

THE 50 STATES" EX REL Sharon
Bridgewater Private Attorney General
and/or QUI TAM RELATOR
P.O. BOX 19631
Detroit, MI 48219
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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

**400 MCALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
"IN ADMIRALTY"**

**IN RE: THE STATE of Alabama, Alaska,
Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado,
Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii,
Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky,
Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts,
Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri,
Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North
Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma,
Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South
Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,
Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia,
Wisconsin, Wyoming, the District of Columbia,
the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, The US
Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana
Islands, the American Samoa] EX REL Sharon
Bridgewater (A.K.A. Sharon Abusaleem, Sharon
Davis) Private Attorney General and QUI TAM
RELATOR[FROM 1993 and continuing thru
present] on behalf of myself, James S.**

**Bridgewater, one or more of the following
companies, Specialty Investment Group L.L.C., a
Georgia Company, Specialty Global Investments
Inc., a Nevada Corporation, and Bridgewater &
Company Inc., a California Corporation, The
Coalition for Empowerment(formerly Greater
Lansing Helping Hands)a 501C-3 non-profit
organization, a Michigan and/or Georgia non-profit
corporation, B & B Building Maintenance INC. a
Michigan Corporation, Health Necessities and**

**IN ADMIRALTY AND/OR
MARITIME**

CASE# CGC-08-478207

**AFFIDAVANT AND RETROACTIVE
ADJUDICATION AND NOTICE OF
COMMON LAW CONSOLIDATED
IMPEACHMENT TRIAL AND/OR
HEARING BY THE "50 STATES"
EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER
PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND/OR QUI TAM RELATOR OF
Ketanji Brown Jackson,
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF
HIS OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE
OF THE U.S.A.**

**GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1,
1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2013) and in her
official capacity as District Judge for the
United
States Court for the District of
Columbia(2013 to 2021),
and in her official capacity as United**

Accessories Inc. a Michigan Corporation, Two
Witnesses International Ministries a 501C-3 non-
profit Organization, a Michigan Non-Profit
Corporation , ALL CORPORATIONS AND
COMPANIES FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS
AND/OR DISSOVLED) - **Real parties in interest**
CLASS REPRESENTATIVE ("FOR THE 50
STATES AND/OR "WE THE PEOPLE")

PLAINTIFF AND/OR CLAIMANT

States Circuit Judge of
the United States Court of Appeals D.C.
Circuit
(2021 to 2022)and in her official
capacity as Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States(February 25, 2022
to present)

The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2022 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

PRESENT)

VS.

Amy Coney Barrett
**INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF
HER OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE
OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1,
1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2017)** and in her official
capacity
U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of
Appeals Seventh
Circuit from(as from 2017 to 2020)
and in her official
capacity as Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court
of the United States)

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The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2020 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

VS.

**John G. Roberts, Jr.,
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF
HIS OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE
OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1,
1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2003) in his official
capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals
D.C. Circuit(2003 thru 2005)
and in his official capacity as
Chief Justice of the United States
Supreme Court(from 2005 and
continuing thru to present)**

The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543

VS.

3 0643

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2005 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

Clarence Thomas individually and/or in
his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 1993 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

VS.

Samuel A. Alito, Jr., individually and in
his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals
Third Circuit(1990-2006)
and in his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court
(2006 and continuing thru to present)

The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543,

4-18-19

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2006 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

VS.

**Elena Kagan, INDIVIDUALLY AND
IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE
OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1,
1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2009)and in her official
capacity
as U.S. Solicitor General(from 2009 –
2010)and her
official capacity and official capacity
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court
(2010 and continuing thru to present)**

The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543,

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2009 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

5 1049

VS.

**Neil M. Gorsuch INDIVIDUALLY
AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE
OF THE U.S.A.**

**GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1,
1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2005) in his official
capacity**

**as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals
Tenth Circuit(2006-2017)**

**and in his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court**

(2017 and continuing thru to present)

**The Supreme Court of the United
States**

**1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543**

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2017 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

VS.

**Brett M. Kavanaugh
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF
HIS OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE**

6 1849

**OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1,
1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2006)** and in his official
capacity
U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of
Appeals D.C. Circuit
from(as from 2006 to 2018) and in his
official
capacity as Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court
of the United States) **and/or in his
official capacity as Associate
Justice of the United States Supreme
Court Associate Justice Associate
Justice
(from 2018 to present)**

The Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543,

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2018 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

VS.

**Sonia Sotomayor
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF
HER OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE
OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENTAND/OR IN HER
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS**

**CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE
COURT OF APPEALS SECOND
CIRCUIT**

**FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND
CONTINUING THRU TO 2009)**

and in her official
capacity as Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court
of the United States from 2009 to
present

The Supreme Court of the United
States

1 First St NE,
Washington, DC 20543

VS.

**THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES (FROM 2009 TO
PRESENT) AND/OR PREVIOUS
AND SUCCESSIVE U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES(FROM
JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THR TO PRESENT)**

**AND ADJUDICATION OF “unanimous
“CONSOLIDATED” yeas” (vote to
convict) via the “50 States” ex rel Sharon
Bridgewater Private Attorney General
and/or Qui Tam Relator and
RETROACTIVE adjudication AND
CONSOLIDATED conviction and
adjudication removal AND
DISQUALIFICATION FROM ON OR
ABOUT JAN. 1, 1993 AND
CONTINUING TRU TO MARCH 4,
2024**

**ALL HEARING, JUDGMENT
ORDERS, RULINGS, WRITS ETC.
ISSUED BY THE ABOVE U.S.
SUPREME COURT JUDGES NULL
AND VOID AND WITHOUT ANY**

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LEGAL EFFECT

I Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S.Bridgewater two witnesses AND IN RE THE "50 STATES" EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND/OR QUI TAM RELATOR Witnesses do swear and/or affirm, as the case may be that the testimony and/or evidence I give in this case now depending between the United States is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth and that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of , now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws:: so help you God." Which oath shall be entered at large on this records.

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1. *Constitution ("The Constitution") For The United States and Statutes Thereof;*

Where not provided for by the Indiana state constitution and statutes, or if provided for by same but is in conflict with the superior Constitution for, and Statutes of, the United States, the latter Constitution and Statutes, in accordance with the Article VI, Par. 2 ("The Supremacy Clause") of the said Constitution, are relied upon. All officers, including but not limited to, judicial and executive officers, Members of the Indiana State General Assembly have sworn oath to uphold and protect the said Constitution for the United States, allegiance to and action according to which are hereby demanded and expected. Failure to uphold and act in accordance with the said Constitution will be regarded as treason against the United States as deemed by the Constitution and US Supreme Court directives as well as remedy at election.

IMPEACHMENT

Articles Of Impeachment (Indiana Constitution AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA")

1. *Indiana State Constitution*, Article 6, §7(Indiana Constitution AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA")

") -- Power To Impeach: "All State officers shall, for crime, incapacity, or negligence, be liable to be removed from office, either by impeachment by the House of Representatives, to be tried by the Senate, or by a joint resolution of the General Assembly; two-thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor."

2. *Indiana State Constitution*, Article 6, §8(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA")-- Liability For Impeachment:

"All State, county, township, and town officers, may be impeached, or removed from office, in such manner as may be prescribed by law".

3. *Indiana State Constitution*, Article 7, *Judiciary*, §7(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA") -
- Judicial Circuits. The State

shall, from time to time, be divided into judicial circuits; and a Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the circuit and shall have been duly admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Indiana; he shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behaves well.

(History: As Amended November 3, 1970).

4. *Indiana State Constitution*, Article 7, §13 -- Impeachment Of Circuit Judges(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT

OF COLUMBIA”):

"Removal of Circuit Court Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys. Any Judge of the Circuit Court or Prosecuting Attorney, who shall have been convicted of corruption or other high crime, may, on information in the name of the State, be removed from office by the Supreme Court, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law."

5. *Indiana State Code*, IC 5-8-1-1(AND THE “LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA”) Officers; judges; prosecuting attorney; liability to impeachment

(a) Under Article 6, Sections 7 and 8 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana(AND THE “LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA”), all state officers other than justices of the supreme court or judges of the court of appeals of Indiana or the Indiana tax court, all other judges, prosecuting attorneys, and all county, city, town, and township officers are liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

(b) A justice of the supreme court or a judge of the court of appeals of Indiana or of the Indiana tax court is subject to removal from office under Article 7, Section 11 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

6. *Indiana State Code*, IC 5-8-1-2(AND THE “LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA” CODES) Method of impeachment

All impeachments must be by resolution, adopted, originated in and conducted by managers elected by the house of representatives, who must prepare articles of impeachment, present them at the bar of the senate and prosecute the same, and the trial must be had before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment.

7. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-3((AND THE “LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA”CODES) Articles of impeachment

When an officer is impeached by the house of representatives for a misdemeanor in office, the articles of impeachment must be delivered to the president of the senate, saving and excepting only that in case the officer impeached be the governor, lieutenant-governor, or the acting president of the senate, such articles shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate.

8. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-4(AND THE “LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA”CODES) Hearing
The senate must assign a day for the hearing of the impeachment, and inform the managers elected by the house of representatives thereof. The secretary of the senate must cause a copy of the articles of impeachment, with a notice to appear and answer the same at the time and place appointed, to be served on the defendant not less than ten (10) days before the day fixed for the hearing.

9. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-5(AND THE “LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA” CODES) Service upon defendant

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The service must be made upon the defendant personally, or if he can not, upon diligent inquiry, be found within the state, the senate, upon proof of the fact, may order publication to be made, in such manner as it may deem proper, of a notice requiring him to appear at a specified time and place and answer the articles of impeachment.

10. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-8(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES) Answering articles of impeachment; judgment

If the objection to the sufficiency of the articles of impeachment is not sustained by a majority of the members of the senate who heard the argument, the defendant must be ordered forthwith to answer the articles of impeachment. If he then pleads guilty, the senate must render judgment of conviction against him. If he plead not guilty, or refuses to plead, the senate must, at such time as it may appoint, proceed to try the impeachment.

11. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-13((AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES)

Suspension or removal from office

The judgment may be that the defendant be suspended or that he be removed from office and disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the state.

12. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-14((AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES)

Disqualification of defendant from receiving salaries. If judgment of suspension is given, the defendant, during the continuance thereof, is disqualified from receiving the salary, fees or emoluments of the office.

13. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-15(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES) Temporary suspension during pendency of proceedings; filling vacancies

Whenever articles of impeachment against any officer subject to impeachment are presented to the senate, such officer is temporarily suspended from office and cannot act in the officer's official capacity until the officer is acquitted. Upon such suspension of any officer other than the governor, the office must, at once, be temporarily filled by an appointment made by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, until the acquittal of the party impeached, or, in case of removal, until the vacancy is filled as required by law.

14. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-17((AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES) Indictment or information not barred

If the offense for which the defendant is convicted on impeachment is also the subject of an indictment or information, the indictment or information is not barred hereby.

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15. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-1-19(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA") Judge or prosecuting attorney; duties of attorney general

(a) Under Article 7, Section 13 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA") , whenever a circuit, superior, probate, or county court judge or prosecuting attorney has been convicted of corruption or any other high crime, the attorney general shall bring proceedings in the supreme court, on information, in the name of the state, for the removal from office of the judge or prosecuting attorney.

