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Sharon Bridgewater
1524 Harvest Lane
Superior Township, MI
1-734-961-2094

Case:2:12-cv-13942
Judge: Roberts, Victoria A.
MJ: Whalen, R. Steven
Filed: 09-06-2012 At 03:56 PM
CMP BRIDGEWATER V OBAMA, ET AL (EB)

In Pro Se

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (with)
and/or without the United States) ex rel, Sharon)
Bridgewater, "Private Attorney General")
and on behalf of (Specialty Investment Group)
L.L.C.A dissolved Georgia Company and/or)
Specialty Global Investments INC. a dissolved)
Nevada Corporation),)
CASE No.)
EX-PARTE APPLICATION
FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER WITH ASSET FREEZE, ORDER
TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION AND PERMANENT
INJUNCTION, EXPEDIENT DISCOVERY,

QUI TAM RELATOR

VS.

Barak H. Obama,
In his official personal capacity as
Chief Executive Officer of the
United States of America

United States v.
Eric Holder Jr.

Eric Holder Jr.,
In his official personal capacity as the United
States Attorney General

Defendants JOHN DOE 1 is unknown employees of the Executive Branch and other agencies of the U.S. government. They are sued in their official personal capacity and/or personal "former "capacities.

Defendants JOHN DOE 2 are unknown agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI

CASE No.

EX-PARTE APPLICATION
FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER WITH ASSET FREEZE, ORDER
TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION AND PERMANENT
INJUNCTION, EXPIDENT DISCOVERY,
APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER WITH
PREUDGEMENT SATIFITORY
PERFORANCE BOND

WITH MEM AND POINTS OF
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF

Date: TBA

Time: TBA

Dept: TBA

1 They are sued in their official personal capacity
2 and/or "former "capacities.

3 Defendants JOHN DOE 3 are unknown

4 Assistant United States Attorney General(s).

5 They are sued in their official personal capacity
6 and/or "former "capacities.

7 Defendants JOHN DOE 4 is unknown US
8 "State" Attorney (ies) General(s) and they are
9 sued in their official personal capacity and/or
"former "capacities.

10 Defendants JOHN DOE 5 is unknown
11 employees of the U.S. Department of Justice.

12 They are sued in their official personal capacity
13 and/or "former "capacities.

14 Saundra Brown Armstrong,

15 Is sued in her official personal capacity

16 As United States Northern District Court

17 Judge of California

18 Claudia Wilkins

19 Is sued in her official personal capacity

20 As United States Northern District Court

21 Judge of California

22 Defendants JOHN DOE 6 is unknown

23 employees of the U.S. Northern District of
24 California, Oakland, and Division. They are sued
25 in their official personal capacity and/or "former
"capacities

26 Orinda D. Evans,

27 Is sued in her official personal capacity

As United States Northern District Court

Judge of Georgia

Allen Baverman,

Is sued in his official personal capacity

As United States Northern District Court

Magistrate Judge

Defendants JOHN DOE 7 is unknown

employees of the U.S. Northern District of
Court of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia. They are
sued in their official personal capacity and/or
"former "capacities

Shawn Donavan,

Is sued in his official personal capacity

As the Director of the United States Housing
and Urban Development

1 Defendants JOHN DOE 8 is unknown
2 Director of the San Francisco Housing
3 Authority He or she is sued in her/his official
4 or former personal capacity as
5 Director of the San Francisco Housing
6 Authority
7 Defendants JOHN DOE 9 are unknown
8 employees of the San Francisco Housing
9 Authority. They are sued in their official
10 personal capacity or former capacities
11 Hayes Valley Limited Partnership
12 (AKA, Hayes Valley Apartments II L.P.),
13 McCormack Baron Ragan Management
14 Services Inc.
15 MBA Urban Development Co.,
16 The Related Companies of California, Inc.
17 Sunamerica Affordable Housing
18 Partnership Inc.,
19 Hahiah Rashad,
20 Shawn Bankson,
21 Jane Creason,
22 Kimball, Tirey & St. John, LLP,
23 Jo-Lynne Q. Lee,
24 Individually and in her official capacity as the
25 Superior Court Judge of Alameda County,
26 Roger Tonna,
27 Mary Tonna,
28 William Gilg,
29 Defendants JOHN DOE 10 is unknown
30 Director of the Alameda County Housing
31 Authority,
32 He or She is sued in his/her individual and
33 official and/or "former "capacity As the
34 Director of the Alameda County Housing
35 Authority
36 Defendants JOHN DOE 11 are unknown
37 employees of the Alameda County Housing
38 Authority. They are sued in their individual
39 and official and/or "former "capacities.
40 Defendants JOHN DOE 12 is unknown
41 Executive Director of Dekalb County, Georgia
42 He/She is sued in his/her individual and official
43 and/or "former" capacity
44 Defendants JOHN DOE 13 is unknown

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1 "former" Chief of Police of DeKalb
2 County, Georgia
3 He/She is sued in his/her individual and official
4 "former" "capacity
5 Chandra Y. Schreinder #2491,
6 Individually and in her official and/or "former"
7 capacity as arresting Officer of the DeKalb
8 County, GA Police Department
9 Officer Franklin
10 Individually and in his/her official and/or
11 "former" capacity as a DeKalb County, GA
12 Police Officer
13 Detective George
14 Individually and in her official and/or "former"
15 capacity as Detective of the DeKalb County GA
16 Police Department
17 Lieutenant Hamilton
18 Individually and in his/her official and/or
19 "former" capacity as Lieutenant of the DeKalb
20 GA County Police Department
21 Defendants JOHN DOE 14 are unknown
22 DeKalb County GA Police Officers in their
23 individual and official and/or "former"
24 capacities.
25 Randy Rich,
26 Individually and in his official capacity as the
27 Superior Court Judge of Gwinnett County
28 Lucas O. Harsh,
Rosanna Szabo
Individually and in her official and/or "former"
capacity as Gwinnett County Solicitor
Officer Hardin "former" Police Officer of the
Lawrenceville Georgia Police Department
Defendants JOHN DOE 15 is unknown
Lawrenceville ,GA Police Officers in their
individual and official and/or "former"
capacities.
Officer Caldwell
Individually and in her official and/or "former"
capacity as arresting Officer of the Gwinnett
County, GA Police or Sheriff Department
Defendants JOHN DOE 16 is unknown
Chief of Police of Gwinnett County, GA
Police or Sheriff Department

1 He/She is sued in his/her individual and official
2 or "former" "capacity
3 Defendant JOHN DOE 17 are unknown
Executive Directors, Commissioners, Board of
Directors, of Gwinnett County, GA individually
and official and/or "former" capacities

4 And Does John Does 18 thru 1000 inclusive

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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

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5 EX-PARTE APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER WITH ASSET
 6 FREEZE, ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND
 7 PERMANENT INJUNCTION, EXPIDENT DISCOVERY, APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER
 8 WITH PREUDGEMENT SATIFITORY PERFORMANCE BOND, WITH
 9 INCORPORATED MEMORANDUM OF LAW

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16 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(with and/or without the United States) ex rel,Sharon
 17 Bridgewater,ex rel Sharon Bridgewater, hereby move, pursuant to Rule 64 and/or 65 and/or 66,
 18 and for a EX-PARTE EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
 19 ORDER WITH ASSET FREEZE, ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY
 20 INJUNCTION AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION, EXPIDENT DISCOVERY,
 21 APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER WITH PREUDGEMENT SATIFITORY PERFORMANCE
 22 BOND, and to restrain the ability of the Defendants to dissipate or dispose of any assets to
 23 preserve the status quo until such time as the preliminary injunction hearing is set. This motion
 24 is made on an *ex parte* basis pursuant to Rule 65(b)(1) and notice should not be required. This
 25 Motion is based on the Verified Complaint, affidavit, attached exhibits and/or declarations.

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16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

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18 Whenever the THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(with and/or without the United
 19 States) ex rel,Sharon Bridgewater,“Private Attorney General” has cause to believe that a person
 20 has engaged in or is engaging in RICO activities, the THE UNITED STATES OF
 21 AMERICA(with and/or without the United States) ex rel,Sharon Bridgewater,“Private Attorney
 22 General” may apply for and obtain, in the appropriate District court of this state, a temporary
 23 restraining order or injunction, or both, pursuant to Federal and/or State Law, prohibiting such
 24 person from continuing such practices, or engaging therein, or doing any act in furtherance
 25 thereof.

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Both money damages and equitable relief are sought, the controlling authority where a plaintiff, seeking equitable and legal relief, sue the defendant for claims such as, RICO claims it authorizes injunctive relief and/or a TRO and/or a preliminary injunction pursuant to Fed. Rule Civil Procedure Rule 65 or 66 relief.

he court may make such orders or judgments as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by such person which may be necessary to enjoin the Defendants from further overt RICO acts. When the U.S. Attorney decides to indict someone under RICO, he or she has the

1 option of seeking a pre-trial restraining order or injunction to temporarily seize a defendant's
 2 assets and prevent the transfer of potentially forfeitable property, as well as require the defendant
 3 to put up a performance bond. When it appears, by the verified complaint, and/or affidavit, the
 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (with and/or without the United States) ex rel, Sharon
 Bridgewater, " is entitled to the relief demanded and such relief during the litigation, it appears
 that the defendant is doing, or threatens, or is about to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done,
 some act in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action, it may be
 granted in any case where it is specially authorized by statute.

6 Under Rule 65(b), and/or 66 when it clearly appears from specific facts shown by
 7 affidavit or by testimony that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result before
 8 the adverse parties or their attorneys can be heard in opposition, the court can issue a TRO or an
 injunction, and appoint a temporary receiver without notice to the adverse party.

9 The United States of America, ex rel Sharon Bridgewater "Private Attorney General"
 10 (with and/or without the United States of America), plaintiff's moves this court for a temporary
 restraining order and for a prelimiainry injunction pursuant to 18 U.S.C.A. section 1963(d)(1)(a),
 restraining and enjoing the above Defendants, its agents, employees, successors, attorneys,
 and all persons in active concert aor participation with it, from taking any action that would
 render unavilabe to the United States property, subject to forfeiture under 18 U.S.C.A. section
 13 1962, as related to prohibited racketeering activities, pending a hearing and determination of
 Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction.

15 Make this affidavint in support of the motion by the United States for issuance of a temporary
 16 restraining order, and a preliminary injunction, pursusant to 18 U.S. C.A. section 1963(d)(1)(b),
 17 with respect to property subject to forfeiture under 18 U.S.C.A. section 1962, as rerelated to
 prohibited racketeering activities.

