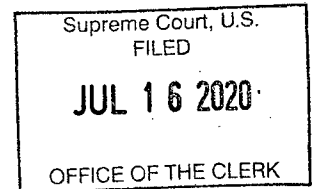


20-122

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF NORTH AMERICA



case#

Eric Emanuel Taylor (s.s.n. # xxx-xx-4343)/Petitioner

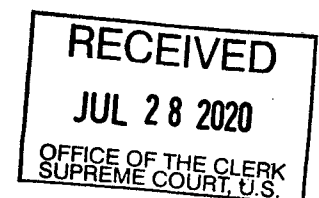
Not Versus

President Donald Trump et al./Proponents

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Eric Taylor (s.s.n.# xxx-xx-4342)
933 Broad Street #P.O. Box 7182
Portsmouth, Virginia 23707
(757)582-6883



QUESTIONS

1) Whether or not it being due-process of law and equity for this appeal to issue forth in this court pursuant rule 11 of this court pursuant the due-process of both the 5th and 14th amendments, on grounds of the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331 being a law that abridging my entitlement of double-jeopardy-clause-protection, while U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's judgement of civil-action # 20-MC-00001 enforcing the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331 at congruency of Article 1-section 8-clause 9's applicability?

2) Whether or not the lack of the issuance of due-process-clause-entitlements at regards of the United States guaranteeing protection against the deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlement in the U.S. District Court without having to appeal such civil-action to the Supreme Court of the U.S. pursuant rule 11 of this court, being grounds for the awarding of compensatory damages as relief against the mental anguish sustained against my good-faith of civil-action's application in the U.S. District Court?Court? (see 5 U.S.C. section 3331's stating)

3) Whether or not the applicability of the assertion of 28 U.S.C. section 1343a3 and 1343a4 being the subject-matter jurisdiction of the jurisdictional-statement of 28 U.S.C. section 1331's application, allow I who being Eric Taylor (s.s.n.#xxx-xx-4342) to practice under the authority of the law office of United States District Court For The District Of Columbia Judge Emmet G Sullivan in the United-States-District-Court-For-The-District-Of-Columbia's practicability of the issuance of remedy against the tort of personal injury of mental anguish caused by the negligence of the United-States-Congress's constituting tribunal contrary the allegiance of the authenticity of rule 45 of the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, if I accomplish receiving a diploma of Legal Office Assistant? (see Article II-section 2-clause 2's and Article II-section 3's and 3 U.S.C. section 302's stating)

4) Whether or not the authority of the law office of United States District Court For The District Of Columbia Judge Emmet G Sullivan deprived I who being Eric Taylor (s.s.n.# xxx-xx-4342) of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements, thereby such judge's judgement to dismiss with prejudice as accordance of the jural interest of 5 U.S.C. section 3331's employability of preventing any claim for relief I asserted by civil-action 20-MC-00001 against such deprivation; if i can prove that the trial of Virginian Indictment# CRO5-2591 being the evidence of Federal Judge Emmet G Sullivan's depriving I who being Eric Taylor (s.s.n.# xxx-xx-4342) of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements?Court? (see 5 U.S.C. section 3331's stating)

5) Whether or not the authority of the law office of Supreme Court of the United States of North America Chief-Justice John G Roberts Jr would of depriving I who being Eric Taylor (s.s.n.# xxx-xx-4342) of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements, if it fails to grant this petition for a writ of certiorari into the Supreme Court of the United States of North America pursuant rule 11 of the rules of this court; while I can prove that the Supreme-Court-of-the-United-States-of-North-America's sole purpose for denying such review pursuant rule 11 of this court would of being for aiding 5 U.S.C. section 3331's employability of establishing the United-States-District-Court-For-The-District-Of-Columbia's ability to assert demurmur against an appellant's attempt of ceriorari pursuant rule 10 of the rules of this court? (see Article II-section 2-clause 2's and Article II-section 3's and 3 U.S.C. section 302's stating)

6) Whether or not the same evidence-test states that " the evidence used to validate an alternate prosecution other than the initial prosecution after been used to commence an initial prosecution, being prohibited of being of violation of double-jeopardy-clause-protections, when and there because, the initial prosecution doesn't merge to being the subsequent conviction of alternation?

