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No. _____

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

ORIGINAL

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, ANTHONY FUTIA, JR.,
and all others similarly situated,

Petitioners,

v.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
each member of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Respondent.

**On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The Court Of Appeals
For The District Of Columbia**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

“Government needs to have guidelines of how much power it has, and so constitutions play that role. When you’re in doubt of your institutions, you want things down in black and white so that you can be sure that power does not encroach on liberty.” Gordon S. Wood, historian and author of *Power and Liberty: Constitutionalism in the American Revolution*.

The questions presented in this case are:

1. Whether the D.C. Court of Appeals has sanctioned a “lack of jurisdiction” decision by the District Court that has so far departed from the Constitution and the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this court’s supervisory power.
2. Whether the D.C. Court of Appeals has decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this court – that is, whether congress can displace the power committed by the U.S. Constitution to the State Legislatures to determine how votes of Presidential Electors are to be obtained.
3. Whether the D.C. Court of Appeals has decided yet another important question of federal law that has not been, but should be settled by this court – that is, whether government officials are obligated to respond to a proper First Amendment Petition by a private citizen for redress of their violation of a mandate set forth in the U.S. Constitution.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

All parties to the proceedings are listed in the caption. Rule. 29.6 does not apply to these Petitioners.

Defendant-Appellee in the court below, Respondent here, is the Congress of the United States of America, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. Plaintiffs-Appellants in the court below, Petitioners here are Robert L. Schulz, Anthony Futia, Jr., and all others similarly situated.

STATEMENT OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS

ROBERT L. SCHULZ and ANTONY FUTIA, JR., and all others similarly situated v. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, Docket No. 21-5164, consolidated with Docket No. 21-5232, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Per Curiam Order [1940653], denying petition for rehearing En Banc. Entered March 25, 2022.

ROBERT L. SCHULZ and ANTONY FUTIA, JR., and all others similarly situated v. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, Case No. 21-5164, consolidated with Case No. 21-5232, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Per Curiam Order [1940649], denying petition for panel rehearing. Entered March 25, 2022.

STATEMENT OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS
– Continued

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, ANTONY FUTIA, JR., and all others similarly situated v. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, Docket No. 21-5164, consolidated with Docket No. 21-5232, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Per Curiam Judgment [1929071] that a) affirmed (without memorandum) the October 1, 2021 Minute Order by the District Court; and b) denied (without memorandum) petitioners' court-directed motion for leave to file as a supplemental appendix the affidavit petitioners filed with their Appellants' Brief and Appendix [1920019-21] [1914216-2]. Entered January 4, 2022.

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, ANTONY FUTIA, JR., and all others similarly situated v. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, Case No. 21-cv-448 United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Minute Order dismissing the case stating, "the plaintiffs lack standing to bring this claim, and therefore, this court does not have subject-matter jurisdiction over the case." Entered 10/1/2021.

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, ANTONY FUTIA, JR., and all others similarly situated v. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, Case No. 21-cv-448 United States District Court for the District of

STATEMENT OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS
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Columbia. Memorandum Opinion and Order denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment and Motion for Default Judgment. Entered 6/16/2021.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Robert L. Schulz, pro se and Anthony Futia, pro se, and all others similarly situated, petition for a writ of certiorari to review the Per Curiam Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, entered January 4, 2022, and its subsequent denials of motions for rehearing, entered March 25, 2022.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

Per Curiam Judgment of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, entered January 4, 2022, that affirmed the District Court's October 1, 2021 Minute Order and denied Plaintiffs' Motion to file a Supplemental Appendix. [Appendix A], (App. 1).

Minute Order of the District Court for the District of Columbia, entered October 1, 2021, that dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction on the ground Plaintiffs lacked standing. [Appendix B], (App. 5).

Per Curiam Order of the Court of Appeals, entered October 1, 2021, seeking clarification of the District Court's June 16, 2021 Memorandum Opinion and Order. [Appendix C], (App. 8).

Memorandum Opinion and Order of the District Court for the District of Columbia entered June 16, 2021, denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment and Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment. [Appendix D], (App. 10).

Per Curiam Order, En Banc of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, entered March 25, 2022, denying Appellants' petition en banc for rehearing the appeal from that Court's January 4, 2022 Judgment. [Appendix E], (App. 16).

Per Curiam Order of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, entered March 25, 2022, denying Appellants' panel petition for rehearing the appeal from that Court's January 4, 2022 Judgment. [Appendix F], (App. 18).

**CITATIONS OF OPINIONS AND
ORDERS ENTERED IN THIS CASE**

The Judgment of the Court of Appeals, entered January 4, 2022, that affirmed the District Court's October 1, 2021 Minute Order and denied Plaintiffs' Motion to file a Supplemental Appendix [(Appendix A)] is located at 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 161 and 2022 WL 102530.

The Minute Order of the District Court, entered October 1, 2021, that dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction on the ground that Plaintiffs lacked standing [Appendix B] has not been located on LEXIS or West Law.

The Per Curiam Order of the Court of Appeals, entered October 1, 2021, seeking clarification of the District Court's June 16, 2021 Memorandum Opinion and

Order [Appendix C] has not been located on LEXIS or West Law.

The Memorandum Opinion and Order of the District Court, entered June 16, 2021, denying Plaintiffs' Motions for Summary Judgment and Default Judgment [Appendix D] is located at 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 112420 and 2021 WL 2457881.

The Per Curiam Order, En Banc of the Court of Appeals, entered March 25, 2022, denying Appellants' petition for rehearing the appeal from its January 4, 2022 Judgment [Appendix E] is located at 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 7983.

The Per Curiam Order of the Court of Appeals, entered March 25, 2022, denying Appellants' panel petition for rehearing the appeal from its January 4, 2022 Judgment [Appendix F] is located at 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 7981.

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JURISDICTION

The date of the Judgment sought to be reviewed is January 4, 2022.

The Orders of the Court of Appeals denying the motions for rehearing were entered on March 25, 2022.

The District Court had jurisdiction under Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution,¹ 28 U.S.C. Section 1331² and 28 U.S.C. Section 1343(a)(3).³

This Court has jurisdiction under Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution and 28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1).⁴

**CONSTITUTION AND STATUTORY
PROVISIONS INVOLVED AND STAGE IN
THE PROCEEDINGS WHERE RAISED**

**The Judicial Jurisdiction Clause
of the United States Constitution**

The Judicial Jurisdiction Clause at Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution for the United States of America is involved here. It provides in relevant part:

¹ “The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and . . . to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party. . . .”

² “The District courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States.”

³ “The District courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil matter authorized by law to be commenced by any person . . . To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States. . . .”

⁴ “Cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by the following methods: (1) By writ of certiorari granted upon the petition of any party to any civil or criminal case, before or after rendition of judgment or decree. . . .”

“The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution . . . to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party. . . .”

The Judicial Jurisdiction Clause was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint filed 2/17/2021 (App. 38).

28 U.S.C. Section 1331

28 U.S.C. Section 1331 is involved. It provides:

“The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.”

28 U.S.C. 1331 was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint filed 2/17/2021 (App. 36, 38).

28 U.S.C. Section 1343(a)(3)

28 U.S.C. Section 1343(a)(3) is involved. It provides:

“The District courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil matter authorized by law to be commenced by any person . . . To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States. . . .”

28 U.S.C. 1343(a)(3) was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint filed 2/17/2021 (App. 36).

The Electors Clause of the United States Constitution

The Electors Clause at Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America is involved. It provides:

“The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

“He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

“Each State shall appoint, **in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct**, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.” (Emphasis added).

The Electors Clause was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint, filed 2/17/2021 (App. 36, 59), and in their Motion for Expedited Summary Judgment filed 2/17/2021 (App. 32).

The Guarantee Clause of the United States Constitution

The Guarantee Clause at Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States of America is involved. It provides:

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.”

The Guarantee Clause was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint, filed 2/17/2021 (App. 56, 59).

**Petition Clause of the 1st Amendment
to the United States Constitution**

The Petition Clause of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is involved. It provides:

“Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people . . . to petition the Government for redress of grievances.”

The Petition Clause was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint filed 2/17/2021 (App. 39, 59).

**Twelfth Amendment to the
United States Constitution**

The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States is involved. It provides in relevant part:

“The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President . . . and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States,

directed to the President of the Senate . . . The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted . . . The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President . . . But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote . . . The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. . . .”

The Twelfth Amendment was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint, filed 2/17/2021 (App. 36), and in their Motion for Expedited Summary Judgment filed 2/17/2021 (App. 35).

The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution

Section 1 of the 14th Amendment is involved. It provides in part:

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

Section 1 of the 14th Amendment was raised by Petitioners in their Complaint, filed 2/17/2021 (App. 59).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

**Facts Material to Consideration
of the Questions Presented**

During the calendar year 2020, thirty-one (31) States appointed 401 of the nation’s 538 Presidential Electors – 163 Republican Electors and 238 Democrat Electors, in a manner directed by their State Executive and/or Judiciary rather than by the Legislatures of those States as the Electors Clause of the U.S. Constitution mandates.

On December 14, 2020, the 401 unconstitutionally appointed and 137 constitutionally appointed Electors cast their votes at the Electoral College for President and Vice President.

On December 18, 2020, knowing it is the Congress of the United States, and only that governmental body that is charged with declaring the final results of the fifty-state-wide Presidential Election, and that Congress would be meeting on January 6, 2021 for that purpose, Petitioner Schulz served his Congresswoman, and through her the majority and minority leaders of both houses of Congress, with a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [Appendix L] (App. 282-326).

Said Petition for Redress documented sixty-three (63) changes to election dates, procedures and administration that occurred in those 31 States – changes that were not authorized by State Legislatures as the Electors Clause of the Constitution required, resulting in the 401 Electors who were not constitutionally chosen. [Appendix L] (App. 288-302).

For relief, said Petition for Redress urged Congress to:

“nullify the votes of the Electoral College taken December 14, 2020 in the States identified above, direct the Legislatures of those States to appoint Presidential Electors in a manner consistent with the Electors Clause and pursuant to 3 U.S.C. Section 2, and that the terms of the current President and Vice President be extended, if necessary to the seventh day following such appointments.” [Appendix L], (App. 305-306).

Attached to the Petition for Redress was a thorough, detailed record of the origin, line of growth, scope and purpose of the Petition Clause of the First Amendment, including factual evidence underscoring Congress' obligation to respond to a proper Petition for Redress. [Appendix L], (App. 307-318).

There was no response to the 12/18/2020 Petition for Redress from any member of Congress.

Between 12/18/2020 and 1/2/2021, one thousand, fifty eight (1,058) U.S. citizens **residing in all 50 States**, signed said Petition for Redress which was served on 1/4/2021 on each of the 100 members of U.S. Senate and each of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, under separate cover letters, one addressed to "Each Member of the House of Representatives" and the other addressed to "Each United States Senator," that conveyed the enormity of the attention needed to fix the difficult problem and the constitution-related importance placed on the receipt of a meaningful response. [Appendix K] (App. 169-281).

There was no response to the 1/4/2021 Petition for Redress from any member of Congress.

At 1 p.m. on 1/6/2021 Congress met at the Capitol in a joint session for the purpose of counting and certifying the legitimate, "regularly given" Electoral College votes. The proceeding was interrupted for many hours by a large, problematic public disturbance at the Capitol.

On 1/6/2021, immediately after the dubious disturbance was quelled, Congress went on to certify all the votes cast by the Electors at the Electoral College notwithstanding the fact that Congress had been informed of many irregularly given electoral votes, not only by Petitioners' 12/18/2020 and 1/2/2021 Petitions for Redress, but also by Members of Congress who registered objections during the troubled proceeding, only to have their objections decided expeditiously by a rushed up-or-down vote without much discussion much less an investigation.⁵

On 2/17/2021, Petitioners filed a class action lawsuit, including a Complaint [Appendix J] (App. 36-168), and a Motion for an Expedited Summary Judgment [Appendix I] (App. 29-35), **requesting relief under the 12th Amendment.**

On 3/3/2021, the District Court issued a Summons against the Senate and a Summons against the House of Representatives stating, "[Y]ou must serve on the Plaintiff an answer to the attached Complaint . . . If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint. . . ." [Appendix H] (App. 25-28).

Congress did not respond and the Court failed to issue a Default Judgment.

⁵ Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the 117th Congress, First Session, Vol. 167, No 4. Washington, Wednesday, January 6, 2021, Senate pages S13-S38, and House pages H75-H115; included in its entirety at Exhibits G and H annexed to the Affidavit filed with Appellants' Brief on 8/20/2021.

On 5/14/2021, Petitioners filed and served a motion for default judgment. [Appendix G] (App. 20).

Congress did not respond.

On 6/16/2021, the District Court issued a Memorandum Decision and Order denying Petitioners' Motions for Summary Judgment and Default Judgment. [Appendix D] (App. 10).

On 8/20/21, Petitioners appealed the District Court's 6/16/2021 Memorandum Decision and Order, filing a Brief, an Appendix and an Affidavit with ten Exhibits, **including the full Congressional Record of the 1/6/2021 proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.**⁶

Congress did not respond.

On 10/1/2021, the Court of Appeals issued an Order seeking clarification of the District Court's 6/16/2021 Decision and Order. [Appendix C] (App. 8).

On 10/1/2021, the District Court issued a Minute Order stating, "Schulz and Futia lack standing to bring this action because they have not made the showing that they have suffered a concrete and particularized injury . . . Because Schulz and Futia have asserted no facts that show an injury particularized to them they lack standing." [Appendix B] (App. 5).

On 10/19/2021, Petitioners appealed from the District Court's 10/1/2021 Minute Order, re-filing their

⁶ Appears on the Docket at 8/23/2021 as "SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX. . . ."

Brief, Appendix and Affidavit with its ten Exhibits, **including the full Congressional Record of the 1/6/2021 proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.**⁷

Congress did not respond.

On 1/4/2022, the Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court's Minute Order. [Appendix A] (App. 1).

On 1/17/2022, Petitioners filed motions for panel and en banc rehearing which received no response from the Congress but were denied by the Court of Appeals on 3/25/2022. [Appendix E and F] (App. 16 and App. 18).

**There Are No Issues of Fact;
Defendant Has Not Responded**

There is no issue(s) of fact in this case as Defendant Congress, with a duty to respond, refused to appear in the District Court, failing to respond to the Complaint (App. 36), Motion for Expedited Summary Judgment (App. 29), Court-issued Summons (App. 25 and 27) and Petitioners' Motion for Default Judgment (App. 20).

Defendant Congress also chose not to appear in the Court of Appeals, choosing not to respond to Petitioners' Brief and any of the properly served papers produced during the proceedings in that court.

⁷ Appears on the Docket at 10/22/21 as "SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX. . . ."

However, the District Court dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction based on plaintiffs “lack of standing” (App. 6) and the Court of Appeals affirmed (App. 1).

Jurisdiction of the District Court

The basis for federal jurisdiction in the court of first instance (the federal district court for the District of Columbia) is Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution,⁸ 28 U.S.C. Section 1331⁹ and 28 U.S.C. Section 1343(a)(3).¹⁰



⁸ “The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and . . . to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party. . . .”

⁹ “The District courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States.”

¹⁰ “The District courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil matter authorized by law to be commenced by any person . . . To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States. . . .”

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I.

The Court Of Appeals Has Sanctioned A “Lack Of Jurisdiction” Decision By The District Court That Has So Far Departed From The Accepted And Usual Course Of Judicial Proceedings As To Call For An Exercise Of This Court’s Supervisory Power.

Constitutional injury is the determinant of petitioners’ standing, thus the court’s jurisdiction.

“The judicial Power *shall* extend to *all* Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution . . . *to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party*. . . .” U.S. Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 2. (emphasis added).

This is a case in law and equity that has arisen under the Constitution’s Electors, Guarantee and Petition Clauses and the 14th Amendment, and the Congress of the United States is a Party to the controversy.

“This Constitution . . . *shall* be the supreme Law of the Land . . . any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding . . . “The Senators and Representatives . . . and *all executive and judicial Officers*, both of the United States and of the several States, *shall* be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution. . . .” U.S. Constitution, Art. VI. (emphasis added).

It is the supreme law of the land that the judicial Power shall extend to this case, which arises under the Electors, Guarantee and Petition Clauses and the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and to which the United States is a party.

Petitioners have suffered a constitutional injury – a violation of constitutional protections that ***by definition*** adversely affects them in a personal and individual way, as it does all American citizens.

In their complaint, under the heading “Jurisdiction and Venue,” Petitioners claimed constitutional injury and standing. They wrote:

“The claims arise under the Constitution of the United States of America. The controversy involves violations of the Constitution. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Article III, Section 2 of the federal Constitution, which reads in relevant part: “The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution.” (A 38).

In error, the Court of Appeals held, “The district court properly dismissed the case without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, because appellants failed to establish their standing to sue.” (App. 2).

That unnatural, forced ruling by the Court of Appeals directly challenges and is in defiance of the Constitution and the usual course of judicial proceedings.

As this Court held over two hundred years ago:

“The judiciary cannot, as the Legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. We cannot pass it by because it is doubtful. ***With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case may be attended, we must decide it, if it be brought before us.*** We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the constitution. Questions may occur which we would gladly avoid; but we cannot avoid them. All we can do is, to exercise our best judgment, and conscientiously to perform our duty . . . we find this tribunal invested with appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. **We find no exception to this grant, and we cannot insert one . . .** [Article III, Section 2] does not extend the judicial power to every violation of the constitution which may possibly take place, **but to “a case in law or equity,” in which a right, under such law, is asserted in a Court of justice.**” *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264, 404-405 (1821). (emphasis added).

If, as confirmed in *Cohens*, this Court has appellate jurisdiction ***without exception*** in all cases in law and equity in which a right under the Constitution is asserted in a Court of justice, the same is true of the courts of the D.C. Circuit.

Given Petitioners' proper, direct, fact-based, unopposed challenge asserted in the District Court to Congress's violation of their fundamental right to a Government that complies with the will of the People as expressed in the Constitution's Electors, Guarantee and Petition Clauses and the 14th Amendment, the District Court and Court of Appeals were duty bound – they had an “unflagging obligation” to **fully adjudicate by applying the law to the facts of the case**. See also *Colo. River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800, 820 (1976).

Instead, given certain difficulties at hand, the lower courts forced an unnatural, implausible and unconstitutional exception to this rule of law, saying they lacked jurisdiction because Petitioners' harm was not particularized – that is, Petitioners were not harmed any more than the public at large.

When faced with a constitutional crisis of the highest order – that is, Congress's failure to respond to the Summons and Complaint and faced with having to resort to the 12th Amendment for the election of President and Vice-President, with the possibility that doing so may result in the removal of those currently occupying those offices with the potential of a political upheaval in the country, the Judicial Officers of the courts of the D.C. Circuit chose to substitute their judgment of what may be best for America for their sworn commitment and responsibility to administer justice by applying the law to the facts of the case, no matter the level of difficulty,

without respect to persons, and to faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon them under the Constitution of the United States.¹¹

After much delay, the District Court reneged, declaring Plaintiffs lack standing because, “neither Plaintiff has asserted that their injury is in any way distinct from that suffered by any other taxpayer or citizen” (App. 13) and “Schulz and Futia have asserted no facts that show injury particularized to them.” (App. 14).

However, Petitioners had claimed constitutional violations which by definition equates to constitutional injury, constitutional standing and thus constitutional jurisdiction.

In our Constitutional Republic, Government’s violation of a constitutional protection – changing the Constitution by ignoring it, is an injury that by definition injures all citizens definitively and conclusively (“*concretely*”), injuring Petitioners and all other citizens in like manner. It was not necessary, therefore, for Petitioners to go beyond their claim of constitutional injury – to assert, for instance, that they were also personally injured in some way different from other citizen(s).

Treason to the Constitution is the position taken by the D.C. Court of Appeals that the judiciary can refuse to properly adjudicate a citizen’s constitutionally-sound challenge to Government’s violation of a

¹¹ See 28 U.S.C. Section 453, Oaths of Justices and Judges.

mandate that has been placed on the Government by the Constitution, on the ground that the citizen has not shown injury different in kind and degree from that of the public at large.

This is true most assuredly, in a case such as this where the offending Government officials have ignored both the complaining citizens and the Court, refusing to appear, refusing to respond to the underlying Complaint and refusing to respond to the Court's Summons.

Congress' Silence Equates to Admission

The inference to be drawn from Congress' silence is material to Petitioners' claims. Congress's silence equates to admission. Congress had a duty to respond to the Complaint – to deny the claims if not true. It was not only proper but possible for Congress to do so. The facts were within Congress's knowledge.

The Government must not be enabled by this Court to effectively impede the power of the People on the ground that a violation of the Constitution injures all citizens equally and impartially, without distinction.

Causation and Redressability

The challenged acts of Congress, not an absent third party, caused Petitioners' injury.

The 63 violations of the Electors Clause by executive and judicial officials in 31 States, in and of themselves, were not the cause of Petitioners' injury. Neither those violations nor the vote by the unconstitutionally formed Electoral College, in and of itself injured Petitioners. Petitioners' injury was caused by the actions of the Congress between 12/18/2020 and noon on 1/6/2021, in failing to respond to Petitioners' Petitions for Redress of the Grievance, and on 1/6/2021 by including in its count of the votes for President and Vice President those electoral votes known to Congress to have been irregularly given. The violations of the law by the executive and judicial officials in the 31 States would not take on any significant meaning to Petitioners until recognized, legitimized and certified by Congress.

It is the Congress, and only that body that determines when a Presidential Election has met the required constitutional and legal standards and gets to officially declare as true, correct and genuine, the final results of a Presidential Election.

The matter is indeed redressable. The Court can lessen the harm and improve the situation for Petitioners by recognizing the constitutional injury and granting relief under the 12th Amendment as required by the Constitution and laws pursuant thereto, and as requested in the Complaint.

***Lujan* Is Inapplicable**

As this Court has expressed:

“It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case, they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit when the very point is presented for decision. The reason of this maxim is obvious. The question actually before the Court is investigated with care, and considered in its full extent. Other principles which may serve to illustrate it, are considered in their relation to the case decided, but their possible bearing on all other cases is seldom completely investigated.” *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264, 399-400 (March 5, 1821).

Here, the D.C. Court of Appeals most assuredly failed to “completely investigate” the bearing on this case of the principle “Congress cannot create standing when an injury in fact, a causal connection and redressability are not present” that emerged from *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555 (1992). The facts and circumstances of the two cases are fundamentally different, not the least of which is that the underlying principle here is whether the Constitution automatically creates injury and thus standing when violated, while in *Lujan* the issue was whether an act of Congress can create standing when an injury in fact, a causal connection and redressability are not present.

The Appeals Court's position is untenable and must be reversed for it has the judiciary ignoring the supremacy clause and judicially repealing Article III, Section 2's mandate – constitutional jurisdiction based on constitutional injury, *thereby dramatically shifting the ultimate power in our society from the People to the Government where it was not intended to reside.*

The Court of Appeals has sanctioned a decision by the district court that has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this court's supervisory power.

II.

The D.C. Court Of Appeals Has Decided An Important Question Of Federal Law That Has Not Been, But Should Be, Settled By This Court – That Is, Whether Congress Can Displace The Power Committed By The Constitution To The State Legislatures To Determine How Votes Of Presidential Electors Are To Be Obtained.

In dismissing Petitioners' constitutional challenge, the Court of Appeals has, in effect, decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court – that is, whether Congress can displace the power committed by the Constitution to State Legislatures to determine how Presidential Electors are to be chosen.

Congress knew on 1/6/2021 that there were votes given on 12/14/2020 at the Electoral College that were ipso facto, null and void.

However, on 1/6/2021, due to the problematic disturbance at the Capitol and its aftermath, Congress was out of control. Its action in counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President was so unconventional, so eccentric that it resulted in a congressional displacement of the power committed by the Constitution to the State Legislatures to direct how presidential electors are to be chosen.

On 1/6/2021, having been served on 12/18/2020 and again on 1/4/2021 with a proper petition for redress of violations of the Electors and Guarantee Clauses of the Constitution, and while there were objections to electoral votes being raised on the floor of Congress, Congress' procedure did not allow for any refutation or investigation, much less a rejection of any of the electoral votes that were objected to and known to have been given by Electors who were undoubtedly unconstitutionally chosen.

On 1/6/2021 the Members of Congress failed to investigate and reject the electoral votes from any of the 31 States that were known by the Members to have been irregularly given – that is, given by Electors chosen as a result of election dates, procedures and administration set by State Executive and Judicial officials rather than by the people's popularly elected State Legislatures.

Officially, there were objections to the manner in which the electoral votes were given in Arizona and Pennsylvania and unofficially in a few other so-called “swing states,” and there were statements in opposition to the objections, **but there was no opportunity or allowance for investigations much less rejections.** Instead, in violation of the Electors Clause, and by extension the Guarantee Clause and the 14th Amendment, each of the two Houses chose to ignore, via a simple up or down vote, each electoral vote known to the Members to have been irregularly given – that is, given by Electors who were chosen/appointed as a result of election dates, procedures and administration directed by State Executives and Judges rather than by popularly-elected State Legislatures as the Constitution mandates.

On January 6, 2021, in violation of the Constitution, Congress consciously and deliberately certified the December 14, 2020 votes of the Electoral College while knowing a majority of those electoral votes were cast by Electors who were unconstitutionally chosen and thus whose votes were not “regularly given” as required by the Constitution.

A review of the Congressional Record of the proceedings in the Senate and House on 1/6/2021 reveals the complete absence of any refutation aimed at proving wrong or false any of the factual evidence provided by those Members of Congress who objected to certain electoral votes on the ground that they were not regularly given, such as the evidence provided by Senators

Cruz and Hawley and Representatives Gosar and Perry.¹²

Instead, the central theme of those Members who spoke in opposition to such objections and investigations that might result in the Congress' elimination of those electoral votes was, "By their votes, the People in each State have spoken; they, not Congress get to choose the President."¹³

That regularly recurring sentiment permeating Congress on 1/6/2021 is a half-truth.

Under our Constitutional Republic and its rule of law, the people get to choose the President **but under certain stipulations, conditions and limitations specified in the Constitution** and laws pursuant thereto, such as those in the Electors and Guarantee clauses and the 14 Amendment.

If and when no candidate receives a majority of the 538 electoral votes due, for instance, to a violation(s) of those stipulations, conditions and limitations, Congress does, in fact, get to choose the President pursuant to the 12th Amendment.

¹² See Case 21-5164, Supplemental Appendix Docketed 8/23/2021, Exhibit G at S15-32 and Exhibit H at H77-93 and H98-112.

¹³ Id. See generally Exhibits G and H.

The Guarantee Clause

On 1/6/2021, Congress added to Petitioners' injury under the Guarantee Clause. By including the votes of Electors who were not constitutionally chosen, Congress knowingly made a false entry in the congressional record, a written instrument constituting a record of a public office, thereby violating every voter's Right to a "Republican Form of Government," a Right guaranteed by the Guarantee Clause of the U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 4.

A trademark of our Republican Form of Government is the Rule of Law.

Petitioners' Guarantee Clause claim does not suffer from a lack of judicially discoverable and manageable standards for resolving it. The record demonstrates a clear distinction between Congress' conduct and existing law. This case does not present a political, non-justiciable question.

A violation of existing law by the political branches is not a political question to be entrusted to the political branches.

The 14th Amendment

The 14th Amendment includes the guarantee that no person or group will be denied the protection under the law that is enjoyed by similar persons or groups. However, on 1/6/2021, besides the violation of the Electors and Guarantee Clauses, Congress' action in counting the votes of unconstitutionally chosen Electors violated the 14th Amendment.

First, the changes in the election dates, procedures and administration made by other than the people's popularly elected representatives at their State Legislatures in said 31 States might have been so skewed, intentionally or otherwise, to favor one candidate by making it more likely that new votes for him would turn up than would new votes for another candidate, violated the 14th Amendment's equal protection of the law clause.

In addition, in the interest of the 14th Amendment's due process of law clause, Congress had the duty and the power to determine if the Electors were chosen as a result of election dates, procedures and administration directed by the State Legislatures and to reject votes of Electors who were chosen as a result of election dates, procedures and administration directed by State Executives and/or Judges.

III.

The D.C. Court Of Appeals Has Decided Another Important Question Of Federal Law That Has Not Been, But Should Be Settled By This Court – That Is, Whether Government Officials Are Obligated To Respond To A Proper Petition By A Private Citizen For Redress Of Their Violation Of A Provision Of The U.S. Constitution.

In footnote 1 in its decision denying Plaintiffs' motions for summary judgment and default judgment the District Court wrote:

“Plaintiffs do not challenge Congress’ alleged failure to respond to their petition. . . . likely because it is established law that ‘nothing in the First Amendment or in [the Supreme] Court’s case law interpreting it suggests that the rights to speak, associate, and petition require government policymakers to listen or respond to individuals’ communications on public issues.’ *Minn. State Bd. for Cmty. Colleges v. Knight*, 465 U.S. 271, 285 (1984); see *We the People Found. Inc. v. United States*, 485 F.3d 140, 144 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (holding that the Supreme Court’s ruling that the government does not have to reply to public petitions extends to all types of petitions and all levels of government).” (App. 11).

**Petitioners Complaint Did Indeed
Include a Challenge to Congress’
Failure to Respond to the Petition**

Plaintiffs did indeed challenge Congress’ failure to respond to their petition as follows:

a. Plaintiffs’ February 17, 2021 letter, transmitting the Complaint to each of the 535 members of Defendant Congress, read in relevant part:

“On January 5, 2021 we had the Congressional Acceptance Site deliver to your office a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, together with the

names and addresses of the 1,058 citizens representing all States in the Union who had signed the Petition . . . no member of Congress has responded to the Petition *although constitutionally bound to do . . . Therefore, in defense of the Constitution, we have decided to request the assistance of the judicial branch . . .* Enclosed herewith is a Summons, Complaint and Motion for an Expedited Summary Judgment.” (emphasis added). (App. 327-330).¹⁴

b. In their Complaint, under the heading “FACTUAL BACKGROUND,” Plaintiffs presented the steps they took, beginning on December 18, 2020, to ensure all members of Defendant Congress were served with a copy of the Petition before January 6, 2021, the day Congress was scheduled to certify the votes cast at the Electoral College on December 14, 2020. (App. 40-42).

c. In their Complaint, under the heading “ARGUMENT,” Plaintiffs claimed, *as a cause of their Complaint*, the failure of Defendants to respond to the Petition for Redress. (App. 44).

d. In their Complaint, under “ARGUMENT”, Petitioners wrote:

¹⁴ Sufficient copies of the Petition and its transmittal letter were delivered to the Congressional Acceptance Site (“CAS”) at 8:30 am on January 4, 2021, for service on each member of Congress. Petitioners were given assurance by both the Senate and House sides of the CAS that the Petitions would be delivered to each member of Congress no later than Tuesday morning, January 5, 2021.

“Under the Petition Clause of the First Amendment, Congress had a duty to respond to the Petition . . . When given an opportunity to do so, Congress chose not to deny the violations . . . Service of the Petition on Congress by the People, with its declaration of the violations of the Electors Clause, was such an act as naturally to call for comment from Congress if not true . . . It has been proper and possible for Congress to assert the People’s declarations as untrue . . . By its silence, Congress has admitted the violation. . . .” (App. 44).

e. Plaintiffs included in their Complaint a full copy of the Petition for Redress (App. 55-78). Attached to the Petition was a thorough historical record of the Right to Petition **emphasizing Defendant Congress’ obligation to respond.** (App. 79-92).

f. Included in the Complaint was a copy of Petitioner Schulz’s letter dated December 18, 2020, which transmitted the Petition for Redress to his congresswoman Elise Stefanick. It reads in part, “I respectfully request that you provide a copy as soon as possible to the leadership of the U.S. House of Representatives and the leadership of the U.S. Senate.” (App. 49-50). On 12/18/20, at the instruction of Rep. Stefanick, said letter was hand delivered by Schulz to Stefanick’s office in Glens Falls, NY where it was immediately scanned and electronically transmitted to Rep. Stefanick in Washington D.C.

g. Included with the Complaint was a copy of Petitioners’ cover letter, dated January 2, 2021, which

accompanied the Petition for Redress as it was delivered to each member of Congress. It reads:

“Annexed hereto, directed to the Congress of the United States of America, is a First Amendment Petition for Redress of Violations of the Guarantee and Electors Clauses of the Constitution for the United States of America . . . The Petition speaks for itself . . . Should the Congress not publicly respond to the Petition by refuting said evidence, or granting the relief requested therein but, instead, go on to ratify the 12/14/2020 vote of the Electoral College . . . [such] ratification would add credence to the belief held by a growing number of Americans that their Government is not the Government We the People instituted . . . ” (App. 51-54).

The District Court Misapplied this Court’s Case Law

As this Court has expressed:

“It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case, they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit when the very point is presented for decision. The reason of this maxim is obvious. The question actually before the Court is investigated with care, and considered in its full extent. Other principles which may serve to

illustrate it, are considered in their relation to the case decided, but their possible bearing on all other cases is seldom completely investigated.” *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264, 399-400 (March 5, 1821):

Here, the D.C. Circuit courts most assuredly failed to “completely investigate” the bearing on this case of the principle “government is not obligated to respond to petitions for redress” that emerged from *Minnesota State Bd. v. Knight*, 465 U.S. 271 (1984) (“*Knight*”) and *We The People Foundation, Inc. v. United States*, 485 F.3d 140 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (“*We The People*”).

Knight is inapplicable to the instant case. For instance, the petitions in *Knight* were aimed at government **law making**. Here, the petition is targeting government’s **law breaking**. More importantly, however, unlike the instant case, the petitioners in *Knight* were public sector employees whose speech and petition rights are limited to begin with. As this Court has declared, some rights of public sector employees, especially union activity, and speech and petition regarding employment-related policy questions are limited so that the government agencies may perform their functions and because these employees often hold positions of trust in the Society. “[A] citizen who accepts public employment ‘must accept certain limitations on his or her freedom.’ *Garcetti v. Ceballos*, 547 U.S. 410, 418 (2006).” *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, 564 U.S. 379, 386 (2011).

Besides the inapplicability of *Knight*, *We The People* is also inapplicable to the instant case

notwithstanding, as in the instant case, the petitioners in *We The People* were also private citizens claiming the government was violating the Constitution by not responding to first amendment petitions for redress of violations of the Constitution (“law breaking”), and even though the petitioners in *We The People* were relying on the same, identical historical record of the Petition Clause as Petitioners here are relying on. See Complaint, Attachment 1 of 2. (App. 79-92).¹⁵

What makes the principle applied in *We The People* inapplicable to this case is the fact that the question at issue there and here – whether government is obligated to respond to proper First Amendment Petitions for Redress of its violations of the Constitution, was admitted by the D.C. Court of Appeals in *We The People* as having NOT been completely investigated.

For instance, the *We The People* Court admitted that with respect to the Petition Clause of the Constitution, “the historical argument was not presented to the Supreme Court in *Knight*” and that due to that historical argument, which was before the court in *We The People*, there is now a debate among the constitutional scholars as to whether the Petition Clause should be interpreted to incorporate “a right to a response to or official consideration of petitions.” The *We The People* court also held “there is an emerging consensus of

¹⁵ Petitioners Schulz and Futia, as founders and directors of We The People Foundation for Constitutional Education, Inc., were among the petitioners-appellants in *We The People*.

scholars embracing appellants' interpretation of the right to petition." However the *We The People* court went on to say, "We need not resolve this debate . . . we have no occasion to resolve the merits of appellants' historical argument, given the binding Supreme Court precedent in . . . *Knight*." See *We The People* at 144-147.

The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals decision in this case is as incongruous as it was in *We The People*. If the factual evidence of the historical record was not before the Supreme Court in *Knight*, but was before the court in *We The People* and is before the court in the instant case (App. 79-92), and the contemporary understanding points overwhelmingly to an obligation on the part of government to respond to proper Petitions for Redress of Grievances, particularly to government's violation of individual, constitutionally-endowed rights, **then the D.C. Circuit's holding in the instant case that the precedent in *Knight* and *We The People* is binding on this case is totally inappropriate, out of keeping with the accepted and usual course of Judicial proceedings and further evidence of Petitioners' constitutional injury.**

***Heller and Guarnieri* – Historical Practice Determines the Scope of the Petition Clause**

Here, in relying on *Knight* (1984) and *We The People* (2007), the D.C. Courts not only overlooked the historical record of the Petition Clause, which was included, as an attachment to Plaintiffs' Petitions (App. 307-317) and (App. 197-210) and included in

their Complaint (App. 79-92), they also overlooked *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008) and *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, 564 U.S. 379, 386 (2011).

Petitioners' reliance on the historical record of the petition clause comports with numerous principles set forth by the Supreme Court in *Heller* and *Guarnieri* as follows:

"The First Amendment's Petition Clause states that 'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people . . . to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.' The reference to 'the right of the people' indicates that the Petition Clause was intended to codify a pre-existing individual right, which means that **we must look to historical practice to determine its scope**. See *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 579, 592, 128 S. Ct. 2783, 171 L. Ed. 2d 637 (2008)." (emphasis added). *Guarnieri* at 403.

"[To determine] the proper scope and application of the Petition Clause . . . Some effort must be made to identify the historic and fundamental principles that led to the enumeration of the right to petition in the First Amendment, among other rights fundamental to liberty." *Guarnieri* at 394.

"The right to petition is in some sense the source of other fundamental rights, for **petitions have provided a vital means for citizens to . . . assert existing rights against**

the sovereign.” (emphasis added). *Guarnieri* at 397.

“Rights of speech and petition are not identical. **Interpretation of the Petition Clause must be guided by the objectives and aspirations that underlie the Right.** A petition conveys the special concerns of its author to the government and, in its usual form, **requests action by the government to address those concerns.**” (emphasis added). *Guarnieri* at 388-389.

“**There is abundant historical evidence that Petitions were directed to the executive and legislative branches of government, not to the courts.**” *Guarnieri* at 402.

“Petition, as . . . an **essential safeguard of freedom**, is of ancient significance in English law and the Anglo-American legal tradition.” (emphasis added). *Guarnieri* at 394.

In the instant case, consistent with the direction given by the Supreme Court in *Heller* and *Guarnieri*, **Petitioners rested their claim that Government is obligated to respond to proper Petitions for Redress on a detailed, thorough historical review of the origin, scope, purpose and line of growth of the Right to Petition**, from the 1215 English Magna Carta to its addition to Bill of Rights in 1791, to the “Gag Rule” of 1836-1844 and beyond (App. 307-317). The following are four excerpts from Petitioners’ thorough review of the historical record of the Right to Petition (App. 79-92):

“This interest in Government accountability was understood to demand Government response to Petitions.” (App. 88).

“American colonists, who exercised their Right to Petition the King or Parliament, expected government to receive and respond to their Petitions. The King’s persistent refusal to answer the colonists’ grievances outraged the colonists, and as the grievance that capped all the others it was the most significant factor that led to the American Revolution.” (App. 88-89).

“Congress’s response to Petitions in the early years of the Republic indicates that the original understanding of Petitioning included a governmental duty to *respond*. Congress viewed the receipt and serious consideration of every Petition as an important part of its duties.” (App. 89).

“Frustration with the British government led the Framers to consider incorporating a people’s right to “instruct their Representatives in the First Amendment. Members of the First Congress easily defeated this right-of-instruction proposal. Some discretion to reject petitions that “instructed government,” they reasoned, would not undermine government accountability to the People, as long as Congress had a duty to consider petitions and fully respond to them.” (App. 89).

Clearly evident from said historical review is the Right of the People to a meaningful

response to a proper Petition for Redress of governmental oppression such as, in the instant case, its violation(s) of the U.S. Constitution.

Petitioners' Petition should have been read in light of contemporary understanding, which clearly indicates Government's obligation to respond is part and parcel of the right to petition.

This is a question of extreme importance to the future of our Constitutional Republic that should be decided by this Court.

Petitioners' Petition Is A Proper Petition

Petitioners' FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (App. 282-326), (App. 169-281) and (App. 51-163) exceeded any rational standard for a First Amendment Petition for Redress requiring a meaningful response in that it:

1. addressed a public, collective grievance with widespread participation and consequences;
2. provided legal Notice seeking substantive Redress to cure the infringement of a right leading to civil legal liability;
3. was serious and documented, not frivolous;
4. contained no falsehoods;

5. was not absent probable cause;
6. had the necessary quality of a dispute;
7. came from citizens outside the formal political culture and involved a legal principle not political talk;
8. was punctilious and dignified, containing both a “direction” and a “prayer for relief”; and
9. was an instrument of deliberation not agitation.

This Court’s Opinion Is Needed to Fully Restore the Framers’ Intent

The opinion of this Court regarding the rights of the People and obligations of the Government under the Petition Clause would be of tremendous importance.

The history of the People’s natural, unalienable Right to Petition the Government for Redress of Grievances shows the Right was recognized and meant to remain as one of the most, if not the most powerful of the checks and balances embodied in America’s Constitutional Republic, her political ideology – a principal means, in addition to the electoral and judicial processes, for citizens to hold their servant government accountable to the rule of law, from their federal and state constitutions on down.



CONCLUSION

This first impression case involves three constitutional developments of exceptional importance, capable of repetition yet evading review.

The case arose from Petitioners' constitutional injury, the principal determinant of petitioners' standing to maintain their claims and the lower Courts' jurisdiction. However, the case was dismissed for lack of standing on the preposterous ground that Petitioners' injury was no different from the injury suffered by other citizens.

This case also arose also from Congress' determination on 1/6/2021 to displace the power committed by the Electors Clause of the U.S. Constitution to the State Legislatures to determine how Presidential Electors are to be chosen. However, rather than adjudicate the matter by applying the law to the facts the violation was allowed to pass without comment as the case was dismissed for lack of standing.

This case also arose from Congress's violation of Petitioners' rights under the Petition Clause of the U.S. Constitution: Congress failed in its duty to provide a meaningful response to Petitioners' urgent, proper FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. However, rather than adjudicate the violation of this fundamental, individual Right, the violation was allowed to pass as the case was dismissed for lack of standing.

This is a first impression case of exceptional constitutional importance. The Court should grant certiorari, vacate the Judgment below and either apply the 12th Amendment or remand to the D.C. Circuit for further proceedings after declaring:

- a. Petitioners suffered constitutional injury and thus have constitutional standing to maintain their claims, and
- b. Congress usurped the power committed by the Constitution to the State Legislatures to determine how Presidential Electors are to be chosen, and
- c. Congress was obligated to respond to Petitioners' FIRST AMENDMENT PETITIONS FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Respectfully submitted,

June 23, 2022

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App. 1

APPENDIX A

**United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

No. 21-5164

September Term, 2021

1:21-cv-00448-DLF

Filed On: January 4, 2022

Robert L. Schulz and
Anthony Futia, Jr., and
all others similarly situated,

Appellants

v.

Congress of the United States,
Each member of the Senate
and House of Representatives,

Appellee

Consolidated with 21-5232

**ON APPEAL FROM THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

BEFORE: Rogers, Pillard, and Walker, Circuit
Judges

JUDGMENT

This appeal was considered on the record from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and on the briefs filed by the appellants. See Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2); D.C. Cir. Rule 34(j). Upon consideration of the foregoing, the motions for leave to file a supplemental appendix, and the motion to govern further proceedings, it is

ORDERED that the motions for leave to file a supplemental appendix be denied. The documents are not part of the record on appeal. See Fed. R. App. P. 10(a)(1) (defining contents of record on appeal). It is

FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the district court's October 1, 2021 order be affirmed. The district court properly dismissed the case without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, because appellants failed to establish their standing to sue. See Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 573-74 (1992) (“[A] plaintiff raising only a generally available grievance about government – claiming only harm to his and every citizen’s interest in proper application of the Constitution and laws, and seeking relief that no more directly and tangibly benefits him than it does the public at large – does not state an Article III case or controversy.”). Appellants do not challenge the district court’s conclusion that they did not establish standing based on their status as taxpayers and have therefore forfeited this argument. See United States ex rel. Totten v. Bombardier Corp., 380 F.3d 488, 497 (D.C. Cir. 2004). Although appellants continue to

assert they possess standing based on the facts that they voted in the 2020 election and that they took an oath to support and defend the Constitution in connection with their prior military service, they have not identified any particularized injury sufficient to confer standing. See Lance v. Coffman, 549 U.S. 437, 442 (2007) (per curiam) (an allegation that the law has not been followed is “precisely the kind of undifferentiated, generalized grievance about the conduct of government” that cannot serve as a basis for standing). Appellants also argue they have demonstrated a high level of personal commitment and have invested significant personal resources, but “standing is not measured by the intensity of the litigant’s interest or the fervor of his advocacy.” Valley Forge Christian College v. Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Inc., 454 U.S. 464, 485 (1982). Finally, the district court correctly determined the complaint did not challenge Congress’ alleged failure to respond to appellants’ petition because the complaint does not set forward such a claim nor seek any relief in connection with the alleged failure to respond. Thus, this argument need not be considered here. See Keepseagle v. Perdue, 856 F.3d 1039, 1053 (D.C. Cir. 2017) (“It is well settled that issues and legal theories not asserted at the District Court level ordinarily will not be heard on appeal.” (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)).

Pursuant to D.C. Circuit Rule 36, this disposition will not be published. The Clerk is directed to withhold issuance of the mandate herein until seven days after

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resolution of any timely petition for rehearing or petition for rehearing en banc. See Fed. R. App. P. 41(b); D.C. Cir. Rule 41.

Per Curiam

FOR THE COURT:

Mark J. Langer, Clerk

By: /s/

Daniel J. Reidy

Deputy Clerk

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APPENDIX B

Jonathan Hopkins

From: DCD_ECENoUce@dcd.uscourts.gov
Sent: Friday, October 1, 2021 9:12 PM
To: ECFMail DCD
Subject: Activity in Case 1:21-cv-00448-DLF
SCHULZ v. CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Order

This is an automatic e-mail message generated by the CM/ECF system. Please DO NOT RESPOND to this e-mail because the mail box is unattended.

*****NOTE TO PUBLIC ACCESS USERS***** Judicial Conference of the United States policy permits attorneys of record and parties in a case (including pro se litigants) to receive one free electronic copy of all documents filed electronically, if receipt is required by law or directed by the filer. PACER access fees apply to all other users. To avoid later charges, download a copy of each document during this first viewing. However, if the referenced document is a transcript, the free copy and 30 page limit do not apply.

**U.S. District Court
District of Columbia**

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Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 10/1/2021 at 9:12 PM and filed on 10/1/2021

Case Name: SCHULZ v. CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

Case Number: 1:21-cv-00448-DLF

Filer:

Document Number: No document attached

Docket Text:

MINUTE ORDER. On October 1, 2021, the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit ordered this Court to clarify the status of this case, For the reasons stated in the [8] Memorandum Opinion and Order, the plaintiffs lack standing to bring this claim, and therefore, this Court does not have subject-matter jurisdiction over the case. Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that the case be DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. The Clerk of Court is directed to close the case. The Clerk of Court is further directed to provide a copy of this Order to the Clerk of the D.C. Circuit forthwith. So Ordered by Judge Dabney L. Friedrich on October 1, 2021. (lcdlf3)

1:21-cv-00448-DLF Notice has been electronically mailed to:

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**1:21-cv-00448-DLF Notice will be delivered by
other means to::**

ANTHONY FUTIA, JR
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603

ROBERT L. SCHULZ
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804

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APPENDIX C

**United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

No. 21-5164

September Term, 2021

1:21-cv-00448-DLF

Filed On: October 1, 2021

Robert L. Schulz and
Anthony Futia, Jr., and
all others similarly situated,

Appellants

v.

Congress of the United States,
Each member of the Senate
and House of Representatives,

Appellee

BEFORE: Rogers, Millett, and Katsas, Circuit
Judges

ORDER

Upon consideration of appellants' brief and appendix and the motion for leave to tie a supplemental appendix, it is

ORDERED, on the court's own motion, that the record be remanded to the district court for clarification of whether this action has concluded in the district court. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3); Fed. R. Civ. P. 58(a).

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Although the district court determined that it did not possess subject matter jurisdiction and stated the case shall be closed, the district court's order denied the motions for summary judgment and default judgment without ordering dismissal: The district court docket does not show the entry of a separate order or judgment; the docket indicates that the case remains open and that this is an interlocutory appeal. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that this appeal be held in abeyance pending further order of this court. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that consideration of the motion for leave to file a supplemental appendix be deferred pending further order of this court.

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APPENDIX D

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

No. 21-cv-448 (DLF)

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

(Filed Jun. 16, 2021)

Before the Court is the plaintiffs' Motion for Expedited Summary Judgment, Dkt. 2, and Motion for Default Judgement, Dkt. 7. For the reasons that follow, the Court will deny both motions.

I. BACKGROUND

Robert Schulz and Anthony Futia, Jr., individuals representing themselves *pro se*, bring this action against the "Congress of the United States, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives," for allegations related to the certification of Electoral College votes in the 2020 presidential election. *See generally* Compl., Dkt. 1. They allege that "the manner in which the Presidential Electors were chosen in 31 States violated the Electors Clause of the Constitution

of the United States of America in that Executive and Judicial officials in those States usurped their legislatures' authority and unconstitutionally revised their State's election laws." *Id.* ¶ 31. They claim that these violations necessitate the nullification of 401 of the available 538 electoral votes, leaving no candidate with the requisite majority needed to win the presidency. *See id.* at 1, 2. Schulz and Futia delivered to each member of Congress a copy of a petition outlining the alleged violations of these states, to which Congress has not responded. *Id.* ¶¶ 28, 38. They claim that "Congress had a duty to respond to the Petition,"¹ and by not doing so, Congress has admitted that the "electors from 31 states were unconstitutionally chosen." *Id.* ¶ 41. Schulz and Futia request that the Court "declar[e] the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed," and direct Congress to "choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the United States, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution." *Id.* ¶ 4(a), (b).

