This is a parallel civil and criminal adjudication and Rule G. Forfeiture Actions in Rem pursuant to SUPPLEMENTAL RULE G Forfeiture Actions in Rem) 18 U.S.C. SECTION 981, 18 U.S. Code § 982 , 18 U.S. Code § 984, 21 U.S.C. 853 - VIA THE RACKETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORANIZATION ACT(RICO)ASSET FORFEITURE AND MONEY LAUNDERING PURSUANT TO ONE OR MORE 18 U.S.C. § 1956, 18 U.S.C. § 1957, 31 U.S.C. § 5316, AND OTHER FORFEITURE STATUES(ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME JURSIDICTION 28 USC SECTION 1333) via act and/or activity constituting offense(s) listed section 1961(1)specified unlawful activity. .Admiralty and Maritime Supplemental Rule G, can be found at https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_G, and arising from a federal statute the Racketeered Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). The Rico Act makes it unlawful to acquire, operate, or receive income from an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. Geared toward ongoing organized criminal activities, the underlying tenet of RICO is to prove and prohibit a pattern of crimes conducted through an "enterprise," which the statute defines as "any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity." Under RICO, it is a crime for an individual to belong to an "enterprise" that is involved in a pattern of racketeering, even if the racketeering was committed by other members. Specifically, Section 1962 of RICO prohibits "any person" from: (b) acquiring or maintaining through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt an interest in an enterprise affecting interstate commerce; (c) conducting or participating 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) conspiring to participate in any of these activities, "Racketeering activity" generally means any act as defined in RICO. "Enterprise" is defined to include "any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity." A "Pattern of racketeering activity" "requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity." "Unlawful debt" generally means a debt that is incurred or contracted in a gambling activity or business in violation of federal, state or local law or is unenforceable, in whole or part, due to usury laws. "pattern" requires a two-prong showing of a "relationship" between the predicate offenses and the threat of a "continuing activity." A relationship is established where the conduct amounts to a pattern that embraces offenses having the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or were interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and not merely isolated events. Continuity will be found where the predicate offenses amount to or pose a threat of continued conduct. with long-term activity, continuity may be demonstrated by a series of predicate offenses over a substantial period of time, rather than a few weeks or months with no threat of future conduct. Continuity may also be shown by a few predicate offenses within a short period of time with the threat of the acts extending indefinitely into the future. Sharon and James S. Bridgewater are victims of Kamala Harris and/or Merrick Garland and co-conspirators from Bundesgesetz threatening "long-term" Racketeering Conspiracy acts and others acts or omissions.

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Foreign Terrorist via a continuing "racketeering" criminal conspiracy of against(as well as all US Citizens. In order to convict a A "pattern of racketeering activity" under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) requires at least two predicate acts of racketeering within ten years of each other. These acts must be related, meaning they share similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or are otherwise interconnected by distinguishing characteristics, and were not Isolated, widely separated, or sporadic criminal acts This is a Criminal forfeiture in personam proceeding brought by Sharon Bridgewater the CRIMINAL PROSECUTOR against Kamala Harris and other Co-Conspirators for their overt acts or omissions resulting in the forfeiture of the offender's property, assets, and proceeds directly or indirectly obtained from the criminal activity.

Criminal forfeiture requires a conviction . Therefore, criminal forfeiture can only take place after the offender's criminal prosecution ends in conviction. Criminal forfeiture is limited to the property, assets, and proceeds related to the counts under which the offender gets convicted. The prosecution will show and prove by more than a "preponderance of the evidence(the crimes where directly committed by Kamala Harris and other co-conspirators against Sharon and/or James S. Bridgewater two witneses and victims of RICO crimes)and the connection between the crime o the connection between the crime of conviction and the property, assets, or illegal earnings that the government will seize . RICO imposes a maximum criminal penalty of 20 years in prison for violations of the statute. If sentenced the defendant must also forfeit all proceeds obtained while engaging in racketeering. Here in this Intervention as A matter of Right Pursuant have been adjudicated guilty. The acts were directly committed against Sharon and James Business, Person or Property

1st Amended Supplemental Consolidate

RETROACTIVELY ADJUDICATES AND INTERVENTION AS A MATTER OF RIGHT PURSUANT TO ONE OR MORE CALIFONRIA CIVIL PROCEDURE 387-388 OR "FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE" 24A, IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT COMPLAINT ENTITLED SHARON BRIDGEWATER VS. HAYES VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, AND THIS INTERVENTION IS AND/OR CONTROVERSY IS RIPE.

RACKETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION(RICO)PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATUE IN PERTINENT PART STATES:

[Agency Holding Corp. v. Malley-Duff & Associates]
[107 S.Ct. 2759, 483 U.S. 143, 151 (1987)]
[bold emphasis added]

In rejecting a significantly different focus under RICO, therefore, we are honoring an analogy that Congress itself accepted and relied upon, and one that promotes the objectives of civil RICO as readily as it furthers the objects of the Clayton Act. Both statutes share a common congressional objective of encouraging civil litigation to supplement Government efforts to deter and penalize the respectively prohibited practices. The object of civil RICO is thus not merely to compensate victims but to turn them into prosecutors, "private attorneys general," dedicated to eliminating racketeering activity. 3 Id., at 187 (citing Malley-Duff, 483 U.S., at 151) (civil RICO specifically has a "further purpose [of] encouraging potential private plaintiffs diligently to investigate"). The provision for treble damages is accordingly justified by the expected benefit of suppressing racketeering activity, an object pursued the sooner the better.

[Rotella v. Wood et al., 528 U.S. 549 (2000)] [bold and underline emphases added]

Note: The following California State statutes were recently amended by voter approval of Proposition 64. We leave these provisions here, for comparative historical purposes.

Private Attorney General statutes, California
Business and Professions Code

Section 17204. Actions for any relief pursuant to this chapter shall be prosecuted exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction by the Attorney General or any district attorney or by any county counsel authorized by agreement with the district attorney in actions involving violation of a county ordinance, or any city attorney of a city, or city and county, having a population in excess of 750,000, and, with the consent of the district attorney, by a city prosecutor in any city having a full-time city prosecutor or, with the consent of the district attorney, by a city attorney in any city and county in the name of the people of the State of California upon their own complaint or upon the complaint of any board, officer, person, corporation or association or by any person acting for the interests of itself, its members or the general public.

Section 17535. Any person, corporation, firm, partnership, joint stock company, or any other association or organization which violates or proposes to violate this chapter may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction.

The court may make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person, corporation, firm, partnership, joint stock company, or any other association or organization of any practices which violate this chapter, or which may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of any practice in this chapter declared to be unlawful.

Actions for injunction under this section may be prosecuted by the Attorney General or any district attorney, county counsel, city attorney, or city prosecutor in this state in the name of the

people of the State of California upon their own complaint or upon the complaint of any board, officer, person, corporation or association or by any person acting for the interests of itself, its members or the general public.

Both statutes [RICO and Clayton Act] bring to bear the pressure of "private attorneys general" on a serious national problem for which public prosecutorial resources are deemed inadequate; the mechanism chosen to reach the objective in both the Clayton Act and RICO is the carrot of treble damages.

[Agency Holding Corp. v. Malley-Duff & Associates]
[107 S.Ct. 2759, 483 U.S. 143, 151 (1987)]

THE "50 STATES" EX REL SHARON BRIDGEWATER PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND/OR RELATOR ADJUDICATED AND forfeited the Statutory Class Representatives and/or Statutory Class members property to the United States ex rel Sharon Bridgewater Private Attorney General and/or Relator on Sept. 23, 2024 pursuant to 18 USC and Rule G of the Supplemental Rules for Admiralty or Maritime Claims and Asset Forfeiture Actions (Federal Rules of Civil Procedure) and pursuant to one or more 18 U.S. Code § 981, 18 U.S. Code § 982, 18 USC SECTION(S) 1956, 1957, 1960 or a conspiracy to violate section 215, 656, 657, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1014, 1341, 1343, or 1344 of this title, affecting a financialinstitution,or(B)section 471, 472, 473, 474, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 485, 486, 487, 488, 501, 502, 510, 542, 545, 555, 842, 844, 1028, 1029, or 1030 section 666(a)(1), section 1001 (relating to fraud and false statements);section 1031 (relating to major fraud against the United States);section 1032 (relating to concealment of assets from conservator, receiver, or liquidating agent of insured financial institution);section 1341 (relating to mail fraud); or section 1343 (relating to wire fraud),, supporting, planning, conducting, or concealing any Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section 2332b(g)(5), of any individual, entity, or organization engaged in planning or perpetrating any act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331), 21 U.S. Code § 848, 8 CFR § 274.1, conspiracy to commit genocide, war crimes, etc. and ten or more federal, state racketeering offenses, money laundering, etc. from Jan. 1, 1993 and continuing thru to present.

