application of agency law to make its decision, in accordance with higher laws, for substance over form, as follows:

This Impeachment Trial by an agency is considered to have a “guided verdict,” in which the presiding official is called upon to affirm the judgment presented by the people in the course of law with the support of the board. The people have attested to believing there are no other material facts or convincing evidence on which to base any other decision, and this Court finds

their position valid by a significant testimony of the facts and applicable by the appropriate presence of law. Applying these principles of law and its precedent, this Court CONCLUDES that Impeachment in this instance is legally appropriate, supported by credible evidence that conforms with applicable law and sufficient facts sets forth to convict the defendants of the nature of the crimes of which they are accused, whether acting together or individually for the same.

This is a court of equity deciding a criminal case for impeachment of civil wrongs. This is consistent with modern adjudication for a combined court. Remedy to be considered, in addition to punishment brought for impeachable criminal charges in this instance, will include rescission, injunction, and specific performance to the extent possible.

Best Outcome

This process shall differ somewhat from the practice under the Administrative Procedure Act (1946) that permits judicial review of an agency's findings following an agency's appeal procedures, which is not acceptable for Impeachment of high crimes or treason, and, if appeal is brought, it may not bring relief to the party seeking reconsideration of the findings when acting under improper authority for contested power unless the decision brought was by an agency that is in some way culpable or unrighteously prejudiced.

Convictions

It is incumbent upon this Court to proceed with Removal for conviction, as by uncontested default, knowing defendants have not responded to the notices of the people for recall and warrant for removal, and have not shown up at mediation for terms of transition in relinquishment of authority. Indeed, as has been shown, it has been established that Congress,

White House Administration, and the Courts have acted improperly for impeachable offenses. This Trial has further proved that their conduct is criminal and outside of their constitutional authority and public duty. Each of these showings clearly supports the Trial's case and carries extensive and substantial supportive evidence.

While although conspirators cannot be specifically named for each particular role in the invention and execution of particular legislation that led to constitutional jeopardy due to the nature of these circumstances, the conflict with their public duty does, in fact, compel every civil servant to be responsible for these conditions. In effect, their unwillingness to assist the recall, warrant, mediation, affirmation and investigation is contrary to their oath and duty, and in that failure to act with mitigation and cooperation, for malfeasance and collusion, requires criminal conviction. In that sense, although not exclusively, those civil servants that were notified are guilty by commission or omission. Likewise, those who were not notified should have known by the common knowledge when requested to "distribute to all others" or by common sense in relation to their public duty, and are guilty by omission or defrauding the public in acting for illegitimate purpose. Therefore, the Court issues the following Orders:

Orders of the Court **Injunction**

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the Recallees and Defendants are guilty of the crimes and misdemeanors set forth herein, accordingly.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED Recallees named are IMPEACHED and as many as may be found shall immediately be removed from such office, seat, and authority.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that those Recalled are not permitted to serve the remainder of the term they may be currently serving.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED impeached Civil Servants are not permitted to serve in public office or in government, as enemies of the state and of the people.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED Defendants that are not recalled are NOT IMPEACHED, regardless of any punishments that may be ordered, accordingly.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that a Defendant not impeached shall continue to enjoy all rights, title, and benefits afforded therein in the eyes of this Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED Defendants not impeached who did not actively mitigate the crimes against the people and their Constitution, must affirm the protections of the people and their laws in the Constitution or abstain from public service or vote.

Punishment

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED those Civil Servants named by the recall, their income is deemed improper, rescinded retroactively, and owed, accordingly, Chief Justice John Roberts, then Speaker of the House John A. Boehner, President of the Senate Joseph “Joe” Biden, and President Barack H. Obama, forfeit their earnings effectively June 13, 2013, September 20, 2013 and January 14, 2014, and again, respectively, and all others removed by Federal Recall are owing as of September 9, 2014 per the warrant.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the principal amount of any monetary judgment shall reimburse this Body and Court for reasonable performance for authorized and lawful acts and transactions, to pay for its officers and duty to perform, including just compensation with benefits, allocated at its discretion or intent, for its services to the state.

Rescission

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED this Impeachment enforces contested government, whereas, all Civil Servants and Officials elected by the Recall must be immediately inducted into their office by affirmation.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Civil Servants and Officials elected by the Recall, having already been sworn in, are due any income for their public service according to the office they have sought, as of February 13, 2015.

Furthermore, IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED federal laws that contravene the Constitution are rescinded, yet, a return to a time before laws enabled Treason, Bribery, Subversion, Oppression, Treachery, and Fraud is not entirely possible, so federal government must affirm and enforce laws of the people, as when federal authority was in question and revoked.

Furthermore, IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that TARP is rescinded and the people are owed for improper use of tax income for use in a corrupt scheme to the people's detriment, but, if a return to a time before banking laws enabled banks to commit the harm specified herein is not entirely possible, then there must also be recompense (removal of the grievance by compensation) for what is owed the people.

Specific Performance

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED diplomatic status, title, rank,
position, privilege, and passports of the Recallees and those Impeached are permanently revoked.

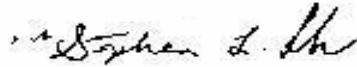
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THEREFORE, JUDGMENT IS HEREBY RENDERED AND COMMITTED UNTO GOD,
attested by my hand and seal this 3 day of November, 2015 at Redlands, California.

DATED: November 3, 2015

BY



STEPHEN L. RUSH, Presiding Officer
Will of the People Constitutional Authority Board
(909) 798-3171, info@willofthepeople.agency

Addendum

Additional information was consulted of the following documentaries, in addition to those named:

Tar Creek
Citizen Koch
The True Cost
Plastic Paradise
We're Not Broke
Inequality For All
Miss Representation
The Human Experiment
Frontline: United States of Secrets