## Respondent's Motion Request to Sanction Enforcement for Non-compliance re: Feathers 3-15755

Respondent held six years of past combined federal service, most of those years with the Department of Defense as a naval officer, which included Respondent's participation on deployment for Operation Ernest Will, for which Respondent received the Armed Forces Expeditionary medal. Respondent was also awarded a Sustained Superior Performance Award from the U.S. Small Business Administration.<sup>1, 2</sup>

One saying often heard by Respondent while in the Navy was to follow "the last order given". Apparently, Enforcement does not believe in following orders, which has been brought to this Court's attention by Respondent. Nor does Enforcement abide by this Court's "last order given". In its June 9, 2020 Order (Release No. 6765), the court ordered:

"Because Feathers has now filed multiple stay motions, the Division is informed that <u>unless I request a</u> <u>response</u>, it need not respond to any stay motion Feathers might file in the future".

Yet, on 8-5-20, Respondent received an email from Enforcement with the following file attached:

"DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT'S CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO FIVE FEATHERS' MOTIONS FILED BETWEEN JULY 29 AND AUGUST 2, 2020"

Respondent has not read Enforcement's filing, nor will he, unless, and/or until the Court amends its prior order. The public benefits when a federal agency follows the instructions of that agency's own administrative law court, does it not?

Resp.

Mark Feathers, pro se, Respondent

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8-6-20

<sup>2</sup>An award for sustained superior performance can only be made on an individual basis. One or more critical elements must be performed for a period of at least six months in a manner clearly exceeding normal requirements (https://www.justice.gov/jmd/hr-order-doj12001-part-2-compensation-9)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>**Operation Earnest Will** (24 July 1987 – 26 September 1988) was the <u>American military</u> protection of <u>Kuwaiti</u>-owned tankers from <u>Iranian</u> attacks in 1987 and 1988, three years into the Tanker War phase of the <u>Iran–Irag War.<sup>[11]</sup></u> It was the largest naval <u>convoy</u> operation since <u>World War II</u>. The <u>U.S. Navy</u> warships that escorted the tankers, part of <u>U.S. Naval</u> <u>Forces Central Command</u>, were the operations' most visible part, but U.S. Air Force <u>AWACS</u> radar planes provided surveillance and <u>U.S. Army</u> special-operations helicopters hunted for possible attackers. Other U.S. Navy vessels participated in Operation Earnest Will. They were then under the command of the U.S. Navy's <u>Seventh Fleet</u> which had primary responsibility for combat operations in the Persian Gulf region. The numerous ships used in Operation Earnest Will mostly consisted of Carrier Battle Groups, Surface Action Groups and ships from the Pacific's <u>Third</u> and Seventh Fleets and the Mediterranean-based <u>Sixth Fleet</u>. They generally operated in and near the Gulf for parts of their normal six-month deployments. This was the first tactical operation of the <u>United States Special Operations</u> Aviation Regiment (<u>Airborne</u>) ("Nightstalkers") aviators all working together. (information source: Wikipedia)