

#16

Cases No.: MJ 14-00030 JPD

USDC/DWY: 14-CR-27-F

RELATOR'S THIRD VERIFIED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT, ON INFORMATION

TO: Office of Chief Judge  
U.S. District Court  
700 Stewart Street  
Seattle 98101  
Washington State, USA

FROM: Paul Andrew Mitchell, B.A., M.S.  
FDC Seatac Reg. No. 44202-086, Unit "EA"

SUBJECT: 18 U.S.C. 4 duty to report federal felonies

Greetings Your Honor:

In order to satisfy fully the legal obligation imposed upon Me by the Federal criminal statute at 18 U.S.C. 4 (misprision of felony), the United States (Federal government) appearing ex rel. Paul Andrew Mitchell, Private Attorney General and qualified Federal Witness, hereby lodges with the honorable Courts supra this RELATOR'S THIRD VERIFIED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT, ON INFORMATION formally charging all individuals named below with violating each Federal criminal statute correctly cited therein.

The United States ex rel. Paul Andrew Mitchell therefore formally charges:

Incorporated by reference in #14-CR-27-F (USDC/DWY)



James P. Donohue, with:

(1) knowingly concealing records, documents and other tangible objects with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation, proper administration, or contemplation of a matter or case within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1519; and,

(2) corruptly and by threats, force and threatening communication, influencing, obstructing and impeding, and endeavoring to influence, obstruct and impede, the due and proper administration of the law under which a pending proceeding is being had before a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1505.

(please continue next page)

William M. McCool with:

(1) knowingly concealing records, documents and other tangible objects with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation, proper administration, or contemplation of a matter or case within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1519; and,

(2) corruptly and by threats, force and threatening communication, influencing, obstructing and impeding, and endeavoring to influence, obstruct and impede, the due and proper administration of the law under which a pending proceeding is being had before a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1505.

(please continue next page)



Brian Tsuchida with:

(1) knowingly concealing records, documents and other tangible objects with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation, proper administration, or contemplation of a matter or case within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1519.

(please continue next page)

Stephan Harris with:

(1) knowingly concealing records, documents and other tangible objects with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation, proper administration, or contemplation of a matter or case within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1519.

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Does 1 thru 100 with:

(1) knowingly concealing records, documents and other tangible objects with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation, proper administration, or contemplation of a matter or case within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1519; and,

(2) corruptly and by threats, force and threatening communication, influencing, obstructing and impeding, and endeavoring to influence, obstruct and impede, the due and proper administration of the law under which a pending proceeding is being had before a department or agency of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1505.

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## INCORPORATION OF EVIDENCE:

Pursuant to Rule 201(c)(2) in the Federal Rules of Evidence, the United States ex rel. Paul Andrew Mitchell hereby incorporates by reference the following evidentiary documents, as if all were set forth fully here, to wit:

(a) NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR AUTHORITY, to James Marcy, from Joseph Ruben Hill, dated October 15, 2012 A.D., believed by Relator to be PAST DUE and IN DEFAULT;

(b) REQUEST TO APPEAR IN WRITING: 18 U.S.C. 1504, to Foreperson, Federal Grand Jury, 2120 Capitol Avenue, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Cheyenne 82001-3658, Wyoming, USA, from Joseph Ruben Hill, dated January 15, 2013 A.D., believed by Relator to be obstructed by personnel in the Office of the U.S. Attorney in Cheyenne, Wyoming and never delivered to said Foreperson;

(c) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST to IRS Disclosure Officer, 2120 Capitol Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming, from Paul Andrew Mitchell, dated June 12, 2013 A.D., confirmed by Relator to be PAST DUE and IN DEFAULT; and,



(d) VERIFIED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT,  
ON INFORMATION: 18 U.S.C. 1961, 1962, 1964,  
as lodged by Relator on July 26, 2013 A.D.  
in the District Court of the State of Wyoming,  
First Judicial District, Laramie County,  
and as now filed in the two (2) cases  
identified on Page 1 supra; and,

(e) HISTORY: ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES  
under 18 U.S.C.S. 1504, quoting: "Last  
paragraph was added to remove the  
possibility that a proper request to  
appear before a grand jury might be  
construed as a technical violation of  
this section." Source: 18 U.S.C.S. 1504,  
2014 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.,  
a member of the LexisNexis Group.

VERIFICATION: 28 U.S.C. 1746 (1)  
I, Paul Andrew Mitchell, B.A., M.S., hereby  
verify under penalty of perjury, under the  
laws of the United States of America,  
with or (outside) the United States (federal  
government) that the above statement of  
facts and laws is true and correct,  
according to the best of my current information,  
knowledge, and belief, so help me God.

Dated: 2/25/2014

Signed: Paul Andrew Mitchell, In Propria Persona

Printed: Paul Andrew Mitchell, B.A., M.S.

All Rights Reserved (cf. VCC 1-308)



#16(a)

NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR AUTHORITY

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TO: James Marcy dba "Special Agent"  
Criminal Investigation Division  
Internal Revenue Service  
P.O. Box 1385  
Cheyenne 82003  
WYOMING, USA

FROM: Joseph Ruben Hill, *Sui Juris*

DATE: October 15, 2012 A.D.