¹ Plaintiffs do not challenge Congress' alleged failure to respond to their petition., *see generally* Compl.; Mot. for Expedited Summ. J.; Mot. for Default J., likely because it is established law that "nothing in the First Amendment or in [the Supreme] Court's case law interpreting it suggests that the rights to speak, associate, and petition require government policymakers to listen or respond to individuals' communications on public issues." *Minn. State Bd. for Cmty. Colleges v. Knight*, 465 U.S. 271, 285 (1984); *see We the People Found., Inc. v. United States*, 485 F.3d 140, 144 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (holding that the Supreme Court's ruling that the government does not have to reply to public petitions extends to all types of petitions and all levels of government).

The plaintiffs claim to have served Congress on March 3, 2021, by way of certified mail sent to the General Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Legal Counsel of the U.S. Senate. *See* Return of Service Aff. Dkt. 6. On May 14, 2021, the plaintiffs filed a motion for default judgement after Congress failed to respond. *See* Mot. for Default J. at 2.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Article III of the Constitution limits the “judicial Power” of federal courts to “Cases” and “Controversies.” U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. “[T]here is no justiciable case or controversy unless the plaintiff has standing.” *West v. Lynch*, 845 F.3d 1228, 1230 (D.C. Cir. 2017). “To establish standing, a party must demonstrate: (1) an injury in fact that is concrete and particularized as well as actual or imminent; (2) a causal connection between the injury and the challenged conduct; and (3) a likelihood, as opposed to mere speculation, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Nat. Res. Def. Council v. Wheeler*, 955 F.3d 68, 76 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted). “The burden of establishing these elements falls on the party invoking federal jurisdiction, and at the pleading stage, a plaintiff must allege facts demonstrating each element.” *Friends of Animals v. Jewell*, 828 F.3d 989, 992 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

III. ANALYSIS

Schulz and Futia lack standing to bring this action because they have not made the showing that they have suffered a concrete and particularized injury. “For an injury to be particularized, it must affect the plaintiff in a personal and individual way,” *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1548 (2016) (internal quotation marks omitted), that is distinct from a “generally available grievance about government,” *Lance v. Coffman*, 549 U.S. 437, 439 (2007). In this case, Schulz and Futia base their standing on their claim to be “citizen-taxpayer-voter[s].” Compl. ¶¶ 10-11. But “[i]t has long been established . . . that the payment of taxes is generally not enough to establish standing to challenge an action taken by the Federal Government,” *Hein v. Freedom From Religion Found., Inc.*, 551 U.S. 587, 593 (2007), and the “narrow exception to the general rule” for “a plaintiff asserting an Establishment Clause claim” is not applicable here, *id.* The Supreme Court has made clear that “[t]he constitutionally mandated standing inquiry is especially important in a case . . . in which taxpayers seek to challenge laws of general application where their own injury is not distinct from that suffered in general by other taxpayers or citizens.” *Id.* at 598 (internal quotation marks omitted). Here, neither plaintiff has asserted that their injury is in any way distinct from that suffered by any other taxpayer or citizen.

Furthermore, “voters cannot assert standing based on their generalized interest in fair elections.” *La Botz v. Fed. Election Comm’n*, 889 F. Supp. 2d 51, 56 (D.D.C.

2012); see *Lance*, 549 U.S. at 442 (holding that voters' allegation of their state's violation of the Electors Clause "is precisely the kind of undifferentiated, generalized grievance about the conduct of government that we have refused to countenance in the past"). Other courts recently have found that plaintiffs lack Article III standing in comparable challenges related to the 2020 election. See *Wisconsin Voters All. v. Pence*, No. 20-cv-3791, 2021 WL 23298, at *1-2 (D.D.C. Jan. 4, 2021) (holding that voters who asserted standing based on "an interest in an election conducted in conformity with the Constitution . . . merely assert a generalized grievance"); *Wood v. Raffensperger*, 981 F.3d 1307, 1314-15 (11th Cir. 2020); *Bowyer v. Ducey*, No. 20-cv-2321, 2020 WL 7238261, at *4-5 (D. Ariz. Dec. 9, 2020); *King v. Whitmer*, No. 20-cv-13134, 2020 WL 7134198, at *10 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 7, 2020). Because Schulz and Futia have asserted no facts that show an injury particularized to them, they lack standing.²

² The complaint also presents problems with regards to causation and redressability. To satisfy the causation element of Article III standing, "[p]laintiffs must show that it is substantially probable that the challenged acts of the defendant, not an absent third party, caused the particularized injury of the plaintiffs." *Lin v. United States*, 177 F. Supp. 3d 242, 251 (D.D.C. 2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). To the extent the plaintiffs have alleged any injury, it was caused by changes in state election laws, and not by Congress. See, e.g., Compl. Ex. B., at 3 ("[P]etitioners' injury is clearly traceable to the actions of non-legislative government employees in those States."). For the same reason, Schulz and Futia have not demonstrated a likelihood of redressability. See *Wheeler*, 955 F.3d at 76.

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CONCLUSION

In sum, the plaintiffs have failed to establish Article III standing and, as a result, this Court lacks jurisdiction over this action.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that the plaintiffs' Motion for Expedited Summary Judgment, Dkt 2., and Motion for Default Judgement, Dkt. 9, are **DENIED**.

/s/ Dabney L. Friedrich
DABNEY L. FRIEDRICH
United States District Judge

June 16, 2021

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APPENDIX E

**United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

No. 21-5164

September Term, 2021

1:21-cv-00448-DLF

Filed On: March 25, 2022

Robert L. Schulz and
Anthony Futia, Jr., and
all others similarly situated,

Appellants

v.

Congress of the United States,
Each member of the Senate
and House of Representatives,

Appellee

Consolidated with 21-5232

BEFORE: Srinivasan, Chief Judge, and Henderson,
Rogers, Tatel, Millett, Pillard, Wilkins,
Katsas, Rao, Walker, and Jackson*,
Circuit Judges

* Circuit Judge Jackson did not participate in this matter.

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ORDER

Upon consideration of the petition for rehearing en banc, and the absence of a request by any member of the court for a vote, it is

ORDERED that the petition be denied.

Per Curiam

FOR THE COURT:
Mark J. Langer, Clerk

BY: /s/ _____
Daniel J. Reidy
Deputy Clerk

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APPENDIX F

**United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

No. 21-5164

September Term, 2021

1:21-cv-00448-DLF

Filed On: March 25, 2022

Robert L. Schulz and
Anthony Futia, Jr., and
all others similarly situated,

Appellants

v.

Congress of the United States,
Each member of the Senate
and House of Representatives,

Appellee

Consolidated with 21-5232

BEFORE: Rogers, Pillard, and Walker, Circuit
Judges

ORDER

Upon consideration of the petition for rehearing, it
is

ORDERED that the petition be denied.

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Per Curiam

FOR THE COURT:

Mark J. Langer, Clerk

By: /s/

Daniel J. Reidy

Deputy Clerk

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APPENDIX G

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROBERT L. SCHULZ,
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr. and
all others similarly situated

Plaintiffs,

v.

CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, each member
of the Senate and House
of Representatives

Defendants.

**NOTICE OF MOTION
AND MOTION FOR
DEFAULT JUDGMENT**

(Filed May 14, 2021)

CASE No. 21-cv-448

Hon. Dabney L. Friedrich

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 24, 2021, at the courtroom located at the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, 333 Constitution Ave. N. W. Washington D.C., 20001, Plaintiffs Robert L. Schulz and Anthony Futia, Jr. will move the Court for a Default Judgment under Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dated: May 13, 2021

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz, pro se
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
518-361-8153

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
Anthony Futia, Jr. pro se
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603
914-906-7138

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROBERT L. SCHULZ,
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr. and
all others similarly situated

Plaintiffs

v.

CASE No. 21-cv-448

Hon. Dabney L. Friedrich

CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, each member
of the Senate and House
of Representatives

Defendant

**PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM
OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT**

May 13, 2021

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
ROBERT L. SCHULZ,
pro se
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
518-361-8153

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr.
pro se
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603
914-906-7138

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Memorandum of Law (“MOL”) is filed in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Default Judgment, pursuant to Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, granting Plaintiffs the relief requested in their Verified Complaint, namely:

- a. declaring the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed, and
- b. directing Defendant to choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the United States, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and
- c. for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and fair.

The factual evidence proves the 2020 Electoral College was formed unconstitutionally due to violations by 31 States of Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America (the “Electors Clause”).

By Right, said violations nullified 401 electoral votes, meaning no candidate received a majority of the whole number of electors chosen by the States (538).

Thus, no candidate can rightly occupy the office of President or Vice President unless the Congress acts pursuant to the 12th Amendment.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Pursuant to Rule 55(d) a default judgment may be entered against Defendants if Plaintiffs have established a claim or right to relief by evidence that satisfies the court.

FACTUAL EVIDENCE

Plaintiffs incorporate as if repeated here the factual evidence included at paragraphs 14 through 29 and in Exhibits A-C of their Verified Complaint.

In addition, the Affidavit sworn to by Plaintiff Robert Schulz (original annexed hereto) provides factual evidence that Defendants were properly served on March 5, 2021, via counsel for the U.S. Senate and counsel for the U.S. House of Representatives with a copy of the Summons issued by the Court, dated March 4, 2021 and signed by the Court Clerk Angela D. Caesar, together with a copy of Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint and a copy of Plaintiffs' Notice of Motion and Memorandum of Law in support of the Motion for Expedited Summary Judgment.

In addition the Court's docket for this case demonstrates Defendants have failed to plead or otherwise defend; Defendants have not filed an answer to the Complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs incorporate as if repeated here the argument included at paragraphs 30-44 of their Verified Complaint.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully request the entry of an Order granting their motion for a Default Judgement.

- a. declaring the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed, resulting in less than an majority of the appointed electors able to legitimately vote for President and Vice-President, and
- b. directing Defendant to choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the United States, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and
- c. for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and fair.

Dated: May 13, 2021

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz, pro se
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
Anthony Futia, Jr. pro se
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603

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APPENDIX H

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
District of Columbia**

ROBERT L. SCHULZ,)	
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr., and)	
all others similarly situated)	
)	
<i>Plaintiffs</i>)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action
)	No. 21-cv-448
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED)	
STATES OF AMERICA, each)	
member of the Senate and)	
House or Representatives)	
)	
<i>Defendants</i>)	

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (*Defendant's name and address*)
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Patricia Mack Bryan, Senate Legal Counsel,
642 Hart Senate Off. Bldg. 2nd St. &
Constitution Ave. NW,
Washington DC 25010.

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on
you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days
if you are the United States or a United States agency,
or an officer or employee of the United States described

in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney whose name and address are:

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, 2458 Ridge Road,
Queensbury, NY 12804

ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr., 34 Custis Ave.,
North White Plains, NY 10603

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

ANGELA D. CAESAR,
CLERK OF COURT

Date: 03/04/2021 [SEAL] /s/ Erica Garmendez
Signature of Clerk
or Deputy Clerk

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
District of Columbia**

ROBERT L. SCHULZ,)	
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr., and)	
all others similarly situated)	
)	
<i>Plaintiffs</i>)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action
)	No. 21-cv-448
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED)	
STATES OF AMERICA, each)	
member of the Senate and)	
House or Representatives)	
)	
<i>Defendants</i>)	

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Douglas N. Letter, General Counsel
Office of General Counsel of the U.S. House of
Representatives,
5140 O'Neill House Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20515-6532

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on

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the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney whose name and address are:

ROBERT L. SCHULZ, 2458 Ridge Road,
Queensbury, NY 12804

ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr., 34 Custis Ave.,
North White Plains, NY 10603

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

ANGELA D. CAESAR,
CLERK OF COURT

Date: 03/04/2021 [SEAL] /s/ Erica Garmendez
Signature of Clerk
or Deputy Clerk

APPENDIX I

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROBERT L. SCHULZ,
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr. and
all others similarly situated

Plaintiffs

v.

CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, each member
of the Senate and House
of Representatives

Defendants

NOTICE OF MOTION

Case: 1-21-cv-00448

Assigned To:

Friedrich, Dabney L.

Assign. Date: 2/17/2021

Description Pro Se Gen.

Civ. (F-DECK)

**NOTICE OF MOTION FOR
EXPEDITED SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

(Filed Feb. 17, 2021)

Plaintiffs Robert L. Schulz and Anthony Futia, Jr. respectfully move the Court for an expedited Summary Judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. Plaintiffs move the Court for an order granting this motion on February 26, 2021 at 10:00 a.m., at the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in the Prettyman Federal Courthouse, 333 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington D.C., 2001.

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February 14, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz, pro se
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
518-361-8153

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
Anthony Futia, Jr. pro se
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603
914-906-7138

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROBERT L. SCHULZ,
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr. and
all others similarly situated

Plaintiffs

v.

CASE No. ____

CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, each member
of the Senate and House
of Representatives

Hon. ____

Defendant

**PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR
EXPEDITED SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

February 14, 2021

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz, pro se
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
518-361-8153

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
Anthony Futia, Jr. pro se
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603
914-906-7138

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Memorandum of Law (“MOL”) is filed in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for an Expedited Summary Judgment granting Plaintiffs the relief requested in their Verified Complaint, namely:

- a. declaring the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed, and
- b. directing Defendant to choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the United States, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and
- c. for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and fair.

The factual evidence proves the 2020 Electoral College was formed unconstitutionally due to violations by 31 States of Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America (the “Electors Clause”).

By Right, said violations nullified 401 electoral votes, meaning no candidate received a majority of the whole number of electors chosen by the States (538).

Thus, no candidate can rightly occupy the office of President or Vice President unless the Congress acts pursuant to the 12th Amendment.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Summary judgment in favor of Plaintiffs is appropriate where, as here:

a. The case can be decided on the facts of the case. *First Nat'l Bank v. Cities Service Co.*, 391 U.S. 253, and

b. The record shows a right to judgment with such clarity as to leave no room to effectively refute under any circumstances. *Prince v. Pittston Co.*, 63 FRD 28 (D.W.Va. 1974), and

c. It is quite clear what the truth is. *Quadra v. Super Court of San Francisco*, 378 F.Supp. 605 (N.D. Cal. 1974), and

d. There are no material issues of fact and formal trial would be fruitless. *Traverse v. World Service Life Ins. Co.*, 436 F. Supp. 810 (W.D. Oka. 1977), and

e. Reasonable minds could not differ as to impact of evidence. *DiAmore v. A. Honda Motor Co.*, 248 F. Supp. 2d 82 (D. Conn. 2002), and

f. There is no factual dispute on essential elements of Plaintiff's claim. Any unresolved issues are primarily legal rather than factual. *EEOC v. Oilgear Co.*, 250 F. Supp 2d 1193, (D. Neb. 2003).

PROMPT EFFICIENCY JUSTIFIED

An expeditious answer to the motion is justified. Time is obviously of the essence. There is an on-going crisis in our Constitutional Republic that will continue until resolved by Defendant Congress in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitutional.

FACTS

Plaintiffs incorporate as if repeated here the factual evidence included at paragraphs 14 through 29 and in Exhibits A-C of their Verified Complaint.

ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs incorporate as if repeated here the argument included at paragraphs 30-44 of their Verified Complaint.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully request the entry of an Order granting their motion for a expedited Summary Judgement.

- a. declaring the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed, resulting in less than an majority of the appointed electors able to legitimately vote for President and Vice-President, and
- b. directing Defendant to choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the

United States, in accordance with the Twelfth
Amendment to the Constitution, and

- c. for such other and further relief as the Court
may deem just and fair.

Dated: February 14, 2021

/s/ Robert L. Schulz	/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
Robert L. Schulz, pro se	Anthony Futia, Jr. pro se
2458 Ridge Road	34 Custis Ave.
Queensbury, NY 12804	N. White Plains, NY 10603

APPENDIX J

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROBERT L, SCHULZ,
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr. and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs

v.

CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, each member
of the Senate and House of
Representatives¹

Defendant

**VERIFIED
COMPLAINT**

(Filed Feb. 17, 2021)

Case: 1:21-cv-00448

Assigned To :

Friedrich, Dabney L.

Assig Date : 2/17/2021

Description: Pro Se

Gen. Civ. (F-DECK)

Robert L. Schulz (“Schulz”) and Anthony Futia, Jr. (“Futia”) hereby file this Complaint against the Congress of the United States of America (“Congress”) pursuant to the Electors Clause and the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America and 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 and 28 U.S.C. 1343(a)(3).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. This case arises from a constitutional crisis caused by:
 - a. violations by thirty-one States of the Electors Clause of the Constitution, resulting in the

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- nullification of 401 electoral votes in relation to the 2020 Presidential Election, and
- b. the lack of a presidential candidate with a majority (270) of the whole number of electors chosen by the States (538), and
 - c. Congress's admission that those violations occurred, and
 - d. Congress's certification of electors that were unconstitutionally chosen.
2. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America provides the People with the remedy in the event of such violation(s) of their Rights under the Electors Clause -- that is, their House of Representatives shall choose the President by ballot, and their Senate shall choose the Vice President by ballot.
3. As of January 20, 2021, the United States of America has a sitting President and Vice President that were unconstitutionally chosen.

RELIEF REQUESTED

4. Plaintiffs respectfully seek the entry of an Order:
- a. declaring the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed, and
 - b. directing Defendant to choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the United States, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and
 - c. for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The claims arise under the Constitution of the United States of America. The controversy involves violations of the Constitution. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Article III, Section 2 of the federal Constitution, which reads in relevant part: “The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution.”
6. This court has jurisdiction also under 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 which reads, “The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.”
7. This action is timely commenced as it is filed less than 30 days following the unconstitutional inauguration of President and Vice President on January 20, 2021, and less than forty days following Congress’s certification of the unconstitutionally chosen electors, a certification process that was thrown into disorder and confusion and short-circuited by a horrendous riot at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.
8. Defendant resides in this judicial district.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Schulz is a citizen-taxpayer-voter of the United States of America and a citizen-taxpayer-voter of the State of New York who has taken the oath to support and defend the Constitution for the United States of America. He voted in the 2020

Presidential Election. He resides at 2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804.

10. Plaintiff Futia is a citizen-taxpayer-voter of the United States of America and a citizen-taxpayer-voter of the State of New York who has taken the oath to support and defend the Constitution for the United States of America. He voted in the 2020 Presidential Election. He resides at 34 Custis Ave., N. While Plains, NY 10603.
11. Plaintiffs Schulz and Futia are founders and members of the Board of Directors of the We The People Foundation for Constitutional Education, Inc., which is a not-for-profit organization with the official purpose of holding government accountable to the Rule of Law and institutionalizing citizen vigilance.
12. The Plaintiff-class consists of other American citizen-taxpayer-voters, including but not limited to those who signed the subject FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE. CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (hereinafter "Petition").
13. Congress is structured and regulated by the Constitution for the United States of America; it consists of 535 voting members -- 100 Senators and 435 Members of the House of Representatives, a President and three members representing the District of Columbia.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

14. On or about December 8, 2020, Schulz and Futia learned about a lawsuit filed in the Supreme Court of the United States by the State of Texas against four other States claiming executive and judicial officials in those States usurped their legislatures' authority and unconstitutionally revised their State's election laws.
15. On or about December 11, 2020, Schulz and Futia learned that the U.S. Supreme Court decided 7-2 to dismiss the Texas case for lack of standing.
16. Between 12/11/20 and 12/14/20, Schulz and Futia researched the issue and learned executive and judicial officials in thirty-one (31) states had usurped their legislatures' authority and unconstitutionally revised their State's election laws.
17. On December 14, 2020, the Electoral College -- formed of the electors chosen by the voters in all 50 States, including those unconstitutionally chosen -- cast its vote for President and Vice President.
18. On December 17, 2020, Schulz completed and signed the Petition.
19. The Petition included two attachments; a) an historical record of the meaning and intent of the First Amendment's Petition Clause, and; b) a Petition regarding future Public Elections.
20. On December 17, 2020, Schulz spoke by telephone with staff in the Washington D.C. office of Rep. Elise Stefanik, his Representative in the U.S. House of Representatives, explaining the nature of

the Petition and his desire to serve it on the Congress as soon as possible; he was advised to deliver the Petition to Rep. Stefanik's Glens Falls, N.Y. Office where it would be immediately scanned and e-mailed to her Congressional Office in Washington, D.C.

21. On December 18, 2020, Schulz hand delivered a hard copy of the Petition and a transmittal letter addressed to Rep. Stefanik to Josh Williams at Rep. Stefanik's Glens Falls office; Williams assured Schulz he would immediately scan and e-mail it to Rep. Stefanik. Exhibit A annexed hereto is a true copy of said letter.
22. Between December 18, 2020 and December 21, 2020, Schulz posted the Petition on the internet at <http://www.occupytheconstitution.org/presidential-election-2020>, along with a signature page, and emailed the link to the Petition to a half-dozen People, who forwarded the link to other Americans, who forwarded it to other Americans and so on.
23. Schulz spoke to staff at the Congress for advice regarding current protocols for service of the Petition on each member of Congress. Schulz was given the phone number for the Congressional Acceptance Site ("CAS") and told the Petitions should be dropped off at the CAS for a 24 hour inspection and quarantine and that the CAS would then deliver the Petitions to every member of Congress.
24. By January 1, 2021, one thousand and fifty eight People representing all 50 States had signed the

Petition; their names and addresses were added to the Petition.

25. On January 2, 2021, Schulz and Futia had 550 copies of the petition printed by a commercial printer, together with distinctly tailored transmittal letters addressed to the 101 members of the Senate and 435 members of the House of Representatives. Exhibit B annexed hereto is a true copy of the Petition with the names and addresses of the 1,058 signers, together with a copy of each of the two transmittal letters.
26. On Sunday, January 3, 2021, Schulz and Futia drove to Washington D.C. where they visited the CAS, located at 160 D Street, NE, which was open but not for business; they were able to speak with a staff person who confirmed the Petitions would be delivered to every member of Congress, no later than Tuesday morning, January 5, 2021, if they were turned over to the CAS at 8:30 the following morning -- Monday, January 4, 2021.
27. Schulz and Futia spent the evening of January 3, 2021 at the Phoenix Park Hotel located across the street from Union Station in Washington, D.C.
28. On Monday, January 4, 2021 at 8:30 AM, after paying the required monetary cost for the service, Schulz and Futia successfully turned over to the Senate side of the CAS 101 copies of the Petition with its two attachments and its transmittal letter and they successfully turned over to the House side of the CAS 435 copies of the Petition with its two attachments and transmittal letter. Exhibit C are copies of five photographs showing the Petitions arriving and being processed at the CAS.

29. On January 8, 2021, by telephone, staff at the CAS confirmed to Schulz that on Tuesday morning, January 5, 2021, following quarantine and screening of the Documents, each member of Congress and the President of the Senate were served with a copy of the Petition.

ARGUMENT

30. Article 11, Section 1 of the Constitution, known as the Elector's Clause reads in relevant part:

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, **in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct**, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. . . . (emphasis added).

31. The Petition proves that the manner in which the Presidential Electors were chosen in 31 States violated the Electors Clause of the Constitution for the United States of America in that Executive and Judicial officials in those States usurped their legislatures' authority and unconstitutionally revised their State's election laws.

32. In every State where the violations occurred the State Legislators could have revised the subject election law(s) if the revisions were that important, making it unnecessary for the unconstitutional usurpations.
33. It was a violation of the supreme law of the land and wholly unnecessary for the Executive and Judicial officials to take the law into their own hands -- i.e., to usurp the legislatures' authority.
34. In addition, these usurpations violate the separation of powers, which the Constitution is to protect.
35. No member of Congress has denied any of the violations detailed in the Petition.
36. The violations of the Electors Clause that are detailed in the Petition are factual and irrefutable.
37. Under the Petition Clause of the First Amendment, Congress had a duty to respond to the Petition.
38. When given an opportunity to do so, Congress chose not to deny the violations.
39. Service of the Petition on Congress by the People, with its declaration of the violations of the Electors Clause, was such an act as naturally so call for comment from Congress if not true.
40. It has been proper and possible for Congress to assert the People's declaration as untrue.
41. By its silence, Congress has admitted the violations that is, that the electors from 31 states were unconstitutionally chosen, leaving 137 electors

that were constitutionally chosen which is less than the majority (270) needed for a successful, constitutionally valid election.

42. No candidate for President and no candidate for Vice President received a majority of the electors appointed for the 2020 Presidential Election.
43. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution was passed by Congress in 1803 and reads in relevant part:

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President. and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each., which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; -the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; -The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; **and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list**

of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice . . . The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and **if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President;** a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. (emphasis added).

44. Thus, under the facts and circumstances of this case, the House of Representatives is constitutionally required to “choose immediately, by ballot, the President” and the Senate is constitutionally required to “choose the Vice-President.”

CONCLUSION

45. WHEREUPON, Plaintiffs respectfully seek the entry of an Order:
- a. declaring the 2020 electoral college to have been unconstitutionally formed, resulting in less than an majority of the appointed electors able to legitimately vote for President and Vice-President, and
 - b. directing Defendant to choose immediately, by ballot, the President and Vice President of the United States, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and
 - c. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and fair.

Dated: February 14, 2021

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
ROBERT L. SCHULZ, pro se
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
[518] 361-8157

Sworn to before me
this 14th day of February, 2021

/s/ Lori J. Zawacki
Notary

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr., pro se
34 Custis Ave.
N. White Plains, NY 10603
914-906-7138

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Sworn to before me
this 14th day of February, 2021

/s/ Lori J. Zawacki
Notary

INDIVIDUAL VERIFICATION

STATE OF New York
COUNTY OF Westchester

ROBERT L. SCHULZ., being duly sworn, says: I am a Plaintiff in the action herein; I have read the foregoing Verified Complaint dated February 14, 2021, and know the contents thereof and the same are true to my knowledge, except those matters therein which are stated to be alleged upon information and belief and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
ROBERT L. SCHULZ

Sworn to before me this
14th day of February 2021

/s/ Lori J. Zawacki
Notary Public

INDIVIDUAL VERIFICATION

STATE OF New York
COUNTY OF Westchester

ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr., being duly sworn, says: I am a Plaintiff in the action herein; I have read the foregoing Verified Complaint dated February 14, 2021, and know the contents thereof and the same are true to my knowledge, except those matters therein which are stated to be alleged upon information and belief and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

/s/ Anthony Futia, Jr.
ANTHONY FUTIA, Jr.

Sworn to before me this
14th day of February 2021

/s/ Lori J. Zawacki
Notary Public

EXHIBIT A

Robert L. Schulz
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
(518) 361 8153 Bob@givemeliberty.org

December 18, 2020

Rep. Elise Stefanik
5 Warren St.
Glens Falls, NY 12801

Dear Rep. Stefanik,

Enclosed is a copy of a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE

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GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE
CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, together with its two Attachments.

I respectfully request that you provide a copy as soon
as possible to the leadership of the U.S. House of Rep-
resentatives and the leadership of the U.S. Senate. I
had intended to drive to the Capitol today but yester-
day's snow storm has altered the plan.

Please know there is the possibility that other citizens
may be signing the Petition. If that is the case, I will
see that those signature pages are delivered to the
Capitol on or before January 6, 2021.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz

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EXHIBIT B

**We The People Foundation For
Constitutional Education, Inc.**

2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804
Phone: (518) 361-8153

January 2, 2021

TO: Each United States Senator in the
Congress of the United States of America
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator,

Annexed hereto, directed to the Congress of the United States of America, is a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, together with the names and addresses of citizens from each and every State in the Union who have signed the Petition. The Petition speaks for itself.

As the Constitution represents the will and consent of the People, and the Rule of Law is a most distinguishing feature of our Republic, law breakers are by definition enemies of the Constitution.

The factual evidence in the Petition identifies States where non-legislative officials -- executive and judicial, broke State law and violated Art. II, Sect.1 of the Constitution, and thus their oaths of office, by changing the manner in which the presidential electors were chosen for their States.

Should the Congress not publicly respond to the Petition by refuting said evidence, or granting the relief requested therein but, instead, go on to ratify the 12/14/2020 vote of the Electoral College, those Senators and Representatives so responsible would be in the position of having provided aid and comfort to said enemies of the Constitution. Thus, by the plain language of the 14 Amendment, Section 3, they would have disqualified themselves from "hold[ing] any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State," just as the aforementioned executive and judicial officers did in violating their oaths of office.

In addition, ratification would add credence to the belief held by a growing number of Americans that their Government is not the Government We the People instituted. Consequently, they are questioning why they should continue to give their money to a Government that has stepped well outside the boundaries drawn around its power by our amendable Constitution.

We pray the Senate will provide a meaningful response to this Petition.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz

Robert L. Schulz
Chairman

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**We The People Foundation For
Constitutional Education, Inc.**

2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804

Phone: (518) 361-8153

January 2, 2021

TO: Each Member of the House of Representatives
Congress of the United States of America
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Representative,

Annexed hereto, directed to the Congress of the United States of America, is a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, together with the names and addresses of citizens from each and every State in the Union who have signed the Petition. The Petition speaks for itself.

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requested therein but, instead, go on to ratify the 12/14/2020 vote of the Electoral College, those Senators and Representatives so responsible would be in the position of having provided aid and comfort to said enemies of the Constitution. Thus, by the plain language of the 14 Amendment, Section 3, they would have disqualified themselves from "hold[ing] any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State," just as the aforementioned executive and judicial officers did in violating their oaths of office.

In addition, ratification would add credence to the belief held by a growing number of Americans that their Government is not the Government We the People instituted. Consequently; they are questioning why they should continue to give their money to a Government that has stepped well outside the boundaries drawn around its power by our amendable Constitution.

We pray the House of Representatives will provide a meaningful response to this Petition.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz
Chairman

**FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR
REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE
GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES
OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the leadership of the Congress of the United States of America for Redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition, providing a formal, public acknowledgment of its receipt and demonstrating a good faith effort to comply, no later than 5 p.m. on January 6, 2021.

WHEREAS, under the Supremacy Clause, the “Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land.” Article VI, Clause 2.

WHEREAS, under the Electors Clause, “Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.” Article II, Section 1, Clause 2; see also *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. at 104 (“The individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote for electors for the President of the United States unless and until the state legislature chooses a statewide election as the means to

implement its power to appoint members of the electoral college . . . the state legislature's power to select the manner for appointing electors is *plenary*.”)

WHEREAS, under the Guarantee Clause, the “United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a Republican Form of Government.” Article IV, Sect. 4.

WHEREAS, “[T]he Constitution’s conception of the People [is] as the font of governmental power. As Madison put it: ‘the genius of republican liberty seems to demand . . . not only that all power should be derived from the people, but that those entrusted with it should be kept in dependence on the people.’ . . . Our Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2, drew from Locke in stating: ‘Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed’ . . . And our fundamental instrument of government derives its authority from ‘We the People.’ U.S. Const., Preamble.” *Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission*, 135 S. Ct. 2652, 2674-2675 (2015) (emphasis added.).

WHEREAS, the Constitution for the United States of America, as adopted and as amended over time, is a contract covering the rights and duties of two distinct groups of people: 1) all citizen-voters; and 2) all government-employees.¹

¹ In this context, the Citizen-voter group includes Government-employees, but the Government-employee group does not include citizen-voters.

WHEREAS, this constitution-based contract, approved by the citizen-voters of the United States, covers all government-employees in the United States, including those in each State, County, Town and Village as each is a department, a division, of the complex whole and organized system of Government in the United States of America; thus, the Constitution for the United States of America and the Constitutions of each State organize and regulate the rights and duties arising between the two groups, with the intention to effect legal obligations.

WHEREAS, under the Constitution, the citizen-voters extend an offer of government employment, with consideration and with the stated intention to effect legal obligations, and the government-employees accept the offer of employment with the stated intention to effect legal obligations.

WHEREAS, all government-employees, upon employment, take an oath whereby they swear to support and defend the Constitution, legally binding them to certain constitution-derived duties, obligations, prohibitions and mandates in return for a valuable benefit known as consideration.

WHEREAS, the rights, duties and obligations of said two groups, who were parties to the original constitution-based contract, as amended, attach to all those in the two groups who succeed them, regardless of the State in which they reside; their successors are in privity; there remains a successive, mutual

relationship within each group and between the two groups that is legally enforceable.

WHEREAS, privity is essential to the constitution-based contract for if privity does not exist, meaning there is no recognition of and strict adherence to the nationwide relationship between the parties, enforcement of the Constitution becomes extraordinarily problematic, especially in light of the government's long standing reluctance to teach each rising generation in its public education system the history meaning, significance and effect of each provision of their State and Federal Constitutions and Declaration of Independence.

WHEREAS, while some Petitioners hereto may not have been directly involved in the election procedures that produced the constitutionally-infirm electors in every State, each Petitioner has a constitutional interest in those procedures and the electors arising out of them.

WHEREAS, petitioners' injury is clearly traceable to the actions of non-legislative government employees in those States and redressable by the Congress of the United States.

WHEREAS, petitioner's injury is premised on their unalienable Right to Liberty. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2.

WHEREAS, petitioners' Liberty is protected against government action that is arbitrary, conscience-shocking, or oppressive in a constitutional sense by the Fourteenth Amendment which provides that "[n]o state shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' U.S. Const. Amendment XIV, Section 1.

WHEREAS, petitioners are being governed in an illegal, unfair and cruel way by the actions of the non-legislative, government officials identified herein, who have reduced the extent of petitioners' Liberty and Power, significantly shifting the ultimate power in our society from the People to the Government, where it was not intended to reside.

WHEREAS, as a consequence of said unconstitutional seizure of power - the violation of Article II, Section 1, Article IV, Section 4 and Amendment XIV, Section 1 of the Constitution - the refusal of those non-legislative, government officials to be "kept in dependence on the People", we petitioners have suffered a strong, sweeping injury, a concrete and particularized loss of both Liberty and power, a blow to popular sovereignty and a diminution of our right to a government in the United States, including every State, department and division of the whole, that is republican in form and substance.

WHEREAS, the non-legislative, State officials identified herein have failed in their duty to effect the legal obligation specified by the We the People in their constitution-based contract.

WHEREAS, petitioners' injuries are based on sure facts and undeniable, actual things that are clear and certain and existing in a form that can be seen and felt rather than guesses or theories.

WHEREAS, the manner in which the 2020 presidential electors were appointed in thirty-one (31) States violated existing State law - i.e., the will of the Legislatures of those States; changes to election date's, procedures and administration that were not authorized by State Legislatures occurred as follows²:

STATE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES AND PARTY

Alaska 3/R

October 12, 2020: The Alaska Supreme Court affirmed a lower court's order suspending the state's witness requirement for absentee/mail-in ballots.

Arizona 11/D

October 5, 2020: Judge Steven Logan, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, ordered that Arizona's voter registration deadline be extended to 5 p.m. on October 23, 2020.

September 10, 2020: Judge Douglas Rayes, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, ordered Arizona election officials to give voters until

² Source: Ballotpedia.org
[https://ballotpedia.org/Changes to election dates, procedures, and administration in response to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, 2020](https://ballotpedia.org/Changes_to_election_dates,_procedures,_and_administration_in_response_to_the_coronavirus_(COVID-19)_pandemic,_2020)

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5:00 p.m. on the fifth business day after an election to sign their vote-by-mail ballot envelopes if they failed to sign at the time they submitted the ballots.

Arkansas

6/R

August 7, 2020: Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson (R) issued an executive order extending absentee ballot eligibility to all voters in the November 3, 2020, general election “who conclude their attendance at the polls may be a risk, to their health or the health of others due to the COVID-19 pandemic.” The order formalized a policy first announced by Hutchinson and Secretary of State John Thurston (R) on July 2, 2020.

July 2, 2020: Arkansas Gov. Asa Hutchinson (R) and Secretary of State John Thurston (R) announced that voters in the November 3, 2020, general election would be allowed to cite concerns over COVID-19 as a valid excuse for voting absentee.

California

56/D

June 3, 2020: California Governor Gavin Newsom (D) issued an executive order giving counties permission to consolidate polling places in the November 3, 2020, general election, provided they offer three days of early voting.

May 8, 2020: California Governor Gavin Newsom (D) signed an executive order directing county election officials to send mail-in ballots to all registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

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Connecticut

7/D

August 10, 2020: Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont (D) issued an executive order directing election officials to accept absentee ballots postmarked by August 11, 2020, and delivered by August 13, 2020. The order applied only to the August 11, 2020, primary election.

May 20, 2020: Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont (D) issued an executive order extending absentee voting eligibility to any registered voter in the August 11, 2020, primary if there is no “federally approved and widely available vaccine for prevention of COVID-19” at the time he or she requests an absentee ballot.

May 4, 2020: Connecticut Secretary of State Denise Merrill (D) announced that all eligible voters in the August 11, 2020, statewide primary and November 3, 2020, general election would automatically receive absentee/mail-in ballot applications.

Florida

29/R

October 6, 2020: Florida Secretary of State Laurel Lee (R) announced that the state’s voter registration would be extended to 7 p.m. on October 6, 2020.

Georgia

16/D

August 31, 2020: Judge Eleanor L. Ross, of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, issued an order extending the return deadlines for absentee ballots in the general election. Ross ordered officials to accept as valid any absentee

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ballots postmarked November 3, 2020, and received by 7:00 p.m., 6, 2020.

July 8, 2020: Judge Eleanor L. Ross, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, issued an order in *Cooper v. Raffensperger*, reducing the petition signature requirement for independent and minor-party candidates in Georgia to 70 percent of their original numbers.

Iowa 6/R

July 17, 2020: Iowa Secretary of State Paul Pate (R) announced that absentee ballot application forms would be sent automatically to all active registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Kentucky 8/R

August 14, 2020: Kentucky Governor Andy Beshear (D) and Secretary of State Michael Adams (R) announced several changes for the November 3, 2020, general election, including the extension of absentee/mail-in voting eligibility to all voters “concerned with contracting or spreading COVID-19.”

Maine 4/D

August 27, 2020: Maine Governor Janet Mills (D) signed an executive order extending the mail-in voter registration deadline from October 13, 2020, to October 19, 2020.

Maryland 10/D

August 12, 2020: The Maryland State Board of Elections voted to conduct early voting from

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October 26, 2020, through November 2, 2020, at approximately 80 voting centers statewide. The board also announced its intention to make at least 127 ballot drop-boxes [or absentee/mail-in ballots available statewide.

August 10, 2020: Maryland Governor Larry Hogan (R) issued an executive order authorizing the Maryland State Board of Elections to operate a limited number of centralized voting centers in lieu of precinct polling places or in-person voting in the November 3, 2020, general election.

August 12, 2020: The Maryland State Board of Elections set October 20, 2020, as the deadline for return of all absentee/mail-in ballot applications.

July 8, 2020: Maryland Governor Larry Hogan (R) ordered the state board of elections to send absentee/mail-in ballot request forms automatically to all qualified voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Massachusetts 11/D

July 14, 2020: A spokesperson for Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth William Galvin (D) confirmed that his office is proceeding with plans to send mail-in ballot applications to all voters in the state's September 1, 2020, primary election.

Michigan 16/D

September 18, 2020: Judge Cynthia Stephens, of the Michigan Court of Claims, issued a ruling extending Michigan's absentee/mail-in ballot receipt deadline to November 17, 2020, for ballots post-marked on or before November 2, 2020. Stephens

also authorized voters to allow anyone of their choosing to return their ballots between 5:01 p.m. on October 30, 2020, and the close of polls on November 3, 2020.

May 19, 2020: Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson (D) announced that all registered voters in the August 4, 2020, primary and November 3, 2020, general election would receive mail-in ballot applications automatically.

Minnesota

10/D

October 29, 2020: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled 2-1 that the extension of Minnesota's absentee/mail-in ballot return deadline was likely unconstitutional "because the Secretary of State extended the deadline for receipt of ballots without legislative authorization. The court stopped short of invalidating the extension, however, instead directing officials to keep ballots received after November 3, 2020, separate from the others "in the event a final order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining such votes to be invalid or unlawfully counted."

August 3, 2020: A Minnesota district court approved a consent decree between the plaintiffs and the state defendants in *LaRose v. Simon*. Under the terms of the consent decree, state election officials agreed to waive the witness requirement for mail-in ballots cast in the November 3, 2020, general election. The state also agreed to count all mail-in ballots postmarked on or before November 3, 2020, and received within business days of Election Day.

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Montana

3/R

August 6, 2020: Montana Governor Steve Bullock (D) issued a directive permitting counties to conduct the November 3, 2020, general election entirely by mail. Bullock also authorized counties to expand early voting opportunities for the general election.

March 25, 2020: Montana Governor Steve Bullock (D) issued a directive authorizing counties to conduct upcoming elections entirely by mail.

Nebraska

5/R

August 19, 2020: Nebraska Secretary of State Bob Evnen (R) announced that his office would automatically send early/mail-in ballot applications to all registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election whose home counties had not already done so.

New Hampshire

4/D

April 10, 2020: New Hampshire Secretary of State William Gardner (D) and Attorney General Gordon MacDonald (R) released a memo in election officials, advising them that any voter in the September 8, 2020, primary or November 3, 2020, general election could request an absentee ballot based on concerns related to COVID-19.

New Jersey

14/D

August 14, 2020: New Jersey Governor Phil Murphy (D) announced that the state would automatically send mail-in ballots to all voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

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New York

29/D

September 8, 2020: New York Governor Andrew Cuomo (D) announced that he would sign an executive order providing for the installation of absentee ballot reform drop boxes at more than 300 locations statewide.

North Carolina

15/R

October 29, 2020: The U.S. Supreme Court again declined to reinstate North Carolina's statutory absentee/mail-in ballot return deadline, allowing the extension ordered by the North Carolina State Board of Elections to stand. The court rejected a similar challenge a day before, on October 28, 2020.

October 20, 2020: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit declined to block the extension of North Carolina's absentee/mail-in ballot return and receipt deadlines. As a result, ballots would be accepted if they were postmarked on or before Election Day and received by 5 p.m. on November 12, 2020.

October 19, 2020: The North Carolina State Board of Elections directed counties to accept absentee/mail-in ballots received by 5 p.m. on November 12, 2020, and postmarked on or before Election Day. The state board of elections also issued new guidance on how voters can resolve problems with their absentee/mail-in ballots.

July 17, 2020: Karen Brinson Bell, the executive director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, issued an emergency order mandating a

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number of modifications to in-person voting in the November 3, 2020.

Ohio

18/R

October 2, 2020: A three-judge panel of the Ohio 10th District Court of Appeals ruled that Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) could direct counties to offer multiple drop-box locations for returning absentee/mail-in ballots. The panel stopped short of requiring LaRose to do so, overturning a lower court decision to that effect.

September 11, 2020: Judge Stephen L. McIntosh, of Ohio's Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, enjoined Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) from rejecting absentee ballot applications submitted via fax or email.

August 12, 2020: Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) directed each county election board to provide one drop-box for absentee/mail-in ballot in the November 3, 2020, general election,

Oklahoma

7/R

August 28, 2020: Governor Kevin Stitt (R) issued an executive order extending Oklahoma's state of emergency by 30 days. This triggered the implementation of the following modifications to Oklahoma's absentee ballot procedures.

Pennsylvania

20/D

October 28, 2020: The U.S. Supreme Court declined to expedite consideration of a case involving the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's extension of the state's mail-in ballot deadline, allowing the extended deadline to stand.

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October 23, 2020: The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that election officials could not reject a mail-in ballot because the signature on the ballot return documents did not appear to match the voter's signature on file.

September 17, 2020: The Pennsylvania Supreme Court issued rulings that extended the mail-in ballot receipt deadline and authorized the use of drop boxes for returning mail-in ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

September 14, 2020: The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania and the Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh dropped a lawsuit against the state after election officials issued guidance stating that counties cannot reject a mail-in ballot due solely to a perceived mismatch between the signature on the return envelope and the signature on the voter's registration record.

July 31, 2020: Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar (D) announced that the state would provide prepaid return postage for all mail-in and absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election,

Rhode Island

4/D

September 11, 2020: Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie Gorbea (D) announced that her office would send absentee/mail-in ballot applications to all active registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

August 13, 2020: The Supreme Court of the United States denied an application by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Party of

Rhode Island to stay a consent decree suspending witness/notary requirements for mail-in ballots cast in Rhode Island's 2020 elections,

August 7, 2020: A three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit issued a per curiam opinion denying a motion by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Party of Rhode Island to stay the consent decree suspending witness/notary requirements for mail-in ballots in Rhode Island.

July 31, 2020: Judge Mary McElroy, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, approved a consent agreement reached by the parties in *Common Cause Rhode Island v. Gorbea*. Rhode Island officials agreed not to enforce witness or notary requirements for mail-in ballots in both the September 8, 2020, primary and November 3, 2020, general elections.

South Carolina

9/R

October 27, 2020: Judge Richard Mark Gerzel of the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina ruled that county election officials in South Carolina could not reject absentee/mail-in ballots on the basis of perceived mismatch between the signature on the ballot return documents and the voter's signature on file.

September 18, 2020: Judge J. Michelle Childs, of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, issued a preliminary injunction barring election officials from enforcing South Carolina's witness requirement for absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Tennessee

11/R

October 10, 2020: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit unanimously upheld a district court decision that temporarily suspended a Tennessee law requiring first-time voters to vote in person.

June 24, 2020: The Tennessee Supreme Court declined to stay a lower court order that had extended absentee voting eligibility to all voters during the pandemic.

June 4, 2020: The Chancery Court for Tennessee's Twentieth Judicial District ruled that Tennessee's absentee voting law, which limits eligibility to those meeting certain criteria, "during the unique circumstances of the pandemic, constitutes an unreasonable burden on the fundamental right to vote guaranteed by the Tennessee Constitution." The court ordered the state to extend absentee voting eligibility to all Tennessee voters during the course of the pandemic.

Texas

38/R

September 25, 2020: Judge Marina Marmolejo, of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, issued an order enjoining Texas officials from enforcing legislation that had rescinded the state's straight-ticket ballot option.

September 8, 2020: Judge Orlando Garcia, of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, ordered Secretary of State Ruth Ruggero Hughs to advise all local election officials that it is unconstitutional to reject an absentee ballot due to a perceived signature mismatch unless the

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voter is given pre-rejection notice of this finding and a “meaningful opportunity to cure his or her ballot’s rejection.”

July 27, 2020: Texas Governor Greg Abbott (R) issued a proclamation extending the early voting period for the November 8, 2020, general election by six days. Originally scheduled to begin on October 19, 2020, early voting would instead open on October 13, 2020.

Vermont

3/D

July 20, 2020: Vermont Secretary of State Jim Condos (D) issued a directive that a mail-in ballot be sent automatically to every active registered voter in the November 3, 2020, general election.

March 30, 2020: Vermont Governor Phil Scott (R) signed H0681 into law, making a series of temporary changes to the state’s election laws in response to the coronavirus outbreak: suspending candidate petition signature gathering requirements for both the August primary and the November general elections; authorizing local legislative bodies to transition upcoming local elections from floor meetings to Australian ballot (i.e., secret ballot) elections; and authorizing the secretary of state, with the consent of the governor, to enact temporary changes to election procedures (e.g., expanding voting by mail).

Virginia

13/D

October 28, 2020: Frederick County (Virginia) Circuit Court Judge William W. Eldridge ruled that absentee/mail-in ballots that are not postmarked could be accepted if they were received after

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Election Day. Eldridge added that election officials could accept a ballot with an illegible postmark for up to three days after Election Day, provided the voter casting the ballot signed and dated the accompanying oath before the election.

October 14, 2020: Judge John A. Gibney, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, ordered that Virginia's voter registration deadline be extended from October 13, 2020, to October 15, 2020.

August 5, 2020: The parties in *League of Women Voters of Virginia v. Virginia State Board of Elections* reached a settlement providing for the suspension of the Virginia's witness requirement for absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

West Virginia

5/R

June 27, 2020: West Virginia Secretary of State Mae Warner (R) announced that all voters "concerned about their health and safety because of COVID-19" would be able to vote absentee in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Wisconsin 10/D

June 17, 2020: The Wisconsin Election Commission voted unanimously to send absentee/mail-in ballot applications automatically to most registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2020, two hundred, thirty eight (238) Democrat presidential electors and one hundred, sixty three (163) Republican presidential

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electors were therefore appointed UNCONSTITUTIONALLY by thirty-one States as listed below:

DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN	
Arizona	11	Alaska	3
California	56	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	7	Florida	29
Georgia	16	Iowa	6
Maine	4	Kentucky	8
Maryland	10	Montana	3
Massachusetts	11	Nebraska	5
Michigan	16	North Carolina	15
Minnesota	10	Ohio	18
New Hampshire	4	Oklahoma	7
New Jersey	14	South Carolina	9
New York	29	Tennessee	11
Pennsylvania	20	Texas	38
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	5
Vermont	3		
Virginia	13		
Wisconsin	10		

WHEREAS, this is a proper First Amendment Petition requiring a meaningful response in that it exceeds any rational standard requiring a formal, specific response from Congress: it is serious and documented, not frivolous; it contains no falsehoods; it is

not absent probable cause; it has the necessary quality of a dispute; it comes from citizens outside of the formal political culture and involves a legal principle not political talk; it is punctilious and dignified, containing both a "direction" and a "prayer" for relief; it addresses a public, collective grievance with widespread participation and consequences; it is an instrument of deliberation not agitation; and, it provides legal Notice seeking substantive Redress to cure the infringement of a Right.

WHEREAS, in English and American jurisprudence, there is a legal maxim that for every right there is a reined; where there is no remedy, there is no right.

