

Constitution and declaration for human rights and continues to have rights as defined in the United States Constitution and/or declaration of human rights.(See petition for Habeas Corpus filed concurrently with this petition).

### Standing


Sharon Bridgewater<sup>1</sup> and/or James S. Bridgewater have been injured, and damaged; and have an “injury in fact”—an invasion of a legally protected interest which is concrete and particularized, and “actual or imminent,” not “conjectural” or “hypothetical;” and there is casual connection between the injury and the conduct complained of—the injury is “fairly ... trace[able] to the challenged action and the injury will be “redressed by a favorable decision and have Article III standing.”

**THIS DISTRICT COURT OF COLUMBIA IS A FEDERAL COURT ESTABLISHED BY OR UNDER ARTICLE III OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION; THUS HAVE JUDICIAL POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND IS VESTED IN ONE SUPREME COURT AS THE CONGRESS ESTABLISHED AND ORDAIN. THIS COURT HAVE THE A POWER TO DECIDE “THIS CASE AND CONTROVERSY” VIA SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. LORETTA LYNCH IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY VIA ARITLCE III SECTION 2 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

**THE PETITIONER /CLAIMINANT/ PLAINITIFF/APPELLANT MAKES THIS APPLICATION FOR A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THIS UNITED STATES FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT AND THIS IS BROUGHT IN THIS DISTRICT COURT BECAUSE THIS PETITION CAN NOT BE MADE IN ANY OTHER COURT. ALL OF THE ABOVE LAWSUITS AND/OR COMPLAINTS HAS BEEN “ERROURSLY DISMISSED AND THE THE PETITIONER /CLAIMINANT/ PLAINITIFF/APPELLANT HAS EXHAUSTED ALL AVAILABLE REMEDIES AND HAVE NO OTHER ADEQUATE REMEDIES AT LAW. EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANTS THE COURT DISCRETREATION; AS ADEGUATE RELIEF CAN NOT BE OBTAIN N ANY OTHER ORM OR FROM ANY OTHER COURT.**

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<sup>1</sup> has an interest in the office of the United States Attorney General



**RETROACTIVE IMPLICATION OF THIS PETITION FOR  
REVIEW AND TOLLING OF THE STATUTE OF  
LIMITATION**

Sharon Bridgewater) and/or James S. Bridgewater have been systematically deprived of their fundamental right to due process of law, (from Jan. 1 1993 and continuing thru present) as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, and/or the Declaration of Human right, as long as said unconstitutional statutes have been allowed to remain on the books a "retro-activity appear and practice in this court; as justice requires that this court review 'unlawful imprisonment" retro-activity. This is a continuing conspiracy to from Jan. 1, 1993 and continuing thru present deny and/or deprive the Plaintiff equal protection of the laws and/or equal privileges and immunities under the law, and further is a continuing conspiracy between <sup>Donald Trump And</sup> Barak H. Obama and/or Loretta Lynch to withhold money and/or property that rightfully belongs to the "Plaintiffs and/or Petitioners" and even further Plaintiffs are entitled to immediate declaratory and injunctive relief and is entitled to a Judgment as a matter of law.

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## INTEREST IN PROPERTY

Sharon Bridgewater Claimant claims an interest in the amount of \$125,000,000,000,000,000.00 (One

Hundred and Twenty five Trillion <sup>in currency</sup> [REDACTED], which is subject to pre-judgment writs of attachment,

forfeiture, <sup>AND ALL INTANGIBLE + TANGIBLE - WHICH IS FILED CONCURRENTLY WITH THIS COMPLAINT</sup> [REDACTED] property. On or about Nov. 2007 and continuing thru present The

Department of Justice, and their employees, illegally and unlawfully converted and stole the Plaintiffs

business and/or personal property and refuse to return it to the Plaintiff after repeated demands. The

Committee and Oversight claimed an interest in books, documents in case # CV 1:12- 1332(ABJ), and

the Department of Justice refuse to comply with this demand.

## PROPERTY IN DISPUTE

All tangible and intangible property, electronic stored information, and such property including but not limited to books, records, reports, agreements, communications, including inter-department and intra department communications, correspondence, letters, telegrams, memoranda, financial statements, summaries, or records of personal conversations, tapes recordings, statistical statements, notebooks, charts, graphs, indexes, drawings, blue prints, minutes or records, tax receipts, business and personal property of Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater (Specialty Investment Group LLC, etc.) unlawfully and illegally converted and withheld from the Plaintiff Bridgewater, "money and/or property due and now owing to Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater."

### Standing

Sharon Bridgewater have been injured, and damaged; and have an “injury in fact”—an invasion of a legally protected interest which is concrete and particularized, and “actual or imminent,” not “conjectural” or “hypothetical;” and there is casual connection between the injury and the conduct complained of—the injury is “fairly ... trace[able] to the challenged action and the injury will be “redressed by a favorable decision and have Article III standing.”

## **DEFENDANT**

***RICO PERSON***

***[RICO TITLE 18 UNITED STATES CODE § 1961(3)]***

**DONALD TRUMP IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS UNITED STATES  
PRESIDENT**

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(LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AND FUNCTIONS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SHARON  
AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER AND/OR Committee on Oversight and Government Reform,  
United States House of Representatives is a standing committee of the  
United States House of Representatives

Claimants

The President possess wide discretion in deciding how and even when to enforce laws. President Donald Trump was inaugurated on January 20, 2017, and before taking office he oath of office, palmed his hand on the Holy Bible and stated, "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which "he" and added, "So help me God!" Article. II. - The Executive Branch Section 1. Trump have legal duties and/or obligations to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," as defined in Article II, Section 1, Clause 8 Article II of the Constitution. Donald Trump "is found", "in possession" or "in charge" of the entire United Sates and the "State of Affairs" of the United States of America with legal duties and obligations and responsibilities as the United States President. Donald Trump is the Commander in-Chief of the armed forces etc. and a State Actor acting under the color of State and/or Federal law with legal duties and obligation to uphold the United States Constitution with Trump owed of care to Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater. On or about January 20, 2017, and continuing thru present

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Trump et al and Bridgewater at all times mentioned had a continues to have a “fiduciary relationship- public official/citizen relationship.” Trump at all times mentioned have legal duties and obligation to exercise discretion in creating laws that will impact the Plaintiff Bridgewater and/or other lives. Trump position as United States President is Superior to citizens of the United States as well as the Plaintiff Bridgewater. He at all times mentioned owe a duty of care to Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater a duty of loyalty, a duty of impartiality, accountability and a duty to preserve the public’s trust in the government. He is further subjected to regulation and/or laws under the United States Bill of Rights, Including the First, second, Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and Fourteenth Amendments and “all the amendments of the United States Constitution, and further is subjected to International treaties, the Declaration for human rights.” Trump(and/or his predecessor Obama) is prohibited from enforcing issuing “unconstitutional executive orders,” illegally detaining US Citizens without due process of law, and/or issuing executive orders not in accordance with law and contrary to the United States. On or about Jan. 1. 1997 and continuing thru present the Petitioner/Plaintiff Bridgewater and/or Donald Trump at all times mentioned were competitors. At all times mentions on or about Jan. 1, 1997 thru to his term, Trump founded the “The Trump Organization - from 1971 to 2017;” which consist of and/or is a privately owned international conglomerate based in Trump tower in Midtown Manhattan, New York City, which comprises the business ventures and investments. The company owns, operates, invests, and develops residential real estate, hotels, resorts, residential towers, and golf course in America as well as different countries[globally], and with 515 subsidiaries and entities with 264 of them bearing Trumps name and another 54 including his initials. Donald Trump his was the chairman and President (until being elected in 2017) directly engaged in the production, distribution, or acquisition of services, money, goods, or other property in interstate and/or foreign *commerce*. Donald Trump (The Trump Organization - from 1971 to 2017),) is a privately owned international conglomerate based in Trump tower in Midtown Manhattan, New York City, which comprises the business ventures and investments. The company owns, operates, invests, and develops

residential real estate, hotels, resorts, residential towers, and golf course in America as well as different countries[globally], and with 515 subsidiaries and entities with 264 of them bearing Trumps name and another 54 including his initials. Donald Trump his was the chairman and President (until being elected in 2017) directly engaged in the production, distribution, or acquisition of services, money, goods, or other property in interstate and/or foreign *commerce*. DONALD TRUMP is the Commander in-Chief of the armed forces etc. and is the current President of the United States, and is sovereign. He/she is an employee of the United States Government, a public official as defined in 18 USC section 201, and a State Actor acting under the color of State and/or Federal law, and is charged with the "State of Affairs," of the United States. He is further charged with "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," as defined in Article II, Section 1, Clause 8 Article II of the Constitution. Donald Trump owe a duty of care to Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater . Obama had a "fiduciary relationship-public official/citizen relationship," with Bridgewater. Donald Trump at all times mentioned had legal duties and obligation to exercise discretion in creating laws that will impact the Plaintiff Bridgewater and/or other lives. Donald Trump position as United States President is Superior to citizens of the United States as well as the Plaintiff Bridgewater.

Donld Trump(The Trump Organization from 1971-2017) is a privatey owned international conglomerate(owned by Trump our President) based in Trump tower in Manhattan, New York City and which comprise of business venture and investments. The company owns, operates, invest, and develop residential real estate, hotels, resourts, residential towers, and golf courses in America as well as different countries[globally], and with 515 subsidiaries and entities with 264 of them bearing Trumps name and antoher 54 including his intiials. Donald Trump was the chairman and President(until being elected in 2017). and corporation organizaed and existing under the laws of the United States Constitution. Engaged in the business of real estate in interstate commerce. and further he had a legal duty and obligation to protect trade and commerce against restrints and monopolies.