SUBJECT: 31 U.S.C. 333, 18 U.S.C. 1341, 1961 et seq.

Greetings James Marcy:

On or about March 25, 2010, you and several associates entered our home and presented us with a business card which exhibits the popular phrase "Department of the Treasury" conspicuously at the top. Please see 31 U.S.C. 333; and 18 U.S.C. §§ 4, 1341 and 1961 et seq. Numerous pre-printed IRS forms and letterhead exhibit the same phrase e.g. see copy of your letter dated April 12, 2010 (copy attached).

For your information, I have attached a page from Title 31 of the United States Code, which itemizes each *de jure* service, bureau, office or other subdivision of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

The "Internal Revenue Service" does not occur anywhere in that list.

Also, at Footnote 23 in Chrysler Corp. v. Brown, 441 U.S. 281 (1979), the U.S. Supreme Court admitted that no organic Act for the IRS could be found, after they searched for such an Act all the way back to the Civil War, which ended in the year 1865 A.D.

Accordingly, it appears to us that your correspondence *supra* violates the clear prohibition found at 31 U.S.C. 333(a)(1), to wit:

- (a) General Rule. -- No person may use, in connection with, or as a part of, any advertisement, solicitation, business activity, or product, whether alone or with other words, letters, symbols, or emblems --
  - (1) the words "Department of the Treasury", or the name of any service, bureau, office, or other subdivision of the Department of the Treasury .... [**emphasis added**]

You may also be interested to know that the IRS is now what was left over of "The Untouchables" after alcohol Prohibition was repealed.

Available historical records strongly suggest that the Women's Temperance Movement was secretly financed by the petroleum cartel, then controlled by corrupt foreign banks, to perfect a monopoly over automotive fuels.

COPY

-1 of 2-

Please copy & file in MJ 14-00030 JPD and 14-CR-27-F.  
(USDC/Seattle) (USDC/Cheyenne)

1 Once that monopoly was perfected, alcohol Prohibition was repealed,  
2 leaving alcohol high and dry as the preferred fuel for cars and  
3 trucks, and leaving a Federal police force inside the several States  
4 of the Union -- to continue extorting money from the American People.  
5

6 On this point, see also U.S. v. Constantine, 296 U.S. 287 (1935) which  
7 held that the Federal Alcohol Administration no longer had any  
8 authority inside the several States after Prohibition was repealed;  
9 but, that FAA was permitted to retreat to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on  
10 the false and rebuttable theory that the guarantees of the U.S.  
11 Constitution do not apply inside Federal Territories like Puerto Rico.  
12

13 That theory has now been thoroughly repudiated, however, because  
14 Congress expressly extended all guarantees of the U.S. Constitution  
15 into the District of Columbia in the year 1871, and into all Federal  
16 Territories -- even future Federal Territories -- in the year 1873.  
17 See 16 Stat. 419, 426, Sec. 34; 18 Stat. 325, 333, Sec. 1891.  
18

19 You will please take special note of the Regulation at 27 CFR 26.11  
20 which mentions Puerto Rico expressly when defining "Revenue Agent",  
21 "Secretary" and "Secretary or his delegate" (formerly 27 CFR 250.11).  
22 See also section 1203(b) of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of  
23 1998, which defines reasons authorizing termination of IRS employment  
24 for misconduct e.g. violations of any right under the Constitution  
25 (such as Separation of Powers) or of any section of the IRC, any  
26 Treasury Regulation or any provision of the Internal Revenue Manual  
27 **particularly IRM sections 21.3.3.1.1, 21.3.3.3.4 and 21.3.3.4.2.2.**  
28

29 **NOTICE OF DEADLINE**  
30

31 Accordingly, formal DEMAND is hereby made of you to produce your  
32 specific written authority(s) -- if any -- for utilizing the phrase  
33 "Department of the Treasury" on business cards, and pre-printed forms  
34 and letterhead transmitted via U.S. Mail, and to do so by delivering  
35 said written authority(s) to me via U.S. Mail within ten (10) calendar  
36 days. Beyond that reasonable deadline, your silence will activate  
37 estoppel pursuant to Carmine v. Bowen, and your silence will also  
38 constitute fraud pursuant to U.S. v. Tweel.  
39

40 Thank you very much for your consideration.  
41

42  
43 Signed: /s/ Joseph Ruben Hill  
44

45 Printed: Joseph Ruben Hill, Sui Juris

46 **All Rights Reserved without Prejudice** (Cf. UCC 1-308)  
47

48 U.S. Mail:  
49

50 Joseph Ruben Hill  
51 c/o 1903 S. Greeley Highway, Unit #170  
52 Cheyenne 82007  
53 WYOMING, USA  
54

55 [Please see USPS Publication #221 for "foreign" address formatting.]

COPY

-2 of 2-



#16 (b)

REQUEST TO APPEAR IN WRITING:  
18 U.S.C. 1504

TO: Foreperson  
Federal Grand Jury  
Joseph C. O'Mahoney Federal Center  
2120 Capitol Avenue, 2nd Floor  
Cheyenne 82001-3658  
WYOMING, USA

DATE: January 15, 2013 A.D.

