## United States District Court

## FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

**Plaintiff** 

Edward Russell Fish

-v-

**Defendants** 

Occupational Health & Safety Admin.; New Mexico State University (N.M.S.U.),

Ammu Devasthali,

Dina Chacón-Reitzel,

Arsenio Romero,

Christopher T. Saucedo,

Neal Bitsie,

Mathew Madrid,

Julia Parra,

Joseph Almaguer,

Roy Collins III,

Lisa Warren,

Patrick Scott Field,

Mariah Ortiz,

Stela Heredia,

Demetria White,

John Floros,

Gena Jones,

Dan Arvizu,

James McAteer,

Jamey Eriksen.

Case No. 22-CV-150CG

Jury Trial: 

✓ Yes 

✓ No

## **COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS**

(Non-Prisoner Complaint)

1	I.	The	Partie	s to Th	is Complaint
2		A.	The	Plainti	iffs
3			1.	Edwa	ard Fish
4		В.	The	Defend	dants
5			1.	Fede	eral: Occupational Health and Safety Administration
6			2.	New	Mexico State University:
7				a.	Board of Regents: Ammu Devasthali, Chair; Dina
8					Chacón-Reitzel, Vice Chair; Arsenio Romero,
9					Secretary/Treasurer; Christopher T. Saucedo, Regent; Neal
10					Bitsie, Regent; Mathew Madrid, ASNMSU President; Julia
11					Parra, Faculty Senate Chair; Joseph Almaguer, Employee
12					Council Chair;
13				b.	General Counsel Office: Roy Collins III, General Counsel;
14					Lisa Warren, Associate General Counsel; Scott Field, Associate
15					General Counsel; Mariah Ortiz, Assistant General Counsel;
16					Stela Heredia, Legal and Executive Assistant; Demetria White,
17					Administrative Assistant Sr.;
18				c.	Other Administrative Agents: John Floros, University
19					President; Gena Jones, Assistant Vice President (HR Svcs.);
20					Dan Arvizu, Chancellor; James McAteer, Department Head;
21					Jamey Eriksen, Supervisor.
22	II.	Basi	s for Ju	ırisdict	tion
23		Unde	er 42 U	.S.C. §1	983, you may sue state or local officials for the "deprivation of
24		any r	rights, լ	privileg	es, or immunities secured by the Constitution and [federal

25	laws].'	,
26	A.	Are you bringing suit against:
27		☑ Federal officials (a Bivens claim)
28		State or local officials (a §1983 claim)
29	B.	What federal constitutional or statutory rights do you claim is/are being
30		violated by state or local officials?
31		The mask & <u>distancing</u> ( <u>shunning</u> ) <u>mandates</u> clearly violate the freedom of
32	associ	ation, and are a form of social control, whether ETS, EO, or other. The
33	isolati	on of distancing and 'quarantine' is analogous to solitary-confinement; also,
34	impos	ing on Christian religious practice which commands visiting the sick.
35		The members of the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University are
36	State o	officials, as per the Act of Congress "to enable the people of New Mexico to
37	<u>form a</u>	constitution and state government[]" and the Constitution of New Mexico,
38	Article	e XII, Section 13, subsection E says, in part: "Members of the board shall not be
39	remov	ed except for incompetence, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office."
40		The "mandates" violate more than seven hundred years of jurisprudence,
41	from t	he Magna Carta to the 13 <sup>TH</sup> and 14 <sup>TH</sup> Amendments, pervasively imposing
42	"depri	vation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and
43	laws" -	— thus we see the ancient and foundational precepts of our Jurisprudence
44	under	mined by these mandates and also that the [federal] laws & our Constitution
45	secure	these very rights, privileges, and immunities:
46		1. <b>US Constitution:</b> A4S2; A6P2; <b>Bill of Rights:</b> #1. #4, #5.
47		2. <b>Privileges and Immunities</b> , securing the Common Law, including:
48		Articles of Confederation (Art 4), Magna Carta (#14, #29), English Bill
		Page 3 of 25