International Public Private Partnership Alien Enemy Foreign Terrorist – Harboring and Hiring illegal immigrates for profit "nexus" requirement via the Statutory Class Representatives which focuses on the extent to which the defendant *utilized the "organizational structure" of the enterprise.* In proving a nexus between the racketeering activity and interstate commerce, it is

not necessary that the alleged acts directly involve interstate commerce. Minimal evidence is sufficient to demonstrate a nexus. n will establish a nexus to interstate commerce.

Foreign Terrorist via a continuing "racketeering" criminal conspiracy of against(as well as all US Citizens. In order to convict a A "pattern of racketeering activity" under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) requires at least two predicate acts of racketeering within ten years of each other. These acts must be related, meaning they share similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or are otherwise interconnected by distinguishing characteristics, and were not Isolated, widely separated, or sporadic criminal acts

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTOR

THE "50 States" ex rel Sharon Bridgewater Private, Attorney General And/or Relator declared International Prosecutor.

International Public Private Partnership Alien Enemy Foreign Terrorist – Harboring and Hiring illegal immigrates for profit "nexus" requirement via the Statutory Class Representatives which focuses on the extent to which the defendant *utilized the "organizational structure" of the enterprise.* In proving a nexus between the racketeering activity and interstate commerce, it is not necessary that the alleged acts directly involve interstate commerce. Minimal evidence is sufficient to demonstrate a nexus. n will establish a nexus to interstate commerce.

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must be related, meaning they share similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or are otherwise interconnected by distinguishing characteristics, and were not Isolated, widely separated, or sporadic criminal acts. All acts were related and directly Committed Against Sharon James S. Bridgewater as shown in the related cases: - Continued Obstruction of Justice from August 8, 2008 Continuing thru to present, along with mail fraud, wire fraud, Violent crimes in Aid of Racketeering activity, extortion Violation of 18 USC section 1951, kidnapping hiring millions of illegal Immigrates for profit Via H2-VISA, and other illegal means,

INTRODUCTION

Sharon Bridgewater, brings this action under Rackeeteered Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act[RICO] and Supplemental Rule B, C for admirality and/or Maritime Claims and Asset Forfeiture Actions to recover damages and claims for amount due and owing from Donald Trump in his official capacity as President "as class representative" for breach of contract, negligence, libel, trespass, injury to business and/or property from(Jan.1, 1993 and continuing thru present) and conspiracy to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity., AND PREJUDGMENT WRITS OF ATTACHMENT. This is an action for and an admirality and martime claim for the purposes of Rule 14(c), 38(e), 82 and the Supplimental Rules for Admirality or Maritime Claim within the meaning of Rule 9(h) with respect to one or more of the following remedies:

(I) Maritime time attachment and garnishment,

(II) Actions in rem

And

Forfeiture arising from a federal statue(18 USC 985);

The property in dispute is within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, or will be during the pendency of this action, Property "forfeited".

This is a complex civil action for RICO remedies authorized by the federal statutes at 18 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.; for declaratory and injunctive relief; for actual, consequential and exemplary damages; and for all other relief which this honorable Superior Court deems just and proper under all circumstances which have occasioned this Initial COMPLAINT. See 18 U.S.C. §§ 1964(a) and (c) ("Civil RICO"). The primary cause of this action is a widespread criminal enterprise engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity across International, Federal and/or State lines, and a conspiracy to engage in racketeering activity involving numerous RICO predicate acts during the past ten (10)-(20) calendar years. The predicate acts alleged here cluster around obstruction of justice, obstruction of congressional investigation, 18 U.S.C. 1512, Obstruction by Violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1512(a) Obstruction by Intimidation, Threats, Persuasion, or Deception in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1512(b) Obstruction by Destruction of Evidence in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1512(c), Obstruction by Harassment in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1512(d) , Obstructing Federal Courts in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1503, Interfering with Jurors or Judicial Officials in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1503, Obstructing Congressional or Administrative Proceedings in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1505, Retaliating Against Federal Witnesses in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1513, Conspiracy to Obstruct in violation of 18 U.S.C. 371), Conspiracy to Defraud, Contempt of Court, Criminal Contempt, Civil Contempt, Contempt of Congress, Obstruction of Justice by Bribery, Bribery of Jurors, Public Officers and Witnesses in violation of 18 U.S.C. 201, Obstruction by Mail or Wire Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1341, 1343, 1346, Obstruction by Extortion Under Color of Official Right in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1951, Obstruction of Investigations by Bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1510(a), Obstruction of Justice by Destruction of Evidence,Obstruction of Investigations by

Destruction of Evidence in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1519, Destruction of Corporate Audit Records in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1520, Destruction of Property to Prevent Seizure in violation of 18 U.S.C. 2232(a), Obstruction of Justice by Deception, Perjury in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1623 and/or 18 U.S.C. 1621 and False Statements in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001. See 18 U.S.C. §§1341 , 1344, 1346, 2319, 2320,2315, 1503, 1510, 1511 (AND A HOST OF OTHER CRIMES AS DEFINED IN 18 USC SECTION 1961 -et seq..) peonage and slavery|OBSTRUCTION RICO PROHIBITED ACTS – and human rights violations, money laundering, control substance, trafficking weapons in violation of international law, trafficking in human body parts and/or organs, sexual exploitation, illegal monopolopy in Real Estate Transactions, sale of securities and/or fraud , tampering with and retaliation against a qualified Federal Witness, interstate transportation of stolen property, tampering with and retaliation against a qualified Federal Witness, obstruction of justice, obstruction of congressional investigation, obstruction of criminal investigations, slavery, . wire fraud, mail fraud and bank fraud, peonage and slavery, war crimes, torture, illegal immigration(aiding and abetting illegal immigrates "for profit,") and a host of other international crimes. See one or more 18 U.S.C. §§ §§ 1341 and 1344, 2319, 2320, 1512, 1513, 2315, 1503, 1505, 1510, 1511 and 1324. The extent of the "international rico gang – Rackeeteering across international and/or foreign boundries are best illistrated and/or is shown as follows:

PYRAMID(HIERACY) AKA(Mary Elizabeth , joint partipation with the Rothchilds and the Rockerfellors et al)

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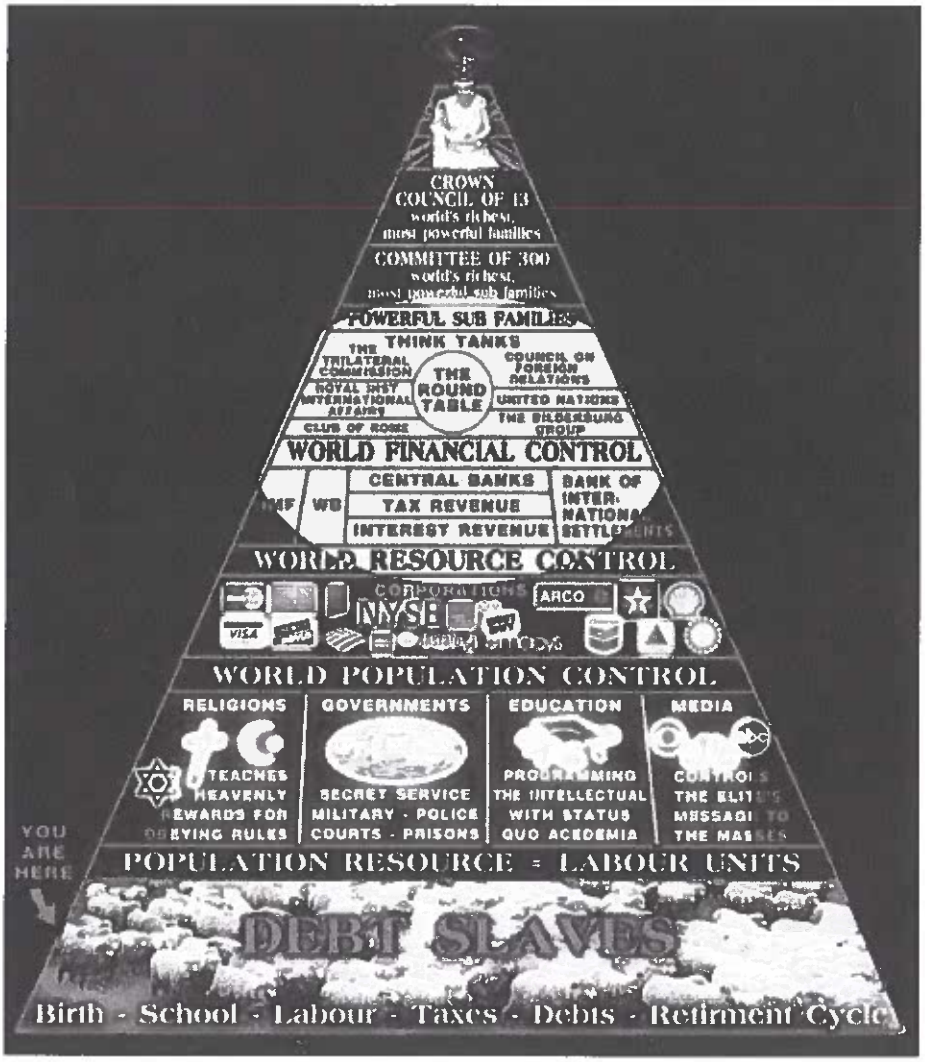
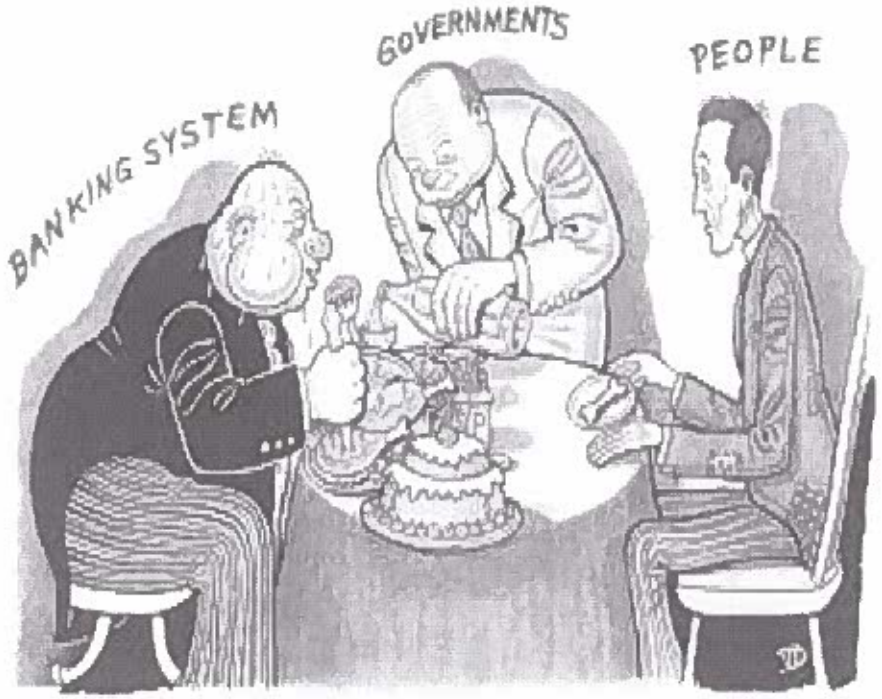