(b) If the judgment is against the defendant, the defendant is removed from office. The governor, the officer, or the entity required to fill a vacancy under IC 3-13-6-2 shall, subject to:

(1) IC 33-33-2-39(AND/OR THE "50 STATES LIKE CODES");

(2) IC 33-33-2-43; (AND/OR THE "50 STATES LIKE CODES");

(3) IC 33-33-45-38; (AND/OR THE "50 STATES LIKE CODES");

(4) IC 33-33-71-40; (AND/OR THE "50 STATES LIKE CODES"); appoint or select a successor to fill the vacancy in office.

16. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-3(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODE)

Disqualification by Violation of Federal Law

Indiana State Code IC 5-8-3-1(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODE) Draft dodging; sedition
A person may not hold an office within Indiana, either by election or appointment, if the person has been convicted of:

(1) evading the Selective Service Act (50 App. U.S.C. 451-473);

(2) engaging in conspiracy or an attempt to defraud the government of the United States;

(3) seditious utterances in violation of the laws of the United States; or

(4) any other crime against the laws of the United States where the sentence imposed exceeded six (6) months.

17. *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-3-2((AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODE)

Appointment or election void Any appointment or election of any person lacking the qualification described in section 1 of this chapter is absolutely void and the person shall be removed from office under IC 34-17.

II.B Articles Of Impeachment (The Constitution For The United States)

1. *The Constitution*, Article 1, §2, Clause 5 -- The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

2. *The Constitution*, Article 1, §3, Clause 6 -- The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

The Constitution, Article 1, §3, Clause 7 -- Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

3. *The Constitution*, Article 2, §4 -- The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

For a full and/or partial list of Kamala Harris crimes see website: thefinalexodus.org and/or thefinalexodus.com. For more details and evidence(see all Notice of Felonies –Merrick Garland and Co-Conspirators – CAREER CRIMINALS!!!.

In summary, the pertinent causes of impeachment in the case of MERRICK GARLAND acts or omissions are as follows:

1. "crime, incapacity, or negligence", *Indiana State constitution*, Art 6, § 7(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES) .

2. "as prescribed by law", see below, *Indiana State constitution*, Art 6, § 8.

3. violation of good behavior, "if he so long behaves well", *Indiana constitution*, Art 7, § 7(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES).

4. "who shall have been convicted of corruption or other high crime", *Indiana State constitution*, Art 7, §13(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES). There is confidence, supported by evidence, that a fair and unbiased trial by the Indiana Senate will result in such a conviction for MERRICK GARLAND S.

5. "or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law." *Indiana State constitution*, Art 7, §13. See IC-5-8-1-1(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES) whereby circuit "judges, prosecuting attorneys, and all county, city, town, and township officers are liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office" MERRICK GARLAND has committed many such crimes under such Articles and statutes. Also see IC 5-8-3.

6. "violation of federal law", see IC 5-8-3(AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES), specifically: 5-8-3-1-(2) (AND THE "LIKE 50 STATES CONSTITUTION INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND/OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"CODES), "engaging in conspiracy or an attempt to defraud the government of the United States", he knowingly CONSPIRED WITH JUDGES AND issued unlawful orders with the knowledge that they defrauded the US government. 5-8-3-1-(3) "seditious utterances in violation of the laws of the United States", he knowingly acted and issued multiple orders with the knowledge that they were and he was in violation of the

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Constitution for the United States (the Supreme Law of the Land). Such violations, as repeatedly declared by the US Supreme Court, constitute treason and sedition against the United States. 5-8-3-1(4) "other crime against the laws of the United States", he deliberately and knowingly violated other laws of Indiana and the United States as well as substituting his prejudice for the enacted will of the Indiana and US legislators.

7. "Appointment or election void Any appointment or election of any person [*to wit* a circuit judge] lacking the qualification described in section 1 of this chapter (i.e. IC 5-8-3-1, see items 6 above) is absolutely void and the person shall be removed from office under IC 34-17." *Indiana State Code* IC 5-8-3-2. Underline added.

8. "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors", *US Constitution*, Art. II, § 4, he has committed other crimes (misdemeanors and felonies), see attached Notice of Felony. In addition, MERRICK GARLAND IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CHIEF JUDGE FOR D.C. CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CONSPIRED WITH KAMALA HARRIS, DISTRICT COURT JUDGES , ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, JOE BIDEN, DONALD TRUMP, WILLIAM BARR "ALL SPECIAL PROSECUTORS APPOINTED BY HIM, FOREIGN OFFICIALS, CORPORATE DIRECTORS, PRESIDENTS, ETC. ("THE PUBLIC/PRIVATE CRIMINAL PARTNERSHIP") TO DEFRAUD AND/OR EXPLOIT SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER has repeatedly and knowingly violated the US Constitution rendering him

(as determined by the US Supreme Court – "A judge is engaged in acts of treason. Having taken at least two, if not three, oaths of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, any judge who has acted in violation of the Constitution is engaged in an act or acts of treason. If a judge does not fully comply with the Constitution, then his orders are void, In re Sawyer, 124 U.S. 200 (1888), he/she is without jurisdiction, and he/she has engaged in an act or acts of treason. TREASON Whenever a judge acts where he/she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason.") as having committed treason against the United States.

**III . PLAINTIFF INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE AS FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN
INTERVENTION BY RIGHT(RETROACTIVE ADJUDICATION AND
DECLARATORY RELIEF AND/OR JUDGMENT AND/OR COMPLAINT IN
INTERVENTION**

15 0040

Articles of Impeachment Ketanji Brown Jackson, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING

THRU TO 2013) and in her

official capacity as District Judge for the United

States Court for the District of Columbia(2013 to 2021),

and in her official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit

(2021 to 2022)and in her official capacity as Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court

of the United States(February 25, 2022 to present),

Amy Coney Barrett INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A.

GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING

THRU TO 2017) and in her official capacity

U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals Seventh

Circuit from(as from 2017 to 2020) and in her official

capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

of the United States),

John G. Roberts, Jr., INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A.

GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING

THRU TO 2003) in his official capacity

as United States Circuit Judge

of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit(2003 thru 2005)

and in his official capacity as

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court(from 2005 and

continuing thru to present),

Clarence Thomas individually and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

Samuel A. Alito, Jr., individually and in his official capacity

as United States Circuit Judge

of the United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit(1990-2006)

and in his official capacity as

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

(2006 and continuing thru to present),

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Elena Kagan, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009)and in her official capacity as U.S. Solicitor General(from 2009 – 2010)and her official capacity and official capacity Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2010 and continuing thru to present),

Neil M. Gorsuch INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2005) in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals Tenth Circuit(2006-2017) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2017 and continuing thru to present)

Brett M. Kavanaugh INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2006) and in his official capacity U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals D.C. Circuit from(as from 2006 to 2018) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Associate Justice (from 2018 to present),

Sonia Sotomayor INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENTAND/OR IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS SECOND CIRCUIT FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009) and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 2009 to present

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ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED BY SHARON BRIDGEWATER VIA IN RE THE STATE of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming[the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, The US Virgin Island, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the American Samoa] EX REL Sharon Bridgewater (A.K.A. Sharon Abusaleem, Sharon Davis) Private Attorney General and QUI TAM RELATOR[FROM 1993 and continuing thru present]on behalf of myself, James S. Bridgewater, one or more of the following companies, Specialty Investment Group L.L.C., a Georgia Company, Specialty Global Investments Inc., a Nevada Corporation, and Bridgewater & Company Inc., a California Corporation, The Coalition for Empowerment(formerly Greater Lansing Helping Hands)a 501C-3 non-profit organization, a Michigan and/or Georgia non-profit corporation, B & B Building Maintenance INC. a Michigan Corporation, Health Necessities and Accessories Inc. a Michigan Corporation, Two Witnesses International Ministries a 501C-3 non-profit Organization, a Michigan Non-Profit Corporation , ALL CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS AND/OR DISSOLVED) - Real parties in interest CLASS REPRESENTATIVE ("FOR THE 50 STATES AND/OR "WE THE PEOPLE") PLAINTIFF AND/OR CLAIMANT

AGAINST Ketanji Brown Jackson, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2013) and in her official capacity as District Judge for the United States Court for the District of Columbia(2013 to 2021), and in her official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit (2021 to 2022)and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States(February 25, 2022 to present),

Amy Coney Barrett INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2017) and in her official capacity U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals Seventh

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Circuit from(as from 2017 to 2020) and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States),

John G. Roberts, Jr., INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2003) in his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit(2003 thru 2005)
and in his official capacity as
Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court(from 2005 and continuing thru to present),

Clarence Thomas individually and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

Samuel A. Alito, Jr., individually and in his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit(1990-2006)
and in his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2006 and continuing thru to present),

Elena Kagan, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009)and in her official capacity
as U.S. Solicitor General(from 2009 – 2010)and her
official capacity and official capacity
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2010 and continuing thru to present),

Neil M. Gorsuch INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2005) in his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals Tenth Circuit(2006-2017)
and in his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2017 and continuing thru to present)

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Brett M. Kavanaugh INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2006) and in his official capacity U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals D.C. Circuit from(as from 2006 to 2018) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Associate Justice (from 2018 to present),

Sonia Sotomayor INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENTAND/OR IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS SECOND CIRCUIT FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009) and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 2009 to present

ARTICLE 1

USURPATION OF THE “NINE” OFFICES OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT via IMPERSONATION OF FEDERAL OFFICER IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION 912

There is compelling prima facie evidence exists which demonstrates that ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, Ketanji Brown Jackson, **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2013)** and in her official capacity as District Judge for the United States Court for the District of Columbia(2013 to 2021), and in her official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit (2021 to 2022)and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States(February 25, 2022 to present),

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Amy Coney Barrett INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2017) and in her official capacity
U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals Seventh Circuit from(as from 2017 to 2020) and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States),

John G. Roberts, Jr., INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2003) in his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit(2003 thru 2005)
and in his official capacity as
Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court(from 2005 and continuing thru to present),

Clarence Thomas individually and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

Samuel A. Alito, Jr., individually and in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit(1990-2006) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2006 and continuing thru to present),

Elena Kagan, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009)and in her official capacity
as U.S. Solicitor General(from 2009 – 2010)and her official capacity and official capacity
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2010 and continuing thru to present),

Neil M. Gorsuch INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING

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THRU TO 2005) in his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals Tenth Circuit(2006-2017)
and in his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2017 and continuing thru to present)

Brett M. Kavanaugh INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING
THRU TO 2006) and in his official capacity
U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals D.C. Circuit
from(as from 2006 to 2018) and in his official
capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States) and/or in his official capacity as Associate
Justice of the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Associate Justice
(from 2018 to present),

Sonia Sotomayor
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL
CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A.
GOVERNMENTAND/OR IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS
CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS SECOND CIRCUIT
FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009) and in her official
capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States from 2009 to present

has engaged in false personation of federal officer and in conspiracy to commit false personation
of federal office in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 912, and the adoption of Hayes Valley Limited
Partnership(HVLP) public/private "racketeering enterprise, affecting interstate
commerce(interference with commerce by threat in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1951)
conspired with Kamala Harris in one or more of her official capacity as **DISTRICT**
ATTORNEY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, (FROM 2004 to 2011), THE
OFFICE OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA(FROM 2011-2016), THE OFFICE OF THE SENATOR FOR THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA(January 3, 2017, THRU TO January 18, 2021)AND THE OFFICE OF
THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD TRUMP,
JOE BIDEN, WILLIAM BARR, FOREIGN OFFICIALS, ENEMIES OF THE U.S.A. ALL, and
to defraud the U.S.A. in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 did knowingly, intentionally, commit,
threatened to commit, attempt to commit, criminal offenses against the U.S.A. and/or conspired to
commit Genocide, War Crimes, Assault and Battery, kidnapping and other violent crimes against
Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater for the purpose to increase their position with the
international Satanic Adolf Hitler Artificial Intelligence DNA/Gene Altering, Brain "HACKING"
HIV – Bioweapon of Mass Destruction Global Genocide Foreign Terrorist Enterprise" as ALL
U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES in the enterprise and to further defraud, and exploit Sharon

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and/or James S. Bridgewater AND/OR THE U.S.A. IN VIOLATION OF 371 to obtain financial benefit without due process of law and ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES did multiple acts or omissions that was a substantial step toward committing the crime and that strongly corroborated the defendant's intent to commit the crime in the pursuit of high office "IN THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE" for the purpose of deceiving the American people in his pursuit of to maintain political power.