49	of Rights of 1688 ('Dispensing Power', 'Late dispensing Power', 'The
50	said Rights claimed; Tender of the Crown; Regal Power exercised;
51	Limitation of the Crown').
52	18 USC §1964 allows district courts jurisdiction to prevent and restrain
53	violations of 18 USC §1962, also allowing civil suits for treble damages therefrom.
54	42 USC §1985 provides for recovery of damages against those conspiring the
55	deprivation "either directly or indirectly" of "equal protection of the laws" or "equa
56	privileges and immunities under the laws" and any act furthering such conspiracy.
57	Further, 28 USC §1331 places jurisdiction of civil cases arising under the
58	Constitution, laws, and/or treaties of the United States into the District Courts.
59	C. If you are suing under <i>Bivens</i> , what constitutional right(s) do you claim
60	is/are being violated by federal officials?
61	The Constitutional rights above are also at issue on the Federal level,
62	with such mandates as OSHA had attempted to impose violating:
63	1. <b>US Constitution:</b> A1S2C1, A1S7C1, A6P2; <b>Bill of Rights:</b> #1, #2, #4,
64	#5, #8, #9, #10; Privileges and Immunities as mentioned above.
65	
<ul><li>66</li><li>67</li></ul>	of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia" or "subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United
68	States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights,
69	privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws". If suing under §1983,
70	explain how each defendant acted under color of state or local law; if under <i>Bivens</i> ,
71	explain how each defendant acted under color of federal law.
72	The <i>Administrative Rules and Procedures</i> (ARP) are regulations

adopted under the authority of the Board of Regents, State officials operating under the authority of the Constitution of the State, were construed to impose obligation to the OSHA mandates —which were stricken down in *National Federation of Independent Business v. OSHA*—while the defendants (corporately and individually) were simultaneously refusing to address concerns raised on the lawfulness of the State's Executive Order mandates, which raised Constitutional issues germane to OSHA's mandates. Ironically, ARP (Chapter 3) imposes the obligation to act both lawfully and ethically, while simultaneously being used by the administrative staff operating under the Board of Regents to justify termination of employment for non-compliance; effectively this manifested in a conspiracy against rights: privacy, due process, prohibition of cruel & unusual punishment, etc.

The <u>surgical</u> & other <u>face masks</u> are, themselves, under EUA for prevention of COVID–19 (<u>despite beingineffective</u>) and, WRT travel, have <u>been stricken down</u> as they "exceed the CDC's statutory authority and violates the procedures required for agency rulemaking under the Administrative Procedures Act" and it is under these EUAs that OSHA claimed its power to mandate via its ETSs.

Likewise, the CDC issued EUAs for the gene-therapy injections

(Pfizer, Moderna & Janssen) and subsequently <u>OSHA required their usage</u>

— all three of these are gene-therapies and therefore under the <u>ICCPR</u>

<u>treaty</u> cannot be made mandatory; moreover, in tandem with PCR testing

(<u>Fulgent</u>, <u>OPTI</u>, etc) —which employees are/were required to use even after

obtaining a religious or medical "exemption" from the gene-therapies—thus the policies force usage of some product under EUA.

(NMSU's interpretation of these "vaccine" requirements illustrates bad-faith: it imposed upon employees and students the coercive, demeaning, and arguably torturous testing —arguably itself punishment for daring to assert such religious rights— while subordinating religious rights to bureaucratic whims.)

What we see displayed is a conspiracy against rights: NMSU's administration (corporately and individually) in effect says "we have to follow the direction of the governor, OSHA, whoever-makes-us-not-accountable" & OSHA will no doubt point to the CDC's declaration of a "national emergency" pandemic, while sweeping the repudiation of the Supreme Court under the rug, likewise pretending to impotently wring their hands because they had no choice — never-mind that the policies themselves are illegal, or that they exceed authority granted — indeed, what we see displayed here is an governmental fractal of pretended power & evading accountability, designed with one object in mind: to subjugate the people and deceptively effect abrogation of rights.

## **III.** Statement of Claim

- A. Where did the events giving rise to your claim(s) occur?