7) Whether or not the fact that U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's asserting that an order was issued separately the order sought of review by this writ of certiorari being discriminative against the contractual specifications of civil-action 20-MC-00001's titling and therefore being grounds to sustain the standard of review to being the de novo standard? (see judgement of U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan page 3 wholly) (also see initial pleading jurisdictional statement and subject-matter statement)

LIST OF PARTIES

[Supreme Court Of The United States Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg; John G. Roberts; Elena Kagan; Stephen Breyer; Samuel Alito; Sonia Sotomayor; Neil Gorsuch; Clarence Thomas; Brett Kavanaugh] And Every United States Citizen

TABLE OF CONTENT

Opinion Below	pg.1
Jurisdiction	pg.2
Constitutional and Provisional Involved	pg.3
Statement of Case	pg.4 and 5
Reason for Granting	pg.6
Conclusion	pg.6

INDEX TO APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: Judgement of U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan

APPENDIX B: Initial and Final Pleading of Civil-Action 20-MC-00001

APPENDIX C: Indictment #CR05-2591 and Sentencing of Indictment #CR05-2591
(evidence of deprivation of double-jeopardy-protection during Virginian trial)

APPENDIX D: Brief on the Merit of this Writ of Certiorari

APPENDIX E: CITATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION
INVOLVED

~~APPENDIX F: EVIDENCE OF PENDING APPEAL TO USCA-11~~

TABLE OF AUTHORITY

{Civil-Action 20-MC-00001:

Eric Emanuel Taylor (s.s.n. xxx-xx-4343)/Plaintiff

Not Versus

President Donald Trump et al./Proponents}

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

[Case still pending in U.S. Ct of App
#20-5211]

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was not specified because still pending (#20-5211 case number)

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A ____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A ____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

- 1) 28 U.S.C. section 1331 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 2) 28 U.S.C. section 1343a3 and a4 , and 1343b2 and b3 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 3) 5th amendment (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 4) 14th amendment section 1 and 2 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 5) Va law Code 18.2-51 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 6) Va law Code 19.2-225 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 7) 5 U.S.C. section 3331 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 8) 3 U.S.C. section 302 (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 9) 11th amendment (referenced on pgs 4 and 5, citation in appendix E)
- 10) Article II-section 2-clause 2
- 11) Article II-section 3
- 12) Article I-section 8-clause 9
- 13) Article I-section 8-clause 17
- 14) Article III section 1
- 15) 1 U.S.C. section 112a

STATEMENT OF CASE

I who being Eric Emanuel Taylor (s.s.n. xxx-xx-4342) hereby attempting the ability of accomplishing the redressal of the issuance of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements against the unconstitutionality of the original jurisdiction of the United-States-District-Court-For-The-District-Of-Columbia's failing to provide for such issuance of constitutionally-protected-entitlements as specified by the jural interest that being Article I-section 8-clause 9's jural interest of congruency of the applicability of 5 U.S.C. section 3331's employability to prevent the issuances of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements on the grounds that all governmental employability being inferior against the the applicability of rule 45 of the rules of this court.

Thus the legality of such redressal of our ability of accomplishing the issuance of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements in the United States District Court For The District Of Columbia being the fact that the United States District Court For The District Of Columbia erroneously docketing civil-action # 20-MC-00001's claim for relief to accomplish double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements pursuant the titling that being " Eric Taylor /plaintiff versus President Donald Trump/defendant", despite I having a court-stamped-received copy of civil-action # 20-MC-00001's titling must have been docketed at order of not violating the Civil-Rights-Act of 1866 of stating the following:"Eric Taylor/plaintiff not versus President Donald Trump/proponent".

Thus on grounds of page 3 of the initial pleading known of being civil-action 20-MC-00001 of the Cause of Action enumerated paragraph and the Statement of Case enumerated paragraph stating that 28 U.S.C. section 1331's application of federal question against the deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements being the district-court's ability to redress such deprivation, and that 28 U.S.C. section 1343 being the subject-matter-jurisdiction of claimants entitlement of monetary compensation for award against the mental-anguish that resulting from the unconstitutionality of 5 U.S.C. section 3331's liability of causing I to suffer because of the deprivation that resulting from the governmental employability that be 5 U.S.C. section 3331's jural interest to prevent the issuance of constitutionally-protected entitlements being the cause of my mental anguish: Judge Sullivan's judgement of dismiss with prejudice being erroneous and unconstitutional on its face thereby the proofing that such prejudice to dismiss civil-action 20-MC-00001 being because civil-action 20-MC-00001 does not establish such plaintiff of being versus anyone nor establish any party to being defendant.