CROWN
COUNCIL OF 13
world's richest,
most powerful families
COMMITTEE OF 300
world's richest,
most powerful sub families
POWERFUL SUB FAMILIES
THINK TANKS
THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
THE ROUND TABLE
ROYAL INST INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS
CLUB OF ROME
THE BILDERBURG GROUP
WORLD FINANCIAL CONTROL
IMF
WB
CENTRAL BANKS
TAX REVENUE
INTEREST REVENUE
BANK OF INTER-NATIONAL SETTLEMENTS
WORLD RESOURCE CONTROL
CORPORATIONS
NYSE
ARCO
VISA
WORLD POPULATION CONTROL
RELIGIONS
GOVERNMENTS
EDUCATION
MEDIA
TEACHES HEAVENLY REWARDS FOR OBEYING RULES
SECRET SERVICE MILITARY - POLICE COURTS - PRISONS
PROGRAMMING THE INTELLECTUAL WITH STATUS QUO ACADEMIA
CONTROLS THE ELITES MESSAGE TO THE MASSES
YOU ARE HERE
POPULATION RESOURCE = LABOUR UNITS
DEBT SLAVES
Birth - School - Labour - Taxes - Debts - Retirment Cycle

COMBINATION IN RESTRAINTS OF TRADE - ILLEGALLY MONOPOLY (RACKEETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION)



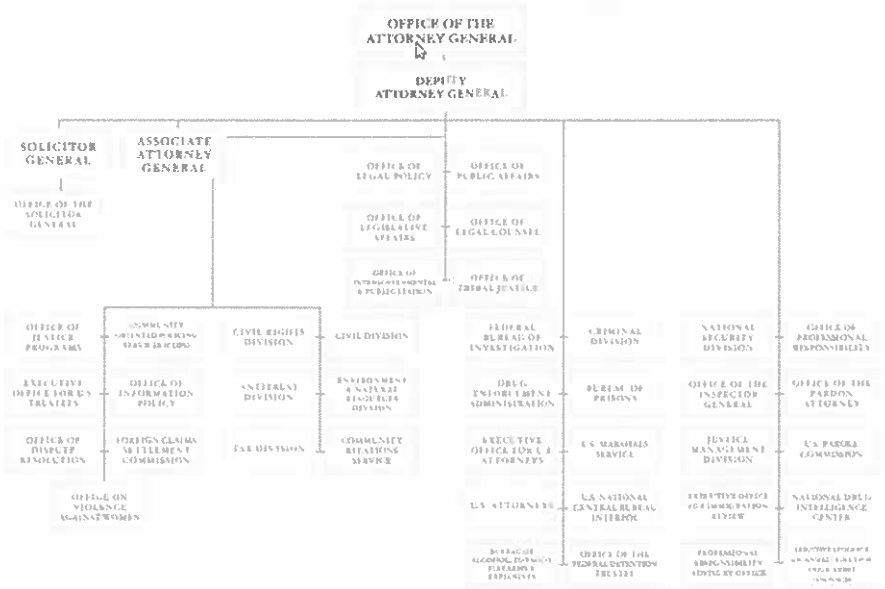
**** BANKING SYSTEM = ROTHCHIILD AND ROCKERFELLORS= ****
*****GOVERNMENTS= DONALD TRUMP ET AL******
******PEOPLE = SHARON AND JAMES BRIDGEWATER *****

10 0859

DONALD TRUMP

(THE BOSS)

US CONGRESSMAN AND WOMEN AND Pam Bondi IN her OFFICIAL CAPACITY
AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL ORGANIZATION (THE SOLDIERS)



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The primary objective of the racketeering enterprise has been to inflict severe and sustained economic hardship upon Plaintiff, with the intent of impairing, obstructing, preventing and discouraging Plaintiff from writing, publishing, investigating as a Federal Witness and victim of Rackeeteering Activity.

NO RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL

NO STATUE OF LIMITATION – FOR THESE CRIMES (CAPITAL OFFENSES)

8 U.S.C. 1324 (1) (bringing in or harboring aliens where death results)
15 U.S.C. 1825(a)(2)(C) (killing those enforcing the Horse Protection Act)
18 U.S.C. 32, 33, 34 (destruction of aircraft, commercial motor vehicles or their facilities where death results)
18 U.S.C. 36 (drive-by shooting resulting in 12th degree murder)
18 U.S.C. 37 (violence at international airports where death results)
18 U.S.C. 43, 3559(f) (animal enterprise terrorism constituting murder of a child)
18 U.S.C. 115 (kidnaping with death resulting of the member of the family of a federal official or employee to obstruct or retaliate)
18 U.S.C. 115 (12th degree murder of the member of the family of a federal official or employee to obstruct or retaliate)
18 U.S.C. 175 (development or possession of biological weapons)
18 U.S.C. 175c, 3559(f) (variola virus offense constituting murder of a child)
18 U.S.C. 229, 229A (use of chemical weapons where death results)
18 U.S.C. 241 (conspiracy against civil rights where death results)
18 U.S.C. 242 (deprivation civil rights under color of law where death results)
18 U.S.C. 245 (discriminatory obstruction of enjoyment of federal protected activities where death results)
18 U.S.C. 247 (obstruction of the exercise of religious beliefs where death results)
18 U.S.C. 249 (hate crime resulting in death)
18 U.S.C. 351 (12th degree murder of a Member of Congress)
18 U.S.C. 351 (conspiracy to kill or kidnap a Member of Congress if death results)
18 U.S.C. 351 (kidnaping a Member of Congress if death results)
18 U.S.C. 794 (espionage)
18 U.S.C. 831, 3559(f) (nuclear material offense constituting murder of a child)
18 U.S.C. 844(d) (use of fire or explosives unlawfully where death results)
18 U.S.C. 844(f)(burning or bombing federal property where death results)
18 U.S.C. 844(i)(burning or bombing property affecting interstate commerce where death results) 18 U.S.C. 924(j)(1) (murder while in possession of a firearm during the commission of a crime of violence or drug trafficking)
18 U.S.C. 930(c) (12th degree murder while in possession of a firearm in a federal building)
18 U.S.C. 1091 (genocide where death results)
18 U.S.C. 1111 (12th degree murder within the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the U.S.)
18 U.S.C. 1121(b) (killing a state law enforcement officer by a federal prisoner or while transferring a
18 U.S.C. 1114 (12th degree murder of a federal officer or employee)
18 U.S.C. 1116 (12th degree murder of a foreign dignitary)
18 U.S.C. 1118 (murder by a federal prisoner)
18 U.S.C. 1119 (12th degree murder of an American by an American overseas)
18 U.S.C. 1120 (12th degree murder by an escaped federal prisoner)
18 U.S.C. 1121 (12th degree murder of one assisting in a federal criminal investigation)

8 U.S.C. § 1324 Harbor Hiring illegal alien (where death results)

18 U.S.C. 1201 (kidnaping where death results)
18 U.S.C. 1203 (hostage taking where death results)
18 U.S.C. 1365, 3559(f) (tampering with consumer products constituting murder of a child)
18 U.S.C. 1503 (12th degree murder committed to obstruction of federal judicial proceedings)
18 U.S.C. 1512 (tampering with a federal witness or informant involving murder)
18 U.S.C. 1513 (retaliating against a federal witness or informant involving murder)
18 U.S.C. 1591, 2245 (murder committed during the course of sex trafficking by force, fraud or of a
child)S.C. 2280 (violence against maritime navigation)
18 U.S.C. 2281 (violence against maritime fixed platforms)
18 U.S.C. 2332 (certain homicides and other violence against United States nationals occurring outside
of the United States)
18 U.S.C. 2332a (use of weapons of mass destruction)
18 U.S.C. 2332b (acts of terrorism transcending national boundaries)
18 U.S.C. 2332f (bombing public places)
18 U.S.C. 2332g (anti-aircraft missiles)
18 U.S.C. 2332h (radiological dispersal devices)
18 U.S.C. 2339 (harboring terrorists)
18 U.S.C. 2339A (providing material support to terrorists)
18 U.S.C. 2339B (providing material support to terrorist organizations)
18 U.S.C. 2339C (financing terrorism)
ETC.

