John Q Public 1 John Q Public@email.com 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ex rel | Case No.: 11 JOHN Q PUBLIC 12 PETITION FOR BOND AMOUNT Petitioner Demandant, 13 AND FOR LEAVE OF COURT TO VS. FILE PETITION IN QUO 14 WARRANTO UPON CONTRACT OF MICHEAL JOHNSON, 15 **QUALIFIED COUNSEL** MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE 16 JAMES JORDAN 17 18 THOMAS TUBERVILLE 19 AND 20 **DOES 1 TO 270** 21 in their official capacities as members of 22 the Unites States Congress of the Republican party, 23 Respondents. 24 25 Comes now American Citizen John Q Public to move the court for a Bond amount, 26 and leave of court to file a Complaint in Quo Warranto for insurrectionist 27 disqualifying activity of the named and DOE defendants based on giving "aid and 28 PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FLE AND BOND AMOUNT - 1

comfort" thereto US enemy Russia and Donald John Trump (Trump) a now adjudged insurrectionist as determined by Judge Sarah Wallace on November 17, 2023 as "engaged in insurrection" by "incitement to insurrection" found in the United States law as 18 USC 2383 as per Section 3 of the 14th amendment and affirmed by the Colorado Supreme Court December 19, 2023 ordering Trump barred from the Colorado primary ballot, which per the final sentence of Section 3 of the 14th amendment is final and which directs appeal by the final sentence of Section 3 **ONLY** to Congress on the grounds as follows:

1. I do not seek to prosecute this pro per. I seek to know the bond amount so I can raise funds in crowd funding to hire proper counsel and have funds for the bond. I am 68 years old, hold a degree in Law Studies from the University of xxxxxxxxxx and am disabled. I was damaged by the Trump administration when upon taking office Trump shut down much of the EPA ending any ability of my firm to do business until Biden came into office and re- opened up the EPA, but the damage was done having halted any business activity not to mention my increased age and deterioration of my health as an amputee. Here in a documentary video Attorney Leeja Miller describes how the Trump EPA was crippled regarding at least one area of jurisdiction. The EPA is part of the "deep state" Trump and the Heritage Foundation through its Project 2025 plan seeks to destroy. See minimally https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuOgNJbQ5LY&t=418s

2. I am an interested American Citizen as there is a plethora of reports and books on the subject that Mr Trump and his followers seek to basically do all they can to disrupt and destroy the American form of government. Mr Trump himself is also directly saying so. As a person believing in the "more

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United States and ongoing official government functions, and for support of Russia who is an enemy of the United States and Mr Trump who by code is likewise.

- 7. Since I have served these draft complaints on both the Civil rights division and and US Attorney for DC, I meet 16-3503 to petition for a bond amount in preparation to file
- 8. With the Colorado ruling November 17, 2023 defining Trump engaged in insurrection by incitement for the purpose of interfering with a government function, to follow him and give "aid and comfort" thereto him and his ongoing campaign subjects all who do to Section 3 of the 14th amendment and 18 USC 2383 to be removed from office fined, jailed and barred from office.
- 9. That ruling and the charge of incitement by the House of Representatives to insurrection cast the bar to office by 18 USC 2383, that Trump was NOT acquitted for because no constitutional trial occurred because the Chief Justice did not preside. Because both Section 3 of the 14th amendment and 18 USC 2383 by command of the language are self executing as to the bar to office, Trump would have needed 67 not guilty votes in the Senate and then 290 in the house to clear the automatic bar to office by charging with "incitement to insurrection" by the house articles.
- 10. The Colorado Supreme Court on December 19, 2023 ordered Trump barred from the Colorado primary ballot, which per the final sentence of Section 3 of the 14th amendment is final, directs any further appeal by the final sentence of Section 3 to Congress

11.See "The Sweep and Force of Section Three"

(https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4532751) and Congressional Research Service -

https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/LSB/LSB10569/2 - The Insurrection Bar to Office: Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment - under "Implimentation" - "A private injured party could also ask a judge to issue a writ of quo warranto to prevent the seating of, or oust from office, an individual who allegedly engaged in disqualifying activities". According to the final sentence of Section 3 of the 14th amendment only Congress may review the finding and grant relief of the "disability" or or construe the ruling based on "engaged in insurrection". Of course right now that has been ignored for the norm of up the courts.