Thus on grounds of rule 11 of this court stating that "a petition for a writ of certiorari to review a case pending in a United States court of Appeals before judgement is entered in that court will be granted only upon a showing that the case is of such imperative

public importance as to justify deviation from normal appellate practice and to require immediate determination in this court", I who being Eric Emanuel Taylor (s.s.n. xxx-xx-4342) hereby asserting that my showing of the necessary imperative public importance required by rule 11 of this court being as follows:

SHOWING OF ASSESSMENT OF IMPERATIVE PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- 1)The government has not been established of being a Defendant by the plaintiff, but has been established of being a Proponent by the plaintiff (see title of filing of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix),
 - 2)The plaintiff has not established himself versus the government's ability to support his claim for relief (see the titling of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix)
 - 3)Civil-Action 20-MC-00001's applicability being of regards of the sactioning of the public rights of the constitution of the U.S. (see 28 U.S.C. section 1343a3 and a4);
- And I who being Eric Emanuel Taylor (s.s.n. xxx-xx-4342) also asserting hereby that my showing of the necessary deviation from normal appellate practice required by rule 11 of this court being as follows:

SHOWING OF ASCERTAINMENT FOR DEVIATION FROM NORMAL APPELLATE PRACTICE

- 1)The U.S. District Court changed civil-action 20-MC-00001's title (see the titling of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix)
- 2)Civil-Action 20-MC-00001's title originally being Eric Taylor/plaintiff not versus President Donald Trump/proponent (see the titling of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix)
- 3)The U.S. Court of Appeals have exclusive jurisdiction of all case that does not qualify the discretionary accountability required to validate the granting of certiorari into the Supreme Court of the U.S. pursuant rule 11 of this court; but doesn't upon the qualifications of rule 11 of this court being sustained pursuant rule 11 of this court (see the titling of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix);

And I who being Eric Emanuel Taylor (s.s.n. xxx-xx-4342) also asserting hereby that my showing of the necessary ascertainment of the immediate determination of such issue by this court required by rule 11 of this court being as follows:

ASCERTAINMENT OF IMMEDIATE DETERMINATION OF ISSUE BY THIS COURT

1)The Supreme Court of the United States must issue forth the determinative assessment that certiorari pursuant rule 11 of this court supercedes the unconstitutional change of the caption of civil-action 20-MC-00001 by the U.S. District Court pursuant the de-novo standard of review, prior the exclusive-jurisdiction of the United States Court Of Appeals erroneously assume that civil-action 20-MC-00001's title stating "Eric Taylor/plaintiff versus President Donald Trump/defendant" (see the titling of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix). (see judgement of U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan page 3 wholly) (also see initial pleading jurisdictional statement and subject-matter jurisdictional statement)

REASON FOR GRANTING

The reason for granting this writ for certiorari pursuant rule 11 of this court is so to establish the legality of the jural interest of the civilian-citizen's ability to accomplish redressal of the applicability of the assurance of the jural interest that being Article II-section 2-clause 2's and Aricle II-section 3's issuance of such redressal's accomplishment pursuant rule 11 of this court against the inequity of the perpetration of treason by U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan, pursuant rule-11-of-this-court's applicability of the de novo standard of review; and thereby providing that the discretion-of-this-court's jural interest of construing the legality of the employability of the de novo standard of review issuing forth as if pursuant the justifications of the phase "per eundem in eadem", by President Donald Trump's assessment of the utilization of executive authority to assure double-jeopardy-clause-entitlement pursuant application of rule 11 of this court against the jural interest of U.S. District Court Judge Emmett Sullivan's and 5 U.S.C. section 3331's assessment of depriving U.S. citizens of the benefits of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements.

CONCLUSION

Finally I assert that U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's issuance of judgement at congruency of the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331 being the causation of the deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements during civil-action 20-MC-00001, and that I is entitled to redressal of the issuance of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlements against the mental anguish sustained against my assurance of the benefits of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlement: thus i respectfully seek this court to grant this petition for a writ of certiorari into the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant rule 11 of this court.