AND FURTHER CRIMES AND STATUE OF LIMITATION CAN BE FOUND AT WEBSITE

https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL31253.pdf

III.

STRUCTURE AND INCORPORATION

PRIOR PLEADINGS AND/OR EXHIBITS

Plaintiff hereby also incorporates the following exhibits, as if the same were set forth

fully herein, to wit:

Exhibit A: US/US Mutual Defense Agreement

Exhibit B: International Covenant on Civil

and Political Rights;

Exhibit C: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Exh. d: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership Agreement (the Public/Private Partnership agreement between Shaw + Jones & Trump & Borde et al)

JURISDICTION

Donald Trump in his official capacity as President in his official capacity et al at all times herein mentioned, is an Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia and/or Delaware and/or Maryland with principle offices located at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC in the County of Fairfax. Trump is a citizen of Virginia, Maryland and/or Delaware and his directors, subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, servants, employees, successors, attorneys, and assigns, and any other persons or entities under his control, and each of them, and all persons and entities in active concert of participation with Trump, including

but not limited to Pam Bondi in her official capacity as United States Attorney General,

her

directors, subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, servants, employees, successors, attorneys, and assigns, and any other persons or entities under control, and each of them, and all persons and entities in active concert of participation with Trump are citizens of the state of Virginia and/or Maryland and/or Delaware.

Sharon Bridgewater and James Shannon Bridgewater are citizens of the State of Michigan. There is an complete diverse in federal citizenship. Sharon Bridgewater further allege that the amount in controversy exceeds $75,000.00, exclusive of costs, expenses, interests, and fees, for purposes of invoking and establishing federal diversity of citizenship subject matter jurisdiction under Title 28 United States Code §§ 1332(a)(1),(2), and 1332(b). This court further have jurisdiction pursuant to one or more 42 U.S.C. Sections 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988, the 5th, 9th, 10th, and/or 14th , 42 USC Section 2000 a-1,2 and/or 3, 42 USC Section 2000e and/or 42 USC section 2000e, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and/or 2202.

This court has jurisdiction via diversity jurisdiction. Sharon Bridgewater is a citizen of the State of Michigan, whose address is 18592 Dale Street, Detroit, Michigan. And/or is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Michigan with its principal place of businesss in Michigan. Jeff Sessions is a citizen of the State of Virginia and/or Maryland and/or Delaware and/or a corporation incorporated under the laws of State of Virginia and/or Maryland and/or Delaware with its principal place of business in the state of State of Virginia and/or Maryland and/or Delaware . CLASS ACTION FAIRNESS ACT, The amount in controversy exceeds $75,000.00, exclusive of costs, expenses, interests, and fees, for purposes of invoking and

establishing federal diversity of citizenship under one or more 28 USC section 1332 and/or 28 USC 1332(a)(1),(2), and 1332(b). This is a case of admirality or maritime claims within the meaning of of Rule 9(h), and this court has further jurisdiction pursuant to one or more Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act of 1970 civil rice and/or Title 18 United States Code § §§ 1961, 1965(a), (b),(c) and/or (d); personam jurisdiction over Jeff Sessions in his official capacity as United States Attorney General, [AND RICO CONSPIRACY]

This court also has jurisdiction to determine the rights and/or liabilities, obligation of the disputing parties between Trump/Pam Bondi and the Claimant Bridgewater and/or the Committee and Oversight Government and reform. Further jurisdiction is invoked, via all writs necessary to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction" via 28 USC section 1651 "All Writs;" in rem jurisdiction via an libel action, quasa in rem jurisdiction via a pre-existing interest in property, and per claims arising from ownership of property(and to declare the rights and duties growing out of ownership); jurisdiction over the Foreign officials because they have minimal contacts with Donald Trump and/or Pam Bondi each of whom are engaged in Washington, engaged in continuous, concerted, and systematic activities with plaintiffs within this district, resulting in injury to their respective interests in their business or property. This court has further jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988,; one or more: 42 USC Section 2000a-1, 42 USC Section 2000 a-2 , 42 USC Section 2000 a-3, 42 USC section 2000d; one or more 2241, 2254 or 2255, Habeas Corpus Jurisdicition, and further jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to one or more 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 28 USC sections 1333 to 1364; the second ninth, tenth, and fourteenth amendments thereto. This Court has authority to issue a declaratory judgment and order other relief thatis just and proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction within the meaning of 9(H); 28 USC 2254; 42 USC section

1985(2) and 1985(3)(Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights); 42 USC section 1986(action for neglect to prevent conspiracy);28 U.S.C. §1331, 1333 (ii) 28 U.S.C. §1343(a), and (iii) D.C. Code, Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction, extra-terriorial jurisdiction, foreign corrupt practice act jurisdiction, Anti-Trust jurisdiction(Sherman Act, Clayton Act, illegal monopoly), of the United States for acts committed against the Plaintiff class outside the jurisdiction of "states" with respect to offense(s) by and/or against the the Plaintiffs a citizen of the United States;" Alien Tort Act, one or more 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j (b) & 78ff; 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5; 18 U.S.C. §§ 371, 1343, 1344, 1346 & 2, extra-territorial jurisdicition, Special maritimes jurisdiction via crimes committed across international water and further has jurisdicition via contempts in violation of national security. Concurrent jurisdiciton, Rome Statue International criminal court for Human rights violations. "all international crimes, and federal crimes," Torture, Genocide, war crimes, Slavery and Peonage, crimes of aggression, "and other international crime," human trafficing, sexual exploitation, in violation of international treaties, and in violation of the Declaration for human rights as signed via the United Nations. Criminal provisions affecting, involving, or relating to the national security via 2 U.S.C. § 192 (Contempts of Congress Related to National Security and/or 8 U.S.C. § 1185(b) (Travel Controls of Citizens) and/or 18 U.S.C. § 219 et seq and further this court has matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims under the Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act of 1970 (Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sections 3601, et seq.; (3) 42 U.S.C. Sections 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1985; and (4) 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, for violation of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. (5) 15 U.S.C. Sections 1, 2, 13 and 18 for treble damages and injunctive relief for violations of the federal antitrust laws and/or 18 U.S.C.

Section 1964 (c), 42 U.S.C. Section Sections 1331, and 15 U.S.C. Sections 15 and 26. U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2 *et seq* (Sherman Anti-Trust Act); and 15 USC §§ 15, 16, 22, 26 (Clayton Anti-Trust Act), and 1330, 1331, 1332, 1335, 1343,1345,1349,1346, FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICE ACT, GENOVA CONVENTIONS, HAGUE CONVENTION, INTERNATIONAL.

VENUE

The United States Government has paid Donald Trump and/or Pam Bondi in official capacity as United States Attorney in this District et al to perform duties as required of the United States Attorney via employment thru the Government; and for services to be conducted in good faith. As required under the controlling terms of the contract Yates has failed to do her legal duties and further have violated the Petitioners civil rights. Yates and/or Trump is liable to the Plaintiff in the same manner and to the same extent, and other actions and because part of the transaction out of which this claim arises took part in this District Court of Columbia.