In furtherance On or about July 5, 2019 all U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CONSPIRED WITH Merrick Garland IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CHIEF JUDGE FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS D.C. CIRCUIT KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY WILLFULLY INTENTIONALLY CONSPIRED WITH ONE OR MORE ROBERT KENNEDY(A MEMBER OF THE GLOBAL ELITE ADOLF HITLER WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION GLOBAL HOLOCAUST - SATANIC BLOODLINE OF THE ROTHCHILDS – SEE WWW.THEFINALEXODUS.ORG) AND DONALD TRUMP IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND/OR INDIVIDUALLY, WILLIAM BARR IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and/or individually KAMALA HARRIS IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SENATOR and/or individually JOE BIDEN in his official capacity and/or individually, ABUSED POWER, ABUSED THE "OFFICE(S) OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT" COMMITTED FRAUD ON THE COURT, KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY CONCEALED KNOWN FACTS KNOWN FACTS THEY WERE UNDER A DUTY TO DISCLOSE TO SHARON BRIDGEWATER

Knowingly INTENTIONALLY CONSPIRED participated in AND/OR devised a scheme or plan to defraud Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater for the purpose of obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises deceitful statement and false or fraudulent representations;

And on July 5, 2019 USED INTERSTATE WIRE(THE COURT ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM- THE SCHEME THE ELECTRONIC FILING(EFILING) SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS CASE DOCUMENTS TO BE FILED WITH THE COURT ONLINE IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION) MADE A COUNTERFEIT, FORGED PUBLIC RECORD ENTITLED SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. DONALD TRUMP CASE# 19-1141 IN THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS D.C. CIRCUIT

IN VIOLATION OF ONE OR MORE MICHIGAN CRIMINAL STATUTES MCL -
Section 750.248(AND/OR THE "50 STATES" "LIKE STATUES")AND/OR 18
U.S.C. SECTION 471

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CRIMINAL STATUTES MCL - Section 750.248 - Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting public record; intent; felony; penalty; exception; venue; "distributed ledger technology" defined.

- (1) A person who falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits a public record, or a certificate, return, or attestation of a clerk of a court, register of deeds, notary public, township clerk, or any other public officer, in relation to a matter in which the certificate, return, or attestation may be received as legal proof, or a charter, will, testament, bond, writing obligatory, letter of attorney, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange, promissory note, or an order, acquittance of discharge for money or other property, or a waiver, release, claim or demand, or an acceptance of a bill of exchange, or indorsement, or assignment of a bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment of money, or an accountable receipt for money, goods, or other property with intent to injure or defraud another person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 14 years.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT WAS as part of the scheme were material and to influence, a person to part with money or property;

Merrick Garland and other Co-Conspirators K. HARRIS, Biden, Trump, all the U.S. Supreme Court Justices acted with the intent to defraud, Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater with the intent to deceive and cheat both Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater and Merrick Garland in his official capacity as Chief Judge for D.C. Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals used, or caused to be used, an interstate or foreign wire communication in violation of **18 U.S.C. § 1343 - WIRE FRAUD A RACKETEERING PREDICATE ACT.**

And FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE(TO OBTAIN 125 TRILLION THE SUPREME COURT MUST HAVE JURIDICITION "OF CONTROVERSIES AND/OR JUDGMENTS REGARDING ONE OR MORE TRUMP, BIDEN AND/OR HARRIS - THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A. CASES MUST BE HEARD BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, & TO EXPLOIT SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER ISSUE NULL AND VOID TO OBTAIN \$125(ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE TRILLION DOLLARS FROM MAJOR CORPORATIONS, VIA EXPLOITATION OF TWO WITNESSES)

to increase his position as the Attorney General of the United States of America in the enterprise and to further defraud, and exploit Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater to obtain financial benefit without due process of law(AND TO HELP THE ADOPLF HITLER TERRORIST GROUP FINANCE THEIR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY)and HE did multiple acts or omissions that was a substantial step toward committing the crime and that strongly corroborated the defendant's intent to commit the crime in the pursuit of high office and governmental power purpose of deceiving the American people in his pursuit of political power(TO INCREASE HIS POSITION AS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" HEAD PROSECUTOR, BASED ON HIS OWN FRAUD CRIMINAL STATUTES Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting public record IN VIOLATION OF ONE OR MORE (MCL - Section 750.248 AND/OR THE "50 STATES" STATUE- AND/IN THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS D.C. CIRCUIT FOR THE

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SOLE PURPOSE TO CONTINUE TO EXPLOIT AND DEFRAUD SHARON BRIDGEWATER VIA HIS FRAUD IN THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS ENTITLED Sharon Bridgewater v. Donald Trump, et al

ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, CONSPIRED WITH GARLAND IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CHIEF JUDGE FOR D.C. CIRCUIT CONSPIRED WITH HARRIS AND BIDEN TO OBTAIN THE POSITION AS THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TO APPOINT SPECIAL PROSECUTORS FAKE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF ONE OR MORE HUNTER BIDEN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, DONALD TRUMP HAVE ACTED IN JOINT PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UNKNOWN CRIMINALS , CONSOLIDATED CASES "UNDER SEAL" ADD JOINDER OF PARTIES – AND "FAKED ONE OR MORE A CLOSED CASES ENTITLED SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. DONALD TRUMP(JOE BIDEN AND/OR K. HARRIS)" IN WHICH NO ONE HAS BEEN PROSECUTED AND/OR SENT TO JAIL)AND FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE TO EXPLOIT SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER VICTIMS OR RACKETEERING AND TO EXTORT MONEY FROM CORPORATIONS(AS

In their conduct of as U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES in violation of his oath of office and/or constitutional oath to faithfully execute the THE OFFICE OF U.S. SUPREME COURT JUDGES and/or to uphold the U.S. Constitution in violation of his oath of office, and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, in that: conspired and committed overt acts or omissions against Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater(AND TWO OR MORE OF SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER BUSINESSES – BRIDGEWATER AND COMPANY, SPECIAL INVESTMENT GROUP LLC, HEALTH NECESSITIES AND ACCESSORIES INCORPORATED)

1. On or about March 11, 2021, KNEW AND WERE ARE the person identifying himself as Merrick Garland accepted the oath of office of the Attorney General of the United States of America conspired with Kamala Harris, Biden, Trump, all U.S. Supreme Court Justices, Unknown Special Prosecutors, Robert Kennedy deliberately and voluntarily made FALSE, DECEITFULLY statements to each other by the person all on false and fraudulent pretenses;

2. Before, during and since his usurpation of the office of the U.S. Attorney General in 2021 he has, has made false and misleading statements, knowingly, intentionally appointed Special Prosecutors and knew and were he did not have the "legal authority" and knew and were aware he abused his position in the U.S. Court of Appeals and conspired with K. Harris, committed fraud on the court in the U.S. Court of Appeal for the sole purpose to defraud both Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater and under oath of perjury, (conspiracy with sworn in by Kamala Harris false to unlawfully accept the office of the vice president, district attorney for San Francisco, U.S. Senator, and/or the office of President of the United States;

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subornation of perjury elements

PERJURY/FALSE SWEARING AND CONSPIRACY TO FALSELY SWEAR AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT PERJURY(KAMALA HARRIS AND MERRICK GARLAND

an oath is “required or authorized by law” when the oath is “specifically provided for” by a statute or regulation *or* when the oath is “administered by a person authorized by state or federal law to administer oaths.

Kamala Harris testified under oath orally and asked Garland “ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States and/or the U.S. Attorney General of the United States of America and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Kamala Harris testimony was false – in that she knew and were aware that both she and Garland and other had committed wire fraud, knowingly, intentionally violated both Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater “all” 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14(18 USC section 241 and 18 USC 242) U.S. Constitutional rights(from August 1, 2008 and continuing thru to present). And the testimony was false, and the false testimony promoted Merrick Garland in the criminal enterprise to the United States Attorney General and for the sole purpose to collect and extort money from corporations based on Bridgewater fraudulent court document via his conspiracy to commit wire fraud in the U.S. Court of Appeals D. C. Circuit and both Kamala Harris and Merrick Garland conspired and/or acted deliberately and with knowledge that the testimony was false in violation of 18 U.S.C. section (18 U.S.C. § 1621) Being a officer of the court, paid by the U.S. Government to State impartially and lawfully, and conspiring with Merrick Garland in his official capacity as Chief Judge for D.C. Circuit to forge documents conspiring to issue Judgment orders without jurisdiction committing "fraud upon the court" conspiring with Kamala Harris to issue, false statements or commit perjury, being corruptly influenced and not performing duties, “committing war and Treason” against the Constitution, and acting without jurisdiction, already automatically disqualified by law, because all acted without jurisdiction, and all engaged in criminal acts extortion and the interference with interstate commerce. Treason and the interference with interstate commerce are criminal acts, no judge has immunity to engage in such acts. (Supreme Court has also held that if a judge wars against the Constitution, or if he acts without jurisdiction, he has engaged in treason to the Constitution. If a judge acts after he has been automatically disqualified by law, then he is acting without jurisdiction, and that suggest that he is then engaging in criminal acts of treason, and may be engaged in extortion and the interference with interstate commerce)

3.All U.S. Supreme Court Justices aided, abetted Garland, Harris, Joe Biden and Trump has concealed known facts she was under a duty to disclose to the American people has withheld all determinative and material information concerning criminal acts or omissions committed against both Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater business, person or property and has made intentional false representation to the American people and/or used deceit all U.S. Supreme Court Justices knowingly intentionally oppressed AND CONSPIRED TO OPRESS BOTH SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER in violation of 18 U.S.C. SECTION 241 AND/OR 18 U.S.C. 242 committed violent crimes in aid of racketeering and against Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater(representative of the people of the 50 States) AND MANY OTHER CRIMINAL FELONIOUS ACTS INCLUDING ILLEGALLY USURPATION OF JAMES AND/OR SHARON BRIDGEWATER BUSINESSES – HEALTH NECESSITIES AND ACCESSORIES FOR FINANCIAL GAIN. All US Supreme Court Justices has engaged in false or misleading statements and documents to the American people and impersonations of federal Officers and usurping one or more U.S. SUPREME COURT OFFICE(S) in violation of 18 U.S.C. SECTION 912. In all of this, ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office. AND IT IS ORDERED,

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ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ARE
IMPEACHED, REMOVED, DISQUALIFIED AND/OR INELIGIBLE TO HOLD OFFICE(S)
AS U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

IN FURTHERANCE OF THE CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD BOTH SHARON AND/OR
JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER AND/OR THE U.S.A.