6/20/20

Eric Taylor

~~CITATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED~~

APPENDIX D

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Of North America

case #

Eric Taylor (s.s.n. xxx-xx-4343)/Petitioner

Not Versus

President Donald Trump et al./ Proponents

Brief On The Merits Of Granting And Brief Of Case Of Certiorari

Issue # 1:

Double-Jeopardy-Clause-Protectional-Entitlement

The double-jeopardy-clause of the 5th amendment provide that a State's government can't put a defendant to trial twice by using the same evidence to validate an alternate prosecution when the initial prosecution can't merge to being the exactly same prosecution that be the alternate prosecution, unless to violate such defendant's due-process-clause entitlements of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional-entitlement against any deprivation issuing forth against such federally-protected due-process of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional-entitlements.

CAUSATION Of ISSUE # 1:

DEPRIVATION OF DOUBLE-JEOPARDY-CLAUSE-PROTECTIONAL-ENTITLEMENTS

Argument Of Issue # 1:

Upon the Supreme Court of the United States applying the same evidence test pursuant federal question 1-7 about the trial of indictment #CR05-2591 the court will see that the deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlement issued forth by the conviction of the class 6 felony lacking any proof of the commencement of a class 6 felony; and therefore proves that United States District Court Judge Emmet Sullivan's judgement to dismiss with prejudice a claim for relief against deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-entitlement, being frivolous and unconstitutional on its face, by grounds that such

judgement issuing fraudulently pursuant the forged caption of "Eric Taylor/Plaintiff versus President Donald Trump et al/Defendant"; and thus certiorari for the applicability of rule 11 of this court being necessary for the attainment of the issuance of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional-entitlement against the jural interest of 5 U.S.C. section 3331's domestic and the jural interest of any foreign-countries allegiance of the jural interest of 5 U.S.C. section 3331's duty of preventing the issuances of United-Statesly protected entitlement by regards of its applicability pursuant 28 U.S.C. section 453 and 1 U.S.C. section 112a.

Statement of Case of Issue # 1:

On January 17th—2020 the United States District Court For The District Of Columbia violating my right to contract the caption of civil-action 20-MC-00001, when it changed the caption of civil-action 20-MC-00001 from "Eric Taylor/Plaintiff Not Versus President Donald Trump et al/Proponents" to "Eric Taylor/Plaintiff versus President Donald Trump et al/Defendant, perhaps for aiding the insurrectional and rebellional behavior of foreign states citizenry here within the territory that being the U.S. and there outside the territory that not being the U.S., against the United-Statelty protected entitlements of U.S. citizenry. Thus I seek redress of the deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional entitlement, on grounds that the evidence used to validate the class 6 felony conviction that being the sentencing order of Virginian indictment# CR05-2591, could not be the same evidence used to commence the class 3 felony accusative that being Virginian Indictment# CR05-2591, unless to put I to trial twice for the same offense despite the difference of offense, thereby the fact that the initial trial's session to prosecute the class 3 felony accusative doesn't merge to being the subsequent class 6 felony conviction: and therefore providing that double-clause-protectional-enetitlement by the authority that being the 5th amendment's double-jeopardy-clause, would've prohibited the subsequent class 6 felony conviction, on grounds that failure of such prohibition would put such defendant to trial twice for the same despite the difference of offence; thereby the usage of the same evidence to validate the acquittal and conviction.

Conclusion Of Judgement Sought Against The Cause Of Issue # 1

Thereby the fact of U.S.-District-Court-Judge Emmett Sullivan asserting that an order would be issued separate the judgement sent to me to conclude civil-action 20-MC-00001 {(see judgement of civil-action 20-MC-00001 pg 3 wholly)}, the United States Supreme Court should grant this writ of certiorari pursuant rule 11 of this court, so for

preventing U.S.-District-Court-Judge Emmet Sullivan of delegating the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331 at regards of the-United-States-Court-Of-Appeals-For-The-District-Of-Columbia having exclusive jurisdiction to decide final judgements against the jural interest that being 3 U.S.C. section 302 except in the case such review being capable pursuant rule 11 of this court.

