

No. _____

**In the
Supreme Court of the United States**

Kwame Gyamfi,
Petitioner

v.

R. Alexander Acosta, *et al*
Respondents

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEALS**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

FEDERAL QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Whether or not “Trojan Servers” managing cases inside the federal courts violated the Petitioner’s right to “Due Process” under the 5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution?

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Rule 14.1(b), the following statement identifies petitioner appearing here and in this honorable court.

The Petitioner here and in the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals is *Kwame Gyamfi*, who is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Maryland.

Pursuant to Rule 26.6, Petitioner states that he is not a corporation but a human person.

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JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under Title 28 U.S.C. § 2101(e) and Rule 10(a) & 11 of this Court’s rules.

OPENING STATEMENT

“May it please the court”; this matter comes before this honorable court from the United States Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Now comes, Kwame Gyamfi, the petitioner in this matter seeking a ruling from this Court to

1) *Answer the question as to whether or not ‘Trojan Servers’¹ managing cases in the federal judiciary constitute a ‘Due Process’ violation under the Fifth Amendment and*

2) *To remand this matter to the lower court with instructions to enforce the Petitioner’s Writ of Mandamus he filed against the U.S. Department of Labor - Division of Wage and Hours.*

¹ The term ‘Trojan’ is a cyber-security term used to describe a software application or computer system which operates as a clone or replica application system.

A Brief Synopsis

At the time of this filing, the Petitioner was employed at the headquarters of the U.S. Labor of Department ("DOL") in Washington, DC. The Petitioner filed an Administrative Claim with the Wage and Hour Division ("WHD") on April 5, 2016 against his employer, Astor & Sanders, Corp (hereafter referred to as "the Company"). The federal administrative claim, titled *Gyamfi v. Astor & Sanders, Corp (DOL-WHD Claim No. 1807066)* was tagged with a case number but was never investigated and adjudicated.

The Petitioner sought to enforce a federal ruling in the matter of *Gyamfi v. USA* under 26 CFR §301.7433(e) that was litigated in the lower U.S. District Court of Maryland ². This order and memorandum were exhibits within the DOL administrative claim which established that the Petitioner had a right to seek monetary "damages and foreseeable future damages" against tax liens and wage garnishments.

² This matter was docketed on the U.S. Supreme Court on October 3, 2011 and affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit on January 25, 2011. The Petitioner in this matter argued for a more concise and definitive meaning of "exhaustion of administrative remedies" under the IRC 7433(d) statute.

Unfortunately, the WHD and the Company ignored the Petitioner's administrative claim and WHD officials failed to adjudicate the administrative claim and company commenced to tax the Petitioner's wages at 90%³. The Petitioner then filed an Administrative claim with the DOL – Office of Inspector General ("OIG"). The purpose of this filing was to enforce WHD investigators to adjudicate the matter. The OIG failed to assigned an investigator to the claim and adjudicate the OIG administrative claim⁴.

The Petitioner, on May 22, 2018, filed this 'Writ of Mandamus' in the lower U.S. District Court of Alabama.

Unfortunately, a procedural error occurred between the judicial officer and a U.S. Department of Justice official assigned to the case. The Petitioner motioned the lower Court for the closure of the case and change of venue citing an *ex parte* violation (See Exhibit A). The matter was appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the 11th Circuit; whereas, that Court entered

³ See Exhibit, the Petitioner's paystubs in the WHD agency administrative Claim

⁴ The Petitioner was a contract-employee at a different federal agency Inspector General office and therefore has training and awareness of the process and procedures of the Inspector General offices. It is the opinion of the Petitioner that the DOL-OIG did not follow any of the proper procedures.

an order of dismissal on October 25, 2018 stating “*We sua sponte DISMISSED this appeal for lack of Jurisdiction. Kwame Gyamfi seeks a review of the District Court for the District of Columbia due to improper venue*” (See Exhibit B).