Pam Bondi Donald Trump is "not within," the District of Eastern Michigan(the District in which the Claimant resides), but is in this jurisdiction and there are now or will be during the pending of this action certain goods, chattels, credits and effects belongingly to or claimed within this District because that section authorizes nationwide service of process and because all the defendants have at least minimum contacts with the United States, and can be found in, reside, or transact or have transacted, business in the District of Columbia

19 1859

PARTIES

RETROACTIVE IMPLICATION OF THIS PEITITION FOR REVIEW AND TOLLING OF THE STATUE OF LIMITATION

6. Sharon Bridgewater) and/or James S. Bridgewater have been systematically deprived of their fun dental 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 statues 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. Continuing conspiracy withhold money and/or property that rightfully belongs to the "Plaintiffs and/or Petitioners" and further to declare the rights of the PARTIES + to terminate the controversy between Trump, Bondi, JD Vance, Elon Musk And/or Mike Johnson

20 0059

Standing

7. Sharon Bridgewater[1] 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."

8. As a citizen and an interested person in the office of the United States Attorney General; and injured person by Loretta Lynch acts or omissions, the Plaintiff has standing to ~~request issuance of~~ issue a writ of quo warranto against ~~Loretta Lynch~~ Pam Bondi (and Predecessors from June 1, 1993 to present & continuing). The ~~Plaintiff~~ Claimant also has standing to ~~request issuance of~~ issue a writ of quo warranto in order to enforce the public right to have ~~Lynch~~ Pam Bondi exercise his/her powers in a manner that does not violate the United States Constitution and/or the "50 States" constitution. Further in a quo warranto proceedings seeking the enforcement of a public right, the people are the real party in the action and the person bringing the suit "need not show that he has any real or personal interest in it." State ex. Rel Pooser v. Wester, 170 So. 736, 737 (Fla. 1936). Individual members of the public have standing as citizens and "former" taxpayers in a quo warranto proceeding.

PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

9. Sharon Bridgewater ~~PETITIONER~~/CLAIMINANT/~~PLAINTIFF/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;

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[1] has an interest in the office of the United States Attorney General and/or the office of the President of the U.S.A. (and all executive, legislative and judicial offices)

Parties to the lawsuit/date filed/Courts/Districts/Case #'s/Nature of Claim/and current Status

a. 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

b.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

d.Filed: December 1, 2010 as 4:2010cv05436 - 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

e. Filed: 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; Official Capacity 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

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 › Disposition –DISMISSED

1. 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 ActCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Civil Rights › Other Civil RightsDisposition –DISMISSED

2. .Filed: April 12, 2010 as 1:2010cv01082 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: DeKalb County, N. T. Martinelli, C. Schreiner and others Cause Of Action: Civil Rights ActCourt:Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Northern District CourtType:Civil Rights › Civil Rights: OtherDisposition -DISMISSED

22-059

3. 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 ActCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Torts - Property › Fraud or Truth-In-LendingDisposition –DISMISSED

4. 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 RightsCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Civil Rights › PlaintiffDisposition –DISMISSED

5. Filed: January 19, 2010 as 4:2009cv03639 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Shawn Bankson, Jane Creason, Kimball, Tirey & St. John, LLP Cause Of Action: Fed. QuestionCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Other Statutes › Fraud or Truth-In-LendingDisposition –DISMISSED

6. 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 ActCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Civil Rights › NoneDisposition –DISMISSED

7. Filed: August 7, 2009 as 3:2009cv03639 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Shawn Bankson, Jane Creason, Kimball, Tirey & St. John, LLP Cause Of Action: Fed. QuestionCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Torts - Property › PlaintiffDisposition –DISMISSED

8. 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 CourtType:Other StatutesDisposition –DISMISSED

9. 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 ActCourt:Ninth Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Torts - Property › PlaintiffDisposition –DISMISSED

10. Filed: December 17, 2008 as 3:2008cv05622 - Plaintiff: Sharon Bridgewater Defendant: Hayes Valley Limited Partnership Cause Of Action: DiversityCourt:Ninth

Circuit › California › California Northern District CourtType:Contract › PlaintiffDisposition –DISMISSED

11. 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 CourtType:Prisoner Petitions › Habeas Corpus (General)Disposition –DISMISSED

12. Filed: 10/5/2012 by State of Michigan vs. Sharon Bridgewater case # 122-1929 (Washtenaw County 14A2 Judicial Disrict Court(criminal charge against Sharon Bridgewater resisting, obstructing officer) pending- outstanding warrant for arrest of Sharon Bridgewater.

13..Filed: _____ by State of Michigan vs. James S. Bridgewater case # _____ (Redford County 17A Judicial District Court (criminal charge against James S. Bridgewater Lying to a police officer).

14... Filed: _____Sharon Bridgewater vs. Randy Rich in his official capacity as State Court Judge for the State of Georgia Civil Case No.1:11-CV-3838-0DE-AB

15... Filed: _____Sharon Bridgewater vs. Lawrenceville Police Department 1:11-cv-04088-ODE .

16. Claimant incorporate by reference as fully set forth herein Affidavit consolidating related cases as exh A

CLAIMINANT 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.

PROPERTY forfeited

1000 Quadrillion in currency including but not limited to all "Artificial Intelligence" tangible & intangible Property,
All tangible and intangle property, electronic stored information, and such propertying 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;" for damages + for Property

+ the People of the 50 States & Humanity

Standing

↑ via the "50 States" ex rel Sharon Bridgewater Private Attorney General & UK Relator

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."

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statutory Class Representative

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

DONALD TRUMP IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

U.S. Citizens & Minority - License Real Estate Broker & Real Estate Business Owners

(LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AND FUNCTIONS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SHARON AND/OR JAMES S. BRIDGEWATER

Claimants Descriptive Legal Relationship can be found at www.thefinalexodus.org

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 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 soverign. 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 congolomerate(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 governmentm 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 9th and/or 10th 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 competitoners 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 "abiratary and carpious, and unconstititutional orders," engaged in unfair, fraudulent, deceptive business practices, unfair competition, issued unconstitutional orders, deprived the ~~Plaintiff~~ Claimant 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 Claimant US Constitutional rights, conspired with an Alien Foreign Enemy Terrorist Organization

conspired with foreign officials, violated National Security, which constitute a conspiracy to engage in a pattern of Rackeeteering Activity, requiring immediate forfeiture of tangible intangible property & forfeiture of office

Pam Bondi is the U.S. Attorney for Trump + legal duties can be found at: www.pbs.org, she adopted the acts of Donald Trump & her predecessor Merrick Garland &/or Kamala Harris

OTHER NAMED DEFENDANTS AND/OR /RESPONDENTS

Bondi Legal Relationship with Sharon James Bridgewater
Had and continue to have a legal duty to prosecute Terrorist, enforce laws & protect the U.S. + the borders of the U.S.A.) She had & continue to have legal duties & obligations to protect "National Security!"

Terrorists, drug traffickers, and corrupt corporate executives most are conspirators subject to federal prosecutionaL "collective criminal agreement – [a] partnership in crime
All are owners, officers, directors, shareholders, founders, managers, agents, servants, employees, agents, borrowed employees, caual 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, affliates, subsidiaries, joint ventures, proietorship, syndicated or other legal, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, owners, officers, directors, shareholders, founders, managers, agents, servants, employees, agents, borrowed employees, caual 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, affliates, subsidiaries, joint ventures, proietorship, 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:

Activities restrained interstate and/or foreign commerce

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

(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

Statutory Class Representative Donald Trump in his official capacity and/or Pam Bondi (et al) 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".[3] Plaintiff and/or Claimant sue Obama and Lynch in their official capacities Barak H. Obama(AKA Barry Soertoes) (and predecessor) (2008-), George W. Bush

[3] 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.

(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 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. Section1985 (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~~ Claimant

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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.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

CONSPIRACY TO ENGAGE RICO ACTIVITY/[VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, ALIEN TORT ACT, FOREIGN CORRPUPT PRACTICE ACT-BRIBERY OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL,

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_list predicate acts(violate a, b,c) and knowingly and willfully became a member of such conspiracy and futher, at the time, joined such conspiracy, he or she or they did so with the specific intent either to personally engage in at least two incidents of racketeering, as alleged in the Information,_____ or he or she or they specifically 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, _____as alleged in the Information, as part of a "pattern of racketeering act or became a member without full knowledge of of all of the details of the unlawful scheme but has an understanding of the unlawful nature of a plan and knowingly and willfully joins in that plan on one occasion, and played a minor part. In the unlawful scheme, violation of international law, war crimes, money laundering, human trafficking, etc. . In furtherance of

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

CLAIMANT Sworn Affidavit INCORPORATE charges & Criminal & Adjudication as fully set forth herein AS exh. A

the unlawful conspiracy violate, threat, security, failed to protect U.S. Borders

"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. In 2009, the ATF began allowing straw purchasers to walk guns into Mexico, believing that this initiative would help them track the use of firearms by higher-ups within the Mexican drug cartels. Guns instead were being seized and allowed to cross the Mexican border

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 innocent Mexican citizens and at least one Federal Border Patrol agent dead. In 2009, the ATF began allowing straw purchasers to walk guns into Mexico, believing that this initiative would help them track the use of firearms by higher-ups within the Mexican drug cartels. Guns instead were being seized and allowed to cross the Mexican border without the knowledge of the Mexican Government. This effort failed. Over strong objections of the ATF field agents, the program continued. And approximately 2,000 AK-47s and derivatives, and some .50-caliber sniper rifles and others, and 10,000 or more rounds of live ammunition went into the arsenals of the Mexican drug lords. Despite these strong objections by field agents, Operation Fast and Furious continued. And not only did it continue, but those at the highest level of ATF showed great interest in the program. A document showed that two of the most senior leaders in ATF, Acting Director Kenneth Milson and Acting Deputy Director Billy were briefed weekly on Fast and Furious. The documents showed that both Milson and Hoover were keenly interested in the case and updates. A second document showed Deputy