Trump at all times mentioned had legal duties to act in the public best interest of the public. He at all times mentioned owe a duty of care to Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater a duty of loyalty, a duty of impartiality, accountability and a duty to preserve the public's trust in the government. He is further subjected to regulation and/or laws under the United States Bill of Rights, including the First, second, Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and Fourteenth Amendments and "all the amendments of the United States Constitution, and further is subjected to International treaties, the Declaration for human rights." Trump is prohibited from enforcing arbitrary and capricious, and/or issuing "unconstitutional executive orders," and/or orders not in accordance with law and contrary to the United States Constitution. He is prohibited from interfering with the 50 States right via the 9<sup>th</sup> and/or 10<sup>th</sup> amendment US Constitution and further is prohibits from violating and/or interfering or violating my US Constitutional rights, and/or "any citizen guarantee rights," under international laws and/or the United States Constitution. On or about Jan. 2, 2005 and continuing thru present Donald Trump had and continues to have a fiduciary relationship with the Plaintiff and at all times mentioned he were competitioners with the Plaintiff(Real Estate). At all times mentioned he owed duty of care to Sharon and/or James Bridgewater, that is a duty of loyalty and trust, and had legal duties and obligation to comply with all federal and/or state law when conducting business is prohibited from enforcing and/or issuing unconstitutional order. Defendant Donald Trump in his official capacity as President of the United States is a citizen of the State of Virginia, , and resides in the District of Columbia, on or about Jan. 1, 1993 and continuing thru present Donald Trump acquired and/or maintained through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt an interest in an enterprise affecting interstate commerce; (c) conducted or participated in the conduct of the affairs of an enterprise affecting interstate commerce through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt; or (d) conspired to participate in any of these activities, issued "arbitrary and capricious, and unconstitutional orders," engaged in unfair, fraudulent, deceptive business practices, unfair competition, issued unconstitutional orders, deprived the Plaintiff the intangible right to honest



services and continues to deprive and/or deny the and violated the Plaintiff US Constitutional Civil rights and continues to violate the Plaintiff US Constitutional rights, \_\_\_\_\_, upon information and belief conspired with foreign officials, violated National Security, which constitute a conspiracy to engage in a pattern of Racketeering Activity, requiring immediate declaratory and injunctive relief.

### **OTHER NAMED DEFENDANTS AND/OR /RESPONDENTS**

All are owners, officers, directors, shareholders, founders, managers, agents, servants, employees, agents, borrowed employees, casual employee, consultants, contractors, de facto employees, independent contractors, joint adventures, loaned employees, staffer(s), subcontractor who own firms, partnerships, associations, companies, corporations and/or parent corporations, affiliates, subsidiaries, joint ventures, proprietorship, syndicated or other legal, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, owners, officers, directors, shareholders, founders, managers, agents, servants, employees, agents, borrowed employees, casual employee, consultants, contractors, de facto employees, independent contractors, joint adventures, loaned employees, staffer(s), subcontractor who own, control, operate, manage firms, partnerships, associations, companies, corporations and/or parent corporations, affiliates, subsidiaries, joint ventures, proprietorship, and/or the International Community which provides that one who 1) have some sort of fee-based or similar relationship; 2) have an established duty either fixed and/or not fixed arising from an express or implied, contract; 3) use, or cause to be used, by the Government or accept government property as security, from a government officer or employee; 4) is an or licensor-licensee; 5) or are current or former persons who have a duty or obligation under a statute or regulation; 6) Or have an obligations fixed and definite at the time and/or which included fixed and/or contingent duties owed to the Government—including fixed liquidated obligations such judgments, and fixed, unliquidated obligations such as tariffs on imported goods and/or including contingent obligations such as, “yet fixed,” and/or fixed term ‘obligation’ and includes fixed and contingent duties owed to the Government—including fixed liquidated obligations such judgments, and fixed, unliquidated obligations such as tariffs on imported goods.... defined to the

instance where there is a relationship between the Government and a person that results in a duty to pay the Government money, whether or not the amount owed is yet fixed with presents, or causes to be presented, claim for payment or Approval to the US Government; 7)makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, record or statement material to claim; delivers, or causes to be delivered, money or property; 8) or are authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property used, or to be used, by the Government makes or delivers the receipt buys, or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from an officer or employee of the Government Who are employed by the United States Government (operating under the Direction of George W. Bush, William Bill Clinton, George Bush, Barak H. Obama and/or Donald Trump from Jan. 1, 1993 and continuing thru present who who were employed by the United States Government (operating under the Direction of George W. Bush, William Bill Clinton, George Bush, Barak H. Obama and/or Donald Trump from Jan. 1, 1993 and continuing thru present who:

Prerequisites to a Class Action. One or more members of a class may sue or be sued as representative parties on behalf of all only if (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the Class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

(b) Class Actions Maintainable. An action may be maintained as a class action if the prerequisites of subdivision (a) are satisfied and in addition:

(1) the prosecution of separate actions by or against individual members of the class would create a risk of

(A) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class, or

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(B) adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests or

(2) the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole; ...

### **WAIVER OF SOVERIEGN IMMUNITY**

Defendant Donald Trump in his official capacity and/or Jeff Sessions has consented to be sued herein under the suits in admiralty act.. The federal government has waived sovereign immunity in this action under the Racketeered Influence and Corrupt Organization Act and/or the “Stripping doctrine” .<sup>1</sup>

Plaintiff and/or Claimant sue Obama and Lynch in their official capacities Barak H. Obama(AKA Barry Soertoos) (and predecessor) (2008- ), George W. Bush (2001- 2008), William Bill Clinton( 1993- 2001), George H. W. Bush (1989-1993) according to the context, the terms “Bush I Administration, Bush II Administration,” “Clinton Administration,” and “Obama Administration” denote, respectively, the presidential terms of office of and or, collectively, to the senior officials who comprised, from time to time, the policy-making governmental and political apparatus of each of those administrations. authority, plaintiff sues each of said defendants, in their official capacity as the acts or omissions complained of were not within the scope of such defendants’ official duties, but conspiracies under the color of federal law, and were crimes and unlawful acts outside the scope of such duties and such acts

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<sup>1</sup> Suits filed against state officials under the stripping doctrine permits a state official who used his or his or her position to act illegally to be sued in his or her individual capacity, and the government is immune from being sued through respondeat superior.

and omissions were done under color of Federal and/or State law and/or official right. in bad faith and with knowledge that their conduct violated well established and settled law; plaintiff seeks recovery for the acts and omissions of each such defendant and from his or her personal assets, not against the government body that is (or was) such defendant's employer at the time of the acts complained. A suit in admiralty may be brought against the United States under the Suits in Admiralty. This complaint is further, actionable against "ALL JUDGES," "co-conspirators," Supreme Court Justices, US Federal District Court Judges, US Congressmen and US Representative, Prosecutors, under Title 42 U.S.C. 1985 (3), whose immunity does not extend to conspiracy under color of law. Section 1985 (3) reaches both conspiracies under color of law and conspiracies effectuated through purely private conduct. In *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), the Supreme Court held that a state official who acted unconstitutionally could be sued in his official capacity for prospective relief. Such a suit "does not affect the State in its sovereign or governmental capacity" because the official who commits an unconstitutional act is deemed "stripped of his official or representative character. Plaintiff had no knowledge of this combination and conspiracy or of any fact that might have led to the discovery of it prior to the institution of this proceedings.

### **STANDARD OF REVIEW – MIXED QUESTION OF LAW**

This court have authority to de novo review the historical facts which are undisputed facts, and to review "orders" that are (1) arbitrary, capricious, and/or is an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law and contrary to the United States Constitution. constitutional right, power, privileges, or immunity; (3) in excess of statutory jurisdiction and to de novo review Statutory interpretation of contracts (breach of contracts) premised to be within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this United States District Court of Columbia; and to review by mandamus and/or by common law certiorari the administrative decision and/or actions of Dana Boente in her official



capacity as Acting Attorney General of the United States contempt of court via "this court orders;" and/or other courts thru out the United States; (6) and to declare the rights, duties and liabilities of parties.. The Statutory interpretation of the Racketeered Influrenced and corrupt organization act. The Racketeered Influenced and Corrupt organization Acts was enacted in 1970. Under the Racketeered Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.

## **CONTINUING CONSPIRACY DATING BACK FROM** **1993 AND CONTINUING THRU PRESENT**

Petitioner is not a publicly-own corporation.

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## RELATED CASES

Sharon Bridgewater PETITIONER /CLAIMINANT/PLAINITIFF/APPELLANT have begun other lawsuits in State and/or Federal and/or Appellant Courts relating to the same facts involved in this action as follows;

1. Filed: June 10, 2011 as 3:2011cv02828 - \_Defendant: Social Security Administration  
Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Cause Of Action: Petition for RemovalCourt:Ninth  
Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Torts - Injury › Other  
Personal InjuryDisposition –DISMISSED
2. Filed: December 1, 2010 as 3:2010cv05436 - Defendant: Shawn Bankon, Jane  
Creason Kimball, Hayes Valley Limited Partnership and others Plaintiff: Sharon  
Bridgewater Cause Of Action: Fed. QuestionCourt:Ninth Circuit › California ›  
California Northern District CourtType:Civil Rights › Other Civil RightsDisposition –  
DISMISSED
3. Filed: December 1, 2010 as Defendant: Housing Authority of Alameda County,  
United States Housing and Urban Development Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Cause  
Of Action: Fed. QuestionCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern  
District CourtType:Civil Rights › Other Civil RightsDisposition -DISMISSED
4. Sharon Bridgewater v. DeKalb County, et alFiled: November 17, 2010 as 10-15276 -  
Plaintiff - Appellant: SHARON BRIDGEWATER Defendant - Appellee: DEKALB  
COUNTY, by and through Vernon Jones, Chief, N. T. MARTINELLI, Executive  
Officer; Chief of Police for the Dekalb County Police Department, C. SCHREINER,  
Police Officer; #2491; Individually and in her official capacity as the arresting Officer  
and others Court:Eleventh CircuitU.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh CircuitType:Civil  
Rights › Other Civil RightsDisposition –DISMISSED – APPEALED – AND  
DISMISSED AGAIN
5. Bridgewater v. Tonna et al  
Filed: November 3, 2010 as 3:2010cv04966 Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater  
Defendant: Roger Tonna, Mary Tonna, William Gilg  
Cause Of Action: Fair Debt Collection Act  
Court:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Civil Rights  
› Other Civil Rights Disposition –DISMISSED