- 12. The general jurisdiction of federal district courts is limited and defined strictly by statute. Courts cannot look beyond Congressional enactments to determine the extent or scope of this jurisdiction. In the absence of specific statutory provision, jurisdiction relies on two sections of Title 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1345 and 1651(a). Section 1345 provides:
- 13."Except as otherwise provided by Act of Congress the district courts have original jurisdiction of all civil actions, suits or proceedings commenced by the United States or by any agency or officer thereof expressly authorized to sue by Act of Congress."
- 14. Section 1651(a), supra, provides:

- 15."The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."
- 16. This provision does not enlarge or expand the jurisdiction of the courts but merely confers ancillary jurisdiction where jurisdiction is otherwise granted and already lodged in the court. Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co. v. Hager, 1906, 203 U.S. 109, 111, 27 S.Ct. 24, 51 L.Ed. 111, and Knapp v. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co., 1905, 197 U.S. 536, 25 S.Ct. 538, 49 L.Ed. 870. The statute presupposes existing complete jurisdiction and does not contain a new grant of judicial power. In passing upon the meaning and purpose of this section this court has said:
- 17."[w]hile the section augments the power of the court in cases of existing jurisdiction, it in no wise expands or extends its territorial jurisdiction." Edgerly v. Kennelly, 7 Cir., 1954, 215 F.2d 420, 422.
- 18. There are few authorities touching upon the jurisdiction of a district court to entertain an information in the nature of *quo warranto*. "No instance is known of the use of writ of *quo warranto* in a district court of the United States other than the District Court of the District of Columbia." Cyc. of Federal Procedure, 2d Ed., Sec. 7098. The court, in United States v. Malmin, 3 Cir., 1921, 272 F. 785, 790, indicated that *quo warranto* is the proper remedy to try the title of a judge of a court of the United States but did not indicate in what court it could be entertained. In a suit to enjoin defendant city from levying taxes the court noted that the state law provided the exclusive remedy in an action for *quo warranto* and stated, "* * * the federal courts, * * * have not the right to exercise the quo warranto jurisdiction * *

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*." (our emphasis). Morin v. City of Stuart, 5 Cir., 1940, 111 F.2d 773, 775. Doubt was expressed that federal courts have quo warranto jurisdiction, except as specifically authorized by statute in Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. v. Village of Kinney, 8 Cir., 1919, 262 F. 980, 984, and In re Yancey, 6 Cir., 1886, 28 F. 445, 451.

- 19. Thus this court has jurisdiction. See *United States v. First Fed. Sav. Loan* Ass'n, 248 F.2d 804 (7th Cir. 1957) https://casetext.com/case/united-statesv-first-fed-sav-loan-assn#p808
- 20.A writ of *quo warranto* is not a petition, but a notice of demand, issued by a demandant, to a respondant claiming some delegated power, and filed with a court of competent jurisdiction, to hold a hearing within 3 to 20 days, depending on the distance of the respondant to the court, to present proof of his authority to execute his claimed powers. If the court finds the proof insufficient, or if the court fails to hold the hearing, the respondant must cease to exercise the power. If the power is to hold an office, he must vacate the office.
- 21. The writ is unlike a petition or motion to show cause, because the burden of proof is on the respondant, not on the demandant, it is more like an "order to show cause."
- 22. By the very terms of Section 3 of the 14th amendment, in this case there is no appellate ladder but to Congress itself by the final sentence of Section 3 unless the facts do not fit the averred violation of the Article and Section of the Constitution named.

1	23.Upon these facts of law and the attac	hed draft Petition in quo warı	anto I ask
2	for a Bond amount be set, if any, so I	_	
3	for formal filing.	•	•
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6	Respectfully submitted,		
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8	I declare under penalty of perjury under the forgoing is true and correct, signed this	day of January, 2024 at	the
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