SUBJECT: sewer service

Greetings Foreperson and Panel Members:

We are writing to you with a good faith reliance upon the Federal statute at 18 U.S.C. 1504, which reads in pertinent part:

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the communication of a request to appear before the grand jury.

It is well known that "appearances" can be made in writing, because an answer constitutes an "appearance." Wieser v. Richter, 247 Mich. 52, 225 N.W. 542, 543. See the several definitions of "appearance" in Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition with Guide to Pronunciation.

Several of us are writing to communicate the same or similar request to appear in writing before a duly convened Federal Grand Jury, due to nearly identical circumstances.

Under separate cover, our chosen Counsel, who is a professional and nationally recognized Private Attorney General, is assisting us by forwarding a bulky set of documentary Exhibits (cf. "Attachments" *infra*). We hereby incorporate those Attachments by reference, as if set for the fully here.

Because time is of the essence, we have chosen to strike a balance between overwhelming and insufficient details. Hopefully, all incorporated Attachments will fill in any blanks that you may find in this REQUEST.

We now itemize our objections to the matter at hand, as follows:

- (1) The Federal statute at 28 U.S.C. 1691 has been violated, because the "process" in question lacks the Clerk's signature and the Court's official seal.

The statute at 28 U.S.C, 1691 reads as follows:

All writs and process issuing from a court of the United States shall be under the seal of the court and signed by the clerk thereof.

By now, the Court employees whose names appear on said "process" should have received formal requests to produce evidence of the credentials required of them by the Federal statutes at 5 U.S.C. 2906, 3331 and 28 U.S.C. 951. Those credentials include the Office of Personnel Management Standard Form 61 APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS, and OATH OF OFFICE of Clerks and Deputy Clerks, respectively.

We wish to emphasize that 5 U.S.C. 2906 expressly designates the "court" as the legal custodian of all APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS for judges, magistrates, clerks and deputy clerks currently employed by the Court.

Then, 28 U.S.C. 951 should make it sufficiently clear that personnel occupying the offices of Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Court have a legal obligation to maintain custody of their own APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS, in addition to the same for all judges and magistrates.

After submitting several nearly identical DEMANDS for production of those credentials, we have not received any evidence of them to date. This is rather serious, because Congress has enacted specific criminal penalties for: impersonating Federal officers, falsifying Federal Court records, mail fraud and racketeering. See 18 U.S.C. 912, 1001, 1341 and 1961 et seq. All are felony Federal offenses!

**(2) The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts ("A.O.") is not the designated legal custodian of any of those credentials.**

We are aware that personnel employed by the Offices of Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Court have made a routine of referring similar requests to the A.O. However, we have been unable to locate any Federal statutes which expressly designate that A.O. as the legal custodian of any of the credentials in question.

Moreover, a SUBPOENA IN A CIVIL CASE to that A.O. is now long overdue and IN DEFAULT for the APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS and OATHS OF OFFICE for all justices, judges, magistrates, clerks and deputy clerks employed by all Federal Courts, no exceptions.

As such, affected officers and staff of the A.O. are now IN CONTEMPT of that SUBPOENA. For your convenience, you may find evidence of that overdue SUBPOENA here in the *Supreme Law Library* on the Internet:

<http://www.supremelaw.org/cc/aouscourts/>

We regard such referrals to the A.O. as fraud in the inducement, at the very least because of the clear obligations created by the Federal statute at 5 U.S.C. 2906 and the absence of any such statutes designating the A.O. as the legal custodian of any credentials.

"Fraud in the inducement" is variously defined to mean "misleading parties as to the facts upon which they will base their decision to act".



- (3) **The Oath of Office Clause at Article VI, Section 3 in the U.S. Constitution elevates these credential requirements to the level of fundamental Rights.**

Fundamental Rights are those which are guaranteed by the fundamental Law, defined as follows:

**Fundamental law.** The law which determines the Constitution of government in a nation or state, and prescribes and regulates the manner of its exercise. The organic law of a nation or state; its Constitution.

The absence of required credentials also implicates the suspects in violations of our fundamental Rights as guaranteed by the Oath of Office Clause at Article VI, Section 3 in the Constitution for the United States of America, as lawfully amended ("U.S. Constitution").

As such, the fact that credentials are missing or not forthcoming constitutes probable cause that violations of 18 U.S.C. 242 and 241 have also occurred.

Section 242 prohibits the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Violations of section 242 are Federal misdemeanors.

Section 241 prohibits any conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same. Violations of section 241 are Federal felonies.

- (4) **Federal employees claiming to occupy the offices of U.S. Attorney and Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of Wyoming, have failed to produce credentials in timely reply to Requests submitted under the Freedom of Information Act.**

Within twenty (20) working days after October 11, 2012, Mr. Christopher A. Crofts had a legal obligation to produce evidence of his APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS, OATH OF OFFICE, SENATE CONFIRMATION and PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION. As of today, none of those required credentials has been forthcoming.

Within twenty (20) working days after October 11, 2012, Mr. L. Robert Murray had a legal obligation to produce evidence of his APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS, OATH OF OFFICE and APPOINTMENT LETTER. As of today, none of those required credentials has been forthcoming.