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6. Bridgewater v. Hayes Valley Limited Partnership et al Filed: July 9, 2010 as 4:2010cv03022 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership, McCormack Baron Ragan Management Services Inc., MBA Urban Development Co. and others Cause Of Action: Civil Rights Act Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Civil Rights › Other Civil Rights Disposition –DISMISSED
7. Bridgewater v. DeKalb County et al Filed: April 12, 2010 as 1:2010cv01082 - JUDGE Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: DeKalb County, N. T. Martinelli, C. Schreiner and others Cause Of Action: Civil Rights Act Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Northern District Court Type: Civil Rights › Civil Rights: Other Disposition -DISMISSED APPEALED TO THE US COURT OF APPEALS (GEORGIA)
8. Bridgewater v. Bankson et al Filed: February 18, 2010 as 3:2010cv00704 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Shawn Bankson, Jane Creason, Kimball Tirey & St. John, LLP Cause Of Action: Civil Rights Act Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Torts - Property › Fraud or Truth-In-Lending Disposition –DISMISSED
9. Bridgewater v. Hayes Valley Limited Partnership et al Filed: February 18, 2010 as 3:2010cv00703 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership, McCormack Baron Ragan Management Services Inc., MBA Urban Development Co. and others Cause Of Action: Civil Rights Act Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Civil Rights › Plaintiff Disposition –DISMISSED
10. Bridgewater v. Hayes Valley Limited Partnership et al Filed: December 1, 2009 as 4:2009cv05663 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership, McCormack Baron Ragan Management Services Inc., MBA Urban Development Co. and others Cause Of Action: Civil Rights Act Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Civil Rights › None Disposition –DISMISSED
11. Bridgewater v. Bankson et al Filed: August 7, 2009 as 3:2009cv03639 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Shawn Bankson, Jane Creason, Kimball, Tirey & St. John, LLP Cause Of Action: Fed. Question Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Torts - Property › Plaintiff Disposition –DISMISSED

12. Bridgewater v. Gwinnett County State of Georgia et al Filed: August 4, 2009 as 1:2009cv02131 - Petitioner: Sharon Bridgewater Respondent: Gwinnett County State of Georgia, People of the State of Georgia Cause Of Action: Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (State) Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Northern District Court Type: Other Statutes Disposition –DISMISSED
13. Bridgewater v. Hayes Valley Limited Partnership et al - Filed: August 3, 2009 as 4:2009cv03551 Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership, McCormack Baron Ragan Management Services Inc., MBA Urban Development Co. and others Cause Of Action: Civil Rights Act Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Torts - Property › Plaintiff Disposition –DISMISSED
14. Bridgewater v. Hayes Valley Limited Partnership Filed: December 17, 2008 as 3:2008cv05622 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership Cause Of Action: Diversity Court: Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District Court Type: Contract › Plaintiff Disposition –DISMISSED
15. Bridgewater v. State of Georgia, County of Gwinnett Filed: September 22, 2008 as 1:2008cv02971 Respondent: State of Georgia, County of Gwinnett - Petitioner: Sharon Bridgewater Cause Of Action: Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (State) Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Northern District Court Type: Prisoner Petitions › Habeas Corpus (General) Disposition –DISMISSED
16. State of Michigan vs. Sharon Bridgewater case # 122-1929  
10/05/2012 (Washtenaw County 14A2 Judicial District Court (resisting, obstructing officer) removed from State Court to #44 Federal Court OUTSTANDING WARRANT
- 17.. State of Michigan vs. James S. Bridgewater case # 15117148 SM –
18. State of Georgia vs. Sharon Bridgewater – Judge Randy Rich (Criminal)  
11/20/2005 (Gwinnett County Superior Court/Lawrenceville, GA) case # 06-d-03943-S2 – UNDER STATE OF GEORGIA CUSTODY
19. Committee and Oversight vs. Loretta Lynch case # 1:12 CV-1332 (ABJ)
20. Klayman v. Obama 16-CV-80087 (Lynch and/or Obama Gun Control).
21. Filed Dec. 9, 2011 by Sharon Bridgewater case # 1:11 CV-3828-) DE-ABJ – Sharon Bridgewater Vs. Randy Rich (Northern District Court for the District of Georgia)
22. Filed On or about Jan. 1, 2011 by Sharon Bridgewater case # 1:11 CV-4088-) DE-ABJ – Sharon Bridgewater Vs. Lawrenceville, Police Department, Randy Rich (Northern

District Court for the District of Georgia)

23. State of Texas et al. vs United States of America civil case No. B-14-254
24. Filed on August 4, 2008, entitled Sharon Bridgewater vs. Hayes Valley Limited Partnership case # CGC-08-478207
25. 0:16-cv-05078 US Committee and Oversight vs. Loretta Lynch in her official Capacity as United States Attorney General
26. Case # 1:12-CV-01332(ABJ) Committee and Oversight vs. Loretta Lynch in his official capacity As United States Attorney General and/or Loretta Lynch in her official capacity as United States Attorney General
27. State of Texas, et al vs. United States of America, Department of Education; John B. King, JR. in his official capacity as States Secreatry of Education; United States Department of Justice; Loretta Lynch in her official capacity as United States Attorney General et al Case # 7:16-CV-00054-O
28. Judicial Watch, Inc. vs. Department of Sate 1:13-cv-01363-EGS
29. Judicial watch vs. Department of Justice 12-1510(JDB)
30. Case # 07-000915177 –State of Georgia vs. Sharon Bridgewater
31. Case # SX26752372 SI AND SX26752371 ST State of Michigan vs. James Shannon Bridgewater
32. Case # d-01—91-311 State of Georgia – Dekalb County vs. Sharon Bridgewater(Theft by Taking)
33. 0:16-cv-05078 US Committee and Oversight vs. Loretta Lynch in her official Capacity as United States Attorney General
34. Tarequ Aquel Mohammed Aziz, et al vs. Donald Trump in his official capacity as United States President et al Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-116
35. Civil action No. 1:17-cv-480

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## **BACKGROUND**

8. Beginning on or about Jan. 1, 1993 and continuing thru the filing of this complaint within the District of Columbia and else in the US and/or intentionally, did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combined, conspire together and with each other, came to the meeting of the minds, entered into an unlawful agreement and/or came to a mutual understanding to accomplish a common and unlawful plan, namely to engage in a "pattern of racketeering activity" to commit multiple predicate acts as defined in 18 USC section 1961, and each of the Defendants knowingly and willfully became a member of such conspiracy and further, and/or joined the conspiracy, and he or she or they did so with the specific intent either to personally engage in at least two incidents of racketeering, and/or intended to otherwise participate in the affairs of the "enterprise" with the knowledge and intent that other members of the conspiracy would engage in at least two incidents of racketeering, and commit two or more predicate acts as defined in 18 USC section 1961, and/or one or more of the Defendants/Appellees/Respondents as part of a "pattern of racketeering act or became a member without full knowledge of all of the details of the unlawful scheme but has an understanding of the unlawful nature of a plan and knowingly and willfully joined in one the plan on one or more occasions, and/or played a minor part in the scheme and in furtherance of the unlawful conspiracy;

9. On or about August 13, 2013 and continuing thru to present Defendant Donald Trump in his official capacity as President, Jeff Sessions in his official capacity as United States

Attorney General, Loretta Elizabeth, Lynch, Eric Himpton Holder Jr., Barak Hussein Obama, and Hillary Rodham Clinton and each of them knowingly and willfully came to the meeting of the minds, entered into an unlawful agreement, conspired and agreed among themselves to “engage in a pattern of racketeering activity,” commit overt criminal acts, jeopardize National Security, obstruct congressional investigations, violate “court injunctions, “court orders, temporary restraining orders, and/or fail to comply with duly authorized subpoenas between the dates of on or about August 13, 2012 and continuing January 28, 2017.

10. On or about August 13, 2012 Eric Holder Jr. is the former US Attorney General of the United States of America, with legal duties and obligations as United States Attorney General, and under contract to perform legal duties as the United States Attorney General and received a salary from the United States and he was an employee of the United States Government, did knowingly, intentionally commit overt acts, conspired with Lynch, and others, and each of them did the acts and things herein alleged pursuant to, and in furtherance of, the conspiracy and above-alleged agreement.

11. Eric Holder Jr. knowingly, intentionally transported firearms without a license and/or conspired to transport firearms without a license in violation of 18 U.S.C. § § 371, 922(a)(1), and (l), and committed numerous other overt acts under the color of law while employed for the Department of Justice as the “top law enforcement officer.”

12. On August 13, 2012, Plaintiff COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, filed this federal lawsuit in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in Washington D.C. in which the Plaintiffs commenced a criminal investigation; known as “**OPERATION FAST AND FURIOUS.**” It concerned a breach of trust that left countless of

13. That On or about August 13, 2012, commenced a criminal investigation; known as "OPERATION FAST AND FURIOUS." It concerned a breach of trust that left countless of innocent Mexican citizens and at least one Federal Border Patrol agent dead. The rest of events can be found at website:

<http://rinosandrats.com/2011/09/the-gunwalker-scandal-overview-timeline/>.

14. The investigation required Holder to comply with civil investigative demand, and to comply with a duly authorized subpoena. Eric Holder knowingly, intentionally refused to comply with the subpoena. ( ATTACHED AS EXH A ) Eric Holder violated a court order and is in direct and/or indirect contempt of court . " Obama exerted executive privilege."

a. On or about the Committee and Oversight and/or Congressional members held Eric Holder in civil and/or criminal contempt for refusal to comply with a duly authorized subpoena. (RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FIND ERIC H. HOLDER, JR., ATTORNEY GENERAL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS FOR REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH A SUBPOENA DULY ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM (can be found on Google website). Plaintiff allege that Eric Holder is guilty of the crimes of 2 USC section 192 and 2 USC section 194, the Plaintiffs and/or Petitioner.

**PREDICATE ACT #1 – 18 USC section 1505 AND/OR  
(FALSE STATEMENTS BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL  
COMMITTEE IN VIOLATION OF 18 USC SECTION  
1001).**

15. Eric Holder acts or omissions constitution obstructed a proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees and/or avoided, evaded, prevented or obstructed compliance in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary

material answers to written interrogatories or oral testimony which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or corruptly, or by threats or force or by threatening letter or communication influence or impede the due administration of the law under which a proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of power of inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of Congress in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1505 . and further knowingly, intentionally, willfully made international false material representations before the Committee in oversight in violation of section 1001 and/or 18 USC section 1505, knowingly, intentionally, failed to comply with civil investigative demand, breached his contract and/or legal duties and obligation He was held in civil and/or criminal contempt of court.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

16. At all times herein mentioned, and in particular on or about Oct. 31, 2007 and continuing thru present Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater and/or James S. Bridgewater was and still is entitled to possession of business and/or personal property namely: A gun, one or more companies Specialty Investment Group L.L.C., a Georgia Company, Specialty Global Investments Inc., a Nevada Corporation, and Bridgewater & Company Inc., a California Corporation, The Coalition for Empowerment(formerly Greater Lansing Helping Hands)a 501C-

3 non-profit organization, a Michigan and/or Georgia non-profit corporation, B & B Building Maintenance INC. a Michigan Corporation, business property.

