

# Supreme Court: Brunson v. Alma S. Adams; et al., Case Summary and Timeline

 [goldenageofgaia.com/2022/12/12/supreme-court-brunson-v-alma-s-adams-et-al-case-summary-and-timeline/](https://goldenageofgaia.com/2022/12/12/supreme-court-brunson-v-alma-s-adams-et-al-case-summary-and-timeline/)

Steve Beckow

December 12, 2022

*Backgrounder on the Brunson Case before the Supreme Court. The Brunson Case has the potential to unseat Congress and the President.*

*The Supreme Court, which asked the Brunsons to speed up their submission, is said to be holding it in reserve to counter Congress' threats to reform the court; thus, the choice of the significant date of Jan. 6 (date of capitol arrests) as their conference date, which could seem them issue their decision. Long.*



Credit: Epoch TV

## Supreme Court: Brunson v. Alma S. Adams; et al., Case Summary and Timeline

The Truth Behind the Narrative, November 30, 2022

(<https://www.newstreason.com/post/supreme-court-brunson-v-alma-s-adams-et-al-case-summary-and-timeline>)

*As discussed in previous posts, an historic Supreme Court case on election fraud has surfaced and has been added to the court's emergency docket.*

- Docket 22-380: Raland J. Brunson, Petitioner v. Alma S. Adams, et al.
- The case involves the *possible removal of a sitting President and Vice President of the United States along with 388 members of the United States Congress.*
- *Respondents were properly warned and were requested to make an investigation into a highly covert swift and powerful enemy, seeking to destroy the constitution in the United States of America.*
- The case alleges that *Congress failed in their Constitutional duties* by ignoring the protection of critical infrastructure (election systems) during a National Emergency.
- US courts have consistently held that *fraud vitiates everything (US v Throckmorton, 1878).*

- The refusal of the respondents to investigate The Congressional claim (the enemy) is an act of treason and fraud by respondents.
- The successful manipulation of US elections constitutes an act of war.

The petitioner, Raland J. Brunson, has created a website containing a case summary and timeline of events:

For donations and downloads of our case go to  
7discoveries.com

*Brunson v. Alma S. Adams; et al.,*  
(Biden, Harris, Pence & 385 Members of Congress)

**Currently, there are two lawsuits identical to each other.**  
**The first One, filed by Loy Brunson is still held up in the Utah Federal Court.**  
**The second one, filed by Raland J. Brunson has made it to the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS),**  
**Docket #22-380, where 9 Justices in conference will vote (only 4 needed) to move to a hearing.**

#### THE LAWSUIT

Both lawsuits include defendants Pres. Biden, Harris, former V.P. Pence and 385 members of congress for breaking their oath of office by voting AGAINST the proposition (that came from members of congress) to investigate the claims that there were enemies of the constitution who successfully rigged the election.BOTH LAWSUITS ARE ABOUT THE DEFENDANTS BREAKING THEIR OATH OF OFFICE

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic..."THE QUESTION

How can you support, and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign, and domestic? Answer: You investigate. If there are claims that there is a threat, even if you don't believe there is a threat, you investigate. How else can you determine if there is a threat unless you investigate? You can't. Were there claims of a threat to the Constitution? Yes. Where did these serious claims come from? 100 members of Congress. What was the threat? That there were enemies of the Constitution who successfully rigged the 2020 election. Is this lawsuit about a rigged election? No, it's about the members of Congress who voted AGAINST the investigation thereby thwarting the investigation. Was this a clear violation of their oath? YES.THE RELIEF THAT LOY AND RALAND ARE SEEKING  
That defendants be permanently removed from office, and not allowed to hold a public office again.

## BACKGROUND

Loy, Raland, Deron and Gaynor Brunson (the brothers) witnessed the 2020 election along with claims from members of congress that the election was rigged. What got their attention was when the proposition to investigate those claims was presented to Congress and put to a vote. What came as a shock to the four brothers is when they discovered that 387 members of Congress along with VP Mike Pence actually voted against the proposed investigation, thus thwarting the investigation. Whether the election was rigged or not was no longer their main concern. What now became the concern was when those members of Congress violated their sworn oath by voting to thwart the investigation.