Requests submitted under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") create a Federal cause of action. Moreover, FOIA Requesters need not demonstrate relevance or materiality of the documents being requested. If those documents exist, the Requesters have a legal right to receive true and correct photocopies of same without undue delays.

The failure to produce any of their required credentials implicates Christopher A. Crofts and L. Robert Murray in the commission of multiple felony Federal offenses, including but not limited to impersonation, mail fraud, wire fraud, extortion and attempted extortion, racketeering and jury tampering.

- (5) A panel of federal citizens is not a lawfully convened Federal Grand Jury, due to prohibited class discrimination in the selection and summoning of potential jurors.

This fact may come as a total surprise to you, but there is no better opportunity to do so than the present circumstances facing all Americans.

At least since the end of the Civil War, employees of the Federal government have attempted fraudulently to perpetrate and sustain the falsehood that there is only one class of citizens in America. There is not one (1) class, but two (2) classes legally identified as State Citizens (also known as "Citizens of ONE OF the States united") and federal citizens (also known as "citizens of the United States").

Our chosen Counsel has written an essay entitled "Citizenship for Dummies" which is extraordinary for its clarity and immediate relevance to the matter at hand. For your convenience, a fully hyper-linked version is available here in the *Supreme Law Library*:

<http://www.supremelaw.org/authors/mitchell/citizenship.for.dummies.htm>

An intentional discrimination against a class of Persons, solely because of their class, by officers in charge of the selection and summoning of grand or petit jurors in a criminal case, is a violation of the fundamental Rights of the Accused. See Cassell v. Texas, 339 U.S. 282 (1950); Atkins v. Texas, 325 U.S. 398 (1945); Pierre v. Louisiana, 306 U.S. 354 (1939).

Such a violation is not excused by the fact that the persons actually selected for jury service otherwise possess the necessary qualifications for jurors as prescribed by statute. See State v. Jones, 365 P.2d 460 (1961). A rather thorough exposition of this point can be found in the *Supreme Law Library* here:

<http://www.supremelaw.org/cc/gilberts/opening.htm#topic-a>

This prohibited class discrimination also violates the clear intent of Congress expressed at 28 U.S.C. 1861, to wit:

It is further the policy of the United States that all citizens shall have the opportunity to be considered for service on grand and petit juries in the district courts of the United States, and shall have an obligation to serve as jurors when summoned for that purpose. [emphasis added]



Therefore, the Federal Judiciary throughout the USA are presently violating stated Federal policy by making it legally impossible for State Citizens to be considered for service on grand and petit juries.

This violation is all the more serious when one realizes that State Citizens are the only class of Americans who are eligible to serve in the House, Senate and White House! Cf. Qualifications Clauses.

- (6) For several decades of which we are aware, Federal "indictments" have been brought on behalf of a bogus Delaware corporation named "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".

This violation of due process is particularly subtle, but no less serious, chiefly because the entity "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" did incorporate twice in the State of Delaware, but subsequently both corporate charters were revoked by the Delaware Secretary of State.

Even if both corporations were still in good standing and not revoked, Congress has never conferred any powers of attorney upon the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") legally to represent foreign Delaware corporations. Such willful misrepresentation is indirectly prohibited by the McDade Act at 28 U.S.C. 530B.

Moreover, the "United States" and the "United States of America" are not one and the same. For partial proof, see 28 U.S.C. 1746 and this detailed explanation of that revealing Federal statute:

<http://www.supremelaw.org/sls/3lanswers.htm#Q16>

The "United States" is the correct legal term for the Federal government domiciled in the District of Columbia. See 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1346 ("United States" as plaintiff and defendant, respectively).

The "United States of America" are a plural noun which legally refers only to the 50 States which are united by and under the Constitution for the United States of America: these are the 50 stars on the American flag.

Congress has never conferred any powers of attorney upon the U.S. Department of Justice legally to represent individual States of the Union, nor all of them collectively.

Accordingly, it should be obvious from the above that the entity named "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" is not a *proper party* to be appearing as the Complainant on any "indictments" issued by any Federal Grand Juries, and certainly not by any panels of federal citizens who are in fact impersonating a duly convened Federal Grand Jury in violation of 28 U.S.C. 1861 and standing U.S. Supreme Court decisions cited *supra*.

(7) The meaning of "sewer service" is well defined in American law.

Our chosen Counsel has already had multiple occasions requiring a clear definition of "sewer service". For example, see this summary in the *Supreme Law Library*:

<http://www.supremelaw.org/cc/williamson2/appeal/sewer.service.htm>

Quoting pertinent parts as follows:

The tricks of serving process papers can, however, reach a point that the courts will not tolerate because they subvert the purpose of service or threaten to disrupt the administration of justice. The most intolerable abuse is called sewer service. It is not really service at all but is so named on the theory that the server tossed the papers into the sewer and did not attempt to deliver them to the proper party. Sewer service is a fraud on the court, and an attorney who knowingly participates in such a scheme can be disbarred. ...

Service is also invalid if the defendant has been enticed into the jurisdiction by fraud. Courts have ruled that luring a potential defendant into the state in order to serve him with process when no other grounds exist to assert jurisdiction over him in that state violates the individual's right to due process of law. Service of process by fraud is null and void.

