

## **Declaration on Behalf of Raland and Loy Brunson**

Two brothers, Loy and Raland Brunson, had both previously filed court cases in the state of Utah asking that all of the 388 defendants (Joseph Biden, Kamala Harris, Michael Pence, and 385 members of congress) be charged with Treason for failure to uphold the US Constitution, that they be incarcerated for a period no less than 5 years, be fined no less than \$10,000, be removed from their government seat, and banned from ever holding a political position ever again.

Loy's case was still pending in Utah when Raland's case made it to SCOTUS, the Supreme Court of the United States' docket. Raland's case was filed in early 2021, it was granted a motion to dismiss by the Federal Government, and it was refiled on appeal to the 10th Circuit Court. In August 2022, the brothers realized that they did not have to wait for a decision from the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals because the SCOTUS Rule 11 allowed them to bypass the 10th Circuit and go straight to the SCOTUS.

On September 23, 2022, Raland's Petition for Writ of Certiorari was received by SCOTUS and then on September 28, 2022, Raland received a phone call from the SCOTUS Clerk requesting a revision of the Petition to include more information on the lawsuit and asked him how soon he could get it back to them. Then on October 17, 2022, Raland received a second phone call from the SCOTUS Clerk asking, "how are you doing on your revision of the Writ with the additional information that we need?" Raland said, "We're working on it as we speak" She said, "how soon can we get it?" Raland replied, "Right away."

On October 20, 2022, the Revised Petition was shipped to the SCOTUS and on October 24, 2022, the Petition was docketed, which meant that SCOTUS had agreed that Raland's case met Rule 11's criteria. The SCOTUS Clerk told Raland that they had everything they needed and the U.S. Attorneys had until November 23, 2022, to respond and explain why SCOTUS should not move forward with his case.

On November 23, 2022, The Solicitor General of the United States Department of Justice replaced the U.S. Attorneys and Elizabeth B. Prelogar, the Solicitor General of United States, who was the official attorney on record for the 388 defendants, waived their right to respond to this lawsuit, allowing SCOTUS to move forward with Raland's petition.

After Raland J. Brunson filed his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari with the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) Brunson v. Alma S. Adams et al No. 22-380 on October 20, 2022, I was approached by Ken Cromar asking for my assistance in writing an Amicus Curiae (Friend of the Court Brief) on Raland's behalf and support the position of his filing.

After serious research on the matter, I prepared a Friend of the Court Brief on his behalf on December 5, 2022, and sent it to all of the justices on the Supreme Court of the United States on December 13, 2022.

Then SCOTUS denied Raland's petition and the SCOTUS issued an order on January 9, 2023, confirming the denial of the petition. On February 21, 2023, SCOTUS denied the request for a rehearing, leaving the lower court's dismissal in place.

On that very day, I and two other concerned patriots prepared, and sent by overnight mail, three Affidavits/Notices of Misprision of Treason to all nine SCOTUS justices stating, **“there is ample evidence presented to SCOTUS to show that Brunson's claims have plausible merit. 388 elected officials collectively conspired to violate their oaths of office, and you are hereby notified of this potential felony and treason by the undersigned ‘good citizen.’**

“Bouvier's 1856 Law Dictionary – accepted by four Acts of Congress – serving as commentary on Constitutional law, under the definition of “misprision” states a purpose of this Affidavit: “4. It is the duty of every good citizen, knowing of a treason or felony having been committed; to inform a magistrate. Silently to observe the commission of a felony, without using any endeavors to apprehend the offender, is a misprision.” 1 Russ.on Cr. 43; Hawk. P. C. c. 59, s. 6; Id. Book 1, c. s. 1; 4 Bl. Com. 119.”

“According to one so-called report, the court received notice they could have committed Misprision. The US military is said to have visited the court and the justices agreed to hear the case in full.” <https://blog.spacecapn.com/brunson-v-adams-as-predicted/>

Loy Brunson had filed a notice of appeal on his case in the 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court on April 4, 2023, but the 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit had not even received the record on appeal when Loy took matters into his own hands and filed an Emergency Petition for Certiorari Under Rule 11 ([Case No. 22-1028](#)) with SCOTUS.

The petition repeated the same basic claims that were alleged over and over again in Raland's petition that claimed 388 defendants, including the current administration and former Vice-President Pence, “waged a covert domestic war against the United States of America.” It alleged that when Chuck Schumer warned about possible consequences of the court's decisions, “How could words like these not be a direct threat against the Justices of this Court, knowing full well, that Schumer, as an enemy of the Constitution, could assemble Congress and make this threat a reality?”

Then on May 24, 2023, the Solicitor General waived the right to file a response. The case was set for conference on June 22, 2023 and Loy's petition was denied without comment as part of the general list of the daily dispositions announced on June 26<sup>th</sup>. The court then denied rehearing as part of the order list filed on August 21, 2023.

However, an interview with Loy Brunson on May 25, 2024, delivered an incredible message of hope and optimism. Loy said the case is NOT dead, and it could be picked back up by SCOTUS at any time, it's entirely up to them and they could do it today, tomorrow a week from now, etc. There is nothing stopping them from picking it back up. Perhaps....at the most ideal time

possible?

Which leaves me to wonder, does the Notice of Misprision of Treason hold SCOTUS in CHECKMATE? After all, "in the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." 2<sup>nd</sup> Corinthians 13:1

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on September 29, 2026.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'THOMAS H. FAIRBANKS', is written over a horizontal line.

Thomas H. Fairbanks