WHEREAS, it is a settled and invariable principle, that every right when withheld must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress. See Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England* 23 and *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 162-163 (1803).

WHEREAS, this Petition, with its demand for a meaningful response, rests in part on the HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT'S PETITION CLAUSE, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

WHEREAS, particularly instructive under the circumstances of this Petition is Section 61 of the Magna Carta . . . the 1689 Declaration of Rights . . . the Journals of the First Congress in 1774 . . . Delegate Jefferson's Reply to Lord North in 1775 . . . Thomas Paine's Common Sense . . . and the Declaration of Independence.

WHEREAS, in 1774, for instance, before turning to a more stringent remedy in their quest to hold their government accountable, the delegates to America's first congress resolved, unanimously that "When government wants money from the People and they have in any manner oppressed the People, the People may retain their money until their grievances are redressed."

WHEREAS, in 1775, delegate Jefferson wrote, "The privilege of giving or withholding our moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights, and how improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator."

WHEREAS, in 1776, six months before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Paine distributed "Common Sense" which after decrying the recklessness of repeatedly petitioning the government to rectify its abuses, he issued a call for a stronger remedy, concluding: "Should a manifesto be published . . . setting forth the miseries we have endured, and the peaceful methods which we have ineffectually used for redress."

WHEREAS, that "manifesto" -- our Declaration of Independence, with its philosophical underpinnings for the republic established by the Constitution -- includes the principle that it is the People who institute

Government and that they do so to secure their Rights and, after setting forth the grievances being endured by the People, the Declaration reads, "In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unlit to be the ruler of a free People."

WHEREAS, the Government's refusal to provide a meaningful response to the People's Petition for Redress of violations of their Rights was the "capstone grievance," the grievance that more than any other led not only to the Declaration of Independence - but also to the widespread recognition of the Right of the People to hold the government accountable by Petition and to the inclusion of that natural, unalienable Right in our Bill of Rights.

WHEREAS, Petitioners are motivated by the knowledge that the restoration of this vestigial, once powerful but now all but forgotten natural Right of the People will result in a significant shift in the ultimate power in our society from the Government back to the People, where it was meant to reside in the first place.

WHEREAS, in defense of righteousness and the future health of the Constitution for the United States of America and the Rule of Law, we Petitioners humbly and respectfully request Congress nullify the votes of the Electoral College taken December 14, 2020 in the States identified above, direct the Legislatures of those

States to appoint Presidential Electors in a manner consistent with the Electors Clause and pursuant to 3 U.S.C. Section 2 and that the end of the terms of the current President and Vice President be extended, if necessary to the seventh day following such appointments.

WHEREAS, we request Congress act to insure that future general elections be conducted in strict accordance with the Election Petition attached hereto.

WHEREAS, we Petitioners, who agree with Thomas Jefferson that "No government can continue good but under the control of the people," pray Congress will grant the relief requested in this FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.³

First Name: Robert

Last Name: Schulz

City: Queensbury

State: New York

Signature: Robert L. Schulz

³ Additional signature pages follow.

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Attachment 1 of 2 to the Petition to the Congress of the
United States for Redress of Violations by States of the
Guarantee and Elections Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

**HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE
RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT
FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**

by

Robert L. Schulz

“On every question of the construction of the Constitution, let us carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or inverted against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed.”

Thomas Jefferson,
Letter to William Johnson,
Supreme Court Justice (1823)

It is instructive to review the history of the Right to Petition in order to determine its meaning.

The following are the highlights of the historical record of the Right to Petition:

Chapter 61 of the Magna Carta (the cradle of Liberty and Freedom from wrongful government, signed at a time when King John was sovereign) reads in relevant part:

“61. Since, moreover, for God and the amendment of our kingdom and for the better allaying of the quarrel that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these

concessions, desirous that they should enjoy them in compete and firm endurance forever, we give and grant to them the underwritten security, namely, that the barons choose five and twenty barons of the kingdom, whomsoever they will, who shall be bound with all their might, **to observe and hold, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties we have granted and confirmed to them by this our present Charter**, so that if we, or our justiciar, or our bailiffs or any one of our officers, shall in anything be at fault towards anyone, **or shall have broken any one of the articles of this peace or of this security**, and the offence be notified to four barons of the foresaid five and twenty, the said four barons shall repair to us (or our justiciar, if we are out of the realm) and, laying the transgression before us, **petition to have that transgression redressed without delay**. And if we shall not have corrected the transgression (or, in the event of our being out of the realm, if our justiciar shall not have corrected it) within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been intimated to us (or to our justiciar, if we should be out of the realm), the four barons aforesaid shall refer that matter to the rest of the five and twenty barons, and those five and twenty barons shall, **together with the community of the whole realm**, distrain and distress us in all possible ways, namely, **by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, and in any other way they can, until redress has been obtained as they deem fit**, saving harmless our own person,

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and the persons of our queen and children;
and **when redress has been obtained,**
they shall resume their old relations to-
wards us. . . ." (emphasis added by the Peo-
ple).

Chapter 61 was a procedural vehicle for enforcing the rest of the Charter. It spells out the Rights of the People and the obligations of the Government, and the procedural steps to be taken by the People and the King, in the event of a violation by the King of any provision of that Charter: the People were to transmit a Petition for a Redress of their Grievances; the King had 40 days to respond; if the King failed to respond in 140 days, the People could non-violently retain their money or violence could be legally employed against the King until he Redressed the alleged Grievances.¹

The 1689 Declaration of Rights proclaimed, "[I]t is the Right of the subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning is illegal." This was obviously a basis of the "shall make no law abridging the right to petition government for a redress of grievances" provision of our Bill of Rights.

In 1774, the same Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence unanimously adopted an Act in which they gave meaning to the People's Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of

¹ See Magna Carta Chapter 61. See also William Sharp McKechnie, *Magna Carta* 468-77 (2nd ed. 1914)

enforcement as they spoke about the People's "Great Rights." Quoting:

"If money is wanted by rules who have in any manner oppressed the People, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility."
"Continental Congress To The Inhabitants Of The Province Of Quebec." Journals of the Continental Congress 1774, Journals 1:105-13.

In 1775, just prior to drafting the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson gave further meaning to the People's Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement. Quoting:

"The privilege of giving or withholding our moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights, an hour improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator." Thomas Jefferson: Reply to Lord North, 1775. Papers 1:225.

In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. The bulk of the document is a listing of the Grievances the People had against a Government that had been in place for 150 years. The final Grievance on the list is referred to by scholars as

the “capstone” Grievance. The capstone Grievance was the ultimate Grievance, the Grievance that prevented Redress of these other Grievances, the Grievance that caused the People to non-violently withdraw their support and allegiance to the Government, and the Grievance that eventually justified War against the King, morally and legally. Thus, the Congress gave further meaning to the People’s Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement. Quoting the Capstone Grievance:

“In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by with repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is this unfit to be the ruler of a Free People. . . . We, therefore . . . declare, That these United Colonies . . . are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown. . . .” ***Declaration of Independence, 1776***

Though the Rights to Popular Sovereignty and its “protector” Right, the Right of Petition for Redress have become somewhat forgotten, they took shape early on by government’s *response* to Petitions for Redress of Grievances.²

² See A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT FOR THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES, Stephen A. Higginson, 96 Yale L.J. 142(November, 1986): “SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING J . . .”: AN ANALYSIS OF THE NEGLECTED, BUT NEARLY ABSOLUTE, RIGHT OF PETITION, Norman B. Smith, 54 U. Cin. L. Rev. 1153 (1986); “LIBELOUS”

The Right to Petition is a distinctive, substantive Right, from which other substantive First Amendment Rights were *derived*. The Rights to free speech, press and assembly originated as *derivative* Rights insofar as they were necessary to protect the *preexisting* Right to Petition. Petitioning, as a way of holding government accountable to natural Rights, originated in England in the 11th century³ and gained recognition as a Right in the mid 17th century.⁴ Free Speech Rights

PETITIONS FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES -- BAD HISTORIOGRAPHY MAKES WORSE LAW, Eric Schnapper, 74 Iowa L. Rev. 303 (January 1989); THE BILL OF RIGHTS AS A CONSTITUTION Akhil Reed Amar, 100 Yale L.J. 1131 (March, 1991); NOTE: A PETITION CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF SUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR RULE 11 SANCTIONS 106 Harv. L. Rev. 1111 (MARCH, 1993); SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AND THE RIGHT TO PETITION: TOWARD A FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO PURSUE JUDICIAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, James E. Pfander, 91 Nw. U.L. Rev. 899 (Spring 1997); **THE VESTIGIAL CONSTITUTION: THE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION**, Gregory A. Mark, 56 Fordham L. Rev. 2153 (May, 1998); DOWNSIZING THE RIGHT TO PETITION, Gary Lawson and Guy Seidman, 93 Nw. U.L. Rev. 739 (Spring 1999); A RIGHT OF ACCESS TO COURT UNDER THE PETITION CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT: DEFINING THE RIGHT, Carol Rice Andrews, 60 Ohio St. L.J. 557 (1999); MOTIVE RESTRICTIONS ON COURT ACCESS: A FIRST AMENDMENT CHALLENGE, Carol Rice Andrews, 61 Ohio St. L.J. 665 (2000).

³ Norman B. Smith, "Shall Make No Law Abridging . . . ": Analysis of the Neglected, But Nearly Absolute, Right of Petition, 54 U. CIN. L. REV. 1153, at 1154.

⁴ See Bill of Rights, 1689, 1 W & M., ch. 2 Sections 5.13 (Eng.), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION 197 (Philip B. Kurland & Ralph Lerner eds., 1987); 1 WILLIAM BLACKSTONE COMMENTARIES 138-39.

first developed because members of Parliament needed to discuss freely the Petitions they received.⁵ Publications reporting Petitions were the first to receive protection from the frequent prosecutions against the press for seditious libel.⁶ Public meetings to prepare Petitions led to recognition of the Right of Public Assembly.⁷

In addition, the Right to Petition was widely accorded greater importance than the Rights of free expression. For instance, in the 18th century, the House of Commons,⁸ the American Colonies,⁹ and the first Continental Congress¹⁰ gave official recognition to the Right to Petition, but not to the Rights of Free Speech or of the Press.¹¹

⁵ See David C. Fredrick, *John Quincy Adams, Slavery, and the Disappearance of the Right to Petition*, 9 LAW & HIST. REV. 113, at 115.

⁶ See Smith, *supra* n.4, at 1165-67.

⁷ See Charles E. Rice, *Freedom of Petition*, in 2 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION 789, (Leonard W. Levy ed., 1986)

⁸ See Smith, *supra* n.4, at 1165.

⁹ For example, Massachusetts secured the Right to Petition in its Body of Liberties in 1641, but freedom of speech and press did not appear in the official documents until the mid-1700s. See David A. Anderson, *The Origins of the Press Clause*, 30 UCLA L. REV. 455, 463 n.47 (1983).

¹⁰ See *id.* at 464 n.52.

¹¹ Even when England and the American colonies recognized free speech Rights, petition Rights encompassed freedom from punishment for petitioning, whereas free speech Rights extended to freedom from prior restraints. See Frederick, *supra* n.6, at 115-16.

The historical record shows that the Framers and ratifiers of the First Amendment also understood the Petition Right as distinct from the Rights of free expression. In his original proposed draft of the Bill of Rights, Madison listed the Right to Petition and the Rights to free speech and press in two separate sections.¹² In addition a “considerable majority” of Congress defeated a motion to strike the assembly provision from the First Amendment because of the understanding that all of the enumerated rights in the First Amendment were separate Rights that should be specifically protected.¹³

Petitioning government for Redress of Grievances has played a key role in the development, exercise and enforcement of popular sovereignty throughout British and American history.¹⁴ In medieval England, petitioning began as a way for barons to inform the King of their concerns and to influence his actions.¹⁵ Later, in the 17th century, Parliament gained the Right to Petition the King and to bring matters of

¹² See *New York Times Co. v. U.S.*, 403 U.S. 670, 716 n.2 (1971)(Black, J., concurring). For the full text of Madison’s proposal, see 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 434 (Joseph Gales ed., 1834).

¹³ See 5 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *THE ROOTS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS* at 1089-91 (1980).

¹⁴ See Don L. Smith, *The Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances: Constitutional Development and Interpretations* 10-108 (1971) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation) (Univ. Microforms Int’l); K. Smellie, Right to Petition, in 12 *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES* 98, 98-101 (R. A. Seiligman ed., 1934).

¹⁵ The Magna Carta of 1215 guaranteed this Right. See *MAGNA CARTA*, ch. 61, reprinted in 5 *THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION*, *supra* n.5, at 187.

public concern to his attention.¹⁶ This broadening of political participation culminated in the official recognition of the right of Petition in the People themselves.¹⁷

The People used this newfound Right to question the legality of the government's actions,¹⁸ to present their views on controversial matters,¹⁹ and to demand that the government, *as the creature and servant of the People, be responsive to the popular will.*²⁰

In the American colonies, disenfranchised groups used Petitions to seek government accountability for their concerns and to rectify government misconduct.²¹

¹⁶ See PETITION OF RIGHT chs. 1, 7 (Eng. June 7, 1628), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 187-88.

¹⁷ In 1669, the House of Commons stated that, "it is an inherent right of every commoner in England to prepare and present Petitions to the House of Commons in case of grievances, and the House of Commons to receive the same." Resolution of the House of Commons (2669), reprinted in the 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 188-89.

¹⁸ For example, in 1688, a group of bishops sent a petition to James II that accused him of acting illegally. See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1160-62. James II's attempt to punish the bishops for this Petition led to the Glorious Revolution and to the enactment of the Bill of Rights. See Smith, *supra* n15 at 41-43.

¹⁹ See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1165 (describing a Petition regarding contested parliamentary elections).

²⁰ In 1701, Daniel Defoe sent a Petition to the House of Commons that accused the House of acting illegally when it incarcerated some previous petitions. In response to Defoe's demand for action, the House released those Petitioners. See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1163-64.

²¹ See RAYMOND BAILEY, POPULAR INFLUENCE UPON PUBLIC POLICY: PETITIONING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA 43-44 (1979).

By the nineteenth century, Petitioning was described as “essential to a free government”²² -- an inherent feature of a republic democracy,²³ and one of the chief means of enhancing government accountability through the participation of citizens.

**This Interest In Government
Accountability Was Understood To
Demand Government Response to Petitions.²⁴**

American colonists, who exercised their Right to Petition the King or Parliament,²⁵ expected the government to receive *and respond* to their Petitions.²⁶ The King’s persistent refusal to answer the colonists’ grievances outraged the colonists and as the “**capstone**”

²² THOMAS M. COOLEY, TREATISE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS WHICH REST UPON THE LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION 531 (9th ed. 1890).

²³ See CONG. GLOBE, 39th Cong., 1st Session, 1293 (1866) (statement of Rep. Shellabarger) (declaring petitioning an indispensable Right “without which there is no citizenship” in any government); JOSEPH STORY, COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 707 (Carolina Academic Press ed. 1987) (1833)(explaining that the Petition Right “results from [the] very nature of the structure [of a republican government]”).

²⁴ See Frederick, *supra* n7 at 114-15 (describing the historical development of the duty of government response to Petitions).

²⁵ See DECLARATION AND RESOLVES OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 3 (Am. Col. Oct. 14, 1774), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 199; DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS 13 (Am. Col. Oct. 19, 1765), reprinted in *id.* at 198.

²⁶ See Frederick, *supra* n4 at 115-116.

grievance, was a significant factor that led to the American Revolution.²⁷

Frustration with the British government led the Framers to consider incorporating a people's right to "instruct their Representatives" in the First Amendment.²⁸ Members of the First Congress easily defeated this right-of-instruction proposal.²⁹ Some discretion to reject petitions that "instructed government," they reasoned, would not undermine government accountability to the People, **as long as Congress had a duty to consider petitions and fully respond to them.**³⁰

Congress's response to Petitions in the early years of the Republic also indicates that the original understanding of Petitioning *included a governmental duty to respond*. Congress viewed the receipt and serious

²⁷ See THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE para. 20 (U.S. July 4 1776), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 199; Lee A. Strimbock, The Right to Petition, 55 W. VA. L. REV. 275, 277 (1954).

²⁸ See 3 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *supra* n15, 1091-105.

²⁹ The vote was 10-41 in the House and 2-14 in the Senate. See *id.* at 1105, 1148.

³⁰ See 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 733-46 (Joseph Gales ed., 1789); 5 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *supra* n15, at 1093-94 (stating that representatives have a duty to inquire into the suggested measures contained in citizens' Petitions) (statement of Rep. Elbridge Gerry); *id.* at 1096 (arguing that the Right to Petition protects the Right to bring non-binding instructions to Congress's attention) (statement of Rep. James Madison).

consideration of every Petition as an important part of its duties.³¹

Congress referred Petitions to committees³² and even created committees to deal with particular types of Petitions.³³ Ultimately, most Petitions resulted in either favorable legislation or an adverse committee report.³⁴

Thus, throughout early Anglo-American history, general petitioning (as opposed to judicial petitioning) allowed the people a means of direct political participation that in turn demanded government *response* and promoted accountability.

To determine “[t]he proper scope and application of the Petition Clause . . . **Some effort must be made to identify the historic and fundamental principles that led to the enumeration of the right to petition in the First Amendment among other rights fundamental to liberty.**” *Guarnieri* at 394-95.

³¹ See STAFF OF HOUSE COMM. ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, 99th CONG., 2D SESS., PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CONGRESS, MARCH 4, 1789 TO DECEMBER 15, 1975, at 6-9 (Comm. Print 1986) (including a comment by the press that “the principal part of Congress’s time has been taken up in the reading and referring Petitions” (quotation omitted)).

³² See Stephen A. Higginson, Note, *A Short History of the Right to Petition the Government for the Redress of Grievances*, 96 YALE L. J. 142, at 156.

³³ See H.J., 25th Cong. 2d Sess. 647 (1838) (describing how petitions prompted the appointment of a select committee to consider legislation to abolish dueling).

³⁴ See Higginson, n34 at 157.

(Emphasis added). *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, 564 U.S. 379 (2011).

“The First Amendment’s Petition Clause states that ‘Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people . . . to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. The reference to ‘the right of the people’ indicates that the Petition Clause was intended to codify a pre-existing individual right, which means that **we must look to historical practice to determine its scope**. (See *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 579, 592 (2008).” *Guarnieri* at 403. (Emphasis added).

“There is **abundant historical evidence that ‘Petitions’ were directed to the executive and legislative branches of government**.” *Guarnieri* at 403. (Emphasis added).

“Petition, as a word, a concept, and an **essential safeguard of freedom, is of ancient significance in English law and the Anglo-American legal tradition**.” *Guarnieri* at 394-395. (Emphasis added).

“[P]etitions have provided a vital means for citizens . . . **to assert existing rights against the sovereign**.” *Guarnieri* at 397. (Emphasis added).

“Rights of speech and petition are not identical. Interpretation of the Petition Clause must be guided by the objectives and aspirations that underlie the right. A petition conveys the special concerns of its author to the government and, in its usual form, **requests action** by the government to address those concerns.” *Guarnieri* at 388-389. (Emphasis added)

“One of the advantages of popular government, of which Jefferson was distinctly aware, was that it afforded a means of **redressing grievances against the government without the resort to force**; it provided, as he would later put it in his First Inaugural Address, ‘a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution when peaceful remedies are unprovided.’” (Emphasis added). David N. Mayer *“The Constitution of Thomas Jefferson,”* University Press of Virginia, 1994, at 107. See also Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801, L.C.

Attachment 2 of 2 to the Petition to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Violations by States of the Guarantee and Elections Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION
FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES:
PUBLIC ELECTIONS

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the Congress of the United States for redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition, providing a formal acknowledgment of its receipt and demonstrating a good faith effort to comply, on or before 5 p.m., January 6, 2021.

WHEREAS, by the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United

States of America We the People have expressly established a republican form of government, empowering it to act only in certain ways, while purposely and patently restricting and prohibiting it from acting in certain other ways without Amendment, and;

WHEREAS, We the People are entitled, by Right to constitutionally valid elections, including the Right to know, without special expert knowledge or trusting the announcements by officials and/or the media, that our votes are being accurately counted, and;

WHEREAS, the current method of counting votes in secret, via electronic voting systems, violates the principles of the public nature of elections and individual Voting Rights that emerge from our State Constitutions and from Article I, Sections 2 and 4, and the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, and;

WHEREAS, each State Constitution and the First and Ninth Amendments of the federal Bill of Rights guarantee to every American the unalienable Right to hold the government accountable to each and every principle prohibition, restriction and mandate of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America.

NOW THEREFORE: WE THE PEOPLE do humbly and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to institute the following Remedies and Instruct the Chief Election Official(s) of each State of the Union and the members of each House of the Legislature of

each State of the Union, to respond to this Petition as follows:

- a. For all future primary, special, general and other public elections, the Chief Election Official(s) and Legislatures of each State shall institute a “Peoples’ Chain of Custody” comprising an uninterrupted continuum of voting procedures that are always observable and readily understood by the general public.
- b. Voting shall only be permitted on Election Day for all voters, with the exception of Absentee Voting, which shall be authorized in accordance with State Law and only for those scheduled to be out of State on Election Day.
- c. The procedures for voting to ensure a “Peoples’ Chain of Custody” shall include the following:
 - i) Each voter will privately mark their votes on a paper ballot at the precinct-level polling place either by hand or with the assistance of a ballot marking mechanism designed for disabled voters to vote independently and privately as per the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), and;
 - ii) Each completed paper ballot will be deposited by the voter into a transparent ballot box that has been pre-numbered by the county election authority and kept locked and in clear public view continuously throughout the voting period on Election Day, and;

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iii) Each candidate on the ballot will have the Right to have a representative present for an inspection of each container immediately before the voting period begins and to witness and test the locking procedure, and;

iv) From the time the voter deposits the marked ballot into the ballot box to the time the precinct results are publicly announced and posted at the polling place, all paper ballots and the ballot box they are deposited in by the votes will never be out of the view of the public, and;

v) A rope or other similar physical demarcation will surround each ballot box at a distance of 5 to 10 feet, beyond which any person can stand or sit to quietly observe and record by video, audio or still recording device, the transparent containers and the number of voters, and;

vi) When the voting period ends at each polling place, the ballot box container(s) shall be unlocked and all the ballots shall be removed, counted and evenly distributed among the tables set up in the same room where the ballot box containers have been in continuous public view for the counting of the votes by the pre-designated Counting Teams, and;

vii) Each candidate on the ballot shall have the Right to have a representative present for the inspection of each ballot box immediately after the removal of all the ballots from the ballot box container(s) and shall have the Right to have a representative seated at each

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table to observe the vote-counting process without disrupting the process, and;

viii) The public shall have the Right to observe and record the vote-counting process at each table at a reasonably close range - 6 to 10 feet - without disrupting the process, and;

ix) Each Counting Team shall be comprised of four persons: a Reader, a Marker and two Observers. The Reader and the Marker shall be trained election workers with no political affiliation. The two Observers shall be from non-partisan, independent, election integrity and good government type organizations from the local community, and;

x) The Reader and the Marker shall sit opposite each other with one Observer sitting next to the Reader and the other Observer next to the Marker. Only the Reader will handle the ballots during the counting process (unless there is an unclear marking on the ballot) and only the Marker will handle and mark the Tally Sheets. The Reader's Observer shall be able to clearly see the paper ballot that is being read by the Reader in order to verify that the Reader is reading the correct name or measure marked by the voter. The Marker's Observer shall be able to clearly see the Tally Sheet on which the votes are recorded in order to verify that the Marker is marking the correct name or measure read out by the Reader, and;

xi) The counting will be temporarily halted if any misread or mismarked vote is

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witnessed by an Observer or if a voter's intention is unclear on the ballot. The reading or marking correction shall be made or the voter's intention determined (by the physical review of all counting team members) before resuming the counting process, and;

xii) If a discrepancy is witnessed and all Counting Team Members do not agree on the resolution, then the written objection of those disagree must be noted and included with the ballots, as well as a copy of the objection given to the Election Poll Worker in charge of the polling place, and;

xiii) After all the ballots have been read and the votes marked on the Tally Sheets, each Counting Team shall add up the votes for each candidate and/or measure and write their totals for each candidate and/or measure on their Team's Tally Sheets. All Counting Team members shall then certify, under penalty of perjury, the vote totals for each candidate and/or measure counted by their team, and;

xiv) Once each Counting Team is in agreement on the allocation and tallying of the votes handled by the team and the team has certified the totals, the results of their team's count will then be read aloud for public consumption and for the purpose of officially recording and certifying the totals on the Final Results Sheet for the precinct by the Election Worker in charge of the polling place in full public view, and;

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xv) When all the Counting Teams have read aloud their results and all the totals have been tallied on the Final Results Sheet for the precinct copies of every Counting Teams' certified totals and the precincts Final Results Sheet shall be publicly posted at the Polling Place and left accessible and undisturbed - under penalty of law - for the subsequent 24 hours. Any person may record the posted documents for any purpose including but not limited to, transmitting electronically to any individual, group or website, and

xvi) The public posting of the precinct's Final Results at each polling place signifies the end of the "Peoples' Chain of Custody" because it has proven to be impossible to publicly oversee the physical security of the ballots once they are moved from the polling place, hence the importance of an uninterrupted voting process that is publicly observable from start to finish. The transfer of all ballots (used, unused and spoiled) and related election documents from each Polling Place to a secure storage facility shall be determined by each county election authority and handled in a manner that allows - and encourages - public observation from the Polling Place to their final storage location, and

xvii) To enable the public to more easily verify the accuracy of the "official" election results, it is important that the precinct-level Final Results from each polling place are immediately posted in the local newspaper, as well as on the website of the county election

authority. Verification by the People becomes an open and transparent process of simply adding up the results from all the “publicly-observed” precinct level elections, and

xviii) Finally, all paper ballots (used, unused and spoiled) and all related election documents from each polling place shall be kept by the county election authority in their secure storage facility for no less than 22 months, in case of any election disputes arising. Following this required storage time, however, the paper ballots may be taken to a paper recycling plant. For all other related election documents, they shall be placed in permanent storage in the archives of the State Library or similar public institution for future use by the interested public or scholars.

Respectfully submitted by¹:

First Name: ROBERT

Last Name: SCHULZ

City: QUEENSBURY

State: NEW YORK

Signature: Robert H. Schulz

¹ Additional signature pages follow.

App. 100

By my digital signature I attest to the following:
I have read and agree wholeheartedly with the
content of the FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION
FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE
GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF
THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA and its two attachments posted at
[www.occupytheconstitution.org/
presidential-election-2020/](http://www.occupytheconstitution.org/presidential-election-2020/)

Name	Address	City, State	Zip
1 Gordon Winland	11482 Co. Rd.8	Delta, OH	43515
2 Shane Tuttle	72930 Williams Way	Arlee, MT	59821
3 Shanna Deaton	10 shallow branch road	Leicester, NC	28748
4 John Stuart	401 N 10th St. Apt220	Hamilton, MT	59840
5 Lynn Walker	000 drive	Laurel, MT	59044
6 Jennifer Larson	120 Shaftsbury Road	Rochester, NY	14610
7 Duane Enneberg	Box 152	Kevin, MT	59454
8 Michael Kimbril	2585 N Mills River Rd	Mills River, NC	28759
9 Dirk Golden	762 East Ave, po box 388	State Line, PA	17263
10 Kurt Knudsen	8 Lilac Lane	Topsham, ME	4086
11 Michael Carrigan	17702 Eric Ave-nue	Cerritos, CA	90703

App. 101

12 Thomas Richards	1223 S. 1010 W.	Tootle, UT	84074
13 Janet Lantis	14040 Beach Road	Chesterfield, VA	23838
14 Marilyn Enneberg	Box152	Kevin, MT	59454
15 JOSEPH MICHAELS	PO BOX 496	Guernsey, WY	82214
16 Angela Kimbril	2385 N Mills River Rd	Mills River, NC	28759
17 Laurie Houg	2504 20th ave sw	PINE RIVER, MN	56474
18 Paula Franetti	1036 E End Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA	15221
19 Thomas Bale	870 Iron Oak Way	The Villages, FL	32163
20 Rochele Clifford Longley	58211 Christy Rd	Plymouth, WA	99346
21 Laurie Ward	1252 Norman Drive	Leeds, AL	35094
22 Daniel Davis Davis	1251 Surf Ave	Pacific Grove, CA	93950
23 Suzie Kirvinskee	38 Bald Ridge Dr.	Buffalo, WY	82834
24 Frances Jones	7843 W Division Rd	Tipton, IN	46072
25 Nicholas Bertram	767 Mansfield Village, Hackett	Hacketts-town, NJ	7840
26 Guy Palmer	7015 W Luncford Ln	Deer Park, WA	99006
27 Jean Hutchinson	25817 Shawnee Street	Mt. Plymouth, FL	32776

App. 102

28 guy burkett	340 SUNSET BLVD	Hermitage, 16148 PA
29 Dennis	1285 Duncan Hollingsworth Road	Commerce, 30530 GA
30 Rick Hansen	301 E Arthur Dr	Oak Creek, 53154 WI
31 Julie Jones	2551 E. Emelita Ave	Mesa, AZ 85204
32 Mary Ellen Talmadge	2 E Colliery Ave	Tower City, 17980 PA
33 Flavia Hansen	501 e Arthur dr	Oak Creek, 53154 WI
34 Jill Harris	18727 15th Loop NE	Poulsbo, 98370 WA
35 Pat Carter	738 Pinecrest Circle, PO Box 3222	Alpine, WY 83128
36 Mark Jones	5121 Sunbury Dr., PO Box 367	East 18301 Stroudsburg, PA
37 Trenton Jones	1506 E Harmony Ave	Mesa, AZ 85204
38 Boris Mitnik	561 Fairway View Dr Apt 2A	WHEELING, 60090 IL
39 Timoth Scott	251 bell xing east	Stevensville, 59870 MT
40 Gary Covington	PO Box 4492	Page, AZ 86040
41 Dawn Higgins	1402 12th	Astoria, OR 97103
42 Alicia Condon	48 Parkway Ave- nue	Cranston, 2905 RI
43 Carol Bissetta	235 Garth-Road Apt. E4A	Scarsdale, 10583 NY

App. 103

44 Anthony Verrone	44 Grant Drive	North Haledon, NJ	7508
45 Rita Verrone	44 Grant Drive	North Haledon, NJ	7506
46 Karen Engwis	398 N Yellowstone Trl	Big Timber, MT	59011
47 Douglas Jones	2551 E Emelita ave	Mesa, AL	85204
48 Fran Tomkowit	23434 James Court	Lewes, DE	19958
49 Daniel E Miller	322 Tamarisk DR	Riverton, WY	82501
50 Leonard Payne	2946 Sinks Canyon Rd	Lander, WY	82520
51 Thomas Oxley	9108 Canberley Drive	Tampa, FL	33647
52 Roy Desrosier	4752 CHOKE-CHERRY LN	STEVENS-VILLE, MT	59870
53 Ginger Desrosier	4752 Chokecherry Lane	Stevensville, MT	59870
54 Thomas Conner	20405 Barton Road	Evansville, IN	47725
55 Carl Berryman	1652 Sesame Street	Worland, WY	82401
56 Nancy Clancy	2000 South Fork Road, PO Box 1674	Jackson, WY	83001
57 Dan Carter	738 pinecrest cir	alpine, WY	83128
58 James Savage	92-1001 Allinul Dr. #2A	Kapolei, HI	96707
59 Cynthia Valdes	67 Harley Drive	Savannah, GA	31408

App. 104

60 Cheryl Tusken	29 Border Ln #3	Bozeman, MT 59718
61 Deborah Stroud	210 Marshall St.	Darby, MT 59329
62 Julie Fillingham	1943 Middle Bear Creek Rd	Victor, MT 59375
63 Aaron Scott	11 Talmadge Street	Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
64 William Smith	28 N 3167 D	IDAHO FALLS, ID 83402
65 Joyce Bates	218 S. St. Cloud St.	Allentown, PA 18104
66 Jena Nash Reno	5262 W. Durstun Rd	Bozeman, MT 59718
67 Briana Della Bitta	22515 Frontage Road Trlr F	Belgrade, MT 59714
68 Cole Arndt	3377 Wright Way	Darby, MT 59829
69 Marlon Collom	38 Lakeview Drive	Lindale, GA 30141
70 Genelle Robishaw	5 Reynolds Court	Houston, TX 77024
71 Renae Mears	6608 Jubilee Court	West Valley City, UT 84128
72 Mark Case	P.O. Box 264	Silver Springs, NV 89429
73 Julie Massey	2302A US High- way 26	Lingle, WV 82223
74 Norma Trams	412 Cooper Ln	Hamilton, AL 59840
75 Brenda Covil	P.O. Box 682	Columbus, NC 28722

App. 105

76 Timothy Brown	144 Waterloo Street	Warrenton, 20186 VA
77 Denise Burris	14502 Park Circle	Choctaw, 73020 OK
78 Brandi McKnight	419 E Bitterroot Dr	Florence, 59833 MT
79 Peggy Miller	POBox 186	Laurel, MT 59044
80 Don Gray	5606 Clubhouse	NPR, FL 34653
81 Steve Mankowski	PO Box 1152	Lander, 82520 WY
82 Roger Stapp	524 W Kenwood Ave	Clarksville, 47129 IN
83 Ben Magnuson	102 Stone Rg Dr	Snohomish, 98290 WA
84 Meghan Levy	3497 Mt Vernon Circle	Atlanta, 30340 GA
85 donalea Bauer	1870 rancho tujunga	covina, CA 91724
86 Jennifer Goodwin	193 Black Lane	Hamilton, 59840 MT
87 Erik Jellum	741 Hillview Dr	Dayton, VA 22821
88 Peter Schumacher	2230 N. Laird Street	Santa Ana, 92706 CA
89 Rhonda O'Connor	791 Phillip Henderson Road	Rutherfordton, NC 28139
90 Michael Wingard	19 Talega	Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688
91 Maury Jones	505 E. Zenith Dr.	Jackson, 83001 WY
92 Melva Foster	318 Summer Sky Cir	Billings, 59106 MT
93 Bart Crabtree	507 5th ave s.w.	Great Falls, MT 59401

App. 106

94 Arthur Turner	845 gash creek rd	Victor, MT	59875
95 Cyndy Glieden	185 Kirby lane	Bigfork, MT	59911
96 Richard Shaughnessy	64 Valley Drive	Ruther- fordton, NC	20139
97 Mark cundith	p o box 571	ennis, MT	59729
98 Lori Melching	102 calle candidasan dimas,		91773
99 Judy Atwell	1029 Continen- tal Way	Corvallis, MT	59828
100 Randy Hosman	Belle Meade 2200 Chateau Blvd.	Paragould, AR	72450
101 Esther Beckwith	167 Pistol lane	Victor, AL	59875
102 Karen Clanton	1121 17th Ave, Apt 12	Longview, WA	98532
103 Phyllis Christiaens	1910 4th Ave N	Great Falls, MT	59401
104 Edgar Fisher	41Dolly Varden Dr. Box112	McAllister, MT	59740
105 John Luby	322 Portage Path	Willard, OH	44890
106 John Taylor	850 Sunset View Drive	Hermitage, TN	37076
107 Andrea Vera	316 Hicks Ford Rd	Ellijay, GA	30540
108 Marilyn Christman	1813 Mountain View Dr	GREAT FALLS, MT	59405
109 Kerry Dixon	7205 151 Street	Palo, IA	52324

App. 107

110 Michael Carter	10410 Hum- mingbird St. N.W.	COON RAPIDS, MN	55433
111 Robyn Roberts	PO Box 544	McLeod, MT	94052
112 James Sparke	6251 Whistler Dr. NW	Bemidji, MN	56601
113 Anni Crawford	4664 Old Yellow- stone Trail N.	Livingston, MT	59047
114 Duane Grounds	11186 Night Shadow Dr	Moreno Valley, CA	92555
115 Scott Miller	-2108 Hassell Place	Charlotte, NC	28209
116 Dayne deHaven	2170 Coleman rd	Cornersville, TN	37047
117 Marsha Rigney	4735 Hunting Country Rd	Tryon, NC	28782
118 Jeffrey Oglesby	1802 37th st W.	Williston, ND	58801
119 Mark Crawford	4664 Old Yellow- stone Trail N.	Livingston, MT	59047
120 Kevin Craig	642 Hazy Hilis Loop	Dripping Springs, TX	78620
121 Tony Rausch	608 Beth Dr	Great Falls, MT	59405
122 william papke	1969 red focx road	tryon, NC	28728
123 Diane Johnston	9415 Live Oak Dr	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	91730
124 William Madden	P.O. Box 271469	Tampa, FL	33688
125 Richard Szalay	642 Cherry Val- ley Drive	Amherst, OH	44001

App. 108

126 Frank Treglia	6 Lewis Avenue	Dobbs Ferry, NY	10522
127 Judith Foster	27026 N Sycamore Creek Rd	Rio Verde, AZ	85263
128 George Karnoutsis	290 N. Woodhill Dr.	Amherst, OH	44001
129 William Foster	27026 N Sycamore Creek Rd	Rio Verde, AZ	85263
130 Patricia Daniel	737E. Park Drive	Tryon, NC	28782
131 Yvonne Lovell	8830 Bells Ferry Rd	Canton, GA	30114
132 Charles Corne	11 Hearthstone Lane	Landrum, SC	29356
133 Harold Roach	2501 Tradewind Dr	Lake Havasucity, AZ	86403
134 Susan Webber	502 Stanford Falls Ct	Canton, GA	30114
135 Liane Miller	2108 Hassell Place	Charlotte, NC	28209
136 Bernard Fisher	1250 Winscott Lane	Helena, MT	59601
137 Ardyth Fisher	1250 WIN- SCOTT LN	HELENA, MT	59601
138 John Bisset	32 center square	New Oxford, PA	17350
139 Roger Tonon	30 talega	rancho santa margarita, CA	92688
140 Haydee Decker	4529 Mandy Lee Cv	Riverton, UT	84096
141 Leslie Biekkola	6997 W Stadium St	Eagle, ID	33616

App. 109

142 Rebecca Wery	510 Cedarwood Dr	Canton, GA30115
143 Sue Smith	1110 5th Ave	Vaughn, MT 59487
144 Jeffrey Johnston	621 W Knepp Ave	Fullerton, CA 92832
145 Judi Foracre	287 John Allen Dr	Huntsville, TN 37756
146 Patrick Clifton	2081 County Road BB	Cottage Grove, WI 53527
147 Richard Searing	9640 La Colina Drive	Alta Loma, CA 91737
148 Tracy Christenseri	2497 MT Hwy 287	Sheridan, MT 59149
149 William Melvin	6701 S Coulee Vista Dr	Kennewick, WA 99338
150 alta melvin	6701 s coulee vista dr	kennewick, WA 99338
151 Kandy Zanto	3000 Lower River Road	Great Falls, MT 59405
152 Kim Norton	1621 Beaumont Dr	Deatsvillr, AL 36022
153 Krista Briscoe	P0 53	Fairfield, MT 59436
154 Lewis Zanto	300 2nd Ave S	Great Falls, MT 59405
155 Keith Ochs	1507 3rd West Hill Dr	Great Falls, MT 59404
156 Dennis Johnston	9415 Live Oak Drive	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
157 Debra Brisce	60 11th lane	Fort Shaw, MT 59443

App. 110

158 Isabel Figueiredo Garcia	16 Peralta Street	N.P, CT	6812
159 Keli Lawler	2779 N 75th st	Milwaukee, WI	53210
160 JOAN PINTER	W164 N10442 Timberline Ct	Germantown, IA	53022
161 Jerry Marvel	7204 saddleback dr.	Bakersfield, ca	93309
162 Jerry Dickerson	13913 Galway sand road	Riverview, FL	33579
163 Brian Chaffer	18 Christopher Ridge NW	Cartersville, GA	30121
164 Suzanne Fltzgerald	P. O. Box 134	Plainview, NY	11803
165 Steven Gonzalez	10 Elk avenue	New Rochelle, NY	10804
166 Bruce Hacker	10670 Civic Center Drive, Suite 200	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	91730
167 Tegwen Y Buckner	4742 hunting country rd	Tryon, NC	28782
168 Clint Gray	597 E Old West Highway Lot 22	Apache Junction, AZ	85119
169 Kenneth Tyson	1165 Regiment Dr. NW	Acworth, GA	30101
170 Tammy Chaffer	18 Christopher Ridge NW	Cartersville, GA	30121
171 Alan Van Hassel	3090 Old CCC Rd.	Hendersonville, NC	28739
172 Evelyn Griffin	438 Putnam Hill Rd, PO Box 354	Manchaug, MA	1526

App. 111

173 Diane Keller	8800 Lakewood drive #678	Windsor, CA	95492
174 Dina Testa	31457 Fairhill Drive	Westley Chapel, FL	33543
175 chuck parris	200 constitution drive	Morganton, NC	28655
176 Beatrice Louis	4227 Burkey Rd	Austintown, OH	44515
177 Steve Louis	4227 Burkey Rd	Austintown, OH	44515
178 Michael Altieri	1946 Quail Run Drive	Cortland, OH	44410
179 Margaret Lewis	3203 Maroneal St	Houston, TX	77025
180 Tanya Stuart	4239 Philip St	Billings, MT	59101
181 Diane Treglia	6 Lewis Avenue	Dobbs Ferry, NY	10522
182 Karen Cheikhi	32370 Desert Vista Road	Cathedral City, CA	92234
183 Mabel Hull	3823 Ayrshire Drive	Youngstown, OH	44511
184 Carmen Deleon	1643 Totem Pole Way	Lutz, FL	33559
185 John McClain	38523 fawn springs	Palm desert, CA	92260
186 Theresa Coady	1975 Fiesta Ridge ct	Tampa, FL	33604
187 Stephanie Kaye	1146 Bloomingdale Ave	Valrico, FL	33596
188 Tia Scott	204 carnelia st	Gulf breeze, FL	32561
189 Chris Fulton	2717 Wilder Park Dr.	Plant City, FL	33566

App. 112

190 William Chapman	168 WHITE ROSE CT	LOGAN-VILLE, GA	30052
191 YVONNE SCHMIDT	1639 FAIRWAY DRIVE	VIDALIA, GA	30474
192 Bob Newton	9807 Meadowood Dr	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	91737
193 Heather Chapman	5354 valley forest way	Flowery Branch, AL	30542
194 Alan Smith	922 Yellowstone River Rd, 82	Billings, MT	59105
195 william spangler	3196 allegheny court	westlake village, CA	91362
196 Anita Murphy	3528 San Moise Place	Plant City, FL	33567
197 Alexander Sheehan	1203 Ashford Parkway	Atlanta, GA	30338
198 Vincent Murphy	3528 San Morse Pl	Plant City, FL	33567
199 Darina Orr	38 Heather Lane	Fairview, NC	28730
200 Kevin Cardogno	318a MAIN ST	DOUGLAS, MA	1516
201 ron matta	8011 E Granite Pass Rd	Scottsdale, AZ	85266
202 Eleanor J. Blessin	P.O. Box 21450	Wickenburg, AZ	85358
203 John M. Blessin	P.O. Box 21450	Wickenburg, AZ	85358
204 Jean Williams	995 Bright Star Cr	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
205 Jeff Goodspeed	5285 Heatherly Dr	Huntington Beach, CA	92649
206 tim christian	909 Glenwood ave	waukegan, IL	60085

App. 113

207 Alicia Leach	526 N 7th E #9	Soda Springs, ID	83276
208 Kathryn Goodspeed	234 Dinsmore Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
209 Bruce Scotland	4513 mesa place	Hamilton, OH	45012
210 Kim Longo	32 Custis Avenue	White Plains, NY	10603
211 Elizabeth Manz	27 Blue Mountain Dr.	Maumelle, AR	72113
212 Edward Bonomo	110 Woodbine Terrace	Morganton, NC	28655
213 Paul Quandahl	1404 19th Ave 5,	Great Falls, MT	59405
214 Jeffrey Wolf	920 Northview Ave.	Great Falls, MT	59404
215 Juliann Wolf	920 Northview Ave.	GREAT FALLS, MT	59404
216 Elizabeth Mondello	510 avocado place	Camarillo, CA	93010
217 Lena McCarron	12 Delano St	Fairhaven, MA	2719
218 Maryann Horak	1015 Stuart Circle	Thousand Oka, CA	91362
219 JOHN BURNS-WORTH	900 SHENANDOAH .LANE	YORK, PA	17404
220 Richard Ashley	4231 7th Ave. N.	Great Falls, MT	59405
221 Joyce Ranum	327 Hylande Dr	Great Falls, MT	59405
222 Alan L Smith	1110 5th Ave	Vaughn, MT	59487

App. 114

223 tom martin	3117 6TH AVE S	Great Falls, MT	59405
224 David Barber	2386 latimer	Missoula, MT	59808
225 Robert Faw	396 Bridger Creek Frontage Rd	Reed Point, MT	59069
226 Sharon Thompson	301 39th Ave. N. E.	Great Falls, MT	59404
227 Garnett Rope	255 Gordon Road	Vaughn, MT	59487
228 James Thompson	301 39th Ave. N. E.	Great Falls, MT	59404
229 Mary Smith	968 Ravensbury St.	Lake Sherwood, CA	91361
230 Wendy Dick	1403 11th Street SW	Great Falls, MT	59404
231 Jean Noel	2732 e Renfro St	Burleson, TX	76021
232 Vicki Nord	1101 Amherst Dr #1036	Bedford, TX	76021
233 Jean Clark	213 Aeronca Dr	Fate, TX	75087
234 Mary WcKi-ernan	221 Fir Ct	Streamwood, IL	50107
235 Darlene Meddock	1245 Park Garden Road	Great Falls, MT	59404
236 Richard Hulse	401 N 10th Sr, Apt 113	Hamilton, MT	59840
237 Martha Snow	123 South 8th Street	Hamilton, MT	59840
238 Teka Larson	3744 ford rd	Billings, MT	59101
239 Cynthia Bumgarner	7682 US HWY 89	Belt, MT	59412

App. 115

240 Michael Fulmer	75 North Harrison Ave	Pittsburgh, PA	15202
241 Jay DeRusha	4918 Strain Ln, PO BOX 912	Monarch, MT	59463
242 Mari Cartwright	5521 Hunting Cuontry Rd	Tryon, NC	28782
243 Ronald Flick	PO Box 145	Roland, AR	72135
244 Lola Sheldon	202 Sun Prairie Galloway Road	Great Falls, MT	59404
245 Brad Tschida	10825 Mullan Rd.	Missoula, MT	59808
246 Donald Curtis	2003 E. 35 th Ave	Spokane, WA	99203
247 Stephen Rehard	10526 W. Kelso Dr	Sun City, AZ	85351
248 Ronald Platt	11202 State HWY, 230	Encampment, WY	82325
249 Mayvon Platt	11202 State HWY, 230	Encampment, WY	82325
250 Erik Biom	371 Dillingham Cir.	Asheville, NC	28805
251 Sandra Calderbank	53 Hamby Drive	Asheville, NC	22803
252 Flor Funes	1900 WESTVIEW BLVD APT 311	CONROE, TX	77304
253 Scott Conrad	6241 Frondosa Drive	Malibu, CA	90265
254 Shirley Fisher	41Dolly Varden Dr. Box112	McAllister, MT	59740
255 Carle Linke	32709 Columbia Ranch Rd	Buena Vista, CO	81211
256 Guy Pike	107 Middle Road	Center Tuftonboro, NH	3816

App. 116

257 Steven Hull	P.O. Box 127	Emigrant MT, MT	59027
258 Amanda Hull	P.O. Box 127	Emigrant MT; MT	59027
259 Roxanne McKnight	651 county road 2607	Bonham, TX	75418
260 Sherri Coker	1096 Calle Yucca	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
261 Sarah McCandlish	1729 Greer Dr W	Newark, OH	43055
262 Arjun Sodhani	1223 8th Ave. Apt 2	San Francisco, CA	94122
263 Sarah Lewis	208 Terry Meadow Lane	Jarrell, TX	76537
264 Lisa Glauner	314 E. 6th Ave.	Cheyenne, WY	82001
265 Steven Best	103 Washington Ave	Newport, NC	28570
266 Steven Russell	512 NORTH AVE F TRLR A, Lot A	BURK-BURNETT, TX	76354
267 Connie Howdyshell	625 Riverbend Road	Clinton, TN	37716
268 Richard Batchelor	7305 224th St SW, Apt P1	Edmonds, WA	98026
269 James Bennett	608 Comet Blvd	Livingston, MT	59047
270 Anna Myers	1125 Edgewood Drive	Charleston, WV	25302
271 Dennis Catt	660 Mason Street	Dayton, VA	22821
272 Christal James	850 S. Saguaro Drive	Wickenburg, AZ	85390
273 Reylene Thorne	14055 YORK-TOWN CT	FONTANA, CA	92336

App. 117

274 Anthony Adkison	147 Nicholas Cave	Oxford, AL 36203
275 Peter Kerr	PO Box 11570	Glendale, 85318 AZ
276 Sandra Haggard	145 S Ventu Park Road	Newbury 91320 Park, CA
277 John Brown	31 St. Davids Rd.	Springfield, 19064 PA
278 Raymond Ondrusek	408 W Washing- ton Ave	Myerstown, 17067 PA
279 Karen Meyer	1268 Hendrix Avenue	Thousand 91360 Oaks, CA
280 Ronnie Brant	2115 W. Joan De Arc Ave	Phoenix, 85029 AZ
281 Rebecca Kearns	59-501 Akanoho pl	Haleiwa, 96712 HI
282 Vern Young	429 North 10th Street	Livingston, 59047 MT
283 David Cole	643 Cedar Rock Road	Arlington, 5250 VT
284 Nakeli Blanchard	59-501 Akanoho Place	Haleiwa, 96712 HI
285 Matthew Tuttle	87-1114 OHEOHF ST	WAIANAE, 96792 HI
286 Don Seibel	PO Box 993	Marion, NC 28752
287 Clifton Darling- Odom	15 Oak Hollow Dr.	Asheville, 28805 NC
288 Samuel Lamar	3321 Herrington Dr.	Holly, MI 48442
289 Mary Jane Adams	111 Cueball Rd	Harpursville, 13787 NY
290 Scott Jacovidis	3141 Joppa Court	Rockingham, 22801 VA