In the Attachments which are being transmitted to you under separate cover, we document standing Court decisions which have held that the requirements of 28 U.S.C. 1691 -- mandating the Clerk's signature and Court's seal on all Court process -- are matters that go to jurisdiction.

The failure to perfect service means that, in this instance, the United States District Court for the District of Wyoming currently lacks *in personam* jurisdiction over the Undersigned, and will continue to lack such jurisdiction as long as its personnel lack one or more of the credentials that are required of them by applicable Federal statutes and relevant Constitutional provisions.

If you or other members of your "panel" should have any further questions, please transmit your questions in writing via U.S. Mail properly addressed as shown below, using the correct "foreign address" format as explained in USPS Publication #221. (In point of law, the United States of America (50 States) are legally "foreign" with respect to the municipal jurisdiction of the Federal government.) Depending on the nature and complexity of your question(s), we will respond only after we have given our chosen Counsel an opportunity to review and comment on your question(s), as needed.

Thank you for your professional consideration.



Signed: /s/ Joseph Ruben Hill

Printed: Joseph Ruben Hill, Sui Juris  
**All Rights Reserved without Prejudice (Cf. UCC 1-308)**

U.S. Mail:

Joseph Ruben Hill  
c/o 1903 S. Greeley Highway, Unit #170  
Cheyenne 82007  
WYOMING, USA

[Please see USPS Publication #221 for "foreign" address formatting.]

Attachments

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

June 12, 2013 A.D.

Disclosure Officer  
Internal Revenue Service  
2120 Capitol Avenue  
Cheyenne 82001  
Wyoming, USA

Fax: (307) 772-2162

Subject: Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") Request

Greetings Disclosure Officer:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. I request that a **true and correct copy** of the following document be provided to Me, without delay:

- Office of Personnel Management ("OPM") Standard Form 61 ("SF-61") APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS executed by James Marcy as presently employed by the Internal Revenue Service. See 5 U.S.C. §§ 2906, 3331, and Paperwork Reduction Act, particularly 44 U.S.C. 3512.

I request a waiver of all fees for this request.

Disclosure of the requested information to Me is in the public interest, because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations and activities of the federal government, and is not primarily in My commercial interest. See also 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(B) [such statutes must be strictly construed].

If you are not the correct person to whom this FOIA request should be directed, please forward it without delay to the correct person(s).

You have my permission to inform Mr. Marcy that he is now under formal investigation on suspicion of aiding and abetting multiple Federal felony offenses by Messrs. William M. McCool and James P. Donohue, whose OPM SF-61 APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS were NOT produced by employees in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Seattle, Washington.

On June 11, 2013, the Deputy U.S. Marshal assigned to me in my capacity as a qualified Federal Witness personally witnessed the refusal by those employees to produce the specific credentials of which the Clerk of the U.S. District Court is the legal custodian, designated as such by the Federal statute at 5 U.S.C. 2906.

I also have very good reasons to suspect that Mr. Marcy lied to an officer of the Seattle Police Department, after I requested the Civil Dispatcher to dispatch 2 sworn officers to come to my assistance with the felony in progress being committed by Mr. Marcy et al.

#16(c)

COPY

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Please copy & file in MJ<sup>14</sup>-00030 JPD and 14-CR-27-F. (USDC/Seattle) (USDC/Cheyenne) PAK



VERIFICATION

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I, Paul Andrew Mitchell, *Sui Juris*, hereby verify, under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the **United States of America**, without the "**United States**" (Federal Government), that I am the one submitting the FOIA Request above, and I hereby verify same according to the best of My current information, knowledge, and belief, so help me God, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746(1). See Supremacy Clause (Constitution, Laws and Treaties are all the supreme Law of the Land).

Thank you for your timely consideration of this FOIA request.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Paul Andrew Mitchell



Paul Andrew Mitchell, B.A., M.S.  
Private Attorney General, 18 U.S.C. 1964(a)  
<http://www.supremelaw.org/decs/agency/private.attorney.general.htm>  
Criminal Investigator and Federal Witness: 18 U.S.C. 1510, 1512-13

**All Rights Reserved without Prejudice**

U.S. Mail:

Paul A. Mitchell, B.A., M.S.  
c/o Lake Union Mail  
117 East Louisa Street  
Seattle 98102-3203  
WASHINGTON STATE, USA

[See USPS Publication #221 for addressing instructions.]

COPY



#15  
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COPY

1 Paul Andrew Mitchell, *Sui Juris*  
2 Private Attorney General  
3 c/o Lake Union Mail  
4 117 East Louisa Street  
5 Seattle 98102-3203  
6 Washington State, USA  
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8 *In Propria Persona*  
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10 All Rights Reserved  
11 without Prejudice  
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16 District Court of the State of Wyoming

17 First Judicial District

18 Laramie County  
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23	People of the United States of America )	Case No. _____
24	<i>ex relatione</i> )	
25	Paul Andrew Mitchell, )	<b>VERIFIED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT,</b>
26	)	<b>ON INFORMATION:</b>
27	Plaintiffs, )	
28	)	
29	v. )	18 U.S.C. 1961, 1962, 1964.
30	)	<i>Also incorporated now in:</i>
31	James Marcy, )	<u>#MS 14-00030 JPD</u>
32	Dave Guest, and )	<u>(USDC/Seattle); and,</u>
33	Does 1 thru 20, )	<u>#14-CR-27-F</u>
34	)	<u>(USDC/Cheyenne).</u>
35	Defendants. )	
36	-----) )	

37 Now come the Plaintiffs People of the United States of America ex  
38 relatione Paul Andrew Mitchell, *Sui Juris*, Citizen of Washington State,  
39 qualified Federal Witness, Private Attorney General and now Damaged  
40 Party (hereinafter "Relator"), formally charging the following named  
41 and unnamed individuals with the corresponding criminal violations  
42 enumerated *infra*.