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 20 The property subject to forfeiture is more fully described as: {tangible, real, personal. There is
 21 preable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sough would in the
 22 event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture uner 18 U.S.C.A. section 1962. There is substantial
 23 probability that failure of the court to enter the order will result in the property being destroyed,
 24 removed from the jurisdiction of the court, or other wise made unavailable for forfeiture, in that
 25 ten or more aof the Defendants have fraudulany transferred property to other countries, in to
 26 hinderd dely the united Stated and/or the Plaintiff. The need to preserve the availability of the
 property through entry of the requested order outweighs any adhip that would result to any
 person appearing to have an interest in the propetyl. The Untied States will suffer iirreparable
 injury, loss, or damage if a retraining order is not issued pending a hearing on the mothe by the
 united States for a preliminary injunciton.

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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

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2 This motion is based on the assertion by the The United States of America, ex rel Sharon
3 Bridgewater "Private Attorney General" that the property with respect to which the order is
4 sough would, in the event of conviction of Defendant for violation of 18 U.S.C.A. section 1962
5 be subject to forfeiture.

6 Unless this motion is granted the United States of America, ex rel Sharon Bridgewater
7 "Private Attorney General" will suffer immediate and irreparable injury, loss, and damage if
8 Defendants is permitted to dispose of, or otherwise render unavailable, the property subject to
9 forfeiture befoe a hearing can be had on Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction, as more
10 fully set forth in the Plaintiff's complaint filed in this action and in the affidavit of the United
11 States of America, ex rel Sharon Bridgewater "Private Attorney General", attached to this
12 motion.

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16 **II.**
17 **LEGAL STANDARD FOR GRANTING EX-PARTE APPLICATION FOR**
18 **PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION WITH 64 and/or**
19 **65 and/or 66 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE**

20 To obtain a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction the THE UNITED STATES
21 OF AMERICA(with and/or without the United States) ex rel,Sharon Bridgewater,"Private
22 Attorney General" must show the following: (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the
23 merits; (2) he/she is likely to suffer irreparable injury harm in th easence of preliminary relief;
24 (3) the balance of equities tips in his/her favor; and (4) an injnction is in the public interest, also
25 an injnction may also be appropriate wher the plaintif raises "serious question going to the merits
26 demonstrates that "the balance of hardships tips sharply in the Plaintiff's favor." Civil RICO, 18

27 Upon the United States showing of probable cause, in this case THE UNITED STATES (with
28 and/or without the United States) ex rel,Sharon Bridgewater,"Private Attorney General"
and on behalf of (Specialty Investment Group L.L.C.A dissolved Georgia Company), to
obtain 1964(a) The Attorney General may institute proceedings under this section. Pending final
determination thereof, the court may at any time enter such restraining order or prohibitions, or

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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as it shall
 2 deem proper.

3 **II. Facts**

6 The egregious facts of this case and Defendants' patterns and practice of RICO activities
 7 warrants a Temporary Restraining Order, preliminary or permanent injunction, asset freeze
 8 and/or appointment of receiver, satisfactory performance bond with restrictions on defendants
 9 future activities, divestiture, dissolution, reorganization, removal from positions in an entity, and
 nd appointment of court officers to administer and supervise the affairs and operations of
 defendants' entities.

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11 **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**(with and/or without the United States) ex rel,Sharon
 12 Bridgewater,“Private Attorney General” and on behalf of (Specialty Investment Group L.L.C.A
 dissolved Georgia Company), have filed formal criminal **CHARGES AGAINST ALL THE**
 13 **DEFENDANTS** as follows: and/or for violation of (1) and/or (2) and/or (3) and/or (4) and/or (5)
 14 and/or (6) and/or (7) and/or (8) and/or (9) and/or (10) and/or(11)and/or (12) and/or (13)
 and/or(14) and/or (15) and/or (14) and/or (15) and/or (16) and/or (17) and/or (18) and/or (19)
 15 and/or (20) and/or (21) and/or (22) and/or (23) and/or (24) and/or (25) and/or (26) and/or (27)
 16 and/or (28) and/or (29) and/or (30) and/or (31) and/or (32) as mentioned in the above pages 42
 thru 46 of the above criminal charges(The United States ex rel Sharon Bridgewater vs. the
 17 Defendants)

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19 (a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to prevent and
 20 restrain violations of section 1962 of this chapter by issuing appropriate orders, including, but
 21 not limited to: ordering any person to divest himself of any interest, direct or indirect, in
 22 any enterprise; imposing reasonable restrictions on the future activities or investments of any
 23 person, including, but not limited to, prohibiting any person from engaging in the same type of
 endeavor as the enterprise engaged in, the activities of which affect interstate or foreign
 commerce; or ordering dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise, making due provision for
 the rights of innocent persons.

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25 (b) The Attorney General in this case, The United States of America ex rel Sharon
 26 Bridgewater, may institute proceedings under this section. Pending final determination thereof,
 the court may at any time enter such restraining order or prohibitions, or take such other actions,
 including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as it shall deem proper.

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2 **III. ARGUMENT**

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4 The pattern and practices of the Defendants warrants a temporary EX-PARTE EMERGENCY
 5 APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER WITH ASSET FREEZE,
 6 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND PERMANENT
 7 INJUNCTION, EXPIDENT DISCOVERY, APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER WITH
 8 PREUDGEMENT SATIFITORY PERFORMANCE BOND, dissolution of Organization,
 9 18 USC Section 1964(a) vest district courts with powerful weapons to eliminate and prevent
 10 corruption in organizations, and accordingly authorized district courts to impose the full panoply
 11 of equitable relief, including, but not limited to, the intrusive remedies discussed below: "to
 12 prevent and restrain" violations of law under 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a).

13 The Supreme Court has repeatedly emphasized that courts are vested with
 14 extensive equitable powers to fashion appropriate remedies to redress unlawful conduct.
 15 He commit a RICO violation by establishing the same elements as in a criminal RICO case,
 16 except that criminal intent is not required; and (2) that there is a reasonable likelihood
 17 that the defendant will commit a violation And a "coercive public interest remedy" whereby the
 18 "defendant is enjoined by a prohibitory injunction to refrain from doing specific acts or he is
 19 commanded by a mandatory injunction to carry out specified acts ncludes the equitable remedies
 20 of divestiture, dissolution and "reorganization of any enterprise."

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2 HERE IN THIS CASE THE DEFENDANTS UPON INFORMATION AND BELIEF HAVE
3 RETAILATED AGAINST FEDERAL WITNESS AND VICTIM OF CRIME OF THE US
4 GOVERNMENT AND IN MY CASE ILLEGALLY UNLAWFULLY UPSURATION OF
5 BUSINESS, NAME, IDENTITY THEFT, OPPRESSION, ETC.

6
7 In accordance with these principles, courts have imposed a wide variety of highly
8 intrusive equitable remedies in institutional reform litigation to remedy constitutional violations
9 and to foster paramount public interests, including various structural reforms.¹³ Typically in
10 such cases, the equitable relief afforded exceeds an injunction enjoining the proscribed conduct,
11 and also encompasses compelled changes in practices, structural changes and prolonged court-
12 supervision over implementation of the equitable relief. See generally, DOBBS, Vol. Two at
13 348-353.

14 Broad Equitable Powers To Remedy Unlawful Conduct, Including Ordering Intrusive, Structural
15 Changes in Wrongdoers' Entities and Practices

16
17 a defendant committed or intended to
18 commit a RICO violation by establishing the same elements as in a criminal RICO case,
19 except that criminal intent is not required; and (2) that there is a reasonable likelihood
20 that the defendant will commit a violation in the future. The egregious facts of this case and
21 Defendants' pattern of RICO activities warrants a Temporary Restraining Order, preliminary or
22 permanent injunction, asset freeze and/or appointment pre-judgment writ of attachment, including
23 injunctive relief, reasonable restrictions on defendants' future activities, disgorgement of
24 unlawful proceeds, divestiture, dissolution, reorganization, removal from positions in an entity,
25 and appointment of court officers to administer and supervise the affairs and operations of
26 defendants' entities and to assist courts in monitoring compliance with courts' orders and in
27 imposing sanctions for violations of courts' orders

28 Moreover, the Supreme Court has pointedly ruled that where "the public interest is involved. . .
29 those equitable powers assume an even broader and more flexible character than when only a
30 private controversy is at stake." Porter v. Warner Holding, Co., 328 U.S. 395, 398 (1946).
31 Accord Virginian Ry. Co. v. Sys. Fed'n. No. 40, 300 U.S. 515, 552 (1937) ("Courts of equity
32 may, and frequently do, go much farther both to give and withhold relief in furtherance of the
33 public interest than they are accustomed to go when only private interests are involved.")
34 (collecting cases); Golden State Bottling Co. v. NLRB, 414 U.S. 168, 179-80 (1973) (same).¹²

35
36 In accordance with these principles, courts have imposed a wide variety of highly
37 intrusive equitable remedies in institutional refor
38 m litigation to remedy constitutional violations and to foster paramount public interests,
39 including various structural reforms.¹³ Typically in such cases, the equitable relief afforded
40 exceeds an injunction enjoining the proscribed conduct, and also encompasses compelled

1 changes in practices, structural changes and prolonged court-supervision over implementation of
 2 the equitable relief. See generally, DOBBS, Vol. Two at 348-353.

3 In a civil RICO 1964(a) it authorizes district courts to impose intrusive, structural reforms
 4 including, but not limited to, divestiture, Adissolution or reorganization of any enterprise,@
 5 Areasonable restrictions on the future activities or investments of **any person**" and Aprohibiting
 6 **any person** from engaging in RICO, 18 U.S.C. ' 1961(3), provides that " 18 'person' includes
 7 any individual or entity

8 capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property," which includes a corporation,
 9 union, partnership and a sole proprietorship.individual, partnership, corporation, association, or
 10 other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal
 11 entity." the same type of endeavor as the enterprise engaged in."(emphasis added).18
 12 Indeed, the Senate Committee Report regarding RICO emphasized the expansive and
 13 flexible nature of the equitable relief authorized under ' 1964(a), stating:

14 The use of such remedies as prohibitory injunctions and the issuing
 15 of orders of divestment or dissolution is explicitly authorized.

16 Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that these remedies are not
 17 exclusive, and that [RICO] seeks essentially an economic, not a
 18 punitive goal. However remedies may be fashioned, it is necessary
 19 to free the channels of commerce from predatory activities, but
 20 there is no intent to visit punishment on any individual; the purpose
 21 is civil. The unites States is a corporation rule by Obama,

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 ...
 In determining this a District Court/Judge (1) the nature and seriousness of the predicate
 racketeering offenses; (2) whether the predicate racketeering offenses were committed over a
 substantial period of time, and/or pose a threat of continuing unlawful activity; (3) whether an
 organized crime group participated in any of the predicate racketeering offenses or exercised
 corrupt influence over any proposed enterprise, defendant or related entity; (4) whether there is a
 reasonable likelihood that the defendant will commit unlawful activity in the future; (5) the
 pervasiveness of wrongdoing within a collective entity that is a proposed defendant, including
 the complicity in, or condonation of, the wrongdoing by the collective entity's officers and
 management; (6) the defendant's history of similar unlawful conduct, including prior criminal,
 civil or regulatory enforcement actions against it;(7) whether the defendant has derived unlawful
 proceeds from his RICO violation that are subject to disgorgement; (8) the defendant's timely
 and voluntary disclosure of wrongdoing and his/her or its willingness to cooperate with the
 authorities to eliminate corruption involving the defendant or related entities; (9) the existence
 and adequacy of a collective entity's compliance program and other remedial actions;
 (10) collateral consequences, including harm, if any, to innocent third parties, including a
 collective entity's shareholders, employees, or

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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ETAL

1 union members; (11) whether and to what extent the sought remedies are likely to be
 2 effective; and (12) the availability and adequacy of other remedies, and must be
 3 considered under the totality of the circumstances.