17. On or about November 2007 and continuing thru to Feb. 2009 and while Holder was the United States Attorney General and/or those operating under his direction knowingly permitted firearms to be illegally purchased in the United States and/or unlawfully transferred to third-party possessors; and Holder and his accomplices unlawfully removed Specialty Investment Group LLC, Specialty Global Investments INC. and/or the Plaintiffs business and/or personal property from the Plaintiffs possession; accessed, delayed, transferred, and exploited that stolen property. Since that time the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater, Specialty Investment Group LLC et al, learn what precisely Holder et al has been done with property while it has been outside the Sharon Bridgewater's et al possession, custody and control. The information acquired by the Plaintiffs has been staggering. Eric Holder Jr. and his accomplices, conspired, distributed the Plaintiffs property to whomever they could all while ignoring the Plaintiffs repeated demands to surrender to the Plaintiffs her personal and business possessions. Each one of these wrongdoers recognized they had no authority whatsoever to take any action with respect to the Plaintiffs property. In spite of this acknowledgment in conscious awareness and apparent disregard of their tortuous conduct Eric Holder and those operating under his direction; distributed Specialty Investment Group Property voluntarily offered it up to Georgia, and/or California and/or Michigan authorities in order to promote a criminal prosecution of the Plaintiff.

On or about Oct. 2007 and continuing thru present the property had a value of \$30,000.00 or more. On or about Oct. 30, 2007 and continuing thru present Defendants Jeff Sessions, Eric Holder, and Lynch and/or Jeff Sessions to the above mentioned converted the

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Plaintiffs property and possessions to their own use. The Plaintiff has suffered, lost profits, lost of business, etc As a proximate result of the wrongful acts herein alleged plaintiff suffered damages [REDACTED]

18. Eric Holder, acts or omissions constitute and act under the color of law, to obstruct a congressional investigation, and to commit overt acts against the Petitioner, discriminate against the Petitioner based on race, class, disability, gender, sex, committee overt acts against the Petitioner business, person or property, commit human rights violations, and deny and/or deprive the Plaintiff equal protection of the law and/or equal privileges and immunities, and violate the Plaintiffs International rights as defined in the declaration of human rights, and/or the Plaintiff US Constitutional rights. I have been injured and damaged by the unlawful "contempt" of court" and conspiracies of the Defendants. All are joint and severely responsible for the damages of the Plaintiff for the willfully, intentionally, obstruction and contempt of court.

19. Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Eric Holder Jr. while in his official capacity as United States Attorney General wrongful conduct, wrongfully committed overt acts against the Plaintiff business, person and property unless and until enjoined and restrained by order of this court, will cause great and irreparable injury to plaintiff the Plaintiff will continue to be damaged in business, person or property, unable to conduct business etc..

20. Sharon Bridgewater Plaintiff/Petitioner/Appellant Claimant has no adequate remedy at law for the injuries currently being suffered in that there is no other court to bring this action in, and the Plaintiff will suffer and continue to suffer by Eric Holder et al unlawful acts.

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Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Lois Lerner, Hillary R. Clinton, Barak H. Obama, Loretta Lynch, Jeff Sessions, Donald Trump and each of them did the acts and things herein alleged pursuant to, and in furtherance of, the conspiracy and above-alleged agreement.

21. On or about August 14, 2013 the Committee and Oversight reform, commenced an investigation into an alleged "IRS scandal via Obama and/or Holder targeting Tea-Partiers and selected political groups applying for tax-exempt status," and/or held hearings via Lois Lerner, Defendant Lois Lerner, a 501(c)(3) "top director," of the IRS tax exempt section furthered the conspiracy by cooperation with Eric Holder in that; the Committee and Oversight called Lerner to testified. Lerner at all times mentioned as a government employee of the United States had a fiduary relationship and/or duties to testify before the committee.

1. On or about the Committee and Oversight and/or Congressional members held Lois Lerner in civil and/or criminal contempt for refusal to testify before a congressional committee when at all times mentioned she had a legal duty as "top IRS Director as 501(c)(3) to testify before a congressional committee. Lois Lerner is guilty of the one or more crimes as defined in of 2 USC section 192 and 2 USC section 194, the Plaintiffs and/or Petitioner.

**PREDICATE ACT #2 – 18 USC section 1505 AND/OR  
(VIOLATION OF 18 USC SECTION 371)**

22. Lois Lerner and Eric Holder acts or omissions constitute "conspiracy to obstruct a proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees and/or avoided, evaded, prevented or obstructed compliance in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Anitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mtilates, alters, or by other means



falsifies any documentary material answers to written interrogatories or oral testimony which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or corruptly, or by threats or force or by threatening letter or communication influence or impede the due administration of the law under which a proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of power of inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of Congress in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1505 . and further knowingly, intentionally, willfully made intentional false material representations before the Committee in oversight in violation of section 1001 and/or 18 USC section 1505,(18 USC section 371) knowingly, intentionally, failed to comply with civil investigative demand, breached his contract and/or legal duties and obligation He was held in civil and/or criminal contempt of court.

## 18 U.S. Code § 1505(18 USC SECTION 371) in pertinent part states:

Whoever, "conspired to" with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or

Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any



department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress—

Shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both. Eric Holder, Lois Lerner, et al did overt acts in furtherance of the objective of the conspiracy in violation of 371 and 18 U.S.C. § 1505 .

**COMMITTEE AND OVERSIGHT AND/OR JUDICIAL**  
**WATCH COMMENCED A CONGRESSIONAL**  
**INVESTIGATION AND/OR FILED SUIT AGAINST**  
**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON AND/OR THE**  
**STATE DEPARTMENT CASE# 1:13-cv-01363-EGS**

The timeline of Hillary Clinton e-mail scandal can be found at website

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/10/28/politics/hillary-clinton-email-timeline/>

23. Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Hillary R. Clinton, furthered the conspiracy by adopting the acts of Eric Holder Jr. and/or Lois Lerner in that:

24. On or about July 31, 2015, the Judicial Watch Organization commence an lawsuit entitled Judicial Watch vs. State Department case # 1:13-CV-01362-EGA, the lawsuit was about e-mails and/or information the Judicial watch needed to complete a investigation of alleged wrongdoing while Clinton was the Secretary of State. On or about July 31, 2015, this court entered an order and ordered Hillary R. Clinton and/or the State Department instructing that

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documents relating to Clinton and her aid Huma Abedin and/or Cheryl Mills be preserved as follow:

“ the Government is HEREBY ORDERED to: (1) identify any and all servers, accounts, hard drives, or other devices currently in the possession or control of the State Department or otherwise that may contain responsive information; (2) request that the above named individuals confirm, under penalty of perjury, that they have produced all responsive information that was or is in their possession as a result of their employment at the State Department. If all such information has not yet been produced, the Government shall request the above named individuals produce the information forthwith; and (3) request that the above named individuals describe, under penalty of perjury, the extent to which Ms. Abedin and Ms. Mills used Mrs. Clinton’s email server to conduct official government business. The Government shall inform the Court of the status of its compliance with this Order no later than August 7, 2015, including any response received from Mrs. Clinton, Ms. Abedin and Ms. Mills. This order was signed by Judge Emmet G. Sullivan on July 31, 2015.”

25. This court ordered Clinton, Ms. Huma Abedin, and Ms. Cheryl Mills i) not delete any federal documents, electronic or otherwise, in their possession or control, and ii) provide appropriate assurances to the Government that the above-named individuals will not delete any such documents. The Government shall inform the Court of the status of its compliance with this Order no later than August 12, 2015, including a copy of any assurances provided by Mrs.

Handwritten signature and initials in black ink, located at the bottom left of the page. The signature appears to be "G. Sullivan" and the initials are "GS".

Clinton, Ms. Abedin and Ms. Mills that they will not delete any federal documents in their possession or control. Signed by Judge Emmet G. Sullivan on August 7, 2015.

## CLINTON VIOLATE THIS COURTS ORDER

26. In furtherance of the unlawful conspiracy and/or the above agreement of Holder, and Lerner, on or about Sep 8, 2016 Hillary R. Clinton destroyed in excess of 33,000 emails after being served with a duly authorized subpoena, and being ordered by this court and violated a court order and continues to violate a court order(attached as ex. B):

All of this can be obtain at the following websites:

*reason.com/blog/2015/.../did-hillary-clinton-wipe-her-private-em...*  
*www.foxnews.com/.../now-hillary-clintons-server-wip...*  
*www.politico.com/.../gowdy-clinton-wiped-her-server-clean-116...*  
*benswann.com/hillary-clinton-deletes-all-emails-wipes-server-clean/*  
*www.washingtontimes.com/.../hillary-clinton-wip...*  
*www.csmonitor.com/.../Benghazi-chair-Hi...*

**8 U.S. Code § 2071** - Concealment, removal, or mutilation makes it a crime to willfully and unlawfully conceal, remove, mutilates, obliterate, or destroy, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

(b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States (The Plaintiff is entitled to a Special



prosecutor to search(via search warrant) Hillary e-mail accounts at: Hd22@clintonemail.com, HRod17@clintonemail.com )

27. In furtherance of Clinton unlawful acts, on or about August 8, 2015 former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton submitted a sworn declaration regarding federal records on her controversial email system. The declaration states:

“I, Hillary Rodham Clinton, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

1. While I do not know what information may be “responsive” for purposes of this law suit, I have directed that all my e-mails on clintonemail.com in my custody that were or potentially were federal records to be provided to the Department of State, and on information and belief, this has been done.
2. As a result of my directive, approximately 55,000 pages of these emails were produced to the Department on December 5, 2014.
3. Cheryl Mills did not have an account on clintonemail.com. Huma Abedin did have such an account which was used at times for government business.

