

# Appendix 1-A

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

### *U.S. Cons. Amend. 1*

“Congress shall make no law respecting an **establishment of religion**, or **prohibiting the free exercise thereof**; or **abridging the freedom of speech**, ... or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

### **U.S. Const. amend. V**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be **subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb**; **nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself**, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

### **U.S. Const. Amend. VI**

“In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a ... **public trial**, by an **impartial jury of the State** and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to **be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation**; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have **compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor**, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.”

### **US Cons. Amend. XIII**

“Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

### **U.S. Const. Amend. XIV § 1, Due Process and the Equal protection component**

SECTION. 1. 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.

## **RULES**

### **Delaware Rules of Disciplinary Procedure**

#### **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 1 (a)**

(a) Inherent power and authority. Pursuant to the Court's inherent power and authority over the regulation of the legal profession, the Court shall maintain appropriate standards of professional conduct for all lawyers subject to its jurisdiction, dispose of individual cases of lawyer discipline and disability, and administer the lawyer disciplinary system. The Board has no jurisdiction to grant equitable or

#### **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 9 (d) (2)**

“(2) The respondent shall serve an answer upon the ODC and file the original with the Administrative Assistant within **20 days after service of the petition**, unless the time is extended by the Chair or Vice Chair of the Board. In the event the respondent fails to serve an answer commitment or adjudication of incompetency. If a lawyer has been judicially declared incompetent or is involuntarily committed on the grounds of incompetency or disability, the Court, upon proper proof of the fact, may enter an order immediately transferring the lawyer to disability inactive status for an indefinite period until further order of the Court. A copy of the order shall be served within the prescribed time, all of the allegations and charges in the petition shall be deemed admitted, such that the sole remaining issue to be determined by the Board shall be the appropriate disciplinary sanction.”

#### **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 9 (d)(3):**

“The Administrative Assistant shall serve a notice of hearing upon the ODC and the respondent, identifying the members of the Board assigned to the matter, and the date and place of the hearing. The notice shall be given at least 20 days in advance of the date of the hearing. The notice of hearing shall state that the respondent is entitled to be represented by a lawyer at the respondent's expense, to cross-examine witnesses, and to present evidence.”

#### **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 9 (d) (3)**

“(3) The Administrative Assistant shall serve a notice of hearing upon the ODC and the respondent, identifying the members of the Board assigned to the matter, and the date and place of the hearing. **The notice shall be given at least 20 days in advance of the date of the hearing.** The notice of hearing shall state that the respondent is entitled to be represented by a lawyer at the respondent's expense, to cross-examine witnesses, and to present evidence.

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 12 (h)**

“Exchange of information. The ODC and the respondent shall exchange names of witnesses and copies of documents to be used by each side in its case in chief 10 business days prior to any hearing, and may supplement those lists thereafter with the approval of the opposing party or the chair of the Hearing Panel. Recorded statements, if any, of all witnesses so designated shall be exchanged at the same time. The exchange may take place by first-class mail to the respondent’s last known address. The Hearing Panel may exclude any evidence offered by a party who fails to comply with this Rule.”

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 12 (h) provides:**

“Exchange of information. The ODC and the respondent shall exchange names of witnesses and copies of documents to be used by each side in its case in chief 10 business days prior to any hearing, and may supplement those lists thereafter with the approval of the opposing party or the chair of the Hearing Panel. Recorded statements, if any, of all witnesses so designated shall be exchanged at the same time. The exchange may take place by first-class mail to the respondent’s last known address. The Hearing Panel may exclude any evidence offered by a party who fails to comply with this Rule.”

**Delaware Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, Rule 13 requires:**

a) Confidentiality. Prior to the Hearing Panel’s submission to the Court of its final report, and except as otherwise described in these rules, disciplinary and disability proceedings and the official record in such matters are confidential. If the Hearing Panel’s report recommends that the matter be dismissed, that a lawyer not be transferred to disability inactive status, or that a private sanction be imposed, any further proceedings by the Court and the official record in the matter are confidential unless and until otherwise ordered by the Court. (b) Protective orders. Upon proper application with good cause shown, or on a sua sponte basis, the Chair or Vice Chair of the Board, the Chair of the Hearing Panel, or the Court may issue appropriate protective orders with respect to any proceedings, reports, documents, or other information which may otherwise be made public, for the purpose of preserving confidentiality. (c) Complainant’s right to appear. The complainant in a disciplinary matter, if any, shall have the right to appear at any Board hearing on sanctions or any Court hearing on a petition for interim suspension relating to the matter for the sole purpose of making a statement on the record regarding the matter. (d) Requests for confidential information. A request for the release of confidential information as described under these Rules shall be made by written application, with good cause shown, directed to the Administrative Assistant. Such application shall be considered and determined by the Court. (e) Release of confidential information. The work product of the ODC may not be disclosed or released except pursuant to Rule 13(f). The pendency, subject matter, or status of a disciplinary matter may be disclosed or released if: (1) the respondent has waived confidentiality in writing;

(2) the proceeding is based upon allegations which include the conviction of any crime; (3) the respondent has been placed upon interim suspension or disability inactive status; (4) such disclosure or release is necessary to obtain the assistance of another person, agency, or organization, provided that such person, agency, or organization agrees to maintain the confidentiality mandated by these Rules; (5) the proceedings are based upon allegations which have otherwise been made public; or (6) with the approval of the Court, such disclosure or release is necessary in order to correct false or misleading public statements with respect to any otherwise confidential proceeding or information, or is necessary to prevent public confidence in the disciplinary system from being undermined. (f) Cooperation with criminal justice authorities. Any evidence or information obtained through the disciplinary process indicating criminal conduct by a lawyer, including documents, transcripts, and work product, or any selected portions thereof, may be disclosed or turned over to the appropriate criminal justice authorities for their independent review and investigation. (g) Duty of participants. All participants in a proceeding under these Rules shall conduct themselves so as to maintain the confidentiality mandated by these Rules. (Amended, effective May 14, 2008.)

**Delaware Rules of Disciplinary procedure Rule 14 provides:**

“The ODC shall publicly disseminate all information relating to disciplinary matters and proceedings as is consistent with these Rules. In particular, the ODC shall transmit notices and information regarding the imposition of all public discipline, transfers to or from disability inactive status, or reinstatements to:

- (a) the disciplinary enforcement agency in any jurisdiction in which the respondent is admitted,
- (b) the chief judicial officers of all courts of this State,
- (c) the chief judicial officers of all federal courts located in this State, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court,
- (d) any national data bank maintained for the purposes of reporting disciplinary action relating to lawyers, and
- (e) the news media.”

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 18**

(a) Duty of disciplinary counsel to obtain order of discipline or disability inactive status from other jurisdiction. Upon being disciplined or transferred to disability inactive status in another jurisdiction, a lawyer admitted to practice in Delaware shall promptly inform ODC of the discipline or transfer. Upon notification from any source that a lawyer within the Court’s jurisdiction has been disciplined or transferred to disability inactive status in another jurisdiction, ODC shall obtain a certified copy of the disciplinary order and file it with the Board and with the Court.

(b) Notice served upon respondent. Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order demonstrating that a lawyer admitted to practice in Delaware has been disciplined or transferred to disability inactive status in another jurisdiction, the Chair or Vice Chair of the Board shall forthwith issue a

notice directed to the lawyer or to counsel containing: (1) a copy of the order from the other jurisdiction; and (2) an order directing that the lawyer or lawyer's counsel inform the Board and the Court, within 30 days from service of the notice, of any claim by the lawyer or lawyer'[s] counsel predicated upon the grounds set forth in paragraph (d), that the imposition of the identical discipline or disability inactive status in this State would be unwarranted and the reasons therefor.

(c) Effect of stay of discipline or transfer in other jurisdiction. In the event the discipline imposed or transfer in the other jurisdiction has been stayed there, any reciprocal discipline imposed or transfer in this State may be deferred until the stay expires.

(d) Discipline to be imposed or transfer to disability inactive status. Upon the expiration of 30 days from the service of the notice pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b), the Board shall recommend to the Court that it shall impose the identical discipline or disability inactive status unless counsel or the lawyer demonstrates, or the Court finds that upon the face of the record on which the discipline is predicated it clearly appears that: (1) the procedure was so lacking in notice or opportunity to be heard as to constitute a deprivation of due process; (2) there was such infirmity of proof establishing the misconduct as to give rise to the clear conviction that the Court could not, consistent with its duty, accept as final the conclusion on that subject; (3) the imposition of the same discipline by the Court would result in grave injustice; or (4) the misconduct established warrants substantially different discipline or no discipline in this State; or (5) the reason for the original transfer to disability inactive status no longer exists. If the Court determines that any of those elements exists, the Court shall enter such other order as it deems appropriate.

(e) Conclusiveness of adjudication in other jurisdiction. In all other aspects, a final adjudication in another jurisdiction that a lawyer has been guilty of misconduct shall establish conclusively the misconduct for purposes of a disciplinary proceeding in this State.

#### **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 19 (a)**

“(a) Involuntary upon the lawyer, the lawyer’s guardian, and/or the director of the institution to which the lawyer has been committed in the manner the Court may direct.

#### **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 19 (c)**

(c) Proceedings to determine incapacity. Information relating to a lawyer’s physical or mental condition which adversely affects the lawyer’s ability to practice law shall be investigated by the ODC. If there are reasonable grounds to believe the interests of respondent’s clients or the public are endangered, such information shall be the subject of formal proceedings to determine whether the respondent shall be transferred to disability inactive status. The procedures and hearings shall be conducted in the same manner as disciplinary proceedings. The Board may take or direct whatever action it deems necessary or proper to determine whether the respondent is so incapacitated, including the examination of the respondent by qualified medical experts at the respondent’s expense. If, after reviewing the recommendation of the Board and upon due consideration of the matter, the Court concludes that the respondent is

incapacitated from continuing to practice law, it shall enter an order transferring the respondent to disability inactive status for an indefinite period and until further order of the Court. Any pending disciplinary proceedings against the respondent shall be held in abeyance. The Board shall provide for such notice to the respondent of proceedings in the matter as it deems proper and advisable. If the respondent is not represented by counsel, the Court shall appoint counsel for the respondent.

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 19 (d)**

(d) Public notice of transfer to disability inactive status. The ODC may publicize any transfer to disability inactive status in the same manner as for the final imposition of public discipline.

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 19 (e)**

(e) Reinstatement from disability inactive status. No respondent transferred to disability inactive status may resume active status except by order of the Court. Any respondent transferred to disability inactive status shall be entitled to petition the Court for transfer to active status once a year, or at whatever shorter intervals the Court may direct in the order transferring the respondent to disability inactive status or any modification thereof. The petition may be granted by the Court upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the disability has been removed.

Upon the filing of a petition for transfer to active status, the Court may take or direct whatever action it deems necessary or proper, including a remand to the Board for hearing and recommendation, to determine whether the disability has been removed, and may order an examination of the respondent by qualified medical experts. In its discretion, the Court may direct that the expense of the examination be paid by the respondent. The Court may also direct that the respondent establish proof of competence and learning in law, which proof may include certification by the Board of Bar Examiners of the respondent's successful completion of an examination for admission to practice.

If a respondent transferred to disability inactive status on the basis of a judicial determination of incompetence has been judicially declared to be competent, the Court may dispense with further evidence that the disability has been removed and may immediately direct reinstatement to active status upon terms as are deemed proper and advisable."

## Supreme Court Rule 23

### Rule 23. Stays

“1. A stay may be granted by a Justice as permitted by law.

2. A party to a judgment sought to be reviewed may present to a Justice an application to stay the enforcement of that judgment. See 28 U. S. C. § 2101(f).