The brothers wanted to do something about this. Their brother Deron had quite a lot of experience in the legal field, which started out when he began suing banks in an attempt to show the corruption in that part of the financial world, so he had enough knowledge to file a lawsuit against the now current 385 members of Congress along with VP Mike Pence, Joe Biden, and Kamala Harris. He already had experience with the SCOTUS by bringing two petitions to them, both of which were denied, but this experience gave him enough success along the way to give him the confidence that maybe, just maybe, he might be able to do something about this thwarted investigation.

Their brother Gaynor was heavily occupied with his audio/video television business (Rock Canyon Studios) so Deron got together with his other two brothers to plan out the strategy. They decided to have their oldest brother Loy to be the name on the lawsuit, which is called a "Complaint" and because he would be on the Complaint, the Court would refer to him as the Plaintiff. The 388 people being sued will now be called Defendants. Loy filed the complaint, which eventually got stuck in the Federal Court, so they got together and decided to have their brother Raland file the identical lawsuit with his name on it, in the Utah 2nd District Court. While Loy's lawsuit continued to be held hostage in the Federal Court, Raland's lawsuit eventually made it to the SCOTUS. Here are the events of both lawsuits:

## EVENTS

(To be updated when a new event occurs)

LOY BRUNSON

March 23, 2021

### **The Complaint**

(Loy files the complaint in the Utah Federal Court)

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March 29, 2021

### **1st Amended Complaint**

(The brothers make changes, and Loy files the 1st Amended complaint in the Utah Federal Court)

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March 31, 2021

### **1st Amended Complaint Served**

(The Clerk of the Court had the U.S. Marshalls serve the 1st Amended Complaint on 85 defendants, including Nancy Pelosi and Maxine Waters before being stopped by the Court, claiming it was a “clerical error by the Deputy Clerk”). Judge Romero asks Loy to Amend the Complaint, along with instructions on how to make it better.

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April 6, 2021

### **2nd Amended Complaint**

(Loy Brunson (following Judge Romero’s instructions) files his 2nd Amended Complaint in Utah Federal Court.)

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April 20, 2021

### **3rd Amended Complaint**

(The brothers make changes, and Loy submits the 3rd Amended complaint for it to be filed in the Utah Federal Court)

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JUDGE ROMERO (WHO KINDLY GAVE LOY INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE THE COMPLAINT BETTER) IS NOW REPLACED WITH A DIFFERENT JUDGE, AND WITHOUT AN EXPLANATION, THE NEW JUDGE HOLDS OFF ON FILING THE 3RD AMENDED COMPLAINT.

THE BROTHERS DECIDE TO GO TO THE HIGHER COURT ABOUT IT.

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June 1, 2021

### **Writ of Mandamus to the Court of Appeals (10th Circuit)**

(Loy files a pleading to have the 10th Circuit compel the Federal Court to file Loy’s 3rd Amended Complaint) *THE TENTH CIRCUIT DENIES THE PLEADING*  
(explaining that the Federal Court will eventually get to it when they can.)

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June 20, 2021

### **1st Motion to Reconsider**

(Loy files a motion reminding them that the Federal Court accepted his filing fee, but won't file his 3rd Amended Complaint, asking the 10th Circuit to reconsider, quoting the rule that the Federal Court must administer "without denial or unnecessary delay")*THE TENTH CIRCUIT ONCE AGAIN DENIES THE PLEADING*  
(explaining once again that the Federal Court will eventually get to it when they can.)

THE BROTHERS DECIDE TO SUE THE FEDERAL COURT AS WELL AS THE 10TH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, ASKING THEM TO EITHER RETURN LOY'S FILING FEE, OR FILE HIS 3RD AMENDED COMPLAINT.

August 10, 2021

### **Lawsuit against the two Federal Courts Filed. (Loy v. Utah Federal Court & the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals)**

(Loy goes to the Utah 4th District Court and files the lawsuit against the two Federal Courts. Even though the U.S. Attorneys explain to the Court that it cannot judge a case against the Federal Courts, Judge Low accepts the filing fee and judges the case anyway.)*BY MOTIONS FROM THE U.S. ATTORNEYS, THE 4th DISTRICT COURT DISMISSES LOY'S COMPLAINT THAT WAS AGAINST THE TWO FEDERAL COURTS*

(explaining that the Federal Court will get to filing his 3rd Amended Complaint when they can.)