  HHS-, CDC-, DOL-, OSHA-, NSO-, and NMSU-facilities, and my residence.
- B. What date and approx. time did the events giving rise to your claims occur?
- 1. 04 Feb 2020,
  pursuant to §564(b)(1)(C) of the *Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act* [FD&CA],

121	the Secretary of the Department of HHS determined that there is a public health
122	emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and
123	security of United States citizens living abroad, and that involves the virus that causes
124	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).
125	2. On 27 Mar 2020 —on the basis of such determination—,
126	the Secretary of HHS declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization
127	of emergency use of drugs and biological products during the COVID-19 pandemic,
128	pursuant to Section 564 of the FD&CA (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3), subject to terms of any
129	authorization issued under that section.
130	3. On 29 July 2021,
131	the Governor of New Mexico issued an EO mandating vaccination upon State
132	employees.
133	4. In the period of about 04–10 Aug 21,
134	I researched and compiled objection to the EO and its implementation; these
135	objections were submitted to NMSU administrators thereafter —between 11-13 August, if
136	memory serves— and these were written broadly enough to be applicable to the OSHA
137	mandates.
138	5. Between o8 Aug and 30 Sep 2021,
139	I repeatedly contacted NMSU administration, attempting to obtain succor from
140	the illegal orders/policies being imposed.
141	6. On 10 Aug 2021,
142	I started inquiry e-mails to the Office of the State Attorney General W.R.T. the
143	legal objections which NMSU administration was not addressing.
144	7. On 27 Sep 2021,

Dan Arvizu (NMSU Chancellor) sent an e-mail to all employees and all students informing them of the requirement to "Become fully vaccinated against COVID-19" and "upload your proof of vaccination", with the caveat that "If you're choosing to test weekly, you should begin uploading your results after Sept. 30." Also saying: "Employees who need to request a medical or religious vaccine exemption should notify their supervisor and contact the Office of Institutional Equity [...] If approved, documentation from the appropriate office must be uploaded at VaxTrax.NMSU.edu. [...] employees and students approved for a vaccination exemption must also adhere to the weekly testing protocol."

Note: Inherent here is that a religious exemption is subject to approval, thereby subordinating religious rights —which are protected from such by the U.S. Constitution's 1<sup>ST</sup> Amendment & New Mexico's Constitution (Art II, Sec 11) via the 9<sup>TH</sup> and 10<sup>TH</sup> Amendment— to bureaucratic approval. (Also inherent is the assumption bureaucratic apparatus judging medical matters.) This assumes the bureaucrat will comprehend matters of religion, that it is qualified to adjudicate upon those matters with authority.

## 8. On 29 Sep 2021,

I responded to the e-mail described above, refusing to participate under the protections offered by New Mexico Statutes —namely 10-16C-3. *Public employer retaliatory action prohibited*. Subsection (C), which reads: "Objects to or refuses to participate in an activity, policy or practice that constitutes an unlawful or improper act."— **Note:** I explicitly exempt violation of this law (10-16C-3) from claims, as the proper jurisdiction is within the State's own courts. It is included to be faithful in presenting the sequence of events and illustrate the bad-faith wherein NMSU and its administration were operating.

Also, I sent another rejection of the illegal policies, again citing 10-16C-3 as

169	protection; and citing 18 USC 241 & 242; again attaching the original objections.							
170	9. On 13 Oct 21,							
171	Human Resources informed me that I was in non-compliance with the policies and							
172	that "As a condition of employment, all NMSU system employees are required to become							
173	fully vaccinated against COVID-19 or complete weekly testing."							
174	This is plainly altering the employment contract, post hoc.							
175	While the contract holds provisions for adherence to NMSU policy, it must be							
176	noted such claims: (1) assume that the policy is lawful; (2) are equivalent to the							
177	employment contract being unilaterally and arbitrarily alterable, via policy-change; (3)							
178	fall apart in the face of the hypothetical situation wherein policy dictates entering the							
179	office of an administrator is consent to sexual relations—and for precisely the same							
180	reason that the "vaccine" mandates should fail: violation of bodily autonomy; (4)							
181	pointedly, this e-mail is admission of conspiracy to deprive employees of rights.							
182	10. On or about 22 Oct 21,							
183	My employment was terminated for non-compliance with OSHA's mandatory							
184	"vaccine" standards. (Note: After my termination, NMSU extended the 'deadline' for							
185	vaccination in the face of protests; apparently publicly whining and crying has more							
186	impact than trying to avail oneself of the proper channels.)							
187	11. On 29 Oct 21,							
188	I appealed the terminations as per the processes in NMSU's ARP, this was held via							
189	Zoom meeting, where cross-examination of witnesses was prohibited to the plaintiff.							
190	On 01 Nov, a final determination issued, and the termination upheld.							
191	13. On 18 Apr 22,							

Further illustrating NMSU's bad-faith conduct, Chancellor Dan Arvizu <u>sent a</u>

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memo to all students declaring that an end to testing, but a continued requirement to be vaccinated or obtain an "accepted" exemption.