ARTICLE II

GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO DONALD TRUMP A PERSON RETROACTIVELY
ADJUDICATE GUILTY OF INCITEMENT OF INSURRECTION 18 U.S. Code § 2383 -
(BY THE "50 STATES" EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER PRIVATE ATTORNEY
GENERAL AND/OR QUI TAM RELATOR) OF REBELLION AND INSURRECTION
IN FURTHERANCE TO DEFRAUD BOTH SHARON AND/OR JAMES S.
BRIDGEWATER AND/OR THE U.S.A. IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. BY ISSUING
NULL AND VOID RULINGS AND/OR ORDERS WHICH ALLOWED TRUMP TO RUN
FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT IN 2024 KNOWING HE IS INELIGIBLE AND
DISQUALIFIED TO HOLD OFFICE AS THE U.S. PRESIDENT

18 U.S. Code § 2383 - Rebellion or insurrection

Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection and Other Rights

- Section 3 Disqualification from Holding Office

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/amdt14-S3-2/ALDE_00000070/

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THE disqualification CLAUSE IS FOUND AT:

https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/amdt14-S3-1/ALDE_00000848/

Section 3 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution prohibits any person who has “engaged in insurrection or rebellion against” the United States from “hold[ing] any office ... under the United States”. In his conduct while President of the United States—and in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed—Donald John Trump engaged in high Crimes and Misdemeanors by inciting violence against the Government of the United States, in that:

On January 6, 2021, pursuant to the 12th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the Senate met at the United States Capitol for a Joint Session of Congress to count the votes of the Electoral College. In the months preceding the Joint Session, President Trump repeatedly issued false statements asserting that the Presidential election results were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted by the American people or certified by State or Federal officials. Shortly before the Joint Session commenced, President Trump, addressed a crowd at the Ellipse in Washington, DC. There, he reiterated false claims that “we won this election, and we won it by a landslide”. He also willfully made statements that, in context, encouraged—and foreseeably resulted in—lawless action at the Capitol, such as: “if you don’t fight like hell you’re not going to have a country anymore”. Thus incited by President Trump, members of the crowd he had addressed, in an attempt to, among other objectives, interfere with the Joint Session’s solemn constitutional duty to certify the results of the 2020 Presidential election, unlawfully breached and vandalized the Capitol, injured and killed law enforcement personnel, menaced Members of Congress, the Vice President, and Congressional personnel, and engaged in other violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.

President Trump’s conduct on January 6, 2021, followed his prior efforts to subvert and obstruct the certification of the results of the 2020 Presidential election. Those prior efforts included a phone call on January 2, 2021, during which President Trump urged the secretary of state of Georgia, Brad Raffensperger, to “find” enough votes to overturn the Georgia Presidential election results and threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.

Trump gravely endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of Government. He threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coequal branch of Government. He betrayed his trust as President, to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

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Donald John Trump, by such conduct, has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national security, democracy, and the Constitution if allowed to remain in office, and has acted in a manner grossly incompatible with self-governance and the rule of law AND HIS ACTS OR OMISSIONS CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF

18 U.S. Code § 2383 - Rebellion or insurrection

He incited and continues to incite, set on foot and continue to set on foot, assisted and continues to insist, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, as followings:

(<https://www.cfr.org/report/preventing-us-election-violence-2024>

<https://www.voanews.com/a/january-6-capitol-riot-takes-center-stage-in-2024-us-presidential-election/7658143.html>

<https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2024-election/trump-political-violence-2024-dont-win-know-depends-rcna149981>)

and the law states a violation of the above the perpetrator shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Donald John Trump IS RETROACTIVELY ADJUDICATED GUILTY , IMPEACHED, REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND/OR DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INELIGIBLE TO RUN FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT IN 2024, AND "UNANIMOUSLY" RULED TRUMP COULD APPEAR ON U.S. BALLOT AND RUN FOR U.S. PRESIDENT IN 2024(SEE EXH. A). AND THE CONDUCT OF ALL THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BY ISSUING VOID JUDGMENT ORDER TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL BENEFIT WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW, KNOWING THAT THE LAW CLEARLY STATES TRUMP IS INELIGIBLE TO HOLD OFFICE, AND KNOWINGLY CLEARLY THAT TRUMP MURDERED PEOPLE BY HIS ACTS OR OMISSIONS ON THE U.S. CAPITOL VIA REBELLION AND INSURRECTION KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY ALL ARE ADJUDICATED GUILTY OF AIDED, ABETTED AND/OR COMMITTING THE CRIME OR REBELLION AND INSURRECTION In all of this, ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office, AND IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT

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JUSTICES ARE IMPEACHED, REMOVED, DISQUALIFIED AND/OR INELIGIBLE TO HOLD OFFICE(S) AS U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ALL U.S. SUPREME JUSTICE AIDED, HELPED, GAVE COMFORT TO TRUMP IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S. Code § 2383 - Rebellion or insurrection IS RETROACTILY ADJUDGED, DECREED ALL ARE ADJUDICATED GUILTY, IMPEACHED, AND REMOVED FROM. AND DISQUALIFIED AND/OR INELIGIBLE FROM HOLDING AND/OR "OCCUPYING" THE OFFICE(S) AS THE U.S SUPREME COURT JUDGES (WHEREFORE ALL JUDGMENT ORDER, RULING, WRITS OF MANDUMUS, ETC. ARE NULL AND VOID AND WITHOUT ANY LEGAL)

ARTICLE III

Malfeasance, misconduct and abuse of power, violations of oath of office ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, Ketanji Brown Jackson, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2013) and in her official capacity as District Judge for the United States Court for the District of Columbia(2013 to 2021), and in her official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit (2021 to 2022)and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States(February 25, 2022 to present),

Amy Coney Barrett **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2017)** and in her official capacity U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals Seventh Circuit from(as from 2017 to 2020) and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States),

John G. Roberts, Jr., **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2003)** in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit(2003 thru 2005) and in his official capacity as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court(from 2005 and continuing thru to present),

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Clarence Thomas individually and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

Samuel A. Alito, Jr., individually and in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit(1990-2006) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2006 and continuing thru to present),

Elena Kagan, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009)and in her official capacity as U.S. Solicitor General(from 2009 – 2010)and her official capacity and official capacity Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2010 and continuing thru to present),

Neil M. Gorsuch INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2005) in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals Tenth Circuit(2006-2017) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2017 and continuing thru to present)

Brett M. Kavanaugh INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2006) and in his official capacity U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals D.C. Circuit from(as from 2006 to 2018) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Associate Justice (from 2018 to present),

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Sonia Sotomayor

INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL

CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A.

GOVERNMENT AND/OR IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS

CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS SECOND CIRCUIT

FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009) and in her official

capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

of the United States from 2009 to present

Are in violation of their constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office(s) of THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES and, to the best of there ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has repeatedly engaged in harassing, retaliating "AGAINST FEDERAL WITNESSES AND WITNESS TAMPERING IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. 1512(to prevent Sharon Bridgewater from protecting the USA, representing the people of the 50 States against and Adolph Hilter international foreign terrorist Global Holocaust Group and China take over of America) toward Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater - conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens and/or rights of Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater, has repeatedly, knowingly intentionally harassed and continues to harass, retaliate and discriminate against James and/or Sharon Bridgewater and this is clearly shown by by issuing one or more "NULL AND VOID" JUDGMENT ORDERS

OVERTURNING ROE V. WADE AFTER 50 YEARS OF WOMEN RIGHTS!
ISSUING CRUEL AND UNUSAL PUNISHMENT HOMELESS ORDER(SEE FILED
CONCURRENTLY) AND MULTIPLE OTHER VOID "ORDERS" after receiving multiple certified letter from Bridgewater to stop their illegal acts or omissions against Bridgewater business, person and/or property.

All U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES has failed to take care that the laws are faithfully, and/or failed to uphold his oath of office and/or has violated his oath of office as U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES is not qualified to hold Office

2. ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES has abused the power of the U.S. SUPREME COURT and has engaged in massive cover-up and "helped" THE SATANIC ORGANIZATION ENTERPRISE AND ONE OR MORE ROBERT KENNEDY, TRUMP AND HARRIS campaign finance fraud involving 2024 ELECTIONS and worked with the Independent Party, Democratic Party and/or the Republican Party to manipulate election results in multiple states and districts, to keep one or more Robert Kennedy, Trump and/or Harris in power to assist the "satanic criminal genocide organization" and/or knowing he conspired and committed these criminal acts or omissions against Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater and to further defraud the two witnesses AND THE U.S.A. IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION 371 **THEY HAVE VIOLATED THEIR OATH OF OFFICES and their acts or omissions constitute malfeasance, misconduct and abuse of power, violations of oath of office.**

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In all of this, Ketanji Brown Jackson, **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2013)** and in her official capacity as District Judge for the United States Court for the District of Columbia(2013 to 2021), and in her official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit (2021 to 2022)and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States(February 25, 2022 to present),

Amy Coney Barrett **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2017)** and in her official capacity U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals Seventh Circuit from(as from 2017 to 2020) and in her official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States),

John G. Roberts, Jr., **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2003)** in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals D.C. Circuit(2003 thru 2005) and in his official capacity as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court(from 2005 and continuing thru to present),

Clarence Thomas individually and/or in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

Samuel A. Alito, Jr., individually and in his official capacity as United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit(1990-2006) and in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (2006 and continuing thru to present),

Elena Kagan, **INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A.**

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GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009)and in her official capacity
as U.S. Solicitor General(from 2009 – 2010)and her
official capacity and official capacity
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2010 and continuing thru to present),

Neil M. Gorsuch INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2005) in his official capacity
as United States Circuit Judge
of the United States Court of Appeals Tenth Circuit(2006-2017)
and in his official capacity as
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court
(2017 and continuing thru to present)

Brett M. Kavanaugh INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT(FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2006) and in his official capacity
U.S. Circuit Judge for the court of Appeals D.C. Circuit
from(as from 2006 to 2018) and in his official
capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States) and/or in his official capacity as Associate
Justice of the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Associate Justice
(from 2018 to present),

Sonia Sotomayor
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ALL OF HER OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENTAND/OR IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS SECOND CIRCUIT FROM JAN. 1, 1993 AND CONTINUING THRU TO 2009) and in her official
capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States from 2009 to present

, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office. AND IT IS
ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT MERRICK BRIAN GARLAND IS
ADJUDGED GUILTY, IMPEACHED, AND REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND
DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