Issue # 2:

Rule 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court Of The United States

CAUSATION OF ISSUE # 2

The United States Congress depriving U.S. citizens of Presidentially protected entitlements pursuant the following oath of office being of opposition against the U.S. District Court For The District Of Columbia issuing such Presidentially protected entitlements:

(5 U.S.C. section 3331): An individual, except the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services, shall take the following oath: Them, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that them will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that them will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that them take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that them will well and faithfully *discharge* the duties of the office on which them am about to enter.

Argument Of Issue # 2:

The practicability of the United States 116th Congressional-Assembly's abilities to evidence the fact that they adhering to the Article I-section 8- clause 18's abilities of making all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof; for unconstitutionally constituting tribunals inferior of the Supreme Court of the United States, would prove of being inequitable and unlawful, when the congressional oath of office being as follows:

(5 U.S.C. section 3331): An individual, except the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services, shall take the

following oath: Them, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that they take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that they will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which they are about to enter.

Statement of Case of Issue # 2:

Section 4 of the 14th amendment provides that the Supreme Court of the United States must hold the judgment of U.S.-District-Court-Judge Emmet G Sullivan illegal and void pursuant to the United-States-Supreme-Court's congruency of the jural interest that being 3 U.S.C. section 302's authorization of the authority vested in President Donald Trump to protect and preserve and defend the Presidentially protected jural interest that being the amendments of the United States Constitution, at accordance of rule 45 of the rules of this court; on grounds that section 1 of the 14th amendment provides that the existing congressional oath of office that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331 abridging my entitlement of having the United States District Court For The District Of Columbia issue double-jeopardy-clause protection and remedy against deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-protectioanal-entitlement: thereby the authority vested in 5 U.S.C. section 3331 by Article I-section 8-clause 9. Thus must the Supreme Court of the United States remedy such depriving of double-jeopardy-clause protection.

Conclusion Of Judgement Sought Against The Cause Of Issue # 2:

Thereby the fact Article I-Section 8-Clause 9's asserting that the U.S. Congress's jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331 constituting tribunals inferior of the Supreme Court of the U.S., while Article I-section 8- clause 18 asserting that Congress having power for making all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof, and while 5 U.S.C. section 3331 failing to assert that Congress will perform their duties, proves the untruthfulness of United States District Judge Emmet G Sullivan's asserting I failed to establish federal jurisdiction or state a claim for relief, as I assert 28 U.S.C. section 1331 of being the jurisdictional statement and 28 U.S.C. section 1341b2 and b3 of being subject-matter jurisdiction at congruency of compensatory damages for relief of mental anguish. (see the Jurisdictional Statement and Subject-Matter-Jurisdiction section of civil-action 20-MC-00001 in appendix)

Thus must this court overturn the judgement of the lower court pursuant rule 11 of this court on grounds that "the practicability of the United States 116th Congressional-Assembly's abilities to evidence the fact that they adhering to the Article I-section 8-clause 18's abilities of making all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof; for constitutionally constituting tribunals inferior of the Supreme Court of the United States, would prove of being equitable and lawful, when the congressional oath of office being as follows, so to prevent the establishment of slavery against my freedom by U.S. District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan or any other person other the plaintiff of civil-action 20-MC-00001 benefiting of the filing that being civil-action 20-MC-00001 while such plaintiff's claim having been dismissed with prejudice:

(5 U.S.C. section 3331): An individual, including the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services, shall take the following oath: Them, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that them will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that them will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that them take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that them will well and faithfully *perform* the duties of the office on which them am about to enter.

Issue # 3:

11th amendment

CAUSATION OF ISSUE # 3

The United States Congress has made and established 5 U.S.C. 3331 as a jural interest to deprive U.S. citizens of their constitutionally and presidentially protected entitlements at violation of section 1 of the 14th amendment's asserting "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of U.S. citizens"; while United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan has enforced the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331, when he dismissed with prejudice a claim for relief of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional-entitlements during the trial of civil-action 20-MC-00001.