4 The totality of the circumstances of Obama and Holder, constitute retaliation against a federal
 5 witness and victim of crime of the United States Government In this case the with the Defendants
 6 Obama and Holder et al have “repeatedly” engaged in criminal conduct, and committed multiple
 7 RICO violation , other United States Citizens and/or Victims, the Defendants have prior
 8 criminal past and/or civil or regulatory enforcement action against them, and/or charged with

9 Criminal Trespass: Breaking and Entering - Denial of Due Process, Cruel and Unusual
 10 Punishment and Sadistic Treatment under color of authority, Deprivation of Accuseds Right to
 11 Due Process of Law or Equal Protection of the Law, Deprivation: Constitutional Right to Face
 12 Witnesses 18 U.S.C. §§241 & 242, Denial of Court access 5th and 14th Amendment Violation
 13 Denial of Access to the Courts Due Process. Access to the Law, Contempt of Courts Order
 14 Obstruction of Justice - Mail Tampering Deprivation of the right to exercise, Contempt of
 15 Congress, perjury, Retaliation against a witness or victim, multiple violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001
 16 Knowingly and willfully while under a lawfully administered oath or affirmation, testified
 17 falsely or made a deposition or statement, in a judicial, legislative or administrative proceeding
 18 under oath in a court of law, in violation of Federal law..S.C. section(multiple counts),18 U.S.C.
 19 section 241 (multiple counts) violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1589. violation of
 20 18 U.S.C. section 1581 Peonage racketeering across state lines, in violation of the Racketeering
 21 Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act("RICO") at 18 U.S.C. 1962.retaliating against
 22 federal witness, victim, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1513. 18 U.S.C. section 1343.28 U.S.C.
 23 530B violation of 18 USC section 1512 and/or; violation of 18 U.S.C. 1341. violation of 18
 24 U.S.C. 1962(d) 18 U.S.C. section 1503;18 U.S.C section 1509; 18 USC section 1951. 18 USC
 25 section 2314.Knowingly, willing, tampered with evidence, destruction, altered, deleted court
 26 files. Conspiracy to Defraud the U.S. Treasury or Government Federal False Claims trick, Theft,
 27 Perjury, Fraud, Concealment, Violation of Oath of Office, Invasion of Privacy, Misprision of
 28 felony, Criminal Conspiracy, Robbery, Treason, Fraud on the Court

20 Obama and Holder have repeatedlyA recent example of how Obama and Holder operate is the
 21 recent “FAST AND FURIOUS” scandle . “the supplying weapons(guns, etc.)” to the Mexican
 22 drug Cartels(Mafia), without Congress or for that matter “anyone” knowledge or approval, which
 23 resulted in the Death of US American and Mexican citizens. Many witness have come forward
 24 and Obama and Holder have retaliated against the Whistle Blowers, and/or retaliated, same
 25 victim, method of commissionA recent “criminal contempt” of Congress with Holder, and the
 26 untimely “executive privilege”of Obama and the criminal charge of “contempt of congress.”
 27
 28 .

1 A Defendant committed or intended to The United States Congress know of Obama and Holder
 2 criminal activies. 120 plus Reblicans Member of Congress has called for Holder regination.
 3 Members of Congress have subpeno Holder, he refuses to comply with their request, subseenas,
 etc. an order for Holder to comply with request in this case is necessary as Holder will continue
 the same etc.

4 In addition according to a internate article quote “142 House Demancrats backed an amendment
 5 which prevents the Department of Justice Eric Holder from using taxpayer funds to lie to
 6 congress.” See exhibit #1 The vote reflects bipartisan frustiaion with the Eric Holder. Congress
 7 has voted Holder in Criminal Contempt of Congress without a Order from this court Obama and
 8 Holder will not turn over needed information. , Obama supports his Attorney General , contempt
 9 of congress, and in a “unoppununte time” Executive Prilvegde” Congress has voted to hold
 Holder in Contempt of Congress, and has charged Holder is held in criminal contempt of
 Congress. Shawn Dovan the Director of HUD, violated hundred of thousands of Dollars, in
 Federal Funds,

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 14 **making due provision for the rights of innocent**

15 **persons.”** And to make “due provision for the rights of innocent persons and provide relief. The
 16 Plaintiff a “private attorney” acting on behalf of the United States, have the authority to make
 17 “due provision for the rights of the United States Government an innocent victim of fraud, Rico
 violations by the above named Defendants. Continual illegal evictions, violations of my rights,
 the Defendants must be enjoined and restrained.

18 \

19 Moreover, courts have held that evidence of past violations may establish the requisite
 20 reasonable likelihood of future violations in view of the totality of the circumstances, particularly
 21 where the defendant’s past violations were: (1) “part of a pattern” and not isolated; (2) were
 22 “deliberate” and not “merely technical in nature”; and (3) “the defendant’s business will present
 23 opportunities to violate the law in the future

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 28 were acting outside
 scope of their official duties in entering into such agreement, thereby depriving judge and
 prosecutor
 of immunity.

in the Obama and Holder have already been held in contempt of Congress. It is necessary for this
 court to order and injunction ordering 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (a) to Authorize District Courts To

- 4 -

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 Impose the Full Panoply of Equitable Relief including 1. Injunctions 2. Divestiture, Dissolution
 2 and Reorganization 3. Disgorgement
 3 4. Limitations on Future Activities and Removal from Positions in an Entity 25 Appointment of
 Court Officers

5 The Defendants actions shows continued, threat of attacks, violence against the Plaintiffs or
 6 other entities.

7 **PRE-TRIAL RESTRAINING ORDER**

8 **2. RICO**

9 The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO), 18 U.S.C.
 10 § 1961 et seq., expressly authorizes the Attorney General to seek pre-trial restraining
 11 orders in civil actions. 28 U.S.C. § 1964(a) provides that district courts "shall have
 12 jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section 1962 of this chapter by issuing
 appropriate orders . . ." Section 1964(b) provides:

13 "The Attorney General may institute proceedings under
 14 this section. Pending final determination thereof, the court
 15 may at any time enter such restraining orders or prohibitions,
 16 or take such other actions, including the acceptance of
 satisfactory performance bonds, as it shall deem proper."

17 In addition, RICO authorizes the United States to obtain pre-trial restraining orders
 18 in criminal cases to preserve property for forfeiture. 18 U.S.C. § 1963(d).

19 **3. 18 U.S.C. § 1345**

20 18 U.S.C. § 1345 is sometimes referred to as the "fraud injunction statute" and
 21 came into existence as part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Pub.L.
 22 No. 98-473. See United States v. Brown, 988 F.2d 658, 662 (6th Cir. 1993) ("The
 legislative history of the original version of 18 U.S.C. § 1345 indicates that Congress

23 5.

Asset freeze llg 1.wpd

24
 25
 26 The Government in this case "THE UNITED STATES OF
 27 AMERICA ex rel Sharon Bridgewater "private attorney General" and Relator, may obtain the

28 .15.

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 restraining order *ex parte*, and in most cases does so by relying on the grand jury's finding of
 2 probable cause. In other
 3 cases, however, the Government meets the probable cause requirement by
 4 submitting a law enforcement agent's affidavit. In this case the Plaintiff the United States of
 5 America ex rel Sharon Bridgewater "acts" a an "private attorney general," and has shown this
 6 court probable cause. The United States Government is a corporation, in which Obama is in
 7 charge, and it specially

8
 9 Whoever violates any provision of section 1962 of this chapter shall be fined under this title or
 10 imprisoned not more than 20 years (or for life if the violation is based on a racketeering activity
 11 for which the maximum penalty includes life imprisonment), or both, and shall forfeit to the
 12 United States, irrespective of any provision of State law -

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 15
 16 1. any interest the person has acquired or maintained in violation of section 1962;
 17
 18 2. any -
 19
 20 (A) interest in;
 21 (B) security of;
 22 (C) claim against; or
 23 (D) property or contractual right of any kind affording a source of influence
 24 over any enterprise which the person has established, operated, controlled,
 25 conducted, or participated in the conduct of, in violation of section 1962; and
 26
 27 3. any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds which the person obtained,
 28 directly or indirectly, from racketeering activity or unlawful debt collection in violation
 1 of section 1962. The court, in imposing sentence on such person shall order, in addition
 2 to any other sentence imposed pursuant to this section, that the person forfeit to the
 3 United States all property described in this subsection. In lieu of a fine otherwise
 4 authorized by this section, a defendant who derives profits or other proceeds from an
 5 offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.

6
 7 (b) Property subject to criminal forfeiture under this section includes -

8
 9 1. real property, including things growing on, affixed to, and found in land; and
 10 2. tangible and intangible personal property, including rights, privileges, interests, claims
 11 and securities.

12
 13 (c) All right, title, and interest in property described in subsection (a) vests in the United States
 14 upon the commission of the act giving rise to forfeiture under this section. Any such property
 15 that is subsequently transferred to a person other than the defendant may be the subject of a
 16 special verdict of forfeiture and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited to the United States, unless
 17 the transferee establishes in a hearing pursuant to subsection (1) that he is a bona fide purchaser

1 for value of such property who at the time of purchase was reasonable without cause to believe
2 that the property was subject to forfeiture under this section.

3 (d)

4 1.Upon application of the United States, the court may enter a restraining order or
5 injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other
6 action to preserve the availability of property described in subsection (a) for forfeiture
under this section -

7 (A) upon the filing of an indictment or information charging a violation of
8 section 1962 of this chapter and alleging that the property with respect to which
9 the order is sought would, in the event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture
under this section; or

10 (B) prior to the filing of such an indictment or information, if, after notice to
11 persons appearing to have an interest in the property and opportunity for a
hearing, the court determines that

12 (i) there is a substantial probability that the United States will prevail on
13 the issue of forfeiture and that failure to enter the order will result in the
14 property being destroyed, removed from the jurisdiction of the court, or
otherwise made unavailable for forfeiture; and

15 (ii) the need to preserve the availability of the property through the entry
16 of the requested order outweighs the hardship on any party against
17 whom the order is to be entered: Provided, however, that an order
18 entered pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall be effective for not more than
ninety days, unless extended by the court for good cause shown or
unless an indictment or information described in subparagraph (A) has
been filed.