3. An application for a stay shall set out with particularity why the relief sought is not available from any other court or judge. Except in the most **extraordinary circumstances**, an application for a stay will not be entertained unless the relief requested was first sought in the appropriate court or courts below or from a judge or judges thereof. An application for a stay shall identify the judgment sought to be reviewed and have appended thereto a copy of the order and opinion, if any, and a copy of the order, if any, of the court or judge below denying the relief sought, and shall set out specific reasons why a stay is justified. The form and content of an application for a stay are governed by Rules 22 and 33.2.

4. A judge, court, or Justice granting an application for a stay pending review by this Court may condition the stay on the filing of a supersedeas bond having an approved surety or sureties. The bond will be conditioned on the satisfaction of the judgment in full, together with any costs, interest, and damages for delay that may be awarded. If a part of the judgment sought to be reviewed has already been satisfied, or is otherwise secured, the bond may be conditioned on the satisfaction of the part of the judgment not otherwise se-



cured or satisfied, together with costs, interest, and damages.”

## **STATUTES**

### **28 U.S.C. § 1254 (1)**

“(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.”

### **28 U. S. C. § 2101(e)**

(e) An application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review a case before judgment has been rendered in the court of appeals may be made at any time before judgment.

### **42 U.S.C. § 1983**

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

### **42 U.S.C. § 1985 (2) Intimidating a party (2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror**

“If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws”

### **42 U.S.C. § 1985 (3) Depriving persons of rights or privileges**

“If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.”

## **42 U.S.C. § 1988**

### **(a) Applicability of statutory and common law**

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters conferred on the district courts by the provisions of titles 13, 24, and 70 of the Revised Statutes for the protection of all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and for their vindication, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where they are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of such civil or criminal cause is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of the cause, and, if it is of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

### **(b) Attorney's fees**

In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of sections 1981, 1981a, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, title IX of Public Law 92-318 [ 20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.], the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 [ 42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.], the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 [ 42 U.S.C. 2000cc et seq.], title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [ 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.], or section 12361 of title 34, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity such officer

shall not be held liable for any costs, including attorney's fees, unless such action was clearly in excess of such officer's jurisdiction.

**(c) Expert fees**

In awarding an attorney's fee under subsection (b) in any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of section 1981 or 1981a of this title, the court, in its discretion, may include expert fees as part of the attorney's fee.

**28 U.S.C. § 2106**

The Supreme Court or any other court of appellate jurisdiction may affirm, modify, vacate, set aside or reverse any judgment, decree, or order of a court lawfully brought before it for review, and may remand the cause and direct the entry of such appropriate judgment, decree, or order, or require such further proceedings to be had as may be just under the circumstances.

**STATUTES Relating to my law suit against former President Donald J. Trump, the admitted reason for the petition to place my license on my active license to practice law on inactive/disability**

**42 USCS § 2000bb**

“(a) Findings. The Congress finds that—

- (1) the framers of the Constitution, recognizing free exercise of religion as an unalienable right, secured its protection in the First Amendment to the Constitution;
- (2) laws “neutral” toward religion may burden religious exercise as surely as laws intended to interfere with religious exercise;
- (3) governments should not substantially burden religious exercise without compelling justification;
- (4) in *Employment Division v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872 (1990) the Supreme Court virtually eliminated the requirement that the government justify burdens on religious exercise imposed by laws neutral toward religion; and
- (5) the compelling interest test as set forth in prior Federal court rulings is a workable test for striking sensible balances between religious liberty and competing prior governmental interests.

(b) Purposes. The purposes of this Act are—

- (1) to restore the compelling interest test as set forth in *Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398 (1963) and *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, 406 U.S. 205 (1972) and to guarantee its application in all cases where free exercise of religion is substantially burdened; and

(2) to provide a claim or defense to persons whose religious exercise is substantially burdened by government.”

#### **42 USCS § 2000bb-1,**

“(a) In general. Government shall not substantially burden a person’s exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) Exception. Government may substantially burden a person’s exercise of religion only if it demonstrates that application of the burden to the person—

(1) is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and

(2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

(c) Judicial relief. A person whose religious exercise has been burdened in violation of this section may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and obtain appropriate relief against a government. Standing to assert a claim or defense under this section shall be governed by the general rules of standing under article III of the Constitution.”

#### **42 USCS § 2000bb-2,**

“As used in this Act—

(1) the term “government” includes a branch, department, agency, instrumentality, and official (or other person acting under color of law) of the United States, or of a covered entity;

(2) the term “covered entity” means the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and each territory and possession of the United States;

(3) the term “demonstrates” means meets the burdens of going forward with the evidence and of persuasion; and

(4) the term “exercise of religion” means religious exercise, as defined in section 8 of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 [[42 USCS § 2000cc-5](#)].”

#### **42 USCS § 2000bb-3,**

“(a) **In general.** This Act applies to all Federal law, and the implementation of that law, whether statutory or otherwise, and whether adopted before or after the enactment of this Act [enacted Nov. 16, 1993].

**(b) Rule of construction.** Federal statutory law adopted after the date of the enactment of this Act [enacted Nov. 16, 1993] is subject to this Act unless such law explicitly excludes such application by reference to this Act.

**(c) Religious belief unaffected.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any government to burden any religious belief.”

#### **42 USCS § 2000bb-4**

“Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way address that portion of the First Amendment prohibiting laws respecting the establishment of religion (referred to in this section as the “Establishment Clause”). Granting government funding, benefits, or exemptions, to the extent permissible under the Establishment Clause, shall not constitute a violation of this Act. As used in this section, the term “granting”, used with respect to government funding, benefits, or exemptions, does not include the denial of government funding, benefits, or exemptions.”

#### **Executive Orders relating to the law suit Kelly v Trump**

##### **Executive Orders by President Biden**

Ex. Or. 14015, 86 Fed. Reg 10007, Feb. 14, 2021:

“Exec. Order No. 14015, 86 FR 10007, 2021 WL 616701(Pres.)  
Executive Order 14015

Establishment of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships

February 14, 2021

“By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to better serve people in need through partnerships with civil society, while preserving our fundamental constitutional commitments, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Policy. Faith-based and other community-serving organizations are vital to our Nation’s ability to address the needs of, and lift up, low-income and other underserved persons and communities, notably including persons of color. The American people are key drivers of fundamental change in our country, and few institutions are closer to the people than our faith-based and other community organizations. It is important that the Federal Government strengthen the ability of such organizations and other nonprofit providers in our communities to deliver services effectively in partnership with Federal, State, and local governments and with other private organizations, while preserving our fundamental constitutional commitments guaranteeing the equal protection of the laws and the free exercise of religion and forbidding the establishment of religion. The Federal

Government can preserve these fundamental commitments while empowering faith-based and secular organizations to assist in the delivery of vital services in our neighborhoods. These partnerships are also vital for the success and effectiveness of the United States' diplomatic, international development, and humanitarian work around the world.

Sec. 2. Establishment. There is established a White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships (White House Partnerships Office) within the Executive Office of the President, supported by the Domestic Policy Council and the Office of Public Engagement, that will have lead responsibility in the executive branch for establishing policies, priorities, and objectives for the Federal Government's comprehensive effort to enlist, equip, enable, empower, and expand the work of community-serving organizations, both faith-based and secular, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 3. Functions. The principal functions of the White House Partnerships Office are, to the extent permitted by law:

- (a) to assist in organizing more effective efforts to serve people in need across the country and around the world, in partnership with civil society, including faith-based and secular organizations;
- (b) to develop, lead, and coordinate the Administration's policy agenda affecting faith-based and other community programs and initiatives and to optimize the role of such efforts in communities;
- (c) to ensure that policy decisions and programs throughout the Federal Government are consistent with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order with respect to faith-based and other community initiatives;
- (d) to bring concerns, ideas, and policy options to Administration leadership for assisting, strengthening, and replicating partnerships, whether financial or nonfinancial, with faith-based and other community organizations; and
- (e) to promote awareness among diverse civil society leaders of opportunities to partner both financially and otherwise with the Federal Government to serve people in need and to build institutional capacity.

Sec. 4. Administration. (a) The White House Partnerships Office may make use of established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups.

(b) The White House Partnerships Office shall be led by an Executive Director and a Deputy Director. The operations of the White House Partnerships Office shall begin within 30 days of the date of this order.

(c) The White House Partnerships Office shall coordinate with the liaison and point of contact designated by each executive department and agency (agency) with respect to this initiative.

(d) All agencies shall cooperate with the White House Partnerships Office and provide such information, support, and assistance to the White House Partnerships Office as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

(e) In order to ensure that Federal programs and practices involving grants or contracts to faith-based organizations are consistent with applicable law, the Executive Director of the White House Partnerships Office, acting through the Counsel to the President, may seek the opinion of the Attorney General on any constitutional and statutory questions involving

existing or prospective programs and practices.

Sec. 5. Amendments to Executive Orders. (a) [Executive Order 13198](#) of January 29, 2001 (Agency Responsibilities With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives); [Executive Order 13279](#) of December 12, 2002 (Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations), as amended by [Executive Order 13559](#) of November 17, 2010 (Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria for Partnerships With Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations); [Executive Order 13280](#) of December 12, 2002 (Responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives); [Executive Order 13342](#) of June 1, 2004 (Responsibilities of the Departments of Commerce and Veterans Affairs and the Small Business Administration With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives); and [Executive Order 13397](#) of March 7, 2006 (Responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives), are amended by:

(i) substituting “White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships” for “White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives” and “White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative” each time they appear in those orders;

(ii) substituting “White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships” for “White House OFBCI” each time it appears in those orders;

(iii) substituting “Centers for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships” for “Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives” and “Centers for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives” each time they appear in those orders; and

(iv) substituting “Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships” for “Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives” and “Center for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives” each time they appear in those orders.

(b) [Executive Order 13397](#), as amended, is further amended by substituting, in section 1(b), “the Executive Director of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships (Executive Director)” for “the Director of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (WHOFBCI Director)” and by substituting “Executive Director” for “WHOFBCI Director” each time it appears in the order.

Sec. 6. Revocation. Executive Order 13831 of May 3, 2018 (Establishment of a White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative), is revoked.

Sec. 7. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 2021.

Exec. Order No. 1401586 FR 100072021 WL 616701(Pres.)”

## **Executive Orders by President Trump**

### **Ex. Or. No. 13798, 82 Fed. Reg. 21675, May 4, 2017**

“By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in order to guide the executive branch in formulating and implementing policies with implications for the religious liberty of persons and organizations in America, and to further compliance with the Constitution and with applicable statutes and Presidential Directives, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Policy.** It shall be the policy of the executive branch to vigorously enforce Federal law's robust protections for religious freedom. The Founders envisioned a Nation in which religious voices and views were integral to a vibrant public square, and in which religious people and institutions were free to practice their faith without fear of discrimination or retaliation by the Federal Government. For that reason, the United States Constitution enshrines and protects the fundamental right to religious liberty as Americans' first freedom. Federal law protects the freedom of Americans and their organizations to exercise religion and participate fully in civic life without undue interference by the Federal Government. The executive branch will honor and enforce those protections.

**Sec. 2. Respecting Religious and Political Speech.** All executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, respect and protect the freedom of persons and organizations to engage in religious and political speech. In particular, the Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure, to the extent permitted by law, that the Department of the Treasury does not take any adverse action against any individual, house of worship, or other religious organization on the basis that such individual or organization speaks or has spoken about moral or political issues from a religious perspective, where speech of similar character has, consistent with law, not ordinarily been treated as participation or intervention in a political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) a candidate for public office by the Department of the Treasury. As used in this section, the term "adverse action" means the imposition of any tax or tax penalty; the delay or denial of tax-exempt status; the disallowance of tax deductions for



contributions made to entities exempted from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of title 26, United States Code; or any other action that makes unavailable or denies any tax deduction, exemption, credit, or benefit.