43 Relator hereby formally charges:

Please copy & file in #MS 14-00030 JPD and 14-CR-27-F supra.

PAH



1 James Marcy with:  
2

- 3 (1) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June  
4 11, 2003 A.D., by knowingly using intimidation and engaging in  
5 misleading conduct toward another person with intent to influence,  
6 delay or prevent the testimony of a person in an official  
7 proceeding, by causing or inducing a person to withhold testimony  
8 or withhold a record, document or other object from an official  
9 proceeding, and by hindering, delaying or preventing the  
10 communication of information relating to the commission or  
11 possible commission of a Federal offense to a law enforcement  
12 officer or judge of the United States, in violation of the Federal  
13 criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1512** (one or more counts);  
14
- 15 (2) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June  
16 11, 2003 A.D., by knowingly engaging in conduct and thereby  
17 damaging the tangible property of another person, and by  
18 threatening to do so, with intent to retaliate against that person  
19 for his attendance as a witness and party at an official  
20 proceeding, for testimony given and records, documents and other  
21 objects produced by a witness in an official proceeding, and for  
22 information relating to the commission or possible commission of a  
23 Federal offense, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at  
24 **18 U.S.C. 1513** (one or more counts);  
25
- 26 (3) commission of multiple felonies, during the ten (10) years  
27 commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., by placing in a post office, or in  
28 an authorized depository for mail, matter to be sent and delivered  
29 by the Postal Service, for the purposes of executing a scheme or  
30 artifice to defraud and of obtaining money by means of false and  
31 fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises, after having  
32 devised or intended to devise said scheme or artifice, in  
33 violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1341** (one  
34 or more counts);  
35
- 36 (4) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June  
37 11, 2003 A.D., by attempting and conspiring to obstruct, delay and  
38 affect commerce and the movement of articles and commodities in  
39 commerce by means of extortion, specifically by obtaining property  
40 from a qualified Federal Witness, and other damaged people not  
41 named herein, with their consent induced by wrongful use of actual  
42 or threatened force, violence or fear, and under color of official  
43 right, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C.**  
44 **1951 (a)** (one or more counts); and,  
45
- 46 (5) commission of a felony by conspiring to engage in a pattern of  
47 racketeering activity, including but not limited to perpetrating a  
48 property conversion racket and a protection racket against the  
49 estate of a qualified Federal Witness, and other damaged people  
50 not named herein, and as a direct result of committing two or more  
51 of the predicate acts itemized *supra* and in the Federal criminal  
52 statute at **18 U.S.C. 1961** during the ten (10) years commencing  
53 June 11, 2003 A.D., in violation of the Federal criminal statute  
54 at **18 U.S.C. 1962 (d)** (one or more counts).

PKK

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1 Dave Guest with:  
2

- 3 (1) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June  
4 11, 2003 A.D., by knowingly using intimidation and engaging in  
5 misleading conduct toward another person with intent to influence,  
6 delay or prevent the testimony of a person in an official  
7 proceeding, by causing or inducing a person to withhold testimony  
8 or withhold a record, document or other object from an official  
9 proceeding, and by hindering, delaying or preventing the  
10 communication of information relating to the commission or  
11 possible commission of a Federal offense to a law enforcement  
12 officer or judge of the United States, in violation of the Federal  
13 criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1512** (one or more counts);  
14
- 15 (2) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June  
16 11, 2003 A.D., by knowingly engaging in conduct and thereby  
17 damaging the tangible property of another person, and by  
18 threatening to do so, with intent to retaliate against that person  
19 for his attendance as a witness and party at an official  
20 proceeding, for testimony given and records, documents and other  
21 objects produced by a witness in an official proceeding, and for  
22 information relating to the commission or possible commission of a  
23 Federal offense, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at  
24 **18 U.S.C. 1513** (one or more counts);  
25
- 26 (3) commission of multiple felonies, during the ten (10) years  
27 commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., by placing in a post office, or in  
28 an authorized depository for mail, matter to be sent and delivered  
29 by the Postal Service, for the purposes of executing a scheme or  
30 artifice to defraud and of obtaining money by means of false and  
31 fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises, after having  
32 devised or intended to devise said scheme or artifice, in  
33 violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1341** (one  
34 or more counts);  
35
- 36 (4) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June  
37 11, 2003 A.D., by attempting and conspiring to obstruct, delay and  
38 affect commerce and the movement of articles and commodities in  
39 commerce by means of extortion, specifically by obtaining property  
40 from a qualified Federal Witness, and other damaged people not  
41 named herein, with their consent induced by wrongful use of actual  
42 or threatened force, violence or fear, and under color of official  
43 right, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C.**  
44 **1951(a)** (one or more counts); and,  
45
- 46 (5) commission of a felony by conspiring to engage in a pattern of  
47 racketeering activity, including but not limited to perpetrating a  
48 property conversion racket and a protection racket against the  
49 estate of a qualified Federal Witness, and other damaged people  
50 not named herein, and as a direct result of committing two or more  
51 of the predicate acts itemized *supra* and in the Federal criminal  
52 statute at **18 U.S.C. 1961** during the ten (10) years commencing  
53 June 11, 2003 A.D., in violation of the Federal criminal statute  
54 at **18 U.S.C. 1962(d)** (one or more counts).