19
20 2.A temporary restraining order under this subsection may be entered upon application of
21 the United States without notice or opportunity for a hearing when an information or
22 indictment has not yet been filed with respect to the property, if the United States
23 demonstrates that there is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to
24 which the order is sought would, in the event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture
25 under this section and that provision of notice will jeopardize the availability of the
property for forfeiture. Such a temporary order shall expire not more than ten days after
the date on which it is entered, unless extended for a longer period. A hearing requested
concerning an order entered under this paragraph shall be held at the earliest possible
time, and prior to the expiration of the temporary order.

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28 -17-

1 3.The court may receive and consider, at a hearing held pursuant to this subsection,
 2 evidence and information that would be inadmissible under the Federal Rules of
 3 Evidence.

4
 5 (e) Upon conviction of a person under this section, the court shall enter a judgment of forfeiture
 6 of the property to the United States and shall also authorize the Attorney General to seize all
 7 property ordered forfeited upon such terms and conditions as the court shall deem proper.
 8 Following the entry of an order declaring the property forfeited, the court may, upon application
 9 of the United States, enter such appropriate restraining orders or injunctions, require the
 10 execution of satisfactory performance bonds, appoint receivers, conservators, appraisers,
 11 accountants, or trustees, or take any other action to protect the interest of the United States in the
 12 property ordered forfeited. Any income accruing to, or derived from, an enterprise or an interest
 13 in an enterprise which has been ordered forfeited under this section may be used to offset
 14 ordinary and necessary expenses to the enterprise which are required by law, or which are
 15 necessary to protect the interest of the United States or third parties.

16 (f) Following the seizure of property ordered forfeited under this section, the Attorney General
 17 shall direct the disposition of the property by sale or any other commercially feasible means,
 18 making due provision of the rights of any innocent persons. Any property right or interest not
 19 exercisable by, or transferable for value to, the United States shall expire and shall not revert to
 20 the defendant, nor shall the defendant or any person acting in concert with or on behalf of the
 21 defendant be eligible to purchase forfeited property at any sale held by the United States

22
 23 **When the Government makes the required probable cause showing, in this case The United
 24 States ex, rel Sharon Bridgewater has made a probable cause the issuance of a pretrial
 25 restraining order is not discretionary the court must enter the order. (The Supreme Court
 26 Case)**

27
DISSOLUTION OF ENTERPRISE

28
Limitations on Future Activities and Removal From Positions In An Entity -

29 Where an organization is acquired or run by defined racketeering methods, then the persons
 30 involved can be legally separated from the organization, either by the criminal law approach . . .
 31 or through a civil law approach of equitable relief broad enough to do
 32 all that is necessary to free the channels of commerce from illicit RICO, 18 U.S.C. ' 1961(3),
 33 provides that " 18 'person' includes any individual or entity
 34 capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property," which includes a corporation,
 35 union, partnership and a sole proprietorship. See, e.g., United States v. Goldin Indus., Inc., 219
 36 F.3d 1268, 1270-71 (11th Cir. 2000) (en banc); 219 F.3d 1271, 1275-77 (11th Cir. 2000); Living
 37 Designs, Inc. v. E.I. DuPont De Nemours & Co., 431 F.3d 353, 362-62 (9th Cir. 2005); Nat'l
 38 Elec. Benefit Fund v. Heary Bros. Lightning Prot. Co. Inc., 931 F. Supp. 169, 186-87 (W.D.N.Y.
 39 1965); C& W Constr. Co. v. Bhd. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 745, 687 F. Supp.

1 1453, 1466 (D. Hawaii 1988).

2 The United States Government is a corporation, Obama is the chief executive officer of the
 3 corporation, and 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (a) explicitly authorizes district courts to impose "reasonable
 4 restrictions on the future activities. . . of any person, including, but not limited to, prohibiting any
 5 person from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the enterprise engaged in." Courts have
 6 held that this provision empowers courts to remove persons found liable for RICO violations or
 7 for violating courts' judgment orders in Government civil RICO cases from positions in an entity
 8 and to prohibit them from holding such positions in the future. See Sections VII (D) and
 9 VIII(B)(6). Obama, Holder et al is permanently barred from holding Office and requires
 10 immediate removal from Office.

11 **PREVENT DEFENDANTS FROM UPSURATION OF SPECIALTY INVESTMENT**

12 **GROUP LLC AND BRIDgewater AND COMPANY INC.**

13 **CIVIL INVESTIGATIVE DEMAND-EXPIDENT DISCOVERY**

14 As Shown in this complaint, the Defendants have threaten witness(see page) the Plaintiff is an
 15 example of the abuse of US Government Power by these African Americans.
 16 Obama and/or Holder has refused to comply with civil investigative demands in the fast and
 17 furious proceedings, and Holder is a criminal and have a "criminal contempt of congress" on his
 18 record. "The first ever in America's History. It is a crime to: 217 18 U.S.C. § 401 provides as
 19 follows:

20 A court of the United States shall have power to punish by fine or imprisonment,
 21 or both, at its discretion, such contempt of its authority, and none other, as -

22 (1) misbehavior of any person in its presence or so near thereto
 23 as to obstruct the administration of justice;
 24 (2) misbehavior of any of its officers in their official
 25 transactions;
 26 (3) disobedience or resistance to its lawful writ, process, order,
 27 rule, decree, or command OF CONGRESS

28 Whenever any person fails to comply with any civil investigative demand duly served upon him
 29 under this section or whenever satisfactory copying or reproduction of any such material cannot
 30 be done and such person refuses to surrender such material, the Attorney General in this case
 31 may file, in the district court of the United States for any judicial district in which such person
 32 resides, is found, or transacts business, and serve upon such person a petition for an order of such
 33 court for the enforcement of this section, except that if such person transacts business in more
 34 than one such district such petition shall be filed in the district in which such person maintains

1 his principal place of business, or in such other district in which such person transacts business
 2 as may be agreed upon by the parties to such petition.

3 The evidence Shows that Obama and Holder has repeated defied Congress in the Fast and
 4 Furious Investigations. Holder has been held in CRIMINAL CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS, for
 5 failing to provide Congress with Information requested by Congress. This case will not differ if
 6 the United States ex rel Sharon Bridgewater request information. **An immediate Court Order**
 7 **for discovery is necessary For the fast and furious investigations and/or Obama, and**
 8 **Holder of any Federal False Claims settlements.**

9
 10 Obama have invoked Executive Privledge to justify his refusal to disclose infomrmaite he
 11 claimed to be confidention. . In march of 1974, a federal grand jury indicted seven Nixon
 12 aides on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and other Watergated- rrelated offenses. The
 13 President was named as an inunidicted co-conspirator. The Watergated Special Prosecutor then
 14 peruated the federal trial court to issue a subpoena duces tecum to the Presidnet requiring him to
 15 produce various tapes and document relationg to certain meeting involving the president; these
 16 docuenets and tapes were to be used during the trial of the indictments. The president released
 17 transcripts of some of the tapes, but refused too producete the tapes themselves, and amoved to
 18 quash the subpeoena. . In Nixon, the Court recoginzed in general terms a constitutioanlally-
 19 based doctrine of executie privilege, but held that the previlege was only a qualified one, which
 20 was overcome on the fact of Nixeon by the needs of a pending criminal invesitigationThe trial
 21 court rejected the Presidnet claim of Prevlege, and the matter was heard by the Superem Court
 22 on an expediated basis. **HOLDING:** The Court held that in this case, the previledged did not
 23 apply and ordered the President to comply with the subpoena.

24
 25 **IT IS THE DUTY OF THE THE JUDICIAL BRANCH TO SAY WHAT THE LAW IS. THE**
 26 **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(with and/or without the United States) ex rel,Sharon**
 27 **Bridgewater, has no other adequate remedies at law. An order from this court is necessary for**
 28 **discovery **expedited discovery is necessary.** In conjunction with the ex-parte motion for a**
 29 **TRO and OSC why a preliminary injntion should not issue, Plaintiff also seeks motion for**
 30 **epediated discovery so that she may seek discovery material from the Defendnats in preaption**
 31 **for he Orer to show cause hearing for preliminary and permanent injunction.**

24

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1

2

3 **A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION IS WARRANTED**

4

5 A Congressional Investigation is warranted to gather information. There is a pending
6 investigation in the fast and furious, and The United State Congress must investigate Public
7 Housing, embezzlement of HUD funds, dissolution, re-organization of public housing, of the
8 executive branch (OBAMA, HOLDER et al.) and and Federal Judges to exposes the RICO
9 violations of these public officials and /or to promote to the Interest of the United States
10 Government , American People and the public.

11

12 **SPECIAL PROSECUTOR IS WARRANTED**

13

14 A Special Prosecutor is warranted to gather information, of the executive branch (OBAMA,
15 HOLDER et al.) and and Federal Judges to exposes the RICO violations of these public officials
16 and /or to promote to the Interest of the United States Government , American People and the
17 public.

18

19

20 **PROHIBIT AND ENJOIN THE DEFENDANT FROM ANY RETALIATORY ACTS**
21 **SUCH AS CAUSING ANOTHER INDICTMENT, OR PROSECUTION OF THE**
COMPLAINTANT

22 The actions of the Defendants are abuse of Government Power, Goad, violence against the
23 complaintant retaliation and victim of crime of the US Government

24 Prohibit Obaama and Holder from retaliatory acts of
25 District court may dismiss indictment for violation of due process or pursuant to
26 its supervisory powers. A dismissal of any indictment and prosecution of the Plaintiff The court
27 can dismiss court's supervisory powers dismissal for prosecutorial misconduct requires flagrant
misbehavior and substantial prejudice. Outrageous government conduct" warranting dismissal
of indictment refers to behavior of investigators; this conduct is considered without reference to

1 any predisposition on defendant's part. Government's conduct may warrant dismissal of
2 indictment if conduct is so excessive, flagrant, scandalous, intolerable and offensive as to violate
3 due process. In this case the Defendants are being sued, and the Defendants have a personal
4 stake in prosecuting, and falsey imprisoning the complaintant.

5
6 **The Plaintiff has made pre shown, per this case, tampering with evidence, concealment,**
7 **two or three false imprisonments and based on perjured testimony, abuse of US Government**
8 **power,**

9 Court has inherent supervisory powers to order dismissal of prosecution based on
10 government misconduct only for three legitimate reasons: dismissal is only warranted to
11 implement remedy for violation of recognized statutory or constitutional right, to preserve
12 judicial integrity by ensuring that conviction rests on appropriate considerations validly before
13 jury, and to deter future illegal conduct.

14 "Outrageous government conduct" is not defense but rather claim that
15 government conduct in securing indictment was so shocking to due process values that
16 indictment must be dismissed.