**Sec. 3. *Conscience Protections with Respect to Preventive-Care Mandate.*** The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consider issuing amended regulations, consistent with applicable law, to address conscience-based objections to the preventive-care mandate promulgated under section 300gg-13(a)(4) of title 42, United States Code.

**Sec. 4. *Religious Liberty Guidance.*** In order to guide all agencies in complying with relevant Federal law, the Attorney General shall, as appropriate, issue guidance interpreting religious liberty protections in Federal law.

**Sec. 5. *Severability.*** If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its other provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

**Sec. 6. *General Provisions.*** (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

/S/ Donald J. Trump

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 4, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017-09574 Filed 5-8-17; 11:15 am]

Billing code 3295-F7-P”

**Ex Or. No. 13831, 83 Fed. Reg. 20715, May 3, 2018**

“Exec. Order No. 13831, 83 FR 20715, 2018 WL 2100010(Pres.)  
Executive Order 13831

## Establishment of a White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative

May 3, 2018

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to assist faith-based and other organizations in their efforts to strengthen the institutions of civil society and American families and communities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Faith-based and community organizations have tremendous ability to serve individuals, families, and communities through means that are different from those of government and with capacity that often exceeds that of government. These organizations lift people up, keep families strong, and solve problems at the local level. The executive branch wants faith-based and community organizations, to the fullest opportunity permitted by law, to compete on a level playing field for grants, contracts, programs, and other Federal funding opportunities. The efforts of faith-based and community organizations are essential to revitalizing communities, and the Federal Government welcomes opportunities to partner with such organizations through innovative, measurable, and outcome-driven initiatives.

Sec. 2. Amendments to Executive Orders. (a) [Executive Order 13198](#) of January 29, 2001 (Agency Responsibilities With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives), [Executive Order 13279](#) of December 12, 2002 (Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations), as amended by [Executive Order 13559](#) of November 17, 2010 (Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria for Partnerships with Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations), [Executive Order 13280](#) of December 12, 2002 (Responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives), [Executive Order 13342](#) of June 1, 2004 (Responsibilities of the Departments of Commerce and Veterans Affairs and the Small Business Administration [with Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives](#)), and [Executive Order 13397](#) of March 7, 2006 (Responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives), are hereby amended by:

(i) substituting “White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative” for “White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives” each time it appears in those orders;

(ii) substituting “White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative” for “White House OFBCI” each time it appears in those orders;

(iii) substituting “Centers for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives” for “Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives” each time it appears in those orders; and

(iv) substituting “White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative” for “Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships” each time it appears in those orders.

(b) [Executive Order 13279](#), as amended, is further amended by striking section 2(h) and redesignating sections 2(i) and 2(j) as sections 2(h) and 2(i), respectively.

Sec. 3. White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative. (a) There is established within the Executive Office of the President the White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative (Initiative).

(i) The Initiative shall be headed by an Advisor to the White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative (Advisor). The Advisor shall be housed in the Office of Public Liaison and shall work with that office and the Domestic Policy Council, in consultation with the Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives established by Executive Order 13198, Executive Order 13280, Executive Order 13342, and Executive Order 13397, to implement this order.

(ii) The Initiative shall, from time to time and consistent with applicable law, consult with and seek information from experts and various faith and community leaders from outside the Federal Government, including those from State, local, and tribal governments, identified by the Office of Public Liaison, the Domestic Policy Council, and the Centers for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives. These experts and leaders shall be identified based on their expertise in a broad range of areas in which faith-based and community organizations operate, including poverty alleviation, religious liberty, strengthening marriage and family, education, solutions for substance abuse and addiction, crime prevention and reduction, prisoner reentry, and health and humanitarian services.

(iii) The Advisor shall make recommendations to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, regarding changes to policies, programs, and practices that affect the delivery of services by faith-based and community organizations.

(iv) Executive departments and agencies (agencies) that lack a Center for Faith and Opportunity Initiative shall designate a Liaison for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives as a point of contact to coordinate with the Advisor in carrying out this order.

(v) All agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide such information, support, and assistance to the Initiative as it may request to develop public policy proposals.

(b) To the extent permitted by law, the Initiative shall:

(i) periodically convene meetings with the individuals described in section 3(a)(ii) of this order;

(ii) periodically convene meetings with representatives from the Centers for Faith and Opportunity Initiatives and other representatives from across agencies as the Advisor may designate;

(iii) provide recommendations regarding aspects of my Administration's policy agenda that affect faith-based and community programs and initiatives;

(iv) help integrate those aspects of my Administration's policy agenda that affect faith-based and other community organizations throughout the Federal Government;

(v) showcase innovative initiatives by faith-based and community organizations that serve and strengthen individuals, families, and communities throughout the United States;

(vi) notify the Attorney General, or his designee, of concerns raised by faith-based and community organizations about any failures of the executive branch to comply with protections of Federal law for religious liberty as outlined in the Attorney General's Memorandum of October 6, 2017 (Federal Law Protections for Religious Liberty), issued pursuant to Executive Order 13798 of May 4, 2017 (Promoting Free Speech and Religious Liberty); and

(vii) identify and propose means to reduce, in accordance with Executive Order 13798 and the Attorney General's Memorandum of October 6, 2017, burdens on the exercise of religious convictions and legislative, regulatory, and other barriers to the full and active engagement of faith-based and community organizations in Government-funded or Government-conducted activities and programs.

Sec. 4. Revocation of Executive Orders. Executive Order 13199 of January 29, 2001 (Establishment of White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives), and Executive Order 13498 of February 5, 2009 (Amendments to Executive Order 13199 and Establishment of the President's Advisory Council for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships), are hereby revoked.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 2018.

Exec. Order No. 1383183 FR 207152018 WL 2100010(Pres.)"

## **Executive Orders by President Obama**

**Ex. Or. No. 13559, 75 Fed. Reg. 71319, Nov. 17, 2010.**

[Executive Order 13559](#)

Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria for Partnerships With Faith-Based  
and Other Neighborhood Organizations

November 17, 2010

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to guide Federal agencies in formulating and developing policies with implications for faith-based and other neighborhood organizations, to promote compliance with constitutional and other applicable legal principles, and to strengthen the capacity of faith-based and other neighborhood organizations to deliver services effectively to those in need, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Amendments to [Executive Order 13279](#). [Executive Order 13279](#) of December 12, 2002 (Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations), as amended, is hereby further amended:

(a) in section 1, by striking subsection (e), and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(e) ‘Specified agency heads’ means:

- (i) the Attorney General;
- (ii) the Secretary of Agriculture;
- (iii) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (iv) the Secretary of Labor;
- (v) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (vi) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (vii) the Secretary of Education;
- (viii) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (ix) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (x) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (xi) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;
- (xii) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development; and
- (xiii) the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.”;

(b) by striking section 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles. In formulating and implementing policies that have implications for faith-based and other neighborhood organizations, agencies that administer social service programs or that support (including through prime awards or sub-awards) social service programs with Federal financial assistance shall, to the extent permitted by law, be guided by the following fundamental principles:

(a) Federal financial assistance for social service programs should be distributed in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

(b) The Nation’s social service capacity will benefit if all eligible organizations, including faith-based and other neighborhood organizations, are able to compete on an equal footing for Federal financial assistance used to support social service programs.

## **The President**

(c) No organization should be discriminated against on the basis of religion or religious belief in the administration or distribution of Federal financial assistance under social service programs.

(d) All organizations that receive Federal financial assistance under social service programs should be prohibited from discriminating against beneficiaries or prospective beneficiaries of the social service programs on the basis of religion or religious belief. Accordingly, organizations, in providing services supported in whole or in part with Federal financial assistance, and in their outreach activities related to such services, should not be allowed to discriminate against current or prospective program beneficiaries on the basis of religion, a religious belief, a refusal to hold a religious belief, or a refusal to attend or participate in a religious practice.

(e) The Federal Government must implement Federal programs in accordance with the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as well as other applicable law, and must monitor and enforce standards regarding the relationship between religion and government in ways that avoid excessive entanglement between religious bodies and governmental entities.

(f) Organizations that engage in explicitly religious activities (including activities that involve overt religious content such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization) must perform such activities and offer such services outside of programs that are supported with direct Federal financial assistance (including through prime awards or sub-awards), separately in time or location from any such programs or services supported with direct Federal financial assistance, and participation in any such explicitly religious activities must be voluntary for the beneficiaries of the social service program supported with such Federal financial assistance.

(g) Faith-based organizations should be eligible to compete for Federal financial assistance used to support social service programs and to participate fully in the social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance without impairing their independence, autonomy, expression outside the programs in question, or religious character. Accordingly, a faith-based organization that applies for, or participates in, a social service program supported with Federal financial assistance may retain its independence and may continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, development, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs, provided that it does not use direct Federal financial assistance that it receives (including through a prime award or sub-award) to support or engage in any explicitly religious activities (including activities that involve overt religious content such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization), or in any other manner prohibited by law. Among other things, faith-based organizations that receive Federal financial assistance may use their facilities to provide social services supported with Federal financial assistance, without removing or altering religious art, icons, scriptures, or other symbols from these facilities. In addition, a faith-based organization that applies for, or participates in, a social service program supported with Federal financial assistance may retain religious terms in its name, select its board members

on a religious basis, and include religious references in its organization's mission statements and other chartering or governing documents.

(h) Each agency responsible for administering or awarding Federal financial assistance for social service programs shall offer protections for beneficiaries of such programs pursuant to the following principles:

(i) Referral to an Alternative Provider. If a beneficiary or prospective beneficiary of a social service program supported by Federal financial assistance objects to the religious character of an organization that provides services under the program, that organization shall, within a reasonable time after the date of the objection, refer the beneficiary to an alternative provider.

(ii) Agency Responsibilities. Each agency responsible for administering a social service program or supporting a social service program with ~~\*71321~~ Federal financial assistance shall establish policies and procedures designed to ensure that (1) appropriate and timely referrals are made to an alternative provider; (2) all referrals are made in a manner consistent with all applicable privacy laws and regulations; (3) the organization subject to subsection (h)(i) notifies the agency of any referral; (4) such organization has established a process for determining whether the beneficiary has contacted the alternative provider; and (5) each beneficiary of a social service program receives written notice of the protections set forth in this subsection prior to enrolling in or receiving services from such program.

(i) To promote transparency and accountability, agencies that provide Federal financial assistance for social service programs shall post online, in an easily accessible manner, regulations, guidance documents, and policies that reflect or elaborate upon the fundamental principles described in this section. Agencies shall also post online a list of entities that receive Federal financial assistance for provision of social service programs, consistent with law and pursuant to guidance set forth in paragraph (c) of section 3 of this order.

(j) Decisions about awards of Federal financial assistance must be free from political interference or even the appearance of such interference and must be made on the basis of merit, not on the basis of the religious affiliation of a recipient organization or lack thereof.”;

(c) by striking section 3, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Sec. 3. Ensuring Uniform Implementation Across the Federal Government.

In order to promote uniformity in agencies' policies that have implications for faith-based and other neighborhood organizations and in related guidance, and to ensure that those policies and guidance are consistent with the fundamental principles set forth in section 2 of this order, there is established an Interagency Working Group on Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Partnerships (Working Group).

(a) Mission and Function of the Working Group. The Working Group shall meet periodically to review and evaluate existing agency regulations, guidance documents, and policies that have implications for faith-based and other neighborhood organizations. Where appropriate, specified agency heads shall, to the extent permitted by law, amend all such existing policies of their respective agencies to ensure that they are consistent with the fundamental principles set forth in section 2 of this order.