THE BROTHERS MAKE FOUR MORE ATTEMPTS TO HAVE THE DISTRICT COURT COMPEL THE TWO FEDERAL COURTS TO FILE LOY'S 3RD AMENDED COMPLAINT. ALL ATTEMPTS DENIED WITH THE SAME EXPLANATION

November 3, 2021

### **3rd Amended Complaint Filed!**

(After 7 months, and for reasons not explained, the Federal court files Loy's 3rd Amended Complaint and back dates it to April 20, 2021)

December 30, 2021

### **4th Amended Complaint**

(The brothers make changes and Loy submits the 4th Amended complaint to be filed in the Utah Federal Court.

The Court waits until March 28, 2022 to finally file it.)

April 22, 2022

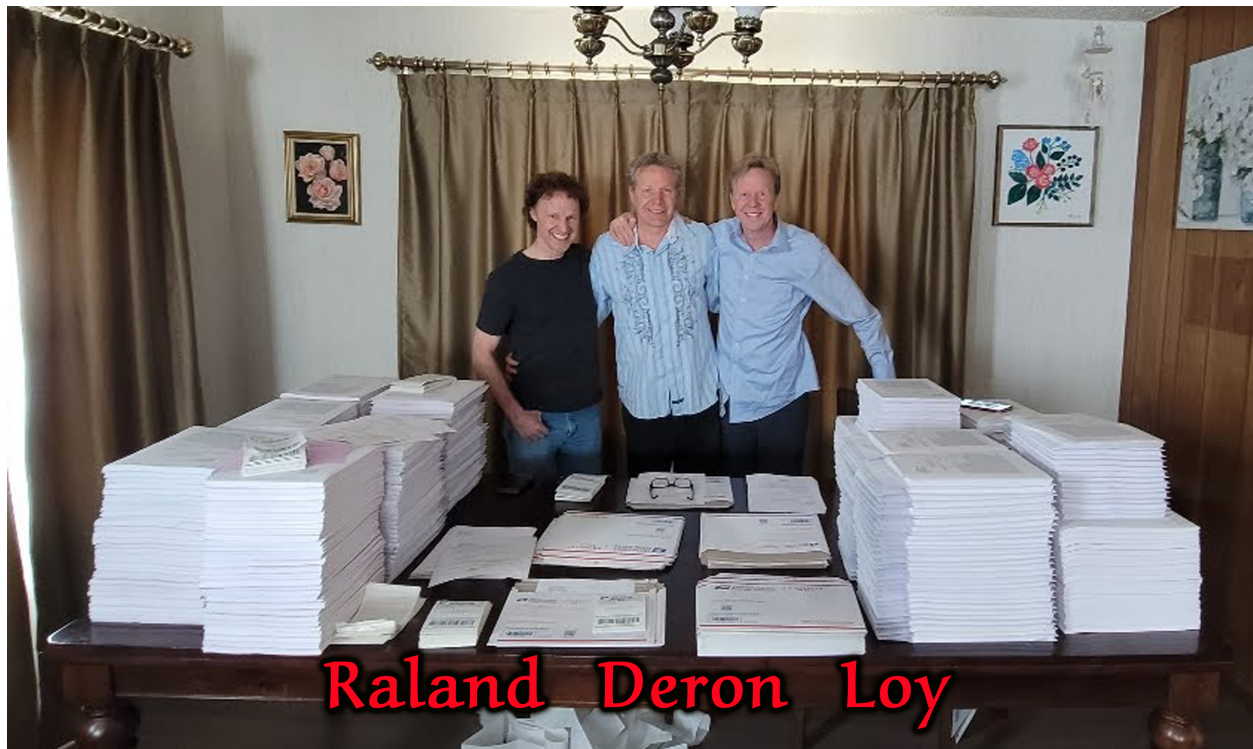
### **The Summons**

(The court issues the summons for the 388 defendants. The Clerk of the Court contacts Loy and let's him know that he can pick up the box filled with the Summons for the 388 defendants that have been stamped with the seal of the court. The brothers can now serve all 388 defendants with the summons and complaint.)

April 26, 2022

### **Serving the lawsuit on all 388 defendants**

(The brothers along with their friend Duane Bingham stuffs envelopes with a copy of the complaint along with the summons for the 388 defendants. The brothers are using the U.S. Postal Service to act as process servers to all defendants. The 388 packets were delivered to the post office staff who were waiting to process the service.)