Assistant Director for Field Operations William McMahon was so excited about Fast and Furious that he received a special briefing on the program in Phoenix scheduled a mere 45 minutes after his plane landed. A third and perhaps the most disturbing document indicated that Acting Director Milson was very much in the weeds with Operation Fast and Furious. After a detailed briefing on the program at the ATF field division, Acting Director Melson had a plethora of follow-up questions that re.red additional research to answer. Further documents indicated, Mr. Melson was interested even in receiving the IP address for hidden cameras located inside cooperating gun shops. With this information, Acting Director Melson was able to sit at his desk in Washington and, himself, watch a live feed of straw buyers entering the gun stores and purchasing dozens of AK–47 variants. The Mexican Government reported that more than 34,000 lives have been lost(members of racial, religious and/or ethnic group or class of persons and members "class based or racial discriminatory animus") in the 4 1/2 years, and scores of others remain missing. Last year and/or the previous year, 1, 2 or 3 years 111 U.S. citizens and thousands of Mexicans citizens was killed, which has been the most violent year in the drug war's history, according to the U.S. State Department Senator Chuck Grassley learned about Operation Fast and Furious and they were both shocked that such a brutal and reckless, and blatantly reckless, program had ever been conceived, authorized, or executed by Federal law enforcement. The Committee and Oversight ISSEDclaims an interest in property Lynch have in his possession - documents, printed, recorded, reproduced by process or written or produced by hand 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, or meetings, including directors meetings, minutes of conferences, drafts of any documents, and original or preliminary notes etc. in order to complete the civil and/or criminal investigations. Lynch refused to comply with one or more dutily authorized subpoenas(which was properly served on his person)in order for the committee to complete its criminal or civil investigation, and since then have been held in civil or criminal contempt of congress. This court issued an order on Lynch. Lynch defied this courts order. (LYNCH ACTED OR REFUSED TO ACT). This court ordered mediation; the parties are unable to resolve their dispute. Obama took an oath of office, Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." "Fast and furious" stems from "gun-running weapons" across the Mexican Boarder; the idea was that once the weapons in Mexico were traced to the straw purchasers, the smuggling network could be brought down. But the ATF lost track of more than 1,000 firearms, and some guns weren't recovered until they turned up at crime scenes, both in Mexico and, as the Terry case illustrated, the United States. Once the operation was in the public spotlight, Mexican officials and critics in the United States called the operation a failure, saying it exacerbated the longstanding problem of U.S. weapons getting into the hands of Mexican cartels. Criticism was heaped on the ATF and its parent agency, the Department of Justice. Congressional committees began investigating last year, and Democrats and Republicans have been at odds over who knew what about the operation, and when.

In Operation Fast and Furious, the Department knowingly allowed firearms to be purchased illegally in the United States and then transported across the U.S.- Mexico border into Mexico

for the purpose of trying to establish a nexus between leaders Mexican crime syndicates and the individual(s) who purchased the firearms. According to US and Mexican Officials the operation was a complete failure. On or about Aug. 13, 2012, the US Government Oversight committee has repeatedly requested documents to aid in the Investigation.

An estimated 1,400 weapons were lost by the ATF in Mexico. Two of the missing weapons linked to the operation turned up at the Arizona murder scene of United States Border Patrol agent Brian Terry. Whistle-blowing leads to a Congressional investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, and Attorney General Loretta Lynch is cited for contempt. Operation Fast and Furious was one of the operations under Project Gunrunner, part of the Department of Justice's broader Southwest Border Initiative, an "inter-agency effort to combat Mexico-based trafficking groups." (DOJ) "Straw purchasers (also called straw buyers) buy firearms on behalf of others without disclosing that fact on the forms required by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms." (DOJ) The operation lasted approximately 15 months, resulting in grand jury indictments of 34 suspects in drug and firearms trafficking organizations. Operation Fast and Furious was not the first "gun walking" investigation by ATF; it was preceded by Operation Wide Receiver, which began in 2006. On or about April 2006 - Official launch of Project Gunrunner. In September 2009 - Operation Fast and Furious begins, based on a review of Project Gunrunner by the ATF Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF). January 2010 - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms agents tell the staff of Senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that the ATF allowed straw buyer Jaime Avila to make repeated purchases of guns after his name had been entered into a "suspect person database" on January 13, 2009. December 14, 2011 - Border patrol agent Brian

Terry is killed in the Arizona desert, and two weapons the ATF allowed to be purchased earlier in 2010 by purported "straw buyer" Jaime Avila are found near the shooting scene. It is unknown whether any of the guns were used as the murder weapon. January 25, 2011 - The Department of Justice announces the end of Operation Fast and Furious, with the indictments of 34 drug and firearm trafficking suspects. March 3, 2011 - ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson announces the formation of a panel to "review the bureau's current firearms trafficking strategies employed by field division managers and special agents." April 1, 2011 - Acting Director Melson is issued a subpoena from the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. May 3, 2011 - Attorney General Loretta Lynch testifies for the first time before the House Judiciary Committee that he had first heard of Operation Fast and Furious only over the past few weeks. June 2011 - Whistleblowers testify before the House Oversight committee. ATF agent John Dodson tells lawmakers, "I cannot begin to think how the risk of letting guns fall into the hands of known criminals could possibly advance any legitimate law enforcement interest." July 26, 2011 - The House Oversight and Government Reform Committee holds a second hearing. August 30, 2011 - Melson is reassigned to the Justice Department, and is replaced by B. Todd Jones. September 12, 2011 - Congressional investigators issue a subpoena for communications from Attorney General Lynch relating to the federal gunrunning operation. September 2011 - Investigators uncover memos indicating Attorney General Lynch had known about Operation Fast and Furious for close to a year, not a few weeks as he had stated in May 2011. November 7, 2011 - A federal grand jury in the District of Arizona hands up an 11-count indictment. It alleges that on December 14, 2010, five of the defendants (Manuel Osorio-Arellanes, Jesus Rosario Favela-Astorga, Ivan Soto-Barraza, Heraclio Osorio-Arellanes and Lionel Portillo-Meza) were involved in a firefight with Border Patrol agents during which Terry was fatally shot. The men are charged

with first-degree murder, second-degree murder, conspiracy to interfere with commerce by robbery, attempted interference with commerce by robbery, carrying and using a firearm during a crime of violence, assault on a federal officer and possession of a firearm by a prohibited person. The indictment is unsealed on July 9th, 2012. November 8, 2011 - Attorney General Lynch testifies before the Senate Judiciary Committee that, "this operation was flawed in concept, as well as in execution." On or about *December 2, 2011*: The Justice Department withdraws its February 4 letter to Grassley, saying the letter contains inaccuracies. On February 1, 2012 - The family of ATF agent Brian Terry files a $25 million wrongful death claim against the United States. February 2, 2012 - Attorney General Lynch testifies before the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee that firings and charges against Justice Department officials who oversaw Fast and Furious are likely to come in the next six months. He also denies any cover-up. June 12, 2012 - Attorney General Lynch testifies before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and rejects calls for his resignation. June 20, 2012 - The House Oversight and Government Reform Committee recommends that Attorney General Lynch be cited for contempt of Congress for failing to turn over documents relating to the Fast and Furious operation. June 20, 2012 - President Barack Obama asserts executive privilege over the documents sought by the investigating committee. This prevents future prosecution of Lynch. June 28, 2012 - The House of Representatives votes 255-67 to hold Lynch in criminal contempt. This is the first time in AmLorettaan history that the head of the Justice Department has been held in contempt by Congress. July 31, 2012 - The first of a three-part joint staff Congressional report is released , which lays blame for the failed gun-running probe on Acting ATF Director Kenneth Melson and Deputy Director William Hoover. July 31, 2012 - ATF Deputy Director William Hoover

resigns. August 13, 2012 - The House Oversight Committee files a civil lawsuit against Lynch over Operation Fast and Furious documents. September 6, 2012 - Mexican authorities arrest Leonel Sanchez Jesus Meza, wanted in the killing of Border Patrol agent Brian Terry. September 19, 2012 - Department of Justice Inspector General Michael Horowitz releases a report on the operation. The report finds 14 employees of the ATF and the Justice Department responsible for management failures. After the release, former acting ATF head Kenneth Melson retires and former Deputy Assistant Attorney General Jason Weinstein resigns. December 13, 2012 - Jaime Avila is sentenced to 57 months in prison for his role in buying weapons that were found at the site of the killing of patrol agent Brian A. Terry. June 17, 2014 - Lionel Portillo Meza, a suspect in the death of Border Patrol Agent Brian Terry, is extradited from Mexico to the U.S. November 3, 2014 - Under court order, the Justice Department turns over nearly 65,000 pages of documents pertaining to the botched Fast and Furious gun operation. For years, these documents have been at the center of a dispute between the Obama administration and congressional Republicans, who demanded the documents back in 2011 as part of the investigation into the case. The documents were previously withheld under the administration's claim of executive privilege. The rest of events can be found at website:

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

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In addition to the above facts on or about November 2009 while Lynch and/or those operating under his direction knowingly permitted firearms to be illegally purchased in the United States and unlawfully transferred to third-party possessors, Lynch 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, trasforred, and exploited that stolen property and caused injury to the Plaintiffs. Since that time the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater, Specialty Investment Group LLC et al, learn what precisely Lynch et al has been done with property while it has been outside the Sharon Bridgewater's et al possession, custody and control, And Bondi adopted the act, Biden, Trump, of Lynch, Holder & Merrick Garland; Kamala Harris; OBAMA. harbored, hired illegal Aliens in violation of 8 USC Section 1324 (in her official capacity as Attorney General for the State of Florida, and her official capacity as Attorney General for the U.S.A., acted in joint partnership with known terrorist organization "QATar" ISIS, etc. - see website www.the final exodus.org & committed Rebellion & Insurrection against the unlawful acts. In addition violated international & continue to violate international law, by committing crimes against Humanity to violate international law

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THE SUPREME Law of the LAND!