(b) Uniform Agency Implementation. Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Working Group shall submit a report to the President on amendments, changes, or additions that are necessary to ensure that regulations and guidance documents associated with the distribution of Federal financial assistance for social service programs are consistent with the fundamental principles set forth in section 2 of this order. The Working Group's report should include, but not be limited to, a model set of regulations and guidance documents for agencies to adopt in the following areas:

(i) prohibited uses of direct Federal financial assistance and separation requirements; (ii) protections for religious identity; (iii) the distinction between "direct" and "indirect" Federal financial assistance; (iv) protections for beneficiaries of social service programs; (v) transparency requirements, consistent with and in furtherance of existing open government initiatives; (vi) obligations of nongovernmental and governmental intermediaries; (vii) instructions for peer reviewers and those who recruit peer reviewers; and (viii) training on these matters for government employees and for Federal, State, and local governmental and nongovernmental organizations that receive Federal financial assistance under social service programs. In developing this report and in reviewing agency regulations and guidance for consistency with section 2 of this order, the Working Group shall consult the March 2010 report and recommendations prepared by the President's Advisory Council on Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships on the topic of reforming the Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships.

(c) Guidance. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), following receipt of a copy of the report of the Working Group, and in coordination with the Department of Justice, shall issue guidance to agencies on the implementation of this order, including in particular subsections 2(h)-(j).

(d) Membership of the Working Group. The Director of the Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships and a senior official from the OMB designated by the Director of the OMB shall serve as the Co-Chairs of the Working Group. The Co-Chairs shall convene regular meetings of the Working Group, determine its agenda, and direct its work. In addition to the Co-Chairs, the Working Group shall consist of a senior official with knowledge of policies that have implications for faith-based and other neighborhood organizations from the following agencies and offices:

- (i) the Department of State;
- (ii) the Department of Justice;
- (iii) the Department of the Interior;
- (iv) the Department of Agriculture;
- (v) the Department of Commerce;



(vi) the Department of Labor;  
(vii) the Department of Health and Human Services;  
(viii) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;  
(ix) the Department of Education;  
(x) the Department of Veterans Affairs;  
(xi) the Department of Homeland Security;  
(xii) the Environmental Protection Agency;  
(xiii) the Small Business Administration;  
(xiv) the United States Agency for International Development;  
(xv) the Corporation for National and Community Service; and  
(xvi) other agencies and offices as the President, from time to time, may designate.  
(e) Administration of the Initiative. The Department of Health and Human Services shall provide funding and administrative support for the Working Group to the extent permitted by law and within existing appropriations.”; and

(d) by striking in the title, preamble, and section 1(c), “community” and inserting in lieu thereof “other neighborhood”.

## Sec. 2. General Provisions.

(a) This order amends the requirements contained in [Executive Order 13279](#). This order supplements, but does not supersede, the requirements contained in [Executive Orders 13198](#) and [13199](#) of January 29, 2001, and [Executive Order 13498](#) of February 5, 2009.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or  
(ii) functions of the Director of the OMB relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(c) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

BARACK OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE ,November 17, 2010.

Exec. Order No. 1355975 FR 713192010 WL 4688680(Pres.)”

## **Executive Orders by President Bush, Junior**

**Ex. Or. No. 13198, 66 Fed. Reg. 8497, Jan. 29, 2001, as amended by Ex. Or. 14015, 86 Fed. Reg 10007, Feb. 14, 2021.**

“66 FR 8497, Exec. Order No. 13198, 2001 WL 34773628(Pres.)

[Executive Order 13198](#)

Agency Responsibilities With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

January 29, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to help the Federal Government coordinate a national effort to expand opportunities for faith-based and other community organizations and to strengthen their capacity to better meet social needs in America's communities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1.** *Establishment of Executive Department Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.* (a) The Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall each establish within their respective departments a Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (Center).

(b) Each executive department Center shall be supervised by a Director, appointed by the department head in consultation with the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (White House OFBCI).

(c) Each department shall provide its Center with appropriate staff, administrative support, and other resources to meet its responsibilities under this order.

(d) Each department's Center shall begin operations no later than 45 days from the date of this order.

**Sec. 2.** *Purpose of Executive Department Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.* The purpose of the executive department Centers will be to coordinate department efforts to eliminate regulatory, contracting, and other programmatic obstacles to the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the provision of social services.

**Sec. 3.** *Responsibilities of Executive Department Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.* Each Center shall, to the extent permitted by law: (a) conduct, in coordination with the White House OFBCI, a department-wide audit to identify all existing barriers to the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the delivery of social services by the department, including but not limited to regulations, rules, orders, procurement, and other internal policies and practices, and outreach activities that either facially discriminate against or otherwise discourage or disadvantage the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in Federal programs;

(b) coordinate a comprehensive departmental effort to incorporate faith-based and other community organizations in department programs and initiatives to the greatest extent possible;

(c) propose initiatives to remove barriers identified pursuant to section 3(a) of this order, including but not limited to reform of regulations, procurement, and other internal policies and practices, and outreach activities;

(d) propose the development of innovative pilot and demonstration programs to increase

the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in Federal as well as State and local initiatives; and

(e) develop and coordinate department outreach efforts to disseminate information more effectively to faith-based and other community organizations with respect to programming changes, contracting opportunities, and \*8498 other department initiatives, including but not limited to Web and Internet resources.

**Sec. 4. *Additional Responsibilities of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor Centers.*** In addition to those responsibilities described in section 3 of this order, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor Centers shall, to the extent permitted by law: (a) conduct a comprehensive review of policies and practices affecting existing funding streams governed by so-called “Charitable Choice” legislation to assess the department’s compliance with the requirements of Charitable Choice; and (b) promote and ensure compliance with existing Charitable Choice legislation by the department, as well as its partners in State and local government, and their contractors.

**Sec. 5. *Reporting Requirements.*** (a) Report. Not later than 180 days after the date of this order and annually thereafter, each of the five executive department Centers described in section 1 of this order shall prepare and submit a report to the White House OFBCI.

(b) Contents. The report shall include a description of the department’s efforts in carrying out its responsibilities under this order, including but not limited to:

(1) a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to the full participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the delivery of social services identified pursuant to section 3(a) of this order and the proposed strategies to eliminate those barriers; and

(2) a summary of the technical assistance and other information that will be available to faith-based and other community organizations regarding the program activities of the department and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and procurement.

(c) Performance Indicators. The first report, filed 180 days after the date of this order, shall include annual performance indicators and measurable objectives for department action. Each report filed thereafter shall measure the department’s performance against the objectives set forth in the initial report.

**Sec. 6. *Responsibilities of All Executive Departments and Agencies.*** All executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall: (a) designate an agency employee to serve as the liaison and point of contact with the White House OFBCI; and

(b) cooperate with the White House OFBCI and provide such information, support, and assistance to the White House OFBCI as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

**Sec. 7. *Administration and Judicial Review.*** (a) The agencies' actions directed by this Executive Order shall be carried out subject to the availability of appropriations and to the extent permitted by law.

(b) This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 2001.”

**Ex. Or. No. 13199, 66 FR 8497, Jan. 29, 2001, as revoked by Ex. Or No. 13831, 83 FR 20715, May 3, 2018.**

“66 FR 8499, Exec. Order No. 13199, 2001 WL 34773629(Pres.)  
[Executive Order 13199](#)

Establishment of White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

January 29, 2001

**\*8499** By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to help the Federal Government coordinate a national effort to expand opportunities for faith-based and other community organizations and to strengthen their capacity to better meet social needs in America's communities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. *Policy.*** Faith-based and other community organizations are indispensable in meeting the needs of poor Americans and distressed neighborhoods. Government cannot be replaced by such organizations, but it can and should welcome them as partners. The paramount goal is compassionate results, and private and charitable community groups, including religious ones, should have the fullest opportunity permitted by law to compete on a level playing field, so long as they achieve valid public purposes, such as curbing crime, conquering addiction, strengthening families and neighborhoods, and overcoming poverty. This delivery of social services must be results oriented and should value the bedrock principles of pluralism, nondiscrimination, evenhandedness, and neutrality.

**Sec. 2. *Establishment.*** There is established a White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (White House OFBCI) within the Executive Office of the President that will have lead responsibility in the executive branch to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the Federal Government's comprehensive effort to enlist, equip, enable, empower, and expand the work of faith-based and other community organizations to the extent permitted by law.

**Sec. 3. Functions.** The principal functions of the White House OFBCI are, to the extent permitted by law: (a) to develop, lead, and coordinate the Administration's policy agenda affecting faith-based and other community programs and initiatives, expand the role of such efforts in communities, and increase their capacity through executive action, legislation, Federal and private funding, and regulatory relief;

(b) to ensure that Administration and Federal Government policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals with respect to faith-based and other community initiatives;

(c) to help integrate the President's policy agenda affecting faith-based and other community organizations across the Federal Government;

(d) to coordinate public education activities designed to mobilize public support for faith-based and community nonprofit initiatives through volunteerism, special projects, demonstration pilots, and public-private partnerships;

(e) to encourage private charitable giving to support faith-based and community initiatives;

(f) to bring concerns, ideas, and policy options to the President for assisting, strengthening, and replicating successful faith-based and other community programs;

(g) to provide policy and legal education to State, local, and community policymakers and public officials seeking ways to empower faith-based and \*8500 other community organizations and to improve the opportunities, capacity, and expertise of such groups;

(h) to develop and implement strategic initiatives under the President's agenda to strengthen the institutions of civil society and America's families and communities;

(i) to showcase and herald innovative grassroots nonprofit organizations and civic initiatives;

(j) to eliminate unnecessary legislative, regulatory, and other bureaucratic barriers that impede effective faith-based and other community efforts to solve social problems;

(k) to monitor implementation of the President's agenda affecting faith-based and other community organizations; and

(l) to ensure that the efforts of faith-based and other community organizations meet high standards of excellence and accountability.

**Sec. 4. Administration.** (a) The White House OFBCI may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups.

(b) The White House OFBCI shall have a staff to be headed by the Assistant to the President for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. The White House OFBCI shall have such staff and other assistance, to the extent permitted by law, as may be necessary to carry

out the provisions of this order. The White House OFBCI operations shall begin no later than 30 days from the date of this order.

(c) The White House OFBCI shall coordinate with the liaison and point of contact designated by each executive department and agency with respect to this initiative.

(d) All executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall cooperate with the White House OFBCI and provide such information, support, and assistance to the White House OFBCI as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

(e) The agencies' actions directed by this Executive Order shall be carried out subject to the availability of appropriations and to the extent permitted by law.

**Sec. 5. *Judicial Review.*** This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 2001.”

**Ex. Or. No. 13279, 67 FR 77141, December 12, 2002, as amended by Exec. Or. No. 13559, 75 FR 71319, November 17, 2010.**

67 FR 77141, Exec. Order No. 13279, 2002 WL 32817723(Pres.)

[Executive Order 13279](#)

Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations

December 12, 2002

**\*77141** By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including [section 121\(a\) of title 40, United States Code](#), and [section 301 of title 3, United States Code](#), and in order to guide Federal agencies in formulating and developing policies with implications for faith-based organizations and other community organizations, to ensure equal protection of the laws for faith-based and community organizations, to further the national effort to expand opportunities for, and strengthen the capacity of, faith-based and other community organizations so that they may better meet social needs in America's communities, and to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Government contracts, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. *Definitions.*** For purposes of this order:

(a) “Federal financial assistance” means assistance that non-Federal entities receive or administer

in the form of grants, contracts, loans, loan guarantees, property, cooperative agreements, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance, but does not include a tax credit, deduction, or exemption.

(b) “Social service program” means a program that is administered by the Federal Government, or by a State or local government using Federal financial assistance, and that provides services directed at reducing poverty, improving opportunities for low-income children, revitalizing low-income communities, empowering low-income families and low-income individuals to become self-sufficient, or otherwise helping people in need. Such programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) child care services, protective services for children and adults, services for children and adults in foster care, adoption services, services related to the management and maintenance of the home, day care services for adults, and services to meet the special needs of children, older individuals, and individuals with disabilities (including physical, mental, or emotional disabilities);

(ii) transportation services;

(iii) job training and related services, and employment services;

(iv) information, referral, and counseling services;

(v) the preparation and delivery of meals and services related to soup kitchens or food banks;

(vi) health support services;

(vii) literacy and mentoring programs;

(viii) services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and substance abuse, services for the prevention of crime and the provision of assistance to the victims and the families of criminal offenders, and services related to intervention in, and prevention of, domestic violence; and

(ix) services related to the provision of assistance for housing under Federal law.