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ARTICLE IV

RICO VIOLATION - CONDUCT OF OR PARTICIPATION IN AN ENTERPRISE THROUGH COLLECTION OF UNLAWFUL DEBT

In THEIR conduct of ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES is unlawfully, illegally employed and/or associated with a “Adolf Hilter Global Genocide Holocaust – *human immunodeficiency virus*)(HIV)/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)AIDS Biological and/or Chemical Weapon of Mass Destruction Foreign Public/Private Partnership” Terrorist Enterprise , unlawfully conducted and continues to conduct and/or participated and continues to participate in an Enterprise Through Collection of an Unlawful Debt through a pattern of racketeering activity and activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, and Wherefore, ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office. AND IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES IS ADJUDGED GUILTY, IMPEACHED, AND REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE V

RICO VIOLATION - CONDUCT OF OR PARTICIPATION IN AN ENTERPRISE THROUGH A PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY

In THEIR conduct of ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES contrary to his oath to faithfully execute the office of THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES is unlawfully, illegally employed and/or associated with a “Adolf Hilter Global Genocide Holocaust – *human immunodeficiency virus*)(HIV)/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)AIDS Biological and/or Chemical Weapon of Mass Destruction Foreign Public/Private Partnership” Terrorist Enterprise , unlawfully conducted and continues to conduct and/or participated and continues to participate in an Enterprise directly or indirectly, such enterprise by engaging in at least two of the following incidents. Witness tampering, conspiracy to tamper with witness, retaliation against federal witnesses(Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater – representative of the people of the 50 States), conspiracy to retaliate against federal witnesses, violent crimes in aid of racketeering activity and multiple other predicate acts including but not limited to conspiracy to harbor illegal aliens in violation of 8 U.S. Code § 1324 -Of those incidents in which ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES was engaged, at least two of them had the same or similar intents, results, accomplices, victims Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater and/or methods of commission – abuse of power, judicial racketeering, or were interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and were not isolated incidents, from 2008(continually and constantly- committing at least ten or more predicate acts per year and continuing thru to present - at least one of the predicate incidents alleged occurred after August 1, 2008; and the last of such incidents occurred within 5-10 and/or 15 years after a prior incident

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of racketeering conduct) Wherefore, ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office. AND IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES IS "retroactively" from July 5, 2019 ADJUDGED GUILTY, IMPEACHED, AND REMOVED FROM OFFICE(FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUDGE FOR THE D.C. CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS AND/OR THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL) AND DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ALL OFFICES ALL JUDGMENT ORDERS ARE NULL, VOID AND WITHOUT ANY LEGAL EFFECT

ARTICLE VI

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT NATIONAL SECURITY VIOLATIONS

"In THEIR conduct of the ALL U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES , in violation of their oath of office and/or constitutional oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, to bear truth faith and allegiance to the same, and to well and faithfully discharge the duties of his Office, has conspired and willfully and systemically refused to hold Federal immigration laws, in that: His is the head of the Homeland Security, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (which includes the United States Border Patrol), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. In his conduct of the U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of the Department of Justice of the United States and, to the best of his ability to, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to protect U.S. Borders and in violation of his constitutional duty and/or oath of office he has knowingly, intentionally failed to due his legal duties in protection the U.S.A. Borders and/or acted in joint participation, aided, abetted Donald Trump in committing rebellion and insurrection against the U.S.A. conspiring to commit National Security Violations and , by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office. AND IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT MERRICK BRIAN GARLAND IS ADJUDGED GUILTY, IMPEACHED, AND REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE VII

Attach as exh A- Fully set forth herein
And exh B - see www.thefinalexodus.org
Barry Sauter (AKA OBAMA'S) DACA Ruling

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Exh. A

ARTICLE VII - ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1, 2008 AND CONTINUING THRU TO PRESENT KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY ~~CONSPIRING~~ ^{conspiracy} TO MAINTAIN AND INCREASE POSITION IN A FOREIGN TERRORIST GROUP CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE BY CONSPIRING TO HARBOR, HIRE, MILLION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATES IN VIOLATION OF 8 U.S.C. SECTION 1324 AND KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY PERSONALLY IN ~~HER DECACTO~~ ^{there} AS ONE OR MORE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CAPACITY AS VICE PRESIDENT ~~SA~~ CONSPIRING WITH BARRY SOERTOES (AKA BARAK H. OBAMA) - AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRATE ET AL CONSPIRED TO ENGAGE IN RACKETEERING ACTIVITY" BY ALLOWING MILLIONS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATES TO ENTER THE COUNTY IN VIOLATION OF (AND OTHER AIDING, AND ABETTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATES - STATES IN VIOLATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY DAMAGING BOTH SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER (IN BUSINESS, PERSON OR PROPERTY) IN VIOLATION OF THE RACKETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT.

ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1, 2008 AND CONTINUING THRU TO PRESENT KAMALA HARRIS IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEY ADOPTED THE ACTS OF HAYES VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE BY THREAT AGAINST BOTH SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER) CAME TO THE MEETING OF THE MINDS WITH BARRY SOERTOES (AKA BARAK H. OBAMA) AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRATE (SEE THIS SITE), AND TWO OR MORE ERIC HOLDER, JOE BIDEN, DONALD TRUMP, CHIEF JUDGE FOR D.C. CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS MERRICK GARLAND ET AL TO CONSPIRED TO PERSONALLY COMMIT RACKETEERING ACTS OF ENGAGE IN A PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY, VIOLATE NATIONAL SECURITY AND HIRING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATES IN VIOLATION OF 8 U.S. Code § 1324

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/jhXVQyRro34u>

TO VIOLATE NATIONAL SECURITY, USURP THE POSITION AS ~~SAN FRANCISCO~~ DISTRICT ATTORNEY DEFRAUD THE U.S.A. IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION 371 COMMIT GLOBAL HEALTH CARE FRAUD, FUND AND SUPPORT FOREIGN TERRORIST, TO MAINTAIN AND INCREASE HER POSITION (FROM SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY - PROSECUTOR - TO PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A.) ENGAGE IN A PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY COMMIT three or more murder, kidnapping, assault with a dangerous weapon, and threats of violence, against both Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater (witness tampering, retaliation against federal witnesses) to further an illegal criminal enterprise "VIOLENT CRIMES IN AID OF RACKETEERING" OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1959 CONCEALED KNOWN FACTS SHE WAS UNDER A DUTY TO DISCLOSE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, DEFRAUD THE BOTH SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER, U.S. CITIZENS AND THE U.S.A. IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION 371 AGAINST SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER, AN

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KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY HARBOR MILLIONS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS IN VIOLATION OF 8 U.S. Code § 1324(MILLIONS OF PREDICATE ACTS IN VIOLATION FOR PROFIT) KNOWINGLY, PERSONAL AGREED TO ENGAGE IN A PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY OF RICO STATUE AND ON OR ABOUT JAN. 21, 2021 AND CONTINUING THRU TO PRESENT KAMALA HARRIS KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY FAILED TO DUE HE LEGAL DUTY AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A. VIOLATED NATIONAL SECURITY, HARBORED MILLIONS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS IN VIOLATION OF 8 U.S. Code § 1324(MILLIONS OF PREDICATE ACTS IN VIOLATION FOR PROFIT) IN VIOLATION OF THE RACKETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION(IN 1996 HARBORING AND HIRING ALIENS WAS INCLUDED AS A PREDICATE ACT VIA THE RACKETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT)

And
All U.S.
Supreme Court
Judges

BECAUSE ~~SHE COMMITTED~~ THESE CRIMINAL ACTS, ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 8, 2008, ~~SHE~~ PERSONALLY INTENDED TO ENGAGE IN "A PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY" TO INCREASE HER POSITION IN THE CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE LOST HER REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY AS SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND CONTINUES TO COMMIT THESE PREDICATE RACKETEERING CRIMINAL ACTS, SHE IS RETROACTIVELY ADJUDICATED GUILTY FROM AUGUST 1, 2008 FOR CONSPIRACY TO HARBOR AND/OR HIRE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATES, IN VIOLATION OF IMPEACHED AND REMOVE, DISQUALIFIED THE "50 STATES" EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND/OR QUI TAM RELATOR(AND FORFEITS HER RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE AS SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY (IS RETROACTIVELY DISQUALIFIED AND IS NOT ELIGIBLE TO HOLD OFFICE AS THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT)

AND ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 8, 2008, BECAUSE SHE COMMITTED THESE CRIMINAL ACTS SHE LOST HER REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY AS SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS RETROACTIVELY IMPEACHED AND REMOVE BY THE "50 STATES" EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND/OR QUI TAM RELATOR, ADJUDICATED GUILTY FOR CONSPRING TO HARBOR MILLIONS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATES, CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE NATIONAL SECURITY (AND FORFEITS HER RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE AS SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY

AND HER ACTS OR OMISSIONS HAS DAMAGED SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER(AND THEIR COMPANIES) IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDICATE AND DECREED THAT KAMALA HARRIS IS UNANIOUMOUSLY GUILTY, ADJUDICATE GUILTY, IMPEACHED AND REMOVED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY(AND ALL SUCCESSIVE OFFICES)IS DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING THE "OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT" AND/OR ANY OFFICE!

Supreme Court
Judges

U.S.
Supreme
Court
Judges

Supreme
Court
Judges

Supreme Court Judges

U.S.
Supreme
Court
Judges

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ARTICLE 1

**USURPATION OF THE "NINE" OFFICES OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT via
IMPERSATION OF FEDERAL OFFICER IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. SECTION 912**

ARTICLE II

**GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO DONALD TRUMP A PERSON RETROACTIVELY
ADJUDICATE GUILTY OF INCITEMENT OF INSURRECTION 18 U.S. Code § 2383 -
(BY THE "50 STATES" EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER PRIVATE ATTORNEY
GENERAL AND/OR QUI TAM RELATOR) OF REBELLION AND INSURRECTION
IN FURTHERANCE TO DEFRAUD BOTH SHARON AND/OR JAMES S.
BRIDGEWATER AND/OR THE U.S.A. IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. BY ISSUING
NULL AND VOID RULINGS AND/OR ORDERS WHICH ALLOWED TRUMP TO RUN
FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT IN 2024 KNOWING HE IS INELIGIBLE AND
DISQUALIFIED TO HOLD OFFICE AS THE U.S. PRESIDENT**

ARTICLE III

Malfeasance, misconduct and abuse of power, violations of oath of office

**ARTICLE 4 - RICO VIOLATION - CONDUCT OF OR PARTICIPATION IN AN
ENTERPRISE THROUGH COLLECTION OF UNLAWFUL DEBT**

**ARTICLE 5 - RICO VIOLATION - CONDUCT OF OR PARTICIPATION IN AN
ENTERPRISE THROUGH A PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY**

ARTICLE 6 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT NATIONAL SECURITY VIOLATIONS

Article 7 - Aiding, Abetting & conspiracy to harbor illegal aliens in violation of 8 USC sect 1324

And demand that you, the said , should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice:

You, the said , are therefore hereby summoned AND/OR TO BE ARRESTED, JAILED AND/OR EXECUTED VIA before SHARON BRIDGEWATER IN RE SHARON BRIDGEWATER VIA IN RE THE STATE of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico,

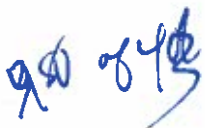
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New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming[the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, The US Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the American Samoa] EX REL Sharon Bridgewater (A.K.A. Sharon Abusalem, Sharon Davis) Private Attorney General and QUI TAM RELATOR[FROM 1993 and continuing thru present]on behalf of myself, James S. Bridgewater, one or more of the following companies, Specialty Investment Group L.L.C., a Georgia Company, Specialty Global Investments Inc., a Nevada Corporation, and Bridgewater & Company Inc., a California Corporation, The Coalition for Empowerment(formerly Greater Lansing Helping Hands)a 501C-3 non-profit organization, a Michigan and/or Georgia non-profit corporation, B & B Building Maintenance INC. a Michigan Corporation, Health Necessities and Accessories Inc. a Michigan Corporation, Two Witnesses International Ministries a 501C-3 non-profit Organization, a Michigan Non-Profit Corporation , ALL CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS AND/OR DISSOLVED) - Real parties in interest CLASS REPRESENTATIVE ("FOR THE 50 STATES AND/OR "WE THE PEOPLE") PLAINTIFF AND/OR CLAIMANT LAWFUL ORDER – SEE ADJUDICATION OF

PLAINTIFF/CLAIMANT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO AMEND THIS IMPEACHMENT
TIME: 1:00 PM


ISSUED

DATE: JULY 5TH, 2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "J.S. Bridgewater", is located at the bottom left of the page.