App. 118

291 Mike Nugent	130 Fox Cross Dr	Brevard, NC	28712
292 KT Taylor	5209 Sutter Way	Raleigh, NC	27613
293 Mark Workman	1217 35th ST S	Great Falls, MT	59405
294 Noelle Johnson	3917 5th Ave. S.	Great Falls, MT	59405
295 morgan wyatt	905 north main	Butte, MT	59701
296 Tom Akers	449 Valley Dr	Apple Grove, WV	25502
297 Merrill Frame	16417 County Road S	Pioneer, OH	43501
298 Nancy Frame	16417 County Rd S	Alvordton, OH	43501
299 Cheri Murray	1045 Graham Rd	Marshall, NC	28753
300 William Runyon	79 Scottsdale Drive	Scott De- pot, WV	25560
301 Elizabeth Steele	5216 Potomac Street	North Charleston, SC	29405
302 David Smallwood	971 swan dr	Bullhead City, AZ	26442
303 Gary Hart	66 Woodhen Way	Horse Shoe, NC	28742
304 Kathy Workman	1217 35th st s	Great falls, MT	59405
305 Suzanne Tzareff	66 Woodhen Way	HORSE SHOE, AL	28742
306 John Akers	700 Jane st	Charleston, WV	25302
307 Thomas Jackson	PO Box 236	Flat Rock, NC	28731

App. 119

308 Debra Jackson	7 Ravenswood Rd, PO Box 236	Flat rock, NC	28731
309 molly marini	803 heatherglen ct	southlake, TX	76092
310 Brian Friedl	2030 Washington Ave	Goldfield, IA	50542
311 Donna Acker	58 Woodstown Rd, Apt 713	Mullica Hill, NJ	8062
312 Al Hauff	3524 Willow Creek	Billings, AL	59102
313 Karen Wheatman	655 Camino de Celeste	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
314 Hendrika Willekes	847 1st Rd So	Vaughn, MT	58487
315 wesley orr	PO Box 5	Ennis, MT	59729
316 Astrid McDuffee	22375 Hayworth Crt	Coronq, CA	91883
317 John Foster	3270 Tizer Dr.	Helena, MT	59602
318 Mark Gabriel	3013 Schaefer Circle	Appleton, WI	54915
319 Lynn Weed	519 So Saint Charles Street	Salmon, ID	83467
320 Dennis Briggs	8 Vesta Circle, PO Box 397	Emigrant, MT	59027
321 Deanna Wright	4801 st Bridget lane	Dundalk, MD	21222
322 Richard Todd	PO Box 429	Rockdale, TX	75567
323 Karen Leibee	1590 Sugarland Drive	Sheridan, WY	82801
324 G.G. Verone	1323 Miller Drive	Los Angeles, CA	90069
325 William Nix	1440 Northern Way	Winter Springs, AL	32708

App. 120

326 Gary Myers	PO Box 210	Alder, MT	59710
327 Shawna Nelson	1009 Madison ave	Helena, MT	59601
328 Rae OrHai	13360 Rose Creek Rd	Bozeman, MT	59715
329 Keith Zinski	2394 Tuckahoe Road	Franklinville, NJ	8322
330 Quincy OrHai	13360 Rose Creek Rd	Bozeman, MT	59715
331 Owen Royce	1526 Brittany Way	Corvalis, MT	59328
332 James Stephens	12 big chief	bozeman, MT	59718
333 Daniel Cook	1609 29th street	Ogden, UT	84403
334 Allan Kloiber	1416 3rd Ave N.	Great Falls, MT	59401
335 Melissa Kloiber	1416 3rd Ave N	Great Falls, MT	59401
336 Tammy Evans	4421 6 Avenue South	Great Falls, MT	59405
337 Lee Evatt	611 3rd RD NE	Fairfield, MT	59436
338 Judy Ishikura	PO Box 903	Marion, NC	28752
339 Robert Baugh	5016 Santa Barbara ave	Sparks, NV	89436
340 Farley Hicks	77 Irvine lane	Cardwell, MT	59721
341 Ron Allen	714 Barnett #4	Dillon, MT	59725
342 Lawrence Cragwick	516 Main St #322	Salmon, ID	83467
343 Keith Smith	9378 Sunset Lane	Wolcott, NY	14590
344 Mark Foster	18 Imperial Lane	Ballston Lake, NY	12019

App. 121

345 Candice Comstock	408 Vanderwood Rd	Libby, MT	59923
346 Adam Kirchhof	1022 Camelot Dr	Santa Maria, CA	93455
347 Tim Near	169 Airport Lane	Whitehall, MT	59759
348 Dana Eby	422 W. Marion St.	Aberdeen, WA	98520
349 Floyd Shammel	Box 607	Sheridan, MT	59749
350 Nathan Greengus	84 Kessel Ct, Apt 37	Madison, WI	53711
351 Jim Eggers	701 s45th	West Rich- land, WA	99353
352 K. Craig Cathey	2155 Ada	Pocatello, ID	83201
353 Craig Staley	55 bell horse trail	Sheridan, MT	59749
354 Maria Wolf	1308 Mason Creek Blvd.	Leander, TX	78541
355 Fred Rawls	106 CRESCENT POINT DR	HENDER- SONVILLE, NC	28739
356 Sarah Smart	178 ROLU ROAD	WHITEHALL, MT	59759
357 Jack Sink	2603 Cambridge Rd	Burlington, NC	27215
358 William Smart	178 ROLU ROAD	WHITEHALL, MT	59759
359 Nancy Sink	2603 Cambridge Road	Burlington, NC	27215
360 Gary Edward Steiger	366 Scrub Jay Dr.	Saint Au- gustine, FL	32092
361 Angie Shrader	31 Halo Drive	Bozeman, MT	59718

App. 122

362 Leonard Kesler	25838 S New Town Dr, Sun Lakes	Chandler, AZ	85248
363 Susan Mead	5 Evening Star Drive	Emigrant, MT	59027
364 Greg Walter	8320 CANADA RD	TUCKA-SEGEE, NC	28783
365 Rosalind Daily	209 Garden City Dr.	Monroeville, PA	15146
366 Kim Holleman	1200 Myrtle Avenue, BSMT	Brooklyn, NY	11221
367 Mary L. Stocklen	13753 S. Le-Claire Avenue	Crestwood, IL	60418
368 Shari Wetherspoon	112 Marsh Paterson Lane	Hiddenite, NC	28636
369 Gayle David	10816 creek road	Ojai, AL	93023
370 Kirk McLendon	475 Watermill Way	Suwanee, GA	30024
371 Jeffrey Young	8371 Haskell Dr.	Cincinnati, OH	45239
372 Van Vannoy	8 skyview dr	Story, WY	82342
373 Kaleen Brock	135 Otter Creek Road	Ashland, MT	59003
374 Paul Rebuck	106 Cimarron Blvd	Hendersonville, NC	28791
375 Casey Dey	143 Mtn Ridge Road	Miles City, MT	59302
376 Michael Dudowicz	201 Honeysuckle lane	Chuckey, TN	37641
377 Joe and Linda Bonanno	96 Pebble Brook Drive	Waynesville, NC	28785
378 Ann Williams	7 Grey Hackle Lane	McAllister, MT	59740

App. 123

379 Joseph Bond	1934 dorrit st	Newbury Park, CA	92220
380 Robert Williams	7 Grey Hackle Lane, PO Box 217	McAllister, MT	59740
381 Deborah Matthews	1659 Brodiea Ave	Ventura, CA	93001
382 Keith Matthews	1659 Brodiea Ave	Ventura, CA	93001
383 Betty Edwards	1521 Daybreak Rdg	Kannapolis, NC	28081
384 Tricia Cullen	101 Divot Lane	Cary, NC	27513
385 Jeff Sellers	402 Hawks Crest Rd.	WAYNES-VILLE, NC	28786
386 Sherri Callery	308 MATILDA PL	CARY, NC	27512
387 Thomas Holmes	3316 Hidden Road	Bay City, MI	48706
388 Douglas Van Wirt	58 Brownsview Church Rd	Candler, NC	28715
389 Joanne Palmeri	70 Chestnut Ridge Rd	Mills River, NC	28759
390 Jill Delaney	905 Emerson Street	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
391 Vance Heinemann	PO Box 17	Grey Cliff, MT	59033
392 Kern Stafford	102 Spivey Mountain Road	Asheville, NC	28806
393 Janette Jones	608 Woodbine Ln	Virginia Beach, VA	23452
394 Beau Gardner	310 Lakeview Ave E	None, NY	11718
395 Shelly Herzhaft	1978 Colonial Ln	Muskegon, MI	49442

App. 124

396 Beatrice Park	9 Scenic View Dr	Henderson-ville, NC	28792
397 Jim Meyer	1373 Montgomery Rd	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
398 Beth Johnson	2004 Ernsford Dr	Winston-Salem, NC	27103
399 Barbara Cornwall	3814 Mainsail Cir	Westlake Village, CA	91361
400 Timothy Koch	1850 COOPER GAP RD	Mill Spring, NC	28756
401 Linda A Fitzhugh	1 Dreambird Dr	Leicester, NC	28748
402 Christie Ronningen	517 Viewcrest Dr	Henderson-ville, NC	28739
403 Kimberly Gasper	40 Village Pointe Lane	Asheville, NC	28803
404 Eric Johanson	1804 Manuel Street	Raleigh, NC	27612
405 Anita Koch	1850 Cooper Gap Rd	Mill Spring, NC	28756
406 George Hako Jr	259 Brush Creek Rd	Fletcher, NC	28732
407 Christina Staib	33 Lake Drive	Biltmore Lake, NC	28715
408 Charlotte Scotland	296 Pawnee Trail	Hardy, VA	24101
409 Cheryl Disheroun	7529 Ira Av	Bell Gardens, CA	90201
410 Jane Bilello	218 Vincent Place	Henderson-ville, NC	28739
411 Karen Helus	15423 Braun Court	Moorpark, CA	93021
412 Wendy Williams	4725 Valley	Helena, MT	59602

App. 125

413 Nicole Sanabria	14019 Jewelstone Way	Orlando, FL	32828
414 Carson Coate	17 Ram Rock Rd	Clancy, MT	59634
415 Vera DeLeon	16 Helios Way 1195	EMIGRANT, MT	59027
416 Crescenthia Fagley	210 Hillside Dr	Kennedale, TX	76060
417 Naydia Coate	PO Box 271	Clancy, MT	59634
418 William Ihoma	24321 S Pine Ridge Dr	Monee, IL	60449
419 Dale Thomas	364 Countryside Rd	Oak Park, CA	91377
420 Gregory Bibeau	6 Bearpaw Rd	Clancy, MT	59634
421 CHRISTINE THOMAS	Po Box 102	Emigrant, MT	59027
422 Jean Consigli	115 Captain Chase Road	South Yarmouth, MA	2664
423 Bruce Albini	4124 Maria ct	Chino, CA	91710
424 Dan Happel	284 Antelope Creek Rd, PO Box 243	Pony, MT	59747
425 Gary Consigli	115 Captain Chase Road	South Yarmouth, MA	2664
426 Lynn Propps	3039 heil	Elcentro, AL	92243
427 Cathleen Crenshaw	1754 Hillridge Drive	Camarillo, CA	93012
428 Irene Peterwas	507 Stalevicz Lane	Rahway, NJ	7065
429 Scott Gold	1823 Brian Court	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362

App. 126

430 Maureen Bernard	17 woodland trail	Carmel, NY	10512
431 Terri Gold	1823 BRIAN CT	THOU- SAND OAKS, CA	91362
432 Georgette Albini	4124 MARIA CT	CHINO, CA	91710
433 Vincent Costa	26 martin drive	Whiting, NJ	8759
434 Albert Itt	21220 escondido way	Boca, FL	33443
435 Ronald Meyer	1268 Hendrix Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
436 Cheryl Griffing	7043 Blossom CT	Pico Ri- vera, CA	90660
437 Carolyn Albright	103 Aztec ct	White House, TN	37188
438 Charles Barker	70 Leo Drive, P.O. Box 355	Emigrant, MT	59027
439 Frances McFadden	31619 Foxfield Drive	Westlake, CA	91361
440 Daniel Heaney	19907 67th Ave E.	Spanaway, WA	98387
441 Andrea Kondora	4515 US HIGH- WAY 50 SPACE 5	Silver Springs, NV	89429
442 Elizabeth Priedkalns	1875 Dawn Meadow Street	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
443 Judy Snyder	72 Kindsfather Dr	Livingston, MT	59047
444 Todd Rasmussen	49534 U.S. Hwy 93	Polson, MT	59860
445 Storm Marie Santiago	19026 Mill Road	Brainerd, MN	56401

App. 127

446 Noe Camacho	750 US Highway 89 S Apt 5	Gardiner, MT	59030
447 Richard Wilson	53 MARYTON ROAD	WHITE PLAINS, NY	10603
448 Brian Mclellan	1962 Hill Street	Vine Grove, KY	40175
449 Joseph Bartholomew	4325-A Timber- line Road	Ferrum, VA	24088
450 Melinda Hoffman	10459 Willow- brae Ave	Chatsworth, CA	91311
451 Matt Lovecchio	71 Nethermont Ave	White Plains, NY	10603
452 Regina Hazen	211 S 9th ST	Livingston, MT	59047
453 Tamara Potter	736 san martin pl	Thousand oaks, CA	91360
454 Steven Thury	301 S. 3rd street	Arlington, SD	57212
455 Robert Smith	1525 Grovania Ave	Abington, PA	19001
456 Betty Sanchirico	63 nethermont ave	white plains, NY	10603
457 Paul Slack	W246N6582 Pewaukee Road	Sussex, WI	53089
458 Jeanette Bernier	3939 S 92nd Street	Greenfield, WI	53228
459 Angela Casazza	85 LOOP DRIVE	SAYVILLE, NY	11782
460 RUTH MCCARTHY	4518 Shelleys Xing	Huntingtown, MD	20639
461 Debra Testerman	525 Cripple Creek Rd	Wytheville, VA	24382

App. 128

462 Susie Bernier	PO Box 175	Nashotah, WI	53058
463 Gale Flores	16 Little Bunny Lane	livingston, MT	59047
464 Rachelle Warren	3625 Banbury Dr, Apt 20 E	Riverside, CA	92505
465 Jackson McMaster	4998 Via San- tana	Newbury Park, CA	91320
466 DENICE STOUFFER	175 S VENTU PARK RD	Newbury Park, CA	91320
467 Kathrin Nolan	2605 La Paloma Circle	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
468 Mark Sterrett	622 Wall Street	Los Ange- les, CA	90014
469 Mark Turk	31542 Rustic Oak Dr.	Westlake Village, CA	91361
470 Herman Netzhammer	69336 Archie Singletary Rd	Pearl River, LA	70452
471 Leslie Katz	3106 Deer Valley Ave	Thousand Oaks, CA	91320
472 Janesse Harne	4950 Bel Vista Dr	Bar Nunn, WY	82601
473 Connie Murphree	1862 Crystal View Circle	Newbury Park, CA	91320
474 David Haynes	1856 Laurel Canyon Blvd	Los Ange- les, CA	90046
475 Michael Farson	517 N. 137th St	Seattle, WA	98133
476 Christene Wagner	P. O. Box 191	Harrison, MT	59735
477 Wanda S Albritton	9 N Melrose Drive	Miami Springs, FL	33166
478 Jennifer Loper	155 S Via El Toro	Newbury Park, CA	92320

App. 129

479 Timothy Callahan	4303 Greenstone Road	Placerville, CA	95667
480 Kathleen Donohue	25 Stratford Drive	Kalispell, MT	59901
481 Gregg Perkins	33463 Meadow Rd	Polson, MT	59860
482 Mark Egidi	2920 Camino Calandria	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
483 Hans-Erik Stegeby	7170 W 2500 N	Abraham, UT	84635
484 Cheryl McDaniel	2315 Luray Lane	The Villages, FL	32162
485 Kelly Egidi	2920 CAMINO CALANDRA	THOUSAND SAND OAKS, CA	91360
486 Linda McDade	674 Szechuan Lane	Howell, MI	48843
487 Daniel Deckard	2925 Misty Hill Lane	CHARLOTTE, NC	28270
488 Michelle Pizzolongo	29 Eastwind Rd	Yonkers, NY	10710
489 joan cass	22252 bassett st	canoga park, CA	91303
490 Emma Forsyth	111 Yale Drive	Southlake, TX	76092
491 Jennifer Y	15955 Sarah ridge court	San Diego, CA	92127
492 Kyle Forsyth	111 Yale Drive	Southlake, TX	76092
493 Amy Forsyth	111 Yale Drive	Southlake, TX	76092
494 Amy McMaster	4998 Via Santana	Newbury Park, CA	91320

App. 130

495 Jeffrey Smith	2551 Brickfield Ct	Westlake Village, CA	91362
496 Mary Catarna	13981 W Roches-ter Dr	Boise, ID	33713
497 Elena Smith	2551 Brickfield Ct	Westlake Village, CA	91362
498 Bryan Lash	2201 Soaring Lane	Lawrenceville, GA	30044
499 Sebastian Gagnon	9854 Bothwell road	Northridge, CA	91324
500 Brenda Titus	14137 windjam-mer ln	Westminster, CA	92683
501 Cori Cashier	127 Camino Ruiz, Apt 124	Camarillo, CA	93012
502 Eric Levy	425 N. Highland Ave NE Apt 4	Atlanta, GA	30307
503 Laura Chabot	4018 Barcelona P1	Newbury Park, CA	91320
504 Matthew Marini	803 Heatherglen Ct.	Southlake, TX	76092
505 Mary Waickman	3821 Granger Rd	Medina, OH	44256
506 Michelle Fitzgerald	2622 Grandoaks Dr	Westlake Village, CA	91361
507 JESSE SLADE	1931 Montgom-ery Rd	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
508 Mary Kate Marini	803 Heatherglen Ct.	Southlake, TX	76092
509 Charlotte Mizzi	60 Taurus Road	Emigrant, MT	59027
510 David Wheeler	2426 OLDS RD	LESLIE, MI	49251
511 Ryan Delaney	17 oxford ave	Yonkers, NY	10710

App. 131

512 Christina Delaney	17 Oxford avenue	Yonkers, NY	10710
513 Dakota Ridzik	15 Coolidge Avenue	Yonkers, NY	10701
514 Sheryl Pasley	1287 County road 4620	Trenton, TX	75490
515 Jennifer McCarthy	1626 Valley High Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
516 Darrin Forsythe	237 W. Tujunga #F	Burbank, CA	91502
517 Charlene Murphy	PO Box 473	Emigrant, MT	59027
518 Jennifer Morris	2504 S Aspen Court	Broken Arrow, OK	74012
519 Dana Pizzolongo	171 mile square road	Yonkers, NY	10701
520 Karen Huffine	308 5th Ave. West	Polson, MT	59860
521 Juliana Falcone	106 thurton place	Yonkers, NY	10704
522 ABA-MARA ACCATINO	37 Gemini Rd/POB 1673	Emigrant, MT	59027
523 Lisa Tummolo	126 fort hill rd	Scarsdale, NY	10583
524 Gianna Tummolo	144 Highland avenue	Eastchester, NY	10701
525 Carol Marak	3883 Turtle Creek blvd, 1502	Dallas, TX	75219
526 Liz Rozmarniewicz	4342 Old Mill Rd	Pinckney, MI	48169
527 Jan Wetmore	3610 Park Court	Grapevine, TX	76051
528 Gabriel Blake	4438 Vaughn Lane	Billings, MT	59101

App. 132

529 Benedict desimone	28748 aries st	Agoura Hills, CA	91301
530 Ron Schleicher	303 5th Ave W	Polson, MT	59860
531 Christine Miller	110 Crestwood Ct	Centerville, GA	31028
532 Tim Gruenes	PSC 819 Box 7610	FPO, DC	9645
533 Maelia Sambrine	323 Tallwood Drive	Hartsdale, NY	10530
534 Darryl Stiled	9735 Durand Rd	Gainesville, GA	30506
535 Bob Quick	135 Hickory Hill Cove	Pearl, MS	39208
536 WILLIAM BEIRNE	184 LOCK- WOOD DRIVE	CLIFTON, NJ	7013
537 Druann Kerns	1402 Golf Course Road	Laurel MT	59054
538 Stavroula Farma- kopoulos	125 S. Highland ave, Apt c6	Ossining, NY	10562
539 Mabel Olang	250 Kings Ferry Rd, Unit#3, PO Box 62	Verplank, NY	10596
540 Steven Winkelmann	24 college hill rd.	montrose, NY	10548
541 Carmen Olang	24 college hill rd.	montrose, NY	10548
542 Caryn Wimbert	36 Jerome Drive	Cortlandt Manor, NY	10507
543 Bruce Cohen	6 sun st	Mahopac, NY	10541

App. 133

544 Mikael Bergman	1206 Pico Blvd., 14	Santa Monica, CA	90405
545 Andie Go	503 Andalusian	Celina, TX	75009
546 Josephine Marie	East Meadow	East Meadow, NY	11554
547 Georgina Camacho	750 Hwy 89 #5	Gardiner, MT	59030
548 Lunitta Myers	15741 Tupper	North Hills, CA	91343
549 Allison Hamilton	2650 Ozora Church Road	Lawrenceville, GA	30045
550 Kirsten Bibeau	6 Bearpaw Trail	Clancy, MT	69634
551 Lisa Stiles	9735 Durand Rd	Gainesville, GA	30506
552 Terrell AronSpeer	1534 FM-69	Quitman, TX	75783
553 Seyem Lampard	1308 South Willson	Bozeman, MT	59715
554 Juanita Lux	1780 Dublin Trail #17	Neenah, WI	54956
555 Melody Yoes	3484 Old Yellowstone Trl N	Livingston, MT	59047
556 Vicky Couch	116 Sage Hen Dr	Lewistown, MT	59457
557 Billie Love	532 Stinegate Drive	Bozeman, MT	59715
558 Julie Coate	1197 Golden Gate Ave, Unit B	Bozeman, MT	59718

App. 134

559 Ron Decker	29 s 9th street	Livingston, 59047 MT
560 Robert Scotland	296 pawnee trail Hardy, Virginia	Hardy, VA 24101
561 Valerie Koss	9833 64 ave. App 2F	Rego Park, 11374 NY
562 Annette O'Toole	General Delivery	KURTIS- 96760 TOWN, HI
563 Pasqualine Velardo	112 red Mills rd	Mahopac, 10541 NY
564 Igor Polyakov	243 Canterbury rd	White 10607 Plains, NY
565 Yelena Polyakova	243 Canterbury rd	White 10607 Plains, NY
566 Finney Kevin	17 willow place	Middletown, 10940 NY
567 Amanda Green	555 Central Park Ave, Apt 235	Scarsdale, 10583 NY
568 Michael Heath	64 round hill dr	Stamford, 6903 CT
569 Nuhad Romano	5 Pasadena Rd	Bronxville, 10708 NY
570 Dale Morgan	255 GRANT ST	WAUSEON, 43567 OH
571 Anthony McGregor	2898 Route 92, Lot 13	New Wind- 12553 sor, NY
572 Claude Hamme	330 Fruitlyn Dr	Dallas- 17313 town, PA
573 Lisa Hamme	330 Fruitlyn Dr	Dallas- 17313 town, PA
574 Rudolf Tankink	3620 9th Ae north	Great 59401 Falls, MT
575 JoAnne Wilson	96 Kiball Terrace	Yonkers, 10704 NY

App. 135

576 Rick Schatz	209 Brookfield Avenue	Paramus, NY	7652
577 Eric Michell	540 Waterbury hill rd	Lagrange-ville, NY	12540
578 Michael Acevedo	73 Carpenter Ave	Newburgh, NY	12550
579 Ed Mack	54 Capt. Shankey Dr.	Garner-ville, NY	10923
580 Joan Milano	44 Abbey Lane unit 4516	Danbury, CT	6810
581 Kim Bonanno	468 Route 515	Vernon, NJ	7462
582 Troy Bonanno	468 county route 515	Vernon, NJ	7462
583 Julie Wilcox	8 Shamrock Lane	Livingston, MT	59047
584 Theresa Santoro	184 Reilly Rd.	Lagrange-ville, NY	12540
585 Salvatore Bono	2207 J Lawson Blvd	Orlando, FL	32824
586 Peter Milano	44 Abbey Ln, Unit 4516	Danbury, CT	6810
587 Danielle Currid	149 Hollywood Ave	Tuckahoe, NY	10707
588 Elena Crecco	3711 Farm bell place	Lake Mary, FL	32746
589 Barbara Cazemier	6 Ann Place	Valhalla, NY	10595
590 Tracey Gambino	14 Putnam Ave. 1	Brewster, NY	10509
591 James Muranelli	3073 SE GALT CIRCLE	PORT ST. LUCIE, FL	34984
592 Ellis MARINO	50 state st	ossining, NY	10562

App. 136

593 Stephen Dewey	1 Gilbert Pk	Ossining, NY	10563
594 Rosemarie Baket	22 Martin Rd	Ossining, NY	10562
595 Cynthia Beaman	446 Harbor Crest Dr	Waterloo, SC	29384
596 Cheryl Waldrup	1965 Hummer Lake Rd	Oxford, MI	48371
597 Sean Mckenna	County line Rd	Forestville, NY	14062
598 Kevin McCarron	12 Delano st	Fairhaven, MA	2719
599 Raymond Shamma	1767 Cass Blvd	Berkley, MI	48072
600 David Lillibridge	106 S Veterans St, PO Box 146	Flandreau, SD	57028
601 Robert Dunn	6693 Maple Ridge Rd	Alger, MI	48610
602 Deborah Ludwig	602 NE Newhall Lane	Port Saint Lucie, FL	34983
603 Robert Ludwig	602 NE Newhall Lane	Port Saint Lucie, FL	34983
604 Ellen Harrison	91111 Jollyville #111	Austin, TX	78759
605 Steven Reimink	15584 Lake Michigan Drive	West Olive, MI	49460
606 Bret Hale	816 Portside Place	Chattanooga, TN	37402
607 William Cook	15111 Washington St Apt 329	Haymarket, VA	20169
608 Karen futia	34 custis ave	White plains, NY	6438
609 Steve Goodlin	229 Amanda Lane	Acme, PA	15610

App. 137

610 Curtis Adams	3433 Birdsong Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
611 Thomas Keenan	9695 Beall St	Dyer, IN	46311
612 MARION GIBEAU	8172 MACRON STO	OAK HILLS, CA	92344
613 John Mann	5977 US ROUTE 6	Pierpoint, OH	44082
614 Paul Morris	9700 Colonial Circle NE	Albuquerque, NM	87111
615 Lucille Morris	9700 Colonial Circle NE	Albuquerque, NM	87111
616 Doreene Caporale	34 Custis Avenue, Apt 3	North White Plains, NY	10603
617 Anthony Futia III	34 Custis Avenue, Apt 3	North White Plains, NY	10603
618 Charlotte Farrell	1311 Craig Drive	Buford, GA	30518
619 Werner Rucker	83 Eagle View Rd, Pob 811	Kila, MT	59220
620 Mark Becker	310 2nd St Nw	Sidney, MT	59270
621 Dale Anderson	500 Lincoln Ave NW, Apt 100A	Sidney, MT	59270
622 Kim Mohaupt	3535 E Delight st.	Hernando, FL	34442
623 Lorraine Smith	437 Orange Drive, Apt 438	Altamonte Springs, FL	32701
624 Louis Garcia	201 N Devon Ave	Winter Springs, FL	32708
625 Lonn Bostick	1141 Doyle Road	FL - Deltona, FL	32725

App. 138

626 Carol Balcomb	6022 walnut st	6022 wal- nut st, MI	48458
627 Debra Maiatico	28442Las Palma Circle	Bonita Springs, FL	34135
628 Thomas Dunn	203 Ridgeview Drive	carriere, MS	39426
629 Edward Taylor	1021 Kaci Court	Easley, SC	29642
630 James Hutchinson	1035 Mansell rd	Roswell, GA	30076
631 David Rajean	107 Hudson Way	Greer, SC	29650
632 Michael Ellermann	1150 Lightfoot Drive	Canton, GA	30115
633 Kevin Gould	6732 Concord Street	Sebring, FL	33876
634 Tony Roland	18 Quarry St.	Gainesville, GA	30501
635 Catherine Johnson	416 W 23rd St	Houston, TX	77008
636 Lynn Ryan	18 Sparwheel Lane	Hilton Head, SC	29926
637 Jim Porter	115 Prairie ST.	Douglas, ND	58735
638 Oliver Gurnak	4617 Kernsville Rd	Orefield, PA	18069
639 David McCarley	721 County Road 3565	Dike, TX	75437
640 Anita Porter	115 prairie ST	Douglas, ND	58735
641 Misty 5422525807	54380 Arago FishTrap Rd	Myrtle Point, OR	97458
642 Jay McAlister	2085 Stoney Meadow Drive	Murfrees- boro, TN	37128

App. 139

643 Danny Goings	3800	Imperial, MO	63052
644 Juan Villarreal	47409 Longview Dr	Coarsegold, CA	93614
645 Henry Cammann	280 me 71 ct	Ocala, FL	34470
646 Cheryl Bunn	111 Lakeview Road	Jackson, GA	30233
647 Russell Gartside	604 Romancoke Rd	Stevensville, MD	21666
648 Ron Hatton	C/O 1510 Laiola Drive	Reno, NV	89502
649 Dana Fletcher	9031 Tara Circle	Milton, FL	32583
650 LARRY SCHUMACHER	26973 Count Road 44	Nappanee, IN	46550
651 Robert Theisen	412 Legends Parkway	Kingsland, TX	78639
652 Andree Westlake	8760 Big Bend ct	Middleville, MI	49333
653 ERIC LIETSCH	1600S 13TH ST	Burlington, IA	52601
654 Blake Fairchild	210 E. San Mateo Dr.	Hot Springs, AR	71913
655 Amanda Belge	114 Welland Way	Westminster, SC	29693
656 Tony Dolz	61 Rushing Creek Place	Thousand Oaks,, CA	91360
657 Tanya Dillon	908 4th Avenue	Pleasant Grove, AL	35127
658 Lena Baxter	602 E Alexander St, Apt 701	Plant City, AL	33563

App. 140

659 Linda King	225 Sotir St.N.W	Ft.Walton, 32548 FL
660 Jon McCray	PO Box 219	Belle, MO 65013
661 James Kulzer	5310 Edge Water Drive	Bakers- 93312 field, AL
662 Judi Masters	246 polk rd 49	Mena, AR 71953
663 Gerald Shelton	1610 north, 274 west	Layton, UT 84041
664 Thomas Holmes	3416 Hidden RD	Bay City, 48706 MI
665 Shawn Rogers	12040 Woodward Drive	Anchorage, 99516 AK
666 Rosanne Lott	723 Coral Drive	Cape Coral, 33904 FL
667 ELIZABETH ROGERS	P.O. Box 522	Preston 12469 Hollow, NY
668 Robert Reed	93 Green Rock Dr.	Duncan- 75137 ville, TX
669 David Warren	20301 Rainbow Circle	Cornelius, 28031 NC
670 roberta Zinman	21476 Miramar	Mission 92692 Viejo, CA
671 Brenda Stiller	2885 mount hope church rd.	Salisbury, 28146 NC
672 Helga Neubauer	21482 Rice Road	Hinckley, 55037 MN
673 Bradley Lott	4163 River Rd	East 48054 China, MI
674 Phil Bradberry	8930 Carriage Creek Rd	Arlington, 38002 TN
675 JAMES WALKER	17963 N Peppermill Ln	Surprise, 85374 AZ
676 Linda Eagner	616 Baldurn Avenue	Las Vegas, 89183 NV

App. 141

677 Gaylia Elliot	24302 43rd Ave E	Spanaway, WA	98387
678 Greg Suslovic	4403 Caleb Crossing	Powder Springs, GA	30127
679 Jackie Chris-tensen	9950 Highland Way	Streetsboro, OH	44241
680 John -Barnhart	891 Mesa Oeste	891 Mesa Oeste, NV	89048
681 Nancy Behrens	1400 apache trail	Wapa-koneta, OH	45895
682 Patricia Anderson	1347 Leisure World	Mesa, AZ	85206
683 James Draper	5470 E Reavis Street	Apache Junction, AZ	85119
684 Judith Reed	25483 N. Wrangler Rd.	Scottsdale, AZ	85255
685 Christina Stouffer	935 Green Rock Dr	Duncan-ville, TX	75137
686 Marjorie Deckard	4206 Chad-bourne road	Fairfield, CA	94534
687 Kathrine Levy	2121 Village Lake Dr., Apt 153	Charlotte, NC	28212
688 Robert Hurst	4932 W Beaver Creek Dr.	Powell, TN	37849
689 Aaron Pippin	5201 E US HIGHWAY 95 LOT 108	Yuma, AZ	85365
690 Barbara Vera	3148 McGill Rd	Sevierville, TN	37862
691 Deena Henderson	5120 E. Mark Lane	Cave Creek, AZ	85331
692 Darrell Scott	2323 Willo Dr	Portland, TX	78374

App. 142

693 Kevin Bailey	158 Deer Valley Dr.	Tuscola, TX	79562
694 Claire Hansen	602 East Ellis	Llano, TX	78643
695 NANCY KELLY	9 Homeplace	Arlington, TX	76016
696 David Seaton	400 17TH STREE NW #1407	ATLANTA, GA	30363
697 Richard Doerfler	207 John St, Apt c	Troy, MO	63379
698 Irma Giles	232 Miller Street	Lexington, KY	40507
699 ERIC LIETSCH	7455 Oak Knoll Dr.	Indianapolis, IN	46217
700 Susan Kungel	332 Cypress Dr. #12	Saint Joseph, MN	56374
701 Donna ISENBERG	11117 Braddock Dr	Culver City, CA	90230
702 Nancy Hiki	2211 Legends Parkway	Kingsland, TX	78639
703 Patty Cannady	4 Dr. Louis Way	Savannah, GA	31411
704 Sharon Mueller	547 Mazelle Ln	Pahrump, NV	89060
705 Darryl Harvey	PO Box 2700	Rockport, TX	78382
706 Larry Mueller	547 MAZELLE LN	PAHRUMP, NV	89060
707 Kristine Ritenour	2050 Sherwood Drive, 2B	Schererville, IN	46375
708 Cynthia Yanez	616 Baldurn Ave	Las Vegas, NV	89183
709 Cynthia Byrd	1392 Robert Court	Brea, CA	92821

App. 143

710 Tina Flores	10112 Kearney hills dr	Bakersfield, CA	93312
711 Marcia Bankoff	3443 Paseo Flamenco	San Clemente, CA	92672
712 Patricia Gumm	109 Knights Row	Horseshoe Bay, TX	78657
713 Gloria Novocilsky	2361 Quail Creek Drive	Little Elm, TX	75068
714 Charles Adamson	3450 Kilrush Drive	Arlington, TX	76014
715 Jan Waters	938 e Lowell st	Lakeland, FL	33805
716 Irene Adamson	3405 Kilrush Drive	Arlington, TX	76014
717 edwrd a ray	2762 colesville rd	harpursville, NY	13787
718 cyndi brink	24996 214 th str	Glenwood, AL	56334
719 Sheila Eggers	779 Southview Cir	Kodak, TN	37764
720 Janice Paschal	488 Anderson Dr.	Lawrenceville, GA	30046
721 Laura Bates	344 BANTA RD	CONKLIN, NY	13748
722 Josephine Fanton	112 Pleasant DRive	Mauldin, SC	29662
723 Jennifer Francis	11712 running brush cv	Austin, TX	78717
724 Dee Murray	1429 stonemill falls	Wake forest, NC	27587
725 Clarence Morgan	157 Rainbow Dr #5723	Livingston, TX	77399
726 Kevin Bird	16961 25th	Gobles, MI	49055

App. 144

727 TJ Nelms	7135 W. Ranch Rd. 1431	Kingsland, TX 78639
728 Patricia Rasmussen	15106 Brown eyed Susan ct	Cypress, TX 77433
729 Randy Jayne	4 Rogers Road	Windsor, NY 13865
730 Laura Leonard	162 Postell road	Dallas, GA 30157
731 Dean McCreery	24 Gridley St.	Greenville, SC 29609
732 Clay Graner	274 Hammond Ln	Toney, AL 35773
733 Elaine Bandy	2204 Boxwood Circle	Kingsland, TX 78639
734 Jack Shirey	13 Wheatstone lane	Lebanon, PA 17042
735 Sally Wyrick	645 Lost Key Drive, 506D	Pensacola, FL 32507
736 Patricia Wood	497 Park Manor Drive	Marietta, GA 30064
737 Jennifer Johnson	1201 W 51st Street	Savannah, GA 31405
738 Lisa Amlung	8771 Wildbrook Court	West Ches- 45069 ter, OH
739 Patrick Amlung	8771 Wildbrook Court	West Ches- 45069 ter, OH
740 Rebecca Anderson	515 Audubon Road	Rogersville, MO 65742
741 Andrew O'Mahony	514 Santander Drive	San Ra- 94583 mon, CA
742 Charlie Amlung	4144 carriagelite	Cincinnati, OH 45241
743 Terri Whitlatch	25 Haddix Lane	Heber Springs, AR 72543

App. 145

744 Cheryl Wilson	13492 S. 41st St.	Phoenix, AZ	85044
745 Virginia Reltan	201 E 49th St	B, GA	31405
746 Cheryl Council	848 Council McCranie Rd.	Milledgeville, GA	31061
747 James Harvey	245 Montauk Dr	Richmond Hill, GA	31324
748 Stuart Murray	1045 Graham Rd	Marshall, NC	28753
749 Dorothy Barto	19 Gail Drive	Owego, NY	13827
750 Stephen Polsinelli	16 Dream Maker Circle	Savannah, GA	31411
751 Cenith Nehf	170 Pugh Dr	Shippensburg, PA	17257
752 Steve Gould	728 Whisperlake Rd	Holland, OH	43528
753 Larry Glicker	60 Station Loop	Bluffto, SC	29910
754 Marcus Drake	26301 Old Red Oak Ln	Mechanicsville, MD	20659
755 Randolph De Vault	681 Bailey Woods Road	Dacula, GA	30019
756 Carol Streeter	778 Moody Road	Buena Vista, GA	31803
757 Venita Sullivan	4942 N. Sage Park Drive	Eagle Mountain, UT	84005
758 Daniella Rosario	104 Buck Oak Ct	Crowley, TX	76036
759 John Bailey	2033 Academy Court	New Port Richey, FL	34655

App. 146

760 Michael Sullivan	3201 Gardens East Drive	Palm Beach Gardens, FL	33410
761 Kristen McFarland	4220 Crescent Drive	Flower Mound, TX	75028
762 Robert Enis Blevins	1220 KATY DRIVE	SAGINAW, TX	76131
763 Jennifer Wingo	1342 Old Canaan Rd	Spartanburg, SC	29306
764 June Orth	413 Kaleb Mark Drive	Lyman, SC	29365
765 Joanne Starr	413 Kaleb Mark Drive	Lyman, SC	29365
766 Blair Steere	1901 S. Calumet Avenue, 804	Chicago, IL	60616
767 James Starr	413 Kaleb Mark Drive	Lyman, SC	29365
768 Carol Smith	213 commerce st e	Pineview, GA	31071
769 April Hipps	1071 Stillington Eay	Kennesaw, GA	30152
770 Arthur Holligan	63 Stockman Pl	Irvington, NJ	7111
771 Jennifer Diamond	N1835 st road 40	Bruce, WI	54819
772 Annie O hoa	1008 126th St Ct E	Tacoma, WA	98445
773 Dsrrell Rhoden	6111 S. FM 730	Decatur, TX	76234
774 Gene Clemans	24302 43rd Ave E	Spanaway, WA	98387
775 Joseph Brusky	900 South 89th Street	West Allis, WI	53214

App. 147

776 Bashir Altorle	39347 Ironstone Dr	Sterling Heights, MI	48310
777 David Mathis	22229 Hwy 80 west	Statesboro, GA	30458
778 David Vaughn	3 Fair hope lane	Savannah, GA	31411
779 Todd Hilley	193 Pittman Hill Rd	Athens, GA	30607
780 Nancy Brian	2112 e 62nd st	Savannah, GA	31404
781 Homer Crothers	3315 Ebenezer Farm Road	Marietta, GA	30066
782 Carol Gaines	2239 Kingstree Ln	Rancho Cordova, CA	95670
783 Damon Gremillion	4130 Hwy 412 East	Slaughter, LA	70777
784 Annette Ryder	1400 Roberta Drive SW, Apt 3103	Marietta, GA	30008
785 Deborah Midkiff	118 W. Sixth St.	Aberdeen, WA	98520
786 Brenda Claessens	5209 FM 618	Haskell, TX	79521
787 Eileen McDermott	104 Matthews Road	Oakdale, NY	11769
788 Stephen Gagnier	1121 Back Bay Dr., Apt 124	Newport Beach, CA	92660
789 Patricia Eden	PO Box 892	Bear, DE	19701
790 Donald Burdin	1654 County Road 152	Alvin, TX	77511
791 William Lane	4347 Randall road	Dearing, GA	30808

App. 148

792 Brian Burnham	5818 Whispering Hills	5818 Whis- pering Hills, ID	83639
793 Terri Buford	8 Adelaide Crossing	Acworth, GA	30101
794 shaun combee	2908 NORWAY PINE RD	ROCK- FORD, IL	61109
795 Eric Herd	910 e jackson st	Martins- ville, IN	46151
796 Donna Ferrara	890 S 6 Street	Linden- hurst, NY	11757
797 Mark Gilbert	760 sidney- marcus blvd, 432	Atlanta, GA	30324
798 James Patterson	160 SE Becky Terrace	Lake City, FL	32025
799 Fran Lewis	4108 pepperbush dr	Ft Worth, TX	76137
800 Jay Zietlow	508 Hannah Branch road	Burnsville, NC	28714
801 Susan Garmon	120 Chapel Hill Dr.	Pittsburgh, PA	15238
802 Deborah Perron	27046 Thomas Ave	Elko, MN	55020
803 Ricardo Farinas	7825 simms st	Hollywood, FL	33024
804 Darlene Dunnavant	8555 East 29th Street	Tucson, AZ	85710
805 Richard Sejba	20445 Cambodia Ave.	Farming- ton, MN	55024
806 S Raff	152 Fonseca Dr	St. Augus- tine, FL	32086
807 Michael Nease	304 Gales River road	Irmo, SC	29063
808 Chris Jersild	2531 Broadmoor Ct	Snellville, GA	30039

App. 149

809 Sharon Hoyt	11556 S W 89 court	Ocala, FL	34481
810 Marianne Blevins	745 Martha's Dr.	Lawrence- ville, GA	30045
811 Dana Littlefield	5137 Rosell Road, Unit 1	Atlanta, GA	30342
812 ANITA L JONES	722 CARLAN RD	JASPER, GA	30143
813 Daniel Barnard	17500 sw Hillsboro hwy	Hillsboro, OR	97123
814 STEVEN RAMEY	3756 SOUTHGATE DRIVE SW	Lilburn, GA	30047
815 stephen zack	1370 S. Ocean Blvd, Unit 1403	Pompano Beach, FL	33062
816 Kathryn Gartland	110 S Main St, G2	North Salt Lake, UT	84054
817 suzanne ellenberger	349 bollinger rd.	bellville, OH	44813
818 Rebecca Mohat	1810 Lone Elm Rd	Waxaha- chie, TX	75167
819 Donna Gaddy	12047 Talmadge Reach Dr.	Humble, TX	77346
820 Karen Bel- linghausen	31 Los Pines Avenue	Bastrop, TX	78602
821 BARRY WEAVER	910 Spring City Rd	Pheonix- ville, PA	19460
822 Candace Doctors	292b Vernon Road	Monroe, NJ	8831
823 PAULA MARSH	150 Southfield	Boerne, TX	78006
824 Tracy Castaneda	4457 popps ferry rd, Lot 133	Diberville, MS	39540

App. 150

825 Walter Goddard	515 W Mount Vernon St, Apt 808	Springfield, 65806 MO
826 NICKKI HEERDT	1809 Lancaster Drive	Garner, NC27529
827 Anthony Miceli	1049 Bonita Dr.	Pensacola, 32507 AL
828 Debra Rock	32309 Pearl St	Kirkland, 60146 IL
829 Marcell Ledbetter	21235 W 181t Terrace	Olathe, KS 66062
830 Kathy Carter	415 Seminole Ave.	Rockford, 61102 IL
831 Dennis Eckman	1212 Sadler Dr	Carlisle, 17013 PA
832 Cheryl Rice	10208 Private Road 203	Stamford, 79553 TX
833 Roy Bell	2405 State Highway 283	Stamford, 79548 TX
834 Barbara Lee	P. O. Box 245	Ten Sleep, 82442 AL
835 Leslie Kupatt	2500 FM 1661	Sagerton, 79548 TX
836 Beverly Jordan	4011 Tave Ct.	4011 absca, 76016 TX
837 Gary Hopkins	18878 Big Timber Rd	Tyler, TX 75703
838 Sharon Guthrie	6808 Gleneagles Drive	Tyler, TX 75703
839 Dawn Messer	211 Honey Rock Dr	Pflugerville, TX 78660
840 Zach Fleischauer	463 North 9th street	Jacksboro, 76458 TX
841 William Bruce	1434 Rollins St.	Grand 48439 Blanc, MI

App. 151

842 Sam Halioris	2215 south 1600 west	Wellsville, UT	84339
843 todd Perronne	7160 sw 163 place	Miami, FL	33193
844 Wanda King	1007 buena vista drive	Big spring, TX	79720
845 Ira Lewis Lewis	4 KENSICO KNOLL PL	N.WHITE PLAINS, NY	10603
846 Frances Hollander	504 Glendale Ave	Muscle Shoals, AL	35661
847 Audrey Case	PO BOX 85	Silver Springs, NV	89429
848 Ashley Doan	169 Jeannie Way	Augusta, GA	30909
849 Larry Secrist	10613 S. 112th Street	Papillion, NE	68046
850 Linda Wells	490 S. Xenia Dr.	Enon, OH	45323
851 David Mowers	3225 Turtle Creek Blvd	Dallas, TX	75219
852 Cass Anderson	231 Farrell Rd Ext.	West Henrietta, NY	14586
853 Carly Downs	2300 McDermott	Ste. 200-219, TX	75025
854 Devonne Amos	51 Pond St, 11	Walrham, MA	2451
855 Craig Rosen	4466 E Meadow Creek Way	San Tan Valley, AZ	85140
856 Janice Wade	5026 Western Hills Ave.	Cincinnati, OH	45238
857 Karen Smith	9255 N Magnolia Ave #115	Santee, CA	92071
858 Phyllis Coffman	2524 Tierra Oriente	Corpus Christi, TX	78415

App. 152

859 Brian Oertel	363 Lindsey Howard Road	Lancing, TN	37770
860 Dean Leonard	4755 W Morin Rd	Mc Neal, AZ	85617
861 John Thomas	120 Lawrence Ave	Tomah, WI	54660
862 Michael Hollingsworth	5719 Fairvale Way	Orange- vale, CA	95662
863 debbie mckenzie	222 Ne Dogwood St, Apt C102	Issaquan, WA	98027
864 Rashelle Heath	8 1/2 clark street	Philadel- phia, NY	13673
865 Robyn Bohlen	3510 100th Dr SE	Lake Stevens, WA	98258
866 Donna Duncan	228 Vineyard Road	Huntington Bay, NY	11743
867 Ben Reynolds	407 West 15th Street	Corbin, KY	40701
868 Dennis Heerd	328 Bingham St	Clayton, LA	71326
869 Kenny mckenzie	1809 Lancaster Dr.	Garner, NC	27529
870 Nancy McCabe	8 1/2 clark street	Philadel- phia, NY	13673
871 Thomas Keon	25743 S. Doral Dr.	Monee, IL	60449
872 Troy Davenport	229 SW 325th Pl	Federal Way, WA	98023
873 Dee Holley	13007 12th ave sw #107	Burien, WA	98146
874 Michael Jackson	3401 Lee	503, TX	75219
875 Joseph Kalka	100 Caroline Street	Morton, IL	61550

App. 153

876 Rosanne Astrup	10746 Odair Court	Dallas, TX	75218
877 Paul Astrup	5 Washington Drive	East Quogue, NY	11942
878 Kelli Macatee	5 Washington Drive	East Quogue, NY	11942
879 Nathan Roberts	5919 Hillcrest Ave.	Dallas, TX	75205
880 Richard Marsh	830 Thomasson Dr	Dallas, TX	75208
881 Martha Forte	8009 Greenwood Dr.	Plano, TX	75025
882 Laura Castaneda	44309 Alta Vista Lane	Dallas, TX	75229
883 Lane Sullivan	6598 Patirica Drive	West Palm Beach, FL	33413
884 Darline Harris	6735 Santa Maria Ln	Dallas, TX	75214
885 Jennifer Harris	15170 75th ave north	Maple Grove, MN	55311
886 Christina Matthews	15170 75th ave north	Maple Grove, MN	55311
887 William Bruce	3324 Purdue	Dallas, TX	75225
888 John Funk	Po box 672188	Chugiak Alaska, AK	99567
889 McKenna Wallace	1251 W Wimbledon Ridge lane	West jordan, UT	84084
890 Brenda Cullman	PO Box 872331	Wasilla, AK	99687
891 Susan Fountain	10630 Chester-ton Drive	Dallas, TX	75238