The defendants have 60 days to answer the complaint.

July 1, 2022

### **U.S. Attorneys Motion To Dismiss**

(The U.S. Attorneys file a motion to dismiss Loy's lawsuit on the grounds that defendants are protected under Title 28 which gives defendants Sovereign Immunity from any lawsuits relating to actions of treason while serving in the capacity of their office. The U.S. Attorneys also file a notice of appearance in behalf of all the defendants, making them the official attorneys on record, instead of representing them "specially". )

July 6, 2022

**Opposition to Motion To Dismiss**

(The brothers prepare the opposition to the Attorneys' attempt to dismiss the the lawsuit, and Loy files it in the Utah Federal Court. the brothers are still waiting to this day for the court to make a decision.)

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RALAND J. BRUNSON

June 21, 2021

**The Complaint**

(The brothers take a copy of Loy's 4th Amended Complaint, puts Raland's name in the place of Loy. Raland files the complaint in the Utah 2nd District Court.)

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July 25, 2021

**3 Defendants Served**

(The brothers acquire from the Court the Summons for Joe Biden, Kamala Harris, Nancy Pelosi, and Raland uses the Post Office as process servers. Defendants have until August 23rd to answer the complaint.)

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August 5, 2021

**Lawsuit moved from State Court to Federal Court**

(The U.S. Attorneys catch wind of the lawsuit, step in acting in behalf of the United States (not the defendants) and moves the case to the Federal Court.)

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August 5, 2021

**Motion to Dismiss**

(The U.S. Attorneys, acting in behalf of the United States (not the defendants) file a motion to dismiss Raland's lawsuit.)

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December 13, 2021

**Opposition to Motion to Dismiss**

(After a battle regarding what court has proper jurisdiction, and after another change in who will judge it, the brothers prepare a motion opposing the Attorneys' attempt to dismiss Raland's lawsuit.)

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February 2, 2022

**Dismiss Granted**

(Judge Hill Parrish dismisses Raland's lawsuit, claiming that the defendants have Sovereign Immunity protecting them from aiding the enemies of the Constitution because it was done while acting in the capacity of their office.)

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February 14, 2022

**Raland Files an Appeal to the 10th Circuit**

(The brothers decide to appeal Raland's dismissal.)

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August 14, 2022

**The Supreme Court of the United States**

(The brothers realize that they no longer have to wait for a decision from the 10th Circuit of Appeals. The Rule 11 enables them to bypass the 10th Circuit and go straight to the SCOTUS. Their brother Deron spent the past week crafting a perfectly well written petition for writ of certiorari. On this day Deron had his two brothers Loy and Raland fine tune it in preparation for the SCOTUS and the proper format for the printers.)

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September 23, 2022

**Petition for Writ of Certiorari Received**

(The SCOTUS received the petition along with the copies for the Justices.)

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September 28, 2022

**A phone call from SCOTUS**

(The Clerk of the SCOTUS calls Raland requesting for a revision of the Petition that would include more information on the lawsuit and wondering how soon they could get it.)

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October 17, 2022

**2nd phone call from SCOTUS**

(The Clerk of the SCOTUS calls Raland again. She asks "how are you doing on your revision of the Writ with the additional information that we need?" Raland said "We're working on it as we speak!" She said "how soon can we get it?" Raland said "Right away!")

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October 20, 2022

**Revised Petition shipped to the SCOTUS**

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October 24, 2022

**Petition docketed!**

(The clerk of the Court tells Raland that they have everything they need. The U.S. Attorneys have until Nov 23, 2022 to respond showing why the Supreme Court of the United States should not move on this case.)

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November 23, 2022

**The Solicitor General of the United States Department of Justice replaces the U.S. Attorneys**

(Elizabeth B. Prelogar, the Solicitor General of United States, the official attorney on record for the defendants, and in behalf of the 388 defendants, waived their right to respond to this lawsuit, thus allowing the SCOTUS to move forward!)

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November 30, 2022

**The SCOTUS set the conference date for Jan 6, 2023**

(The 9 Justices will meet January 6, 2023 to discuss the case and decide (by vote) if they want to move it to a hearing, where they will officially judge the case and decide (by vote) if defendants should be removed from office)