

No. 22-1028

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

—◆—
LOY ARLAN BRUNSON,
Petitioner,

v.

ALMA S. ADAMS, et, al.,
Respondents.

—◆—
**On Petition for Writ of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The Tenth Circuit**

—◆—
PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR REHEARING

—◆—
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POINTS, AUTHORITIES AND ARGUMENTS

Supportive Rule for Rehearing

Rehearing of the denial of certiorari is appropriate in situations involving “intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or . . . other substantial grounds not previously presented.” S. Ct. R. 44.2. Because this is such a case, Petitioner moves this Honorable Court to grant this petition for rehearing.



ARGUMENT

Why should this Honorable Court Grant Rehearing?

On June 27th, 2023 this Court issued an order of this case which states “The petition for writ of certiorari before judgement is denied”. The intent of petitioner in seeking a judgment before certiorari was only offered as an alternative, it was not to circumvent the request to be granted. Rehearing should be granted.

To deny this petition is the same as stating that this Court does not agree that it is the province of duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.

And that this Court does not agree that this case exposes a national security breach affecting both Canada and Mexico to which this Court could remedy under this case.

And this Court does not agree that the oath of office mandates the province of duty of allegiance from this Court to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic as outlined in this case.

And this Court does not agree that the respondents have a duty to first be bound by their oath of office before counting any votes under Amendment XII.

And this Court does not agree that it can protect itself under this case against threatening statements, like this one from Schumer who publicly threatened this Court by stating, "I want to tell you Kavanaugh - you have released the whirlwind, and you will pay the price. You won't know what hit you if you go forward with these awful decisions."

And this Court does not agree that allegations of a rigged election is the same as an allegation of an act of war against the Constitution, despite the fact that both seek to have the same outcome; to put into power their victor.

And this Court does not agree that it has already ruled that one need not pick up arms in order to levy war against the Constitution.

And this Court does not agree to hear this case to see if Respondents have given aid and comfort to enemies of the Constitution.

And this Court agrees that Respondents or Congress are allowed to make laws to protect treason.

And this Court agrees that Respondents or Congress can make laws to protect themselves from any violation they commit against their oath of office.

And this Court agrees that individuals of the judicial department can commit acts of treason without penalties.

And this Court agrees that an act of treason committed by Respondents is not an act of fraud.

And this Court agrees that the judicial department has the power to remove respondents from office under acts of treason to which they have refused to do.

And this Court does not agree that under Amendment I of the Constitution that the right to seek a redress of grievances is protected.

And this Court agrees that acts of treason committed by the Respondents are protected by the Federal Tort Claims Act.

And this Court agrees that the Federal Tort Claims Act supersedes the Constitution.

And this Court agrees that acts of treason are protected by immunities created by Congress.

And this Court does not agree that Amendment I gives Article III standing to anybody who seeks a redress of grievances.

And this Court does not agree that pursuant to Article I Section 1 that this Court's first duty is to protect and defend the Constitution, and when given any opportunity to do that, which this case does, they must do so.

And this Court does not agree that the doctrine of equitable maxim (created by this Court) sits in direct violation of the doctrine of the object principle of justice.

And it matters not to this Court that Amendment IX is the interpretation clause.

And this Court agrees that the citations of law and Constitutions found in this case have no bearing.

And this Court does not agree that “We the People” commissioned government to secure our rights.

And this Court does not agree that they swore to God when they took the oath of office despite the fact that the last words of the oath state “So help me God”.

And this Court does not agree that the Constitution was inspired by God.

And this Court does not agree that the Constitution was written to protect our God-given rights which belong to all mankind.

And this Court does not agree that the coming forth of the Constitution was prophesied by Isaiah.

And this Court does not agree that Isaiah warned against those who violate their oath of office when he stated that “Therefore as the fire devoureth the stubble, and the flame consumeth the chaff, so their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossom shall go up as dust: because they have cast away the law of the LORD of hosts, and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel.” See Isaiah 5:24. (The law of the LORD is the Constitution) “Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure: and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth, shall descend into it.” Isaiah 5:14.

And this Court does not agree with its own declaration of law when it stated “. . . the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law . . . while sovereign powers delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists

and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power” Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 US 356

And this Court does not agree that they have been given constructive notice of treason and that “Constructive notice in law crates an irrebuttable presumption of actual notice”. Mooney v. Harlin, 622 SW 2d. 83.

And finally, this Court agrees that according to their own rules of what qualifies a petition for a hearing, which includes, but not limited to, the necessary requisites that a case must address a national concern, or address a contradiction of law developed by this Court, or identify a serious threat to the Constitution, which this case fully satisfies, can be quad hoc disregarded by this Court without giving any reason or excuse, and without accountability.

CONCLUSION

If this Court denies this petition, then it has admitted to being in full accord with everything that has been stated herein.

Dated: July 4th, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Loy Arlan Brunson
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CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH – RULE 44

Pursuant to S. Ct. R. 44, petitioner, to the best of his ability, hereby certifies that that is petition for rehearing complies with the restrictions of this rule and is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Dated July 4, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Loy Arlan Brunson
Loy Arlan Brunson
Petitioner in pro se

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CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT
—◆—

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I declare under penalty of perjury to the best of my ability that the foregoing is true and correct, that petitioners petition for rehearing contains the number of words as stated below as determined by MS Word: excluding the parts of the petition that are exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

Beginning from page 1 including the signed name and address at the bottom of page 5, and including the certificate of good faith on page 6, there are **1219** words.

Word count under rule 33(d) is **1219**.

Dated this the 4TH Day of July, 2023.



Roland Brunson

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
—◆—

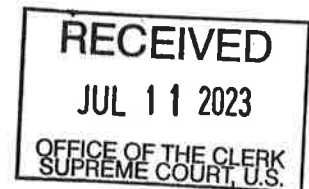
I hereby certify that on the 7th day of July, 2023 I caused to be mailed, in the United States mail, to the parties named below 3 copies of a true and correct copy of **PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR REHEARING.**


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Dated this the 7th day of July, 2023




Raland Brunson