App. 154

892 Gail Capps	8610 Turtle Creek Blvd, 102	Dallas, TX 75225
893 Karl Appel	408 Brunswick Drive, Apt 3	Troy, NY 12180
894 Brad Mcclain	700 custer rd, 294	Richardson, 75080 TX
895 Daniel Rodriguez	1022 Forestgrove Dr	Dallas, TX 75218
896 Alexa Crain	5223 Merrimac Ave	Dallas, TX 75206
897 Ross Pedersen	1120 Moon Shadow Rd	Chino 86323 Valley, AZ
898 Philip Geho	8000 Heritage Palms Trail	McKinney, 75070 TX
899 Diane Bryant	941 Forest Grove Dr	Dallas, TX 75218
900 Thomas Staley	9159 Private Road 5128	Celina, TX 75009
901 Nicholas Critharis	61 41 Saunders st.	Rego park, 11374 NY
902 Gone Dobinsin	3940 Northave Rd.	Dallas, TX 75229
903 Leigh Crow	4332 greenbrier	Dallas, TX 75235
904 Liz Rocamontes	4101 Cobble- stone Dr	Carrollton, 75007 TX
905 Tamara Brown	1022 Forestgrove Dr	Dallas, TX 75218
906 roger martin	1200 CINCH DR APT A	KILLEEN, 76549 TX
907 Cathy Bachand	120 Elsa Jane Lane	Pittsboro, 27312 NC
908 Rosa Valle	4318 Longleaf Dt.	Garland, 75042 TX
909 Rhonda Reichel	106 Colton Dr.	San Antonio, 78209 TX

App. 155

910 Sheri LaFave	4813 Glasier Rd	Onaway, MI	49765
911 John Fitzgerald	151 Tara Lane	Haines City, FL	33844
912 Melissa Passno	524 38th Ave	East Mo- line, IL	61244
913 SCOTT MICHAEL	6973 Creekside Dr.	Muskegon, MI	49442
914 Robyn Perrigo	13503 County Road 34	Blair, NE	68008
915 Kathleen Collins	109 1st	Saint au- gustine, FL	32080
916 Michael Ives	6 Crestlake Ct	Mansfield, TX	76063
917 Janice Breyer	30 Longmeadow Ave	Warwick, RI	2889
918 Dave Mosca	614 center st	Bangor, PA	18013
919 Leonard DiRoma	32 Mohawk Trail	Pawling, NY	12564
920 Paul Naef	427 W 18th Ave	Kennewick WA	99337
921 Douglas Gatton	2800 Sunset Ln	Arlington, TX	76016
922 Orlean Miller	N 1067 Wren Dr.	Curtiss, WI	54422
923 Sharon Hansen	867 S. Locust St.	Pontiac, IL	61764
924 Peter Karlock	2472 Eastman ave	Ventura, CA	93003
925 BONNIE EBERT	816 Genesee Drive	Naperville, IL 60563, IL	60563
926 Mary Possernato	1514 Herrick Hollow Rd	Sidney Center, NY	13839

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927 Theresa Poitras	4215 winns hollow lane	clinton, WA	98236
928 Shirley Stone	126 Cooper Ave	Woonsocket, RI	2895
929 Richard Michael	PO Box 694	Walnut, CA	91788
930 Joseph O. Smith	166 Canterbury Place	Royal Palm Beach, FL	33414
931 Mary D. Farrell	2011 Brandt Rd. #83	Vancouver, WA	98661
932 Edna Wrightstone	139 Richland Road	Carlisle, PA	17015
933 Francene Edeson	260 W Tahuyeh Drive	Bremerton, WA	98312
934 Dan Skattum	2148 East River Road	Livingston, MT	59047
935 Vicki Lucas	545 Coachman Dr	Jacksonville, OR	97530
936 david garvey	3693 Markley Creek Dr	Antioch, CA	94509
937 Sheila Desautels	305 W Gladys St	Tampa, FL	33602
938 Steven Jenson	1501 Kokanre Lane	Grants Pass, OR	97527
939 Kathy Getchell	3330 S. Ammons Street, Apt 10-101	Lakewood, CO	80227
940 Ralph Dee	1027 Gideon Trace	Schenectady, NY	12302
941 Robert Fehring	3 N. McConnell Avenue	Bayport, NY	11705
942 Richard M. Kowalewski	3207 Donna Drive	Sterling Heights, MI	48310

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943 Bruce Apgar sr	121 Horseshoe rd	Carlisle, PA	17015
944 John Rogers	733 Decatur	Bakers- field, CA	93308
945 MARGARET REE	23 S GOODWIN AVE	ELMS- FORD, NY	10523
946 James Radford	2658 Green- meadow Ln.	Marietta Ga, AL	30066
947 Corina Voltz	1700 Alcovy Woods Lane	Lawrence- ville, GA	30045
948 Deborah Audler	6033 Vermillion Boulevard	New Orle- ans, AL	70122
949 Brooke Riggan	485 Bella Rose	Belton, TX	76513
950 Larry McParland	6840 Stockard Rd. Lot 5	Graha, NC	27253
951 Jeanne Tltelfitz	6867 Hidden Lake Trail	Brecksville, AL	44141
952 Ynez Trunzo	9540 Aqueduct Ave	North Hills, CA	91343
953 Alvin Payne	104 E 13th Pl	Claremore, OK	74017
954 Lloyd Osmu	134 hillendale ave	Nazareth, PA	18064
955 Suzanne Torrez- Perkins	1622 Dancing Star Way, PO Box 935	Prescott, AZ	86301
956 Edward Ladebauche	7105 Meldrum Rd	Fair Haven, MI	48023
957 David Gunter	456 Brown Bridge Rd	Auburn, GA	30011
958 Susan Larson	1629 N. McCo- mas St	Wichita, KS	67203
959 Timothy Jackson	120 jones Drive	Dunn, NC	28334

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960 Debra Flower	1116 lilac dr	Lochbule, 80603 CO
961 Regina Hohnadel	23 SANTA MARIA	FOOTHILL 92610 RNCH, CA
962 Victor Hernandez	9580 road 244	Terra bella, 93270 CA
963 Rachel Salazar	6632 9th ave n	St pete, AL 33710
964 Anne Markwell	17651 Millwood Pl	Dallas, TX 75287
965 James Pittmann	Post Office Box 0007	Mikado, MI 48745
966 Keith Nelson	6411 Merlin Drive	Riverside, 92506 CA
967 Hennie Vallie	505 West Laurel Avenue	Plentywood, 59254 AL
968 DIANE d LANNI	4207 California Ave	Norco, AL 92860
969 eli blanchard	59-501 Akanoho Place	Haleiwa, 97126 HI
970 William Greenawalt	18355 centralia	Redford, 48240 MI
971 Mary McCloskey	24588 W. River Rd.	Perrysburg, 43551 OH
972 Keith Benton	2000 W Illinois Ave, Apt 321	Aurora, IL 60506
973 Dave Krushinski	1344 Lakeland drive	Scott town- 18433 ship, AL
974 Ledua Taucilagi	2839 Marconi Ave, Apt 1	Sacra- 95821 mento, CA
975 Owen Graves	4629 Seahurst Avenue	Everett, 98203 WA
976 Amanda Boogaard	4221 homestead	Wayland, 49348 MI

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977 Thomas Moynihan	112 Mansion Street. Apt 6	Poughkeep-12601 sie, NY
978 Kenneth L Cobb Jr	920 Cobb Hill Ln	Crosby, MS 39633
979 Elissa Valenzano	46 Wagon Ln	Centereach, 11720 NY
980 Jennifer Sarafin	107 Neptune blvd	Long beach, 11561 AL
981 Steven Vermilya	1271 N. Seymour Rd.	Flushing, 48433 MI
982 Lynda Galligan	PO Box 251	Centreville, 20122 VA
983 Valerie Cullins	25134 Mount Sterling Ct.	Mechan- 20659 icsville, MD
984 Michael Castleman	165 Three Mile Dr	Kalispell, 59901 MT
985 Ellen Thompson	54 High Street, 213	Greenfield, 1301 MA
986 Terry Moore	3 Birdsill Pl	Longmont, 80501 CO
987 Radiah Mallard	1318 Hubbard Rd	Columbus, 31904 GA
988 Gerard APREA	124 RT 39	ROUND 12473 TOP, NY
989 Judith Schulz	2458 Ridge Road	Queens- 12804 bury, NY
990 April Esposito	132 Kendall Mill Rd	Thomas- 27360 ville, NC
991 Michael Fleischman	21 Forwstview Dr	Depew, NY 14043
992 Virginia McWalters	2696 Glenwood Court	NY 11572
993 Holly Fenner	5226 Crestwood Dr	Grand 48439 Blanc, MI

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994 John Gotowala	55 Sigourney St	Bristol, CT	6010
995 Joyce Horness	135 S. Green Creek rd	Muskegon, AL	49445
996 Jeanette Jensen	2557 plantation place	Stockton, CA	95209
997 Eric Simon	925 Plummer School Rd	West New- ton, PA	15089
998 John Cipolla	1448 Young St 611	Honolulu, HI	96814
999 Fairiene Rabenda	8 Claudia Lane	Poughkeep- sie, NY	12603
1000 Don Brunk	504 Coyote Run Rd.	Mathias, WV	26812
1001 jonathan cooper	349 bollinger rd.	bellville, OH	44813
1002 Ricky Osullivan	2683 EVANS CIR SW	SHAL- LOTTE, NC	28470
1003 matthew cooper	349 bollinger rd, po box 561	bellville, OH	44813
1004 Annette Himers	7501 Avenue W	Brooklyn, NY	11234
1005 Alfred Jordan	10430 Oaklyn Dr	Potomac, MD	20854
1006 Patrick Ryan	29138 Milton	MI	48071
1007 Jeffrey Van Maekeren	2134 Oregon Ave SW	Wyoming, MI	49519
1008 Sarah VanGeest	3501 SW Bobalink Way	Palm City, FL	34990
1009 Jonathan VanGeest	1834 Oxford Rd	Grosse Pointe Woods, MI	48236

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1010 Patricia Anyanwu	3501 SW Bobalink Way	Palm City, 34990 FL	
1011 john steinhoff	293 E, 950 N	Wheatfield, 46392 IN	
1012 Darryl Spellman	4306 Sawgrass ln	North Branch, MI	48461
1013 edward farrell	995 hwy 359	cardwell, MT	59721
1014 Traci Tetzlaff	2998 E Sringwood Dr.	Meridian, ID	83642
1015 Lisa Slaton	10 SOUTH GOODWIN AVE	ELMS- FORD, NY	10523
1016 Harry Akers	10 SOUTH GOODWIN AVE	ELMS- FORD, NY	10523
1017 Michael Parry	3019 Roosevelt Rd.	Muskegon, MI	49441
1018 Lynda Galligan	2134 Oregon Ave	MI	49519
1019 Valerie Cullins	305 High Blf	AURORA, OH	44202
1020 Michael Castleman	305 HIGH BLUFF CIR	AURORA, OH	44202
1021 Ellen Thompson	15584 Lake Michigan Dr.	West Olive, MI	49460
1022 Terry Moore	958 Davis Spring Rd.	Tu, TN	37388
1023 Radiah Mallard	2251 Crittendon Street	North Port, FL	34286
1024 Gerard APREA	8901 shore road, apt 8c	brooklyn, NY	11209
1025 Judith Schulz	107 w Hile rd	MI	49441
1026 April Esposito	6101 Long Prairie Rd	Flower Mound, TX	75028

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1027 Michael Fleischman	2805 Oakview Drive	Dryden, MI 48428
1028 Virginia McWalters	3370 E Laketon Ave	Muskegon, 49442 MI
1029 Michael Connelly	3300 fifth st.	Twin Lake, 49457 MI
1030 William Lear	1264 Montgomery Ave	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1031 Pose Aleszkai-Lear	1264 Montgomery Ave	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1032 William Pallas	821 Winslow Ct	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1033 Bradley Stone	18125 136th Ave.	MI
1034 Pat Crunkleton	934 Crunkleton Lane	Tiger, GA 30576
1035 Anna Erik	5 Palermo Rosd	Chester-town, NY 12817
1036 Anne Foster	73 Old Route 81	Climax, NY 12042
1037 rick Hyma	5144 Pine Ridge Dr	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1038 Cynthia Therrien	PO Box 205	Church View, VA 23032
1039 Tamara Ropp	8695 Indian bay	Montague, 49437 MI
1040 Sandra Hacker	3394 5th Street	Oceanside, 11572 NY
1041 Joseph Tusa	7 Ardmore st	NY 11704
1042 Michael Finley	38 Golf Avenue	Clarendon Hills, IL 60514
1043 Joanne Gaglione	104 Mohawk Trail	Pawling, 12564 NY
1044 Robert Gaglione	104 mohawk trail	Pawling, 12564 NY

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1045 Cheryl Biechler	5402 91st Cres N	Minneapolis, MN	55443
1046 Nancy Walkowicz	3958 Havenhill Ct	Yorkville, IL	60560
1047 Deborah Studebaker	213 Circle Way	Jarrell, TX	76537
1048 Christine Nelson	16647 Townhouse Rd	IL	60541
1049 Frank Tedesco	1462 Old Orchard St	West Harri-son, NY	10604
1050 William Bombard	P.O. Box 882	Glens Falls, NY	12801
1051 Anthony Futia	34 Custis Avenue	White plains, AL	10603
1052 Virginiann F. Spellman	4941 Bella Vista Drive	Weldon, CA	93283
1053 Melinda Terry	1495 Serendipity Ct.	Sparks, NV	89436
1054 Karl Koenigs	380 Rainbow Dr., Apt 4	Peshtigo, WI	54157
1055 Robert Schulz	2458 Ridge Road	Queensbury, NY	12804
1056 Bette German Smith	3247 Burchmere Lane	Chapel Hill, NC	27516
1057 Doug Kenline	11804 BRETON CT 32	Reston, VA	20191
1058 Frederick Smart	3242 Harrison St	Evanston, IL	60201

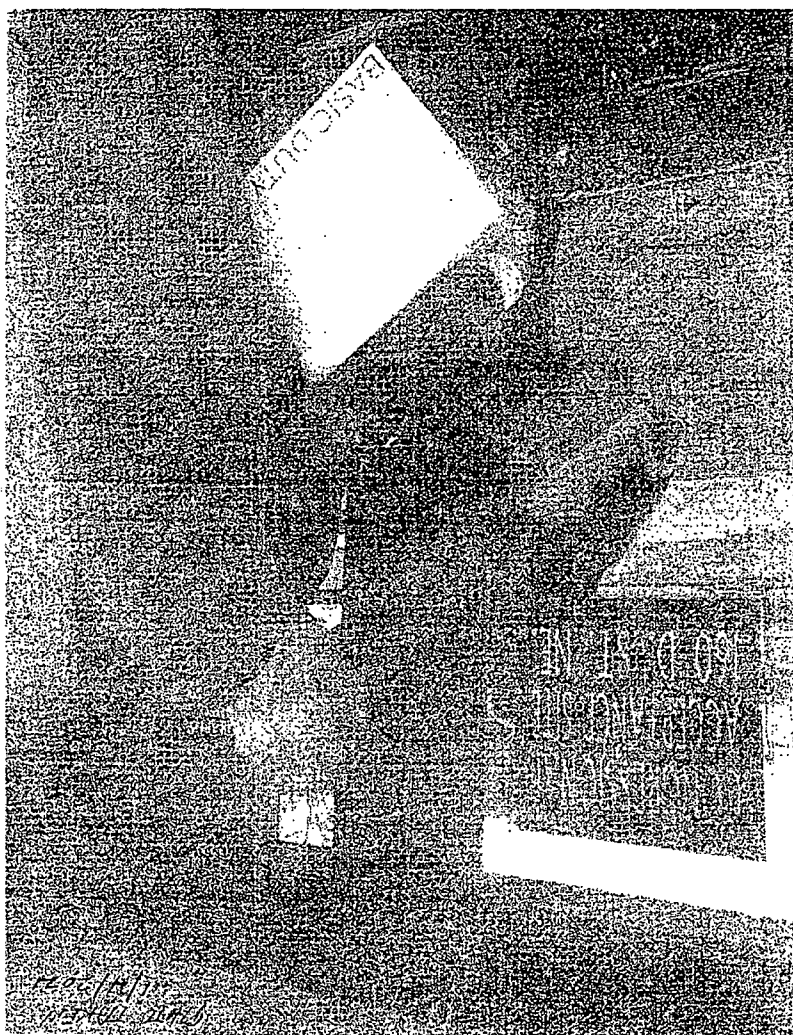


EXHIBIT C

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APPENDIX K

**We The People Foundation For
Constitutional Education, Inc.**

2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804

Phone: (518) 361-8153

January 2, 2021

TO: Each Member of the House of Representatives
Congress of the United States of America
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Representative,

Annexed hereto, directed to the Congress of the United States of America, is a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, together with the names and addresses of citizens from each and every State in the Union who have signed the Petition. The Petition speaks for itself.

As the Constitution represents the will and consent of the People, and the Rule of Law is a most distinguishing feature of our Republic, law breakers are by definition enemies of the Constitution.

The factual evidence in the Petition identifies states where non-legislative officials -- executive and judicial, broke State law and violated Art. II, Sect. 1 of the Constitution, and thus their oaths of office, by changing the manner in which the presidential electors were chosen for their States.

Should the Congress not publicly respond to the Petition by refuting said evidence, or granting the relief requested therein but, instead, go on to ratify the 12/14/2020 vote of the Electoral College, those Senators and Representatives so responsible would be in the position of having provided aid and comfort to said enemies of the Constitution. Thus, by the plain language of the 14 Amendment, Section 3, they would have disqualified themselves from "hold[ing] any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State," just as the aforementioned executive and judicial officers did in violating their oaths of office.

In addition, ratification would add credence to the belief held by a growing number of Americans that their Government is not the Government We the People instituted. Consequently; they are questioning why they should continue to give their money to a Government that has stepped well outside the boundaries drawn around its power by our amendable Constitution.

We pray the House of Representatives will provide a meaningful response to this Petition.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz
Chairman

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**We The People Foundation For
Constitutional Education, Inc.**
2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804
Phone: (518) 361-8153

January 2, 2021

TO: Each United States Senator in the
Congress of the United States of America
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator,

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We pray the Senate will provide a meaningful response to this Petition.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz
Chairman

**FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR
REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE
GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES
OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the leadership of the Congress of the United States of America for Redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition, providing a formal, public acknowledgment of its receipt and demonstrating a good faith effort to comply, no later than 5 p.m. on January 6, 2021.

WHEREAS, under the Supremacy Clause, the “Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land.” Article VI, Clause 2.

WHEREAS, under the Electors Clause, “Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.” Article II, Section 1, Clause 2; see also *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. at 104 (“The individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote for electors for the President of the United States unless and until the state legislature chooses a statewide election as the means to

implement its power to appoint members of the electoral college . . . the state legislature's power to select the manner for appointing electors is *plenary*.”)

WHEREAS, under the Guarantee Clause, the “United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a Republican Form of Government.” Article IV, Sect. 4.

WHEREAS, “[T]he Constitution’s conception of the People [is] as the font of governmental power. As Madison put it: ‘the genius of republican liberty seems to demand . . . not only that all power should be derived from the people, but that those entrusted with it should be kept in dependence on the people.’ . . . Our Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2, drew from Locke in stating: ‘Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed’ . . . And our fundamental instrument of government derives its authority from ‘We the People.’ U.S. Const., Preamble.” *Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission*, 135 S. Ct. 2652, 2674-2675 (2015) (emphasis added.).

WHEREAS, the Constitution for the United States of America, as adopted and as amended over time, is a contract covering the rights and duties of two distinct groups of people: 1) all citizen-voters; and 2) all government-employees.¹

¹ In this context, the Citizen-voter group includes Government-employees, but the Government-employee group does not include citizen-voters.

WHEREAS, this constitution-based contract, approved by the citizen-voters of the United States, covers all government-employees in the United States, including those in each State, County, Town and Village as each is a department, a division, of the complex whole and organized system of Government in the United States of America; thus, the Constitution for the United States of America and the Constitutions of each State organize and regulate the rights and duties arising between the two groups, with the intention to effect legal obligations.

WHEREAS, under the Constitution, the citizen-voters extend an offer of government employment, with consideration and with the stated intention to effect legal obligations, and the government-employees accept the offer of employment with the stated intention to effect legal obligations.

WHEREAS, all government-employees, upon employment, take an oath whereby they swear to support and defend the Constitution, legally binding them to certain constitution-derived duties, obligations, prohibitions and mandates in return for a valuable benefit known as consideration.

WHEREAS, the rights, duties and obligations of said two groups, who were parties to the original constitution-based contract, as amended, attach to all those in the two groups who succeed them, regardless of the State in which they reside; their successors are in privity; there remains a successive, mutual

relationship within each group and between the two groups that is legally enforceable.

WHEREAS, privity is essential to the constitution-based contract for if privity does not exist, meaning there is no recognition of and strict adherence to the nationwide relationship between the parties, enforcement of the Constitution becomes extraordinarily problematic, especially in light of the government's long standing reluctance to teach each rising generation in its public education system the history meaning, significance and effect of each provision of their State and Federal Constitutions and Declaration of Independence.

WHEREAS, while some Petitioners hereto may not have been directly involved in the election procedures that produced the constitutionally-infirm electors in every State, each Petitioner has a constitutional interest in those procedures and the electors arising out of them.

WHEREAS, petitioners' injury is clearly traceable to the actions of non-legislative government employees in those States and redressable by the Congress of the United States.

WHEREAS, petitioner's injury is premised on their unalienable Right to Liberty. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2.

WHEREAS, petitioners' Liberty is protected against government action that is arbitrary, conscience-shocking, or oppressive in a constitutional sense by the Fourteenth Amendment which provides that "[n]o state shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' U.S. Const. Amendment XIV, Section 1.

WHEREAS, petitioners are being governed in an illegal, unfair and cruel way by the actions of the non-legislative, government officials identified herein, who have reduced the extent of petitioners' Liberty and Power, significantly shifting the ultimate power in our society from the People to the Government, where it was not intended to reside.

WHEREAS, as a consequence of said unconstitutional seizure of power - the violation of Article II, Section 1, Article IV, Section 4 and Amendment XIV, Section 1 of the Constitution - the refusal of those non-legislative, government officials to be "kept in dependence on the People", we petitioners have suffered a strong, sweeping injury, a concrete and particularized loss of both Liberty and power, a blow to popular sovereignty and a diminution of our right to a government in the United States, including every State, department and division of the whole, that is republican in form and substance.

WHEREAS, the non-legislative, State officials identified herein have failed in their duty to effect the legal obligation specified by the We the People in their constitution-based contract.

WHEREAS, petitioners' injuries are based on sure facts and undeniable, actual things that are clear and certain and existing in a form that can be seen and felt rather than guesses or theories.

WHEREAS, the manner in which the 2020 presidential electors were appointed in thirty-one (31) States violated existing State law - i.e., the will of the Legislatures of those States; changes to election date's, procedures and administration that were not authorized by State Legislatures occurred as follows²:

STATE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES AND PARTY

Alaska 3/R

October 12, 2020: The Alaska Supreme Court affirmed a lower court's order suspending the state's witness requirement for absentee/mail-in ballots.

Arizona 11/D

October 5, 2020: Judge Steven Logan, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, ordered that Arizona's voter registration deadline be extended to 5 p.m. on October 23, 2020.

September 10, 2020: Judge Douglas Rayes, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, ordered Arizona election officials to give voters until

² Source: Ballotpedia.org
[https://ballotpedia.org/Changes to election dates, procedures, and administration in response to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, 2020](https://ballotpedia.org/Changes_to_election_dates,_procedures,_and_administration_in_response_to_the_coronavirus_(COVID-19)_pandemic,_2020)

5:00 p.m. on the fifth business day after an election to sign their vote-by-mail ballot envelopes if they failed to sign at the time they submitted the ballots.

Arkansas

6/R

August 7, 2020: Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson (R) issued an executive order extending absentee ballot eligibility to all voters in the November 3, 2020, general election “who conclude their attendance at the polls may be a risk, to their health or the health of others due to the COVID-19 pandemic.” The order formalized a policy first announced by Hutchinson and Secretary of State John Thurston (R) on July 2, 2020.

July 2, 2020: Arkansas Gov. Asa Hutchinson (R) and Secretary of State John Thurston (R) announced that voters in the November 3, 2020, general election would be allowed to cite concerns over COVID-19 as a valid excuse for voting absentee.

California

56/D

June 3, 2020: California Governor Gavin Newsom (D) issued an executive order giving counties permission to consolidate polling places in the November 3, 2020, general election, provided they offer three days of early voting.

May 8, 2020: California Governor Gavin Newsom (D) signed an executive order directing county election officials to send mail-in ballots to all registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Connecticut

7/D

August 10, 2020: Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont (D) issued an executive order directing election officials to accept absentee ballots postmarked by August 11, 2020, and delivered by August 13, 2020. The order applied only to the August 11, 2020, primary election.

May 20, 2020: Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont (D) issued an executive order extending absentee voting eligibility to any registered voter in the August 11, 2020, primary if there is no “federally approved and widely available vaccine for prevention of COVID-19” at the time he or she requests an absentee ballot.

May 4, 2020: Connecticut Secretary of State Denise Merrill (D) announced that all eligible voters in the August 11, 2020, statewide primary and November 3, 2020, general election would automatically receive absentee/mail-in ballot applications.

Florida

29/R

October 6, 2020: Florida Secretary of State Laurel Lee (R) announced that the state’s voter registration would be extended to 7 p.m. on October 6, 2020.

Georgia

16/D

August 31, 2020: Judge Eleanor L. Ross, of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, issued an order extending the return deadlines for absentee ballots in the general election. Ross ordered officials to accept as valid any absentee

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ballots postmarked November 3, 2020, and received by 7:00 p.m., 6, 2020.

July 8, 2020: Judge Eleanor L. Ross, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, issued an order in *Cooper v. Raffensperger*, reducing the petition signature requirement for independent and minor-party candidates in Georgia to 70 percent of their original numbers.

Iowa 6/R

July 17, 2020: Iowa Secretary of State Paul Pate (R) announced that absentee ballot application forms would be sent automatically to all active registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Kentucky 8/R

August 14, 2020: Kentucky Governor Andy Beshear (D) and Secretary of State Michael Adams (R) announced several changes for the November 3, 2020, general election, including the extension of absentee/mail-in voting eligibility to all voters “concerned with contracting or spreading COVID-19.”

Maine 4/D

August 27, 2020: Maine Governor Janet Mills (D) signed an executive order extending the mail-in voter registration deadline from October 13, 2020, to October 19, 2020.

Maryland 10/D

August 12, 2020: The Maryland State Board of Elections voted to conduct early voting from

October 26, 2020, through November 2, 2020, at approximately 80 voting centers statewide. The board also announced its intention to make at least 127 ballot drop-boxes [or absentee/mail-in ballots available statewide.

August 10, 2020: Maryland Governor Larry Hogan (R) issued an executive order authorizing the Maryland State Board of Elections to operate a limited number of centralized voting centers in lieu of precinct polling places or in-person voting in the November 3, 2020, general election.

August 12, 2020: The Maryland State Board of Elections set October 20, 2020, as the deadline for return of all absentee/mail-in ballot applications.

July 8, 2020: Maryland Governor Larry Hogan (R) ordered the state board of elections to send absentee/mail-in ballot request forms automatically to all qualified voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Massachusetts 11/D

July 14, 2020: A spokesperson for Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth William Galvin (D) confirmed that his office as proceeding with plans to send mail-in ballot applications to all voters in the state's September 1, 2020, primary election.

Michigan 16/D

September 18, 2020: Judge Cynthia Stephens, of the Michigan Court of Claims, issued a ruling extending Michigan's absentee/mail-in ballot receipt deadline to November 17, 2020, for ballots post-marked on or before November 2, 2020. Stephens

also authorized voters to allow anyone of their choosing to return their ballots between 5:01 p.m. on October 30, 2020, and the close of polls on November 3, 2020.

May 19, 2020: Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson (D) announced that all registered voters in the August 4, 2020, primary and November 3, 2020, general election would receive mail-in ballot applications automatically.

Minnesota

10/D

October 29, 2020: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled 2-1 that the extension of Minnesota's absentee/mail-in ballot return deadline was likely unconstitutional "because the Secretary of State extended the deadline for receipt of ballots without legislative authorization. The court stopped short of invalidating the extension, however, instead directing officials to keep ballots received after November 3, 2020, separate from the others "in the event a final order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining such votes to be invalid or unlawfully counted."

August 3, 2020: A Minnesota district court approved a consent decree between the plaintiffs and the state defendants in *LaRose v. Simon*. Under the terms of the consent decree, state election officials agreed to waive the witness requirement for mail-in ballots cast in the November 3, 2020, general election. The state also agreed to count all mail-in ballots postmarked on or before November 3, 2020, and received within business days of Election Day.

Montana

3/R

August 6, 2020: Montana Governor Steve Bullock (D) issued a directive permitting counties to conduct the November 3, 2020, general election entirely by mail. Bullock also authorized counties to expand early voting opportunities for the general election.

March 25, 2020: Montana Governor Steve Bullock (D) issued a directive authorizing counties to conduct upcoming elections entirely by mail.

Nebraska

5/R

August 19, 2020: Nebraska Secretary of State Bob Evnen (R) announced that his office would automatically send early/mail-in ballot applications to all registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election whose home counties had not already done so.

New Hampshire

4/D

April 10, 2020: New Hampshire Secretary of State William Gardner (D) and Attorney General Gordon MacDonald (R) released a memo in election officials, advising them that any voter in the September 8, 2020, primary or November 3, 2020, general election could request an absentee ballot based on concerns related to COVID-19.

New Jersey

14/D

August 14, 2020: New Jersey Governor Phil Murphy (D) announced that the state would automatically send mail-in ballots to all voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

New York

29/D

September 8, 2020: New York Governor Andrew Cuomo (D) announced that he would sign an executive order providing for the installation of absentee ballot reform drop boxes at more than 300 locations statewide.

North Carolina

15/R

October 29, 2020: The U.S. Supreme Court again declined to reinstate North Carolina's statutory absentee/mail-in ballot return deadline, allowing the extension ordered by the North Carolina State Board of Elections to stand. The court rejected a similar challenge a day before, on October 28, 2020.

October 20, 2020: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit declined to block the extension of North Carolina's absentee/mail-in ballot return and receipt deadlines. As a result, ballots would be accepted if they were postmarked on or before Election Day and received by 5 p.m. on November 12, 2020.

October 19, 2020: The North Carolina State Board of Elections directed counties to accept absentee/mail-in ballots received by 5 p.m. on November 12, 2020, and postmarked on or before Election Day. The state board of elections also issued new guidance on how voters can resolve problems with their absentee/mail-in ballots.

July 17, 2020: Karen Brinson Bell, the executive director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, issued an emergency order mandating a

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number of modifications to in-person voting in the November 3, 2020.

Ohio

18/R

October 2, 2020: A three-judge panel of the Ohio 10th District Court of Appeals ruled that Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) could direct counties to offer multiple drop-box locations for returning absentee/mail-in ballots. The panel stopped short of requiring LaRose to do so, overturning a lower court decision to that effect.

September 11, 2020: Judge Stephen L. McIntosh, of Ohio's Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, enjoined Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) from rejecting absentee ballot applications submitted via fax or email.

August 12, 2020: Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) directed each county election board to provide one drop-box for absentee/mail-in ballot in the November 3, 2020, general election,

Oklahoma

7/R

August 28, 2020: Governor Kevin Stitt (R) issued an executive order extending Oklahoma's state of emergency by 30 days. This triggered the implementation of the following modifications to Oklahoma's absentee ballot procedures.

Pennsylvania

20/D

October 28, 2020: The U.S. Supreme Court declined to expedite consideration of a case involving the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's extension of the state's mail-in ballot deadline, allowing the extended deadline to stand.

App. 187

October 23, 2020: The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that election officials could not reject a mail-in ballot because the signature on the ballot return documents did not appear to match the voter's signature on file.

September 17, 2020: The Pennsylvania Supreme Court issued rulings that extended the mail-in ballot receipt deadline and authorized the use of drop boxes for returning mail-in ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

September 14, 2020: The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania and the Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh dropped a lawsuit against the state after election officials issued guidance stating that counties cannot reject a mail-in ballot due solely to a perceived mismatch between the signature on the return envelope and the signature on the voter's registration record.

July 31, 2020: Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar (D) announced that the state would provide prepaid return postage for all mail-in and absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election,

Rhode Island

4/D

September 11, 2020: Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie Gorbea (D) announced that her office would send absentee/mail-in ballot applications to all active registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

August 13, 2020: The Supreme Court of the United States denied an application by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Party of

Rhode Island to stay a consent decree suspending witness/notary requirements for mail-in ballots cast in Rhode Island's 2020 elections,

August 7, 2020: A three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit issued a per curiam opinion denying a motion by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Party of Rhode Island to stay the consent decree suspending witness/notary requirements for mail-in ballots in Rhode Island.

July 31, 2020: Judge Mary McElroy, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, approved a consent agreement reached by the parties in *Common Cause Rhode Island v. Gorbea*. Rhode Island officials agreed not to enforce witness or notary requirements for mail-in ballots in both the September 8, 2020, primary and November 3, 2020, general elections.

South Carolina

9/R

October 27, 2020: Judge Richard Mark Gerzel of the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina ruled that county election officials in South Carolina could not reject absentee/mail-in ballots on the basis of perceived mismatch between the signature on the ballot return documents and the voter's signature on file.

September 18, 2020: Judge J. Michelle Childs, of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, issued a preliminary injunction barring election officials from enforcing South Carolina's witness requirement for absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Tennessee

11/R

October 10, 2020: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit unanimously upheld a district court decision that temporarily suspended a Tennessee law requiring first-time voters to vote in person.

June 24, 2020: The Tennessee Supreme Court declined to stay a lower court order that had extended absentee voting eligibility to all voters during the pandemic.

June 4, 2020: The Chancery Court for Tennessee's Twentieth Judicial District ruled that Tennessee's absentee voting law, which limits eligibility to those meeting certain criteria, "during the unique circumstances of the pandemic, constitutes an unreasonable burden on the fundamental right to vote guaranteed by the Tennessee Constitution." The court ordered the state to extend absentee voting eligibility to all Tennessee voters during the course of the pandemic.

Texas

38/R

September 25, 2020: Judge Marina Marmolejo, of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, issued an order enjoining Texas officials from enforcing legislation that had rescinded the state's straight-ticket ballot option.

September 8, 2020: Judge Orlando Garcia, of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, ordered Secretary of State Ruth Ruggero Hughs to advise all local election officials that it is unconstitutional to reject an absentee ballot due to a perceived signature mismatch unless the

voter is given pre-rejection notice of this finding and a “meaningful opportunity to cure his or her ballot’s rejection.”

July 27, 2020: Texas Governor Greg Abbott (R) issued a proclamation extending the early voting period for the November 8, 2020, general election by six days. Originally scheduled to begin on October 19, 2020, early voting would instead open on October 13, 2020.

Vermont

3/D

July 20, 2020: Vermont Secretary of State Jim Condos (D) issued a directive that a mail-in ballot be sent automatically to every active registered voter in the November 3, 2020, general election.

March 30, 2020: Vermont Governor Phil Scott (R) signed H0681 into law, making a series of temporary changes to the state’s election laws in response to the coronavirus outbreak: suspending candidate petition signature gathering requirements for both the August primary and the November general elections; authorizing local legislative bodies to transition upcoming local elections from floor meetings to Australian ballot (i.e., secret ballot) elections; and authorizing the secretary of state, with the consent of the governor, to enact temporary changes to election procedures (e.g., expanding voting by mail).

Virginia

13/D

October 28, 2020: Frederick County (Virginia) Circuit Court Judge William W. Eldridge ruled that absentee/mail-in ballots that are not postmarked could be accepted if they were received after

Election Day. Eldridge added that election officials could accept a ballot with an illegible postmark for up to three days after Election Day, provided the voter casting the ballot signed and dated the accompanying oath before the election.

October 14, 2020: Judge John A. Gibney, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, ordered that Virginia's voter registration deadline be extended from October 13, 2020, to October 15, 2020.

August 5, 2020: The parties in *League of Women Voters of Virginia v. Virginia State Board of Elections* reached a settlement providing for the suspension of the Virginia's witness requirement for absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

West Virginia

5/R

June 27, 2020: West Virginia Secretary of State Mae Warner (R) announced that all voters "concerned about their health and safety because of COVID-19" would be able to vote absentee in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Wisconsin 10/D

June 17, 2020: The Wisconsin Election Commission voted unanimously to send absentee/mail-in ballot applications automatically to most registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2020, two hundred, thirty eight (238) Democrat presidential electors and one hundred, sixty three (163) Republican presidential

electors were therefore appointed UNCONSTITUTIONALLY by thirty-one States as listed below:

DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN	
Arizona	11	Alaska	3
California	56	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	7	Florida	29
Georgia	16	Iowa	6
Maine	4	Kentucky	8
Maryland	10	Montana	3
Massachusetts	11	Nebraska	5
Michigan	16	North Carolina	15
Minnesota	10	Ohio	18
New Hampshire	4	Oklahoma	7
New Jersey	14	South Carolina	9
New York	29	Tennessee	11
Pennsylvania	20	Texas	38
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	5
Vermont	3		
Virginia	13		
Wisconsin	10		

WHEREAS, this is a proper First Amendment Petition requiring a meaningful response in that it exceeds any rational standard requiring a formal, specific response from Congress: it is serious and documented, not frivolous; it contains no falsehoods; it is

not absent probable cause; it has the necessary quality of a dispute; it comes from citizens outside of the formal political culture and involves a legal principle not political talk; it is punctilious and dignified, containing both a "direction" and a "prayer" for relief; it addresses a public, collective grievance with widespread participation and consequences; it is an instrument of deliberation not agitation; and, it provides legal Notice seeking substantive Redress to cure the infringement of a Right.

WHEREAS, in English and American jurisprudence, there is a legal maxim that for every right there is a reined; where there is no remedy, there is no right.

WHEREAS, it is a settled and invariable principle, that every right when withheld must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress. See Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England* 23 and *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 162-163 (1803).

WHEREAS, this Petition, with its demand for a meaningful response, rests in part on the HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT'S PETITION CLAUSE, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

WHEREAS, particularly instructive under the circumstances of this Petition is Section 61 of the Magna Carta . . . the 1689 Declaration of Rights . . . the Journals of the First Congress in 1774 . . . Delegate Jefferson's Reply to Lord North in 1775 . . . Thomas Paine's Common Sense . . . and the Declaration of Independence.

WHEREAS, in 1774, for instance, before turning to a more stringent remedy in their quest to hold their government accountable, the delegates to America's first congress resolved, unanimously that "When government wants money from the People and they have in any manner oppressed the People, the People may retain their money until their grievances are redressed."

WHERAS, in 1775, delegate Jefferson wrote, "The privilege of giving or withholding our moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights, an how improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator."

WHEREAS, in 1776, six months before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Paine distributed "Common Sense" which after decrying the recklessness of repeatedly petitioning the government to rectify its abuses, he issued a call for a stronger remedy, concluding: "Should a manifesto be published . . . setting forth the miseries we have endured, and the peaceful methods which we have ineffectually used for redress."

WHEREAS, that "manifesto" -- our Declaration of Independence, with its philosophical underpinnings for the republic established by the Constitution -- includes the principle that it is the People who institute

Government and that they do so to secure their Rights and, after setting forth the grievances being endured by the People, the Declaration reads, "In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unlit to be the ruler of a free People."

WHEREAS, the Government's refusal to provide a meaningful response to the People's Petition for Redress of violations of their Rights was the "capstone grievance," the grievance that more than any other led not only to the Declaration of Independence - but also to the widespread recognition of the Right of the People to hold the government accountable by Petition and to the inclusion of that natural, unalienable Right in our Bill of Rights.

WHEREAS, Petitioners are motivated by the knowledge that the restoration of this vestigial, once powerful but now all but forgotten natural Right of the People will result in a significant shift in the ultimate power in our society from the Government back to the People, where it was meant to reside in the first place.

WHEREAS, in defense of righteousness and the future health of the Constitution for the United States of America and the Rule of Law, we Petitioners humbly and respectfully request Congress nullify the votes of the Electoral College taken December 14, 2020 in the States identified above, direct the Legislatures of those

States to appoint Presidential Electors in a manner consistent with the Electors Clause and pursuant to 3 U.S.C. Section 2 and that the end of the terms of the current President and Vice President be extended, if necessary to the seventh day following such appointments.

WHEREAS, we request Congress act to insure that future general elections be conducted in strict accordance with the Election Petition attached hereto.

WHEREAS, we Petitioners, who agree with Thomas Jefferson that "No government can continue good but under the control of the people," pray Congress will grant the relief requested in this FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.³

First Name: Robert

Last Name: Schulz

City: Queensbury

State: New York

Signature: Robert L. Schulz

³ Additional signature pages follow.

Attachment 1 of 2 to the Petition to the Congress of the
United States for Redress of Violations by States of the
Guarantee and Elections Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

**HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE
RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT
FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**

by

Robert L. Schulz

“On every question of the construction of the Constitution, let us carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or inverted against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed.”

Thomas Jefferson,
Letter to William Johnson,
Supreme Court Justice (1823)

It is instructive to review the history of the Right to Petition in order to determine its meaning.

The following are the highlights of the historical record of the Right to Petition:

Chapter 61 of the Magna Carta (the cradle of Liberty and Freedom from wrongful government, signed at a time when King John was sovereign) reads in relevant part:

“61. Since, moreover, for God and the amendment of our kingdom and for the better allaying of the quarrel that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these concessions, desirous that they should enjoy them

in compete and firm endurance forever, we give and grant to them the underwritten security, namely, that the barons choose five and twenty barons of the kingdom, whomsoever they will, who shall be bound with all their might, **to observe and hold, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties we have granted and confirmed to them by this our present Charter**, so that if we, or our justiciar, or our bailiffs or any one of our officers, shall in anything be at fault towards anyone, **or shall have broken any one of the articles of this peace or of this security**, and the offence be notified to four barons of the foresaid five and twenty, the said four barons shall repair to us (or our justiciar, if we are out of the realm) and, laying the transgression before us, **petition to have that transgression redressed without delay**. And if we shall not have corrected the transgression (or, in the event of our being out of the realm, if our justiciar shall not have corrected it) within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been intimated to us (or to our justiciar, if we should be out of the realm), the four barons aforesaid shall refer that matter to the rest of the five and twenty barons, and those five and twenty barons shall, **together with the community of the whole realm**, distrain and distress us in all possible ways, namely, **by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, and in any other way they can, until redress has been obtained as they deem fit**, saving harmless our own person, and the persons of our queen and children; and **when redress has been obtained**,

they shall resume their old relations towards us. . . .” (emphasis added by the People).

Chapter 61 was a procedural vehicle for enforcing the rest of the Charter. It spells out the Rights of the People and the obligations of the Government, and the procedural steps to be taken by the People and the King, in the event of a violation by the King of any provision of that Charter: the People were to transmit a Petition for a Redress of their Grievances; the King had 40 days to respond; if the King failed to respond in 140 days, the People could non-violently retain their money or violence could be legally employed against the King until he Redressed the alleged Grievances.¹

The 1689 Declaration of Rights proclaimed, “[I]t is the Right of the subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning is illegal.” This was obviously a basis of the “shall make no law abridging the right to petition government for a redress of grievances” provision of our Bill of Rights.

In 1774, the same Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence unanimously adopted an Act in which they gave meaning to the People’s Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement as they spoke about the People’s “Great Rights.” Quoting:

“If money is wanted by rules who have in any manner oppressed the People, they

¹ See Magna Carta Chapter 61. See also William Sharp McKechnie, *Magna Carta* 468-77 (2nd ed. 1914)

may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility.”
“Continental Congress To The Inhabitants Of The Province Of Quebec.” Journals of the Continental Congress 1774, Journals 1:105-13.

In 1775, just prior to drafting the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson gave further meaning to the People’s Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement. Quoting:

“The privilege of giving or withholding our moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights, an hour improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator.” Thomas Jefferson: Reply to Lord North, 1775. Papers 1:225.

In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. The bulk of the document is a listing of the Grievances the People had against a Government that had been in place for 150 years. The final Grievance on the list is referred to by scholars as the “capstone” Grievance. The capstone Grievance was the ultimate Grievance, the Grievance that prevented Redress of these other Grievances, the Grievance that caused the People to non-violently withdraw their support and allegiance to the Government, and the

Grievance that eventually justified War against the King, morally and legally. Thus, the Congress gave further meaning to the People's Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement. Quoting the Capstone Grievance:

"In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by with repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is this unfit to be the ruler of a Free People. . . . We, therefore . . . declare, That these United Colonies . . . are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown. . . ." ***Declaration of Independence, 1776***

Though the Rights to Popular Sovereignty and its "protector" Right, the Right of Petition for Redress have become somewhat forgotten, they took shape early on by government's *response* to Petitions for Redress of Grievances.²

² See A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT FOR THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES, Stephen A. Higginson, 96 Yale L.J. 142(November, 1986): "SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING J . . .": AN ANALYSIS OF THE NEGLECTED, BUT NEARLY ABSOLUTE, RIGHT OF PETITION, Norman B. Smith, 54 U. Cin. L. Rev. 1153 (1986); "LIBELOUS" PETITIONS FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES -- BAD HISTORIOGRAPHY MAKES WORSE LAW, Eric Schnapper, 74 Iowa L. Rev. 303 (January 1989); THE BILL OF RIGHTS AS A CONSTITUTION Akhil Reed Amar, 100 Yale L.J. 1131 (March, 1991); NOTE: A PETITION CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF SUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR RULE

The Right to Petition is a distinctive, substantive Right, from which other substantive First Amendment Rights were *derived*. The Rights to free speech, press and assembly originated as *derivative* Rights insofar as they were necessary to protect the *preexisting* Right to Petition. Petitioning, as a way of holding government accountable to natural Rights, originated in England in the 11th century³ and gained recognition as a Right in the mid 17th century.⁴ Free Speech Rights first developed because members of Parliament needed to discuss freely the Petitions they received.⁵

11 SANCTIONS 106 Harv. L. Rev. 1111 (MARCH, 1993); SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AND THE RIGHT TO PETITION: TOWARD A FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO PURSUE JUDICIAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, James E. Pfander, 91 Nw. U.L. Rev. 899 (Spring 1997); **THE VESTIGIAL CONSTITUTION: THE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION**, Gregory A. Mark, 56 Fordham L. Rev. 2153 (May, 1998); DOWNSIZING THE RIGHT TO PETITION, Gary Lawson and Guy Seidman, 93 Nw. U.L. Rev. 739 (Spring 1999); A RIGHT OF ACCESS TO COURT UNDER THE PETITION CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT: DEFINING THE RIGHT, Carol Rice Andrews, 60 Ohio St. L.J. 557 (1999); MOTIVE RESTRICTIONS ON COURT ACCESS: A FIRST AMENDMENT CHALLENGE, Carol Rice Andrews, 61 Ohio St. L.J. 665 (2000).

³ Norman B. Smith, "Shall Make No Law Abridging . . . ": Analysis of the Neglected, But Nearly Absolute, Right of Petition, 54 U. CIN. L. REV. 1153, at 1154.

⁴ See Bill of Rights, 1689, 1 W & M., ch. 2 Sections 5.13 (Eng.), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION 197 (Philip B. Kurland & Ralph Lerner eds., 1987); 1 WILLIAM BLACKSTONE COMMENTARIES 138-39.

⁵ See David C. Fredrick, *John Quincy Adams, Slavery, and the Disappearance of the Right to Petition*, 9 LAW & HIST. REV. 113, at 115.

Publications reporting Petitions were the first to receive protection from the frequent prosecutions against the press for seditious libel.⁶ Public meetings to prepare Petitions led to recognition of the Right of Public Assembly.⁷

In addition, the Right to Petition was widely accorded greater importance than the Rights of free expression. For instance, in the 18th century, the House of Commons,⁸ the American Colonies,⁹ and the first Continental Congress¹⁰ gave official recognition to the Right to Petition, but not to the Rights of Free Speech or of the Press.¹¹

The historical record shows that the Framers and ratifiers of the First Amendment also understood the Petition Right as distinct from the Rights of free expression. In his original proposed draft of the Bill of

⁶ See Smith, *supra* n.4, at 1165-67.

⁷ See Charles E. Rice, *Freedom of Petition*, in 2 *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION* 789, (Leonard W. Levy ed., 1986)

⁸ See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1165.

⁹ For example, Massachusetts secured the Right to Petition in its Body of Liberties in 1641, but freedom of speech and press did not appear in the official documents until the mid-1700s. See David A. Anderson, *The Origins of the Press Clause*, 30 *UCLA L. REV.* 455, 463 n.47 (1983).

¹⁰ See *id.* at 464 n.52.

¹¹ Even when England and the American colonies recognized free speech Rights, petition Rights encompassed freedom from punishment for petitioning, whereas free speech Rights extended to freedom from prior restraints. See Frederick, *supra* n6, at 115-16.