(c) “Policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations” refers to all policies, programs, and regulations, including official \*77142 guidance and internal agency procedures, that have significant effects on faith-based organizations participating in or seeking to participate in social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance.

(d) “Agency” means a department or agency in the executive branch.

(e) “Specified agency heads” mean the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

## **Sec. 2. *Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria* .**

In formulating and implementing policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations, agencies that administer social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance shall, to the extent permitted by law, be guided by the following fundamental principles:

(a) Federal financial assistance for social service programs should be distributed in the most effective and efficient manner possible;

(b) The Nation's social service capacity will benefit if all eligible organizations, including faith-based and other community organizations, are able to compete on an equal footing for Federal financial assistance used to support social service programs;

(c) No organization should be discriminated against on the basis of religion or religious belief in the administration or distribution of Federal financial assistance under social service programs;

(d) All organizations that receive Federal financial assistance under social services programs should be prohibited from discriminating against beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of the social services programs on the basis of religion or religious belief. Accordingly, organizations, in providing services supported in whole or in part with Federal financial assistance, and in their outreach activities related to such services, should not be allowed to discriminate against current or prospective program beneficiaries on the basis of religion, a religious belief, a refusal to hold a religious belief, or a refusal to actively participate in a religious practice;

(e) The Federal Government must implement Federal programs in accordance with the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, organizations that engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, and proselytization, must offer those services separately in time or location from any programs or services supported with direct Federal financial assistance, and participation in any such inherently religious activities must be voluntary for the beneficiaries of the social service program supported with such Federal financial assistance; and

(f) Consistent with the Free Exercise Clause and the Free Speech Clause of the Constitution, faith-based organizations should be eligible to compete for Federal financial assistance used to support social service programs and to participate fully in the social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance without impairing their independence, autonomy, expression, or religious character. Accordingly, a faith-based organization that applies for or participates in a social service program supported with Federal financial assistance may retain its independence and may continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, development, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs, provided that it does not use direct Federal financial assistance to support any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization. Among other things, faith-based organizations that receive Federal financial assistance may use their facilities to provide social services supported with Federal financial assistance, without removing or altering religious art, icons, scriptures, or other symbols from these facilities. In addition, a faith-based organization that applies for or participates in a social service program supported with Federal financial assistance may retain religious terms in its organization's name, **\*77143** select its board members on a religious basis, and include religious



references in its organization's mission statements and other chartering or governing documents.

### **Sec. 3. *Agency Implementation.***

(a) Specified agency heads shall, in coordination with the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (White House OFBCI), review and evaluate existing policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations in order to assess the consistency of such policies with the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria articulated in section 2 of this order.

(b) Specified agency heads shall ensure that all policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations are consistent with the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria articulated in section 2 of this order. Therefore, specified agency heads shall, to the extent permitted by law:

(i) amend all such existing policies of their respective agencies to ensure that they are consistent with the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria articulated in section 2 of this order;

(ii) where appropriate, implement new policies for their respective agencies that are consistent with and necessary to further the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria set forth in section 2 of this order; and

(iii) implement new policies that are necessary to ensure that their respective agencies collect data regarding the participation of faith-based and community organizations in social service programs that receive Federal financial assistance.

(c) Within 90 days after the date of this order, each specified agency head shall report to the President, through the Director of the White House OFBCI, the actions it proposes to undertake to accomplish the activities set forth in sections 3(a) and (b) of this order.

### **Sec. 4. *Amendment of [Executive Order 11246](#).***

Pursuant to [section 121\(a\) of title 40, United States Code](#), and [section 301 of title 3, United States Code](#), and in order to further the strong Federal interest in ensuring that the cost and progress of Federal procurement contracts are not adversely affected by an artificial restriction of the labor pool caused by the unwarranted exclusion of faith-based organizations from such contracts, section 204 of [Executive Order 11246](#) of September 24, 1965, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 204 (a) The Secretary of Labor may, when the Secretary deems that special circumstances in the national interest so require, exempt a contracting agency from the requirement of including any or all of the provisions of Section 202 of this Order in any specific contract, subcontract, or purchase order.

(b) The Secretary of Labor may, by rule or regulation, exempt certain classes of contracts,

subcontracts, or purchase orders (1) whenever work is to be or has been performed outside the United States and no recruitment of workers within the limits of the United States is involved; (2) for standard commercial supplies or raw materials; (3) involving less than specified amounts of money or specified numbers of workers; or (4) to the extent that they involve subcontracts below a specified tier.

(c) Section 202 of this Order shall not apply to a Government contractor or subcontractor that is a religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society, with respect to the employment of individuals of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by such corporation, association, educational institution, or society of its activities. Such contractors and subcontractors are not exempted or excused from complying with the other requirements contained in this Order.

(d) The Secretary of Labor may also provide, by rule, regulation, or order, for the exemption of facilities of a contractor that are in all respects separate \*77144 and distinct from activities of the contractor related to the performance of the contract: provided, that such an exemption will not interfere with or impede the effectuation of the purposes of this Order: and provided further, that in the absence of such an exemption all facilities shall be covered by the provisions of this Order.”

#### **Sec. 5. *General Provisions.***

(a) This order supplements but does not supersede the requirements contained in [Executive Orders 13198](#) and [13199](#) of January 29, 2001.

(b) The agencies shall coordinate with the White House OFBCI concerning the implementation of this order.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to require an agency to take any action that would impair the conduct of foreign affairs or the national security.

**Sec. 6. *Responsibilities of Executive Departments and Agencies.*** All executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall:

(a) designate an agency employee to serve as the liaison and point of contact with the White House OFBCI; and

(b) cooperate with the White House OFBCI and provide such information, support, and assistance to the White House OFBCI as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

#### **Sec. 7. *Judicial Review.***

This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and it is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, or entities, its officers, employees or agents, or any person.

GEORGE W. BUSH”

# Appendix 1-B

MEGHAN MARIE KELLY, ESQUIRE

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34012 Shawnee Drive  
Dagsboro, DE 19939

January 7, 2021

Delaware Supreme Court  
55 The Green  
Dover, DE 19901

**RE: Covid 19 order/Please suspend attorney fees for lawyers  
unemployed due to the pandemic**

Dear Honorable Supreme Court Chief Justice Collins J. Seitz, Jr.:

Thank you for allowing lawyers to file pleadings with the court via email so we do not die of Covid 19.

I am writing to respectfully request this Honorable Court waive attorney registration fees for lawyers, out of work, due to the pandemic.

I worked in 2018, but in 2019-2020, I worked without pay, actually sacrificing from what I little I had by contacting federal law makers in an attempt to:

1. Prevent the elimination of social security and Medicare, replaced with Matthew 6 violations (forced volunteering or business, not for profit and charitable donations and fundraising which I believe violate Jesus's teachings leading to harm and hell by teaching giving to get is love, driving out God, love, from the hearts of men replaced with business greed, which I believe is the mark of the damned should they not unharden their hearts).

2. Prevent oil and gas drilling up and down our coast.

On an aside, I am disappointed in my relative by affinity, Mark Braden, Esq., former counsel to the Republican party in DC. His kid has a job related to off shore drilling. So did one of Mr. George Cole's kids. Mr. George Cole retired from office, as the longest serving local politician in one seat in Delaware's history. (Mike Castle does not count since he hopped seats.). It is wrong to compromise the environment and people's lives to serve your own family, especially by political people charged to serve the public.

3. Improve healthcare. Our healthcare is terrible because our laws and policies reward misbehavior and bad or different, not better care, at the expense of human life and health. Changing the laws would improve care. Throwing money at fundraisers and healthcare is incentive for more bad care, greed for more and more money.

Just decrees teach people to care about other people. Unjust decrees teach people to love money, rewarding misbehavior, encouraging folks to harm one another by ignorance or otherwise to serve money.

4. Prevent the kill old people laws suggested to save money. People are priceless, not price tags. The elderly, ill and vulnerable are easily manipulated into believing hurting themselves helps others through the death with dignity acts.

There is too much temptation for people to encourage the elderly to harm themselves, die, and sadly I believe go to hell. Judas and Saul went to hell in the Bible for killing themselves.

Leaders misbehave when they draft laws and policies which encourage those they serve to die and potentially go to hell. I want people to live and have eternal life. Per the bible, just decrees and justice in the courts has the power to save lives and eternal lives.

You really have the power to be life savers and eternal life savers as judges, via correction to prevent condemnation in hell for the love of money driving out love for humanity.

5. I proposed 5 articles of impeachment and contacted all 541 federal law makers.

Since, I did not work during 2019-2020, I am not eligible for the \$600 bail out, and will not likely be eligible for future bail outs.

My old law firm was interested in me in 2020. I was negotiating for a position, per the attached emails. I stopped the negotiations to sue the Democrats because seeking to do the right thing is more important than money. Then, the pandemic hit. I withdrew my law suit since I did not want people to die, and reached out to my law firm. Negotiations are on a stand still. Covid19 hampered prospects.

I am concerned about dying for dollars, during this pandemic. I actually was born with breathing problems, and have severe allergies that make my throat close up. So, catching covid19 would likely be a death sentence for me.

Thank you for considering my life potentially more valuable than a few hundred dollars.

The Supreme Court could possibly include a suspension of lawyer fees, solely for the unemployed, in their covid19 measures. I tried to contact the Governor too. The Governor could also include a suspension for licensure fees for those unemployed, limited to those not using their license during the pandemic, too.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

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Meghan Kelly, Esquire  
Pro Se, Bar # 4968  
34012 Shawnee Drive  
Dagsboro, DE 19939  
(Word Count 76P6)



# Appendix 1-C

MEGHAN MARIE KELLY, ESQUIRE

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34012 Shawnee Drive  
Dagsboro, DE 19939

February 5, 2021

Delaware Supreme Court  
55 The Green  
Dover, DE 19901

**RE: Suspension of lawyer fees/Equal Protections concern/New  
Request 2022, flat fee for all licensure fees not based on years which  
is not rationally related to a legitimate purpose, instead arguably may be  
age discrimination to weed out older lawyers**

Dear Honorable Supreme Court Chief Justice Collins J. Seitz, Jr.:

I hope you are healthy and well. Thank you for the February 2, 2021 letter in which the Court indicated it would consider requests for waivers of attorney fees on a case by case basis, by formal request.

My concern, is accepting applications for waivers on a case by case basis violates the Equal Protections Clause applicable to the State's agencies, even the courts via the 14th Amendment, by disparate treatment within a class. I am likely not the only one out of work due to the pandemic. Others are struggling too. A case by case determination would likely be per se unconstitutional.

I will likely never have standing to stand up for those similarly situated with myself. Yet, if I made such a request, I would be asking the Court to treat me with preference instead of impartiality as required by law.

My conscience may not allow me to make such a request, tempting this Honorable Court to misbehave to serve my own gain.

I can, however, request that all fees for attorney registrations be the same regardless of years barred. So, I am making such a request for future consideration for 2022 and beyond. Please treat all lawyers the same by requiring the same lawyer registration fee for every lawyer, without persecution towards attorneys with more years of experience by an increased fee. There is no rational basis for an increase in lawyer's fees based on number of years, except the desire for more money.

It is wrong to assume the longer you have been barred, the more money you have or must pay.

I am saddened when I see unjust decrees and policies based on the love of money, desire for money, at the cost of driving out the love for humanity, the people the state serves.