17 Vindictive, selective prosecution and because the Plaintiff has filed civil and/or criminal action
18 against the Defendants. The outregous conduct of the Defendants are not entitled to hold Office,
19 Defendants are not entitled to make any decision or hold any public

20 **The Defendants at all times mention have a personal stake in bringing a prosecution**
21 **against the Plaintiff.**

22 Defendants the Defendants should be barred from bringing criminal prosecution of the Plaintiff
23 "selective prosecution. The flagert, gloss, the Defendants are barred from criminal prosecution,
24 higher officials require greater liability than officials with less complex and discretionary
25 responsibilities. *Hatori v. Haya*, 751 F.Supp. 1401.

26 For this reason this court should and must prohibit and enjoin the defendants from any further
27 attacks on the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater and or her immediate family, permanently and
28 regarding any frabrucation.

22

1 **ORDER ARMSTRONG, DISQUALIFIED AND TRANSFER AND CONSOLIDATE**
2 **CASE(S)**
3

4
5 The USA house of representation have a civil case currently pending. Case # C10-
6 00703(SBA)is currently open and pending before Armstrong. She is a Defendant in this case
7 and the case must be transferred and consolidated with this case.
8

9 **TEMPORARY RECEIVER ASSET FREEZE**
10

11
12
13 **SHARON BRIDGEWATER IS ENTITLED FOR AN ORDER, FOR OBAMA, HOLDER,**
14 **ARMSTRONG, ET AL, TO RESUE THEMSELVES**

15 Sharon Bridgewater is entitled Armstrong, Evans, Baverman and Wilkins to recuse themselves
16 for abuse of US Government power, and from any pending motions, etc. before them due to a
17 conflict of interest, their Rico Violations, tampering with evidence, deleting court files, multiple
18 rico violations, and conspiracy under the color of law.
19

20
21 **Sharon Bridgewater claims asserted in this lawsuit have a substantial likelihood of success**
on RICO and on the merits:

22 Sharon Bridgewater have shown from specific facts by affidavit or by testimony that
23 Defendants' are injurious to the public and that United States if continued violations, if not
24 enjoined, will cause immediate and irreparable injury to the United States Government and
25 continued loss of multi-million or billions of dollars and damage, and have asserted claims of
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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 already presented sufficient facts to establish the elements of each of the claims there is a
2 substantial likelihood of success on the merits of the plaintiff's claim.
3

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5 The Defendants have normally retaliated against whistle blower, threaten coerced them threaten
6 fasle iimprison, harm if they reportedtheir crimes.
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10 **B. Irreparable Injury will occur if Temporary Restraining Order. Preliminary Injunction
11 is not granted**

12 **The Public face irreparable harm, pattern and practices of the Defendants**

13 1) Sharon Bridgewater, has faced irreparable injury and will continue to face irreparable injury,
14 and continue to, in retaliation,
15

16 **APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER FOR INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS**
17

18 **Appointment of "federal" Receiver** and/or officer of the court" are necessary to manage all
19 personal individual assets, pending the outcome of this investigation Roger Tonna, Mary Tonna
20 and William Gilg business, to protect the debtor company for the benefit of the Plaintiff Sharon
21 Bridgewater; as the Defendants have assets located in more than one jurisdiction. It is necessary
22 for the receiver to control the debtor's real property to maintain and preserve its value and to
23 collect rents of Roger and Mary Tonna, and/or William Gilg to insure a monetary judgment.
24 This Court should issue a preliminary injunction freezing assets, ordering an accounting, and
25 ordering repatriation of assets. To obtain preliminary relief in a statutory enforcement action
26 such as this, the Plaintiff need only show a likelihood of success on the merits and that the
balance of equities tips in its favor, giving far greater weight to the public interest. Here, the
Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater was a victim of a malicious crime by the Defendants, and has
shown in her complaint that her claims have merit. The Court has authority to grant the
preliminary injunction; (B) impose an asset freeze, to preserve the possibility of effective
final relief for the Plaintiff; and it is imperative for this court to grant a temporary receiver.

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D. The granting of the injunction would not harm the public interest.

4 The Supreme Court has pointedly ruled that where “the public interest is involved. . . those
5 equitable powers assume an even broader and more flexible character than when only a private
6 controversy is at stake.” Porter v. Warner Holding, Co., 328 U.S. 395, 398 (1946).
7 Where a party demonstrates both the likelihood of success on the merits and irreparable

8 injury, it almost always will be the case that the public interest will favor the issuance of an

9 injunction will protect the public interest, protect the US Government. Many citizens, from the
10 illegally, unlawful overt acts of the Defendants, the Plaintiff the supplying of illegal weapons to
11 mexico, without congress approval, the Defendants to turn over federal documents, for the
12 Federal False Claims, etc. and the Fast and Furious been in contempt of the “recent” scandle
13 FAST AND FURIOUS, involving the illegal supplying of weapons(transporation of stolen
14 weapons across state lines). the death of many citizens and to protect our boarder, and in the
interest of National security. Obama, and Holder et al is guilty of either gross negligence, or
catastrophic incompetence. This court must entered a Injunction against the Defendants.

15
16 **The United States ex, rel Sharon Bridgewater has made a probable cause It is a fact that**
17 The issuance of a pretrial restraining order is not discretionary: if the Government makes the
18 required probable cause showing, the **court must enter the order.**

19
20
21
22 **C. The Injury to Sharon Bridgewater outweigh the harm an injunction may cause**

23
Defendants;

24 The entry of a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction giving Plaintiffs
25 Writ of attachment, assets, and/or a for the Defendants to post a bond will cause no harm
26 whatsoever to Defendants and the prevention of eviction of camp take notice.

1 .
2 E. Expediatd Discovery
3

4 In conjunction with the ex-parte motion for a TRO and OSC why a preliminary injntion should
5 not issue, Plaintiff also seeks motion for epediated discovery so that she may seek discovery
6 material from the Defendnats in prepartion for he Orer to show cause hearing for preliminary and
7 permanent injunction.

8
9
10 **PROHIBIT CAUSING ANOTHER INDICTMENT, RETALITORY ACTS AND/OR**
11 **PROSECUTION OF THE PLAINTIFF**

12 **The Defendants at all times mention have a personal stake in bringing a prosecution**
13 **against the Plaintiff.**

14
15 The Defendants have constantly filed false charges, formed, frabruated "fake" Pattern and
16 Practices of the Defendants, programs to obtain US Government Funds and without the Plaintiff
17 to Defraud the Plaintiff out of her right to recovery of Damages, and out of personal and business
18 property. The Defendants are criminal and should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
malicious prosecution, obstruction of justice, frabracation of evidence.

19 The Defendants have a personal stake, and know that the Plaintiff is filing this suit by illegal
20 interception of the Plaintiff e-mailing of complaint to attorney. Any prosecution of the Plaintiff
21 violates due process of law, is bias,

22 The violence, illegal conduct, forcible eviction of "Land" only shows and proves the Defendants
23 acts malicious and cruel and unusual punishment, a violation of the malicious and with

24 Defendants the Defendants ARE barred from bringing criminal prosecution of the Plaintiff
25 "selective prosecution. The flagert, gloss, the Defendants are barred from criminal prosecution,
higher officials require greater liability than officials with less complex and discretionary
responsibilities. *Hatori v. Haya*, 751 F.Supp. 1401.

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1 For this reason this court should and must prohibit and enjoin the defendants from any further
2 attacks on the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater and or her immediate family, permanently and
3 regarding any frabrucation.

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SECURITY – NO BOND IS NEEDED FOR THE UNITED STATE EX REL.

VI. CONCLUSION

There are no adequate remedy at law. Based on the foregoing, the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater respectfully request that this Court exercise its Discretionary power to maintain the status quo by entering an EX-PARTE APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER / ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND PERMANENT as mentioned in this compliant.

WHEREFORE the United States of America respectfully request that this Court enter:

- 1) A temporary restraining order pursuant to Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil.

27

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

14. ANTemporary restraining ORDER, EXTENDING THE TIME FOR PLAINTIFFS TO RE-INSTATE SPECIALTY INVESTMENT GROUP LLC, ETC. AND TO DECLARE PLAINTIFF SHARON BRIGEWATER ARE THE OWNERS OF THIS COMPANY THE GEORGIA AND/OR THE CALIFORNIA CORPORATIONS DIVISION TO RE-INSTATE PLAINTIFFS COMPANY,
15. ORDER THE GEORGIA AND/OR THE CALIFORNIA CORPORATIONS DIVISION, AND/OR EXTEND TIME FOR THE PLAINTIFFS TO REINSTATE COMPANY AS TODAY IS THE STATUE OF LIMITATIONS TO RE-INSTATE COMPANY. Preliminary injunction, order to show cause.
16. Consolidate cases with the above mentioned on the above pages of this complaint with the US Government Oversight committee, transfer case, etc.
17. Order an immediate Congressional Investigation from the United States Senate Judiciary Committee, and the United State Government Oversight Committee.
18. Order and immediate investigation by a "special" Grand Jury that full investigations of a RICO violations of the above named Defendants.
19. A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR THE CHARGES ALLEGED BY THE PLAINTIFF.
20. Temporary Restraining Order, order Obama, etc. destruction of court files, tampering with evidence, etc.
21. Enjoin and/or Restrain the Defendants from Retailiating, causing the prosecution of the Plaintiffs and/or harming the Plaintiff Federal Witnesses and/or Victims of US Government RICO Activities.
22. ARREST THE DEFENDANT, POST ALL DEFENDANTS MUGSHOTS ON THE INTERNET AS BEING ARRESTED FOR RACKETEERING, THEFT, ROBBERY, TAMPERING WITH EVIDENCE, REMOVE ALL DEFENDANTS FROM OFFICE; OTHER PUNISHMENT, JAIL TIME 15 DAYS, TAKE ALL THE DEFENDANTS ASSETS, PROPERTY, INCLUDING HOUSE THAT THEY ARE LIVING IN ,

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1 ORDER THE DEFENDANTS TO LIVE IN A HOMELESS SHELTER AND FOR
2 PROBATION AND ORDER COMMUNITY SERVICE AT THREE YEARS A
3 HOMELESS SHELTER , ORDER THE DEFENDANTS TO LIVE ON \$855.00 PER
MONTH.

IN THE ALTERNATIVE

25 YEARS IN JAIL.

Order Obama and/or Holder to release all information pertaining to Federal False Claim
reoveries, civil penalties recovered from the Private Real Estate Investors, AND

Order Obama and/or Holder to release all information in the fast and furious
investigations.

10 23. DECLARE THAT THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE LEGAL RIGHT TO SPECIALTY
11 INVESTMENT GROUP LLC, SPECIALTY GLOBAL INVESTMENTS INC.,
12 BRIDGEWATER AND COMPANY INC., AND ORDER THE SECRETARY OF
13 STATE TO RE-INSTATE COMPANIES, AND EXTEND TIME TO SIX MONTHS
PERIOD, TO RE-INSTATE COMPANIES.