Rights, Madison listed the Right to Petition and the Rights to free speech and press in two separate sections.¹² In addition a “considerable majority” of Congress defeated a motion to strike the assembly provision from the First Amendment because of the understanding that all of the enumerated rights in the First Amendment were separate Rights that should be specifically protected.¹³

Petitioning government for Redress of Grievances has played a key role in the development, exercise and enforcement of popular sovereignty throughout British and American history.¹⁴ In medieval England, petitioning began as a way for barons to inform the King of their concerns and to influence his actions.¹⁵ Later, in the 17th century, Parliament gained the Right to Petition the King and to bring matters of public concern to his attention.¹⁶ This broadening of

¹² See New York Times Co. v. U.S., 403 U.S. 670, 716 n.2 (1971)(Black, J., concurring). For the full text of Madison’s proposal, see 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 434 (Joseph Gales ed., 1834).

¹³ See 5 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, THE ROOTS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS at 1089-91 (1980).

¹⁴ See Don L. Smith, *The Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances: Constitutional Development and Interpretations* 10-108 (1971) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation) (Univ. Microforms Int’l); K. Smellie, Right to Petition, in 12 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES 98, 98-101 (R. A. Seiligman ed., 1934).

¹⁵ The Magna Cart of 1215 guaranteed this Right. See MAGNA CARTA, ch. 61, reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION, *supra* n.5, at 187.

¹⁶ See PETITION OF RIGHT chs. 1, 7 (Eng. June 7, 1628), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 187-88.

political participation culminated in the official recognition of the right of Petition in the People themselves.¹⁷

The People used this newfound Right to question the legality of the government's actions,¹⁸ to present their views on controversial matters,¹⁹ and to demand that the government, *as the creature and servant of the People, be responsive to the popular will.*²⁰

In the American colonies, disenfranchised groups used Petitions to seek government accountability for their concerns and to rectify government misconduct.²¹

¹⁷ In 1669, the House of Commons stated that, "it is an inherent right of every commoner in England to prepare and present Petitions to the House of Commons in case of grievances, and the House of Commons to receive the same." Resolution of the House of Commons (2669), reprinted in the 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 188-89.

¹⁸ For example, in 1688, a group of bishops sent a petition to James II that accused him of acting illegally. See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1160-62. James II's attempt to punish the bishops for this Petition led to the Glorious Revolution and to the enactment of the Bill of Rights. See Smith, *supra* n15 at 41-43.

¹⁹ See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1165 (describing a Petition regarding contested parliamentary elections).

²⁰ In 1701, Daniel Defoe sent a Petition to the House of Commons that accused the House of acting illegally when it incarcerated some previous petitions. In response to Defoe's demand for action, the House released those Petitioners. See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1163-64.

²¹ See RAYMOND BAILEY, POPULAR INFLUENCE UPON PUBLIC POLICY: PETITIONING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA 43-44 (1979).

By the nineteenth century, Petitioning was described as “essential to a free government”²² -- an inherent feature of a republic democracy,²³ and one of the chief means of enhancing government accountability through the participation of citizens.

**This Interest In Government
Accountability Was Understood To
Demand Government Response to Petitions.²⁴**

American colonists, who exercised their Right to Petition the King or Parliament,²⁵ expected the government to receive *and respond* to their Petitions.²⁶ The King’s persistent refusal to answer the colonists’ grievances outraged the colonists and as the “**capstone**”

²² THOMAS M. COOLEY, TREATISE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS WHICH REST UPON THE LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION 531 (9th ed. 1890).

²³ See CONG. GLOBE, 39th Cong., 1st Session, 1293 (1866) (statement of Rep. Shellabarger) (declaring petitioning an indispensable Right “without which there is no citizenship” in any government); JOSEPH STORY, COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 707 (Carolina Academic Press ed. 1987) (1833)(explaining that the Petition Right “results from [the] very nature of the structure [of a republican government]”).

²⁴ See Frederick, *supra* n7 at 114-15 (describing the historical development of the duty of government response to Petitions).

²⁵ See DECLARATION AND RESOLVES OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 3 (Am. Col. Oct. 14, 1774), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 199; DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS 13 (Am. Col. Oct. 19, 1765), reprinted in *id.* at 198.

²⁶ See Frederick, *supra* n4 at 115-116.

grievance, was a significant factor that led to the American Revolution.²⁷

Frustration with the British government led the Framers to consider incorporating a people's right to "instruct their Representatives" in the First Amendment.²⁸ Members of the First Congress easily defeated this right-of-instruction proposal.²⁹ Some discretion to reject petitions that "instructed government," they reasoned, would not undermine government accountability to the People, **as long as Congress had a duty to consider petitions and fully respond to them.**³⁰

Congress's response to Petitions in the early years of the Republic also indicates that the original understanding of Petitioning *included a governmental duty to respond*. Congress viewed the receipt and serious

²⁷ See THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE para. 20 (U.S. July 4 1776), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 199; Lee A. Strimbock, The Right to Petition, 55 W. VA. L. REV. 275, 277 (1954).

²⁸ See 3 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *supra* n15, 1091-105.

²⁹ The vote was 10-41 in the House and 2-14 in the Senate. See *id.* at 1105, 1148.

³⁰ See | ANNALS OF CONG. 733-46 (Joseph Gales ed., 1789); 5 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *supra* n15, at 1093-94 (stating that representatives have a duty to inquire into the suggested measures contained in citizens' Petitions) (statement of Rep. Elbridge Gerry); *id.* at 1096 (arguing that the Right to Petition protects the Right to bring non-binding instructions to Congress's attention) (statement of Rep. James Madison).

consideration of every Petition as an important part of its duties.³¹

Congress referred Petitions to committees³² and even created committees to deal with particular types of Petitions.³³ Ultimately, most Petitions resulted in either favorable legislation or an adverse committee report.³⁴

Thus, throughout early Anglo-American history, general petitioning (as opposed to judicial petitioning) allowed the people a means of direct political participation that in turn demanded government *response* and promoted accountability.

To determine “[t]he proper scope and application of the Petition Clause . . . **Some effort must be made to identify the historic and fundamental principles that led to the enumeration of the right to petition in the First Amendment among other rights fundamental to liberty.**” *Guarnieri* at 394-95.

³¹ See STAFF OF HOUSE COMM. ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, 99th CONG., 2D SESS., PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CONGRESS, MARCH 4, 1789 TO DECEMBER 15, 1975, at 6-9 (Comm. Print 1986) (including a comment by the press that “the principal part of Congress’s time has been taken up in the reading and referring Petitions” (quotation omitted)).

³² See Stephen A. Higginson, Note, *A Short History of the Right to Petition the Government for the Redress of Grievances*, 96 YALE L. J. 142, at 156.

³³ See H.J., 25th Cong. 2d Sess. 647 (1838) (describing how petitions prompted the appointment of a select committee to consider legislation to abolish dueling).

³⁴ See Higginson, n34 at 157.

(Emphasis added). *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, 564 U.S. 379 (2011).

“The First Amendment’s Petition Clause states that ‘Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people . . . to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. The reference to ‘the right of the people’ indicates that the Petition Clause was intended to codify a pre-existing individual right, which means that **we must look to historical practice to determine its scope**. (See *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 579, 592 (2008).” *Guarnieri* at 403. (Emphasis added).

“There is **abundant historical evidence that ‘Petitions’ were directed to the executive and legislative branches of government**.” *Guarnieri* at 403. (Emphasis added).

“Petition, as a word, a concept, and an **essential safeguard of freedom, is of ancient significance in English law and the Anglo-American legal tradition**.” *Guarnieri* at 394-395. (Emphasis added).

“[P]etitions have provided a vital means for citizens . . . **to assert existing rights against the sovereign**.” *Guarnieri* at 397. (Emphasis added).

“Rights of speech and petition are not identical. Interpretation of the Petition Clause must be guided by the objectives and aspirations that underlie the right. A petition conveys the special concerns of its author to the government and, in its usual form, requests action by the government to address those concerns.” *Guarnieri* at 388-389. (Emphasis added)

“One of the advantages of popular government, of which Jefferson was distinctly aware, was that it afforded a means of **redressing grievances against the government without the resort to force**; it provided, as he would later put it in his First Inaugural Address, ‘a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution when peaceful remedies are unprovided.’” (Emphasis added). David N. Mayer *“The Constitution of Thomas Jefferson,”* University Press of Virginia, 1994, at 107. See also Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801, L.C.

Attachment 2 of 2 to the Petition to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Violations by States of the Guarantee and Elections Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

**FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION
FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES:
PUBLIC ELECTIONS**

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the Congress of the United States for redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition, providing a formal acknowledgment of its receipt and demonstrating a good faith effort to comply, on or before 5 p.m., January 5, 2021.

WHEREAS, by the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America We the People have expressly established a republican form of government, empowering it

to act only in certain ways, while purposely and patently restricting and prohibiting it from acting in certain other ways without Amendment, and;

WHEREAS, We the People are entitled, by Right to constitutionally valid elections, including the Right to know, without special expert knowledge or trusting the announcements by officials and/or the media, that our votes are being accurately counted, and;

WHEREAS, the current method of counting votes in secret, via electronic voting systems, violates the principles of the public nature of elections and individual Voting Rights that emerge from our State Constitutions and from Article I, Sections 2 and 4, and the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, and;

WHEREAS, each State Constitution and the First and Ninth Amendments of the federal Bill of Rights guarantee to every American the unalienable Right to hold the government accountable to each and every principle prohibition, restriction and mandate of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America.

NOW THEREFORE: WE THE PEOPLE do humbly and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to institute the following Remedies and Instruct the Chief Election Official(s) of each State of the Union and the members of each House of the Legislature of each State of the Union, to respond to this Petition as follows:

- a. For all future primary, special, general and other public elections, the Chief Election Official(s) and Legislatures of each State shall institute a "Peoples' Chain of Custody" comprising an uninterrupted continuum of voting procedures that are always observable and readily understood by the general public.
- b. Voting shall only be permitted on Election Day for all voters, with the exception of Absentee Voting, which shall be authorized in accordance with State Law and only for those scheduled to be out of State on Election Day.
- c. The procedures for voting to ensure a "Peoples' Chain of Custody" shall include the following:
 - i) Each voter will privately mark their votes on a paper ballot at the precinct-level polling place either by hand or with the assistance of a ballot marking mechanism designed for disabled voters to vote independently and privately as per the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), and;
 - ii) Each completed paper ballot will be deposited by the voter into a transparent ballot box that has been pre-numbered by the county election authority and kept locked and in clear public view continuously throughout the voting period on Election Day, and;
 - iii) Each candidate on the ballot will have the Right to have a representative present for an inspection of each container immediately

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before the voting period begins and to witness and test the locking procedure, and;

iv) From the time the voter deposits the marked ballot into the ballot box to the time the precinct results are publicly announced and posted at the polling place, all paper ballots and the ballot box they are deposited in by the votes will never be out of the view of the public, and;

v) A rope or other similar physical demarcation will surround each ballot box at a distance of 5 to 10 feet, beyond which any person can stand or sit to quietly observe and record by video, audio or still recording device, the transparent containers and the number of voters, and;

vi) When the voting period ends at each polling place, the ballot box container(s) shall be unlocked and all the ballots shall be removed, counted and evenly distributed among the tables set up in the same room where the ballot box containers have been in continuous public view for the counting of the votes by the pre-designated Counting Teams, and;

vii) Each candidate on the ballot shall have the Right to have a representative present for the inspection of each ballot box immediately after the removal of all the ballots from the ballot box container(s) and shall have the Right to have a representative seated at each table to observe the vote-counting process without disrupting the process, and;

viii) The public shall have the Right to observe and record the vote-counting process at each table at a reasonably close range - 6 to 10 feet - without disrupting the process, and;

ix) Each Counting Team shall be comprised of four persons: a Reader, a Marker and two Observers. The Reader and the Marker shall be trained election workers with no political affiliation. The two Observers shall be from non-partisan, independent, election integrity and good government type organizations from the local community, and;

x) The Reader and the Marker shall sit opposite each other with one Observer sitting next to the Reader and the other Observer next to the Marker. Only the Reader will handle the ballots during the counting process (unless there is an unclear marking on the ballot) and only the Marker will handle and mark the Tally Sheets. The Reader's Observer shall be able to clearly see the paper ballot that is being read by the Reader in order to verify that the Reader is reading the correct name or measure marked by the voter. The Marker's Observer shall be able to clearly see the Tally Sheet on which the votes are recorded in order to verify that the Marker is marking the correct name or measure read out by the Reader, and;

xi) The counting will be temporarily halted if any misread or mismarked vote is witnessed by an Observer or if a voter's intention is unclear on the ballot. The reading or

marking correction shall be made or the voter's intention determined (by the physical review of all counting team members) before resuming the counting process, and;

xii) If a discrepancy is witnessed and all Counting Team Members do not agree on the resolution, then the written objection of those disagree must be noted and included with the ballots, as well as a copy of the objection given to the Election Poll Worker in charge of the polling place, and;

xiii) After all the ballots have been read and the votes marked on the Tally Sheets, each Counting Team shall add up the votes for each candidate and/or measure and write their totals for each candidate and/or measure on their Team's Tally Sheets. All Counting Team members shall then certify, under penalty of perjury, the vote totals for each candidate and/or measure counted by their team, and;

xiv) Once each Counting Team is in agreement on the allocation and tallying of the votes handled by the team and the team has certified the totals, the results of their team's count will then be read aloud for public consumption and for the purpose of officially recording and certifying the totals on the Final Results Sheet for the precinct by the Election Worker in charge of the polling place in full public view, and;

xv) When all the Counting Teams have read aloud their results and all the totals have been tallied on the Final Results Sheet for the

precinct copies of every Counting Teams' certified totals and the precincts Final Results Sheet shall be publicly posted at the Polling Place and left accessible and undisturbed - under penalty of law - for the subsequent 24 hours. Any person may record the posted documents for any purpose including but not limited to, transmitting electronically to any individual, group or website, and

xvi) The public posting of the precinct's Final Results at each polling place signifies the end of the "Peoples' Chain of Custody" because it has proven to be impossible to publicly oversee the physical security of the ballots once they are moved from the polling place, hence the importance of an uninterrupted voting process that is publicly observable from start to finish. The transfer of all ballots (used, unused and spoiled) and related election documents from each Polling Place to a secure storage facility shall be determined by each county election authority and handled in a manner that allows - and encourages - public observation from the Polling Place to their final storage location, and

xvii) To enable the public to more easily verify the accuracy of the "official" election results, it is important that the precinct-level Final Results from each polling place are immediately posted in the local newspaper, as well as on the website of the county election authority. Verification by the People becomes an open and transparent process of simply

adding up the results from all the “publicly-observed” precinct level elections, and

xviii) Finally, all paper ballots (used, unused and spoiled) and all related election documents from each polling place shall be kept by the county election authority in their secure storage facility for no less than 22 months, in case of any election disputes arising. Following this required storage time, however, the paper ballots may be taken to a paper recycling plant. For all other related election documents, they shall be placed in permanent storage in the archives of the State Library or similar public institution for future use by the interested public or scholars.

Respectfully submitted by¹:

First Name: ROBERT

Last Name: SCHULZ

City: QUEENSBURY

State: NEW YORK

Signature: Robert H. Schulz

¹ Additional signature pages follow.

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By my digital signature I attest to the following:
I have read and agree wholeheartedly with the
content of the FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION
FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE
GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF
THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA and its two attachments posted at
[www.occupytheconstitution.org/
presidential-election-2020/](http://www.occupytheconstitution.org/presidential-election-2020/)

Name	Address	City, State	Zip
1 Gordon Winland	11482 Co. Rd.8	Delta, OH	43515
2 Shane Tuttle	72930 Williams Way	Arlee, MT	59821
3 Shanna Deaton	10 shallow branch road	Leicester, NC	28748
4 John Stuart	401 N 10th St. Apt220	Hamilton, MT	59840
5 Lynn Walker	000 drive	Laurel, MT	59044
6 Jennifer Larson	120 Shaftsbury Road	Rochester, NY	14610
7 Duane Enneberg	Box 152	Kevin, MT	59454
8 Michael Kimbril	2585 N Mills River Rd	Mills River, NC	28759
9 Dirk Golden	762 East Ave, po box 388	State Line, PA	17263
10 Kurt Knudsen	8 Lilac Lane	Topsham, ME	4086
11 Michael Carrigan	17702 Eric Ave- nue	Cerritos, CA	90703

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12 Thomas Richards	1223 S. 1010 W.	Tootle, UT	84074
13 Janet Lantis	14040 Beach Road	Chesterfield, VA	23838
14 Marilyn Enneberg	Box152	Kevin, MT	59454
15 JOSEPH MICHAELS	PO BOX 496	Guernsey, WY	82214
16 Angela Kimbril	2385 N Mills River Rd	Mills River, NC	28759
17 Laurie Houg	2504 20th ave sw	PINE RIVER, MN	56474
18 Paula Franetti	1036 E End Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA	15221
19 Thomas Bale	870 Iron Oak Way	The Villages, FL	32163
20 Rochele Clifford Longley	58211 Christy Rd	Plymouth, WA	99346
21 Laurie Ward	1252 Norman Drive	Leeds, AL	35094
22 Daniel Davis Davis	1251 Surf Ave	Pacific Grove, CA	93950
23 Suzie Kirvinskee	38 Bald Ridge Dr.	Buffalo, WY	82834
24 Frances Jones	7843 W Division Rd	Tipton, IN	46072
25 Nicholas Bertram	767 Mansfield Village, Hackett	Hacketts-town, NJ	7840
26 Guy Palmer	7015 W Luncford Ln	Deer Park, WA	99006
27 Jean Hutchinson	25817 Shawnee Street	Mt. Plymouth, FL	32776

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28 guy burkett	340 SUNSET BLVD	Hermitage, 16148 PA
29 Dennis	1285 Duncan Hollingsworth Road	Commerce, 30530 GA
30 Rick Hansen	301 E Arthur Dr	Oak Creek, 53154 WI
31 Julie Jones	2551 E. Emelita Ave	Mesa, AZ 85204
32 Mary Ellen Talmadge	2 E Colliery Ave	Tower City, 17980 PA
33 Flavia Hansen	501 e Arthur dr	Oak Creek, 53154 WI
34 Jill Harris	18727 15th Loop NE	Poulsbo, 98370 WA
35 Pat Carter	738 Pinecrest Circle, PO Box 3222	Alpine, WY 83128
36 Mark Jones	5121 Sunbury Dr., PO Box 367	East 18301 Stroudsburg, PA
37 Trenton Jones	1506 E Harmony Ave	Mesa, AZ 85204
38 Boris Mitnik	561 Fairway View Dr Apt 2A	WHEELING, 60090 IL
39 Timoth Scott	251 bell xing east	Stevensville, 59870 MT
40 Gary Covington	PO Box 4492	Page, AZ 86040
41 Dawn Higgins	1402 12th	Astoria, OR 97103
42 Alicia Condon	48 Parkway Ave- nue	Cranston, 2905 RI
43 Carol Bissetta	235 Garth-Road Apt. E4A	Scarsdale, 10583 NY

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44 Anthony Verrone	44 Grant Drive	North Haledon, NJ	7508
45 Rita Verrone	44 Grant Drive	North Haledon, NJ	7506
46 Karen Engwis	398 N Yellowstone Trl	Big Timber, MT	59011
47 Douglas Jones	2551 E Emelita ave	Mesa, AL	85204
48 Fran Tomkowit	23434 James Court	Lewes, DE	19958
49 Daniel E Miller	322 Tamarisk DR	Riverton, WY	82501
50 Leonard Payne	2946 Sinks Canyon Rd	Lander, WY	82520
51 Thomas Oxley	9108 Canberley Drive	Tampa, FL	33647
52 Roy Desrosier	4752 CHOKE-CHERRY LN	STEVENS-VILLE, MT	59870
53 Ginger Desrosier	4752 Chokecherry Lane	Stevensville, MT	59870
54 Thomas Conner	20405 Barton Road	Evansville, IN	47725
55 Carl Berryman	1652 Sesame Street	Worland, WY	82401
56 Nancy Clancy	2000 South Fork Road, PO Box 1674	Jackson, WY	83001
57 Dan Carter	738 pinecrest cir	alpine, WY	83128
58 James Savage	92-1001 Allinul Dr. #2A	Kapolei, HI	96707
59 Cynthia Valdes	67 Harley Drive	Savannah, GA	31408

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60 Cheryl Tusken	29 Border Ln #3	Bozeman, MT	59718
61 Deborah Stroud	210 Marshall St.	Darby, MT	59329
62 Julie Fillingham	1943 Middle Bear Creek Rd	Victor, MT	59375
63 Aaron Scott	11 Talmadge Street	Poughkeep- sie, NY	12601
64 William Smith	28 N 3167 D	IDAHO FALLS, ID	83402
65 Joyce Bates	218 S. St. Cloud St.	Allentown, PA	18104
66 Jena Nash Reno	5262 W. Durstun Rd	Bozeman, MT	59718
67 Briana Della Bitta	22515 Frontage Road Trlr F	Belgrade, MT	59714
68 Cole Arndt	3377 Wright Way	Darby, MT	59829
69 Marlon Collom	38 Lakeview Drive	Lindale, GA	30141
70 Genelle Robishaw	5 Reynolds Court	Houston, TX	77024
71 Renae Mears	6608 Jubilee Court	West Val- ley City, UT	84128
72 Mark Case	P.O. Box 264	Silver Springs, NV	89429
73 Julie Massey	2302A US High- way 26	Lingle, WV	82223
74 Norma Trams	412 Cooper Ln	Hamilton, AL	59840
75 Brenda Covil	P.O. Box 682	Columbus, NC	28722

App. 223

76 Timothy Brown	144 Waterloo Street	Warrenton, 20186 VA
77 Denise Burris	14502 Park Circle	Choctaw, 73020 OK
78 Brandi McKnight	419 E Bitterroot Dr	Florence, 59833 MT
79 Peggy Miller	POBox 186	Laurel, MT 59044
80 Don Gray	5606 Clubhouse	NPR, FL 34653
81 Steve Mankowski	PO Box 1152	Lander, 82520 WY
82 Roger Stapp	524 W Kenwood Ave	Clarksville, 47129 IN
83 Ben Magnuson	102 Stone Rg Dr	Snohomish, 98290 WA
84 Meghan Levy	3497 Mt Vernon Circle	Atlanta, 30340 GA
85 donalea Bauer	1870 rancho tujunga	covina, CA 91724
86 Jennifer Goodwin	193 Black Lane	Hamilton, 59840 MT
87 Erik Jellum	741 Hillview Dr	Dayton, VA 22821
88 Peter Schumacher	2230 N. Laird Street	Santa Ana, 92706 CA
89 Rhonda O'Connor	791 Phillip Henderson Road	Rutherfordton, NC 28139
90 Michael Wingard	19 Talega	Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688
91 Maury Jones	505 E. Zenith Dr.	Jackson, 83001 WY
92 Melva Foster	318 Summer Sky Cir	Billings, 59106 MT
93 Bart Crabtree	507 5th ave s.w.	Great Falls, MT 59401

App. 224

94 Arthur Turner	845 gash creek rd	Victor, MT	59875
95 Cyndy Glieden	185 Kirby lane	Bigfork, MT	59911
96 Richard Shaughnessy	64 Valley Drive	Ruther- fordton, NC	20139
97 Mark cundith	p o box 571	ennis, MT	59729
98 Lori Melching	102 calle candidasan dimas,	CA	91773
99 Judy Atwell	1029 Continen- tal Way	Corvallis, MT	59828
100 Randy Hosman	Belle Meade 2200 Chateau Blvd.	Paragould, AR	72450
101 Esther Beckwith	167 Pistol lane	Victor, AL	59875
102 Karen Clanton	1121 17th Ave, Apt 12	Longview, WA	98532
103 Phyllis Christiaens	1910 4th Ave N	Great Falls, MT	59401
104 Edgar Fisher	41Dolly Varden Dr. Box112	McAllister, MT	59740
105 John Luby	322 Portage Path	Willard, OH	44890
106 John Taylor	850 Sunset View Drive	Hermitage, TN	37076
107 Andrea Vera	316 Hicks Ford Rd	Ellijay, GA	30540
108 Marilyn Christman	1813 Mountain View Dr	GREAT FALLS, MT	59405
109 Kerry Dixon	7205 151 Street	Palo, IA	52324

App. 225

110 Michael Carter	10410 Hum- mingbird St. N.W.	COON RAPIDS, MN	55433
111 Robyn Roberts	PO Box 544	McLeod, MT	94052
112 James Sparke	6251 Whistler Dr. NW	Bemidji, MN	56601
113 Anni Crawford	4664 Old Yellow- stone Trail N.	Livingston, MT	59047
114 Duane Grounds	11186 Night Shadow Dr	Moreno Valley, CA	92555
115 Scott Miller	-2108 Hassell Place	Charlotte, NC	28209
116 Dayne deHaven	2170 Coleman rd	Cornersville, TN	37047
117 Marsha Rigney	4735 Hunting Country Rd	Tryon, NC	28782
118 Jeffrey Oglesby	1802 37th st W.	Williston, ND	58801
119 Mark Crawford	4664 Old Yellow- stone Trail N.	Livingston, MT	59047
120 Kevin Craig	642 Hazy Hilis Loop	Dripping Springs, TX	78620
121 Tony Rausch	608 Beth Dr	Great Falls, MT	59405
122 william papke	1969 red focx road	tryon, NC	28728
123 Diane Johnston	9415 Live Oak Dr	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	91730
124 William Madden	P.O. Box 271469	Tampa, FL	33688
125 Richard Szalay	642 Cherry Val- ley Drive	Amherst, OH	44001

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126 Frank Treglia	6 Lewis Avenue	Dobbs Ferry, NY	10522
127 Judith Foster	27026 N Sycamore Creek Rd	Rio Verde, AZ	85263
128 George Karnoutsis	290 N. Woodhill Dr.	Amherst, OH	44001
129 William Foster	27026 N Sycamore Creek Rd	Rio Verde, AZ	85263
130 Patricia Daniel	737E. Park Drive	Tryon, NC	28782
131 Yvonne Lovell	8830 Bells Ferry Rd	Canton, GA	30114
132 Charles Corne	11 Hearthstone Lane	Landrum, SC	29356
133 Harold Roach	2501 Tradewind Dr	Lake Havasu city, AZ	86403
134 Susan Webber	502 Stanford Falls Ct	Canton, GA	30114
135 Liane Miller	2108 Hassell Place	Charlotte, NC	28209
136 Bernard Fisher	1250 Winscott Lane	Helena, MT	59601
137 Ardyth Fisher	1250 WIN-SCOTT LN	HELENA, MT	59601
138 John Bisset	32 center square	New Oxford, PA	17350
139 Roger Tonon	30 talega	rancho santa margarita, CA	92688
140 Haydee Decker	4529 Mandy Lee Cv	Riverton, UT	84096
141 Leslie Biekkola	6997 W Stadium St	Eagle, ID	33616

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142 Rebecca Wery	510 Cedarwood Dr	Canton, GA30115
143 Sue Smith	1110 5th Ave	Vaughn, MT 59487
144 Jeffrey Johnston	621 W Knepp Ave	Fullerton, CA 92832
145 Judi Foracre	287 John Allen Dr	Huntsville, TN 37756
146 Patrick Clifton	2081 County Road BB	Cottage Grove, WI 53527
147 Richard Searing	9640 La Colina Drive	Alta Loma, CA 91737
148 Tracy Christenseri	2497 MT Hwy 287	Sheridan, MT 59149
149 William Melvin	6701 S Coulee Vista Dr	Kennewick, WA 99338
150 alta melvin	6701 s coulee vista dr	kennewick, WA 99338
151 Kandy Zanto	3000 Lower River Road	Great Falls, MT 59405
152 Kim Norton	1621 Beaumont Dr	Deatsvillr, AL 36022
153 Krista Briscoe	P0 53	Fairfield, MT 59436
154 Lewis Zanto	300 2nd Ave S	Great Falls, MT 59405
155 Keith Ochs	1507 3rd West Hill Dr	Great Falls, MT 59404
156 Dennis Johnston	9415 Live Oak Drive	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
157 Debra Brisce	60 11th lane	Fort Shaw, MT 59443

App. 228

158 Isabel Figueiredo Garcia	16 Peralta Street	N.P, CT	6812
159 Keli Lawler	2779 N 75th st	Milwaukee, WI	53210
160 JOAN PINTER	W164 N10442 Timberline Ct	Germantown, IA	53022
161 Jerry Marvel	7204 saddleback dr. bakersfield ca	Bakersfield, CA	93309
162 Jerry Dickerson	13913 Galway sand road	Riverview, FL	33579
163 Brian Chaffer	18 Christopher Ridge NW	Cartersville, GA	30121
164 Suzanne Fltzgerald	P. O. Box 134	Plainview, NY	11803
165 Steven Gonzalez	10 Elk avenue	New Rochelle, NY	10804
166 Bruce Hacker	10670 Civic Center Drive, Suite 200	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	91730
167 Tegwen Y Buckner	4742 hunting country rd	Tryon, NC	28782
168 Clint Gray	597 E Old West Highway Lot 22	Apache Junction, AZ	85119
169 Kenneth Tyson	1165 Regiment Dr. NW	Acworth, GA	30101
170 Tammy Chaffer	18 Christopher Ridge NW	Cartersville, GA	30121
171 Alan Van Hassel	3090 Old CCC Rd.	Hendersonville, NC	28739
172 Evelyn Griffin	438 Putnam Hill Rd, PO Box 354	Manchaug, MA	1526

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173 Diane Keller	8800 Lakewood drive #678	Windsor, CA	95492
174 Dina Testa	31457 Fairhill Drive	Westley Chapel, FL	33543
175 chuck parris	200 constitution drive	Morganton, NC	28655
176 Beatrice Louis	4227 Burkey Rd	Austintown, OH	44515
177 Steve Louis	4227 Burkey Rd	Austintown, OH	44515
178 Michael Altieri	1946 Quail Run Drive	Cortland, OH	44410
179 Margaret Lewis	3203 Maroneal St	Houston, TX	77025
180 Tanya Stuart	4239 Philip St	Billings, MT	59101
181 Diane Treglia	6 Lewis Avenue	Dobbs Ferry, NY	10522
182 Karen Cheikhi	32370 Desert Vista Road	Cathedral City, CA	92234
183 Mabel Hull	3823 Ayrshire Drive	Youngstown, OH	44511
184 Carmen Deleon	1643 Totem Pole Way	Lutz, FL	33559
185 John McClain	38523 fawn springs	Palm desert, CA	92260
186 Theresa Coady	1975 Fiesta Ridge ct	Tampa, FL	33604
187 Stephanie Kaye	1146 Bloomingdale Ave	Valrico, FL	33596
188 Tia Scott	204 carnelia st	Gulf breeze, FL	32561
189 Chris Fulton	2717 Wilder Park Dr.	Plant City, FL	33566

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190 William Chapman	168 WHITE ROSE CT	LOGAN-VILLE, GA	30052
191 YVONNE SCHMIDT	1639 FAIRWAY DRIVE	VIDALIA, GA	30474
192 Bob Newton	9807 Meadowood Dr	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	91737
193 Heather Chapman	5354 valley forest way	Flowery Branch, AL	30542
194 Alan Smith	922 Yellowstone River Rd, 82	Billings, MT	59105
195 william spangler	3196 allegheny court	westlake village, CA	91362
196 Anita Murphy	3528 San Moise Place	Plant City, FL	33567
197 Alexander Sheehan	1203 Ashford Parkway	Atlanta, GA	30338
198 Vincent Murphy	3528 San Morse Pl	Plant City, FL	33567
199 Darina Orr	38 Heather Lane	Fairview, NC	28730
200 Kevin Cardogno	318a MAIN ST	DOUGLAS, MA	1516
201 ron matta	8011 E Granite Pass Rd	Scottsdale, AZ	85266
202 Eleanor J. Blessin	P.O. Box 21450	Wickenburg, AZ	85358
203 John M. Blessin	P.O. Box 21450	Wickenburg, AZ	85358
204 Jean Williams	995 Bright Star Cr	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
205 Jeff Goodspeed	5285 Heatherly Dr	Huntington Beach, CA	92649
206 tim christian	909 Glenwood ave	waukegan, IL	60085

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207 Alicia Leach	526 N 7th E #9	Soda Springs, ID	83276
208 Kathryn Goodspeed	234 Dinsmore Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
209 Bruce Scotland	4513 mesa place	Hamilton, OH	45012
210 Kim Longo	32 Custis Avenue	White Plains, NY	10603
211 Elizabeth Manz	27 Blue Mountain Dr.	Maumelle, AR	72113
212 Edward Bonomo	110 Woodbine Terrace	Morganton, NC	28655
213 Paul Quandahl	1404 19th Ave 5,	Great Falls, MT	59405
214 Jeffrey Wolf	920 Northview Ave.	Great Falls, MT	59404
215 Juliann Wolf	920 Northview Ave.	GREAT FALLS, MT	59404
216 Elizabeth Mondello	510 avocado place	Camarillo, CA	93010
217 Lena McCarron	12 Delano St	Fairhaven, MA	2719
218 Maryann Horak	1015 Stuart Circle	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
219 JOHN BURNS-WORTH	900 SHENANDOAH .LANE	YORK, PA	17404
220 Richard Ashley	4231 7th Ave. N.	Great Falls, MT	59405
221 Joyce Ranum	327 Hylande Dr	Great Falls, MT	59405
222 Alan L Smith	1110 5th Ave	Vaughn, MT	59487

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223 tom martin	3117 6TH AVE S	Great Falls, MT	59405
224 David Barber	2386 latimer	Missoula, MT	59808
225 Robert Faw	396 Bridger Creek Frontage Rd	Reed Point, MT	59069
226 Sharon Thompson	301 39th Ave. N. E.	Great Falls, MT	59404
227 Garnett Rope	255 Gordon Road	Vaughn, MT	59487
228 James Thompson	301 39th Ave. N. E.	Great Falls, MT	59404
229 Mary Smith	968 Ravensbury St.	Lake Sherwood, CA	91361
230 Wendy Dick	1403 11th Street SW	Great Falls, MT	59404
231 Jean Noel	2732 e Renfro St	Burleson, TX	76021
232 Vicki Nord	1101 Amherst Dr #1036	Bedford, TX	76021
233 Jean Clark	213 Aeronca Dr	Fate, TX	75087
234 Mary WcKi-ernan	221 Fir Ct	Streamwood, IL	50107
235 Darlene Meddock	1245 Park Garden Road	Great Falls, MT	59404
236 Richard Hulse	401 N 10th Sr, Apt 113	Hamilton, MT	59840
237 Martha Snow	123 South 8th Street	Hamilton, MT	59840
238 Teka Larson	3744 ford rd	Billings, MT	59101
239 Cynthia Bumgarner	7682 US HWY 89	Belt, MT	59412

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240 Michael Fulmer	75 North Harrison Ave	Pittsburgh, PA	15202
241 Jay DeRusha	4918 Strain Ln, PO BOX 912	Monarch, MT	59463
242 Mari Cartwright	5521 Hunting Cuontry Rd	Tryon, NC	28782
243 Ronald Flick	PO Box 145	Roland, AR	72135
244 Lola Sheldon	202 Sun Prairie Galloway Road	Great Falls, MT	59404
245 Brad Tschida	10825 Mullan Rd.	Missoula, MT	59808
246 Donald Curtis	2003 E. 35 th Ave	Spokane, WA	99203
247 Stephen Rehard	10526 W. Kelso Dr	Sun City, AZ	85351
248 Ronald Platt	11202 State HWY, 230	Encampment, WY	82325
249 Mayvon Platt	11202 State HWY, 230	Encampment, WY	82325
250 Erik Biom	371 Dillingham Cir.	Asheville, NC	28805
251 Sandra Calderbank	53 Hamby Drive	Asheville, NC	22803
252 Flor Funes	1900 WESTVIEW BLVD APT 311	CONROE, TX	77304
253 Scott Conrad	6241 Frondosa Drive	Malibu, CA	90265
254 Shirley Fisher	41Dolly Varden Dr. Box112	McAllister, MT	59740
255 Carle Linke	32709 Columbia Ranch Rd	Buena Vista, CO	81211
256 Guy Pike	107 Middle Road	Center Tuftonboro, NH	3816

App. 234

257 Steven Hull	P.O. Box 127	Emigrant MT, MT	59027
258 Amanda Hull	P.O. Box 127	Emigrant MT; MT	59027
259 Roxanne McKnight	651 county road 2607	Bonham, TX	75418
260 Sherri Coker	1096 Calle Yucca	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
261 Sarah McCandlish	1729 Greer Dr W	Newark, OH	43055
262 Arjun Sodhani	1223 8th Ave. Apt 2	San Francisco, CA	94122
263 Sarah Lewis	208 Terry Meadow Lane	Jarrell, TX	76537
264 Lisa Glauner	314 E. 6th Ave.	Cheyenne, WY	82001
265 Steven Best	103 Washington Ave	Newport, NC	28570
266 Steven Russell	512 NORTH AVE F TRLR A, Lot A	BURK-BURNETT, TX	76354
267 Connie Howdyshell	625 Riverbend Road	Clinton, TN	37716
268 Richard Batchelor	7305 224th St SW, Apt P1	Edmonds, WA	98026
269 James Bennett	608 Comet Blvd	Livingston, MT	59047
270 Anna Myers	1125 Edgewood Drive	Charleston, WV	25302
271 Dennis Catt	660 Mason Street	Dayton, VA	22821
272 Christal James	850 S. Saguaro Drive	Wickenburg, AZ	85390
273 Reylene Thorne	14055 YORK-TOWN CT	FONTANA, CA	92336

App. 235

274 Anthony Adkison	147 Nicholas Cave	Oxford, AL 36203
275 Peter Kerr	PO Box 11570	Glendale, 85318 AZ
276 Sandra Haggard	145 S Ventu Park Road	Newbury 91320 Park, CA
277 John Brown	31 St. Davids Rd.	Springfield, 19064 PA
278 Raymond Ondrusek	408 W Washing- ton Ave	Myerstown, 17067 PA
279 Karen Meyer	1268 Hendrix Avenue	Thousand 91360 Oaks, CA
280 Ronnie Brant	2115 W. Joan De Arc Ave	Phoenix, 85029 AZ
281 Rebecca Kearns	59-501 Akanoho pl	Haleiwa, 96712 HI
282 Vern Young	429 North 10th Street	Livingston, 59047 MT
283 David Cole	643 Cedar Rock Road	Arlington, 5250 VT
284 Nakeli Blanchard	59-501 Akanoho Place	Haleiwa, 96712 HI
285 Matthew Tuttle	87-1114 OHEOHF ST	WAIANAE, 96792 HI
286 Don Seibel	PO Box 993	Marion, NC 28752
287 Clifton Darling- Odom	15 Oak Hollow Dr.	Asheville, 28805 NC
288 Samuel Lamar	3321 Herrington Dr.	Holly, MI 48442
289 Mary Jane Adams	111 Cueball Rd	Harpursville, 13787 NY
290 Scott Jacovidis	3141 Joppa Court	Rockingham, 22801 VA

App. 236

291 Mike Nugent	130 Fox Cross Dr	Brevard, NC	28712
292 KT Taylor	5209 Sutter Way	Raleigh, NC	27613
293 Mark Workman	1217 35th ST S	Great Falls, MT	59405
294 Noelle Johnson	3917 5th Ave. S.	Great Falls, MT	59405
295 morgan wyatt	905 north main	Butte, MT	59701
296 Tom Akers	449 Valley Dr	Apple Grove, WV	25502
297 Merrill Frame	16417 County Road S	Pioneer, OH	43501
298 Nancy Frame	16417 County Rd S	Alvordton, OH	43501
299 Cheri Murray	1045 Graham Rd	Marshall, NC	28753
300 William Runyon	79 Scottsdale Drive	Scott De- pot, WV	25560
301 Elizabeth Steele	5216 Potomac Street	North Charleston, SC	29405
302 David Smallwood	971 swan dr	Bullhead City, AZ	26442
303 Gary Hart	66 Woodhen Way	Horse Shoe, NC	28742
304 Kathy Workman	1217 35th st s	Great falls, MT	59405
305 Suzanne Tzareff	66 Woodhen Way	HORSE SHOE, AL	28742
306 John Akers	700 Jane st	Charleston, WV	25302
307 Thomas Jackson	PO Box 236	Flat Rock, NC	28731

App. 237

308 Debra Jackson	7 Ravenswood Rd, PO Box 236	Flat rock, NC	28731
309 molly marini	803 heatherglen ct	southlake, TX	76092
310 Brian Friedl	2030 Washington Ave	Goldfield, IA	50542
311 Donna Acker	58 Woodstown Rd, Apt 713	Mullica Hill, NJ	8062
312 Al Hauff	3524 Willow Creek	Billings, AL	59102
313 Karen Wheatman	655 Camino de Celeste	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
314 Hendrika Willekes	847 1st Rd So	Vaughn, MT	58487
315 wesley orr	PO Box 5	Ennis, MT	59729
316 Astrid McDuffee	22375 Hayworth Crt	Coronq, CA	91883
317 John Foster	3270 Tizer Dr.	Helena, MT	59602
318 Mark Gabriel	3013 Schaefer Circle	Appleton, WI	54915
319 Lynn Weed	519 So Saint Charles Street	Salmon, ID	83467
320 Dennis Briggs	8 Vesta Circle, PO Box 397	Emigrant, MT	59027
321 Deanna Wright	4801 st Bridget lane	Dundalk, MD	21222
322 Richard Todd	PO Box 429	Rockdale, TX	75567
323 Karen Leibee	1590 Sugarland Drive	Sheridan, WY	82801
324 G.G. Verone	1323 Miller Drive	Los Angeles, CA	90069
325 William Nix	1440 Northern Way	Winter Springs, AL	32708

App. 238

326 Gary Myers	PO Box 210	Alder, MT	59710
327 Shawna Nelson	1009 Madison ave	Helena, MT	59601
328 Rae OrHai	13360 Rose Creek Rd	Bozeman, MT	59715
329 Keith Zinski	2394 Tuckahoe Road	Franklinville, NJ	8322
330 Quincy OrHai	13360 Rose Creek Rd	Bozeman, MT	59715
331 Owen Royce	1526 Brittany Way	Corvalis, MT	59328
332 James Stephens	12 big chief	bozeman, MT	59718
333 Daniel Cook	1609 29th street	Ogden, UT	84403
334 Allan Kloiber	1416 3rd Ave N.	Great Falls, MT	59401
335 Melissa Kloiber	1416 3rd Ave N	Great Falls, MT	59401
336 Tammy Evans	4421 6 Avenue South	Great Falls, MT	59405
337 Lee Evatt	611 3rd RD NE	Fairfield, MT	59436
338 Judy Ishikura	PO Box 903	Marion, NC	28752
339 Robert Baugh	5016 Santa Barbara ave	Sparks, NV	89436
340 Farley Hicks	77 Irvine lane	Cardwell, MT	59721
341 Ron Allen	714 Barnett #4	Dillon, MT	59725
342 Lawrence Cragwick	516 Main St #322	Salmon, ID	83467
343 Keith Smith	9378 Sunset Lane	Wolcott, NY	14590
344 Mark Foster	18 Imperial Lane	Ballston Lake, NY	12019

App. 239

345 Candice Comstock	408 Vanderwood Rd	Libby, MT	59923
346 Adam Kirchhof	1022 Camelot Dr	Santa Maria, CA	93455
347 Tim Near	169 Airport Lane	Whitehall, MT	59759
348 Dana Eby	422 W. Marion St.	Aberdeen, WA	98520
349 Floyd Shammel	Box 607	Sheridan, MT	59749
350 Nathan Greengus	84 Kessel Ct, Apt 37	Madison, WI	53711
351 Jim Eggers	701 s45th	West Richland, WA	99353
352 K. Craig Cathey	2155 Ada	Pocatello, ID	83201
353 Craig Staley	55 bell horse trail	Sheridan, MT	59749
354 Maria Wolf	1308 Mason Creek Blvd.	Leander, TX	78541
355 Fred Rawls	106 CRESCENT POINT DR	HENDERSONVILLE, NC	28739
356 Sarah Smart	178 ROLU ROAD	WHITEHALL, MT	59759
357 Jack Sink	2603 Cambridge Rd	Burlington, NC	27215
358 William Smart	178 ROLU ROAD	WHITEHALL, MT	59759
359 Nancy Sink	2603 Cambridge Road	Burlington, NC	27215
360 Gary Edward Steiger	366 Scrub Jay Dr.	Saint Augustine, FL	32092
361 Angie Shrader	31 Halo Drive	Bozeman, MT	59718

App. 240

362 Leonard Kesler	25838 S New Town Dr, Sun Lakes	Chandler, AZ	85248
363 Susan Mead	5 Evening Star Drive	Emigrant, MT	59027
364 Greg Walter	8320 CANADA RD	TUCKA-SEGEE, NC	28783
365 Rosalind Daily	209 Garden City Dr.	Monroeville, PA	15146
366 Kim Holleman	1200 Myrtle Avenue, BSMT	Brooklyn, NY	11221
367 Mary L. Stocklen	13753 S. Le-Claire Avenue	Crestwood, IL	60418
368 Shari Wetherspoon	112 Marsh Pat-terson Lane	Hiddenite, NC	28636
369 Gayle David	10816 creek road	Ojai, AL	93023
370 Kirk McLendon	475 Watermill Way	Suwanee, GA	30024
371 Jeffrey Young	8371 Haskell Dr.	Cincinnati, OH	45239
372 Van Vannoy	8 skyview dr	Story, WY	82342
373 Kaleen Brock	135 Otter Creek Road	Ashland, MT	59003
374 Paul Rebuck	106 Cimarron Blvd	Henderson-ville, NC	28791
375 Casey Dey	143 Mtn Ridge Road	Miles City, MT	59302
376 Michael Dudowicz	201 Honeysuckle lane	Chuckey, TN	37641
377 Joe and Linda Bonanno	96 Pebble Brook Drive	Waynesville, NC	28785
378 Ann Williams	7 Grey Hackle Lane	McAllister, MT	59740

App. 241

379 Joseph Bond	1934 dorrit st	Newbury Park, CA	92220
380 Robert Williams	7 Grey Hackle Lane, PO Box 217	McAllister, MT	59740
381 Deborah Matthews	1659 Brodiea Ave	Ventura, CA	93001
382 Keith Matthews	1659 Brodiea Ave	Ventura, CA	93001
383 Betty Edwards	1521 Daybreak Rdg	Kannapolis, NC	28081
384 Tricia Cullen	101 Divot Lane	Cary, NC	27513
385 Jeff Sellers	402 Hawks Crest Rd.	WAYNESVILLE, NC	28786
386 Sherri Callery	308 MATILDA PL	CARY, NC	27512
387 Thomas Holmes	3316 Hidden Road	Bay City, MI	48706
388 Douglas Van Wirt	58 Brownsview Church Rd	Candler, NC	28715
389 Joanne Palmeri	70 Chestnut Ridge Rd	Mills River, NC	28759
390 Jill Delaney	905 Emerson Street	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
391 Vance Heinemann	PO Box 17	Grey Cliff, MT	59033
392 Kern Stafford	102 Spivey Mountain Road	Asheville, NC	28806
393 Janette Jones	608 Woodbine Ln	Virginia Beach, VA	23452
394 Beau Gardner	310 Lakeview Ave E	None, NY	11718
395 Shelly Herzhaft	1978 Colonial Ln	Muskegon, MI	49442

App. 242

396 Beatrice Park	9 Scenic View Dr	Henderson-ville, NC	28792
397 Jim Meyer	1373 Montgomery Rd	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
398 Beth Johnson	2004 Ernsford Dr	Winston-Salem, NC	27103
399 Barbara Cornwall	3814 Mainsail Cir	Westlake Village, CA	91361
400 Timothy Koch	1850 COOPER GAP RD	Mill Spring, NC	28756
401 Linda A Fitzhugh	1 Dreambird Dr	Leicester, NC	28748
402 Christie Ronningen	517 Viewcrest Dr	Henderson-ville, NC	28739
403 Kimberly Gasper	40 Village Pointe Lane	Asheville, NC	28803
404 Eric Johanson	1804 Manuel Street	Raleigh, NC	27612
405 Anita Koch	1850 Cooper Gap Rd	Mill Spring, NC	28756
406 George Hako Jr	259 Brush Creek Rd	Fletcher, NC	28732
407 Christina Staib	33 Lake Drive	Biltmore Lake, NC	28715
408 Charlotte Scotland	296 Pawnee Trail	Hardy, VA	24101
409 Cheryl Disheroon	7529 Ira Av	Bell Gardens, CA	90201
410 Jane Bilello	218 Vincent Place	Henderson-ville, NC	28739
411 Karen Helus	15423 Braun Court	Moorpark, CA	93021
412 Wendy Williams	4725 Valley	Helena, MT	59602

App. 243

413 Nicole Sanabria	14019 Jewelstone Way	Orlando, FL	32828
414 Carson Coate	17 Ram Rock Rd	Clancy, MT	59634
415 Vera DeLeon	16 Helios Way 1195	EMIGRANT, MT	59027
416 Crescenthia Fagley	210 Hillside Dr	Kennedale, TX	76060
417 Naydia Coate	PO Box 271	Clancy, MT	59634
418 William Ihoma	24321 S Pine Ridge Dr	Monee, IL	60449
419 Dale Thomas	364 Countryside Rd	Oak Park, CA	91377
420 Gregory Bibeau	6 Bearpaw Rd	Clancy, MT	59634
421 CHRISTINE THOMAS	Po Box 102	Emigrant, MT	59027
422 Jean Consigli	115 Captain Chase Road	South Yarmouth, MA	2664
423 Bruce Albini	4124 Maria ct	Chino, CA	91710
424 Dan Happel	284 Antelope Creek Rd, PO Box 243	Pony, MT	59747
425 Gary Consigli	115 Captain Chase Road	South Yarmouth, MA	2664
426 Lynn Propps	3039 heil	Elcentro, AL	92243
427 Cathleen Crenshaw	1754 Hillridge Drive	Camarillo, CA	93012
428 Irene Peterwas	507 Stalevicz Lane	Rahway, NJ	7065
429 Scott Gold	1823 Brian Court	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362