On an aside, the reason why I became a lawyer is my faith in Jesus Christ. Justice in the Courts is a command by God. See Amos 5:15. Jesus Christ taught that "justice, mercy, and faithfulness" are more important commands. Matthew 23:23.

Just like not all secular laws are afforded the same weight, but are superseded by greater laws for example federal laws preempt and supersede

conflicting state laws, not all of God's laws are afforded the same weight but are superseded by the law of love. (See, John 19:11, Jesus told Pilate ...“ the one who handed me over to you has the **greater** sin.”); (See, 1 John 5:17, “All wrongdoing is sin, and there is sin that does not lead to death.”); (See, Luke 6:3-4 “Jesus replied, ‘Have you not read what David did when he and his companions were hungry? He entered the house of God, took the consecrated bread and gave it to his companions, and ate what is lawful only for the priests to eat.’” King David violated the Levitical laws to live for God. Yet, he was not guilty of wrong doing.); (See Hosea 6:6, Matthew 9:13, Matthew 12:7, Proverbs 21:3, Isaiah 1:11, God desires mercy not sacrifice.); (See, Isaiah 1:13-15 “Bring your worthless offerings no more; your incense is detestable to Me—your New Moons, Sabbaths, and convocations. I cannot endure iniquity in a solemn assembly. 14I hate your New Moons and your appointed feasts. They have become a burden to Me; I am weary of bearing them. When you spread out your hands in prayer, I will hide My eyes from you; even though you multiply your prayers, I will not listen. Your hands are covered with blood.”); (See, Matthew 12:1-8, Mark 2: 23:28, and Luke 6:1-5, Jesus picks grain on the Sabbath, allegedly violating the law of the Sabbath, but not breaking the law.); (See, Matthew 12:9-14, Mark 3:1-6, and Luke 6:6-11, Jesus healed a man with a withered man on the Sabbath); (Luke 13:10-17, Jesus healed a woman with a hurt back on the Sabbath.); (Luke 14:1-6, Jesus healed a man with

dropsy on the Sabbath); (John 5:1-9, John 7:21-24, Jesus healed a cripple man, who could not go into a pool of water without help.); (John 9:1-41, Jesus cures a blind man on the Sabbath.).

I believe the courts have the power to save lives and eternal lives. Our nation is in need of a hero. I know that the Courts have no power unless lawyers humble themselves and ask for their help. Now is a time I need my license to practice law the most.

I live in Sussex County where Bible boys gone wild teach anarchy, lawlessness, is freedom. Lawlessness is not freedom, but tyranny by those with money, power and connections without restraint, called laws to stop them from harming others to serve their own.

Some churches are misbehaving by inciting insurrection and disobedience to laws to attend services, which they call Sabbath, to serve their coffers.

Many preach breaking the Sabbath violates Jesus Christ's teachings. Jesus teaches us we break a greater law of love by not safeguarding the health and valuing the dignity of lives of others, by failing to break the so-called Sabbath to preserve the health and lives of others. Id.

They preach for their own vanity, their own purpose, not to glorify God by his love and mercy. They are confused, and really do not know. They are tempted to break small laws meant for their benefit, to break greater laws by profiting off of

the unholy cries for “Gods, guns and freedom.” My God is a God of life and love not death for dollars.

Our nation and the world is in trouble. I believe the Courts have the power to be our hero to save us, if we only have the courage to ask.

Things are not ok down here in Sussex. People see evil as good and good as evil.

The government through its agents misbehaves by citing the same passages in the Bible the KKK cites to serve their own gain under the guise of Godliness by violating Jesus’s teachings too.

Jesus says there is “no greater sacrifice than to lay down your life for one’s friend.” John 15:13 Jesus next says “You are my friend if you do what I command you.” John 15:14 Jesus commands us to love our enemies, not kill them. Matthew 5:38-48, Luke 6:27–36, Romans 12:14-21, Proverbs 25:21, Exodus 23:4-5. Yet, the military misleads our troops to harm enemies, under the guise of Godliness, but in truth to serve the vanity of men. The troops are misled to potentially be damned to hell by serving reign by might not right, reign by violence and threat of death like barbarians instead of logic and reason in the courts. See, Hebrews 2:14, the devil has power over death. Jesus came to give life and eternal life. See, John 6:51.

With the acceptance of the cloak of government authority, government servants have fewer freedoms to share their belief and may not condemn nor

support a religious belief under the inherent threat of persecution against people for believing differently than those with government authority.

This Court does not have to believe as I do, to safeguard everyone's freedom to worship or not according to the dictates of their own conscience, without government sponsored persecution.

The Supreme Court misbehaves too. Please see the attached. I fear Justice Alito, Justice Kavanaugh and Justice Thomas are confused into believing in sacrificing human life to keep the so-called Sabbath and to serve business greed is keeping the law. They are wrong. They love money not humanity, and will sacrifice those the Constitution protects to serve the almighty dollar under the guise of an almighty God or good. See, Matthew 6:24. I think those justices will go to hell if they are not corrected by our courts or otherwise. Confusion kills. See 2 Corinthians 4:4.

This Court has the power to save lives and eternal lives, even the lives of US Supreme Court justices, via correction with mercy, to prevent condemnation by transforming wrong doers into right doers, by love for one another, not exploitation of one another to serve the love of money.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

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Meghan Kelly, Esquire

CC: LD, via Email

Bar # 4968  
34012 Shawnee Drive  
Dagsboro, DE 19939  
(Word Count 1431)



# Appendix 1-D

Meghan Kelly

Docket Number 21-2198

**Initial Question, No question Number**

**My issues on appeal are:**

I. Whether the District Court erred as a matter of law, overlooking or misunderstanding of the facts, and on Constitutional grounds in the Court's November 2, 2021 order, and Memorandum of Law, dated November 2, 2021 in:

1. Denying Plaintiff's motion to expedite,
2. Dismissing as moot Plaintiff's motions for temporary restraining order and exemption from bond, preliminary injunction and exemption from bond, motion to e-file with waiver of costs, and motion to appear remotely, under the discretion of the court due to poverty and to protect the parties and the court during a global pandemic,
3. Denying Plaintiff's letter-motion for emergency relief with permission to serve such letter/motion to Defendants along with the Complaint and other motions through the US Marshall.
4. Dismissing the case by abstaining under the *Younger* abstention doctrine, and
5. ordering the clerk to close the case,

Given the evidence shows the Delaware Supreme Court and Chancery Court or their members or agents incited or participated in the conspiracy to interfere, harass, or pressure me to forgo my case against former President Donald J. Trump, and substitution of President Biden for Donald J. Trump to protect my free exercise of religion, speech, and association from

government sponsored persecution for such exercise, and to dissolve the establishment of government religion by seeking to enjoin former President Trump and current President Biden from enforcing executive orders creating a union of government-religious entity partnerships, including enjoinder of Executive Order No. 13798, maintained and reestablished by President Biden by his enforcement of E.O. 13798, and President Biden's enforcement of Ex. Or. No. 13198, Jan. 29, 2001, as amended by Ex. Or. 14015, Feb. 14, 2021; Ex. Or. No. 13199, Jan. 29, 2001, as revoked by Ex. Or. No. 13831, May 3, 2018; Ex. Or. No. 13279, December 12, 2002, as amended by Exec. Or. No. 13559, November 17, 2010; Ex. Or. No. 13559, Nov. 17, 2010; Ex. Or. No. 13831, May 3, 2018, and Biden's enactment of Ex. Or. No. 14015, Feb. 14, 2021 ("executive orders"). These executive orders allow money or support to be transferred between government agents and religious organizations based on a bought or bartered for partnership between government and religion, not based on safeguarding freedom from forced government religion or forced relationships with religious entities to gain the bartered for government support through such religious entities.

The money in the bought, not free union of church and state, is one reason why religious-political attacks seemed to have increased in recent years. President Biden's Valentine's Day executive Order, Ex. Or. No. 14015, Feb. 14, 2021, is troubling since it appears to allow government money to be bestowed to religious organizations, like churches in other countries.

The Chancery Court and Delaware Supreme Court's agents' or members' interference in *Kelly v Trump*, and participation in retaliation against me in instigating a petition to disbar me as an active attorney for the exercise of Constitutionally protected rights were motivated by their members' or agents' desire to suppress or demean or disapprove of my petitions, religious beliefs, speech, political association, and, or poverty in violation of the First Amendment

applicable to the Defendants pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment and in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985 (2)(b) or 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

The August 23, 2021 letter the District Court refers to in his memorandum refers to both Chancery Court and Delaware Supreme Court pleadings or petitions as the reason for the Defendants petition against me to disbar me as an active lawyer based on my faith in Jesus Christ, per paragraph 7, in the petition. Though it is remarkable that the District Court offers assurance of the Delaware Supreme Court's jurisdiction while omitting the reference to the petitions to the Delaware Supreme Court as the source the Office of Disciplinary noted for the reason to bring a petition against me.

I petitioned the Delaware Supreme Court to suspend lawyer fees for lawyers out of work during the pandemic. The Court denied my request, indicating they would make determinations on a case-by-case basis.

I made a second request, noting I could not ask the honorable court to violate the Constitution by selective application towards me, as an attorney within a similarly situated class of lawyers facing economic hardship in violation of the Equal Protections Clause applicable to the Court pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment.

No response was given by the Delaware Supreme Court. I paid the fees. Two months later, De-Lapp an arm of the Delaware Supreme Court and co-conspirator with the Defendants threatened me, requiring a response to their desire to investigate me within 10 days, based on my request for a waiver of fees to the court. How did they know to retaliate against me for the petition, unless the Delaware Supreme Court or their agent told them? De-Lapp's agents

obviously were not concerned about helping me pay for the attorney active license registration fees since I made such payment two months before they threatened me.

The Delaware Supreme Court may have had pure motives, concern for poverty by reporting my poverty to the arm. Those motives appeared to turn sour since the Delaware Supreme Court never responded to my second letter relating to relief from lawyer registration fees.

Recently, the Delaware Supreme Court agent ignored my requests to attend a Delaware CLE, which was unusual for her, and appeared to be in conspiracy to retaliate against me and black ball me from participating in activities open to Delaware barred lawyers, based on the petition Defendants brought against me concerning my belief in Jesus Christ.

In addition, one of the Delaware Supreme Court justices came into the law library and asked for federal court jury instructions, I believe to prepare to sue me or help a court agent to sue me.

The evidence shows a member of the Chancery Court appeared to seek to sabotage my case, by preventing me to almost miss my filing deadline, and by instructing me to cross off local counsel's address on my praecipe to prevent service, to prevent my case going forward based on her disagreement with my political, religious beliefs or to cover up mistakes or misbehavior. The same staff member appeared to write on my October 5, 2021 praecipes, and underline the praecipes I drafted on October 12, 2021 to testify and be a witness without cross examination for the appellate justices to gain clarification, instead of filing them as I presented them, unmarked. I do not want her to get into trouble.

In April, 2020, Judge Kenneth S. Clark of the Court of Common Pleas interrogated me at BJ's, a bulk grocery store, located in Millsboro, DE in a threatening matter, apparently backed by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel ("ODC"), disapproving of my religious beliefs and law suit.

The evidence, if accepted as pleaded shows the Delaware Supreme Court through its members or agents instigated the ODC's proceedings against me which creates manifest prejudice against me, or at least appeared to instigate the ODC's proceedings against me, giving the appearance of lack of partiality, and the inability to grant me a fair trial in the above referenced matter.

I. Whether the Delaware District Court is the only court which may afford me a fair trial since the Chancery Court lacked jurisdiction to enjoin the Defendants' unlawful proceeding, as applied, since the facts arose in the Chancery and Delaware Supreme Courts, creating the appearance of lack of impartiality or actual partiality.