The document is signed by “Hillary Rodham Clinton.” The State Department was ordered by US District Court Judge Emmet Sullivan on July 31 to request that Clinton and her top aides confirm, under penalty of perjury, that they have produced all government records in their possession and to return any other government records immediately. The Court wanted State to ask Clinton, Huma Abedin and Cheryl Mills to describe their use of Hillary Clinton’s email server to conduct government business. The State Department produced last week the August 5 letter it sent to Mrs. Clinton, which included a copy of Judge Sullivan’s order.

Mrs. Clinton’s declaration fails to comply with both Judge Sullivan’s court order and the State Department’s request. Clinton does not certify she turned over all federal records and provides no information on the extent that Abedin and Mills used her server.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, testified under oath before a court and Clinton knew and/or should have known that the testimony was false, and the false testimony was material to the matters of the court, and had a natural tendency to influence the court in violation of 18 USC section 1623.

Handwritten signature and initials, possibly "HRC" or "HR", with a large "24" written next to it.

Clinton has violated Judge Sullivan's July 31 minute order. (attached as exh. )in case entitled Judicial Watch v. U.S. Department of State (No. 1:13-cv-01363). The lawsuit was reopened because of revelations about Hillary Clinton's email records.

This declaration shows indirect and/or direct civil contempt for the court.

In furtherance if Clinton's unlawful acts, she at all times mentioned as Secretary of State had a legal duty to keep "classified information via National Security," safe and secure. Clinton used her private phone, to conduct "sensitive Government information,"

## **CLINTON, HUMA ABEDIN SENDING CLASSIFIED MAIL THRU UNSECURED ACCOUNTS**

28. Emails from February 2010 in which Jake Sullivan, then-deputy chief of staff to Clinton, sent

both Clinton and Abedin classified material, include but not limited to:

29. An email of "former GTMO [Guantanamo Bay] detainee Binyam Mohamed." An email in April 2010 between Clinton and confidante Sidney Blumenthal contained now classified information regarding the change of government in the Kyrgyz Republic. Two emails reveal exchanges with Doug Band, a former top adviser to former President Bill Clinton. In March 2010, Band forwarded Abedin a request for help from Philip Levine, presumably the mayor of Miami Beach who has been a longtime Clinton fundraiser. In February 2010, Capricia Marshall, an ambassador and Clinton friend, asked Band and Abedin to help plan Bill and Hillary Clinton's funeral arrangements. Other emails reveal tensions between Clinton's chief of staff at the State Department, Cheryl Mills, and Abedin. "I don't want to get cross wise with cdm [Cheryl Mills] on anything Haiti related," Abedin wrote to Band. "HAVE YOU MET CHERYL MILLS? [Emphasis in original] you have no idea."

The emails also show unsuccessful efforts to arrange a phone call between Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. Judicial Watch President Tom Fitton castigated Clinton upon

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the organization's document release. "These emails are yet more evidence of Hillary Clinton's casual and repeated violations of laws relating to the handling of classified information.

30. Judge Sullivan ruled on June 19 that the "changed circumstances" of the discovery that Hillary Clinton and members of her State Department staff used secret email accounts to conduct government business warranted "reopening" the lawsuit.

Clinton actions constitute "fraud ( intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct . The State Department had an obligation under the Federal Records Act to properly preserve, maintain, and make available for retrieval records of its official functions. Clinton plainly violated International, federal and/or State law.

## **OBAMA UNLAWFUL, UNCONSTITUTIONAL AMENSTY PROGRAM**

### **THE STATE OF TEXAS FILED A CIVIL LAWSUIT AGAINST BARAK HUSSEIN OBAMA, AND A FEDERAL JUDGE ISSUES AND INJUNCTION AGAINST BARAK**

### **HUSSEIN OBAMA IN CASE # B-14-254**

## **INJUNCTION VIOLATIONS**

31. In furtherance of the unlawful conspiracy and/or the above agreement of Holder, Clinton, Lerner, et al Obama in his official capacity as United States President adopt the above of the above in that, Obama was order to "halt the unconstitutional amnesty program," and he knowingly, intentionally failed to and violated a Federal Judge order violated a court order and continues to violate a court order(attached as ex. C) and as follows:

32. On or about November 20 and 21, 2014, President Barack Obama announced a series of administrative reforms of immigration policy, collectively called the Immigration

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Accountability Executive Action. The centerpiece of these reforms is an expansion of the current Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) initiative and the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA) initiative for the parents of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents who meet certain criteria. Together, these initiatives could provide as many as 5 million immigrants with temporary relief from deportation. Moreover, DAPA and expanded DACA would not only keep families united, but also increase U.S. gross domestic product, increase tax revenue, and raise wages. Like the original DACA initiative, both expanded DACA and DAPA derive from the executive branch's authority to exercise discretion in the prosecution and enforcement of immigration cases. In both instances, the President authorized the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to defer for three years the deportation of qualified individuals who pose no threat to the United States in the hope that Congress would finally undertake more permanent, comprehensive immigration reform.

33. Within hours of the announcement, notorious Maricopa County, Arizona Sheriff Joe Arpaio challenged the President's plan to defer deportations in a Washington, D.C., federal court, in a case named *Arpaio v. Obama*. Shortly thereafter, representatives of 17 states filed a similar case, *Texas v. United States*, in a Brownsville, Texas, federal court, with 9 other states later joining the lawsuit. On the other hand, a broad spectrum of supporters—including 15 states and the District of Columbia—filed “friend-of-the-court” briefs supporting the President's plan.

34. The U.S. Government opposed both lawsuits on the grounds that the President's actions were a lawful use of prosecutorial discretion, and that the plaintiffs lacked “standing” to bring their cases, since plaintiffs were not harmed. Both arguments are supported by a wide range of law professors and experts.



35. The Washington, D.C. federal court promptly dismissed Sheriff Arpaio's lawsuit. That decision was upheld unanimously by a three-judge panel of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals on August 14, 2015. Sheriff Arpaio asked the Supreme Court to review the case, but on January 19, 2016, the Supreme Court denied that request. Separately, the Texas federal court preliminarily blocked, on procedural grounds, the President's DAPA and expanded DACA initiatives (but not original DACA) on February 16, 2015. The Department of Justice appealed this order, and arguments were heard on July 10, 2015. On November 9, 2015, a divided panel of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the lower court's ruling in a 2-1 decision. The following day, the Department of Justice announced its intention to seek Supreme Court review of the Fifth Circuit's decision. On January 19, 2016, the Supreme Court granted certiorari (meaning, it agreed to take the case), and it heard oral arguments on April 18, 2016. On June 23, 2016 the Supreme Court issued a 4-4 decision in *United States v. Texas*, which has the effect of upholding the Fifth Circuit's decision.

36. At the center of these cases is a policy dispute—Texas, 25 other states, and an Arizona sheriff disagree with the President's policy on how the immigration agencies should use their limited enforcement resources. These cases are more political diatribe than legal argument, and many previous Administrations have used their executive authority in similar ways. Understanding the procedural steps and the nature of the arguments helps to *Texas v U.S.* in perspective.

## The States' Lawsuit

Texas and 25 states seek to “enjoin,” meaning to permanently block implementation of, DAPA and expanded DACA. They argue that the executive actions violate the “Take Care” clause of



the Constitution because the President has allegedly changed the law rather than “tak[ing] care that the laws be faithfully executed.” Initially, both lawsuits sought a “preliminary injunction”—a temporary block during the life of the lawsuit—which is an “extraordinary remedy.” To grant a “preliminary injunction,” the court must find that four factors exist—(1) the challenger is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) the challenger is likely to suffer “irreparable harm” without the injunction, (3) the “balance of equities” supports the challenger, and (4) an injunction is in the “public interest.”

The states’ complaint argued that expanded DACA and DAPA will trigger a “wave” of immigration—even larger than the alleged “flood” of Central American families to the United States caused by DACA (ignoring the substantial evidence that fear of persecution and violence is driving Central Americans from their homes). The states also alleged that this wave will “increase human trafficking” by drug cartels and thus “exacerbate the risks and dangers imposed on [states] by organized crime.” In addition, the states alleged broader harms from the expenditures on law enforcement, health care, education, processing professional licenses, and other benefits.

### **INJUNCTION ISSUED BY FEDERAL JUDGE**

37. On February 16, 2015, Brownsville, Texas federal judge Andrew Hanen, of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, temporarily enjoined DAPA and the planned expansion of DACA pending a higher court’s contrary order or a trial on the merits. Highlights of the court’s reasoning include:

Texas has standing to bring this lawsuit because DAPA and expanded DACA will create a new class of individuals eligible to apply for state-subsidized driver’s licenses, which



would impose additional processing and issuance costs on the state. The court did not address the offsetting economic benefits that states also would realize from DAPA and expanded DACA, including higher wages, increased tax revenue, and new jobs. The court rejected other standing arguments by the plaintiffs, namely, that DAPA would impose indirect costs on states such as for public education and uncompensated medical care.

Judge Hanen based his ruling on narrow procedural grounds—that the Government did not comply with certain technical requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), including notice-and-comment rulemaking.

38. In reaching this conclusion, Judge Hanen found DAPA and expanded DACA to be substantive rules subject to notice-and-comment procedures, rather than general statements of policy, which would not require such procedures. However, as DHS pointed out, the expanded DACA and DAPA initiatives are policies, under which DHS must decide on a case-by-case basis whether to grant a particular individual's request. DHS national procedures for officers reviewing DACA claims specifically allow discretionary denials, which are consistent with a general statement of policy. The procedures provide a form with a box permitting denials solely on the basis of discretion—even where eligibility guidelines are met, as well as another box permitting denial where a requestor “do[es] not warrant a favorable exercise of prosecutorial discretion because of national security or public safety concerns.” Notably:

The ruling did not address the constitutionality of President Obama's initiatives. Indeed, the decision affirmed the Secretary of Homeland Security's authority to set the Department's enforcement priorities and to marshal its resources accordingly.



The court explicitly did not enjoin original DACA. DHS reinforced this point, recalling that “individuals may continue to come forward and request initial grant of DACA or renewal of DACA pursuant to the guidelines established in 2012.”

Regarding the public interest, the court found the cost of issuing drivers’ licenses and other benefits to prospective deferred action beneficiaries to be decisive. This is contrary to evidence that President Obama’s policy helps, not harms, the public interest, as an amicus brief by the American Immigration Council and others argued. Conversely, halting President Obama’s policy will harm the economy and affected individuals, who have significant ties in the United States.