COURT SEAL

I certify and/or Declare and/or state under penalty and perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, Executed 5TH day of JULY 2024 in Ann Arbor, Michigan

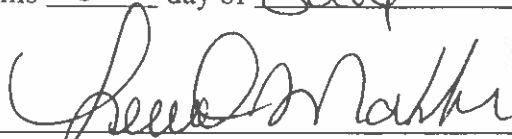

THE "50 STATES" EX REL Sharon Bridgewater (A.K.A. Sharon Abusalem, Sharon Davis) Private Attorney General and QUI TAM RELATOR[FROM 1993 and continuing thru present]on behalf of myself, James S. Bridgewater, one or more of the following companies, Specialty Investment Group L.L.C., a Georgia Company, Specialty Global Investments Inc., a Nevada Corporation, and Bridgewater & Company Inc., a California Corporation, The Coalition for Empowerment(formerly Greater Lansing Helping Hands)a 501C-3 non-profit organization, a Michigan and/or Georgia non-profit corporation, B & B Building Maintenance INC. a Michigan Corporation, Health Necessities and Accessories Inc. a Michigan Corporation, Two Witnesses International Ministries a 501C-3 non-profit Organization, a Michigan Non-Profit Corporation , ALL CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS AND/OR DISSOLVED) - Real parties in interest CLASS REPRESENTATIVE ("FOR THE 50 STATES AND/OR "WE THE PEOPLE")PLAINTIFF AND/OR CLAIMANT
P.O. BOX 19631
Detroit, MI 48219
1-734-829-0050
thefinalexodus777@gmail.com

3/9/24 4B

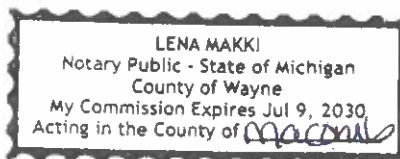
I certify and/or Declare and/or state under penalty and perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed 5th day of July 2024 in Warren, Michigan


THE "50 STATES" EX REL Sharon Bridgewater (A.K.A. Sharon Abusalem, Sharon Davis) Private Attorney General and QUI TAM RELATOR[FROM 1993 and continuing thru present]on behalf of myself, James S. Bridgewater, one or more of the following companies, Specialty Investment Group L.L.C., a Georgia Company, Specialty Global Investments Inc., a Nevada Corporation, and Bridgewater & Company Inc., a California Corporation, The Coalition for Empowerment(formerly Greater Lansing Helping Hands)a 501C-3 non-profit organization, a Michigan and/or Georgia non-profit corporation, B & B Building Maintenance INC. a Michigan Corporation, Health Necessities and Accessories Inc. a Michigan Corporation, Two Witnesses International Ministries a 501C-3 non-profit Organization, a Michigan Non-Profit Corporation , ALL CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS AND/OR DISSOLVED) - Real parties in interest CLASS REPRESENTATIVE ("FOR THE 50 STATES AND/OR "WE THE PEOPLE") PLAINTIFF AND/OR CLAIMANT
P.O. BOX 19631
Detroit, MI 48219
1-734-829-0050
thefinalexodus777@gmail.com

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 2024



NOTARY PUBLIC or other person
authorized to administer an oath



MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

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(Slip Opinion)

Cite as: 601 U. S. ____ (2024)

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 23–719

DONALD J. TRUMP, PETITIONER *v.*
NORMA ANDERSON, ET AL.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT
OF COLORADO

[March 4, 2024]

PER CURIAM.

A group of Colorado voters contends that Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibits former President Donald J. Trump, who seeks the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party in this year’s election, from becoming President again. The Colorado Supreme Court agreed with that contention. It ordered the Colorado secretary of state to exclude the former President from the Republican primary ballot in the State and to disregard any write-in votes that Colorado voters might cast for him.

Former President Trump challenges that decision on several grounds. Because the Constitution makes Congress, rather than the States, responsible for enforcing Section 3 against federal officeholders and candidates, we reverse.

I

Last September, about six months before the March 5, 2024, Colorado primary election, four Republican and two unaffiliated Colorado voters filed a petition against former President Trump and Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold in Colorado state court. These voters—whom we refer to as the respondents—contend that after former

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President Trump's defeat in the 2020 Presidential election, he disrupted the peaceful transfer of power by intentionally organizing and inciting the crowd that breached the Capitol as Congress met to certify the election results on January 6, 2021. One consequence of those actions, the respondents maintain, is that former President Trump is constitutionally ineligible to serve as President again.

Their theory turns on Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Section 3 provides:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

According to the respondents, Section 3 applies to the former President because after taking the Presidential oath in 2017, he intentionally incited the breaching of the Capitol on January 6 in order to retain power. They claim that he is therefore not a qualified candidate, and that as a result, the Colorado secretary of state may not place him on the primary ballot. See Colo. Rev. Stat. §§1-1-113(1), 1-4-1101(1), 1-4-1201, 1-4-1203(2)(a), 1-4-1204 (2023).

After a five-day trial, the state District Court found that former President Trump had "engaged in insurrection" within the meaning of Section 3, but nonetheless denied the respondents' petition. The court held that Section 3 did not apply because the Presidency, which Section 3 does not mention by name, is not an "office . . . under the United

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States” and the President is not an “officer of the United States” within the meaning of that provision. See App. to Pet. for Cert. 184a–284a.

In December, the Colorado Supreme Court reversed in part and affirmed in part by a 4 to 3 vote. Reversing the District Court’s operative holding, the majority concluded that for purposes of Section 3, the Presidency is an office under the United States and the President is an officer of the United States. The court otherwise affirmed, holding (1) that the Colorado Election Code permitted the respondents’ challenge based on Section 3; (2) that Congress need not pass implementing legislation for disqualifications under Section 3 to attach; (3) that the political question doctrine did not preclude judicial review of former President Trump’s eligibility; (4) that the District Court did not abuse its discretion in admitting into evidence portions of a congressional Report on the events of January 6; (5) that the District Court did not err in concluding that those events constituted an “insurrection” and that former President Trump “engaged in” that insurrection; and (6) that former President Trump’s speech to the crowd that breached the Capitol on January 6 was not protected by the First Amendment. See *id.*, at 1a–114a.

The Colorado Supreme Court accordingly ordered Secretary Griswold not to “list President Trump’s name on the 2024 presidential primary ballot” or “count any write-in votes cast for him.” *Id.*, at 114a. Chief Justice Boatright and Justices Samour and Berkenkotter each filed dissenting opinions. *Id.*, at 115a–124a, 125a–161a, 162a–183a.

Under the terms of the opinion of the Colorado Supreme Court, its ruling was automatically stayed pending this Court’s review. See *id.*, at 114a. We granted former President Trump’s petition for certiorari, which raised a single question: “Did the Colorado Supreme Court err in ordering President Trump excluded from the 2024 presidential primary ballot?” See 601 U. S. ____ (2024). Concluding that it

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did, we now reverse.

II

A

Proposed by Congress in 1866 and ratified by the States in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment “expand[ed] federal power at the expense of state autonomy” and thus “fundamentally altered the balance of state and federal power struck by the Constitution.” *Seminole Tribe of Fla. v. Florida*, 517 U. S. 44, 59 (1996); see also *Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U. S. 339, 345 (1880). Section 1 of the Amendment, for instance, bars the States from “depriv[ing] any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law” or “deny[ing] to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws.” And Section 5 confers on Congress “power to enforce” those prohibitions, along with the other provisions of the Amendment, “by appropriate legislation.”

Section 3 of the Amendment likewise restricts state autonomy, but through different means. It was designed to help ensure an enduring Union by preventing former Confederates from returning to power in the aftermath of the Civil War. See, e.g., Cong. Globe, 39th Cong., 1st Sess., 2544 (1866) (statement of Rep. Stevens, warning that without appropriate constitutional reforms “yelling secessionists and hissing copperheads” would take seats in the House); *id.*, at 2768 (statement of Sen. Howard, lamenting prospect of a “State Legislature . . . made up entirely of disloyal elements” absent a disqualification provision). Section 3 aimed to prevent such a resurgence by barring from office “those who, having once taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, afterward went into rebellion against the Government of the United States.” Cong. Globe, 41st Cong., 1st Sess., 626 (1869) (statement of Sen. Trumbull).

Section 3 works by imposing on certain individuals a preventive and severe penalty—disqualification from holding

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a wide array of offices—rather than by granting rights to all. It is therefore necessary, as Chief Justice Chase concluded and the Colorado Supreme Court itself recognized, to “ascertain[] what particular individuals are embraced” by the provision. App. to Pet. for Cert. 53a (quoting *Griffin’s Case*, 11 F. Cas. 7, 26 (No. 5,815) (CC Va. 1869) (Chase, Circuit Justice)). Chase went on to explain that “[t]o accomplish this ascertainment and ensure effective results, proceedings, evidence, decisions, and enforcements of decisions, more or less formal, are indispensable.” *Id.*, at 26. For its part, the Colorado Supreme Court also concluded that there must be some kind of “determination” that Section 3 applies to a particular person “before the disqualification holds meaning.” App. to Pet. for Cert. 53a.

The Constitution empowers Congress to prescribe how those determinations should be made. The relevant provision is Section 5, which enables Congress, subject of course to judicial review, to pass “appropriate legislation” to “enforce” the Fourteenth Amendment. See *City of Boerne v. Flores*, 521 U. S. 507, 536 (1997). Or as Senator Howard put it at the time the Amendment was framed, Section 5 “casts upon Congress the responsibility of seeing to it, for the future, that all the sections of the amendment are carried out in good faith.” Cong. Globe, 39th Cong., 1st Sess., at 2768.