On or around November 14, 2018, the Petitioner was notified by the Clerk of the U.S. District Court District of Columbia regarding the assignment of the case to Judge Timothy J. Kelly. However, the document sent to the petitioner indicated that the uscourts.gov CM/ECF⁵ was installed on an unofficial computer server⁶ and was in violation of rule 41 CFR 102-173. Hence, the Petitioner immediately filed a “Notice to the Clerk” seeking to close the matter and soon afterwards, filed this Petition for Writ of Certiorari with this honorable court.

Hence, the purpose of filing this Writ soon after the discovery of the ‘Trojan’ server was to preserve the 90-

⁵ Court Management/Electronic Case Files (CM/ECF) is the official system of record for the [USCOURTS.gov](https://uscourts.gov) primary domain.

⁶ Computer servers in violations of 41 CFR 102-173 are non .GOV domain ‘Private Servers’ and are illegal if operating within any US federal agency (See *Gyamfi v. Acosta et al U.S. DC Ct Case No. 18-cv-02490-TJK*). The term ‘Trojan’ constitutes a far more serious violation because the violating server is conducting official government business which constitutes a violation under 18 U.S.C. § 1030 “Fraud and related activity in connection with computers”

day statute of limitations from the U.S. Court of Appeals of the 11th Circuit ruling and to bring a Rule 10(a) issue before this court.

Hence, the Petitioner answers the Federal Question cited in the opening statement with an affirmative "Yes". The Petitioner affirms his position that, any official Government business conducted on computer servers that are non-compliant under rule 41 CFR 102-173; constitutes a gross violation of the 5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

In addition, the Petitioner brings to this Court's attention, that this violation not only violates the fundamental 'due process' clause but also damages the Court's credibility and judicial powers.

WHERE AS, the Petitioner brings a case before this Court in the matter of *Gyamfi v. SSCI* and *Gyamfi v. Wells Fargo*; which are all docketed on this Court's record.

The Parties

All defendants in this matter are federal employees and are being sued in their official capacity as such. The Petitioner/Plaintiff in this matter is a federal contractor currently assigned to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Kwame Gyamfi is the petitioner in this matter and a contractor that specializes in the design, implementation and maintenance of financial applications and systems inside the federal agencies. On the NASA contract, the Petitioner was one of the selected engineers to work on the Integrated Financial Management Project⁷ (IFMP) team. He was tasked to address disparate legacy reporting and financial applications systems at that agency. The Petitioner supported the *eGrants* application system⁸ at the U.S. Department of Labor which is responsible for the financial disbursement of grant rewards to grantee recipients.

The Honorable R. Alexander Acosta, is the Secretary of Labor and is responsible for the overall mission and operations of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The Honorable Scott S. Dahl is the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Labor. Under the

⁷ The NASA IFMP team was a group of software engineers and policy analyst whose mission was based on the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA). This law addressed the accuracy and reliability of financial management applications and system throughout the federal government.

⁸ The Labor Department eGrants application system is a \$12 billion-dollar system and acts as the agency system of record for all federal grant disbursements for national and international recipients.

Inspectors General Act, his role is to ensure that federal employees at the Labor Department are in compliance under the law and to ensure that fraud, waste and abuse of Labor Department resources are addressed.

The Honorable John F. Kelly was the White House Chief of Staff. In his official capacity, General Kelly would ensure that cabinet members are compliant and adherent to the mission of the President of the United States.

Teresa McKay is the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS) agency. She is responsible for the overall operations of this agency and ensures that the financial resources of the federal workforce and Armed Services personnel is secured and protected.

Bryan Jarrett is the "Acting Head" of the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Bruce Dory is the Assistant District Director of the Wage and Hour Division whose office is in the local office and district location of the residence of the Petitioner. This office would be responsible for the investigation and adjudication of the "*administrative claimed*" filed in the Wage and Hour division.

Statement of the Case

The background of this matter goes back to January 21, 2009 with the signing of the White House Open Government Initiative signed by former President Barack Obama. The Executive Order authorized federal agencies release their agency machine-readable data to the public. This allowed the technology community the ability to create applications and systems that could be used to solve complex data and cyber security issues faced by federal agencies.

The Administrative claim highlights the petitioner's open data work with OMB Max.gov team, the Senate Finance Committee and the Department of Labor. The Petitioner received encouraging support from the Department of Labor in the early stages of the Open Government project.