#### 39. Judge Hanen Issues Order Relating to Three-Year Work Permit Confusion

Meanwhile, on May 19, 2016, Judge Andrew Hanen issued a highly extraordinary order instructing the DOJ to turn over personal information of about 50,000 DACA recipients who received three-year reprieves from deportation and three-year work permits. This order stems from previous hearings where Judge Hanen threatened DOJ attorneys with sanctions for allegedly “misleading” him about the government’s implementation of expanded DACA and DAPA, in accordance with a November 20, 2014 memo. In addition to setting forth eligibility requirements for expanded DACA and DAPA, the memo announced that the government would begin issuing deferrals of deportation and work permits for three years instead of two, even for those who applied under the original 2012 DACA initiative.

40. Judge Hanen claims DOJ misled him when, with respect to implementation of expanded DACA and DAPA, its lawyers stated early in the litigation that they “really would not expect anything between now and the date of the hearing.” DOJ asserts that its lawyers merely

misunderstood what Judge Hanen was asking. The focus of *Texas v. United States* was on the proposed new initiatives—expanded DACA and DAPA—not on original DACA. Further, DOJ noted in a brief that if it had been trying to hide this change from two to three-year increments, the agency did a bad job considering it was posted on the Department of Homeland Security's website.

41. Unconvinced by these arguments, Judge Hanen issued an order imposing two sets of sanctions on May 19, 2016. First, hundreds of DOJ attorneys involved in this case must take an in-person ethics course. Second, DOJ must turn over the names and addresses, among other personal information, of the 50,000 DACA beneficiaries who received benefits for a three-year period.

## **OBAMA DEFIES COURT ORDER**

The Plaintiff includes the following websites; Obama defies court order as follows:

<http://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2017/02/dhs-ig-let-obama-defy-court-rulings-illegal-amnesty-acts-probes-trump-muslim-order/>

<http://dailysignal.com/2015/05/12/obama-administration-admits-it-violated-judges-order-to-halt-implementation-of-immigration-plan>

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/jun/29/three-year-amnesties-not-fully-rescinded/>

<https://www.teaparty.org/obama-defies-supreme-court-vows-deport-illegal-aliens-172495/>

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/01/12/obamas-science-officer-defies-court-keeps-private-emails-secret/>

42. Obama acts or omissions constitute multiple acts of of violation of 8 USC section 1324(Harboring, aiding and abetting illegal aliens in violation of RICO predicate acts as defined in 18 USC section 1961[prohibited acts]. On or about Monday, June 29, 2015 and continuing thru his department from the White House Obama violated a court injunction, (see the above attached) and his acts or omissions constitute indirect and/or direct civil contempt of court.

Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Loretta Lynch furthered the conspiracy by adopting the acts of Eric Holder Jr. Obama, Lynch, Lerner, and Hillary R. Clinton in that:

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**COMMITTEE AND OVERSIGHT VS. LORETTA LYNCH IN  
HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
GENERAL GIVEN A CHANCE TO APPEAL ORDER AND  
FAILED TO – GUILTY OF ERIC HOLDER, ET AL**  
**ACTS OR OMISSIONS**

43. Defendant Loretta Lynch at all times mentioned on or about April 24, 2015, was appointed US Attorney General and with legal duties and obligations. At all times mentioned was employed at a was Washington-headquartered international law firm Hogan & Hartson LLP, and it is believed she is a partner of this firm. Hillary Clinton's first presidential campaign made public in 2008, via Hogan & Hartson's New York-based partner Howard Topaz was the tax lawyer who filed income tax returns for Bill and Hillary beginning in 2004. In addition, Hogan & Hartson in Virginia filed a patent trademark request on May 2004 for Denver-based MX Logic Inc. The computer software firm that developed the email encryption system used to manage Clinton's private email server beginning in July 2013. A tech expert has observed that employees of MX Logic could have had access to all the emails that went through her account. In 1999 President Bill Clinton nominated Lynch for the first of her two terms as US Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, a position she held until she joined Hogan and Hartson in March 2002. Lynch and Clinton "were partners."

44. At all times mentioned she had a legal duty to prosecute criminal "especially" when National Security is involved. On or about the Committee and Oversight served Lynch with the duly authorized subpoena, in case # CV-1332(ABJ), and the Judge Order Lynch to produce a copy of documents requested in a subpoena, and to produce document numbers 9087, 883, 6592, 6594, 7038, 7987, 8002, 9685, and 14768; to the Committee and Oversight all segregable

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portions of any responsive records withheld in full or in part on the grounds that they contain attorney-client privileged material, attorney work product, private information, law enforcement sensitive material, or foreign policy sensitive materials contained in a subpoena copy which is attached. Judge Amy B. Jackson "ordered," Lynch to produce the above mentioned. Lynch failed to produce the above mentioned, failed to appeal, and waived her rights, Lynch's acts or omissions are the same as Eric Holder "obstruction of a congressional investigation." Lynch is guilty of indirect and/or direct civil contempt of court and/or failure without adequate excuse to obey a subpoena served in case # in case # CV-1332(ABJ) and/or guilty of criminal and/or civil contempt of court. Lynch has violated a court order.(see attached d)

**SEPT 13, 2016**

**REFUSAL TO TESTIFY BEFORE COMMITTEE**

**VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER**

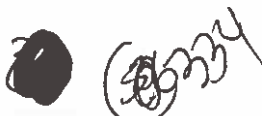
**COMMITTEE AND OVERSIGHT AND/OR JUDICIAL**

**WATCH COMMENCED A CONGRESSIONAL**

**INVESTIGATION AND/OR FILED SUIT AND/OR CALLED**  
**BRYAN PAGLIANO "CLINTON" AID TO TESTIFY BEFORE**

**CONGRESS**

**CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS**

 (9/23/16)

45. Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Bryan Pagliano Defendants, Respondents, Appellees a former tech aid to Hillary Clinton did the acts and things herein alleged pursuant to, and in furtherance of, the conspiracy and above-alleged agreement, and furthered the conspiracy by cooperation with Hillary R. Clinton, Obama, Holder, Lynch, and Lerner in that he on or about Sept. 13, 2016 the committee and oversight called Bryan Pagliano Defendants, Respondents, Appellees to testify before the committee and oversight and the above named Defendant refused to show up at a second committee hearing, and the committee and oversight held him in contempt of court. Bryan Pagliano Defendants, Respondents/Appellee is guilty of direct and/or direct civil contempt of court.

### **DONALD TRUMP IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT VIOLATE VIOLATION OF A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER**

46. Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Donald Trump in his official capacity as United States President in her official capacity as United States Attorney General furthered the conspiracy by adopting the acts of Eric Holder Jr. and Hillary R. Clinton, Barak H. Obama et al in that:

47. On the afternoon of Friday, January 27, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order entitled "Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States." Section 3(c) of the Executive Order, among other things, suspends for 90 days entry of all immigrants and nonimmigrants from seven majority-Muslim countries: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. (The order exempts persons traveling on diplomatic visas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visas, C-2 visas for travel to the United Nations, and G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 visas. Section 3(e) and (f) contemplate expanding the list of banned countries based on future.) recommendations by the Secretary of Homeland Security. Section 3(g)



provides that “the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security may, on a case-by-case basis, and when in the national interest, issue visas or other immigration benefits to nationals of countries for which visas and benefits are otherwise blocked.” The Executive Order restricted entry by immigrants from the banned countries who have lawful permanent residence (“green card”) status in the United States, as well as non immigrants traveling on student or work visas (e.g., B-1, H-1B, L-1, O, F-1, F-2, J-1), and their family members traveling on authorized visas (e.g., B-2, J-2, F-2). Because the Executive Order was issued on a Friday afternoon without prior notice, numerous persons from the seven banned majority-Muslim countries had already commenced their travel to the United States in reliance on their U.S. green card or a valid student or work visa, unaware of the Executive Order. Beginning Friday evening and continuing over the weekend, hundreds of people appeared at international airports throughout the United States, expecting the arrival of their friends and loved ones, only to discover that those arriving passengers were being detained incommunicado by CBP. This led to spontaneous protests and demonstrations at airports throughout the United States by persons demanding that the detainees be allowed access to the many lawyers who had also gathered at the airports to provide pro bono legal assistance to the detainees and their relatives. ( *E.g., Protests Erupt at Airports Following Trump Travel Ban*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 29, 2017, 2:12 A.M.), <https://goo.gl/pKOHoR>; Elise Viebeck and Michael Laris, *Hundreds of lawyers descend on airports to offer free help after Trump’s executive order*, The Washington Post (Jan. 29, 2017), <https://goo.gl/AiGZJ3>; Betsy Woodruff, *Trump’s Border Patrol Defies Judge, U.S. Senator at Dulles Airport as His First Constitutional Crisis Unfolds*, The Daily Beast (Jan. 29, 2017, 8:44 a.m.), <https://goo.gl/unbtIN>). On January 28, travelers from Yemen and sixty “John Doe” travelers who likewise had arrived with valid credentials but had been detained by CBP at Dulles.



48. At approximately 9:30 p.m., this Court issued the TRO ordering “that: a) respondents shall permit lawyers access to all legal permanent residents being detained at Dulles International Airport; [and] b) respondents are forbidden from removing petitioners—lawful permanent residents at Dulles International Airport—for a period of 7 days from the issuance of this Order.” Shortly before that, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York issued a *nationwide* TRO prohibiting CBP from removing green card and visa holders.( Temporary Restraining Order, *Darweesh v. Trump*, No. 1:17-cv-480 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 28, 2017)).

49. Upon information and belief, CBP officials received a copy of both orders through multiple channels. Later that evening, however, reports emerged from various sources that none of the detainees was being permitted access to any of the lawyers gathered at Dulles to assist them, in spite of the TRO. At approximately 11:45 p.m., Senator Corey Booker arrived on the scene and personally attempted to intercede with CBP officials, including presenting them with another copy of the TRO. Booker reported that he was rebuffed: CBP “told me nothing, and it was unacceptable . . . . I believe it’s a Constitutional crisis, where the executive branch is not abiding by the law.”( On Sunday, January 29, at least five other members of Congress appeared at Dulles to attempt to resolve the crisis and ensure compliance with the TRO: Representatives Robert C. “Bobby” Scott (Va-3), Don Beyer (Va-8), Gerry Connolly (Va-11), Jamie Raskin (Md-8), and Congressman Beyer’s declaration describing the events is included with this filing. He specifically went to the airport “in response to reports that CBP officials enforcing the Executive Order were detaining travelers and, contrary to the TRO, were not permitting them access to lawyers.”He spent more than four hours at Dulles (from 1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.) and describes the many people he saw, awaiting the arrival of their friends and family members, as being “anxious, grief-stricken, and confused.” Such reports are particularly disturbing in light of the Aziz petitioners’ allegations in the

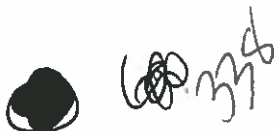


Amended Complaint that they were removed from the United States and coerced into signing documents that petitioners believe waived their visa rights. Despite those disturbing reports, however, respondents have publicly insisted that “[u]pon issuance of the court orders yesterday [Saturday], U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) immediately began taking steps to comply with the orders,” and that “[w]e are and will remain in compliance with judicial orders.”)