App. 244

430 Maureen Bernard	17 woodland trail	Carmel, NY	10512
431 Terri Gold	1823 BRIAN CT	THOUSAND OAKS, CA	91362
432 Georgette Albini	4124 MARIA CT	CHINO, CA	91710
433 Vincent Costa	26 martin drive	Whiting, NJ	8759
434 Albert Itt	21220 escondido way	Boca, FL	33443
435 Ronald Meyer	1268 Hendrix Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
436 Cheryl Griffing	7043 Blossom CT	Pico Rivera, CA	90660
437 Carolyn Albright	103 Aztec ct	White House, TN	37188
438 Charles Barker	70 Leo Drive, P.O. Box 355	Emigrant, MT	59027
439 Frances McFadden	31619 Foxfield Drive	Westlake, CA	91361
440 Daniel Heaney	19907 67th Ave E.	Spanaway, WA	98387
441 Andrea Kondora	4515 US HIGHWAY 50 SPACE 5	Silver Springs, NV	89429
442 Elizabeth Friedkalns	1875 Dawn Meadow Street	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
443 Judy Snyder	72 Kindsfather Dr	Livingston, MT	59047
444 Todd Rasmussen	49534 U.S. Hwy 93	Polson, MT	59860
445 Storm Marie Santiago	19026 Mill Road	Brainerd, MN	56401

App. 245

446 Noe Camacho	750 US Highway 89 S Apt 5	Gardiner, MT	59030
447 Richard Wilson	53 MARYTON ROAD	WHITE PLAINS, NY	10603
448 Brian Mclellan	1962 Hill Street	Vine Grove, KY	40175
449 Joseph Bartholomew	4325-A Timber- line Road	Ferrum, VA	24088
450 Melinda Hoffman	10459 Willow- brae Ave	Chatsworth, CA	91311
451 Matt Lovecchio	71 Nethermont Ave	White Plains, NY	10603
452 Regina Hazen	211 S 9th ST	Livingston, MT	59047
453 Tamara Potter	736 san martin pl	Thousand oaks, CA	91360
454 Steven Thury	301 S. 3rd street	Arlington, SD	57212
455 Robert Smith	1525 Grovania Ave	Abington, PA	19001
456 Betty Sanchirico	63 nethermont ave	white plains, NY	10603
457 Paul Slack	W246N6582 Pewaukee Road	Sussex, WI	53089
458 Jeanette Bernier	3939 S 92nd Street	Greenfield, WI	53228
459 Angela Casazza	85 LOOP DRIVE	SAYVILLE, NY	11782
460 RUTH MCCARTHY	4518 Shelleys Xing	Huntingtown, MD	20639
461 Debra Testerman	525 Cripple Creek Rd	Wytheville, VA	24382

App. 246

462 Susie Bernier	PO Box 175	Nashotah, WI	53058
463 Gale Flores	16 Little Bunny Lane	livingston, MT	59047
464 Rachelle Warren	3625 Banbury Dr, Apt 20 E	Riverside, CA	92505
465 Jackson McMaster	4998 Via San- tana	Newbury Park, CA	91320
466 DENICE STOUFFER	175 S VENTU PARK RD	Newbury Park, CA	91320
467 Kathrin Nolan	2605 La Paloma Circle	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
468 Mark Sterrett	622 Wall Street	Los Ange- les, CA	90014
469 Mark Turk	31542 Rustic Oak Dr.	Westlake Village, CA	91361
470 Herman Netzhammer	69336 Archie Singletary Rd	Pearl River, LA	70452
471 Leslie Katz	3106 Deer Valley Ave	Thousand Oaks, CA	91320
472 Janesse Harne	4950 Bel Vista Dr	Bar Nunn, WY	82601
473 Connie Murphree	1862 Crystal View Circle	Newbury Park, CA	91320
474 David Haynes	1856 Laurel Canyon Blvd	Los Ange- les, CA	90046
475 Michael Farson	517 N. 137th St	Seattle, WA	98133
476 Christene Wagner	P. O. Box 191	Harrison, MT	59735
477 Wanda S Albritton	9 N Melrose Drive	Miami Springs, FL	33166
478 Jennifer Loper	155 S Via El Toro	Newbury Park, CA	92320

App. 247

479 Timothy Callahan	4303 Greenstone Road	Placerville, CA	95667
480 Kathleen Donohue	25 Stratford Drive	Kalispell, MT	59901
481 Gregg Perkins	33463 Meadow Rd	Polson, MT	59860
482 Mark Egidi	2920 Camino Calandria	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
483 Hans-Erik Stegeby	7170 W 2500 N	Abraham, UT	84635
484 Cheryl McDaniel	2315 Luray Lane	The Villages, FL	32162
485 Kelly Egidi	2920 CAMINO CALANDRA	THOUSAND OAKS, CA	91360
486 Linda McDade	674 Szechuan Lane	Howell, MI	48843
487 Daniel Deckard	2925 Misty Hill Lane	CHARLOTTE, NC	28270
488 Michelle Pizzolongo	29 Eastwind Rd	Yonkers, NY	10710
489 joan cass	22252 bassett st	canoga park, CA	91303
490 Emma Forsyth	111 Yale Drive	Southlake, TX	76092
491 Jennifer Y	15955 Sarah ridge court	San Diego, CA	92127
492 Kyle Forsyth	111 Yale Drive	Southlake, TX	76092
493 Amy Forsyth	111 Yale Drive	Southlake, TX	76092
494 Amy McMaster	4998 Via Santana	Newbury Park, CA	91320

App. 248

495 Jeffrey Smith	2551 Brickfield Ct	Westlake Village, CA	91362
496 Mary Catarna	13981 W Roches-ter Dr	Boise, ID	33713
497 Elena Smith	2551 Brickfield Ct	Westlake Village, CA	91362
498 Bryan Lash	2201 Soaring Lane	Lawrenceville, GA	30044
499 Sebastian Gagnon	9854 Bothwell road	Northridge, CA	91324
500 Brenda Titus	14137 windjam-mer ln	Westminster, CA	92683
501 Cori Cashier	127 Camino Ruiz, Apt 124	Camarillo, CA	93012
502 Eric Levy	425 N. Highland Ave NE Apt 4	Atlanta, GA	30307
503 Laura Chabot	4018 Barcelona P1	Newbury Park, CA	91320
504 Matthew Marini	803 Heatherglen Ct.	Southlake, TX	76092
505 Mary Waickman	3821 Granger Rd	Medina, OH	44256
506 Michelle Fitzgerald	2622 Grandoaks Dr	Westlake Village, CA	91361
507 JESSE SLADE	1931 Montgom-ery Rd	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
508 Mary Kate Marini	803 Heatherglen Ct.	Southlake, TX	76092
509 Charlotte Mizzi	60 Taurus Road	Emigrant, MT	59027
510 David Wheeler	2426 OLDS RD	LESLIE, MI	49251
511 Ryan Delaney	17 oxford ave	Yonkers, NY	10710

App. 249

512 Christina Delaney	17 Oxford avenue	Yonkers, NY	10710
513 Dakota Ridzik	15 Coolidge Avenue	Yonkers, NY	10701
514 Sheryl Pasley	1287 County road 4620	Trenton, TX	75490
515 Jennifer McCarthy	1626 Valley High Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91362
516 Darrin Forsythe	237 W. Tujunga #F	Burbank, CA	91502
517 Charlene Murphy	PO Box 473	Emigrant, MT	59027
518 Jennifer Morris	2504 S Aspen Court	Broken Arrow, OK	74012
519 Dana Pizzolongo	171 mile square road	Yonkers, NY	10701
520 Karen Huffine	308 5th Ave. West	Polson, MT	59860
521 Juliana Falcone	106 thurton place	Yonkers, NY	10704
522 ABA-MARA ACCATINO	37 Gemini Rd/POB 1673	Emigrant, MT	59027
523 Lisa Tummolo	126 fort hill rd	Scarsdale, NY	10583
524 Gianna Tummolo	144 Highland avenue	Eastchester, NY	10701
525 Carol Marak	3883 Turtle Creek blvd, 1502	Dallas, TX	75219
526 Liz Rozmarniewicz	4342 Old Mill Rd	Pinckney, MI	48169
527 Jan Wetmore	3610 Park Court	Grapevine, TX	76051
528 Gabriel Blake	4438 Vaughn Lane	Billings, MT	59101

App. 250

529 Benedict desimone	28748 aries st	Agoura Hills, CA	91301
530 Ron Schleicher	303 5th Ave W	Polson, MT	59860
531 Christine Miller	110 Crestwood Ct	Centerville, GA	31028
532 Tim Gruenes	PSC 819 Box 7610	FPO, DC	9645
533 Maelia Sambrine	323 Tallwood Drive	Hartsdale, NY	10530
534 Darryl Stiled	9735 Durand Rd	Gainesville, GA	30506
535 Bob Quick	135 Hickory Hill Cove	Pearl, MS	39208
536 WILLIAM BEIRNE	184 LOCK- WOOD DRIVE	CLIFTON, NJ	7013
537 Druann Kerns	1402 Golf Course Road	Laurel MT	59054
538 Stavroula Farma- kopoulos	125 S. Highland ave, Apt c6	Ossining, NY	10562
539 Mabel Olang	250 Kings Ferry Rd, Unit#3, PO Box 62	Verplank, NY	10596
540 Steven Winkelmann	24 college hill rd.	montrose, NY	10548
541 Carmen Olang	24 college hill rd.	montrose, NY	10548
542 Caryn Wimbert	36 Jerome Drive	Cortlandt Manor, NY	10507
543 Bruce Cohen	6 sun st	Mahopac, NY	10541

App. 251

544 Mikael Bergman	1206 Pico Blvd., 14	Santa Monica, CA	90405
545 Andie Go	503 Andalusian	Celina, TX	75009
546 Josephine Marie	East Meadow	East Meadow, NY	11554
547 Georgina Camacho	750 Hwy 89 #5	Gardiner, MT	59030
548 Lunitta Myers	15741 Tupper	North Hills, CA	91343
549 Allison Hamilton	2650 Ozora Church Road	Lawrenceville, GA	30045
550 Kirsten Bibeau	6 Bearpaw Trail	Clancy, MT	69634
551 Lisa Stiles	9735 Durand Rd	Gainesville, GA	30506
552 Terrell AronSpeer	1534 FM-69	Quitman, TX	75783
553 Seyem Lampard	1308 South Willson	Bozeman, MT	59715
554 Juanita Lux	1780 Dublin Trail #17	Neenah, WI	54956
555 Melody Yoes	3484 Old Yellowstone Trl N	Livingston, MT	59047
556 Vicky Couch	116 Sage Hen Dr	Lewistown, MT	59457
557 Billie Love	532 Stinegate Drive	Bozeman, MT	59715
558 Julie Coate	1197 Golden Gate Ave, Unit B	Bozeman, MT	59718

App. 252

559 Ron Decker	29 s 9th street	Livingston, 59047 MT
560 Robert Scotland	296 pawnee trail Hardy, Virginia	Hardy, VA 24101
561 Valerie Koss	9833 64 ave. App 2F	Rego Park, 11374 NY
562 Annette O'Toole	General Delivery	KURTIS- 96760 TOWN, HI
563 Pasqualine Velardo	112 red Mills rd	Mahopac, 10541 NY
564 Igor Polyakov	243 Canterbury rd	White 10607 Plains, NY
565 Yelena Polyakova	243 Canterbury rd	White 10607 Plains, NY
566 Finney Kevin	17 willow place	Middletown, 10940 NY
567 Amanda Green	555 Central Park Ave, Apt 235	Scarsdale, 10583 NY
568 Michael Heath	64 round hill dr	Stamford, 6903 CT
569 Nuhad Romano	5 Pasadena Rd	Bronxville, 10708 NY
570 Dale Morgan	255 GRANT ST	WAUSEON, 43567 OH
571 Anthony McGregor	2898 Route 92, Lot 13	New Wind- 12553 sor, NY
572 Claude Hamme	330 Fruitlyn Dr	Dallas- 17313 town, PA
573 Lisa Hamme	330 Fruitlyn Dr	Dallas- 17313 town, PA
574 Rudolf Tankink	3620 9th Ae north	Great 59401 Falls, MT
575 JoAnne Wilson	96 Kiball Terrace	Yonkers, 10704 NY

App. 253

576 Rick Schatz	209 Brookfield Avenue	Paramus, NY	7652
577 Eric Michell	540 Waterbury hill rd	Lagrange-ville, NY	12540
578 Michael Acevedo	73 Carpenter Ave	Newburgh, NY	12550
579 Ed Mack	54 Capt. Shankey Dr.	Garner-ville, NY	10923
580 Joan Milano	44 Abbey Lane unit 4516	Danbury, CT	6810
581 Kim Bonanno	468 Route 515	Vernon, NJ	7462
582 Troy Bonanno	468 county route 515	Vernon, NJ	7462
583 Julie Wilcox	8 Shamrock Lane	Livingston, MT	59047
584 Theresa Santoro	184 Reilly Rd.	Lagrange-ville, NY	12540
585 Salvatore Bono	2207 J Lawson Blvd	Orlando, FL	32824
586 Peter Milano	44 Abbey Ln, Unit 4516	Danbury, CT	6810
587 Danielle Currid	149 Hollywood Ave	Tuckahoe, NY	10707
588 Elena Crecco	3711 Farm bell place	Lake Mary, FL	32746
589 Barbara Cazemier	6 Ann Place	Valhalla, NY	10595
590 Tracey Gambino	14 Putnam Ave. 1	Brewster, NY	10509
591 James Muranelli	3073 SE GALT CIRCLE	PORT ST. LUCIE, FL	34984
592 Ellis MARINO	50 state st	ossining, NY	10562

App. 254

593 Stephen Dewey	1 Gilbert Pk	Ossining, NY	10563
594 Rosemarie Baket	22 Martin Rd	Ossining, NY	10562
595 Cynthia Beaman	446 Harbor Crest Dr	Waterloo, SC	29384
596 Cheryl Waldrup	1965 Hummer Lake Rd	Oxford, MI	48371
597 Sean Mckenna	County line Rd	Forestville, NY	14062
598 Kevin McCarron	12 Delano st	Fairhaven, MA	2719
599 Raymond Shamma	1767 Cass Blvd	Berkley, MI	48072
600 David Lillibridge	106 S Veterans St, PO Box 146	Flandreau, SD	57028
601 Robert Dunn	6693 Maple Ridge Rd	Alger, MI	48610
602 Deborah Ludwig	602 NE Newhall Lane	Port Saint Lucie, FL	34983
603 Robert Ludwig	602 NE Newhall Lane	Port Saint Lucie, FL	34983
604 Ellen Harrison	91111 Jollyville #111	Austin, TX	78759
605 Steven Reimink	15584 Lake Michigan Drive	West Olive, MI	49460
606 Bret Hale	816 Portside Place	Chattanooga, TN	37402
607 William Cook	15111 Washington St Apt 329	Haymarket, VA	20169
608 Karen futia	34 custis ave	White plains, NY	6438
609 Steve Goodlin	229 Amanda Lane	Acme, PA	15610

App. 255

610 Curtis Adams	3433 Birdsong Ave.	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
611 Thomas Keenan	9695 Beall St	Dyer, IN	46311
612 MARION GIBEAU	8172 MACRON STO	OAK HILLS, CA	92344
613 John Mann	5977 US ROUTE 6	Pierpoint, OH	44082
614 Paul Morris	9700 Colonial Circle NE	Albuquerque, NM	87111
615 Lucille Morris	9700 Colonial Circle NE	Albuquerque, NM	87111
616 Doreene Caporale	34 Custis Avenue, Apt 3	North White Plains, NY	10603
617 Anthony Futia III	34 Custis Avenue, Apt 3	North White Plains, NY	10603
618 Charlotte Farrell	1311 Craig Drive	Buford, GA	30518
619 Werner Rucker	83 Eagle View Rd, Pob 811	Kila, MT	59220
620 Mark Becker	310 2nd St Nw	Sidney, MT	59270
621 Dale Anderson	500 Lincoln Ave NW, Apt 100A	Sidney, MT	59270
622 Kim Mohaupt	3535 E Delight st.	Hernando, FL	34442
623 Lorraine Smith	437 Orange Drive, Apt 438	Altamonte Springs, FL	32701
624 Louis Garcia	201 N Devon Ave	Winter Springs, FL	32708
625 John Bostick	1141 Doyle Road	FL - Deltona, FL	32725

App. 256

626 Carol Balcomb	6022 walnut st	6022 wal- nut st, MI	48458
627 Debra Maiatico	28442Las Palma Circle	Bonita Springs, FL	34135
628 Thomas Dunn	203 Ridgeview Drive	carriere, MS	39426
629 Edward Taylor	1021 Kaci Court	Easley, SC	29642
630 James Hutchinson	1035 Mansell rd	Roswell, GA	30076
631 David Rajean	107 Hudson Way	Greer, SC	29650
632 Michael Ellermann	1150 Lightfoot Drive	Canton, GA	30115
633 Kevin Gould	6732 Concord Street	Sebring, FL	33876
634 Tony Roland	18 Quarry St.	Gainesville, GA	30501
635 Catherine Johnson	416 W 23rd St	Houston, TX	77008
636 Lynn Ryan	18 Sparwheel Lane	Hilton Head, SC	29926
637 Jim Porter	115 Prairie ST.	Douglas, ND	58735
638 Oliver Gurnak	4617 Kernsville Rd	Orefield, PA	18069
639 David McCarley	721 County Road 3565	Dike, TX	75437
640 Anita Porter	115 prairie ST	Douglas, ND	58735
641 Misty 5422525807	54380 Arago FishTrap Rd	Myrtle Point, OR	97458
642 Jay McAlister	2085 Stoney Meadow Drive	Murfrees- boro, TN	37128

App. 257

643 Danny Goings	3800	Imperial, MO	63052
644 Juan Villarreal	47409 Longview Dr	Coarsegold, CA	93614
645 Henry Cammann	280 me 71 ct	Ocala, FL	34470
646 Cheryl Bunn	111 Lakeview Road	Jackson, GA	30233
647 Russell Gartside	604 Romancoke Rd	Stevensville, MD	21666
648 Ron Hatton	C/O 1510 Laiola Drive	Reno, NV	89502
649 Dana Fletcher	9031 Tara Circle	Milton, FL	32583
650 LARRY SCHUMACHER	26973 Count Road 44	Nappanee, IN	46550
651 Robert Theisen	412 Legends Parkway	Kingsland, TX	78639
652 Andree Westlake	8760 Big Bend ct	Middleville, MI	49333
653 ERIC LIETSCH	1600S 13TH ST	Burlington, IA	52601
654 Blake Fairchild	210 E. San Mateo Dr.	Hot Springs, AR	71913
655 Amanda Belge	114 Welland Way	Westminster, SC	29693
656 Tony Dolz	61 Rushing Creek Place	Thousand Oaks, CA	91360
657 Tanya Dillon	908 4th Avenue	Pleasant Grove, AL	35127
658 Lena Baxter	602 E Alexander St, Apt 701	Plant City, AL	33563

App. 258

659 Linda King	225 Sotir St.N.W	Ft.Walton, 32548 FL
660 Jon McCray	PO Box 219	Belle, MO 65013
661 James Kulzer	5310 Edge Water Drive	Bakers- 93312 field, AL
662 Judi Masters	246 polk rd 49	Mena, AR 71953
663 Gerald Shelton	1610 north, 274 west	Layton, UT 84041
664 Thomas Holmes	3416 Hidden RD	Bay City, 48706 MI
665 Shawn Rogers	12040 Woodward Drive	Anchorage, 99516 AK
666 Rosanne Lott	723 Coral Drive	Cape Coral, 33904 FL
667 ELIZABETH ROGERS	P.O. Box 522	Preston 12469 Hollow, NY
668 Robert Reed	93 Green Rock Dr.	Duncan- 75137 ville, TX
669 David Warren	20301 Rainbow Circle	Cornelius, 28031 NC
670 roberta Zinman	21476 Miramar	Mission 92692 Viejo, CA
671 Brenda Stiller	2885 mount hope church rd.	Salisbury, 28146 NC
672 Helga Neubauer	21482 Rice Road	Hinckley, 55037 MN
673 Bradley Lott	4163 River Rd	East 48054 China, MI
674 Phil Bradberry	8930 Carriage Creek Rd	Arlington, 38002 TN
675 JAMES WALKER	17963 N Peppermill Ln	Surprise, 85374 AZ
676 Rafael Yanez	616 Baldurn Avenue	Las Vegas, 89183 NV

App. 259

677 Linda Eagner	24302 43rd Ave E	Spanaway, WA	98387
678 Gaylia Elliot	4403 Caleb Crossing	Powder Springs, GA	30127
679 Greg Suslovic	9950 Highland Way	Streetsboro, OH	44241
680 Jackie Christensen	891 Mesa Oeste	891 Mesa Oeste, NV	89048
681 John -Barnhart	1400 apache trail	Wapa-koneta, OH	45895
682 Nancy Behrens	1347 Leisure World	Mesa, AZ	85206
683 Patricia Anderson	5470 E Reavis Street	Apache Junction, AZ	85119
684 James Draper	25483 N. Wrangler Rd.	Scottsdale, AZ	85255
685 Judith Reed	935 Green Rock Dr	Duncanville, TX	75137
686 Christina Stouffer	4206 Chadbourne road	Fairfield, CA	94534
687 Marjorie Deckard	2121 Village Lake Dr., Apt 153	Charlotte, NC	28212
688 Kathrine Levy	4932 W Beaver Creek Dr.	Powell, TN	37849
689 Robert Hurst	5201 E US HIGHWAY 95 LOT 108	Yuma, AZ	85365
690 Aaron Pippin	3148 McGill Rd	Sevierville, TN	37862
691 Barbara Vera	5120 E. Mark Lane	Cave Creek, AZ	85331
692 Deena Henderson	2323 Willo Dr	Portland, TX	78374

App. 260

693 Darrell Scott	158 Deer Valley Dr.	Tuscola, TX	79562
694 Kevin Bailey	602 East Ellis	Llano, TX	78643
695 Claire Hansen	9 Homeplace	Arlington, TX	76016
696 NANCY KELLY	400 17TH STREE NW #1407	ATLANTA, GA	30363
697 David Seaton	207 John St, Apt c	Troy, MO	63379
698 Richard Doerfler	232 Miller Street	Lexington, KY	40507
699 Irma Giles	7455 Oak Knoll Dr.	Indianapolis, IN	46217
700 Susan Kungel	332 Cypress Dr. #12	Saint Joseph, MN	56374
701 Donna ISENBERG	11117 Braddock Dr	Culver City, CA	90230
702 Nancy Hiki	2211 Legends Parkway	Kingsland, TX	78639
703 Patty Cannady	4 Dr. Louis Way	Savannah, GA	31411
704 Sharon Mueller	547 Mazelle Ln	Pahrump, NV	89060
705 Darryl Harvey	PO Box 2700	Rockport, TX	78382
706 Larry Mueller	547 MAZELLE LN	PAHRUMP, NV	89060
707 Kristine Ritenour	2050 Sherwood Drive, 2B	Schererville, IN	46375
708 Cynthia Yanez	616 Baldurn Ave	Las Vegas, NV	89183
709 Cynthia Byrd	1392 Robert Court	Brea, CA	92821

App. 261

710 Tina Flores	10112 Kearney hills dr	Bakersfield, CA	93312
711 Marcia Bankoff	3443 Paseo Flamenco	San Clemente, CA	92672
712 Patricia Gumm	109 Knights Row	Horseshoe Bay, TX	78657
713 Gloria Novocilsky	2361 Quail Creek Drive	Little Elm, TX	75068
714 Charles Adamson	3450 Kilrush Drive	Arlington, TX	76014
715 Jan Waters	938 e Lowell st	Lakeland, FL	33805
716 Irene Adamson	3405 Kilrush Drive	Arlington, TX	76014
717 edwrd a ray	2762 colesville rd	harpursville, NY	13787
718 cyndi brink	24996 214 th str	Glenwood, AL	56334
719 Sheila Eggers	779 Southview Cir	Kodak, TN	37764
720 Janice Paschal	488 Anderson Dr.	Lawrenceville, GA	30046
721 Laura Bates	344 BANTA RD	CONKLIN, NY	13748
722 Josephine Fanton	112 Pleasant DRive	Mauldin, SC	29662
723 Jennifer Francis	11712 running brush cv	Austin, TX	78717
724 Dee Murray	1429 stonemill falls	Wake forest, NC	27587
725 Clarence Morgan	157 Rainbow Dr #5723	Livingston, TX	77399
726 Kevin Bird	16961 25th	Gobles, MI	49055

App. 262

727 TJ Nelms	7135 W. Ranch Rd. 1431	Kingsland, TX 78639
728 Patricia Rasmussen	15106 Brown eyed Susan ct	Cypress, TX 77433
729 Randy Jayne	4 Rogers Road	Windsor, NY 13865
730 Laura Leonard	162 Postell road	Dallas, GA 30157
731 Dean McCreery	24 Gridley St.	Greenville, SC 29609
732 Clay Graner	274 Hammond Ln	Toney, AL 35773
733 Elaine Bandy	2204 Boxwood Circle	Kingsland, TX 78639
734 Jack Shirey	13 Wheatstone lane	Lebanon, PA 17042
735 Sally Wyrick	645 Lost Key Drive, 506D	Pensacola, FL 32507
736 Patricia Wood	497 Park Manor Drive	Marietta, GA 30064
737 Jennifer Johnson	1201 W 51st Street	Savannah, GA 31405
738 Lisa Amlung	8771 Wildbrook Court	West Ches- 45069 ter, OH
739 Patrick Amlung	8771 Wildbrook Court	West Ches- 45069 ter, OH
740 Rebecca Anderson	515 Audubon Road	Rogersville, MO 65742
741 Andrew O'Mahony	514 Santander Drive	San Ra- 94583 mon, CA
742 Charlie Amlung	4144 carriagelike	Cincinnati, OH 45241
743 Terri Whitlatch	25 Haddix Lane	Heber Springs, AR 72543

App. 263

744 Cheryl Wilson	13492 S. 41st St.	Phoenix, AZ	85044
745 Virginia Reltan	201 E 49th St	B, GA	31405
746 Cheryl Council	848 Council McCranie Rd.	Milledgeville, GA	31061
747 James Harvey	245 Montauk Dr	Richmond Hill, GA	31324
748 Stuart Murray	1045 Graham Rd	Marshall, NC	28753
749 Dorothy Barto	19 Gail Drive	Owego, NY	13827
750 Stephen Polsinelli	16 Dream Maker Circle	Savannah, GA	31411
751 Cenith Nehf	170 Pugh Dr	Shippensburg, PA	17257
752 Steve Gould	728 Whisperlake Rd	Holland, OH	43528
753 Larry Glicker	60 Station Loop	Bluffto, SC	29910
754 Marcus Drake	26301 Old Red Oak Ln	Mechanicsville, MD	20659
755 Randolph De Vault	681 Bailey Woods Road	Dacula, GA	30019
756 Carol Streeter	778 Moody Road	Buena Vista, GA	31803
757 Venita Sullivan	4942 N. Sage Park Drive	Eagle Mountain, UT	84005
758 Daniella Rosario	104 Buck Oak Ct	Crowley, TX	76036
759 John Bailey	2033 Academy Court	New Port Richey, FL	34655

App. 264

760 Michael Sullivan	3201 Gardens East Drive	Palm Beach Gardens, FL	33410
761 Kristen McFarland	4220 Crescent Drive	Flower Mound, TX	75028
762 Robert Enis Blevins	1220 KATY DRIVE	SAGINAW, TX	76131
763 Jennifer Wingo	1342 Old Canaan Rd	Spartanburg, SC	29306
764 June Orth	413 Kaleb Mark Drive	Lyman, SC	29365
765 Joanne Starr	413 Kaleb Mark Drive	Lyman, SC	29365
766 Blair Steere	1901 S. Calumet Avenue, 804	Chicago, IL	60616
767 James Starr	413 Kaleb Mark Drive	Lyman, SC	29365
768 Carol Smith	213 commerce st e	Pineview, GA	31071
769 April Hipps	1071 Stillington Eay	Kennesaw, GA	30152
770 Arthur Holligan	63 Stockman Pl	Irvington, NJ	7111
771 Jennifer Diamond	N1835 st road 40	Bruce, WI	54819
772 Annie O hoa	1008 126th St Ct E	Tacoma, WA	98445
773 Dsrrell Rhoden	6111 S. FM 730	Decatur, TX	76234
774 Gene Clemans	24302 43rd Ave E	Spanaway, WA	98387
775 Joseph Brusky	900 South 89th Street	West Allis, WI	53214

App. 265

776 Bashir Altorle	39347 Ironstone Dr	Sterling Heights, MI	48310
777 David Mathis	22229 Hwy 80 west	Statesboro, GA	30458
778 David Vaughn	3 Fair hope lane	Savannah, GA	31411
779 Todd Hilley	193 Pittman Hill Rd	Athens, GA	30607
780 Nancy Brian	2112 e 62nd st	Savannah, GA	31404
781 Homer Crothers	3315 Ebenezer Farm Road	Marietta, GA	30066
782 Carol Gaines	2239 Kingstree Ln	Rancho Cordova, CA	95670
783 Damon Gremillion	4130 Hwy 412 East	Slaughter, LA	70777
784 Annette Ryder	1400 Roberta Drive SW, Apt 3103	Marietta, GA	30008
785 Deborah Midkiff	118 W. Sixth St.	Aberdeen, WA	98520
786 Brenda Claessens	5209 FM 618	Haskell, TX	79521
787 Eileen McDermott	104 Matthews Road	Oakdale, NY	11769
788 Stephen Gagnier	1121 Back Bay Dr., Apt 124	Newport Beach, CA	92660
789 Patricia Eden	PO Box 892	Bear, DE	19701
790 Donald Burdin	1654 County Road 152	Alvin, TX	77511
791 William Lane	4347 Randall road	Dearing, GA	30808

App. 266

792 Brian Burnham	5818 Whispering Hills	5818 Whis- pering Hills, ID	83639
793 Terri Buford	8 Adelaide Crossing	Acworth, GA	30101
794 shaun combee	2908 NORWAY PINE RD	ROCK- FORD, IL	61109
795 Eric Herd	910 e jackson st	Martins- ville, IN	46151
796 Donna Ferrara	890 S 6 Street	Linden- hurst, NY	11757
797 Mark Gilbert	760 sidney- marcus blvd, 432	Atlanta, GA	30324
798 James Patterson	160 SE Becky Terrace	Lake City, FL	32025
799 Fran Lewis	4108 pepperbush dr	Ft Worth, TX	76137
800 Jay Zietlow	508 Hannah Branch road	Burnsville, NC	28714
801 Susan Garmon	120 Chapel Hill Dr.	Pittsburgh, PA	15238
802 Deborah Perron	27046 Thomas Ave	Elko, MN	55020
803 Ricardo Farinas	7825 simms st	Hollywood, FL	33024
804 Darlene Dunnavant	8555 East 29th Street	Tucson, AZ	85710
805 Richard Sejba	20445 Cambodia Ave.	Farming- ton, MN	55024
806 S Raff	152 Fonseca Dr	St. Augus- tine, FL	32086
807 Michael Nease	304 Gales River road	Irmo, SC	29063
808 Chris Jersild	2531 Broadmoor Ct	Snellville, GA	30039

App. 267

809 Sharon Hoyt	11556 S W 89 court	Ocala, FL	34481
810 Marianne Blevins	745 Martha's Dr.	Lawrence- ville, GA	30045
811 Dana Littlefield	5137 Rosell Road, Unit 1	Atlanta, GA	30342
812 ANITA L JONES	722 CARLAN RD	JASPER, GA	30143
813 Daniel Barnard	17500 sw Hillsboro hwy	Hillsboro, OR	97123
814 STEVEN RAMEY	3756 SOUTHGATE DRIVE SW	Lilburn, GA	30047
815 stephen zack	1370 S. Ocean Blvd, Unit 1403	Pompano Beach, FL	33062
816 Kathryn Gartland	110 S Main St, G2	North Salt Lake, UT	84054
817 suzanne ellenberger	349 bollinger rd.	bellville, OH	44813
818 Rebecca Mohat	1810 Lone Elm Rd	Waxaha- chie, TX	75167
819 Donna Gaddy	12047 Talmadge Reach Dr.	Humble, TX	77346
820 Karen Bel- linghausen	31 Los Pines Avenue	Bastrop, TX	78602
821 BARRY WEAVER	910 Spring City Rd	Pheonix- ville, PA	19460
822 Candace Doctors	292b Vernon Road	Monroe, NJ	8831
823 PAULA MARSH	150 Southfield	Boerne, TX	78006
824 Tracy Castaneda	4457 popps ferry rd, Lot 133	Diberville, MS	39540

App. 268

825 Walter Goddard	515 W Mount Vernon St, Apt 808	Springfield, 65806 MO
826 NICKKI HEERDT	1809 Lancaster Drive	Garner, NC27529
827 Anthony Miceli	1049 Bonita Dr.	Pensacola, 32507 AL
828 Debra Rock	32309 Pearl St	Kirkland, 60146 IL
829 Marcell Ledbetter	21235 W 181t Terrace	Olathe, KS 66062
830 Kathy Carter	415 Seminole Ave.	Rockford, 61102 IL
831 Dennis Eckman	1212 Sadler Dr	Carlisle, 17013 PA
832 Cheryl Rice	10208 Private Road 203	Stamford, 79553 TX
833 Roy Bell	2405 State Highway 283	Stamford, 79548 TX
834 Barbara Lee	P. O. Box 245	Ten Sleep, 82442 AL
835 Leslie Kupatt	2500 FM 1661	Sagerton, 79548 TX
836 Beverly Jordan	4011 Tave Ct.	4011 absca, 76016 TX
837 Gary Hopkins	18878 Big Timber Rd	Tyler, TX 75703
838 Sharon Guthrie	6808 Gleneagles Drive	Tyler, TX 75703
839 Dawn Messer	211 Honey Rock Dr	Pflugers- ville, TX 78660
840 Zach Fleischauer	463 North 9th street	Jacksboro, 76458 TX
841 William Bruce	1434 Rollins St.	Grand 48439 Blanc, MI

App. 269

842 Sam	2215 south 1600	Wellsville, 84339
Halioris	west	UT
843 todd	7160 sw 163	Miami, FL 33193
Perronne	place	
844 Wanda King	1007 buena	Big spring, 79720
	vista drive	TX
845 Ira Lewis	4 KENSICO	N.WHITE 10603
Lewis	KNOLL PL	PLAINS,
		NY
846 Frances	504 Glendale	Muscle 35661
Hollander	Ave	Shoals, AL
847 Audrey Case	PO BOX 85	Silver 89429
		Springs, NV
848 Lillian	169 Jeannie Way	Augusta, 30909
Sherrill		GA
849 Ashley Doan	10613 S. 112th	Papillion, 68046
	Street	NE
850 Larry	490 S. Xenia Dr.	Enon, OH 45323
Secrist		
851 Linda Wells	3225 Turtle	Dallas, TX 75219
	Creek Blvd	
852 David	231 Farrell Rd	West Hen- 14586
Mowers	Ext.	rietta, NY
853 Cass	2300 McDermott	Ste. 200- 75025
Anderson		219, TX
854 Carly Downs	51 Pond St, 11	Walrham, 2451
		MA
855 Devonne	4466 E Meadow	San Tan 85140
Amos	Creek Way	Valley, AZ
856 Craig Rosen	5026 Western	Cincinnati, 45238
	Hills Ave.	OH
857 Janice Wade	9255 N Magnolia	Santee, CA 92071
	Ave #115	
858 Karen	2524 Tierra	Corpus 78415
Smith	Oriente	Christi, TX

App. 270

859 Phyllis Coffman	363 Lindsey Howard Road	Lancing, TN	37770
860 Brian Oertel	4755 W Morin Rd	Mc Neal, AZ	85617
861 Dean Leonard	120 Lawrence Ave	Tomah, WI	54660
862 John Thomas	5719 Fairvale Way	Orange- vale, CA	95662
863 Michael Hollingsworth	222 Ne Dogwood St, Apt C102	Issaquan, WA	98027
864 debbie mckenzie	8 1/2 clark street	Philadel- phia, NY	13673
865 Rashelle Heath	3510 100th Dr SE	Lake Stevens, WA	98258
866 Robyn Bohlen	228 Vineyard Road	Huntington Bay, NY	11743
867 Donna Duncan	407 West 15th Street	Corbin, KY	40701
868 Ben Reynolds	328 Bingham St	Clayton, LA	71326
869 Dennis Heerd	1809 Lancaster Dr.	Garner, NC	27529
870 Kenny mckenzie	8 1/2 clark street	Philadel- phia, NY	13673
871 Nancy McCabe	25743 S. Doral Dr.	Monee, IL	60449
872 Thomas Keon	229 SW 325th Pl	Federal Way, WA	98023
873 Troy Davenport	13007 12th ave sw #107	Burien, WA	98146
874 Dee Holley	3401 Lee	503, TX	75219
875 Michael Jackson	100 Caroline Street	Morton, IL	61550

App. 271

876 Joseph Kalka	10746 Odair Court	Dallas, TX	75218
877 Rosanne Astrup	5 Washington Drive	East Quogue, NY	11942
878 Paul Astrup	5 Washington Drive	East Quogue, NY	11942
879 Kelli Macatee	5919 Hillcrest Ave.	Dallas, TX	75205
880 Nathan Roberts	830 Thomasson Dr	Dallas, TX	75208
881 Richard Marsh	8009 Greenwood Dr.	Plano, TX	75025
882 Martha Forte	44309 Alta Vista Lane	Dallas, TX	75229
883 Laura Castaneda	6598 Patirica Drive	West Palm Beach, FL	33413
884 Lane Sullivan	6735 Santa Maria Ln	Dallas, TX	75214
885 Darline Harris	15170 75th ave north	Maple Grove, MN	55311
886 Jennifer Harris	15170 75th ave north	Maple Grove, MN	55311
887 Christina Matthews	3324 Purdue	Dallas, TX	75225
888 John Funk	Po box 672188	Chugiak Alaska, AK	99567
889 McKenna Wallace	1251 W Wimbledon Ridge lane	West jordan, UT	84084
890 Brenda Cullman	PO Box 872331	Wasilla, AK	99687
891 Susan Fountain	10630 Chester-ton Drive	Dallas, TX	75238

App. 272

892 Gail Capps	8610 Turtle Creek Blvd, 102	Dallas, TX 75225
893 Karl Appel	408 Brunswick Drive, Apt 3	Troy, NY 12180
894 Brad Mcclain	700 custer rd, 294	Richardson, 75080 TX
895 Daniel Rodriguez	1022 Forestgrove Dr	Dallas, TX 75218
896 Alexa Crain	5223 Merrimac Ave	Dallas, TX 75206
897 Ross Pedersen	1120 Moon Shadow Rd	Chino 86323 Valley, AZ
898 Philip Geho	8000 Heritage Palms Trail	McKinney, 75070 TX
899 Diane Bryant	941 Forest Grove Dr	Dallas, TX 75218
900 Thomas Staley	9159 Private Road 5128	Celina, TX 75009
901 Nicholas Critharis	61 41 Saunders st.	Rego park, 11374 NY
902 Gone Dobinsin	3940 Northave Rd.	Dallas, TX 75229
903 Leigh Crow	4332 greenbrier	Dallas, TX 75235
904 Liz Rocamontes	4101 Cobble- stone Dr	Carrollton, 75007 TX
905 Tamara Brown	1022 Forestgrove Dr	Dallas, TX 75218
906 roger martin	1200 CINCH DR APT A	KILLEEN, 76549 TX
907 Cathy Bachand	120 Elsa Jane Lane	Pittsboro, 27312 NC
908 Rosa Valle	4318 Longleaf Dt.	Garland, 75042 TX
909 Rhonda Reichel	106 Colton Dr.	San Antonio, 78209 TX

App. 273

910 Sheri LaFave	4813 Glasier Rd	Onaway, MI	49765
911 John Fitzgerald	151 Tara Lane	Haines City, FL	33844
912 Melissa Passno	524 38th Ave	East Mo- line, IL	61244
913 SCOTT MICHAEL	6973 Creekside Dr.	Muskegon, MI	49442
914 Robyn Perrigo	13503 County Road 34	Blair, NE	68008
915 Kathleen Collins	109 1st	Saint au- gustine, FL	32080
916 Michael Ives	6 Crestlake Ct	Mansfield, TX	76063
917 Janice Breyer	30 Longmeadow Ave	Warwick, RI	2889
918 Dave Mosca	614 center st	Bangor, PA	18013
919 Leonard DiRoma	32 Mohawk Trail	Pawling, NY	12564
920 Paul Naef	427 W 18th Ave	Kennewick WA	99337
921 Douglas Gatton	2800 Sunset Ln	Arlington, TX	76016
922 Orlean Miller	N 1067 Wren Dr.	Curtiss, WI	54422
923 Sharon Hansen	867 S. Locust St.	Pontiac, IL	61764
924 Peter Karlock	2472 Eastman ave	Ventura, CA	93003
925 BONNIE EBERT	816 Genesee Drive	Naperville, IL 60563, IL	60563
926 Mary Possernato	1514 Herrick HollowRd	Sidney Center, NY	13839

App. 274

927 Theresa Poitras	4215 winns hollow lane	clinton, WA	98236
928 Shirley Stone	126 Cooper Ave	Woonsocket, RI	2895
929 Richard Michael	PO Box 694	Walnut, CA	91788
930 Joseph O. Smith	166 Canterbury Place	Royal Palm Beach, FL	33414
931 Mary D. Farrell	2011 Brandt Rd. #83	Vancouver, WA	98661
932 Edna Wrightstone	139 Richland Road	Carlisle, PA	17015
933 Francene Edeson	260 W Tahuyeh Drive	Bremerton, WA	98312
934 Dan Skattum	2148 East River Road	Livingston, MT	59047
935 Vicki Lucas	545 Coachman Dr	Jacksonville, OR	97530
936 david garvey	3693 Markley Creek Dr	Antioch, CA	94509
937 Sheila Desautels	305 W Gladys St	Tampa, FL	33602
938 Steven Jenson	1501 Kokanre Lane	Grants Pass, OR	97527
939 Kathy Getchell	3330 S. Ammons Street, Apt 10-101	Lakewood, CO	80227
940 Ralph Dee	1027 Gideon Trace	Schenectady, NY	12302
941 Robert Fehring	3 N. McConnell Avenue	Bayport, NY	11705
942 Richard M. Kowalewski	3207 Donna Drive	Sterling Heights, MI	48310

App. 275

943 Bruce Apgar sr	121 Horseshoe rd	Carlisle, PA	17015
944 John Rogers	733 Decatur	Bakersfield, CA	93308
945 MARGARET REE	23 S GOODWIN AVE	ELMSFORD, NY	10523
946 James Radford	2658 Greenmeadow Ln.	Marietta Ga, AL	30066
947 Corina Voltz	1700 Alcovy Woods Lane	Lawrenceville, GA	30045
948 Deborah Audler	6033 Vermillion Boulevard	New Orleans, AL	70122
949 Brooke Riggan	485 Bella Rose	Belton, TX	76513
950 Larry McParland	6840 Stockard Rd. Lot 5	Graha, NC	27253
951 Jeanne Tlttelfitz	6867 Hidden Lake Trail	Brecksville, AL	44141
952 Ynez Trunzo	9540 Aqueduct Ave	North Hills, CA	91343
953 Alvin Payne	104 E 13th Pl	Claremore, OK	74017
954 Lloyd Osmu	134 hillendale ave	Nazareth, PA	18064
955 Suzanne Torrez-Perkins	1622 Dancing Star Way, PO Box 935	Prescott, AZ	86301
956 Edward Ladebauche	7105 Meldrum Rd	Fair Haven, MI	48023
957 David Gunter	456 Brown Bridge Rd	Auburn, GA	30011
958 Susan Larson	1629 N. McComas St	Wichita, KS	67203
959 Timothy Jackson	120 jones Drive	Dunn, NC	28334

App. 276

960 Debra Flower	1116 lilac dr	Lochbule, 80603 CO
961 Regina Hohnadel	23 SANTA MARIA	FOOTHILL 92610 RNCH, CA
962 Victor Hernandez	9580 road 244	Terra bella, 93270 CA
963 Rachel Salazar	6632 9th ave n	St pete, AL 33710
964 Anne Markwell	17651 Millwood Pl	Dallas, TX 75287
965 James Pittmann	Post Office Box 0007	Mikado, MI 48745
966 Keith Nelson	6411 Merlin Drive	Riverside, 92506 CA
967 Hennie Vallie	505 West Laurel Avenue	Plentywood, 59254 AL
968 DIANE d LANNI	4207 California Ave	Norco, AL 92860
969 eli blanchard	59-501 Akanoho Place	Haleiwa, 97126 HI
970 William Greenawalt	18355 centralia	Redford, 48240 MI
971 Mary McCloskey	24588 W. River Rd.	Perrysburg, 43551 OH
972 Keith Benton	2000 W Illinois Ave, Apt 321	Aurora, IL 60506
973 Dave Krushinski	1344 Lakeland drive	Scott town- 18433 ship, AL
974 Ledua Taucilagi	2839 Marconi Ave, Apt 1	Sacra- 95821 mento, CA
975 Owen Graves	4629 Seahurst Avenue	Everett, 98203 WA
976 Amanda Boogaard	4221 homestead	Wayland, 49348 MI

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977 Thomas Moynihan	112 Mansion Street. Apt 6	Poughkeep-12601 sie, NY
978 Kenneth L Cobb Jr	920 Cobb Hill Ln	Crosby, MS 39633
979 Elissa Valenzano	46 Wagon Ln	Centereach, 11720 NY
980 Jennifer Sarafin	107 Neptune blvd	Long beach, 11561 AL
981 Steven Vermilya	1271 N. Seymour Rd.	Flushing, 48433 MI
982 Lynda Galligan	PO Box 251	Centreville, 20122 VA
983 Valerie Cullins	25134 Mount Sterling Ct.	Mechan- 20659 icsville, MD
984 Michael Castleman	165 Three Mile Dr	Kalispell, 59901 MT
985 Ellen Thompson	54 High Street, 213	Greenfield, 1301 MA
986 Terry Moore	3 Birdsill Pl	Longmont, 80501 CO
987 Radiah Mallard	1318 Hubbard Rd	Columbus, 31904 GA
988 Gerard APREA	124 RT 39	ROUND 12473 TOP, NY
989 Judith Schulz	2458 Ridge Road	Queens- 12804 bury, NY
990 April Esposito	132 Kendall Mill Rd	Thomas- 27360 ville, NC
991 Michael Fleischman	21 Forwstview Dr	Depew, NY 14043
992 Virginia McWalters	2696 Glenwood Court	NY 11572
993 Holly Fenner	5226 Crestwood Dr	Grand 48439 Blanc, MI

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994 John Gotowala	55 Sigourney St	Bristol, CT	6010
995 Joyce Horness	135 S. Green Creek rd	Muskegon, AL	49445
996 Jeanette Jensen	2557 plantation place	Stockton, CA	95209
997 Eric Simon	925 Plummer School Rd	West New- ton, PA	15089
998 John Cipolla	1448 Young St 611	Honolulu, HI	96814
999 Fairiene Rabenda	8 Claudia Lane	Poughkeep- sie, NY	12603
1000 Don Brunk	504 Coyote Run Rd.	Mathias, WV	26812
1001 jonathan cooper	349 bollinger rd.	bellville, OH	44813
1002 Ricky Osullivan	2683 EVANS CIR SW	SHAL- LOTTE, NC	28470
1003 matthew cooper	349 bollinger rd, po box 561	bellville, OH	44813
1004 Annette Himers	7501 Avenue W	Brooklyn, NY	11234
1005 Alfred Jordan	10430 Oaklyn Dr	Potomac, MD	20854
1006 Patrick Ryan	29138 Milton	MI	48071
1007 Jeffrey Van Maekeren	2134 Oregon Ave SW	Wyoming, MI	49519
1008 Betty Hennessy	3501 SW Bobalink Way	Palm City, FL	34990
1009 Daar Fisher	1834 Oxford Rd	Grosse Pointe Woods, MI	48236

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1010 Thomas	3501 SW	Palm City, 34990
Hennessy	Bobalink Way	FL
1011 Carl	293 E, 950 N	Wheatfield, 46392
DeVries		IN
1012 Crystal	4306 Sawgrass	North 48461
Hartman	ln	Branch, MI
1013 bob wagner	995 hwy 359	cardwell, 59721
		MT
1014 Joseph	2998 E Sring-	Meridian, 83642
Saladino	wood Dr.	ID
1015 Mila Venuti	10 SOUTH	ELMS- 10523
	GOODWIN AVE	FORD, NY
1016 ANTHONY	10 SOUTH	ELMS- 10523
VENUTI	GOODWIN AVE	FORD, NY
1017 Sharon	3019 Roosevelt	Muskegon, 49441
Allison	Rd.	MI
1018 Patricia Van	2134 Oregon Ave	MI 49519
Meekeren		
1019 Sarah	305 High Blf	AURORA, 44202
VanGeest		OH
1020 Jonathan	305 HIGH	AURORA, 44202
VanGeest	BLUFF CIR	OH
1021 Patricia	15584 Lake	West Olive, 49460
Anyanwu	Michigan Dr.	MI
1022 john	958 Davis Spring	Tu, TN 37388
steinhoff	Rd.	
1023 Darryl	2251 Crittendon	North Port, 34286
Spellman	Street	FL
1024 edward	8901 shore road,	brooklyn, 11209
farrell	apt 8c	NY
1025 Traci	107 w Hile rd	MI 49441
Tetzlaff		
1026 Lisa Slaton	6101 Long Prai-	Flower 75028
	rie Rd	Mound, TX

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1027 Harry Akers	2805 Oakview Drive	Dryden, MI 48428
1028 Michael Parry	3370 E Laketon Ave	Muskegon, 49442 MI
1029 Michael Connelly	3300 fifth st.	Twin Lake, 49457 MI
1030 William Lear	1264 Montgomery Ave	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1031 Pose Aleszkai-Lear	1264 Montgomery Ave	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1032 William Pallas	821 Winslow Ct	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1033 Bradley Stone	18125 136th Ave.	MI
1034 Pat Crunkleton	934 Crunkleton Lane	Tiger, GA 30576
1035 Anna Erik	5 Palermo Rosd	Chester-town, NY 12817
1036 Anne Foster	73 Old Route 81	Climax, NY 12042
1037 rick Hyma	5144 Pine Ridge Dr	Muskegon, 49441 MI
1038 Cynthia Therrien	PO Box 205	Church View, VA 23032
1039 Tamara Ropp	8695 Indian bay	Montague, 49437 MI
1040 Sandra Hacker	3394 5th Street	Oceanside, 11572 NY
1041 Joseph Tusa	7 Ardmore st	NY 11704
1042 Michael Finley	38 Golf Avenue	Clarendon Hills, IL 60514
1043 Joanne Gaglione	104 Mohawk Trail	Pawling, 12564 NY
1044 Robert Gaglione	104 mohawk trail	Pawling, 12564 NY

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1045 Cheryl Biechler	5402 91st Cres N	Minneapolis, MN	55443
1046 Nancy Walkowicz	3958 Havenhill Ct	Yorkville, IL	60560
1047 Deborah Studebaker	213 Circle Way	Jarrell, TX	76537
1048 Christine Nelson	16647 Townhouse Rd	IL	60541
1049 Frank Tedesco	1462 Old Orchard St	West Harri-son, NY	10604
1050 William Bombard	P.O. Box 882	Glens Falls, NY	12801
1051 Anthony Futia	34 Custis Avenue	White plains, AL	10603
1052 Virginiann F. Spellman	4941 Bella Vista Drive	Weldon, CA	93283
1053 Melinda Terry	1495 Serendipity Ct.	Sparks, NV	89436
1054 Karl Koenigs	380 Rainbow Dr., Apt 4	Peshtigo, WI	54157
1055 Robert Schulz	2458 Ridge Road	Queensbury, NY	12804
1056 Bette German Smith	3247 Burchmere Lane	Chapel Hill, NC	27516
1057 Doug Kenline	11804 BRETON CT 32	Reston, VA	20191
1058 Frederick Smart	3242 Harrison St	Evanston, IL	60201

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APPENDIX L

Robert L. Schulz
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804
(518) 361 8153 Bob@givemeliberty.org

December 18, 2020

Rep. Elise Stefanik
5 Warren St.
Glens Falls, NY 12801

Dear Rep. Stefanik,

Enclosed is a copy of a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, together with its two Attachments.