Hence, in April 22, 2016, the Petitioner provided a written statement to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee regarding a hearing⁹ on the issue of Cybersecurity and Protecting Taxpayer Information. The written statement warned the Committee that the number cyber threat to taxpayer were 'Shadow and Ghost' systems that operate within the federal agencies.

⁹ <https://www.c-span.org/video/?408025-1/hearing-cybersecurity-taxpayer-data>

These systems are 'Trojans' that mimic official government business but are sophisticated ghost systems that target unsuspecting citizens.

Hence, the Petitioner has always been transparent with company and government officials. Whereas, the Petitioner was invited by the White House Presidential Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) to speak about the Open Government initiative the technology platform using data analytics to address 'fraud, waste and abuse' of government resources.

However, the Petitioner's openness and innovate approach to addressing the cybersecurity issues impacting federal agencies and taxpayers turned out to be a red alert for whistleblower retaliation. This retaliation came in the form of bank account and payroll garnishments. Hence, these activities are what led to the filing of the administrative claim with the DOL – Wage and Hour Division in the matter of *Gyamfi v. Astor and Sanders, Corp.*

Gyamfi v. Acosta, et al

On April 5, 2018 the Petitioner filed a Writ of Mandamus in the U.S. District Court of Alabama

against Dept. of Labor Wage and Hour Division¹⁰. The administrative matter lingered for over two years and the Petitioner wages were taxed at 90% leaving him with an average bi-weekly paycheck of only \$475 dollars.

In early, 2016 the Petitioner's employer, *Astor and Sanders, Corp.* received a Notice of Tax Levy from an IRS official seeking to garnish the Petitioner's paycheck. The Petitioner provided evidence of the Judge's Order and ruling on the matter disputing tax levies against him.

Therefore, when the Petitioner informed his employer, as well as the Wage and Hour Division and Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Labor about the tax scheme and the "Mesittee" ruling; all three chose to ignore this ruling.

However, the Petitioner was well aware that private and state actors colluded with each other when targeting unsuspecting citizens. Therefore, the Petitioner, was not an unsuspecting citizen, but rather a Whistleblower that openly and publicly filed paperwork against this tax scheme with law

¹⁰ The claim is still pending before the Dept. of Labor Wage and Hour Division. The Administrative claim addressed the issue of wage garnishments

enforcement officials such as the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) and other federal officials including the Honorable Congresswoman Donna Edwards and both of his Maryland federal U.S. Senators.

In addition, the petitioner shared his knowledge and database ¹¹ ("*breached data*") of victims with these officials and went so far to meet with other victims of this tax scheme which included individuals' taxpayers, churches, schools, veteran organizations ¹² and businesses.

Therefore, when the Petitioner sought a venue for the filing of the Writ of Mandamus, he chose the Norther District of Alabama. The U.S. Attorney in that district is a former JAG office in the United States Marine Corps (USMC). Therefore, the Petitioner assumed that his role as both U.S. Attorney and former JAG officer would play an instrumental role in the dissolution of this complex tax scheme.

¹¹ The database is composed of over 43,000+ individuals, businesses, churches and organizations in the 4th Congressional District of Maryland, whose IRS tax information has been breached. A copy of the database file is found on the docket of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the matter of *Gyamfi v. USA Case No. 10-1524, 10-1844 Docket Item #12*.

¹² The Petitioner is a member of the Sons of the American Legion and his father is a WWII veteran and a Montford Point Marine.

The Petitioner was knowledgeable that members in the targeted tax scheme included both active and retired federal employees as well as veterans and active servicemen. Therefore, the system responsible for the military payroll were managed by the Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS) agency of the Department of Defense (DoD).

Therefore, the petitioner informed the assistant U.S. Attorney of the Alabama Northern District that all federal personnel impacted by this 'tax scheme' could possibly benefit under the IRC §7433 statute. Hence, his role as the assistant U.S. Attorney would be instrumental in supporting this endeavor of helping military personnel secure any financial¹³ 'benefits' owed to them under the appropriate statutes.