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Does 1 thru 20 with:

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- (1) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., by knowingly using intimidation and engaging in misleading conduct toward another person with intent to influence, delay or prevent the testimony of a person in an official proceeding, by causing or inducing a person to withhold testimony or withhold a record, document or other object from an official proceeding, and by hindering, delaying or preventing the communication of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1512** (one or more counts);
- (2) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., by knowingly engaging in conduct and thereby damaging the tangible property of another person, and by threatening to do so, with intent to retaliate against that person for his attendance as a witness and party at an official proceeding, for testimony given and records, documents and other objects produced by a witness in an official proceeding, and for information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1513** (one or more counts);
- (3) commission of multiple felonies, during the ten (10) years commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., by placing in a post office, or in an authorized depository for mail, matter to be sent and delivered by the Postal Service, for the purposes of executing a scheme or artifice to defraud and of obtaining money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises, after having devised or intended to devise said scheme or artifice, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1341** (one or more counts);
- (4) commission of a felony, during the ten (10) years commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., by attempting and conspiring to obstruct, delay and affect commerce and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce by means of extortion, specifically by obtaining property from a qualified Federal Witness, and other damaged people not named herein, with their consent induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or fear, and under color of official right, in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1951(a)** (one or more counts); and,
- (5) commission of a felony by conspiring to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity, including but not limited to perpetrating a property conversion racket and a protection racket against the estate of a qualified Federal Witness, and other damaged people not named herein, and as a direct result of committing two or more of the predicate acts itemized *supra* and in the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1961** during the ten (10) years commencing June 11, 2003 A.D., in violation of the Federal criminal statute at **18 U.S.C. 1962(d)** (one or more counts).

PA

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1 **PARTIES**

2  
3 Relator Paul Andrew Mitchell, B.A., M.S., is currently a Citizen  
4 of Washington State and nationally recognized Private Attorney General  
5 living and working in Seattle, Washington State.

6 During the period in question, Defendant James Marcy has claimed  
7 to be a Special Agent doing Criminal Investigation for the Internal  
8 Revenue Service with offices in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

9 However, Mr. Marcy has failed to produce any credentials proving  
10 said claim, after being presented with a proper Request under the  
11 Freedom of Information Act for valid U.S. Office of Personnel  
12 Management Standard Form 61 APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS required by the Oath  
13 of Office Clause in the U.S. Constitution and by the Federal laws at 5  
14 U.S.C. sections 2903, 2906 and 3331.

15 During the period in question, Defendant Dave Guest has also  
16 claimed to be a Special Agent doing Criminal Investigation for the  
17 Internal Revenue Service with offices in Fort Collins, Colorado.

18 However, Mr. Guest has also failed to produce any credentials  
19 proving said claim, after being presented with a proper Request under  
20 the Freedom of Information Act for valid U.S. Office of Personnel  
21 Management Standard Form 61 APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS required by the Oath  
22 of Office Clause in the U.S. Constitution and by the Federal laws at 5  
23 U.S.C. sections 2903, 2906 and 3331.

24 John Doe #1 thru John Doe #20 are as yet unnamed accomplices,  
25 accessories and/or co-conspirators with Defendants Marcy and Guest.

26  
27 **INCORPORATION OF EVIDENCE EXHIBITS**

28 Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all attached documents formally by  
29 reference, as if all were set forth fully here.

*JPM*

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SUMMARY OF KEY EVENTS

On June 11, 2013 A.D., without any appointment Defendants Marcy and Guest confronted Relator on the sidewalk in front of Relator's mailing service in Seattle, Washington.

Defendant Marcy presented Relator with paperwork which was styled "search warrant", but it lacked the authorized signature of a Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington State. See 28 U.S.C. 1691, in chief.

Said "search warrant" was also signed by one James P. Donohue doing business as a "U.S. Magistrate Judge". However, Mr. Donohue has also failed or refused to produce the OPM SF-61 APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS required of him by the Oath of Office Clause in the U.S. Constitution and by the Federal laws at 5 U.S.C. sections 2903, 2906 and 3331.

A third man identified himself as a U.S. Marshal named "Ray", but "Ray" refused to produce a business card, badge, or to disclose his full name to Relator.

Relator verbally objected to these three (3) men for the specific defects in said "search warrant" which are summarized above.

When Relator refused to consent to a search or seizure of private property inside Relator's dwelling unit, "Ray" stated his intent to "break in". Relator immediately objected to "Ray" that breaking and entering is a felony.