## C. What are the facts underlying your claim(s)?

## 1. Emergency Use Authorization Cannot Be Made Involuntary

The text of <u>21 USC §360bbb-3</u> establishes EUA, and is constructed so that the right to refuse the product under EUA is intrinsic to the authorization itself. (See subsection (e)(1)(A)(ii)(III).) — Masks (for mitigating coronavirus spread); the gene-therapy injections (for prevention); and the PCR-tests (for detection) are all under EUA.

## 2. The 'Vaccines' are Gene Therapy

As per the FDA: "Human gene therapy seeks to modify or manipulate the expression of a gene or to alter the biological properties of living cells for therapeutic use. Gene therapy is a technique that modifies a person's genes to treat or cure disease. Gene therapies can work by several mechanisms: ①Replacing a disease-causing gene with a healthy copy of the gene; ② Inactivating a disease-causing gene that is not functioning properly; ③ Introducing a new or modified gene into the body to help treat a disease" — furthermore NIH's National Library of Medicine's MedlinePlus says "Gene therapy is an experimental technique that uses genes to treat or prevent disease."

The products under <u>OSHA's mandate</u> (<u>Pfizer</u>, <u>Moderna</u> & <u>Janssen</u>) are genetherapies, which (as shown) the government recognizes as an experimental technology.

## 3. Non-consensual Experimentation is a Treaty Violation

The ICCPR treaty, article 7, states: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

## 4. These Policies Violate Security of Records & Due-Process

Implementing the policies of OSHA requires the collection of medical information, records which are protected under the 4<sup>TH</sup> Amendment, operating in defiance of the requirement that such searches/seized items must be authorized via warrant, and such warrant must be supported by oath/affirmation particularly describing the thing.

The policies assume guilt, violating the 5<sup>TH</sup> Amendment; they force proof of compliance with what is ultimately unlawful to prove innocence —presenting a *Morton's Fork* choice: "submit proof of vaccination or else show [negative] PCR tests"— forcing submission to unlawful policies in either case.

The USSC has already acknowledged due-process & association as essential components of liberty, and how deleterious curtailments on either are: "It is beyond debate that freedom to engage in association for the advancement of beliefs and ideas is an inseparable aspect of the "liberty" assured by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which embraces freedom of speech. [...] Of course, it is immaterial whether the beliefs sought to be advanced by association pertain to political, economic, religious or cultural matters, and state action which may have the effect of curtailing the freedom to associate is subject to the closest scrutiny."

# PCR Testing IsFraud

• The ability to detect COVID-19

(via PCR test), was the predicate upon which the declaration of pandemic rested; this ability was represented as fact; ② it is the data upon which the emergency motivating the EUAs were issued, as well

- a representation of an existing fact;
- 2 its materiality;
- its falsity;
- the speaker's knowledge of its falsity;
- the speaker's intent that it shall be acted upon by the plaintiff;
- plaintiff's ignorance of its falsity;
- plaintiff's reliance on the truth of the representation;
- plaintiff's right to rely upon it; and
- consequent damages suffered by plaintiff.

Fig 1 — Elements Of Common Law Fraud

as being presented as an 'alternative' for "vaccination", and is therefore material to the case; it is false, because PCR cannot detect infection and/or the rate of false-positives may be easily manipulated; **②** the CDC said in "CDC 2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real-Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel" on page 40 (41 of PDF) that "Since no quantified virus isolates of the 2019-nCoV were available for CDC use at the time the test was developed and this study conducted [...]" — **②** thus the knowledge of the PCR's falsity is admitted; **③** the CDC's issuance of the EUA shows intent that this falsity be acted on; at the time my employment was terminated, I was addressing the issue of vaccine-mandates, not testing, per-se and **③** thus had not researched into the details of testing, but **③**I had relied upon the data WRT NMSU and NSO policies, **③** the CDC's publishing its data publicly asserts and confirms the public's (and my own) right to rely upon the data and its accuracy in presentation, **③** the CDC's data and EUAs were used to justify both OSHA's and the governor's mandates, ultimately resulting in termination of my employment.

Because fraud vitiates everything, even were the mandates a legitimate exercise of lawful authority and fully enacted on good faith, the mandates would thus be illegitimate.