Therefore, the petitioner included as defendants the Director of DFAS, Teresa McKay, and John F. Kelly as former White House Chief of Staff who is a retired General in the United States Marine Corps (USMC)¹⁴.

¹³ The Petitioner had started writing a Whistleblower Case on behalf of the Department of Defense and wanted to utilize the assistant U.S. Attorney of the Alabama Northern District office as the conduit based on the past experience of the assistant U.S. Attorney as a former U.S. Marine and JAG Officer.

¹⁴ At the time of the filing of the Writ of Mandamus, retire General John F Kelly was the White House Chief of Staff.

The Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Alabama District role was to protect the integrity of the whistleblower claim and navigate the claim through the appropriate law enforcement officials at both the U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Defense.

The assistant U.S. Attorney was in a critical position to bring the awareness of this tax fraud scheme to the highest channels within the Executive branch of Government utilizing the USMC channels of Retired General, John F. Kelly as Chief of Staff of the White House and General Joseph F. Dunford as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Unfortunately, this legal approach did not work due to the '*ex parte*' violation under 28 CFR 76.15 that was committed by the presiding Judicial Officer of the Court and a member of the Department of Justice staff attorney assigned to the case. Therefore, the petitioner motioned the Court to close the matter and requested a change of venue. This matter was then appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Eleventh Circuit.

On October 26, 2018 the U.S. Court of Appeals dismissed the matter '*sua sponte*' and transferred the matter to the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia for further proceedings. On or around about

November 15, 2018, the Clerk of the Court sent a Notice of Electronic Filing to the Petitioner as to the reassignment of the case to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. However, the confirmation notice mailed to the petitioner was in violation of 41 CFR Part 102-173. The 'notice' sent to the petitioner indicated that the federal CM/ECF systems was not on the USCOURTS.gov domain but instead was being used as an intranet 'Trojan Server'¹⁵ located within the federal facility of the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia. Therefore, the Petitioner on November 19, 2018 promptly sent notice to the Clerk of the Court to close the matter.

Therefore, now comes, the Petitioner, asserting the Jurisdiction of this Court under Rule 10(a) which stipulates that the lower court "*has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power;*" of the U.S. Supreme Court. In addition, the petitioner seeks

¹⁵ These are systems that operate inside a government agency, but are not official government property. The trojan server domain on the 'notice' was CIRCDC.DCN. Hence, the DCN domain is not an official domain and is not listed within the ICANN database as a valid Top-Level Domain. Hence 41 CFR Part 102-173, prohibits the use of non-valid top-level domains to conduct any official government business. The only legal domains authorized to conduct official US government business are .GOV and .MIL

his right to appeal under Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (FRAP) from the U.S. Court of the Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit Court's final order, thus falling within the 90-day rule under Rule 13(1) of this court.

***Issues Presented in U.S. District Court of
Alabama Northern District***

The Primary issue before the lower court was to review and issue a Writ to enforce the Department of Labor Office of Inspector General and the Wage and Hour Division to adjudicate the Petitioner's administrative claims.

However, there are other issues lodged in the petitioner's Writ of Mandamus. The other issue consisted of addressing whether or not the U.S. Labor Secretary had a fiduciary duty to inform the Secretary of Defense about cyber intrusion impacting members of the Armed Services?

In addition, an apparent issue before the lower court was Venue because the petitioner's domicile and home state were in Maryland. Therefore, the petitioner provided an exhibit of an Alabama resident based in

Montgomery Alabama that was also a target of the tax fraud scheme.

The Petitioner legal reasoning was based on the fact that the Court would have to consider the State of Alabama as a proper venue due to the fact that residents in this district were also victims of this scheme. Lastly, venue in this state was important to the Petitioner because at the time of the filing of the Writ of Mandamus, the U.S. Attorney General was former Alabama U.S. Senator Jeff Sessions. Hence, the petitioner assumed that the U.S. Attorney General, Jeff Sessions, would provide the political leverage necessary to support the Assistant U.S. Attorney of Alabama in the Petitioner's endeavor of launching his whistleblower case with the Department of Defense.

However, due to the *ex parte* violation and the Petitioner's desire to close the matter and change the venue; these issues were never addressed before the lower court.

