**BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR GRIEVANCES**

**U.S.C. 1st Amendment** clearly states: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**U.S.C. 5th Amendment**...Deprivation of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

**Title 18 U.S.C. §242** **Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law** makes it a crime for a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

**Title 18 U.S.C. §241 Conspiracy Against Rights**. If two or more persons conspire 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.

**Washington State Constitution Article 1, Declaration of Rights §4**- Right of Petition and Assemblage. The right of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged**.**

* **RCW 49.17.010** The legislature finds that personal injuries and illnesses arising out of conditions of employment impose a substantial burden upon employers and employees in terms of lost production, wage loss**,** medical expenses, and payment of benefits under the industrial insurance act. Therefore, in the public interest for the welfare of the people of the state of Washington and in order to assure, insofar as may reasonably be possible, safe and healthful working conditions for every man and woman working in the state of Washington, the legislature in the exercise of its police power, and in keeping with the mandates of **Article II, section 35 of the state Constitution**, declares its purpose by the provisions of this chapter to create, maintain, continue, and enhance the industrial safety and health program of the state, which program shall equal or exceed the standards prescribed by the **Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970** (Public Law 91-596, 84 Stat. 1590).
* **RCW**[**49.17.060**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.060)

**Employer—General safety standard—Compliance.**

* + Each employer:

Shall furnish to each of his or her employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause serious injury or death to his or her employees: PROVIDED, that no citation or order assessing a penalty shall be issued to any employer solely under the authority of this subsection except where no applicable rule or regulation has been adopted by the department covering the unsafe or unhealthful condition of employment at the workplace; and shall comply with the rules, regulations, and orders promulgated under this chapter.

* **RCW 49.17.130 Violations-Dangerous Conditions - Citations and orders of immediate restraint - Restraints - Restraining orders.**

If upon inspection or investigation, the director, or his or her authorized representative, believes that an employer has violated a requirement of RCW [**49.17.060**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.060), or any safety or health standard promulgated by rules of the department, or any conditions of an order granting a variance, which violation is such that a danger exists from which there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result to any employee, the director or his or her authorized representative shall issue a citation and may **issue an** **order immediately restraining any such condition, practice, method, process, or means in** **the workplace.** he or she may in addition request the attorney general to make an application to the superior court of the county wherein such condition of employment or practice exists for a temporary restraining order, or such other relief as appears to be appropriate under the circumstances.

* **RCW**[**49.17.190**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.190)

**Violations—Criminal penalties.**

Any person who gives advance notice of any inspection to be conducted under the authority of this chapter, without the consent of the director or his or her authorized representative, shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both.

Any employer who willfully and knowingly violates the requirements of RCW [**49.17.060**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.060), any safety or health standard promulgated under this chapter, any existing rule or regulation governing the safety or health conditions of employment and adopted by the director, or any order issued granting a variance under RCW [**49.17.080**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.080) or [**49.17.090**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.090) and that violation caused death to any employee shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both; except, that if the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment shall be a fine of not more than two hundred thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three hundred sixty-four days, or by both.

Any employer who has been issued an order immediately restraining a condition, practice, method, process, or means in the workplace, pursuant to RCW [**49.17.130**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.130) or [**49.17.170**](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=49.17.170), and who nevertheless continues such condition, practice, method, process, or means, or who continues to use a machine or equipment or part thereof to which a notice prohibiting such use has been attached, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

* **RCW 38.38.783 Larceny and wrongful appropriation**:

(1) Any person subject to this code who wrongfully takes, obtains, or withholds, by any means, from the possession of the owner or of any other person any money, personal property, or article of value of any kind:

(a) With intent permanently to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to his [or her] own use or the use of any person other than the owner, steals that property and is guilty of larceny; or

(b) With intent temporarily to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to his [or her] own use or the use of any person other than the owner, is guilty of wrongful appropriation.

(2) Any person found guilty of larceny or wrongful appropriation shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

* **RCW 9.04.010 False advertising**….which advertisement contains any assertion representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
* **RCW 9.04.050** False, misleading, deceptive advertising
* **RCW 9.04.060** False, misleading, deceptive advertising-Action to restrain andprevent. **RCW 9.04.080** False, misleading, deceptive advertising-Assurance of discontinuance of unlawful practice.
* **RCW 69.04 INTRASTATE COMMERCE IN DRUGS AND COSMETICS**
* **RCW 69.04.001 Statement of purpose.** This chapter is intended to enact state legislation (1) which safeguards the public health and promotes the public welfare by protecting the consuming public from (a) potential injury by product use.
* **RCW 69.04.016** “Misleading labeling or advertisement,” how determined**.**
* **RCW 69.04.060** Criminal penalty for violations.
* **RCW 69.04.070** Additional penalty.

**16 Am Jur 2d §71 Effect of Emergency.** It issometimes argued that the existence of an emergency allows the existence and operation of powers, national or state, which violate the inhibitions of the Federal Constitution. The rule is quite otherwise. No emergency justifies the violation of any of the provisions of the United States Constitution.

**16 Am Jur 2d §98** **Effect of Public Emergency.** While an emergency cannot create power , and no emergency justifies the violation of any of the provisions of the United States Constitution or state Constitution public emergency.

**16 Am Jur 2d, §177 late 2d, §256:** **Unconstitutional Official Acts**. The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law.

**Doe #1 v. Rumsfeld 297 F. Supp.2d 119 (2003)** The court held:”…The United States cannot demand that members of the armed forces also serve as guinea pigs for experimental drugs.” Id. At 135. No court has EVER upheld a mandate for an EUA vaccine.

**Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22,24** “Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”

**Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.** “The claim and exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime.”

**Miller v.** **US, 230 F 486, 491**. “There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of Constitutional rights.”

**Elmore v**. **McCammon (1986) 640 F. Supp. 905** “…the right to file a lawsuit pro-se is one of the most important rights under the Constitution and laws.”

**Mattox v. U.S., 156 US 237, 243. (1985)** “We are bound to interpret the Constitution in the light of the law as it existed at the time it was adopted.”

**City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944**. “To take away all remedy for the enforcement of a right is to take away the right itself. But that is not within the power of the State.”

**SECTION 802 OF THE USA PATRIOT ACT (Pub. L. No. 107-52**) expanded the definition of terrorism to cover ""domestic,"" as opposed to international, terrorism. **A person engages in** **domestic terrorism if they do an act "dangerous to human life"** that is a violation of the criminal laws of a state or the United States, if the act appears to be intended to: (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion.

**CONSTITUTIONAL CONCLUSION**

Wherefore as CEO of Costco Wholesale, you have a responsibility to do the right thing for your employees and abide by the law, it is time to remove these unlawful mask mandates, social distancing, covid testing/temperature taking and/or forced experimental gene therapy injections known as the COVID19 vaccine. As you can see, certain laws show that you are operating outside of the law, furthermore I suggest you abide by the United States and Washington State Constitution. On your present path you have created an inverse condemnation of my private property rights therefore if you continue to trespass on my Constitutionally protected rights, you will be demanded by law to pay triple damages and all legal expenses.

A private and not a Public Communication

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principle

Notice to Principle is Notice to Agent

Applicable to all successors and assigns

Silence is Acquiescence/Agreement/Dishonor

**THIS IS A SELF EXECUTING CONTRACT**

**NOTICE REGARDING PETITION FOR GRIEVANCES**

**28 U.S.C. §1333, §1337, §2461 and §2463**

**RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.” – BEN FRANKLIN**