50. Officials and/or agents of Donald Trump(Customs and Border Protection (CBP) did not comply with the Court’s temporary restraining order and/or violated a temporary restraining order. Donald Trump is guilty of indirect and/or direct contempt of court for violating a temporary restraining order (attached as exh     C    ); that “respondents” shall permit lawyers access to all legal permanent residents being detained at Dulles International Airport.”

**DONALD TRUMP ILLEGAL,**  
**UNLAWFUL ACTS OR OMISSIONS AGAINST**  
**A US DISTRICT COURT FEDERAL JUDGE**  
**GONZALES CUREIL A HATER INDIRECT**  
**CONTEMPT OF COURT**

51 In furtherance of illegal, unlawful acts of Trumps - acts or omissions is in violation of rico prohibit act. Judge Gonzales Cureil a federal judge of San Diego, presided over a class action lawsuit accusing Trump University of defrauding and misleading consumers who plunked down at least \$1,500.00 for three day simnars, and up to \$35,000 for addition course, that promised to teach Trump secrets of success in real estate. Trump unlawful statements against a Federal Judge presiding in this case , and/or acts actions a Federal Judge constitute direct and/or indirect civil contempt of court. (see website [http://www. Huffpost.com](http://www.Huffpost.com)). 18 USC section 1503 prohibits any



threaten letter or communication in a attempt to nfluenc, initimate, orimpeded any court officer “in the discharge of his duty, any one using any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs ro impedes or endeabors to influenc, obstruct, impeded the due aminatration of justice commits a felony punishable by imprisionment for upt to ten years. Moreover Appellants courts have upheld such santions for conduct less egregious than Trum such as vulgar words. Trump is in indirect contempt of court for his unlawful acts or omissions via Judge Cureil.

52. When a federal judge rule a against the government, it also means against any official implicated in the order, including the president is supposed to obey even if they believe the court’s order is incorrect. Donald Trump is not immune. “A president can be held in contempt of court,” “President Clinton was held in contempt of court in 1999 over his false testimony in the Monica Lewinsky scandal. Such assess was not provided and Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Donald Trump in his official capacity is guilty of civil contempt of court. This court should require that Donald Trump in his official capacity as United States President to show cause why he not in contempt. In furtherance of Donald Trumps unlawful acts or omissions.

**JEFF SESSION IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY**  
**GENERAL UNLAWFUL ACTS**

53. Defendant/Respondent/Appellee Jeff Sessions in his official capacity as United States Attorney General furthered the conspiracy by adopting the acts of Eric Holder Jr. Obama, Lynch, Lerner, and Hillary R. Clinton and/or Donald Trump in his official capacity as United



States President in that on or about the time on March 20, 2017 Jeff Sessions in his official capacity that Plaintiff sent Jeff Sessions in his official capacity a certified mail to produce a copy of documents requested in a subpoena, and to produce document numbers 9087, 883, 6592, 6594, 7038, 7987, 8002, 9685, and 14768; to the Committee and Oversight all segregable portions of any responsive records withheld in full or in part on the grounds that they contain attorney-client privileged material, attorney work product, private information, law enforcement sensitive material, or foreign policy sensitive materials contained in a subpoena copy and/or the order of Judge Amy B. Jackson which "ordered," Lynch to produce. Jeff Sessions in his official capacity as United States Attorney General has not complied with the Plaintiff demand nor the order of Judge Amy B. Jackson in case entitled Committee and Oversight vs. Loretta E. Lynch. Jeff Sessions acts or omissions are the same as that of the above "co-conspirators," Jeff Sessions in his official capacity as United States Attorney General "received" actual notice (see exh F, and by notice of demand see exh G). Jeff Sessions is guilty of indirect and/or direct civil contempt of court. Jeff Sessions has violated a court's order. (see the above attached d), the Plaintiff is entitled to a Special Prosecutor.

**CONTINUING CONSPIRACY, WILLFUL OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE AND/OR**

**FRAUDULANT CONCEALMENT TOLLS THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

54. All of the above Defendants/Respondents/Appellees knowingly, intentionally, and willfully acted in joint participation, aided and/or abetted each other "engaged in a pattern of racketeering

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[Signature]

activity,” defrauded the Plaintiff and continues to defraud the Plaintiff, holds the petitioner to an arrest warrant, a condition of peonage and slavery, and commit overt acts against the plaintiff business, person or property and/or obstructed a congressional investigation and continues to obstruct a congressional investigation and fraudulent concealment, willful, conspiracy under the color of law, intentional obstruction of Justice tolls the statute of limitations, by operation of the law.



55. Donald Trump in his official capacity as President et al , acts or omissions constitute and act under the color of law, to obstruct a congressional investigation, and to commit overt acts against the Petitioner, discriminate against the Petitioner based on race, class, disability, gender, sex, committee overt acts against the Petitioner business, person or property, commit human rights violations, and deny and/or deprive the Plaintiff equal protection of the law and/or equal privileges and immunities, restraints in trade and/or interstate and/or foreign commerce, illegal monopoly, “Ant-Trust violations, etc; and numerous overt acts as defined in 18 USC section 1961 [RICO prohibited ACTS] and violate the Plaintiffs International rights as defined in the declaration of human rights, and/or the Plaintiff US Constitutional rights. The Plaintiffs lost their ability to earn a living due to the above Defendants conspiracies, discrimination based on race or class or ethnic or social economic status, conspiracies to defraud the Plaintiffs out of money or property, violence against the Plaintiffs, oppression, unfair business practices, unfair competition, conspiracies to restrain commerce, acts of threats, extortion, coercion, force, assault and battery, usurpation of business(es) “repeated” conspiracies and/or unlawful attacks to restrain commerce, which violates both federal antitrust laws. [REDACTED]

## GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATES AS RICO(1961)(4)

### *"office of the United States President"*

Controlling case law holds that government bodies whose conduct meets the definitions as applied to non-government entities also applies to them, that would include individual employees of the US Federal and/or State Government, state judges, federal judges, U.S. Department of Justice, and others acting outside their scope of authority in their individual capacities and in joint participation with State Actors. A line of cases hold that any governmental agency, court, political office or the like could serve as a RICO "enterprise." *United States v. Thompson*, 685 F.2d 993, 999 (6th Cir. 1982)(en banc) *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 1072 (1983). Among the government units that have been held to be "enterprises" are offices of governors and state legislators, courts, court clerks' offices. See e.g., *United States v. Stratton*, 649 F.2d 1066, 1072-75 (5th Cir. 1981); *United States v. Clark*, 656 F.2d 1259, 1261-67 (8th Cir. 1981) Office of county judge); *United States v. Frumento*, 405 F. Supp. 23, 29-30 (E.D. Pa. 1975), *affd*, 563 F.2d 1083 (3d Cir. 1977). *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 1072 (1978).

In referring to the RICO liability of government offices the court thought it inconceivable that "in considering the ever more widespread tentacles of organized crime in the nation's economic life, Congress intended to ignore an important aspect of the economy [simply] because it was state operated and state controlled ...." (563 F.2d at 1091.) Accepting defendants' contentions would mean that "business organizations legitimately owned and operated by the states, even though their activities substantially affect interstate commerce, would be open game for racketeers. [The court refused] to believe that Congress had such 'tunnel-vision' when it enacted the racketeering statute or that it intended to exclude from the protective embrace of this broad statute, designed to curb organized crime, state operated commercial ventures engaged in interstate commerce, or other governmental agencies regulating commercial and utility operations affecting interstate commerce." Decisions after *Frumento* expanded government activity to every conceivable government agency, court, or political office. *United States v. Thompson*, 669 F.2d 1143 (6th Cir), *rev'd* 685 F.2d 993 (6th Cir. 1982)(en banc), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 1072 (1983) The Enterprise "OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT."

## Series of Documented Acts Comprising the RICO Offenses

A criminal racketeering enterprise requires a minimum of two contiguous acts to meet the legal definition of a racketeering enterprise. Dozens of such contiguous acts are documented including but not limited to:

Repeated cover-ups, from 1993 and continuing thru the filing of this complaint, by federal judges and State Judges of ongoing documented corruption in the government's Office of the President(White House), Office of the Attorney (Department of Justice), Office of the Internal Revenue Service(Internal Revenue Service), Office of HUD(The Department of HUD), "other US Government Agencies," that enabled to occur a series of major fraud on the United States which is the direct and proximate cause of the financial economic collapse –including but not

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limited to US Government joint participation with Contractors fraud, Corporations , Partnerships, lawyers fraud , (under the Obama Bush[Iraq War], Clinton Administration)

War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity, Repeated Terrorist Attacks, Repeated cover-ups of the criminal activities in overt and covert government operations that the Plaintiffs(the original source)discovered while a public housing facility.

The evidence of repeated conduct constituting “continual”obstruction of justice that they knew would continue to result in great harm to the American people , and to national security.

The evidence of repeated felony retaliation against Whistleblower Sharon Bridgewater, and other Whistleblowers in the “Fast and furious,” “Benhgzi Scandle” etc. for attempting to report high-level crimes against the United States and to criminally halt ability to report such crimes.

The corrupt, illegal and unconstitutional seizure of the Plaintiff business and personal property to restrain commerce knowingly it would cause great harm and impair the Plaintiff ability to conduct commerce.

The IRS corrupt, illegal and unconstitutional targeting of tea party members.

The illegal, unconstitutional “amendment” to our US Constitution right that violate US Citizens right to bear arms and/or our right to freedom of religion.