Issues Presented in the U.S.

Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit

The Petitioner was unable to present any arguments to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals the Court on October 25, 2018 issued a "*sua sponte*" order and

transferred the matter to the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia.

However, prior to the court issuing this order, the Petitioner filed a motion requesting a two-week extension to the deadline to file; and that the clerk assign the Judicial Officers to the case. The purpose for the extension allowed the Petitioner time to conduct some research on the judicial officers' prior rulings and opinions. However, the court denied the Petitioner's request and entered a ruling of dismissal for lack of jurisdiction (See Appendix B).

The Legal Analysis

In the opinion of the Petitioner, the legal arguments before this court regarding the use of 'trojan servers' inside the federal judiciary far outweigh the issues presented in the Writ of Mandamus before the lower court.

Therefore, the questions regarding the use of trojan servers in the federal judiciary would range from assessing the number of litigants impacted, the damages associated with their legal matters; as well as the persons responsible for the '*hacking*', implementation, and maintenance of these systems.

Hence, the official cyber security term associated with these systems are called 'Trojans'.

Understanding Trojans:

A Cloned Cash Register

Hence, to help this Court better understand the severity of 'Trojan servers' embedded inside the judiciary systems is best described in the following example scenario.

"Trojan" systems are similar to a grocery store cashier that brings her own private cash register to work. Therefore, when groceries are processed in her line, the financial transactions are completely separate from the official grocery store supply chain of business. Therefore, transactions utilizing a 'Trojan' cash register creates the appearance of a legitimate business operation; however, each transaction is based on fraud.

The impact of such an operation may be severe. The financial transactions may be recorded on an unofficial financial accounting system that may be hidden from the grocery store owners.

Therefore, if the grocery store financial management software systems don't have adequate checks-and-balances within their accounting and inventory supply chain, then the grocery store clerk using the "Trojan"

cash register could plunder the financial resources of the grocery store in 'plain sight' of the store management. This is due to the difficulty in understanding the complexity and identifying the use of trojan servers that operate within an organization.

In closing on this matter, the Petitioner brought several cases to this Court's attention regarding matters of concern related to the topic of cyber infractions and questionable financial transactions.

Gyamfi v. United States

This Court should take note, that the petitioner raised these issues and provided exhibits as early as April 25, 2011, regarding the abuse of individual IRS data and systems that were being used in state judicial case managements systems which lacks subject matter jurisdiction over federal tax issues as indicated in the ruling in the matter of Gyamfi v. USA.

This matter is detailed on this court's docket in the matter of *Gyamfi v. USA (U.S. Sup. Ct, Case No.10-1524)* stating, "...*this case constitutes the worst data breach and abuse of privacy rights of the American*

*public in the history of the information technology sector of the federal government...*¹⁶.

Therefore, when the Petitioner applied financial algorithms to the IRS breached data, he found an annual aggregate amount of over \$110 million USD of fraudulent tax levies in the 4th Congressional district of Maryland. Therefore, over a course of 20 years, the total sum value of bogus tax levies amounted to over \$2.1 billion dollars.

In addition, an additional analysis of the breached data indicated that this practice was first implemented in this district as early as 1994, however, in other congressional districts the tax scheme commenced in the mid 1980s.

Gyamfi v. SSCI

In addition, this matter of cloning and utilizing trojan systems has damaged the integrity and prestige of the federal judiciary. Hence, in the matter of *Gyamfi v. SSCI* (*Sup. Ct., No. 14-816*), the plaintiff/petitioner brought a "Section 1983" litigation case against his employer, SSCI. The defendant in that matter garnished the Petitioner's paychecks based on non-

¹⁶ *Gyamfi v. United States* Case No. 10-1524 pg. 12, Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

OMB compliant federal documents which violated the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

The lower court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction because the Petitioner failed to identify 'state actors' necessary to secure jurisdiction under a Section 1983 claim. The Petitioner affirmed this ruling through the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and later docketed the matter with the U.S. Supreme Court.