Relator then announced his specific intent to go straightaway to the Office of Clerk at the U.S. District Court in downtown Seattle, to confirm in person whether or not the required credentials were in the legal custody of that Office, as required by 5 U.S.C. 2906.

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1 Relator did go straightaway to that Clerk's Office and was met at  
2 the entrance of the Federal Courthouse by a Deputy U.S. Marshal who is  
3 assigned to Relator in his capacity as a qualified Federal Witness.

4 That Deputy U.S. Marshal then escorted Relator to the public  
5 counter of the Clerk's Office in that Federal Courthouse.

6 A woman seated at that public counter refused to produce any of  
7 the requested credentials, and she also stated clearly that "they were  
8 not going to cooperate" with Relator.

9 The latter refusal to cooperate was witnessed by the Deputy U.S.  
10 Marshal who accompanied Relator to that public counter.

11 While leaving the Federal Courthouse, Relator was told by said  
12 Deputy U.S. Marshal that the "search warrant" was in the process of  
13 being executed.

14 While walking back to his dwelling unit, Relator contacted the  
15 Seattle Police Department and requested a civil standby. Two (2)  
16 Seattle Police Officers responded promptly and drove Relator back to  
17 his apartment building.

18 The federal "agents" who were executing said "search warrant"  
19 evidently told the lead Seattle Police Officer that it was "valid".

20 Because of the missing credentials for Mr. Donohue, and for Mr.  
21 William M. McCool whose name appeared in the rubber stamp on said  
22 "search warrant", Relator has concluded that "Ray" and Defendants Marcy  
23 and Guest lied to Relator's landlord, they lied to Relator's neighbors,  
24 and they lied to two (2) Seattle Police Officers.

25 All Defendants presently remain in possession and/or control of  
26 stolen property, seized from Relator's dwelling unit under color of  
27 official right and under patently false and fraudulent pretenses.


PAK



1 VERIFICATION

2 I, Paul Andrew Mitchell, Sui Juris, hereby verify, under penalty of  
3 perjury, under the laws of the **United States of America**, without the  
4 "**United States**" (Federal Government), that the above statement of facts  
5 and laws is true and correct, according to the best of My current  
6 information, knowledge, and belief, so help me God, pursuant to 28  
7 U.S.C. 1746(1). See Supremacy Clause (*Constitution, Laws and Treaties*  
8 are all the supreme Law of the Land).

9  
10 Dated: July 26, 2013 A.D.

11  
12  
13 Signed: /s/ Paul Andrew Mitchell 

14  
15 Printed: Paul Andrew Mitchell, Private Attorney General, 18 U.S.C. 1964  
16 **All Rights Reserved without Prejudice (cf. UCC 1-308)**

COPY



1 PROOF OF SERVICE

2 I, Paul Andrew Mitchell, *Sui Juris*, hereby certify, under penalty of  
3 perjury, under the laws of the United States of America, without the  
4 "United States" (Federal Government), that I am at least 18 years of  
5 age, a Citizen of ONE OF the United States of America, and that I  
6 personally served the following document(s):

7 VERIFIED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT, ON INFORMATION:  
8 18 U.S.C. 1961, 1962, 1964  
9

10 by placing one true and correct copy of said document(s) in first class  
11 United States Mail, with postage prepaid and properly addressed to the  
12 following:

13 Hon. Danny Glick  
14 Laramie County Sheriff  
15 1910 Pioneer Avenue  
16 Cheyenne 82001  
17 Wyoming, USA  
18  
19

District Attorney  
Laramie County  
310 West 19<sup>th</sup> Street, #200  
Cheyenne 82001-4451  
Wyoming, USA

20 Confidential Courtesy Copies:

21  
22 Joseph Ruben Hill  
23 c/o 1903 S. Greeley Hwy., #170  
24 Cheyenne 82007  
25 WYOMING, USA  
26  
27

Seattle Police Department  
810 Virginia Street  
Seattle 98101  
Washington State, USA

28 Dated: July 26, 2013 A.D.  
29

30  
31 Signed: /s/ Paul Andrew Mitchell 

32  
33 Printed: Paul Andrew Mitchell, Private Attorney General, 18 U.S.C. 1964  
34 All Rights Reserved without Prejudice (cf. UCC 1-308)



Clerical corrections:

On Pages 2, 3 and 4:

A.D. A.D.  
*should be*  
A.D.

On Page 5:

for the fully  
*should be*  
forth fully



#16(e)

§ 1504. Influencing juror by writing

Whoever attempts to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror of any court of the United States upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his duties, by writing or sending to him any written communication, in relation to such issue or matter, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

// Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the communication of a request to appear before the grand jury. // PM

(June 25, 1948, ch 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 770; Sept. 13, 1994, P. L. 103-322, Title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(H), 108 Stat. 2147.)

**HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES**

**Prior law and revision:**

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 243 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 137, 35 Stat. 1113).

// Last paragraph was added to remove the possibility that a proper request to appear before a grand jury might be construed as a technical violation of this section. // PM  
Minor changes were made in phraseology.

**Amendments:**

1994. Act Sept. 13, 1994, in the first undesignated paragraph, substituted "under this title" for "not more than \$1,000".