II. Whether the pleadings if accepted as true evidence the Delaware Supreme Court, the Preliminary Executive Committee, and Board of Professional Responsibility for the state of Delaware, lack subject matter jurisdiction due to illegality of the petition brought in retaliation against me for the exercise of my protected rights motivated by Defendants' desire to punish me based on my First Amendment exercise of the right to petition, associate, speak, exercise religion and, or poverty, requiring the issue to be remanded to the District Court.

III. Whether the pleadings if accepted as true evidence the Delaware Supreme Court, the Preliminary Executive Committee, and the Board of Professional Responsibility for the state of Delaware lack subject matter jurisdiction, based on violating my procedural and substantive due process grounds, as applied, since the Delaware Supreme Court appeared to participate in the

Defendants' interference in my exercise of protected rights, and petition against me for the exercise of those rights, requiring the issue to be remanded to the District Court for consideration.

IV. Whether the Delaware Supreme Court, the Preliminary Executive Committee, and the Board of Professional Responsibility for the state of Delaware lack subject matter jurisdiction due to the fact the appellate court, the Delaware Supreme Court appeared to instigate, participate in the interference in my law suit Kelly v Trump, and the retaliatory procedure Defendants brought, denying me of a fair trial as I cannot ask the Delaware Supreme Court members to be witnesses, to ask them about their apparent participation, in a case they preside over. Pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence Rule 605, 28 U.S.C.A. 605, "The presiding judge[s] may not testify as a witness at the trial."

Whether the evidence if accepted as pleaded evidence the members of the Delaware Supreme Court are material witnesses to the facts relating to the Defendants' petition, and should dismiss or at least enjoin the petition based on lack of subject matter, to be remanded to the District Court.

V. Whether the petition must be dismissed by the Defendants under 28 USCS § 455 (b)(1) (5)(iv) and 28 USCS § 455, (a),(b)(1), since the Delaware Supreme Court members' impartiality might be reasonably be questioned as the facts evidence the Delaware Supreme Court's members or agents appeared to have instigated or participated in the ODC's and their agents' or co-arms interference with my case Kelly v Trump, and retaliation against me by bringing the petition I seek to enjoin, but for the exercise of protected freedoms, motivated to suppress my religious beliefs, speech and petitions.

VI. Whether the facts pled which were not discussed by the district court, if proved, would show the proceeding brought by Defendants, is unlawful as applied, and the issue should be remanded to the district court for consideration.

VII. Whether my claims for infliction of emotional distress and potential damages which were not discussed by the district Court, should be remanded to the district court for consideration.

VIII. Whether in the interest of justice, I should be permitted to include a claim for nominal damages against the Defendants, in light of the expedited nature and irreparable injury I face.

**Meghan Kelly**

**Docket Number 21-2198**

**Question Number 5 List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings.**

My parents gave me the Toyota Corolla because they were ashamed of my ugly car I drove when I ran for office. I wish I kept my ugly car. No one would ever steal because it was so ugly, but it ran so well.

My parents requested I get rid of my previous vehicle, and take my father, the legendary Coach Pat Kelly's vehicle. My parents sometimes forget they gave me my dad's car, and are stressed about money as many are during the pandemic and designed runaway inflation. Sometimes they require I pay for it back if I am able, but I think my dad needs it back. He needs a car, and my old law firm would give me a company vehicle, upon employment, which would



work well for my family. I would like to give the car back to my parents, if I get my old job back as planned. On an aside, my father taught Civics, coached basketball and life guarded in Sussex County, Delaware. My dad combatted racism with love by teaching students they were loved regardless of material worth, race, religion or place of origin and required they respect each other, unearned. Since, my dad, the legendary Pat Kelly and beautiful mother, Mary Kelly, left Delaware to live in Florida I noticed racism, perceived foreign persecution and nationalism have picked up in my home town. I hope this Court will be the hero the world needs on a grander level than my father by teaching citizens they are valued regardless of material worth, race, religion or place of origin, and to respect the inherent dignity and worthiness of life others have, unearned, required. People are the treasure, not money and material things. The later is moth and rust.

**Meghan Kelly**

**Docket Number 21-2198**

**Question 12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the docket fees for your appeal.**

The Delaware District Court approved my motion to file in forma pauperis per the attached, labeled exhibit 1.

I am approved for food stamps, per the attached confirmation, labeled as Exhibit 2.

In addition, I have not worked since December 14, 2018, per the attached letter from Cape Henlopen School District, labeled at Exhibit 3.

I took a sabbatical to work, free of charge, to encourage federal law makers to pass legislation.

I tried to garner support to pass House Resolution 341 to prevent offshore drilling by removing the stator power granting former President Trump authority to grant leases through his executive order.

In addition, since I studied the history of medicine in a course at University of Delaware, and healthcare law and healthcare finance in law school, I proposed legislative solutions to improve

I also proposed ways to fully fund social security.

I contacted all 541 federal law makers, either by phone, fax, email, letter or postcard in an attempt to get them to impeach President Trump based on one of the five proposals I drafted, to no avail. My money ran out, but my desire for justice and mercy by using the law for correction, not condemnation had not run out.

So, I applied for legislative attorney positions in hopes to draft just laws.

I also attempted to run for President of the United States. I contacted all 50 states' and some of the territories' Department of Elections concerning waivers of the signature and filing fees so as not to require my religious beliefs to run for office, with no success in grants. I asked the ACLU for help in most states, but was rejected. No one would help me. Maybe, I am the help.

I focused additional time, working for free, without pay to run for the federal House of representatives without violating my religious beliefs by asking for signatures or donations or

paying filing fees, as I believe such requirements make the government seats for sale, not based on free choice by the people by vote, but the bought choice of only those who could bribe or buy candidates to bend their wills through money or support in violation of Jesus the Christ's teachings. I believe requiring signatures and money is also in violation of Jesus the Christ's teachings in Matthew 6:1-4<sup>1</sup>, misleading the majority of people in office to hell, without repentance, and those they mislead the public to the second death too by focusing their eyes on money driving out their eyes looking at others outside of their own with love, what Jesus teaches is the evil eye. <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In Matthew 6:1-4 Jesus teaches, "Be careful not to practice your righteousness in front of others to be seen by them. If you do, you will have no reward from your Father in heaven. So when you give to the needy, do not announce it with trumpets, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and on the streets, to be honored by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full. But when you give to the needy, do not let your left hand know what your right hand is doing, so that your giving may be in secret. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you."

<sup>2</sup> In Matthew 6:22-24 "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be good, thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness! No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and money. *See, Matthew 5:29* "If your right eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell." *Also see, Matthew 18:9* "And if your eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. It is better for you to enter life with one eye than to have two eyes and be thrown into the fire of hell. I do not believe Jesus means for us to pluck out our eye balls, but to pluck out the evil in our eyes, looking at others with lusts, what you can get for your own instead of love, by plucking out the evil in our minds, what the Bible calls our foreheads, and in our hearts giving into temptations for lusts to make merchants money, driving out our love for one another. Jesus teaches he speaks in parables so those with hardness of hearts who reflect the devil's image, not yet saved from the second death, will not understand, and those who choose to lay down human desires to love do understand, the saved. *Matthew 13:11.*

The pandemic hit in 2020, and I gave up my aspirations of making a difference by gaining a position in government to draft just laws that care for people, while repealing unjust decrees which focus on profit at the cost of sacrificing individual liberties, people's lives, health and the environment.

I was also negotiating and hoping to get my old job back, with my former law firm, where I would be performing real estate settlements, but the Defendants' wrongful retaliation against me prevent me from gaining the position, and may cause my former law firm to lose interest in me. Hence, I have no income, and the Defendants may cut off prospects for me to earn income, should they deem me as unworthy of working as mentally disabled, which is quite insulting for merely believing, and thinking differently, and petitioning the Court to allow me to speak, think and believe differently based on my religious exercise and beliefs than the government agents' forced worship of what I believe is the mark of the beast, business greed.

I also have religious reasons related to the pandemic for not working. I am a Christian. I believe people go to hell for prescribing and accepting our harmful health care. Since we are in a global pandemic, I am seeking to avoid getting sick, to avoid being damned to hell by forced healthcare that may kill my life and eternal life. I actually wanted to go back to my old law firm, and was negotiating for a position, but the pandemic hit. I previously decided it was not worth the risk of losing my life and eternal life at this time, should the law firm still be interested in me in light of my unpopular beliefs as a believer in Jesus the Christ. With the threat of the Defendants deeming me unworthy of work due to my religious beliefs, petitions, speech and associations, and the Delaware Supreme Court's permission to perform real estate settlements remotely, I would take my old job back immediately should they give me an offer, even during the pandemic, due to the kind accommodations the Delaware Supreme Court granted to real

estate lawyers to keep people alive, and the threats Defendants pose towards my reputation and ability to work ever again in any field.

I have religious objections to healthcare and studied the history of horrors of healthcare in a class at UD. I believe more evil is done by health care professionals and mental healthcare professionals than any other industry, even the military, because of the deception that they save lives only to destroy lives and destroy eternal lives in the second death for money. The fact doctors and nurses were doing what the industry and the professional standard told them to do across the line, does not prevent harm or, I believe, their damnation in hell for not seeking to know, and for failure to repent of hardness of hearts for cold hard cash.

Just laws are a way to prevent health care workers from damnation in hell by eliminating unjust laws that reward wrong doing, making it profitable to use people as test dummies or as human commodities for profit, or providing comfort care making people feel better instead of be better.

When I was young at UD, I remember learning that charities used people as test dummies in Africa, under the guise of healing them to only harm patients by causing cleft palates. Then, the same wrong doers used the alleged shield of charity or not for profits to gain monetary interests by fundraising or tax breaks to correct the harm they caused by using people as lab rats, essentially selling patients' souls for money while I believe, behaving like devils, unknowingly or not, by teaching the lie they seek to help people, only to harm them for business greed.

I observe the same wrongs continued. Individuals within pharmaceutical entities who have paid out money in law suits are still able to be rewarded some of the roughly 33 billion a year in NIH fundings. People within entities, investors or otherwise, are permitted to make

money off of the alleged cure too, despite recent judgments against them, through their entities which shields them from personal concern or responsibility. Injustice continues. I believe money is the problem, not the solution. Just laws and justice in the courts is the solution.

I believe our forced industry system, stemmed in a forced market by money, grants, donations to colleges or entities market, backed by professional standards accepted by the court across the board stifles innovation and improvements based on freedom of thought, speech, criticism and debate, than an otherwise free market would create. Our current system constrains free will, by increasing the temptations to conform to the forced will of those who buy or barter for the government official's partiality through donation, praise or otherwise, making everyone else no longer free, but for sale in a take it or leave it economy.

I believe nurses and doctors are still damned to hell for not knowing treatment causes harm. Preventing their punishment for straying from the standards to encourage them to use their free will, their brain, to think, to care, to know, to love those they serve, safeguarding patients above pockets, is a just policy. Also protecting those the court is correcting by preventing injustice guaranteed by relying on professional associations which per se, value the bottom line more than humanity, since associations run on the bottom line, unable to reflect the image of God by love. HIPPA protects profit, not patients, as attorneys cannot easily obtain nonparty medical records to show that doctors knew or should have known of the harm or potential harm to patients. Guiding health professionals through correction, not condemnation in court, will prevent future harm to patients and may save healthcare workers' souls by teaching them to use their own brain, free will, to care to know, to truly care for the health and lives of the people they serve, the patients.