14 24. Cause of Action #1 That all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees,
15 agents, servants and all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be
16 enjoined *temporarily* during pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from
17 committing any more predicate acts in furtherance of the RICO *enterprise* alleged in
18 Cause of action #1, *and for* IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF RICO
19 ENTERPRISE AND PERMANENT EXPULSION OF RICO PERSONS FROM RICO
ENTERPRISE PURSUANT TO RICO 1964(a) [TITLE U.S.C. §1964(a)] OF THE
RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT OF 1970
[“RICO”] AND REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

20 25. All Defendants be enjoined *temporarily* during pendency of this action, and *permanently*
21 thereafter, withholding fast and furious documents requested by the US Government
22 Oversight committee.

23 24 26. All Defendants be enjoined *temporarily* during pendency of this action, and *permanently*
25 thereafter, from collecting unlawful debts and/or received and/or income derived,
26 directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity. And; and/or use or invest
27 directly or indirectly, part of the income, or the proceeds of the income, in acquisition
and/or in interest in, or the establishment or operation of a US Government Federal
and/or State Government Rico Enterprize, and/or acquiring and/or maintaining, directly

28 29.

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 or indirectly, an interest in or control of a US Government RICO *enterprise* or associate
 2 and/or conduct and/or participate, either directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the
 3 affairs of said RICO *enterprise* through a *pattern of racketeering activity* whose
 activities did affect, interstate and foreign commerce.

4

5 11. That all Defendants be required to account for all gains, profits, and advantages derived
 6 from their several acts of *racketeering activity* in violation of the RICO and from all other
 7 violation(s) of applicable State and federal law(s). That judgment be entered for Plaintiff
 8 and against all Defendants for Plaintiff's actual damages, and for any gains, profits, or
 9 advantages attributable to all to violation of the RICO Statue according to the best
 10 available proof. That all Defendants pay to Plaintiff(s) treble (triple) damages, under
 11 authority of 18 U.S.C. 1964(c), and/or for any gains, profits, or advantages attributable to
 12 all violations of 18 U.S.C. 1962 according to the best available proof. That all Defendants
 13 pay to Plaintiff all damages sustained by Plaintiff in consequence of Defendants' several
 14 violations of 18 U.S.C. 1962(b), according to the best available proof.

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Ordered Electronic Surveillance to intercept by and wire, oral or electronic
 communications ("court-authorized electronic surveillance") are set forth in 18 U.S.C. §§
 2510- 2522.311 Court-authorized electronic surveillance is an extremely important
 source of evidence in both criminal and civil RICO cases brought by the United States. In
 that respect, 18 U.S.C. **of all Defendants Obama, Holder, Armstrong, and Evans, et al**
 Title 18, United States Code, Section 2517(1) and (2) provide as follows:

**Temporary Restraining Order, order Obama, etc. destruction of court files,
 tampering with evidence, etc.**

Stay all proceedings, writs, order, etc.

**Prohibited and enjoin the Defendants from any retaliatory and/or prosecution of the
 Plaintiff for any acts dating before the filing of this complaint.**

**COMPENSATORY, PUNITIVE DAMAGES ACCORDING TO PROOF AT
 TRIAL.**

1 **Void, all orders and Judgement by the Defendants Rich, Armstrong, Evans,**
2 **Baverman and Wilkins.**

3 **Other partners, person to be added to this complaint**

4 **Order the Defendant to return to the Plaintiff, Sharon Bridgewater and Specialty**
5 **Investment Group LLC property stolen.**

6 **Order the Defendants to produce "sworn financial statements."**

7 **Stay all execution, judgements, writs and proceedings**

8 **Order the Defendants to include a list of all partners of HVLP, individual,**
9 **associates to be added to this complaint.**

10 **Reverse all fraudulent transfers of the Defendant since the filing of the Plaintiff**
11 **initial complaint in August 2008, case number, and order the Defendants to account**
12 **for all transfers dating back to August 2008, when the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater**
13 **1st complaint filed in the San Francisco Superior Court.**

14 **ORDER THE DEFENDANTS TO SUPPLY TO THIS COURT ALL BUSINESS**
15 **TRANSACTIONS, TRANSFERES, ASSET, ETC**

16 **Injunction prohibiting retaliation, prosecution of the Plaintiff for including the date**
17 **of filing this complaint.**

18 **Performance Bond of AS DEEM JUST AND APPROPRIATE BY THIS COURT.**

19 **Order Holder to release to the Senate Judiciary Committee all fast and furious**
20 **investigations and documents, pertain information, also, Federal False Claims of the**
21 **US Government Real Estate Investors, Private Investors, needed by Congress.**

1 Order All Judges as mentioned in thi complaint to rescue themselves.

2 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and
3 all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily*
4 during pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from associating with any
5 RICO *enterprise* of *persons*, or of other individuals associated in fact, who do engage in,
6 or whose activities do affect, interstate and foreign commerce.

7 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and
8 all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily*
9 during pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from conspiring associating
10 with any RICO *enterprise* of *persons*, or of other individuals associated in fact, who do
11 engage in, or whose activities do affect, interstate and foreign commerce.

12 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and
13 all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily*
14 during pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from tampering with US
15 Federal Government evidence, court files, etc.

16 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and
17 all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily*
18 during pendency of this action, and from filing any lawsuit relating to any thing that ave
19 to do with the Plaintiff and/or her family member or son up until todays date, or
20 *permanently* thereafter.

21 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and
22 all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily*
23 during pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from stalking, harassing,
24 causing illegal surveillance, phone tapping, e-mail tampering with the Plaintiff and/or her
25 family members.

26 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and
27 all other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily*
28 during pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from evading the Plaintiff
and/or her family member privacy.

29 Stay Civil Proceeding Pending Resolution of Criininal and fifth amendment issues.

30 The United States ex rel Sharon Bridgewater pray that al of the corporate Dfndns e
31 rerained form withdrawing from the conty nay property located in the united States, and
32 from seling, trasfering or diposig of any propeyt in the uited States until such time as
33 this court shal have etermined the issues of this case nd Defendant corporations shall
34 have complied witits orders.

1 Consolidate ad/or relate this case with the case(s) currently pending before Judge
2 Armstrong or Wilkins, or the other Judges, as mentioned in this complaint.

3
4 Order null and void, and/or dismiss with prejudge any indictments, prosecution of the
Plaintiff stemming from anything relating to the Plaintiff business or in Georgia and/or thru
5 todays date.

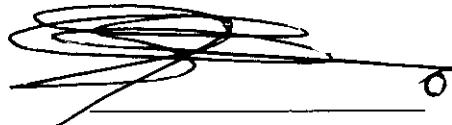
6 Order all traffic tickets, probation violations, etc. by Rich, Dekalb County or Gwinnett
7 County null and void, and expunge all arrest records, warrants, fingerprints, mugshots etc.
by the above named Defendants.

8 Order the Plaintiff's mugshot delete from the internet search.

9
10 Order all Defendants and all of their directors, officers, employees, agents, servants and all
11 other *persons* in active concert or in participation with them, be enjoined *temporarily* during
12 pendency of this action, and *permanently* thereafter, from the tampering with my webpage, e-
mails, destruction of etc.

13 .Any other remedies of relief as the court may deem proper and just.

14 Dated: Sept 6, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sharon Bridgewater", is placed over the date line. The signature is somewhat stylized and includes a small circle at the end of the line.

**MEM. AND POINTS OF AUTHORITY IN SUPPORT OF ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER,
WITH ASSET FREEZE, ETC., TEMPORARY RECEIVER,**

Should another judge not accept the disqualification of the judge, then the second judge has evidenced an "appearance of partiality" and has possibly disqualified himself/herself. None of the orders issued by any judge who has been disqualified by law would appear to be valid. It would appear that they are void as a matter of law, and are of no legal force or effect.

The Supremacy Clause in the U.S. Constitution Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution. No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No Officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the Officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme over in our system of government, and every man who by accepting Office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives.

UNITED STATES v. LEE, 106 U.S. 196, 220. HOLDER ET AL. IS NOT ABOVE THE LAW.

The repeated abuse of US Government power by Obama and Holder, Shawn Dovavan, misconduct as Officer of America lacks the legal capacity to is dissolution and removed from Office.

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1 Obama, Holder actions Therefore, a collective entity may be held liable for the statements
2 or wrongful acts of its agents or employees when they are acting within the scope of their
3 authority or the course of their employment, see *Burlington Indus., Inc. v. Ellerth*,
4 524 U.S. 742, 756 (1998); Restatement (Second) of Agency § 219 et seq. (1958), so long as the
5 action is motivated, at least in part, to benefit the principal. were all done inLiability is only
6 imposed for omissions explicitly stated by statute or where the law imposes a legal duty to act.
7 A conspiracy is established, only slight evidence is required to connect a co-conspirator. *United*
8 *States v. Turner*, 528 F.2d 143 (9th Cir. 1975), Cert. denied, 429 U.S. 837, 97 S. Ct. 105, 50 L.
9 Ed. 2d 103 (1976); *United States v. Rodriguez*, 498 F.2d 302 (5th Cir. 1974); *United States v.*
10 *Marrapese*, 486 F.2d 918 (2nd Cir. 1973), Cert. denied, 415 U.S. 994, 94 S. Ct. 1597, 39 L. Ed.
11 2d 891 (1974). A criminal venture may be established by circumstantial evidence and the level of
12 participation may be of 'relatively slight moment.'" *United States v. Anderson*, 189 F.3d 1201,
13 1207 (10th Cir. 1999) (internal citation omitted) (quoting *United States v. Leos-Quijada*, 107
14 F.3d 786, 794 (10th Cir. 1997))."*United States v. Isaac-Sigala*, 448 F.3d 1206, 1210 (10th Cir.
15 2006).

16 In this case Obama, is criminally liable under the Pinkerton rule, liability can
17 attach under either form of affiliative liability without showing that the affiliative act that
18 actually caused commission of of a crime. In this case all Defendants acted in joint
19 participation. Based on the complainant affidaivant AFederal employees may become
20 personally liable for constitutional deprivation by direct participation, failure to remedy wrongs
21 after learning about it, creation of a policy or custom under which constitutional practices occur
22 or gross negligence in managing subordinates who cause violations. (*Gallegos v. Haggerty*,
23 Northern District of New York, 689 F.Supp. 93)

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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 higher officials require greater liability than officials with less complex and discretionary
2 responsibilities. *Hatori v. Haya*, 751 F.Supp. 1401. Obama is responsible for Holder acts and
3 omission were done in furtherance of a conspiracy achieve the objective of the conspiracy.

6 Plaintiff herein submits the following documentation to prove that is established that there is a
7 reasonable probability that plaintiff will prevail on all causes of action, and was a "victim" of a
8 malicious crime.