#### 6. The OSHA Mandate Violates Prohibition of Excessive Fines

The most-cited precedent

WRT mandatory vaccination recently
is *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, however
the issue in that case was the \$5 fine

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$158<sup>41</sup> ÷ $7<sup>25</sup>/Hr ≈ 21.85 Hrs. (Time at min wage) 21.85 Hrs. ÷ 8 Hrs. ≈ 2.7 Days (To workdays) $145,027 ÷ $7<sup>25</sup>/Hr ≈ 20,004 Hrs. (OSHA fine) 20,004 Hrs. ÷ 8 ÷ 5 ÷ 52 ≈ 9.62 Yrs. (In years)
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Fig 2 — Normalizing OSHA's Fine for Violations

which, <u>adjusted for inflation</u>, is \$158<sup>±</sup> in today's money; figure #2 illustrates that the fines for 'willfully' violating OSHA's mandates —which an assertion that such mandates are unlawful must be— yields more than nine and a half years worth of work for a single instance... which fines were threatened against employers, coercing them to administer

the gene-therapies, which cannot lawfully be made compulsory... a clear violation of the  $8^{\text{TH}}$  Amendment.

## 7. Violation of Non-Enumerated, & Ancient Rights

The Magna Carta codifies the notion that fines and punishment must be proportionate (Item #14), as well as denying arbitrary punishments such as ruining his ability to live and curtailing his liberties without lawful judgement (Item #29) — the application of OSHA's mandates, conjoined with their pervasiveness, violates both.

The English Bill of Rights of 1688 likewise prohibits (1) arbitrary suspension of law, (2) arbitrary execution of law, and (3) the usage of these "Declarations, Judgements, Doings, or Proceedings to the Prejudice of the People" — in other words, "The precedents during lawlessness do not lawful precedent make."

The 14<sup>TH</sup> Amendment affirms that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law" and affirms "equal protection of the laws" to all persons within its jurisdiction, affirming the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the States and forbidding enforcement of any law which would.

## 8. Violation of the 2<sup>ND</sup> Amendment & National Security

The 2<sup>ND</sup> Amendment associates the militia with the "security of a free State", or as we would say now "National Security", and given the far-reaching applicability of the OSHA mandates —"two-thirds of all workers"— overlaps with what 10 U.S.C. §246 defines as the militia: "all able-bodied males at least 17 years of age and [...] under 45 years of age [...] and of female citizens of the United States who are members of the National Guard." So we see that any negative effects of the gene-therapy will apply to most of the militia... thus if there is any mistake or malice, we are dooming our very defenders by introducing such a single-point-of-failure and remove men from 'able bodied' and thus impair the ability to

defend ourselves. This danger is elucidated by <u>this paper</u>: "Approving a vaccine, utilizing novel RNA technology without extensive testing is extremely dangerous. **The vaccine** could be a bioweapon and even more dangerous than the original infection."

This is not an empty warning this paper shows "the immune response to the vaccine is very different from that to a SARS-CoV-2 infection", and it is possible these differences may be targeted, used as triggers for some other bioweapon; additionally, we've already observed myocarditis increase.

## 9. Violation of the 1<sup>ST</sup> & 13<sup>TH</sup> Amendments

Our jurisprudence is based on the notion that one is accountable for their own actions precisely because one's body (with which one enacts their will) is under the control of that person; this came philosophically from the notion that mankind is a moral actor, accountable for his actions, and religiously by mankind being made in the image of God: having freewill is necessary for any being to represent God upon the Earth.

Central to the mandates (albeit implicitly) is the question 'Who owns your body?'

—There are several reasonable answers, each with implications: (1) the government, (2) society, (3) the person themselves, or (4) the God Who Created the Person— the mandates are predicated on an answer of #1 or #2, but the organic law of the United States is predicated upon #4: "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights".

To hold that the government may require irreversible medical operations is to hold that the government owns my body and may do with it as it wills: vaccination, forced-breeding or -sterilization, etc — thus having power over the life, fortune, and liberty of the people, the government becomes their slave-master, violating the 13<sup>TH</sup> Amendment.

Moreover, Christianity holds that the human body, especially of the believer is the

Temple of God, and believers are to glorify God with their body as spiritual worship; so, to hold that a law may force gene-therapies —which alter the body at a fundamental level—is to hold that the law may dictate the form of both the temple and worship, thereby establishing religion — this is forbidden to Congress by the 1<sup>ST</sup> Amendment, and therefore *cannot* be within the scope of any agency established by congress (to include OSHA). WRT NMSU's policies, it is forbidden by the State's Constitution in Art. II, Sec 11.