I respectfully request that you provide a copy as soon as possible to the leadership of the U.S. House of Representatives and the leadership of the U.S. Senate. I had intended to drive to the Capitol today but yesterday's snow storm has altered the plan.

Please know there is the possibility that other citizens may be signing the Petition. If that is the case, I will see that those signature pages are delivered to the Capitol on or before January 6, 2021.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz

**FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR
REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE
GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES
OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the leadership of the Congress of the United States of America for Redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition, providing a formal, public acknowledgment of its receipt and demonstrating a good faith effort to comply, no later than 5 p.m. on January 6, 2021.

WHEREAS, under the Supremacy Clause, the “Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land.” Article VI, Clause 2.

WHEREAS, under the Electors Clause, “Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.” Article II, Section 1, Clause 2; see also *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. at 104 (“The individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote for electors for the President of the United States unless and until the state legislature chooses a statewide election as the means to

implement its power to appoint members of the electoral college . . . the state legislature's power to select the manner for appointing electors is *plenary*.”)

WHEREAS, under the Guarantee Clause, the “United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a Republican Form of Government.” Article IV, Sect. 4.

WHEREAS, “[T]he Constitution’s conception of the People [is] as the font of governmental power. As Madison put it: ‘the genius of republican liberty seems to demand . . . not only that all power should be derived from the people, but that those entrusted with it should be kept in dependence on the people.’ . . . Our Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2, drew from Locke in stating: ‘Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed’ . . . And our fundamental instrument of government derives its authority from ‘We the People.’ U.S. Const., Preamble.” *Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission*, 135 S. Ct. 2652, 2674-2675 (2015) (emphasis added.).

WHEREAS, the Constitution for the United States of America, as adopted and as amended over time, is a contract covering the rights and duties of two distinct groups of people: 1) all citizen-voters; and 2) all government-employees.¹

¹ In this context, the Citizen-voter group includes Government-employees, but the Government-employee group does not include citizen-voters.

WHEREAS, this constitution-based contract, approved by the citizen-voters of the United States, covers all government-employees in the United States, including those in each State, County, Town and Village as each is a department, a division, of the complex whole and organized system of Government in the United States of America; thus, the Constitution for the United States of America and the Constitutions of each State organize and regulate the rights and duties arising between the two groups, with the intention to effect legal obligations.

WHEREAS, under the Constitution, the citizen-voters extend an offer of government employment, with consideration and with the stated intention to effect legal obligations, and the government-employees accept the offer of employment with the stated intention to effect legal obligations.

WHEREAS, all government-employees, upon employment, take an oath whereby they swear to support and defend the Constitution, legally binding them to certain constitution-derived duties, obligations, prohibitions and mandates in return for a valuable benefit known as consideration.

WHEREAS, the rights, duties and obligations of said two groups, who were parties to the original constitution-based contract, as amended, attach to all those in the two groups who succeed them, regardless of the State in which they reside; their successors are in privity; there remains a successive, mutual

relationship within each group and between the two groups that is legally enforceable.

WHEREAS, privity is essential to the constitution-based contract for if privity does not exist, meaning there is no recognition of and strict adherence to the nationwide relationship between the parties, enforcement of the Constitution becomes extraordinarily problematic, especially in light of the government's long standing reluctance to teach each rising generation in its public education system the history meaning, significance and effect of each provision of their State and Federal Constitutions and Declaration of Independence.

WHEREAS, while some Petitioners hereto may not have been directly involved in the election procedures that produced the constitutionally-infirm electors in every State, each Petitioner has a constitutional interest in those procedures and the electors arising out of them.

WHEREAS, petitioners' injury is clearly traceable to the actions of non-legislative government employees in those States and redressable by the Congress of the United States.

WHEREAS, petitioner's injury is premised on their unalienable Right to Liberty. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2.

WHEREAS, petitioners' Liberty is protected against government action that is arbitrary, conscience-shocking, or oppressive in a constitutional sense by the Fourteenth Amendment which provides that "[n]o state shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' U.S. Const. Amendment XIV, Section 1.

WHEREAS, petitioners are being governed in an illegal, unfair and cruel way by the actions of the non-legislative, government officials identified herein, who have reduced the extent of petitioners' Liberty and Power, significantly shifting the ultimate power in our society from the People to the Government, where it was not intended to reside.

WHEREAS, as a consequence of said unconstitutional seizure of power - the violation of Article II, Section 1, Article IV, Section 4 and Amendment XIV, Section 1 of the Constitution - the refusal of those non-legislative, government officials to be "kept in dependence on the People", we petitioners have suffered a strong, sweeping injury, a concrete and particularized loss of both Liberty and power, a blow to popular sovereignty and a diminution of our right to a government in the United States, including every State, department and division of the whole, that is republican in form and substance.

WHEREAS, the non-legislative, State officials identified herein have failed in their duty to effect the legal obligation specified by the We the People in their constitution-based contract.

WHEREAS, petitioners' injuries are based on sure facts and undeniable, actual things that are clear and certain and existing in a form that can be seen and felt rather than guesses or theories.

WHEREAS, the manner in which the 2020 presidential electors were appointed in thirty-one (31) States violated existing State law - i.e., the will of the Legislatures of those States; changes to election date's, procedures and administration that were not authorized by State Legislatures occurred as follows²:

STATE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES AND PARTY

Alaska 3/R

October 12, 2020: The Alaska Supreme Court affirmed a lower court's order suspending the state's witness requirement for absentee/mail-in ballots.

Arizona 11/D

October 5, 2020: Judge Steven Logan, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, ordered that Arizona's voter registration deadline be extended to 5 p.m. on October 23, 2020.

September 10, 2020: Judge Douglas Rayes, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, ordered Arizona election officials to give voters until

² Source: Ballotpedia.org
[https://ballotpedia.org/Changes to election dates, procedures, and administration in response to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, 2020](https://ballotpedia.org/Changes_to_election_dates,_procedures,_and_administration_in_response_to_the_coronavirus_(COVID-19)_pandemic,_2020)

5:00 p.m. on the fifth business day after an election to sign their vote-by-mail ballot envelopes if they failed to sign at the time they submitted the ballots.

Arkansas

6/R

August 7, 2020: Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson (R) issued an executive order extending absentee ballot eligibility to all voters in the November 3, 2020, general election “who conclude their attendance at the polls may be a risk, to their health or the health of others due to the COVID-19 pandemic.” The order formalized a policy first announced by Hutchinson and Secretary of State John Thurston (R) on July 2, 2020.

July 2, 2020: Arkansas Gov. Asa Hutchinson (R) and Secretary of State John Thurston (R) announced that voters in the November 3, 2020, general election would be allowed to cite concerns over COVID-19 as a valid excuse for voting absentee.

California

56/D

June 3, 2020: California Governor Gavin Newsom (D) issued an executive order giving counties permission to consolidate polling places in the November 3, 2020, general election, provided they offer three days of early voting.

May 8, 2020: California Governor Gavin Newsom (D) signed an executive order directing county election officials to send mail-in ballots to all registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

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Connecticut

7/D

August 10, 2020: Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont (D) issued an executive order directing election officials to accept absentee ballots postmarked by August 11, 2020, and delivered by August 13, 2020. The order applied only to the August 11, 2020, primary election.

May 20, 2020: Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont (D) issued an executive order extending absentee voting eligibility to any registered voter in the August 11, 2020, primary if there is no “federally approved and widely available vaccine for prevention of COVID-19” at the time he or she requests an absentee ballot.

May 4, 2020: Connecticut Secretary of State Denise Merrill (D) announced that all eligible voters in the August 11, 2020, statewide primary and November 3, 2020, general election would automatically receive absentee/mail-in ballot applications.

Florida

29/R

October 6, 2020: Florida Secretary of State Laurel Lee (R) announced that the state’s voter registration would be extended to 7 p.m. on October 6, 2020.

Georgia

16/D

August 31, 2020: Judge Eleanor L. Ross, of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, issued an order extending the return deadlines for absentee ballots in the general election. Ross ordered officials to accept as valid any absentee

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ballots postmarked November 3, 2020, and received by 7:00 p.m., 6, 2020.

July 8, 2020: Judge Eleanor L. Ross, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, issued an order in *Cooper v. Raffensperger*, reducing the petition signature requirement for independent and minor-party candidates in Georgia to 70 percent of their original numbers.

Iowa 6/R

July 17, 2020: Iowa Secretary of State Paul Pate (R) announced that absentee ballot application forms would be sent automatically to all active registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Kentucky 8/R

August 14, 2020: Kentucky Governor Andy Beshear (D) and Secretary of State Michael Adams (R) announced several changes for the November 3, 2020, general election, including the extension of absentee/mail-in voting eligibility to all voters “concerned with contracting or spreading COVID-19.”

Maine 4/D

August 27, 2020: Maine Governor Janet Mills (D) signed an executive order extending the mail-in voter registration deadline from October 13, 2020, to October 19, 2020.

Maryland 10/D

August 12, 2020: The Maryland State Board of Elections voted to conduct early voting from

October 26, 2020, through November 2, 2020, at approximately 80 voting centers statewide. The board also announced its intention to make at least 127 ballot drop-boxes [or absentee/mail-in ballots available statewide.

August 10, 2020: Maryland Governor Larry Hogan (R) issued an executive order authorizing the Maryland State Board of Elections to operate a limited number of centralized voting centers in lieu of precinct polling places or in-person voting in the November 3, 2020, general election.

August 12, 2020: The Maryland State Board of Elections set October 20, 2020, as the deadline for return of all absentee/mail-in ballot applications.

July 8, 2020: Maryland Governor Larry Hogan (R) ordered the state board of elections to send absentee/mail-in ballot request forms automatically to all qualified voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Massachusetts 11/D

July 14, 2020: A spokesperson for Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth William Galvin (D) confirmed that his office as proceeding with plans to send mail-in ballot applications to all voters in the state's September 1, 2020, primary election.

Michigan 16/D

September 18, 2020: Judge Cynthia Stephens, of the Michigan Court of Claims, issued a ruling extending Michigan's absentee/mail-in ballot receipt deadline to November 17, 2020, for ballots post-marked on or before November 2, 2020. Stephens

also authorized voters to allow anyone of their choosing to return their ballots between 5:01 p.m. on October 30, 2020, and the close of polls on November 3, 2020.

May 19, 2020: Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson (D) announced that all registered voters in the August 4, 2020, primary and November 3, 2020, general election would receive mail-in ballot applications automatically.

Minnesota

10/D

October 29, 2020: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled 2-1 that the extension of Minnesota's absentee/mail-in ballot return deadline was likely unconstitutional "because the Secretary of State extended the deadline for receipt of ballots without legislative authorization. The court stopped short of invalidating the extension, however, instead directing officials to keep ballots received after November 3, 2020, separate from the others "in the event a final order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining such votes to be invalid or unlawfully counted."

August 3, 2020: A Minnesota district court approved a consent decree between the plaintiffs and the state defendants in *LaRose v. Simon*. Under the terms of the consent decree, state election officials agreed to waive the witness requirement for mail-in ballots cast in the November 3, 2020, general election. The state also agreed to count all mail-in ballots postmarked on or before November 3, 2020, and received within business days of Election Day.

Montana

3/R

August 6, 2020: Montana Governor Steve Bullock (D) issued a directive permitting counties to conduct the November 3, 2020, general election entirely by mail. Bullock also authorized counties to expand early voting opportunities for the general election.

March 25, 2020: Montana Governor Steve Bullock (D) issued a directive authorizing counties to conduct upcoming elections entirely by mail.

Nebraska

5/R

August 19, 2020: Nebraska Secretary of State Bob Evnen (R) announced that his office would automatically send early/mail-in ballot applications to all registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election whose home counties had not already done so.

New Hampshire

4/D

April 10, 2020: New Hampshire Secretary of State William Gardner (D) and Attorney General Gordon MacDonald (R) released a memo in election officials, advising them that any voter in the September 8, 2020, primary or November 3, 2020, general election could request an absentee ballot based on concerns related to COVID-19.

New Jersey

14/D

August 14, 2020: New Jersey Governor Phil Murphy (D) announced that the state would automatically send mail-in ballots to all voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

New York

29/D

September 8, 2020: New York Governor Andrew Cuomo (D) announced that he would sign an executive order providing for the installation of absentee ballot reform drop boxes at more than 300 locations statewide.

North Carolina

15/R

October 29, 2020: The U.S. Supreme Court again declined to reinstate North Carolina's statutory absentee/mail-in ballot return deadline, allowing the extension ordered by the North Carolina State Board of Elections to stand. The court rejected a similar challenge a day before, on October 28, 2020.

October 20, 2020: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit declined to block the extension of North Carolina's absentee/mail-in ballot return and receipt deadlines. As a result, ballots would be accepted if they were postmarked on or before Election Day and received by 5 p.m. on November 12, 2020.

October 19, 2020: The North Carolina State Board of Elections directed counties to accept absentee/mail-in ballots received by 5 p.m. on November 12, 2020, and postmarked on or before Election Day. The state board of elections also issued new guidance on how voters can resolve problems with their absentee/mail-in ballots.

July 17, 2020: Karen Brinson Bell, the executive director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, issued an emergency order mandating a

number of modifications to in-person voting in the November 3, 2020.

Ohio 18/R

October 2, 2020: A three-judge panel of the Ohio 10th District Court of Appeals ruled that Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) could direct counties to offer multiple drop-box locations for returning absentee/mail-in ballots. The panel stopped short of requiring LaRose to do so, overturning a lower court decision to that effect.

September 11, 2020: Judge Stephen L. McIntosh, of Ohio's Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, enjoined Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) from rejecting absentee ballot applications submitted via fax or email.

August 12, 2020: Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose (R) directed each county election board to provide one drop-box for absentee/mail-in ballot in the November 3, 2020, general election,

Oklahoma 7/R

August 28, 2020: Governor Kevin Stitt (R) issued an executive order extending Oklahoma's state of emergency by 30 days. This triggered the implementation of the following modifications to Oklahoma's absentee ballot procedures.

Pennsylvania 20/D

October 28, 2020: The U.S. Supreme Court declined to expedite consideration of a case involving the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's extension of the state's mail-in ballot deadline, allowing the extended deadline to stand.

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October 23, 2020: The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that election officials could not reject a mail-in ballot because the signature on the ballot return documents did not appear to match the voter's signature on file.

September 17, 2020: The Pennsylvania Supreme Court issued rulings that extended the mail-in ballot receipt deadline and authorized the use of drop boxes for returning mail-in ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

September 14, 2020: The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania and the Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh dropped a lawsuit against the state after election officials issued guidance stating that counties cannot reject a mail-in ballot due solely to a perceived mismatch between the signature on the return envelope and the signature on the voter's registration record.

July 31, 2020: Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar (D) announced that the state would provide prepaid return postage for all mail-in and absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election,

Rhode Island

4/D

September 11, 2020: Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie Gorbea (D) announced that her office would send absentee/mail-in ballot applications to all active registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

August 13, 2020: The Supreme Court of the United States denied an application by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Party of

Rhode Island to stay a consent decree suspending witness/notary requirements for mail-in ballots cast in Rhode Island's 2020 elections.

August 7, 2020: A three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit issued a per curiam opinion denying a motion by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Party of Rhode Island to stay the consent decree suspending witness/notary requirements for mail-in ballots in Rhode Island.

July 31, 2020: Judge Mary McElroy, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, approved a consent agreement reached by the parties in *Common Cause Rhode Island v. Gorbea*. Rhode Island officials agreed not to enforce witness or notary requirements for mail-in ballots in both the September 8, 2020, primary and November 3, 2020, general elections.

South Carolina

9/R

October 27, 2020: Judge Richard Mark Gerzel of the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina ruled that county election officials in South Carolina could not reject absentee/mail-in ballots on the basis of perceived mismatch between the signature on the ballot return documents and the voter's signature on file.

September 18, 2020: Judge J. Michelle Childs, of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, issued a preliminary injunction barring election officials from enforcing South Carolina's witness requirement for absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Tennessee

11/R

October 10, 2020: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit unanimously upheld a district court decision that temporarily suspended a Tennessee law requiring first-time voters to vote in person.

June 24, 2020: The Tennessee Supreme Court declined to stay a lower court order that had extended absentee voting eligibility to all voters during the pandemic.

June 4, 2020: The Chancery Court for Tennessee's Twentieth Judicial District ruled that Tennessee's absentee voting law, which limits eligibility to those meeting certain criteria, "during the unique circumstances of the pandemic, constitutes an unreasonable burden on the fundamental right to vote guaranteed by the Tennessee Constitution." The court ordered the state to extend absentee voting eligibility to all Tennessee voters during the course of the pandemic.

Texas

38/R

September 25, 2020: Judge Marina Marmolejo, of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, issued an order enjoining Texas officials from enforcing legislation that had rescinded the state's straight-ticket ballot option.

September 8, 2020: Judge Orlando Garcia, of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, ordered Secretary of State Ruth Ruggero Hughs to advise all local election officials that it is unconstitutional to reject an absentee ballot due to a perceived signature mismatch unless the

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voter is given pre-rejection notice of this finding and a “meaningful opportunity to cure his or her ballot’s rejection.”

July 27, 2020: Texas Governor Greg Abbott (R) issued a proclamation extending the early voting period for the November 8, 2020, general election by six days. Originally scheduled to begin on October 19, 2020, early voting would instead open on October 13, 2020.

Vermont

3/D

July 20, 2020: Vermont Secretary of State Jim Condos (D) issued a directive that a mail-in ballot be sent automatically to every active registered voter in the November 3, 2020, general election.

March 30, 2020: Vermont Governor Phil Scott (R) signed H0681 into law, making a series of temporary changes to the state’s election laws in response to the coronavirus outbreak: suspending candidate petition signature gathering requirements for both the August primary and the November general elections; authorizing local legislative bodies to transition upcoming local elections from floor meetings to Australian ballot (i.e., secret ballot) elections; and authorizing the secretary of state, with the consent of the governor, to enact temporary changes to election procedures (e.g., expanding voting by mail).

Virginia

13/D

October 28, 2020: Frederick County (Virginia) Circuit Court Judge William W. Eldridge ruled that absentee/mail-in ballots that are not postmarked could be accepted if they were received after

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Election Day. Eldridge added that election officials could accept a ballot with an illegible postmark for up to three days after Election Day, provided the voter casting the ballot signed and dated the accompanying oath before the election.

October 14, 2020: Judge John A. Gibney, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, ordered that Virginia's voter registration deadline be extended from October 13, 2020, to October 15, 2020.

August 5, 2020: The parties in *League of Women Voters of Virginia v. Virginia State Board of Elections* reached a settlement providing for the suspension of the Virginia's witness requirement for absentee ballots in the November 3, 2020, general election.

West Virginia

5/R

June 27, 2020: West Virginia Secretary of State Mae Warner (R) announced that all voters "concerned about their health and safety because of COVID-19" would be able to vote absentee in the November 3, 2020, general election.

Wisconsin 10/D

June 17, 2020: The Wisconsin Election Commission voted unanimously to send absentee/mail-in ballot applications automatically to most registered voters in the November 3, 2020, general election.

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2020, two hundred, thirty eight (238) Democrat presidential electors and one hundred, sixty three (163) Republican presidential

electors were therefore appointed UNCONSTITUTIONALLY by thirty-one States as listed below:

DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN	
Arizona	11	Alaska	3
California	56	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	7	Florida	29
Georgia	16	Iowa	6
Maine	4	Kentucky	8
Maryland	10	Montana	3
Massachusetts	11	Nebraska	5
Michigan	16	North Carolina	15
Minnesota	10	Ohio	18
New Hampshire	4	Oklahoma	7
New Jersey	14	South Carolina	9
New York	29	Tennessee	11
Pennsylvania	20	Texas	38
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	5
Vermont	3		
Virginia	13		
Wisconsin	10		

WHEREAS, this is a proper First Amendment Petition requiring a meaningful response in that it exceeds any rational standard requiring a formal, specific response from Congress: it is serious and documented, not frivolous; it contains no falsehoods; it is

not absent probable cause; it has the necessary quality of a dispute; it comes from citizens outside of the formal political culture and involves a legal principle not political talk; it is punctilious and dignified, containing both a “direction” and a “prayer” for relief; it addresses a public, collective grievance with widespread participation and consequences; it is an instrument of deliberation not agitation; and, it provides legal Notice seeking substantive Redress to cure the infringement of a Right.

WHEREAS, in English and American jurisprudence, there is a legal maxim that for every right there is a remedy; where there is no remedy, there is no right.

WHEREAS, it is a settled and invariable principle, that every right when withheld must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress. See Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England* 23 and *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 162-163 (1803).

WHEREAS, this Petition, with its demand for a meaningful response, rests in part on the HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT'S PETITION CLAUSE, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

WHEREAS, particularly instructive under the circumstances of this Petition is Section 61 of the Magna Carta . . . the 1689 Declaration of Rights . . . the Journals of the First Congress in 1774 . . . Delegate Jefferson's Reply to Lord North in 1775 . . . Thomas Paine's Common Sense . . . and the Declaration of Independence.

WHEREAS, in 1774, for instance, before turning to a more stringent remedy in their quest to hold their government accountable, the delegates to America's first congress resolved, unanimously that "When government wants money from the People and they have in any manner oppressed the People, the People may retain their money until their grievances are redressed."

WHEREAS, in 1775, delegate Jefferson wrote, "The privilege of giving or withholding our moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights, an how improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator."

WHEREAS, in 1776, six months before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Paine distributed "Common Sense" which after decrying the recklessness of repeatedly petitioning the government to rectify its abuses, he issued a call for a stronger remedy, concluding: "Should a manifesto be published . . . setting forth the miseries we have endured, and the peaceful methods which we have ineffectually used for redress."

WHEREAS, that "manifesto" -- our Declaration of Independence, with its philosophical underpinnings for the republic established by the Constitution -- includes the principle that it is the People who institute

Government and that they do so to secure their Rights and, after setting forth the grievances being endured by the People, the Declaration reads, "In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unlit to be the ruler of a free People."

WHEREAS, the Government's refusal to provide a meaningful response to the People's Petition for Redress of violations of their Rights was the "capstone grievance," the grievance that more than any other led not only to the Declaration of Independence - but also to the widespread recognition of the Right of the People to hold the government accountable by Petition and to the inclusion of that natural, unalienable Right in our Bill of Rights.

WHEREAS, Petitioners are motivated by the knowledge that the restoration of this vestigial, once powerful but now all but forgotten natural Right of the People will result in a significant shift in the ultimate power in our society from the Government back to the People, where it was meant to reside in the first place.

WHEREAS, in defense of righteousness and the future health of the Constitution for the United States of America and the Rule of Law, we Petitioners humbly and respectfully request Congress nullify the votes of the Electoral College taken December 14, 2020 in the States identified above, direct the Legislatures of those

States to appoint Presidential Electors in a manner consistent with the Electors Clause and pursuant to 3 U.S.C. Section 2 and that the end of the terms of the current President and Vice President be extended, if necessary to the seventh day following such appointments.

WHEREAS, we request Congress act to insure that future general elections be conducted in strict accordance with the Election Petition attached hereto.

WHEREAS, we Petitioners, who agree with Thomas Jefferson that "No government can continue good but under the control of the people," pray Congress will grant the relief requested in this FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.³

First Name: Robert

Last Name: Schulz

City: Queensbury

State: New York

Signature: Robert L. Schulz

³ Additional signature pages follow.

Attachment 1 of 2 to the Petition to the Congress of the
United States for Redress of Violations by States of the
Guarantee and Elections Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

**HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE
RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT
FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**

by

Robert L. Schulz

“On every question of the construction of the Constitution, let us carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or inverted against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed.”

Thomas Jefferson,
Letter to William Johnson,
Supreme Court Justice (1823)

It is instructive to review the history of the Right to Petition in order to determine its meaning.

The following are the highlights of the historical record of the Right to Petition:

Chapter 61 of the Magna Carta (the cradle of Liberty and Freedom from wrongful government, signed at a time when King John was sovereign) reads in relevant part:

“61. Since, moreover, for God and the amendment of our kingdom and for the better allaying of the quarrel that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these

concessions, desirous that they should enjoy them in compete and firm endurance forever, we give and grant to them the underwritten security, namely, that the barons choose five and twenty barons of the kingdom, whomsoever they will, who shall be bound with all their might, **to observe and hold, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties we have granted and confirmed to them by this our present Charter**, so that if we, or our justiciar, or our bailiffs or any one of our officers, shall in anything be at fault towards anyone, **or shall have broken any one of the articles of this peace or of this security**, and the offence be notified to four barons of the foresaid five and twenty, the said four barons shall repair to us (or our justiciar, if we are out of the realm) and, laying the transgression before us, **petition to have that transgression redressed without delay**. And if we shall not have corrected the transgression (or, in the event of our being out of the realm, if our justiciar shall not have corrected it) within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been intimated to us (or to our justiciar, if we should be out of the realm), the four barons aforesaid shall refer that matter to the rest of the five and twenty barons, and those five and twenty barons shall, **together with the community of the whole realm**, distrain and distress us in all possible ways, namely, **by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, and in any other way they can, until redress has been obtained as they deem fit**, saving harmless our own person,

and the persons of our queen and children;
and **when redress has been obtained,**
they shall resume their old relations to-
wards us. . ." (emphasis added by the Peo-
ple).

Chapter 61 was a procedural vehicle for enforcing the rest of the Charter. It spells out the Rights of the People and the obligations of the Government, and the procedural steps to be taken by the People and the King, in the event of a violation by the King of any provision of that Charter: the People were to transmit a Petition for a Redress of their Grievances; the King had 40 days to respond; if the King failed to respond in 140 days, the People could non-violently retain their money or violence could be **legally** employed against the King until he Redressed the alleged Grievances.¹

The 1689 Declaration of Rights proclaimed, "[I]t is the Right of the subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning is illegal." This was obviously a basis of the "shall make no law abridging the right to petition government for a redress of grievances" provision of our Bill of Rights.

In 1774, the same Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence unanimously adopted an Act in which they gave meaning to the People's Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of

¹ See Magna Carta Chapter 61. See also William Sharp McKechnie, *Magna Carta* 468-77 (2nd ed. 1914)

enforcement as they spoke about the People's "Great Rights." Quoting:

"If money is wanted by rules who have in any manner oppressed the People, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility."
"Continental Congress To The Inhabitants Of The Province Of Quebec." Journals of the Continental Congress 1774, Journals 1:105-13.

In 1775, just prior to drafting the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson gave further meaning to the People's Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement. Quoting:

"The privilege of giving or withholding our moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights, an hour improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator." Thomas Jefferson: Reply to Lord North, 1775. Papers 1:225.

In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. The bulk of the document is a listing of the Grievances the People had against a Government that had been in place for 150 years. The final Grievance on the list is referred to by scholars as

the “capstone” Grievance. The capstone Grievance was the ultimate Grievance, the Grievance that prevented Redress of these other Grievances, the Grievance that caused the People to non-violently withdraw their support and allegiance to the Government, and the Grievance that eventually justified War against the King, morally and legally. Thus, the Congress gave further meaning to the People’s Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances and the Right of enforcement. Quoting the Capstone Grievance:

“In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by with repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is this unfit to be the ruler of a Free People. . . . We, therefore . . . declare, That these United Colonies . . . are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown. . . .” ***Declaration of Independence, 1776***

Though the Rights to Popular Sovereignty and its “protector” Right, the Right of Petition for Redress have become somewhat forgotten, they took shape early on by government’s *response* to Petitions for Redress of Grievances.²

² See A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT FOR THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES, Stephen A. Higginson, 96 Yale L.J. 142(November, 1986): “SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING J . . .”: AN ANALYSIS OF THE NEGLECTED, BUT NEARLY ABSOLUTE, RIGHT OF PETITION, Norman B. Smith, 54 U. Cin. L. Rev. 1153 (1986); “LIBELOUS”

The Right to Petition is a distinctive, substantive Right, from which other substantive First Amendment Rights were *derived*. The Rights to free speech, press and assembly originated as *derivative* Rights insofar as they were necessary to protect the *preexisting* Right to Petition. Petitioning, as a way of holding government accountable to natural Rights, originated in England in the 11th century³ and gained recognition as a Right in the mid 17th century.⁴ Free Speech Rights

PETITIONS FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES -- BAD HISTORIOGRAPHY MAKES WORSE LAW, Eric Schnapper, 74 Iowa L. Rev. 303 (January 1989); THE BILL OF RIGHTS AS A CONSTITUTION Akhil Reed Amar, 100 Yale L.J. 1131 (March, 1991); NOTE: A PETITION CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF SUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR RULE 11 SANCTIONS 106 Harv. L. Rev. 1111 (MARCH, 1993); SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AND THE RIGHT TO PETITION: TOWARD A FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO PURSUE JUDICIAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, James E. Pfander, 91 Nw. U.L. Rev. 899 (Spring 1997); **THE VESTIGIAL CONSTITUTION: THE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION**, Gregory A. Mark, 56 Fordham L. Rev. 2153 (May, 1998); DOWNSIZING THE RIGHT TO PETITION, Gary Lawson and Guy Seidman, 93 Nw. U.L. Rev. 739 (Spring 1999); A RIGHT OF ACCESS TO COURT UNDER THE PETITION CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT: DEFINING THE RIGHT, Carol Rice Andrews, 60 Ohio St. L.J. 557 (1999); MOTIVE RESTRICTIONS ON COURT ACCESS: A FIRST AMENDMENT CHALLENGE, Carol Rice Andrews, 61 Ohio St. L.J. 665 (2000).

³ Norman B. Smith, "Shall Make No Law Abridging . . . ": Analysis of the Neglected, But Nearly Absolute, Right of Petition, 54 U. CIN. L. REV. 1153, at 1154.

⁴ See Bill of Rights, 1689, 1 W & M., ch. 2 Sections 5.13 (Eng.), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION 197 (Philip B. Kurland & Ralph Lerner eds., 1987); 1 WILLIAM BLACKSTONE COMMENTARIES 138-39.

first developed because members of Parliament needed to discuss freely the Petitions they received.⁵ Publications reporting Petitions were the first to receive protection from the frequent prosecutions against the press for seditious libel.⁶ Public meetings to prepare Petitions led to recognition of the Right of Public Assembly.⁷

In addition, the Right to Petition was widely accorded greater importance than the Rights of free expression. For instance, in the 18th century, the House of Commons,⁸ the American Colonies,⁹ and the first Continental Congress¹⁰ gave official recognition to the Right to Petition, but not to the Rights of Free Speech or of the Press.¹¹

⁵ See David C. Fredrick, *John Quincy Adams, Slavery, and the Disappearance of the Right to Petition*, 9 LAW & HIST. REV. 113, at 115.

⁶ See Smith, *supra* n.4, at 1165-67.

⁷ See Charles E. Rice, *Freedom of Petition*, in 2 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION 789, (Leonard W. Levy ed., 1986)

⁸ See Smith, *supra* n.4, at 1165.

⁹ For example, Massachusetts secured the Right to Petition in its Body of Liberties in 1641, but freedom of speech and press did not appear in the official documents until the mid-1700s. See David A. Anderson, *The Origins of the Press Clause*, 30 UCLA L. REV. 455, 463 n.47 (1983).

¹⁰ See *id.* at 464 n.52.

¹¹ Even when England and the American colonies recognized free speech Rights, petition Rights encompassed freedom from punishment for petitioning, whereas free speech Rights extended to freedom from prior restraints. See Frederick, *supra* n.6, at 115-16.

The historical record shows that the Framers and ratifiers of the First Amendment also understood the Petition Right as distinct from the Rights of free expression. In his original proposed draft of the Bill of Rights, Madison listed the Right to Petition and the Rights to free speech and press in two separate sections.¹² In addition a “considerable majority” of Congress defeated a motion to strike the assembly provision from the First Amendment because of the understanding that all of the enumerated rights in the First Amendment were separate Rights that should be specifically protected.¹³

Petitioning government for Redress of Grievances has played a key role in the development, exercise and enforcement of popular sovereignty throughout British and American history.¹⁴ In medieval England, petitioning began as a way for barons to inform the King of their concerns and to influence his actions.¹⁵ Later, in the 17th century, Parliament gained the Right to Petition the King and to bring matters of

¹² See *New York Times Co. v. U.S.*, 403 U.S. 670, 716 n.2 (1971)(Black, J., concurring). For the full text of Madison’s proposal, see 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 434 (Joseph Gales ed., 1834).

¹³ See 5 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *THE ROOTS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS* at 1089-91 (1980).

¹⁴ See Don L. Smith, *The Right to Petition for Redress of Grievances: Constitutional Development and Interpretations* 10-108 (1971) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation) (Univ. Microforms Int’l); K. Smellie, Right to Petition, in 12 *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES* 98, 98-101 (R. A. Seiligman ed., 1934).

¹⁵ The Magna Carta of 1215 guaranteed this Right. See *MAGNA CARTA*, ch. 61, reprinted in 5 *THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION*, *supra* n.5, at 187.

public concern to his attention.¹⁶ This broadening of political participation culminated in the official recognition of the right of Petition in the People themselves.¹⁷

The People used this newfound Right to question the legality of the government's actions,¹⁸ to present their views on controversial matters,¹⁹ and to demand that the government, *as the creature and servant of the People, be responsive to the popular will.*²⁰

In the American colonies, disenfranchised groups used Petitions to seek government accountability for their concerns and to rectify government misconduct.²¹

¹⁶ See PETITION OF RIGHT chs. 1, 7 (Eng. June 7, 1628), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 187-88.

¹⁷ In 1669, the House of Commons stated that, "it is an inherent right of every commoner in England to prepare and present Petitions to the House of Commons in case of grievances, and the House of Commons to receive the same." Resolution of the House of Commons (2669), reprinted in the 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 188-89.

¹⁸ For example, in 1688, a group of bishops sent a petition to James II that accused him of acting illegally. See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1160-62. James II's attempt to punish the bishops for this Petition led to the Glorious Revolution and to the enactment of the Bill of Rights. See Smith, *supra* n15 at 4]-43.

¹⁹ See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1165 (describing a Petition regarding contested parliamentary elections).

²⁰ In 1701, Daniel Defoe sent a Petition to the Houser of Commons that accused the Houser of acting illegally when it incarcerated some previous petitions. In response to Defoe's demand for action, the House released those Petitioners. See Smith, *supra* n4, at 1163-64.

²¹ See RAYMOND BAILEY, POPULAR INFLUENCE UPON PUBLIC POLICY: PETITIONING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA 43-44 (1979).

By the nineteenth century, Petitioning was described as “essential to a free government”²² -- an inherent feature of a republic democracy,²³ and one of the chief means of enhancing government accountability through the participation of citizens.

**This Interest In Government
Accountability Was Understood To
Demand Government Response to Petitions.²⁴**

American colonists, who exercised their Right to Petition the King or Parliament,²⁵ expected the government to receive *and respond* to their Petitions.²⁶ The King’s persistent refusal to answer the colonists’ grievances outraged the colonists and as the “**capstone**”

²² THOMAS M. COOLEY, TREATISE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS WHICH REST UPON THE LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION 531 (9th ed. 1890).

²³ See CONG. GLOBE, 39th Cong., 1st Session, 1293 (1866) (statement of Rep. Shellabarger) (declaring petitioning an indispensable Right “without which there is no citizenship” in any government); JOSEPH STORY, COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 707 (Carolina Academic Press ed. 1987) (1833)(explaining that the Petition Right “results from [the] very nature of the structure [of a republican government]”).

²⁴ See Frederick, *supra* n7 at 114-15 (describing the historical development of the duty of government response to Petitions).

²⁵ See DECLARATION AND RESOLVES OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 3 (Am. Col. Oct. 14, 1774), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS’ CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 199; DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS 13 (Am. Col. Oct. 19, 1765), reprinted in *id.* at 198.

²⁶ See Frederick, *supra* n4 at 115-116.

grievance, was a significant factor that led to the American Revolution.²⁷

Frustration with the British government led the Framers to consider incorporating a people's right to "instruct their Representatives" in the First Amendment.²⁸ Members of the First Congress easily defeated this right-of-instruction proposal.²⁹ Some discretion to reject petitions that "instructed government," they reasoned, would not undermine government accountability to the People, **as long as Congress had a duty to consider petitions and fully respond to them.**³⁰

Congress's response to Petitions in the early years of the Republic also indicates that the original understanding of Petitioning *included a governmental duty to respond*. Congress viewed the receipt and serious

²⁷ See THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE para. 20 (U.S. July 4 1776), reprinted in 5 THE FOUNDERS' CONSTITUTION, *supra* n5 at 199; Lee A. Strimbock, The Right to Petition, 55 W. VA. L. REV. 275, 277 (1954).

²⁸ See 3 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *supra* n15, 1091-105.

²⁹ The vote was 10-41 in the House and 2-14 in the Senate. See *id.* at 1105, 1148.

³⁰ See 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 733-46 (Joseph Gales ed., 1789); 5 BERNARD SCHWARTZ, *supra* n15, at 1093-94 (stating that representatives have a duty to inquire into the suggested measures contained in citizens' Petitions) (statement of Rep. Elbridge Gerry); *id.* at 1096 (arguing that the Right to Petition protects the Right to bring non-binding instructions to Congress's attention) (statement of Rep. James Madison).

consideration of every Petition as an important part of its duties.³¹

Congress referred Petitions to committees³² and even created committees to deal with particular types of Petitions.³³ Ultimately, most Petitions resulted in either favorable legislation or an adverse committee report.³⁴

Thus, throughout early Anglo-American history, general petitioning (as opposed to judicial petitioning) allowed the people a means of direct political participation that in turn demanded government *response* and promoted accountability.

³¹ See STAFF OF HOUSE COMM. ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, 99th CONG., 2D SESS., PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CONGRESS, MARCH 4, 1789 TO DECEMBER 15, 1975, at 6-9 (Comm. Print 1986) (including a comment by the press that "the principal part of Congress's time has been taken up in the reading and referring Petitions" (quotation omitted)).

³² See Stephen A. Higginson, Note, *A Short History of the Right to Petition the Government for the Redress of Grievances*, 96 YALE L. J. 142, at 156.

³³ See H.J., 25th Cong. 2d Sess. 647 (1838) (describing how petitions prompted the appointment of a select committee to consider legislation to abolish dueling).

³⁴ See Higginson, n34 at 157.

Attachment 2 of 2 to the Petition to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Violations by States of the Guarantee and Elections Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION
FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES:
PUBLIC ELECTIONS

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the Congress of the United States for redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition, providing a formal acknowledgment of its receipt and demonstrating a good faith effort to comply, on or before 5 p.m., January 6, 2021.

WHEREAS, by the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America We the People have expressly established a republican form of government, empowering it to act only in certain ways, while purposely and patently restricting and prohibiting it from acting in certain other ways without Amendment, and;

WHEREAS, We the People are entitled, by Right to constitutionally valid elections, including the Right to know, without special expert knowledge or trusting the announcements by officials and/or the media, that our votes are being accurately counted, and;

WHEREAS, the current method of counting votes in secret, via electronic voting systems, violates the

principles of the public nature of elections and individual Voting Rights that emerge from our State Constitutions and from Article I, Sections 2 and 4, and the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, and;

WHEREAS, each State Constitution and the First and Ninth Amendments of the federal Bill of Rights guarantee to every American the unalienable Right to hold the government accountable to each and every principle prohibition, restriction and mandate of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America.

NOW THEREFORE: WE THE PEOPLE do humbly and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to institute the following Remedies and Instruct the Chief Election Official(s) of each State of the Union and the members of each House of the Legislature of each State of the Union, to respond to this Petition as follows:

- a. For all future primary, special, general and other public elections, the Chief Election Official(s) and Legislatures of each State shall institute a "Peoples' Chain of Custody" comprising an uninterrupted continuum of voting procedures that are always observable and readily understood by the general public.
- b. Voting shall only be permitted on Election Day for all voters, with the exception of Absentee Voting, which shall be authorized in accordance with State Law and only for those scheduled to be out of State on Election Day.

- c. The procedures for voting to ensure a “Peoples’ Chain of Custody” shall include the following:
 - i) Each voter will privately mark their votes on a paper ballot at the precinct-level polling place either by hand or with the assistance of a ballot marking mechanism designed for disabled voters to vote independently and privately as per the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), and;
 - ii) Each completed paper ballot will be deposited by the voter into a transparent ballot box that has been pre-numbered by the county election authority and kept locked and in clear public view continuously throughout the voting period on Election Day, and;
 - iii) Each candidate on the ballot will have the Right to have a representative present for an inspection of each container immediately before the voting period begins and to witness and test the locking procedure, and;
 - iv) From the time the voter deposits the marked ballot into the ballot box to the time the precinct results are publicly announced and posted at the polling place, all paper ballots and the ballot box they are deposited in by the votes will never be out of the view of the public, and;
 - v) A rope or other similar physical demarcation will surround each ballot box at a distance of 5 to 10 feet, beyond which any person can stand or sit to quietly observe and record

by video, audio or still recording device, the transparent containers and the number of voters, and;

vi) When the voting period ends at each polling place, the ballot box container(s) shall be unlocked and all the ballots shall be removed, counted and evenly distributed among the tables set up in the same room where the ballot box containers have been in continuous public view for the counting of the votes by the pre-designated Counting Teams, and;

vii) Each candidate on the ballot shall have the Right to have a representative present for the inspection of each ballot box immediately after the removal of all the ballots from the ballot box container(s) and shall have the Right to have a representative seated at each table to observe the vote-counting process without disrupting the process, and;

viii) The public shall have the Right to observe and record the vote-counting process at each table at a reasonably close range - 6 to 10 feet - without disrupting the process, and;

ix) Each Counting Team shall be comprised of four persons: a Reader, a Marker and two Observers. The Reader and the Marker shall be trained election workers with no political affiliation. The two Observers shall be from non-partisan, independent, election integrity and good government type organizations from the local community, and;

- x) The Reader and the Marker shall sit opposite each other with one Observer sitting next to the Reader and the other Observer next to the Marker. Only the Reader will handle the ballots during the counting process (unless there is an unclear marking on the ballot) and only the Marker will handle and mark the Tally Sheets. The Reader's Observer shall be able to clearly see the paper ballot that is being read by the Reader in order to verify that the Reader is reading the correct name or measure marked by the voter. The Marker's Observer shall be able to clearly see the Tally Sheet on which the votes are recorded in order to verify that the Marker is marking the correct name or measure read out by the Reader, and;
- xi) The counting will be temporarily halted if any misread or mismarked vote is witnessed by an Observer or if a voter's intention is unclear on the ballot. The reading or marking correction shall be made or the voter's intention determined (by the physical review of all counting team members) before resuming the counting process, and;
- xii) If a discrepancy is witnessed and all Counting Team Members do not agree on the resolution, then the written objection of those who disagree must be noted and included with the ballots, as well as a copy of the objection given to the Election Poll Worker in charge of the polling place, and;

xiii) After all the ballots have been read and the votes marked on the Tally Sheets, each Counting Team shall add up the votes for each candidate and/or measure and write their totals for each candidate and/or measure on their Team's Tally Sheets. All Counting Team members shall then certify, under penalty of perjury, the vote totals for each candidate and/or measure counted by their team, and;

xiv) Once each Counting Team is in agreement on the allocation and tallying of the votes handled by the team and the team has certified the totals, the results of their team's count will then be read aloud for public consumption and for the purpose of officially recording and certifying the totals on the Final Results Sheet for the precinct by the Election Worker in charge of the polling place in full public view, and;

xv) When all the Counting Teams have read aloud their results and all the totals have been tallied on the Final Results Sheet for the precinct copies of every Counting Teams' certified totals and the precincts Final Results Sheet shall be publicly posted at the Polling Place and left accessible and undisturbed - under penalty of law - for the subsequent 24 hours. Any person may record the posted documents for any purpose including but not limited to, transmitting electronically to any individual, group or website, and

xvi) The public posting of the precinct's Final Results at each polling place signifies the

end of the “Peoples’ Chain of Custody” because it has proven to be impossible to publicly oversee the physical security of the ballots once they are moved from the polling place, hence the importance of an uninterrupted voting process that is publicly observable from start to finish. The transfer of all ballots (used, unused and spoiled) and related election documents from each Polling Place to a secure storage facility shall be determined by each county election authority and handled in a manner that allows - and encourages - public observation from the Polling Place to their final storage location, and

xvii) To enable the public to more easily verify the accuracy of the “official” election results, it is important that the precinct-level Final Results from each polling place are immediately posted in the local newspaper, as well as on the website of the county election authority. Verification by the People becomes an open and transparent process of simply adding up the results from all the “publicly-observed” precinct level elections, and

xviii) Finally, all paper ballots (used, unused and spoiled) and all related election documents from each polling place shall be kept by the county election authority in their secure storage facility for no less than 22 months, in case of any election disputes arising. Following this required storage time, however, the paper ballots may be taken to a paper recycling plant. For all other related election documents, they shall be placed in permanent

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storage in the archives of the State Library or similar public institution for future use by the interested public or scholars.

Respectfully submitted by¹:

First Name: ROBERT

Last Name: SCHULZ

City: QUEENSBURY

State: NEW YORK

Signature: Robert H. Schulz

¹ Additional signature pages follow.

APPENDIX M

**We The People Foundation For
Constitutional Education, Inc.**

2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804.
Phone: (518) 361-8153

February 17, 2021

TO: Each Member of the House of Representative
in the Congress of the United States of America
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Representative,

On January 5, 2021 we had the Congressional Acceptance Site deliver to you at your office a FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE GUARANTEE AND ELECTORS CLAUSES OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, together with the names and addresses of 1,058 citizens representing all State in the Union who had signed the Petition.

On January 5th, copies of the Petition were also served on all other United States Senators and Representatives.

Due to the horrific riot on January 6, 2021, or otherwise, no member of the Congress has responded to the Petition although constitutionally bound to do.

Therefore, in defense of the Constitution, we have decided to request the assistance of the judicial branch.

Enclosed herewith is a Summons, Complaint and a Motion for an Expedited Summary Judgment.

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Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz,
Chairman

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**We The People Foundation For
Constitutional Education, Inc.**

2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804.

Phone: (518) 361-8153

February 17, 2021

TO: Each United States Senator in the
Congress of the United States of America
Washington D.C. 20515

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Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Schulz
Robert L. Schulz,
Chairman