The corrupt, illegal and unconstitutional seizure of the AP Phone Records, violation of the “press” first amendment US Constitutional right.

The unconstitutional mandate of Obamacare.

Converting the courts, and their judicial positions, into a racketeering enterprise.

Perpetrating a series of predicate acts, that far exceeded the legal criteria for being a criminal racketeering enterprise.

Each of these criminal acts were compounded by the fact that they were perpetrated by people in positions of trust, who were paid to enforce the law.

Expanding on the number of parties involved in the series of predicate acts were the unknown—but suspected—Eric Holder and the U.S. Department of Justice—(and his predecessors)parties that were orchestrating the multiple schemes and conspiracies and protecting each of the criminal acts of each and every one.

Several US Senators and Congressman, confirming Todd Jones ATF director when they knew and were aware of a criminal pending investigation, and schemes to defraud the USA.

Striking against the US Government in contest of a Congressional Investigation

All Democrats voting for Obamacare

Obama "I act on my own."

Donald Trump "multiple Racketeering lawsuits," and holding the office as United States Presidency when clearly the emolument clause prohibits Trump from accepting foreign payments and/or other monies.

Donald Trump and/or Jeff Sessions contacts with Russia

Hillary Clinton destruction of e-mails after receiving a duly authorized subpoena.

Donald Trump arbitrary, capricious executive order of March 6, 2017

## RICO Details

A criminal RICO racketeering organization crime requires:

Two or more related predicate acts, in a conspiracy. Predicate offenses are related if they have (a) the same or similar purposes, (b) results, (c) participants, (c) victims, or (d) methods of commission.

Same purposes. The participants' purpose was to defraud the Claimant of money and/or property and/or the intangible right to honest services, "inflict" extreme emotional distress on the Plaintiffs and/or Petitioners and/or other Whistleblowers (such as in Swartz case) to block Sharon Bridgewater, and other Whistleblowers, the press from reporting a continuing series of corrupt, with corporations, and criminal acts of public officials joint participation with Corporations, individuals, to defraud the USA involving key people in government.

Results. The results included hindering and halting Sharon Bridgewater and/or other Whistleblowers and/or the press from reporting the crime and/or ability to properly report, publicize, and halt the ongoing corruption and conspiracy to defraud the Claimant Sharon and/or James Bridgewater.

Participants. The participants included the repeated acts by the same people and groups, public officials including US Presidents, federal judges, Justice Department employees, lawyers, California, Michigan and judges and others acting in joint participation with each other.

Victims. The victims included:

Repeated harm to the Plaintiff a Whistleblowers. The harm consisted of seizing the Plaintiff's personal and business assets, depriving the Plaintiff the right to conduct commerce; depriving the Claimant and/or US Citizens and/or Whistleblower, torture, war crimes, in violation of international law, and through a series of unlawful and unconstitutional judicial the rights and protections guaranteed to all citizens by the laws and constitution of the United States and/or the ability of IRS

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(10)

official to collect taxes, and/or the ability of the Plaintiffs, Whistleblowers and/or the Press to exercise their 1<sup>st</sup> US Constitutional amendment right to free speech. People of the United States who were harmed by the series of criminal acts and the documents actions of federal judges, Justice Public Officials, Department of the employees et al, and others, that enabled the crimes and resulting harm to continue.

Method of commission. As it relates to the current and/or former presidents, public officials, federal judges and Justice Department participants, they perpetrated a series of acts including (a) failing to report the crime to congressional members and/or the US Government Oversight Committee members (b) labeling the Plaintiffs as a vexatious litigation (c) gross prosecutorial misconduct (d) acts of violence against Whistleblower for attempting to report the ongoing crimes against the United States etc. (e) failing to change IRS tax laws.

The racketeering acts were related, the intent being to halt the reporting and publicizing of high-level criminal activities.

Their actions consisted of a continuing pattern of criminal activities.

All of the actions were continuing, from 1993 thru the filing of this complaint, and arguably continuing as judicial orders still exist in several federal courts attempting to bar the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater and/or Whistleblowers and/or the Press from filing any papers in any federal district or appellate court. These orders knowingly obstructed justice by blocking the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater et al from reporting major and deadly criminal activities against the United States; and blocked the Sharon Bridgewater, Whistleblowers et al from exercising federal defenses against the pattern of civil and constitutional, and criminal acts for which they are federal causes of actions for which federal defenses exist.

The predicate acts and conspiracy gravely affected interstate commerce, and caused, or enabled to occur, a continuing series of major fraud against the USA and/or the Plaintiff which is the direct and proximate cause of the financial economic collapse and also affects interstate commerce through criminal activities in the US Government of public officials, abuse of US Government power, committing criminal acts of bribery, corruption, and for and acting outside their scope of authority and in their individual capacities.

### **RICO REQUIRES NO MORE THAN SLIGHT EFFECT UPON INTERSTATE COMMERCE**

The Plaintiffs was damaged or injured in business or property. RICO Requires no more than a slight effect upon interstate commerce. *United States v. Doherty*, 867 F.2d 47, 68 (1st Cir. 1989). *United States v. Murphy*, 768 F.2d 1518, 1531 (7th Cir. 1985). *cert. denied*, 106 S.Ct. 1188 (1986). Predicate acts were related to the common purpose of the enterprise, defraud US taxpayers, Consumers, and/or Class Plaintiff and being to halt Sharon Bridgewater and other Whistleblowers and/or the press from reporting and publicizing the ongoing criminal activities. See *United States v. Bonanno Organized Crime Family*, 683 F. Supp. 1411, 1437 (E.D.N.Y. 1988). All aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured to defraud the US, taxpayers, and/or the Class Plaintiff and/or commit predicate acts as

3/5 (18)

defined in 18 USC section 1961(5) and further Eric Holder and Obama obstructed justice. Further, Congress limited the force of Rule 8(b) by loosening the statutory requirements for what constitutes joint criminal activities. *United States v. Friedman*, 854 F.2d 535, 561 (2d Cir. 1988); *United States v. Castellano*, 610 F.Supp. 1359, 1396 (S.D.N.Y. 1985). If a defendant is not named in a conspiracy or RICO count, he September be charged in a separate court, in the same indictment, if he is alleged to have participated in the same series of acts or transactions that constituted the conspiracy or RICO offense. Further as far as the RICO enterprise, some benefited from the enterprise, and some did not. The racketeering activity is not required to benefit the enterprise. (The participants in the scheme are not required to have personally profited, though some did. *United States v. Killip*, 819 F.2d 1542, 1549 (10th Cir. 1987. ) Some defendants agreed to join conspiracy with knowledge that other members were to commit at least two acts of racketeering. *United States v. Leisure*, 844 F.2d 1347, 1367 (8th Cir. 1988). See ' 1962(d), defendant agreed to join conspiracy with knowledge that other members were to commit at least two acts of racketeering.

In *Shearin v. E.F. Hutton Group, Inc.*, 885 F.2d 1162 (3d Cir. 1989). The court held that Shearin, a *pro se* plaintiff, could recover for being fired, if she proved that it was an overt act in furtherance of an alleged ' 1962(d) conspiracy to bilk Hutton customers for trust services which were never performed. In *Sedima* the court noted that standing to sue under " 1962(a)—(c) is based on proof that the predicate racketeering acts caused injury to plaintiff's business or property. 473 U.S. at 495. The court also held that *Sedima* did not foreclose the possibility that harm arising from a conspiratorial overt act, distinct from the predicate acts listed in ' 1961(1), could confer standing under ' 1962(d). 885 F.2d at 1169-70.

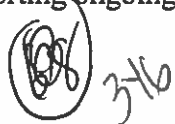
Defendant was aware of the "essential nature" of the enterprise, which was a group of persons associated for the purpose of luring people into rigged card games. *United States v. Joseph*, 835 F.2d 1149, 1152 (6th Cir. 1987); in *United States v. Gallo*, 667 F. Supp. 1359, 1401, (S.D.N.Y. 1985), the defendant must have knowledge of the enterprise and at least some of its criminal activities; Defendant must have been aware of at least the . existence of the enterprise (*United States v. Castellano*, 610 F.Supp. 1359, 1401 (E.D.N.Y. 1985); in order to prove RICO conspiracy count government must show the existence of a "unified agreement to participate in the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering ...."

The court held that § 1962(c) does not require concerted criminal activity, only that an individual commit at least two acts of racketeering while participating in the conduct of an enterprise. *United States v. Castellano*, 610 F.Supp. 1359, 1392-1396 (S.D.N.Y. 1985). Id at 1394.

### **RICO Violations Involving A**

#### **Continuing Series of ATTACK ON THE PLAINTIFFS AND OTHER WHISTLEBLOWERS**

Dozens of separate predicate acts were perpetrated to block Sharon Bridgewater and/or Whistleblowers and/or the press from reporting ongoing criminal activities in high-level overt and covert operations



involving government employees. That constituted claims under ' 1962(a),(b), (c), and (d), in factual allegations.

1. RICO violators within the Office of the President, Office of the Attorney ., Office of HUD, et al conspired with each other to halt the former Sharon Bridgewater and/or other Whistleblowers, " the press" to disclose their major fraud, and/or to inflict economic hardship on the Plaintiff, restrain commerce, cause the Plaintiff suffering, and prevent the Plaintiff from carrying out her responsibilities to report the crimes, all while all were either operating, directly or managing federal funds, and or Offices of the US Government.

All Aided and abetted the repeated massive RICO violations and violated the Plaintiff civil right repeatedly. Federal judges as RICO violators, entered the conspiracy, and continued actively from 2008 and continuing thru the filing of this complaint. Their predicate acts included:

Repeatedly blocking the Sharon Bridgewater complaint to halt the ability of the Plaintiff to report the crime

Shooting bullets through the Plaintiff has right before election.

Failing to answer the Plaintiffs complaints and/or refusing to otherwise defend or plead

Issued a series of unlawful and unconstitutional orders, with criminal intent, to halt the Plaintiffs ability to report the crimes.

Corruptly, through violation of federal law

Lawyers as RICO participants, aided, abetted the these corporations, partnerships, President and corporations, et al engaged in a series of unlawful lawsuits from 1993 and thru the filing of this complaint, that violated blocks of state and federal laws and constitutional protections, that required the corrupt cooperation of Federal judges and federal judges.

A handwritten signature and initials, possibly "M" and "J", are visible at the bottom of the page.