## 10. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Applicability

Racketeering activity is defined in 18 USC §1961, including by reference 18 USC §175–178, which defines "biological agent" and "toxin" (§178) and (§175) prohibits "development, production, stockpile, transfer, acquiring, retaining, or possession" — the gene-therapies being a "biological agent" (arguably also "toxin") should be prohibited thereunder, especially since their advertised mode of operation was to 'give instructions to your cells to produce the spike protein', thereby also turning the cell into a manufacturing facility for the known-toxic spike-protein.

#### 11. Mutable Policies Undermine Contract Law, Ex Post Facto

The application of new policies or alteration of extant policies to which a contract is bound, even indirectly by reference, constitute an *ex post facto* alteration of the terms of the contract. To hold this *always* legitimate would undermine the law itself: for what of the case where pay is determined by external schedule? Reducing that to \$0°°/Hr would be indirectly instituting slavery. What of the case where NDA prohibits disclosure of activities? If such activities are illegal, is one bound by the contract to silence in aid of such? —Let us dispense with the idea that an 'unenforceable' clause is to be encountered routinely and is benign: the inclusion of such a clause in the contract has a purpose, else why would it be included?— If contract-law may be held such that it retrospectively

grants authorities not present at the time of its becoming effective, this makes the servant (contract) greater than the master (law).

Likewise, to hold that the rulemaking powers of executive agencies may have punitive legal ramifications is to functionally delegate legislative powers to that agency, as well as enabling it to enact *ex post facto* law: violating A1S1 & A1S9C3 of the Constitution.

## 12. Gene-Therapy Raises Concerning Legal Questions

The Supreme Court has ruled that <u>synthetic DNA & RNA is patentable</u> and natural genes are not. Given it <u>is possible for RNA/mRNA</u> to alter DNA, and <u>possible to make</u> these changes hereditary, even the mechanism to enact the gene-therapy (gene-editing), is it possible that these are being pushed in order to legally strip the people of "natural rights" and "human rights"? For, if the courts hold the altered genetics as proof that the person is legally no longer 'natural', then it must be held that the removal of the person from legally a natural person must mean that the application of these gene-therapies are the legal killing of that person: and thus must be legally regarded as murder or suicide.

But what of the children who inherit these altered genetics? What of the persons coerced into these gene-therapies? And, let us ask, what if the gene-therapy were injected without consent into someone vehemently opposed to it: would they have cause to bring suit? or would the courts deny him justice forever, because he lacks the standing of a natural man to bring such suit? — In short, these gene-therapies represent a black-hole of unknown jurisprudence, and potential for grave injustice, which may be interpreted to retrospectively strip them and their descendants of rights, forever, likely consigning them to slavery.

#### 13. Existential, Jurisprudential Threat

These mandates show a disregard for the law, a willingness to subject everyone to

arbitrary and capricious 'rules' and establish tyranny; as such, they present an existential threat to the prestige and legitimacy of the court: for to allow them to continue would be to endorse lawlessness, forsaking the lawful authority the Court enjoys, as Justice Louis D. Brandeis wrote: "Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means—to declare that the Government may commit crimes in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal—would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this Court should resolutely set its face."

In short, these policies are disgraceful and repugnant to the Constitution, our common law, and our traditional rights, privileges and immunities; their implementation, geared toward undermining the notion of the self-ownership of the body, imposing unlawful requirements on the people by appealing to their own pretend authority, all while attempting to dodge accountability show "a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States" and destroying "the ground of public confidence in the Government".

## IV. Injuries

If you sustained injuries related to the events alleged above, describe your injuries and state what medical treatment, if any, you required and did or did not receive.

A. I've begun clenching my teeth in response to the blatant injustice and lack

of concern on doing justly by those in authority. I have not sought any dental care as yet, due to the need to reduce spending due to the lack of income.

#### V. Relief

State briefly what you want the court to do for you. Make no legal arguments. Do not cite any cases. If requesting money damages, include the amounts of any actual damages and/or punitive damages claimed for the acts alleged. Explain the basis for these claims.

There is grievous damage here: from our ancient rights, to the Articles of Confederation, to the Constitution & the Bill of Rights, all of which our government is founded upon — thus the damage is not only to myself, but to everyone living under such government — and how can such have a price? What is the cost of Liberty?