10 Plaintiff herein is submitting a separate statement of undisputed facts as well as request
11 for judicial notice of the adjudicated facts in the unlawful detainer case entitled Hayes Valley
12 Limited Partnership which is done to make an offer of proof that no only will plaintiff show that
13 there is not only a reasonable probability that plaintiff will prevail in this case but that in fact
14 there are no defenses to the Defendants overt acts, for there conduct as they have actually
15 defraud the United States Government, by trick, deceit and scheme, deceived this Court in the
16 Unlawful Detainer in violation of both California Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 5-200 (A)
17 & (B) and Business & Professions Code section 6128 (a) by there acts of deceiving both Plaintiff
18 and the court and no eviction could proceed, see Exhibits _____

21 The basis for this law suit is clearly shown in the Separate Statement of Undisputed Facts
22 that at all times the no rent was due, and the Defendant failed to serve the Plaintiff with a notice
23 to terminate her tenancy as required by Federal and/or State law.

25 It is plaintiff's contention that essential element, to convict someone of a crime, or to
26 make a traffic stop, or to evict someone from an apartment requires proper due process of law,
27 and according to Federal or State law. The traffic stops, tickets, evictions, could not be could
28

3

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

1 not be proven i.e. as these are the declarants "own" statement, and the Plaintiff's affidavit,
2 which collaborates with their own declaration, and actions, with the Federal Officials joining
3 the conspiracy, to restrain commerce, monopolize the industry, oppress, halt the Plaintiff ability
4 to report the crimes. However, irrespected by said undisputed facts Attorney William Gilg,
5 decided to proceed on the unlawful detainer in a civil conspiracy with Roger Tonna and Mary
6 Tonna, and/or Hayes Valley Limited Partnership tortuously interfered with the Plaintiffs
7 contracts.
8

9
10 The pleadings submitted hereto clearly shows that not only will plaintiff prevail in this
11 action but that the conduct of the attorneys in the unlawful detainer shows and proves the
12 attorneys in question here violated B & P Code section 6128 (a) in not only deceiving plaintiff of
13 her rights to possession of her apartment but also deceived the Court as the attorneys over
14 stepped the bounds of an attorney as attorneys are officers of the Court first and cannot
15 misrepresent facts to the court to obtain a decision in their favor.
16

17 This application is based this application and plaintiff's separate statement of undisputed
18 facts and plaintiff's request for judicial notice as well as the attached verified complaint of
19 plaintiff.
20

21 Dated: Sept 6, 2012

22 
23 _____
24 Sharon Bridgewater
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4.

SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

UNDISPUTED FACTS

PROOF OF FACTS

1) Attorney William Gilg on behalf of Defendants Roger and Mary Tonna
Signed the verification of the unlawful detainer
In case No. alleging a cause of action for HG10527647,
Eviction for ZERO AMOUNT PAST DUE
FOR CANCELLATION OF LEASE, Forfeiture
Of Section 8 HUD LEASE AGREEMENT
the premises of 111 Preda Street, San Leandro
California. 1) See Request for Judicial Notice pursuant to F.R.C.P.
of the unlawful detainer in case No. see Exhibit
Attorney William Gilg signed the unlawful detainer seeking possession of the premises commonly known as 111 Preda Street, San Leandro, CA

2) Plaintiff Bridgewater was not served With a notice of termination of tenancy As required by Federal and State Law 2) Request for Judicial Notice dated pursuant to F.R.C.P. exh. ____ (see boxes checked)

3) On the very day set for trial the attorneys Attorney William Gilg conspired with Roger and Mary Tonna and Jo-Lynne Q. Lee and concealed known facts from the Plaintiff and willfully, knowingly Intentionally defrauded the Plaintiff Plaintiff and the USA court And money in the amount of The amount of \$722.00 3) The Plaintiff was in lawful possession of her apartment at 111 Preda Street. Request for Judicial Notice pursuant to F.R.C.P. exh. ____ (see boxes checked)

4) The defendants tortiously interfered with And/or caused the Plaintiff section 8 rental assistance To terminate and caused the Plaintiff to become Permanently Ineligible for section 8 rental assistance 4) The Plaintiff hud contract was for \$977.00 per month Request for Judicial Notice pursuant to F.R.C.P. (see exh. ____)

5) The defendants are liable to the Plaintiff for her Section 8 rental assistance payment contract 5) The Plaintiff is a single African American female with a life Expectancy of at least ____ years (see exh. ____), which totals= ____ months =\$ ____ Plaintiff has suffered tremendous Emotional distress of being Homeless(see exh. ____) and Worried(see exh. ____)

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6) The defendants tortiously interfered with the Plaintiff's quiet enjoyment, libeled the Plaintiff's
7 detainer data for non-payment of rent,
8 Retaliated, violated the Plaintiff civil rights
9 Without probable cause, committed fraud,
10 & Committed fraud on the court
11 "CONSPIRED"

6) The Plaintiff is DUE
12 (see exh.), which totals=
13 \$ _____

14 6) Attorney William Gilg
15 Owes a duty of to give
16 to good faith and honorable dealings to
17 the judicial tribunals before whom
18 he practices his profession and defendant
19 attorneys in this case violates their oath
20 of office when they restored to deception
21 in the unlawful detainer case at the request
22 of their clients Roger and Mary Tonna
23 to proceed with the eviction
24 when no rent was do and/or demanded in
25 the unlawful detainer.

26 6) California B. & P Code § 6068 Subd (b)
27 that Attorneys are obligated by oath to
28 due respect for the Courts and it is a crime
utilize deceit or collusion with intend to
deceive any party or judge or judicial officer
by an artifice or false statement of fact or
law, California B & P Code § 6128 Subd.
(a). In this case at the Trial on
Sept. 21, 2010, Attorney William Gilg on
behalf of their clients mislead the court
so that Roger and Mary Tonna
could evict plaintiff Bridgewater even
through by operation of law no eviction
could have gone forward as no pre-requisite
notice to terminate the tenancy was given.

Sept. 6, 2012
29 Dated April 29, 2009 9/21
30 Sharon Bridgewater

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33 **SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL**

1 Sharon Bridgewater
2 111 Preda Street
3 San Leandro, CA 94541

3 | In Pro Per

Separate Statement of Undisputed Facts

9 Plaintiff herein submits the following documentation to prove that is, to establish that plaintiff
10 will prevail in these causes of actions.

Plaintiff herein is submitting a separate statement of undisputed facts of the adjudicated facts in the unlawful detainer case entitled Hayes Valley Limited Partnership vs. Sharon Bridgewater Case No. CUD 06-617995 which is done to make an offer of proof that not only will plaintiff prevail in this case, but in fact, there are no defenses. The defendants actually deceived the Court in the Unlawful Detainer lawsuit; as their acts of deceiving both Plaintiff and the court that all rental payments were made and accepted by Hayes Valley Limited Partnership and no eviction could proceed.

1
2 The basis for this law suit is clearly shown in the Separate Statement of Undisputed Facts
3 with this verified complaint that at all times the defendants Hayes Valley Limited Partnership
4 and their attorneys, knew that at all times the rents demanded in the "Five Day Notice to Pay
5 Rent or Quit" was both paid and accepted by the defendants herein and as such no unlawful
6 detainer, eviction, or Stipulated Judgment could have proceeded.
7

8 It is plaintiff's contention that the essential element of the unlawful detainer could not be
9 proven i.e. for non payment of the rents as demanded during the time frame in the unlawful
10 detainer. The defendants and their attorney(s), who on the very day of trial knew that the rental
11 ledger clearly showed that the defendants herein accepted the rents and that by said action
12 prohibits any eviction.
13

14 However, irrespected by said undisputed facts, the defendants still evicted Plaintiff
15 Bridgewater "fraudulently" even though Hayes Valley Limited Partnership had accepted rental
16 payment after the filing and service of the unlawful detainer.
17

18 Hayes Valley Limited Partnership authorized the law firm of Kimball, Tirey & St. John,
19 LLP and attorneys Shawn Bankson, Jane Creason to deceive both plaintiff and this Court of the
20 undisputed facts that rental payments were in fact made and accepted.
21

22 This acts of the defendants are a criminal violation of California Law B & P Code section
23 6128 (a) as they not only deceived plaintiff they also deceived the Court that all rental payments
24 were in fact made as demanded in the unlawful detainer and thus violated a duty owned to
25 plaintiff to fair dealings and only to present the truth.
26

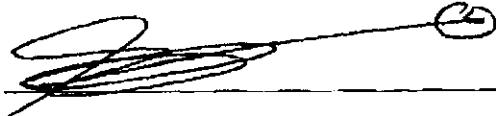
27 This is proven by a copy of the rental ledger attached as Exhibit 3 in the complaint.
28 The witnesses(defendants)would have had to testify that the rents were not collected for the time
29

1 frame as alleged under penalty of perjury by Mr. Bankson, clearly the under said proof plaintiff
2 would have been entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.
3

4 The pleadings submitted hereto clearly shows that not only will plaintiff prevail the cause
5 actions, but that the conduct of the attorneys in the unlawful detainer shows and proves the
6 attorneys in question here violated California B & P Code section 6128 (a) in not only deceiving
7 plaintiff of her rights to possession of her apartment but also deceived the Court as the attorneys
8 over stepped the bounds of an attorney; as attorneys are officers of the Court first and cannot
9 misrepresent facts to the court to obtain a decision in their favor.
10

11
12 The plaintiff's separate statement of undisputed facts is attached to the verified complaint of
13 plaintiff.
14

15 Dated August 3, 2009



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18 Sharon Bridgewater
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SEPARATE STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

UNDISPUTED FACTS

PROOF OF FACTS

1) Attorney Shawn Bankson on behalf
Defendants Hayes Valley Limited Partnership
Signed the verification of the unlawful detainer
In case No. 617995 alleging a cause of action for
Eviction for non-payment of rent for the period
Of time from 9/1/2005 to 3/31/2006 for possession
Of the premises of 427 Page St. San Francisco
California.

1) See Request for Judicial Notice pursuant to Evidence Code § 452(d) of the unlawful detainer in case No. 617995, see Exhibit(4)
Attorney Shawn Bankson signed the unlawful detainer seeking possession of the premises commonly known as 427 Page Street San Francisco, California.

2) Plaintiff Bridgewater was served a "Five Day Notice to Pay Rent or Quit" dated *April 12, 2006*.

2) Request for Judicial Notice dated
and Exhibit(2)

3) Bridgewater was served a second
"Five Day Notice to Pay Rent or Quit"
Date Nov. 12, 2007

3) Request for Judicial Notice
and Exhibit(6)

4) The defendants received rent payments of \$207.00, which was accepted by Hayes Valley Limited Partnership on June 13, 2006, and another Rent payment on July 10, 2006 of \$207, Aug. 23, 2006, \$207.00, Sept 15, 2006, 207.00, Oct. 18., 2006, \$207, Nov. 21, 2006, \$207.00, Dec. 15, 2006, \$207, Feb. 13, 2007, \$414.00, March 28, 2007, 207.00, June 11, 2007, \$414.00, all of these payments were accepted by Hayes Valley Limited Partnership for rent payments for rental unit commonly known 427 Page Street, San Francisco, California making total rental Payments made and accepted after the Five Day Notice to pay rent or quit of \$2,484.00.