I also believe healthcare professionals sin by taking the life blood, or organs from people to perform studies on or to use on other patients. See, *Leviticus* 17:14, *Genesis* 9:4-5. I only realized this recently as I looked into sinister tests of blood for wicked gain, not good. See for example attached here as Exhibit 4 the article available at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/347828f8-6e7f-4a9b-92ab-95f637a9dc2e>

Testing blood is sin. I also believe people go to hell for cremation or for grinding up bones.<sup>3</sup> So, I do not eat things with gelatin or gel cap medicine in them. By cremating bones people show they do not care to know God or love God. God teaches our loved ones are not in heaven or thrown into the fire of the second death yet. The bible teaches about the resurrection of the bones with a potential new body to be judged for eternal life or the second death. See, e.g. Revelation 20:13, Ezekiel Chapter 37, Matthew 25:32-46. Many self-proclaimed Christian government leaders adopt this pagan belief that the dead are already in heaven and hell. That is not what God, the father, Jesus, the son, or the holy spirit teach. It is an eternally deadly error to teach lies as truth, to give comfort in a lie. Throughout scripture we learn people are damned to hell for adding to scripture or getting it wrong should they not correct themselves. Yet the watchmen are damned to hell for failing to share truth too. I know God. I am placing my life and eternal life on that partial, not yet complete knowledge of God.

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<sup>3</sup> In *Amos* 2:1, people got into trouble with God for cremating a king's bones. I believe they will be damned to hell, even marketing or encouraging cremations to save money, I believe will damn people to hell for their careless words to serve the mark of the beast, business greed, at eternal human sacrifice, should they not repent of such evil. The Bible teaches ignorance is not innocence to God with regards to confusing love verses people pleasing lusts. This is what the LORD says: "For three sins of Moab, even for four, I will not relent. Because he burned to ashes the bones of Edom's king." The material gain is never worth human sacrifice or human eternal sacrifice. People are the treasures. Money should serve people. People should not be controlled by money and sacrificed for others to gain money.

I have other objections to healthcare beyond what I write here. In *the Fourth Industrial Revolution*, written by the founder of the world economic forum's founder, other wicked schemes are proposed to harm life and human life under the guise of DNA improved healthcare. See Exhibit 5 for pages of the book relating to Frankensteinish care under the guise of healthcare, even "designer babies". Please note, the book describes the metaverse attributes, the space waste to waste money to make banks, or those who control currency power to control the world through enslaving the world to debt, and other information relevant today. I believe the items discussed in the book were already created back in 2016 or before then. But wrongdoers used and are using psychology, which I believe teaches the marked of the beast, the damned as fact, to manipulate and condition the masses to implement their scheme to overthrow government authority to take control of not only the United State's citizens, but the globe.<sup>4</sup> The

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<sup>4</sup> Please note, the former Presidents, Obama, Bushes, Clinton, Trump and even Vice President Biden, and Mr. Trump's daughter attended the world economic forum meetings. So, they are in the know, or should be in the know of the controlled, stifling innovation with money, not free economy improving the economy with something more valuable than money, the freely shared thoughts of humanity to improve products and services. The schemes will sacrifice retirement and healthcare for the baby boomers to save money should the courts not save our elderly and the world. The other two branches are too scared to lose their support for their seats to do the right thing without the honorable court's help, to help them bravely do the right thing, love humanity over money, instead of human sacrifice for money. The inflation is by design, with planted scape goats. The donors are playing both parties, blinding their eyes with money and support. I pray this Honorable court sees clearly, to be the hero we need, to prevent the



entire book is attached as an exhibit within the docket, at D.I. 3 at District Court Exhibit 8.

Schemes were shared in his book back in 2016. Since Bill Gates, a partner to the World Economic Forum is assisting in vaccines, I fear people are being exploited as lab rats for experiments that may harm them without protections in the form of the rule of law to require caring for patients, and correction if harm results. Instead, our laws allows and rewards hiding of wrongs, and rewards ignorance and not knowing of knowledge tied to culpability, by delegation of duties as innocence. So, knowing of harm to prevent harm is sadly discouraged.

Since the pandemic appears to be getting worse, I am not likely to find safe employment other than with my former law firm, if they still are interested in me, and am without income to pay for Court fees. Thank you for your kind consideration.

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foreseeable planned harm or reverse it down the line, which is possible, no matter what anyone argues.

# Appendix 1-E

additional statutory provisions and Delaware Disciplinary  
Rules involved

28 U.S. Code § 144

Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.

The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists, and shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the term at which the proceeding is to be heard, or good cause shall be shown for failure to file it within such time. A party may file only one such affidavit in any case. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith.

28 U.S. Code § 455

- (a) Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.
- (b) He shall also disqualify himself in the following circumstances:
  - (1) Where he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;
  - (2) Where in private practice he served as lawyer in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer with whom he previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer concerning the matter, or the judge or such lawyer has been a material witness concerning it;
  - (3) Where he has served in governmental employment and in such capacity participated as counsel, adviser or material witness concerning the proceeding or expressed an opinion concerning the merits of the particular case in controversy;
  - (4) He knows that he, individually or as a fiduciary, or his spouse or minor child residing in his household, has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding;
  - (5) He or his spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person:
    - (i) Is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, or trustee of a party;
    - (ii) Is acting as a lawyer in the proceeding;
    - (iii) Is known by the judge to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding;

- (iv) Is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.
- (c) A judge should inform himself about his personal and fiduciary financial interests, and make a reasonable effort to inform himself about the personal financial interests of his spouse and minor children residing in his household.
- (d) For the purposes of this section the following words or phrases shall have the meaning indicated:
- (1) "proceeding" includes pretrial, trial, appellate review, or other stages of litigation;
  - (2) the degree of relationship is calculated according to the civil law system;
  - (3) "fiduciary" includes such relationships as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian;
  - (4) "financial interest" means ownership of a legal or equitable interest, however small, or a relationship as director, adviser, or other active participant in the affairs of a party, except that:
    - (i) Ownership in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securities is not a "financial interest" in such securities unless the judge participates in the management of the fund;
    - (ii) An office in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization is not a "financial interest" in securities held by the organization;
    - (iii) The proprietary interest of a policyholder in a mutual insurance company, of a depositor in a mutual savings association, or a similar proprietary interest, is a "financial interest" in the organization only if the outcome of the proceeding could substantially affect the value of the interest;
    - (iv) Ownership of government securities is a "financial interest" in the issuer only if the outcome of the proceeding could substantially affect the value of the securities.
- (e) No justice, judge, or magistrate judge shall accept from the parties to the proceeding a waiver of any ground for disqualification enumerated in subsection (b). Where the ground for disqualification arises only under subsection (a), waiver may be accepted provided it is preceded by a full disclosure on the record of the basis for disqualification.
- (f) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, if any justice, judge, magistrate judge, or bankruptcy judge to whom a matter has been assigned would be disqualified, after substantial judicial time has been devoted to the matter, because of the appearance or discovery, after the matter was assigned to him or her, that he or she individually or as a fiduciary, or his or her spouse or minor child residing in his or her household, has a financial interest in a party (other than an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome), disqualification is not required if the justice, judge, magistrate judge, bankruptcy judge, spouse or minor child, as the case may be, divests himself or herself of the interest that provides the grounds for the disqualification.

**§ 2200.68 Recusal of the Judge.**

(a) Discretionary recusal. A Judge may recuse themselves from a proceeding whenever the Judge deems it appropriate.

(b) Mandatory recusal. A Judge shall recuse themselves under circumstances that would require disqualification of a Federal judge under Canon 3(C) of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, except that the required recusal may be set aside under the conditions specified by Canon 3(D).

(c) Request for recusal. Any party may request that the Judge, at any time following the Judge's designation and before the filing of a decision, be recused under paragraph (a) or

(b) of this section or both by filing with the Judge, promptly upon the discovery of the alleged facts, an affidavit setting forth in detail the matters alleged to constitute grounds for recusal.

(d) Ruling on request. If the Judge finds that a request for recusal has been filed with due diligence and that the material filed in support of the request establishes that recusal either is appropriate under paragraph (a) of this section or is required under paragraph (b) of this section, the Judge shall recuse themselves from the proceeding. If the Judge denies a request for recusal, the Judge shall issue a ruling on the record, stating the grounds for denying the request, and shall proceed with the hearing, or, if the hearing has closed, proceed with the issuance of a decision under the provisions of § 2200.90.

**Additional Delaware Rules limiting Jurisdiction Board has no jurisdiction to grant monetary damages, nominal relief against itself or the Delaware Supreme Court only sanctions for attorney misconduct no sanction**

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. I**

**I. STRUCTURE AND SCOPE**

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 1**

**Rule 1. Delaware Supreme Court.**

(a) Inherent power and authority. Pursuant to the Court's inherent power and authority over the regulation of the legal profession, the Court shall maintain appropriate standards of professional conduct for all lawyers subject to its jurisdiction, dispose of individual cases of lawyer discipline and disability, and administer the lawyer disciplinary system

**Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 5**

**Rule 5. Jurisdiction.**

(a) Lawyers admitted to practice. Any lawyer admitted to practice law

in this jurisdiction, including any formerly admitted lawyer with respect to acts committed prior to suspension, disbarment, transfer to inactive status or retirement, or with respect to later acts which amount to the practice of law or constitute a violation of these Rules or of the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct, or any rules or code the Court adopts later; any lawyer specially admitted by a court of this jurisdiction for a particular proceeding; and any lawyer not admitted in this jurisdiction who practices law or renders or offers to render any legal services in this jurisdiction, is subject to this Court and the Board's disciplinary jurisdiction.

(b) Former judges. A former judge who has resumed the status of a lawyer is subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court under these Rules not only for conduct as a lawyer but also for misconduct that occurred while a judge and that would have been grounds for lawyer discipline.

(c) Incumbent judges. Any lawyer who is an incumbent judge is subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court under these Rules with respect to acts committed prior to taking office as a judge.

(d) Powers not assumed. These Rules shall not be construed to deny to any court the powers necessary to maintain control over its proceedings.

## **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 8**

### **Rule 8. Sanctions.**

(a) Types of sanctions. Misconduct shall be grounds for one or more of the following sanctions:

- (1) Disbarment by the Court;
- (2) Suspension by the Court for an appropriate fixed period of time not in excess of three years;
- (3) Immediate interim suspension by the Court, pending final determination of disciplinary sanctions, or suspension by the Court as a result of "show cause" proceedings under Rule 17 or on a sua sponte basis;
- (4) Public probation by the Court;
- (5) Public reprimand by the Court;
- (6) Private admonition by the Court or, with the consent of the respondent, by the PRC;
- (7) Private probation by the Court or, with the consent of the respondent, by PRC;
- (8) Conditional diversion by the Court or, with the consent of the respondent, by PRC;
- (9) Court-ordered restitution to persons financially injured and Court-ordered reimbursement to the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection; and
- (10) Limitation by the Court on the nature and/or extent of the respondent's future practice.

- (b) Conditions. Written conditions may be attached to any disciplinary sanction.
- (c) Mitigating or aggravating circumstances. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances that affect the nature or degree of discipline to be imposed in a matter shall be fully set forth in the Board report recommending to the Court an appropriate sanction.
- (d) Dismissals. A disciplinary matter which results in a dismissal, with or without conditions or cautionary language, shall not be considered as the imposition of a disciplinary sanction.
- (e) Conditional diversion. With the consent of the respondent, the recommendation of the ODC, and the approval of the PRC, conditional diversion may be granted, except if the misconduct is serious including but not limited to the misappropriation of funds or property or other misconduct that is serious enough to warrant suspension or disbarment.

## **Del. Law. R. of Disciplinary Proc. Rule 10**

### **Rule 10. Immunity.**

All communications to and from the Board, PRC, or the ODC relating to lawyer misconduct or disability, and all testimony given in related proceedings, shall be absolutely privileged, and no civil suit predicated on those proceedings may be instituted against any complainant, witness or lawyer. Members of the Board, members of the PRC, members of the ODC and its agents and staff; Special Disciplinary Counsel and his or her agents and staff; the Administrative Assistant and staff; and receivers and their agents and staff shall be immune from civil suit for any conduct in the discharge of their official duties. (Amended, effective July 15, 2008.)