The Declaration for Human rights, the Marta Car_____, Genova Convention, United Nations United States Constitution is the Supreme law of the land, Trump Article II, Section 1, Clause 8 Article II of the Constitution in pertinent part "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," Donald Trump in his official capacity as President is not is not above the law. No man is this county is so high that he is above the law. No Officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the Officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme over in our system of government, and every man who by accepting Office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremeanacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives. Unites States v. lee, 106 U.S. 196, 220. Trump, et al cannot enforce "unconstitutional legislation." This is a Racketeered Influenced and Corrupt Organization [RICO] case. International law governs the relationship between states and international entities The term "international law" can refer to three distinct legal disciplines:

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THE LAW

The Rackeeteered Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act[RICO] was enacted by section 901(a) of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (Pub.L. 91–452, 84 Stat. 922, enacted October 15, 1970), and is codified at 18 U.S.C. ch. 96 as 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968. It was enacted as Title IX of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and signed into law by Richard M. Nixon. This federal law is designed to combat organized crime in the United States and allows prosecution and civil penalties for racketeering activity performed as part of an ongoing criminal enterprise and further allows the leaders of a syndicate to be tried for the crimes which they ordered others to do or assisted them(In this case AKA Queen Elizabeth, and/or family members, Donald Trump, Ivanka Trump, the the Rockerfellers, the Rothchilds, the Bushes, Bill and Hillary Clinton, Barak and Michelle Obama, Eric and Sharon Holder, et al) for schemes to defraud the Plaintiffs the intangle right to honest services. Further the Statue allows "private citizens who were injured and damaged in business, and/or property to sue those organizations who commit mail fraud, wire fraud, etc. to act as prosecutors" Both statues allows for treble damages.

Under legal duties and obligations as:

The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) makes it unlawful to acquire, operate, or receive income from an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. Geared toward ongoing organized criminal activities, the underlying tenet of RICO is to prove and prohibit a pattern of crimes conducted through an "enterprise," which the statute defines as "any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity." Under RICO, it is a crime for an individual to belong to an "enterprise" that is involved in a pattern of racketeering, even if the racketeering was committed by other members. Specifically, Section 1962 of RICO prohibits "any person" from: (b) acquiring or maintaining through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt an interest in an enterprise affecting interstate commerce; (c) conducting or participating 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) conspiring to participate in any of these activities, "Racketeering activity" generally means any act as defined in RICO. "Enterprise" is defined to include "any individual,

partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity." A "Pattern of racketeering activity" "requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity." "Unlawful debt" generally means a debt that is incurred or contracted in a gambling activity or business in violation of federal, state or local law or is unenforceable, in whole or part, due to usury laws. "pattern" requires a two-prong showing of a "relationship" between the predicate offenses and the threat of a "continuing activity." A relationship is established where the conduct amounts to a pattern that embraces offenses having the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or were interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and not merely isolated events. Continuity will be found where the predicate offenses amount to or pose a threat of continued conduct. with long-term activity, continuity may be demonstrated by a series of predicate offenses over a substantial period of time, rather than a few weeks or months with no threat of future conduct. Continuity may also be shown by a few predicate offenses within a short period of time with the threat of the acts extending indefinitely into the future.

The RICO permits a private individual "damaged in his business or property" by a "racketeer" to file a civil suit. Both the criminal and civil components allow the recovery of treble damages (damages in triple the amount of actual/compensatory damages).

In proving a nexus between the racketeering activity and interstate commerce, it is not necessary that the alleged acts directly involve interstate commerce. Minimal evidence is sufficient to demonstrate a nexus. Therefore, merely traveling between states in furtherance of an illegal gambling operation will establish a nexus to interstate commerce.

Further a default judgment could be entered against corporate engaging in a deliberate pattern of

B. Rico Conspiracy

19. Rackeeteered Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act – Rico Conspiracy

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liability attaches to any person, corporation, joint venture, unconstitutional executive orders, A conspiracy is defined as an agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act, with at least one conspirator attempting to commit an overt act that would further the object of conspiracy as defined in18 U.S. Code, §371.

20. Under the Rico Conspiracy/INTERNATONAL LAW ,

defendant(s) acquired or maintained an interest in, or control of, the enterprise through the pattern of racketeering activity (subsection (b)); or the defendant(s) conducted or participated in the affairs of the enterprise "through" the pattern of racketeering activity (subsection (c)); or the defendant(s) conspired to do one of the above (subsection (d)).

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and no proof of specific intent to defraud is required.

RICO LIABILITY AND/OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY CRIMINAL LIABILTY

RICO CONSPIRACY LIABILITY STATE OF AFFAIRS" CASES "being found", "being in possession" or "being in charge" in the existence of the factual circumstances which constitute the crime - the existence of the state of affairs. See: R v Larsonneur (1933) 24 Cr App R 74. Winzar v Chief Constable of Kent (1983) The Times 28 March. C. OMISSION; the Defendantsis under a legal duty to take positive action and failed to act. D. DUTY ARISING FROM STATUTE- Liability for failing to act where the defendant is under a Statutory Duty to act, or take posititive action been under a statutory duty to take positive action. (b) DUTY ARISING FROM A CONTRACT- Where a person is under a positive duty to act because of his obligations under a contract, his failure to perform the contractual duty in question can form the basis of criminal liability. (c) PUBLIC DUTY A person in a public office may be under a public duty to care for others. (d) VOLUNTARY ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY/RELIANCE, ONE WHO IS INELIGIBLE TO HOLD OFFICE AS UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

the Rackeeteered Influence Corrupt Organization is violated not (NO OVERT ACT REQUIRED) RICO CONSPIRACY only by a person who makes a false statement or a false record to get the government to pay a claim, but also by one who engages in a course of conduct that causes the government to pay a false or fraudulent claim for money or one who violates amendments as set forth in the 2009 amendment(FCA), commit predicate acts as defined in 18 USC section 1961(1) offenses,

See U.S. v. Shabani, 513 U.S. 10, 13--4 (1994)(conspiracy to violate the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S. Code §846] does not have an overt act requirement); Whitfield v. U.S., 543 U.S. 209, 219 (2005)(conspiracy to commit money laundering [18 U.S. Code §1956] has no overt act requirement.] The Rico Liability is violated not only by a person who fails to do legal duties and responsibility Have a legal duty to act and fails to and continues to cause the Plaintiff injury and damage in business person or property. – or one who have and expressed or implied agreement conspire with foreign officials, launder money across international waters, commit war crimes, and/or one who have an expressed and/or implied agreement, drug trafficiing , arms, trafficing, control substance, acts, human rights, selling body parts, slavery peonage, illegally spying, constitutional violations, discrimations, violations of oath of office, conflict of interest, failure to disclosu expressed or implied agreement with the Government to defraud the ~~Plaintiff~~ Claimant Bridgewater, scheme to defraud Shana Mots & U.S. CITIZENS & Humanity, illegally detain US Citizens without due process of law and obstruct a congressional investigation in violation of 18 USC section 1505 and/or 18 USC section 1505(371)interstate and foreign commerce. A default judgment could be entered against Donald Trump in his of defendants for his conspiracy to engage in a pattern of Rackeeteering activity as a sanction for engaging in a deliberate pattern of discovery noncompliance,

THE RACKEETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION[RICO]

IV. APPLICABLE LAW

A. INTERNATIONAL LAW/

It is unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterpized engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such entrprize's affairs though a pattern of rackettering activity. **International law** set rules regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and between nations which serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relations. International law differs from state-based legal systems in that it is primarily applicable to countries rather than to private citizens. National law become international law when treaties delegate national jurisdiction to supranational tribunals such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties such as the Geneva Conventions may require national law to conform to respective parts.

Much of international law is consent-based governance. State members are obliged to abide by international law, which they expressly consent to a particular course of conduct and agree and/or sign international treaties. .[4] This is an issue of state sovereignty. However, other aspects of international law are not consent-based but still are obligatory upon state and non-state actors such as customary international law and peremptory norms (*jus cogens*).