4) Copy of Rental Ledger for 427 Page Street, San Francisco for Sharon Bridgewater's unit showing and proving rental payment in excess of that what was demanded in the five day notice to pay rent or quit dated April 12, 2006 in the amount of \$749.00, see Exhibit (4) and Exhibit (3) Rental Ledger for 427 Page St. San Francisco, California showing rents paid and accepted after the filing of the unlawful detainer.

5) Plaintiff gave Bridgewater
Second notice to pay rent or quit dated
November 12, 2007

5) Bridgewater had credit balances on her rental ledger from July 2007 thru Nov. 2007 thru Sept. 2007
And only owed \$62.74 in Oct. 2007
See Copy of Rental ledger
Exhibit (3)

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

2	<u>UNDISPUTED FACTS</u>	<u>PROOF OF FACTS</u>
3		
4		
5	6) On the very day set for trial the	6) The rental ledger shows and proves
6	property manager and Jane Creason of	that all rents for the period as demanded
7	Kimball, Tirey & St. John, LLP conspired	in the unlawful detainer were in fact
8	Defendants Hayes Valley Limited Partnership	paid and accepted by Hayes Valley
9	to proceed with an eviction against plaintiff	Limited Partnership which prevented
10	Sharon Bridgewater even through all the	any eviction against plaintiff
11	Evidence proved that Hayes Valley Limited	Bridgewater and irrespective of said
12	Partnership had accepted all the rental payments	knowledge which must be imputed to
13	From plaintiff Bridgewater for the time period	attorneys as the only element of the
14	in question.	Unlawful detainer for non-payment
15		requires testimony from the keeper
16		the rental payment history for
17		apartment 427 Page Street, San
18		San Francisco, California which
19	7) Attorneys Shawn Bankson, Jane	shows all rental payments were
20	Creason and the law firm of Kimball,	accepted and no balance was due,
21	Tirey & St. John, LLP owes a duty of	as such by operation of law no
22	good faith and honorable dealings to	eviction could have gone forward (see exhibit #3)
23	the judicial tribunals before whom	by operation of law, see Exhibit #5)
24	he practices his profession and defendant	both sign the Stipulation see #14
25	attorneys in this case violates their oath	
26	of office when they restored to deception	
27	in the unlawful detainer case at the request	
28	of their clients Hayes Valley Limited	
	Partnership to proceed with the eviction	
	when the all rental payments demanded in	
	the unlawful detainer were in fact paid.	
	These Attorneys Shawn Bankson, Jane	7) California B. & P Code § 6068 Subd (b)
	Creason and the law firm of Kimball,	that Attorneys are obligated by oath to give
	Tirey & St. John, LLP then in furtherance	due respect for the Courts and it is a crime to
	of the request of their clients still proceeded	utilize deceit or collusion with intent to
		deceive any party or judge or judicial officer
		by an artifice or false statement of fact or
		law, California B & P Code § 6128 Subd.
		(a). In this case at the Settlement conference
		Feb. 19, 2008, Attorney Jane Creason on
		behalf of their clients to mislead the court
		so that Hayes Valley Limited Partnership
		could evict plaintiff Bridgewater even
		through by operation of law no eviction
		could have gone forward as all rental
		payments as demanded in the complaint
		for unlawful detainer were in fact paid and
		accepted by Hayes Valley Limited

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SEPRATE STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS**UNDISPUTED FACTS****PROOF OF FACTS**

to prosecute the unlawful detainer by deceiving not only plaintiff Bridgewater, but also this Court, in violation of B & P Code § 6128 (a) which is a criminal violation of California Law for an attorney to do so.

Partnership. Attorneys Shawn Bankson, Jane Creason and law firm of Kimball, Tirey & St. John agreed to utilize deceit and collusion with the intent to deceive not only Plaintiff Bridgewater, but also the Court by artifice and false statement of fact and law, and done at the request of Hayes Valley Limited Partnership and by ratifying said Request this is civil conspiracy as the unlawful detainer could not have proceed as plaintiff was entitled to a judgment as a matter of law as the rental amount as demanded in the complaint was paid and accepted by Hayes Valley Limited Partnership. This was done on the very date Set for trial date which the attorneys in question in preparing for trial knew at all times that all rental payments were accepted for the amount demanded in the Notice to pay rent or quit and still proceeded in evicting plaintiff Bridgewater, see Exhibit()

8) Defendant law firm Kimball, Tirey & St. John holds themselves out as specialists In Unlawful detainers and at all times knew that acceptance of rental payments by the landlord requires dismissal of the unlawful detainer.

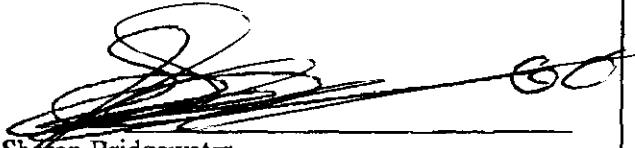
8) The Web Site of Kimball, Tirey & St. John lists that the said law firm holds themselves out as specializing in unlawful detainers on behalf of the landlords and in fact attorney Jane Creason wrote an article Entitle "What you should Know: Evictions the Right to a Jury Trial, see Exhibit(2).

9) Plaintiff was at all times mentioned herein as a defendant in an unlawful detainer for non-payment of rent was entitled to a dismissal of the complaint by operation of law, to wit that all rental payments demanded in the unlawful detainer was made. These attorneys at all times had a duty not to deceive either plaintiff or the court about the acceptance of the rental payments.

9) Exhibit (2), shows that defendants atty hold themselves out to the Public as being experts in bring Unlawful detainers and at all times mentioned herein knew that acceptance of rental payments after service of a notice to pay rent quit prevents any further proceedings on the Unlawful detainer and which is codified

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2 **SEPARATE STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS**
34 **UNDISPUTED FACTS**5 **PROOF OF FACTS**

6 (cont.)

7 9) under B & P Code § 6068 (d) and
8 6128 (a) and Rule 3-200 (a) & (b)
9 and California Rules of Professional
10 Rule 5-200 (a) & (b) which places a
11 Duty on opposition legal counsel in this
12 Case.
1314
15
16 10) The Defendants submitted a Stipulation
17 Judgment on Feb. 19, 2008, alledging that
18 That Bridgewater owed a sum of \$2124.74
19 Plus attorney fee's totally, \$2,979.74.
20 The Stipulation of Judgment and Dismissal
21 Was submitted to the Superior Court of Cal.
22 And then executed.
23
24
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2810) Bridgewater only owed \$424.98 in
11 Feb. 2008. see Exhibit(3) rental
12 ledger
1314 Dated August 3, 2009
15
16 Sept 6, 2012
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19 Sharon Bridgewater
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DECLARATION IN SUPPORT

I declare as follows:

1. That I am the plaintiff herein and if called to testify I can do so based upon first hand knowledge.

5 2. That I was a defendant in an unlawful detainer entitled Hayes Valley Limited
6 Partnership vs. Sharon Bridgewater case No.CUD 06- 617995.

7 3. That all rents as demanded in the five day notice to pay rent or quit and Hayes Valley
8 Limited Partnership accepted the payments.

9 4. That said attorneys for Hayes Valley Limited Partnership refused to acknowledge that
10 fact to either me or the Court even though the rental ledger reflected that all rents as demanded
11 were paid and accepted and done prior to any settlement conference.

12 5. In fact these attorneys at all times demanded additional payments outside what was
13 demanded by the five notice to pay rent or quit.

14 6. All statements in the verified complaint and Separate statement of undisputed facts
15 are true.

16 7. That as a matter of law these attorneys had a legal duty not deceive either me or the
17 court of these facts.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that all of the
19 foregoing is true and correct. 

20 Dated August 3, 2009

31 [All Songs Everywhere](#) [Song List](#)

W. J. Smith

22 1988 3

Mickey



Sharon Bridgewater

VERIFICATION

I, Sharon Bridgewater, declare:

I am the Plaintiff in the above entitled action.

I make this verification because the facts set forth in the complaint are within my knowledge and it is I who entered into the stipulation with defendants in the underlining unlawful detainer.

I have read the foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. The same is true of my own knowledge. I except as to those matters which are therein alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe it to be true.

I Sharon Bridgewater declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated. August 3, 2009

At San Francisco, California

Sharon Bridgewater

Ledger

*McCommack R.A. Reg
PARTIAL Rental ledger
Page 3 of 3.*

12/1/2007	Rent (12/2007)	78.00	243.74	1019163
1/1/2008	Rent (01/2008)	78.00	321.74	1044763
2/1/2008	Rent (02/2008)	78.00	399.74	1020654
2/8/2008	Late Charge	25.00	424.74	1063106
3/1/2008	Rent (03/2008)	78.00	502.74	1085200
4/1/2008	Rent (04/2008)	78.00	580.74	1120203
5/1/2008	Rent (05/2008)	78.00	658.74	1144209
5/5/2008	Security Deposit credit	(1,527.00)	(868.26)	1258927
5/5/2008	Rent (05/2008) Credit 26 days	(65.42)	(933.68)	1258928
5/8/2008	Amount to be refunded	215.42	(718.26)	1258900
6/4/2008	Invoice #696255 Complete carpet replacement, carpet left in awful condition	1,377.00	658.74	1181494
6/4/2008	Per settlement agreement Bridgewater allowed to stay through April 30, 2008 rent free	(658.74)	0.00	1181495

*1/1
pay
mort*

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2 In Pro Se
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4
5 ~~CAESAR CROWN~~
6 ~~MICHAEL~~
7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR**
8 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
9

10 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (with) CASE No.
11 and/or without the United States) ex rel Sharon)
12 Bridgewater, "Private Attorney General")
13 and/or individually and/or on behalf of)
14 (Specialty Investment Group L.L.C. A)
dissolved Georgia Company),)
15 Plaintiff,)
16 Vs.)
17 *OBAMA, BARAK*)
18 Eric Holder Jr.,)
19 In his official personal capacity as the United)
20 States Attorney General)
21 Defendants JOHN DOE 1 are unknown)
22 employees of the Executive Branch and other)
23 agencies of the U.S. government. They are)
24 sued in their official personal capacity and/or)
25 personal "former "capacities.
26 Defendants JOHN DOE 2 are unknown agents)
27 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
They are sued in their official personal)
capacity and/or "former "capacities.
Defendants JOHN DOE 3 are unknown)
Assistant United States Attorney General(s).
They are sued in their official personal)
capacity and/or "former "capacities.
28

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SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. OBAMA, HOLDER, ET AL