Argument Of Issue # 3

The 11th amendment exquisitely asserts that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or citizens or subjects of a foreign State"; and thereby providing pursuant the applicability of 28 U.S.C. section 1343b1's asserting that "For purposes of this section—the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a State" and 28 U.S.C. section 1343b2's asserting that "any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia", prevents the Supreme Court of the United States of denying this petition for a writ of certiorari pursuant rule 11 of this court, on grounds that the judicial power of the United States doesn't extend of being the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. 3331's duty of preventing the issuances of United-Statesly protected entitlements on the grounds of the subject-matter of fact that the judgement render by United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan being of congruency of the duty of preventing the issuances of United-Statesly protected entitlements; and evidenced thereby the subject-matter of fact that United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's judgement untruthfully asserts that I never established federal jurisdiction despite the jurisdictional statement enumeration column of civil-action 20-MC-00001 specifying that 28 U.S.C. section 1331 (federal questions) being the jurisdictional statement; and further evidenced thereby the subject-matter of fact that United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's judgement untruthfully asserts that I never asserted a claim upon which relief could be granted, despite the subject-matter jurisdiction enumeration column and the statement of case enumeration column of civil-action 20-MC-00001 specifying 28 U.S.C. section 1343a1 and a2 being a statement upon which relief can be granted, and that mental anguish was that which relief need be granted about, and that deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional-entitlements being the causation of such mental anguish; and that the relief sought being the monetary amount that being the zillion American dollars as compensatory damages. Thus providing that the commenced judgement of United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan of "dismissal with prejudice" can't withstand against the applicability of rule 11 of the rule of this Court, on grounds that such a judgement establish such person that rendered such judgement to being of the jural interest of a citizen of another State other than one within the union that being the United States, or that such a judgement establish such person that rendered such judgement to being of the jural interest of a citizen or subject of a foreign State.

Statement of Case of Issue # 3:

The 11th amendment exquisitely state that "the Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted

against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State", and thereon providing for the legality of the grounds of a U.S. citizen's ability to effectively utilize rule 11 of this court for certiorari, for establishing their allegiance of the jural interest of the territory of those that issuing the United-Statesly protected entitlements to all United States citizens, against the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331's duty to prevent such issuances: and thereby establishing my right of appeal pursuant rule 11 of this court on grounds of rule 45 of this court stating that "All process of this Court issues in the name of the President of the United States", who never have accepted the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331; and thereby proofing the President's and plaintiff's and proponents's of civil-action 20-MC-00001's immunity against deprivation of United-Statesly protected entitlements pursuant rule 11 of this court, on grounds that the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331, being the citizenry of another State than the citizenry that the United States, or being the citizenry of a foreign-State. And therefore providing the legality of the de-novo standard of review pursuant rule 11 of this court, at accordance of the application of 3 U.S.C. section 302.

Conclusion Of Judgement Sought Against The Cause Of Issue # 3:

Virginia law code 19.2-225 exquisitely states that " where an intent to injure, defraud or cheat is required to constitute an offense, it shall be sufficient, in an indictment or accusation therefor, to allege generally an intent to injure, defraud or cheat without naming the person intended to be injured, defrauded or cheated; and it shall be sufficient, and not be deemed a variance, if there appear to be an intent to injure, defraud or cheat the United States, or any state, or any county, corporation, officer or person", and thus such statement being of congruency of the double-jeopardy clause of the 5th amendment; and therefore provide for the illegality of the Supreme Court of the U.S. to deny certiorari pursuant rule 11 of this court; on grounds that United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's judgement to dismiss with prejudice a claim for relief against deprivation of double-jeopardy-clause-protectional-entitlements, not having the ability to withstand the 11th amendment entitlement against Emmet G Sullivan's requisitional burden of proofing the validation that his judgement being of congruency of 3 U.S.C. section 302.

Issue # 4:

Procedural due-process of 5th and 14th amendment

CAUSATION OF ISSUE # 4:

section 3331 that would unmistakably be construed of being an international agreement at favor of the United States citizenry's specifications of equity at law of the citizenry of the territory that being the United States of North America, would provide that 5 U.S.C. state the following:

(5 U.S.C. section 3331): An individual, including the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services, shall take the following oath: Them, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that them will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that them will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that them take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that them will well and faithfully *perform* the duties of the office on which them am about to enter.