Congress’s Section 5 power is critical when it comes to Section 3. Indeed, during a debate on enforcement legislation less than a year after ratification, Sen. Trumbull noted that “notwithstanding [Section 3] . . . hundreds of men [were] holding office” in violation of its terms. Cong. Globe, 41st Cong., 1st Sess., at 626. The Constitution, Trumbull noted, “provide[d] no means for enforcing” the disqualification, necessitating a “bill to give effect to the fundamental law embraced in the Constitution.” *Ibid.* The enforcement mechanism Trumbull championed was later enacted as part of the Enforcement Act of 1870, “pursuant to the power

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conferred by §5 of the [Fourteenth] Amendment.” *General Building Contractors Assn., Inc. v. Pennsylvania*, 458 U. S. 375, 385 (1982); see 16 Stat. 143–144.

B

This case raises the question whether the States, in addition to Congress, may also enforce Section 3. We conclude that States may disqualify persons holding or attempting to hold *state* office. But States have no power under the Constitution to enforce Section 3 with respect to federal offices, especially the Presidency.

“In our federal system, the National Government possesses only limited powers; the States and the people retain the remainder.” *Bond v. United States*, 572 U. S. 844, 854 (2014). Among those retained powers is the power of a State to “order the processes of its own governance.” *Alden v. Maine*, 527 U. S. 706, 752 (1999). In particular, the States enjoy sovereign “power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers” and “the manner of their election . . . free from external interference, except so far as plainly provided by the Constitution of the United States.” *Taylor v. Beckham*, 178 U. S. 548, 570–571 (1900). Although the Fourteenth Amendment restricts state power, nothing in it plainly withdraws from the States this traditional authority. And after ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, States used this authority to disqualify state officers in accordance with state statutes. See, e.g., *Worthy v. Barrett*, 63 N. C. 199, 200, 204 (1869) (elected county sheriff); *State ex rel. Sandlin v. Watkins*, 21 La. Ann. 631, 631–633 (1869) (state judge).

Such power over governance, however, does not extend to *federal* officeholders and candidates. Because federal officers “owe their existence and functions to the united voice of the whole, not of a portion, of the people,” powers over their election and qualifications must be specifically “delegated to, rather than reserved by, the States.” *U. S. Term*

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Limits, Inc. v. Thornton, 514 U. S. 779, 803–804 (1995) (quoting 1 J. Story, *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* §627, p. 435 (3d ed. 1858)). But nothing in the Constitution delegates to the States any power to enforce Section 3 against federal officeholders and candidates.

As an initial matter, not even the respondents contend that the Constitution authorizes States to somehow remove *sitting* federal officeholders who may be violating Section 3. Such a power would flout the principle that “the Constitution guarantees ‘the entire independence of the General Government from any control by the respective States.’” *Trump v. Vance*, 591 U. S. 786, 800 (2020) (quoting *Farmers and Mechanics Sav. Bank of Minneapolis v. Minnesota*, 232 U. S. 516, 521 (1914)). Indeed, consistent with that principle, States lack even the lesser powers to issue writs of mandamus against federal officials or to grant habeas corpus relief to persons in federal custody. See *McClung v. Silliman*, 6 Wheat. 598, 603–605 (1821); *Tarble’s Case*, 13 Wall. 397, 405–410 (1872).

The respondents nonetheless maintain that States may enforce Section 3 against *candidates* for federal office. But the text of the Fourteenth Amendment, on its face, does not affirmatively delegate such a power to the States. The terms of the Amendment speak only to enforcement by Congress, which enjoys power to enforce the Amendment through legislation pursuant to Section 5.

This can hardly come as a surprise, given that the substantive provisions of the Amendment “embody significant limitations on state authority.” *Fitzpatrick v. Bitzer*, 427 U. S. 445, 456 (1976). Under the Amendment, States cannot abridge privileges or immunities, deprive persons of life, liberty, or property without due process, deny equal protection, or deny male inhabitants the right to vote (without thereby suffering reduced representation in the House). See Amdt. 14, §§1, 2. On the other hand, the Fourteenth Amendment grants new power to Congress to enforce the

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provisions of the Amendment against the States. It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power—silently no less—to disqualify a candidate for federal office.

The only other plausible constitutional sources of such a delegation are the Elections and Electors Clauses, which authorize States to conduct and regulate congressional and Presidential elections, respectively. See Art. I, §4, cl. 1; Art. II, §1, cl. 2.¹ But there is little reason to think that these Clauses implicitly authorize the States to enforce Section 3 against federal officeholders and candidates. Granting the States that authority would invert the Fourteenth Amendment’s rebalancing of federal and state power.

The text of Section 3 reinforces these conclusions. Its final sentence empowers Congress to “remove” any Section 3 “disability” by a two-thirds vote of each house. The text imposes no limits on that power, and Congress may exercise it any time, as the respondents concede. See Brief for Respondents 50. In fact, historically, Congress sometimes exercised this amnesty power postelection to ensure that some of the people’s chosen candidates could take office.² But if States were free to enforce Section 3 by barring candidates from running in the first place, Congress would be

¹The Elections Clause directs, in relevant part, that “[t]he Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.” Art. I, §4, cl. 1. The Electors Clause similarly provides that “[e]ach State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors,” who in turn elect the President. Art. II, §1, cl. 2.

²Shortly after the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified, for instance, Congress enacted a private bill to remove the Section 3 disability of Nelson Tift of Georgia, who had recently been elected to represent the State in Congress. See ch. 393, 15 Stat. 427. Tift took his seat in Congress immediately thereafter. See Cong. Globe, 40th Cong., 2d Sess., 4499–4500 (1868). Congress similarly acted postelection to remove the disabilities of persons elected to state and local offices. See Cong. Globe, 40th Cong., 3d Sess., 29–30, 120–121 (1868); ch. 5, 15 Stat. 435–436.

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forced to exercise its disability removal power before voting begins if it wished for its decision to have any effect on the current election cycle. Perhaps a State may burden congressional authority in such a way when it exercises its “exclusive” sovereign power over its own state offices. *Taylor*, 178 U. S., at 571. But it is implausible to suppose that the Constitution affirmatively delegated to the States the authority to impose such a burden on congressional power with respect to candidates for federal office. Cf. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 436 (1819) (“States have no power . . . to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control, the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress”).

Nor have the respondents identified any tradition of state enforcement of Section 3 against federal officeholders or candidates in the years following ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.³ Such a lack of historical precedent is generally a “telling indication” of a “severe constitutional problem” with the asserted power. *United States v. Texas*, 599 U. S. 670, 677 (2023) (quoting *Free Enterprise Fund v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Bd.*, 561 U. S. 477, 505 (2010)). And it is an especially telling sign here, because as noted, States *did* disqualify persons from holding state offices following ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. That pattern of disqualification with respect to state, but not federal offices provides “persuasive evidence of a general understanding” that the States lacked enforcement power with respect to the latter. *U. S. Term Limits*, 514

³We are aware of just one example of state enforcement against a would-be federal officer. In 1868, the Governor of Georgia refused to commission John Christy, who had won the most votes in a congressional election, because—in the Governor’s view—Section 3 made Christy ineligible to serve. But the Governor’s determination was not final; a committee of the House reviewed Christy’s qualifications itself and recommended that he not be seated. The full House never acted on the matter, and Christy was never seated. See 1 A. Hinds, *Precedents of the House of Representatives* §459, pp. 470–472 (1907).

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U. S., at 826.

Instead, it is Congress that has long given effect to Section 3 with respect to would-be or existing federal officeholders. Shortly after ratification of the Amendment, Congress enacted the Enforcement Act of 1870. That Act authorized federal district attorneys to bring civil actions in federal court to remove anyone holding nonlegislative office—federal or state—in violation of Section 3, and made holding or attempting to hold office in violation of Section 3 a federal crime. §§14, 15, 16 Stat. 143–144 (repealed, 35 Stat. 1153–1154, 62 Stat. 992–993). In the years following ratification, the House and Senate exercised their unique powers under Article I to adjudicate challenges contending that certain prospective or sitting Members could not take or retain their seats due to Section 3. See Art. I, §5, cls. 1, 2; 1 A. Hinds, *Precedents of the House of Representatives* §§459–463, pp. 470–486 (1907). And the Confiscation Act of 1862, which predated Section 3, effectively provided an additional procedure for enforcing disqualification. That law made engaging in insurrection or rebellion, among other acts, a federal crime punishable by disqualification from holding office under the United States. See §§2, 3, 12 Stat. 590. A successor to those provisions remains on the books today. See 18 U. S. C. §2383.

Moreover, permitting state enforcement of Section 3 against federal officeholders and candidates would raise serious questions about the scope of that power. Section 5 limits *congressional* legislation enforcing Section 3, because Section 5 is strictly “remedial.” *City of Boerne*, 521 U. S., at 520. To comply with that limitation, Congress “must tailor its legislative scheme to remedying or preventing” the specific conduct the relevant provision prohibits. *Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Ed. Expense Bd. v. College Savings Bank*, 527 U. S. 627, 639 (1999). Section 3, unlike other provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, proscribes conduct of individuals. It bars persons from holding office after

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taking a qualifying oath and then engaging in insurrection or rebellion—nothing more. Any congressional legislation enforcing Section 3 must, like the Enforcement Act of 1870 and §2383, reflect “congruence and proportionality” between preventing or remedying that conduct “and the means adopted to that end.” *City of Boerne*, 521 U. S., at 520. Neither we nor the respondents are aware of any other legislation by Congress to enforce Section 3. See Tr. of Oral Arg. 123.

Any state enforcement of Section 3 against federal officeholders and candidates, though, would not derive from Section 5, which confers power only on “[t]he Congress.” As a result, such state enforcement might be argued to sweep more broadly than congressional enforcement could under our precedents. But the notion that the Constitution grants the States freer rein than Congress to decide how Section 3 should be enforced with respect to federal offices is simply implausible.

Finally, state enforcement of Section 3 with respect to the Presidency would raise heightened concerns. “[I]n the context of a Presidential election, state-imposed restrictions implicate a uniquely important national interest.” *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U. S. 780, 794–795 (1983) (footnote omitted). But state-by-state resolution of the question whether Section 3 bars a particular candidate for President from serving would be quite unlikely to yield a uniform answer consistent with the basic principle that “the President . . . represent[s] *all* the voters in the Nation.” *Id.*, at 795 (emphasis added).

Conflicting state outcomes concerning the same candidate could result not just from differing views of the merits, but from variations in state law governing the proceedings that are necessary to make Section 3 disqualification determinations. Some States might allow a Section 3 challenge to succeed based on a preponderance of the evidence, while

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others might require a heightened showing. Certain evidence (like the congressional Report on which the lower courts relied here) might be admissible in some States but inadmissible hearsay in others. Disqualification might be possible only through criminal prosecution, as opposed to expedited civil proceedings, in particular States. Indeed, in some States—unlike Colorado (or Maine, where the secretary of state recently issued an order excluding former President Trump from the primary ballot)—procedures for excluding an ineligible candidate from the ballot may not exist at all. The result could well be that a single candidate would be declared ineligible in some States, but not others, based on the same conduct (and perhaps even the same factual record).