The petitioner, would later bring a corrected "section 1983" claim in the matter of *Gyamfi v. Jeffers et al* (EDVA #17-cv-757-CM). This matter was brought to the lower court as a "Bivens" and "Section 1983" case against a Maryland state employee, a federal employee and a private citizen (Human Resource Officer) responsible for the garnishment of the Petitioner/Plaintiff's wages.

This matter was brought to court as a corrected version of the prior case in the matter of *Gyamfi v. SSCI*. Hence, during the course of litigation, the federal employee, with the assistance of the Department of Justice attorney failed to answer the complaint in the 60 allotted window and the Petitioner/Plaintiff motioned the Court for a Rule 52, default judgement under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. In addition,

the petitioner motioned that both the state employee state's attorney and private attorney lacked standing before the court due to neither attorney having an admission to practice before that district jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, the Court failed to rule on the Petitioner/Plaintiff's motion and would later dismiss the case for lack of jurisdiction.

Gyamfi v. Wells Fargo-Wachovia

Lastly, this Court should take note in the matter of *Gyamfi v. Wells Fargo-Wachovia* (U.S. Sup. Ct 11-774) as a real-world example of how judicial systems managed by "Trojan servers" are capable of sheltering and laundering financial transactions from the U.S. Treasury.

Whereas, in the matter of *Gyamfi v. Wells Fargo-Wachovia* laid the foundation and support of a Bank Secrecy Act whistleblower case submitted to the U.S. Comptroller of Currency and the IRS amounted to about \$160 million dollars in penalties against the bank. However, when the Whistleblower/Petitioner sought his share of the claims, he documented on the U.S. Court of Appeals District of Columbia Court's record that the 'rewards fees' totaling an amount of \$48

million was missing from the IRS – Whistleblower Office.

A Legal Remedy

The petitioner is unaware of any legal precedent regarding the hacking of the Court's federal case management systems. However, this court will need to complete a full inventory and investigation of all cases impacted by this "Trojan". In addition, the court will need to work hand in hand with federal law enforcement and military officials who are subject matter experts in the area of cyber security and software engineering.

In addition, this Court will need a technical forensics team to review the "IT" policies and practices of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) as well as review the application systems, servers, and databases.

There are algorithms that could be applied to these systems which will help determine what other cases have been compromised in order to determine damage assessments. The overall go is to re-align the judiciary back into the supply chain of federal government

business and restore the confidence and faith back into the judiciary.

The Conclusion

The Petitioner, now concludes this Writ of Certiorari and humbly asserts to this court that this writ is accurate based on the exhibits, arguments and pleadings of prior cases submitted to this court and other lower courts. In addition, the Petitioner, encourages this Court to consider the technical background of the Petitioner who is willing to assist this Court and other federal agencies with other cyber security issues which impact the application systems and databases that support these government entities.

WHY THE COURT SHOULD GRANT CERTIORARI

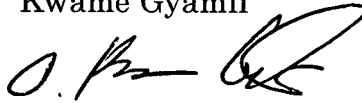
WHEREFORE, the petitioner believes that not since Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase took over the realm of a shattered federal Court during reconstruction has the leadership of this Court been tasked remake and rebuild the federal judiciary. The leadership of this Court must bring the Court into the technological and modernized era. This case represents an extraordinary opportunity for this Court to take steps in the rebuilding and rebranding of the court for the modern technological era.

Hence, the history of the Court hearing non-prisoner *pro se* litigants are rare. However, the Court cannot ignore the gravity of the issues and federal question the petitioner brings before this Court. There is no doubt that the Court would unanimously agree that unofficial computer systems handling official cases constitutes the Due Process clause of the 5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, the court would have to also agree that the Petitioner is entitled to his wages, back pay and damages associated with the claims documented in this case.

PRAYER

The petitioner now prays that this honorable court remand this matter back to the U.S. District Court of Northern District of Alabama. The Court will need to provide that Court with instructions to issue a writ to the U.S. Department of Labor for a full adjudication of both the Wage and Hour Division and Office of Inspector General administrative claims in the matter of *Gyamfi. v Astor and Sanders, Corp* as determined in the lower court pleadings.

Kwame Gyamfi



Semper fi

Date: 4/25/2019