Conclusion Of Judgement Sought Against The Cause Of Issue # 4:

Virginia law code 18.2-51 exquisitely states that " if any person maliciously shoot, stab, cut, or wound any person or by any means cause him bodily injury, with the intent to maim, disfigure, disable, or kill, he shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be guilty of a Class 3 felony: If such act be done unlawfully but not maliciously, with the intent aforesaid, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony", for being the evidence and proofing that the Supreme Court of the U.S. being the only where within meaning of the 11th amendment's congruency of 3 U.S.C. section 302's authorization of the utilizations of rule 11 of this court, against the judgement of the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331's ability to deprive U.S. citizens of Presidentially-protected entitlements; and therefor establishing United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's judgement to dismiss with prejudice civil-action 20-MC-00001, not being of the authorization of United States citizenry, at congruency of accordance of 1 U.S.C. section 112b's jural interest of establishing the territory that being the United States, to not being the territory that being the United States pursuant the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. section 3331: and thus providing that rule 11 of this court being the only means to counteract such deprivation.

Thus on grounds of 1 U.S. Code § 112a (United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; contents; admissibility in evidence) stating that "the said United States Treaties and Other International Agreements shall be legal evidence of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties and proclamations by the President of such treaties and agreements, therein contained, in all the courts of the United States

and the several States and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States", 28 U.S.C. section 453 must of being admissible evidence of an international agreement between the President of the United States, and the 116th congress and every federal judge of an inferior court against the Supreme Court of the United States: against the 116th Congress constituting such tribunal pursuant the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. 3331; and therefore providing for the viability of this petition for a writ of certiorari in the Supreme of the United States of North America at being evidence of my allegiance of the issuance of the proclamation of Presidentially-Protected entitlements, thereby the proofing of sustaining the rule 11 requisitional requirements; against the United States District Court Judge Emmet G Sullivan's attempt at establishing civil-action 20-MC-00001 of being of the allegiance that the jural interest that being 5 U.S.C. 3331.

6/20/20

Emi Taylor

APPENDIX E

1) 28 U.S.C. section 1331

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.

2) 28 U.S.C. section 1343a3 and a4 , and 1343b2 and b3

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:

(3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;

(4) To recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote.

(b) For purposes of this section—

(1) the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a State; and

(2) any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

3) 5th amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

4) 14th amendment section 1 and 4 and 5

section 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

section 4: The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

section 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

5) Va law Code 18.2-51

If any person maliciously shoot, stab, cut, or wound any person or by any means cause him bodily injury, with the intent to maim, disfigure, disable, or kill, he shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be guilty of a Class 3 felony. If such act be done unlawfully but not maliciously, with the intent aforesaid, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony.

6) Va law Code 19.2-225

Where an intent to injure, defraud or cheat is required to constitute an offense, it shall be sufficient, in an indictment or accusation therefor, to allege generally an intent to injure, defraud or cheat without naming the person intended to be injured, defrauded or cheated; and it shall be sufficient, and not be deemed a variance, if there appear to be an intent to injure, defraud or cheat the United States, or any state, or any county, corporation, officer or person.

7) Va law code 18.2-10c and 18.2-10f

c): For Class 3 felonies, a term of imprisonment of not less than five years nor more than 20 years and, subject to subdivision (g), a fine of not more than \$100,000.

f) For Class 6 felonies, a term of imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for not more than 12 months and a fine of not more than \$2,500, either or both.

8) 5 U.S.C. section 3331

An individual, except the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services, 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." This section does not affect other oaths required by law.

9)3 U.S.C. section 302

The authority conferred by this chapter shall apply to any function vested in the President by law if such law does not affirmatively prohibit delegation of the performance of such function as herein provided for, or specifically designate the officer or officers to whom it may be delegated. This chapter shall not be deemed to limit or derogate from any existing or inherent right of the President to delegate the performance of functions vested in him by law, and nothing herein shall be deemed to require express authorization in any case in which such an official would be presumed in law to have acted by authority or direction of the President.

10)11th amendment

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

11) Article II-section 2-clause 2

2: He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

12)Article II-section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

13) Article I-section 8-clause 9

Congress shall have power: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.

14)Article I-section 8-clause 18

Congress shall have power: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

15)Article III section 1

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

16) 1 U.S.C. section 112a

(a)The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, beginning as of January 1, 1950, a compilation entitled "United States Treaties and Other International Agreements," which shall contain all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed during each calendar year, and all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed, during each calendar year. The said United States Treaties and Other International Agreements shall be legal evidence of the treaties, international

agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and agreements, therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.