The “patchwork” that would likely result from state enforcement would “sever the direct link that the Framers found so critical between the National Government and the people of the United States” as a whole. *U. S. Term Limits*, 514 U. S., at 822. But in a Presidential election “the impact of the votes cast in each State is affected by the votes cast”—or, in this case, the votes not allowed to be cast—“for the various candidates in other States.” *Anderson*, 460 U. S., at 795. An evolving electoral map could dramatically change the behavior of voters, parties, and States across the country, in different ways and at different times. The disruption would be all the more acute—and could nullify the votes of millions and change the election result—if Section 3 enforcement were attempted after the Nation has voted. Nothing in the Constitution requires that we endure such chaos—arriving at any time or different times, up to and perhaps beyond the Inauguration.

* * *

For the reasons given, responsibility for enforcing Section 3 against federal officeholders and candidates rests with Congress and not the States. The judgment of the Colorado

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Supreme Court therefore cannot stand.

All nine Members of the Court agree with that result. Our colleagues writing separately further agree with many of the reasons this opinion provides for reaching it. See *post*, Part I (joint opinion of SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ.); see also *post*, p. 1 (opinion of BARRETT, J.). So far as we can tell, they object only to our taking into account the distinctive way Section 3 works and the fact that Section 5 vests *in Congress* the power to enforce it. These are not the only reasons the States lack power to enforce this particular constitutional provision with respect to federal offices. But they are important ones, and it is the combination of all the reasons set forth in this opinion—not, as some of our colleagues would have it, just one particular rationale—that resolves this case. In our view, each of these reasons is necessary to provide a complete explanation for the judgment the Court unanimously reaches.

The judgment of the Colorado Supreme Court is reversed.
The mandate shall issue forthwith.

It is so ordered.

Opinion of BARRETT, J.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 23–719

DONALD J. TRUMP, PETITIONER *v.*
NORMA ANDERSON, ET AL.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT
OF COLORADO

[March 4, 2024]

JUSTICE BARRETT, concurring in part and concurring in the judgment.

I join Parts I and II–B of the Court’s opinion. I agree that States lack the power to enforce Section 3 against Presidential candidates. That principle is sufficient to resolve this case, and I would decide no more than that. This suit was brought by Colorado voters under state law in state court. It does not require us to address the complicated question whether federal legislation is the exclusive vehicle through which Section 3 can be enforced.

The majority’s choice of a different path leaves the remaining Justices with a choice of how to respond. In my judgment, this is not the time to amplify disagreement with stridency. The Court has settled a politically charged issue in the volatile season of a Presidential election. Particularly in this circumstance, writings on the Court should turn the national temperature down, not up. For present purposes, our differences are far less important than our unanimity: All nine Justices agree on the outcome of this case. That is the message Americans should take home.

SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ., concurring in judgment

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 23–719

DONALD J. TRUMP, PETITIONER *v.*
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ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT
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[March 4, 2024]

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR, JUSTICE KAGAN, and JUSTICE JACKSON, concurring in the judgment.

“If it is not necessary to decide more to dispose of a case, then it is necessary *not* to decide more.” *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U. S. 215, 348 (2022) (ROBERTS, C. J., concurring in judgment). That fundamental principle of judicial restraint is practically as old as our Republic. This Court is authorized “to say what the law is” only because “[t]hose who apply [a] rule to particular cases . . . must of necessity expound and interpret that rule.” *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 177 (1803) (emphasis added).

Today, the Court departs from that vital principle, deciding not just this case, but challenges that might arise in the future. In this case, the Court must decide whether Colorado may keep a Presidential candidate off the ballot on the ground that he is an oathbreaking insurrectionist and thus disqualified from holding federal office under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Allowing Colorado to do so would, we agree, create a chaotic state-by-state patchwork, at odds with our Nation’s federalism principles. That is enough to resolve this case. Yet the majority goes further. Even though “[a]ll nine Members of the Court” agree that this independent and sufficient rationale resolves this case,

SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ., concurring in judgment

five Justices go on. They decide novel constitutional questions to insulate this Court and petitioner from future controversy. *Ante*, at 13. Although only an individual State’s action is at issue here, the majority opines on which federal actors can enforce Section 3, and how they must do so. The majority announces that a disqualification for insurrection can occur only when Congress enacts a particular kind of legislation pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment. In doing so, the majority shuts the door on other potential means of federal enforcement. We cannot join an opinion that decides momentous and difficult issues unnecessarily, and we therefore concur only in the judgment.

I

Our Constitution leaves some questions to the States while committing others to the Federal Government. Federalism principles embedded in that constitutional structure decide this case. States cannot use their control over the ballot to “undermine the National Government.” *U. S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U. S. 779, 810 (1995). That danger is even greater “in the context of a Presidential election.” *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U. S. 780, 794–795 (1983). State restrictions in that context “implicate a uniquely important national interest” extending beyond a State’s “own borders.” *Ibid.* No doubt, States have significant “authority over presidential electors” and, in turn, Presidential elections. *Chiafalo v. Washington*, 591 U. S. 578, 588 (2020). That power, however, is limited by “other constitutional constraint[s],” including federalism principles. *Id.*, at 589.

The majority rests on such principles when it explains why Colorado cannot take Petitioner off the ballot. “[S]tate-by-state resolution of the question whether Section 3 bars a particular candidate for President from serving,” the majority explains, “would be quite unlikely to yield a uniform answer consistent with the basic principle that ‘the President

SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ., concurring in judgment

... represent[s] *all* the voters in the Nation.” *Ante*, at 11 (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U. S., at 795). That is especially so, the majority adds, because different States can reach “[c]onflicting . . . outcomes concerning the same candidate . . . not just from differing views of the merits, but from variations in state law governing the proceedings” to enforce Section 3. *Ante*, at 11.

The contrary conclusion that a handful of officials in a few States could decide the Nation’s next President would be especially surprising with respect to Section 3. The Reconstruction Amendments “were specifically designed as an expansion of federal power and an intrusion on state sovereignty.” *City of Rome v. United States*, 446 U. S. 156, 179 (1980). Section 3 marked the first time the Constitution placed substantive limits on a State’s authority to choose its own officials. Given that context, it would defy logic for Section 3 to give States new powers to determine who may hold the Presidency. Cf. *ante*, at 8 (“It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power—silently no less—to disqualify a candidate for federal office”).

That provides a secure and sufficient basis to resolve this case. To allow Colorado to take a presidential candidate off the ballot under Section 3 would imperil the Framers’ vision of “a Federal Government directly responsible to the people.” *U. S. Term Limits*, 514 U. S., at 821. The Court should have started and ended its opinion with this conclusion.

II

Yet the Court continues on to resolve questions not before us. In a case involving no federal action whatsoever, the Court opines on how federal enforcement of Section 3 must proceed. Congress, the majority says, must enact legislation under Section 5 prescribing the procedures to “ascertain[] what particular individuals” should be disqualified.

SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ., concurring in judgment

Ante, at 5 (quoting *Griffin's Case*, 11 F. Cas. 7, 26 (No. 5,815) (CC Va. 1869) (Chase, Circuit Justice)). These musings are as inadequately supported as they are gratuitous.

To start, nothing in Section 3's text supports the majority's view of how federal disqualification efforts must operate. Section 3 states simply that "[n]o person shall" hold certain positions and offices if they are oathbreaking insurrectionists. Amdt. 14. Nothing in that unequivocal bar suggests that implementing legislation enacted under Section 5 is "critical" (or, for that matter, what that word means in this context). *Ante*, at 5. In fact, the text cuts the opposite way. Section 3 provides that when an oathbreaking insurrectionist is disqualified, "Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability." It is hard to understand why the Constitution would require a congressional supermajority to remove a disqualification if a simple majority could nullify Section 3's operation by repealing or declining to pass implementing legislation. Even petitioner's lawyer acknowledged the "tension" in Section 3 that the majority's view creates. See Tr. of Oral Arg. 31.

Similarly, nothing else in the rest of the Fourteenth Amendment supports the majority's view. Section 5 gives Congress the "power to enforce [the Amendment] by appropriate legislation." Remedial legislation of any kind, however, is not required. All the Reconstruction Amendments (including the due process and equal protection guarantees and prohibition of slavery) "are self-executing," meaning that they do not depend on legislation. *City of Boerne v. Flores*, 521 U. S. 507, 524 (1997); see *Civil Rights Cases*, 109 U. S. 3, 20 (1883). Similarly, other constitutional rules of disqualification, like the two-term limit on the Presidency, do not require implementing legislation. See, e.g., Art. II, §1, cl. 5 (Presidential Qualifications); Amdt. 22 (Presidential Term Limits). Nor does the majority suggest otherwise.

SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ., concurring in judgment

It simply creates a special rule for the insurrection disability in Section 3.

The majority is left with next to no support for its requirement that a Section 3 disqualification can occur only pursuant to legislation enacted for that purpose. It cites *Griffin's Case*, but that is a nonprecedential, lower court opinion by a single Justice in his capacity as a circuit judge. See *ante*, at 5 (quoting 11 F. Cas., at 26). Once again, even petitioner's lawyer distanced himself from fully embracing this case as probative of Section 3's meaning. See Tr. of Oral Arg. 35–36. The majority also cites Senator Trumbull's statements that Section 3 “provide[d] no means for enforcing” itself. *Ante*, at 5 (quoting Cong. Globe, 41st Cong., 1st Sess., 626 (1869)). The majority, however, neglects to mention the Senator's view that “[i]t is the [F]ourteenth [A]mendment that prevents a person from holding office,” with the proposed legislation simply “affor[ding] a more efficient and speedy remedy” for effecting the disqualification. Cong. Globe, 41st Cong., 1st Sess., at 626–627.

Ultimately, under the guise of providing a more “complete explanation for the judgment,” *ante*, at 13, the majority resolves many unsettled questions about Section 3. It forecloses judicial enforcement of that provision, such as might occur when a party is prosecuted by an insurrectionist and raises a defense on that score. The majority further holds that any legislation to enforce this provision must prescribe certain procedures “tailor[ed]” to Section 3, *ante*, at 10, ruling out enforcement under general federal statutes requiring the government to comply with the law. By resolving these and other questions, the majority attempts to insulate all alleged insurrectionists from future challenges to their holding federal office.

* * *

“What it does today, the Court should have left undone.”

SOTOMAYOR, KAGAN, and JACKSON, JJ., concurring in judgment

Bush v. Gore, 531 U. S. 98, 158 (2000) (Breyer, J., dissenting). The Court today needed to resolve only a single question: whether an individual State may keep a Presidential candidate found to have engaged in insurrection off its ballot. The majority resolves much more than the case before us. Although federal enforcement of Section 3 is in no way at issue, the majority announces novel rules for how that enforcement must operate. It reaches out to decide Section 3 questions not before us, and to foreclose future efforts to disqualify a Presidential candidate under that provision. In a sensitive case crying out for judicial restraint, it abandons that course.

Section 3 serves an important, though rarely needed, role in our democracy. The American people have the power to vote for and elect candidates for national office, and that is a great and glorious thing. The men who drafted and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, however, had witnessed an “insurrection [and] rebellion” to defend slavery. §3. They wanted to ensure that those who had participated in that insurrection, and in possible future insurrections, could not return to prominent roles. Today, the majority goes beyond the necessities of this case to limit how Section 3 can bar an oathbreaking insurrectionist from becoming President. Although we agree that Colorado cannot enforce Section 3, we protest the majority’s effort to use this case to define the limits of federal enforcement of that provision. Because we would decide only the issue before us, we concur only in the judgment.