While the plaintiff asserts that such are priceless, the infringement thereon should bear painful results, so as to discourage further or future infringement, and particularly painful to the persons enacting such infringement.

Leaving aside the criminal and felonious actions that these 'policies' both supported and endorsed —because the plaintiff cannot place a dollar-price on the "life and limb" of his fellow Citizen, nor should he gain from the demise of those not kin— and because the Just and Proper punishment thereof is Death, which insofar as the plaintiff knows is not achievable within a civil suit like this one.

## A. Occupational Safety & Health Administration

Given the onerous and egregious nature of the administration, and the utter desecration of our ancient Rights, the Bill of Rights, and our

409	Const	itution	, I belie	eve that the proper remedy is the complete dissolution of			
410	the A	the Administration, with all employees barred from employment with any					
411	federa	eral or state government or any subdivision of either for not less than					
412	two y	ears; ac	ldition	ally:			
413	1.	\$10,00	00,000.	oo for the 1 <sup>ST</sup> Amendment violations.			
414	2.	\$10,00	00,000.	oo for the 2 <sup>ND</sup> Amendment violations.			
415	3.	\$20,00	00,000.	oo for the 4 <sup>™</sup> Amendment violations.			
416		a.	Secur	ity of Person,			
417		b.	Secur	ity of Papers.			
418	4.	\$30,00	00,000.	oo for the 5 <sup>™</sup> Amendment violations.			
419		a.	Viola	cion of Due Process by assuming guilt,			
420		b.	Viola	tion of Due Process by curtailing liberties w/o trial,			
421		c.	Viola	cion of Due Process by disallowing proper			
422			defen	se/chance-of-acquittal.			
423	5.	\$20,00	00,000.	$\frac{1}{2}$ for the 8 <sup>TH</sup> Amendment violations.			
424		a.	The c	ruel and unusual punishment of the hardships imposed			
425			upon	those seeking new employment.			
426		b.	The e	xcessive fines.			
427	6.	\$60,00	00,000	<sup>∞</sup> for the 9 <sup>TH</sup> Amendment violations.			
428		a.	Viola	ring ancient jurisprudential rights;			
429			(1)	Magna Carta Item #14: "A freeman is not to be amerced			
430				for a small offence save in accordance with the manner			
431				of the offence, and for a major offence according to its			
432				magnitude []"			

433			(2)	Magna	a Carta Item #29 "No freeman is to be taken or
434				impris	oned or disseised' of his free tenement or of his
435				libertie	es or free customs, or outlawed or exiled or in any
436				way ru	iined, nor will we go against such a man or send
437				agains	t him save by lawful judgement of his peers or by
438				the lav	v of the land. To no-one will we sell or deny of
439				delay 1	right or justice."
440				(a)	Disseiesed of liberties.
441				(b)	Disseiesed of free customs.
442				(c)	Ruination imposed.
443		b.	Violati	ion of t	he notion that contracts cannot be unilaterally
444			altered	1.	
445		c.	Violati	ion tha	t some contracts are invalid by the nature of the
446			conter	nts ther	reof.
447	7.	\$10,00	0,000.	of for the	e 10 <sup>TH</sup> Amendment violations.
448	8.	\$10,00	0,000.	of for the	e 13 <sup>TH</sup> Amendment violations.
449	9.	For a s	subtota	l of <b>\$17</b> 9	o,ooo,ooo.ºº for Bill of Rights violations.
450	10.	\$5,000	,000. <u>°°</u>	for 42	USC §1985 violations.
451	11.	\$20,00	00,000. <u>°</u>	oo for Rl	CO violations, namely Biological Weapons.
452	12.	\$10,00	0,000.	of for the	e violation of 21 USC §360bbb-3.
453	13.	For a g	grand to	otal of	\$205,000,000. <u>°°</u> .

http://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/Disseized

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> — **DISSEIZED:** Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

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— and that the above should be applied evenly as ½ paid from the Administration's funds, and ½ paid by the persons in administrative/executive positions, proportionally weighted by the authority of the position they occupy within the Administration.

14. The termination of employment of all administration- and executive-level positions within OSHA and prohibition from employment by Federal government, directly or indirectly as a [sub-]contractor, for not less than five years.