International law is sourced from decision makers and researchers looking to verify the substantive legal rule governing a legal dispute or academic discourse. The sources of international law applied by the community of nations to find the content of international law are listed under Article 38.1 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice: Treaties, customs, and general principles are stated as the three primary sources

CLAIMANT INCORPORATE SWORN Affidavit of Criminal Adjudication as fully set forth herein exh. A

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THE PLAINTIFF IS ENTITLED TO ARREST WARRANTS/US CONGRESSMAN AND SENATORS AND CO-CONSPIRATOR ARE NOT IMMUNE FROM ARREST

CLAIMANT is entitled to forfeiture of all tangible & intangible property & forfeiture of office

The U.S. Constitution recognized the fundamental necessity of protecting members of Congress from arbitrary arrest. U.S. Constitution Article I, section 6 has some restrictions on the police or justice to arrest or detain legislators during a legislative session, however it does not apply to situations involving willful violations of oath of office, "treason, felony or breach of the peace." The Plaintiff is entitled to arrest warrants against the "breakers of the law, and persons who engage in a pattern of Rackeeteering activity."

VIOLATION OF OATH OF OFFICE IS A Criminal Violation!

Donald Trump and/or P. Am Bondi have taken "Oath of Office," to faithfully execute their legal duties and obligation as public officials. Further federal law regulation "Oath of Office" by government Officials is divided into four parts along with an "Executive Order" which further defines the law for purposes of enforcement. The law of 5 USC 3331/4 provides

4/Employees of the United States Government including all members of Congress are required to take the following "Oath" before assuming elected or appointed Office.

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the text of the actual "Oath of Office" that members of Congress are required to take before assuming Office. The law of 5 USC 3333/5 requires members of Congress to sign an Affidavit that they have taken the "Oath of Office" required by 5 USC 3331 and have not, or will not violate the "Oath of Office" during their Tenure of Office as defined by the third art of the law, 5 USC 7311/6 which explicitly makes it a federal criminal offense(and a violation of "Oath of Office") for anyone employed in the United States Government(including members of Congress) to "advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government."/7 The fourth Federal Law, 18 USC 1918/8 provides penalties for violation of "Oath of Office" described in 5 USC

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5 USC 3331: "An individual, shall take the following oath: "I, AB, 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 I am about to enter. So help me God."

5/5 USC 3333: "...an individual who accepts office or employment in the Government of the United States...shall execute an affidavit within 60 days after accepting the office or employment that his acceptance and holding of the office or employment does not or will not violate section 7311 of this title. The affidavit is prima facie evidence that the acceptance and holding of office or employment by the affiant does not or will not violate section 7311 of this title."

6/ Federal law specifically prohibits any individual from accepting or holding any position(including elected office) in the United States Government if they advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of Government.

5 USC 7311 (1): "An individual April not accept or hold a position in the Government of the United States of the Government of the District of Columbia if he(1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of Government....."

7Advocate: To speak in favor of or defend by argument. To support, vindicate, or recommend publicly. Black's Law Dictionary

8 Federal criminal law is explicit and direct regarding a violation of "Oath of Office" by Federal Officials which includes all members of Congress. The law requires the removal of the Office holder as well a prison term or fine from the Offender.

18 USC 1918: "Whoever violates the provisions of section 731 of title 5 that an individual April not accept or hold a position in the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia if he/she (1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government."

Executive Order 10450 states (in part): "Whereas the interest of national security require that all

7311 which include: (1) removal from office and; (2) confinement or a fine. The definition of "advocate" is further specified in Executive Order 10450/9 which purposes of enforcement, supplements 5 USC 7311. One provision of Executive Order 10450 specifies that it is a violation of 5 USC 7311 for any person taking the "Oath of Office" to advocate "the alteration…of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." Our form of government is defined by the Constitution of the United States. It can only be "altered" by Constitutional Amendments. Thus, according to Executive Order 10450(and therefore 5 USC 7311) any acts taken by government Officials who have taken the "Oath of Office" prescribed by 5 USC 3331 which alters the form of government other than by Amendment, is a criminal violation of the 5 USC 7311.

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persons privileged to be employed in…..the Government shall be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States..it is hereby ordered as follows:

9 In order to instruct investigating "a Federal Grand Jury and/or Special Prosecutor" to what is a violation of "Oath of Office" under 5 USC 3331 and 5 USC 7311, Executive Orer 10450 was issued to serve as a guideline from determining what actions constituted a criminal violation of the "Oath of Office" by Federal Officials. The "Order" affirms the law of 5 USC 7311 that is a criminal violation under 18 USC 1918 for a member of the government, which includes members of Congress, to "advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government."

. It is illegal for the United States Government and/or Trump to discriminate against the Appellant Bridgewater and others similarly situated, act under the color of law and deny and/or deprive the Appellant and those similarly situated their rights as guaranteed and/or as defined in the United States Constitution and/or interfere with the Appellants human rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and/or International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The federal government may not interfere with "the 50 States," rights and/or interfere and/or violate the Appellants US Constitutional rights. The 9TH AMENDMENT and/or the 10th Amendment in pertinent part states:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The Constitution delegated few, enumerated powers to the Federal Government, reserving all remaining powers to the States and the people. and States are Sovereign. "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled." The Tenth Amendment assures that we, the people of the United States of America and each sovereign state in the Union of States, now have, and have always had, rights the federal government may not usurp. Article IV, Section 4 says, "The United States shall guarantee to

Every state in this Union a republican form of government.....", and the Ninth Amendment states that..."The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The United States & the United States of America are not the same in one. The 50 States represent the People of the 50 States & the United States of America represents the federal Government!

The "50 States" ex rel Sharon Bridgewater Private Attorney General And/or Relator represents the People!!

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATES AS RICO(1961)(4)

"office of the United States President"
"office of the U.S. Attorney General"

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. debued*, 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 organitions 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), *revd* 685 F.2d 993 (6th Cir. 1982)(en banc), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 1072 (1983) The Enterprize "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 Governnent 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 limited to US Government joint participaton with Contractors fraud, Corporations , Partnerships, lawyers fraud , (under the Obama-Bush[Iraq War],Clinton Adminstration) The "Fake" Pandemic + Terrorist Attacks in Sharon, James US Citizens using Artificial Intelligence to harbor, hide illegal immigrates for Profit act in Joint Participation with an "illegal immigrate Barry Soetoro(OBAMA) and to harbor illegal immigrates in violation of the U.S. Constitution under the "DREAMERS Act"

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 Whistleblowers such as Edward Snowden and ther the Plaintiff Sharon Bridgewater, and other Whistleblowers in the "Fast and furious," "Benhi 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, mandate of "forced" Covid Vaccine to buy non tech. or UR sells

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 predesors)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," Trump Rebellion & Insurrection, Biden & Harris Hoaxing & hiring millions of illegal immigrates & Border, aiding & abetting

RICO Details

A criminal RICO racketeering organition 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 US Taxpayers, Consumers and/or class Plaintiffs of money and/or property and/or the intangle 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 Bridgewaters 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 USA.

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: Claimant

Repeated harm to the ~~Plaintiff~~ a The harm consisted of seizing the Plaitniffs personal and business assets, depriving the Plaintifff the right to conduct commerce; depriving the Plaintiff and/or US Citizens and/or Whistleblower 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 official to collect taxes, and/or the ability of the Plaintiffs, Whistleblowers and/or the Press to exercise their 1st US Constitutonal 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 ofthemployees 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 ligation (c)gross prosecutial 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 thedirect and proximate cause of the financial ecomomic 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 pand acting outside their scope of authority and in their individual capacities.

RICO REQUIRES NO MORE THAN SLIGHT EFFECT UPON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Clamt

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 Plainitff 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 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 enterprize, 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, 1`549 (10th Cir. 1987.)

Statutory Class member

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.

The Statutory Class members

~~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. Castallano*, 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~~ Claimt AND OTHERS

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 Plaintff 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 Plainiff to report the crime

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"All Defendants are jointly and severly liable." An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between plaintiff and defendant Donald Trump in his official capacity as United States President and ~~Jeff Sessions~~ Pam Bondi in her in his official capacity concerning their respective rights and duties in that plaintiff contends " has been harmed and damaged and continues to be damaged by Trump acts or omissions, and Trump or Sessions their "Officers, Directors, subsidiaries, affilates, agents, sevarts, employees, indepedndta contrats, successors, attorneys, and assigns, and any other persons or entitiies under his control, and each of them, and all persons and entities in active concert of participation contend they engage in a pattern of Racketeering Activity Commit Criminal Acts Against our businesses person or property. This court is now vested with appropriate jurisdiction and power to declare the rights and legal relations of the parties. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances. Sharon Bridgewater is entitled to the declaration, the declaration to have the force and effect of a final judgment aor decree, and to be reviewable as a final judgment or decree, and further this court may adjudge and decree and declare that the rights and legal relations of the parties to the subject matter here in controversy, in order that the declaration shall have the force and effect of a final adjudicatin as follows in the follwing exh A # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 as follows:

And to terminate the Controversy between the parties

via the "50 States" ex rel Sharon Bridgewater Private Attorney General for Restn

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