## B. New Mexico State University

Likewise NMSU has, through its Board of Regents, Administration, General Counsel, etc combined to deprive its employees of rights as well as Interfering with Commerce, Wire Fraud, Genetic Discrimination, Religious Discrimination, and probable Bank Fraud.

#### 1. Board of Regents

a. \$3,003,000.00 —

\$600,000. from each voting member of the Board of Regents, and \$1,000. from non-voting members of the Board of Regents; for while the non-voting members could be excused for not having a say in the implementation of policy, they should bear some punishment for allowing the rest of the members to engage in such unlawful activities.

#### 2. General Counsel

a. \$2,000,000. oo -

478				(1)	$$1,000,000.^{\frac{00}{2}}$ for the negligence and malfeasance
479					involved in supporting and defending these mandates;
480				(2)	$\$1,000,000.^{\frac{00}{100}}$ for assisting the University Officials &
481					Administration in their conspiracy to deprive their
482					employees and students of rights; and
483				— spit	to the assistants & ¾RD to the General Counsel and
484			Associ	ates su	ch that of the remainder ½ to the General Counsel and
485			½ to t	he asso	ciates; to wit: \$222,222.22 for each of the Assistants,
486			\$333,33	33. <sup>33</sup> for	each of the Associates, and \$666,666. <sup>68</sup> for the General
487			Couns	el, and	
488			b.	A lette	er from the Court to the New Mexico State Bar
489				reques	sting the censure and/or disbarment of all individuals in
490				NMSU	J's General Counsel office.
491		3.	Other	' Admi	nistration
492				For th	eir acquiescence to these \$2,402,000. <sup>00</sup> —
493			a.	\$800,0	ooo. <sup>∞</sup> from John Floros;
494			b.	\$800,0	ooo.ºº from Gena Jones;
495			c.	\$800,0	ooo.ºº from Dan Arvizu;
496			d.	\$2,000	.ºº from James McAteer;
497			e.	\$2,000	.ºº from Jamie Erickson.
498		4.	N.M.S	5.U., as	an institution
499				And th	ne remainder ( $\$199,995,000.^{00}$ ) from the institution of
500			New N	Mexico 1	State University.
501	C.	Comp	ensato	ory Dai	mages

502		1.	Base	Salary and Bo	enefits Deprived			
503			a.	Salary:	\$55,000 / year.			
504			b.	NMERB:	15.15% Salary / year.²			
505			c.	Leave:	21 Days / year. <sup>3</sup>			
506		2.	Trebli	ing, as per 18 U	J.S.C. §1964.			
507		3.	Legal	Expenses				
508			a.	Attorney's fe	es run between \$100 and \$400 <sup>4</sup> .			
509			b.	As this is a p	ro se filing, I am charging myself \$200/Hr, which			
510				seems a reas	onable rate to recoup for the trouble.			
511			c.	My research	and production of the previous document cost			
512				approximate	ly 80 Hours, this equates to \$16,000 as of filing.			
513			d.	I was inconsi	stent in logging expenses for this document; only			
514				recording 5 h	nours, rendering \$1000.			
515	D.	Wher	eas the	US Constituti	on prohibits the States from making anything			
516		but G	old or S	Silver tender i	n payment for debt, I also pray that such damage-			
517		relief	be paid	l according to	31 USC §5112 (a)(7 through 10) & (e) using the			
518		smalle	est num	nber of coinag	e.			
519	Ε.	Any o	ther re	ther relief the court deems appropriate, just and proper.				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> — NM Educational Plan (NMERB) https://benefits.nmsu.edu/retire/nmerb/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> — Annual Leave <a href="https://benefits.nmsu.edu/leave-holidays/annual-leave/">https://benefits.nmsu.edu/leave-holidays/annual-leave/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> — Average Attorney Fees https://thervo.com/costs/attorney-fees

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## VI. Certification and Closing

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that this complaint:

- is not being presented for an improper purpose, such as to harass,
   cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation;
- 2. is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law;
- 3. the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- 4. the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11.

## A. For Parties Without an Attorney

I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case-related papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

	Date of signing:			April 28, 2022
	Plaintiff's Signature:			/s/ Edward Fish
	Plaintiff's Printed Name:			Edward Fish
В.	For Attorneys			
	Date of signing:			
	Attorney's Signature:			
	Attorney's Printed Name:			
	Bar Number:			
	Name of Law Firm:			
	Address:			
		City	State	Zip Code
	Telephone Number:			
	E-mail Address:			