

No. 22-750

ORIGINAL

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

Petitioner - Sergeant Nathan D Crisp *pro se*

v.

Respondent(s) THE STATE OF GEORGIA, et al.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari

From

United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh
Circuit

To The Honorable United States Supreme Court

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

By

Sergeant Nathan D. Crisp,

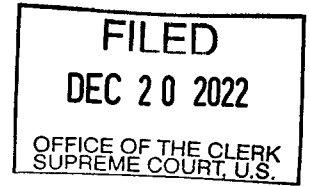
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a.

Federal Questions

A United States Court of Appeals has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions of this Honorable Supreme Court. Can the State of Georgia use a perjury and forgery guilty plea and perjury First Offender to bypass Petitioner Sgt. Crisp's jury trial and due process rights to convict him? Can Appeals Court and District Courts support a Void Judgment?

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(b)(i)

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

Petitioner is Sergeant Nathan D. Crisp. Former United States Air Force Security Policeman.

Respondents Are: The State of Georgia, Gwinnett County Georgia; Judge Warren Davis, Superior Court Judge Gwinnett County Georgia; Danny Porter, Former District Attorney Gwinnett County, Georgia; Tuwanda Rush Williams Gwinnett County Law Office Georgia; and Brittanie Browning and Assistant Attorney General Georgia.

(b)(ii)

Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement

(1) The undersigned counsel of record for a party to this action certifies that the following is a full and complete list of all parties in this action, including any parent

corporation and any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of the stock of a party:

Nathan Crisp

(2) The undersigned further certifies that the following is a full and complete list of all other persons, associations, firms, partnerships, or corporations having either a financial interest in or other interest which could be substantially affected by the outcome of this particular case:

No one.

Submitted this 5th day of Feb. 2023

Nathan D. Crisp

(b). (iii)

A List Of All Proceedings:

Hon. Superior Court Judge Warrant Davis and Hon. Magistrate Judge Laura Tate in *State of Georgia v. Nathan Dee Crisp*, Case No. 18-B-01208-10 (January 15th 2019); *Crisp v. Gwinnett County, Ga. et al* 11th District Court Hon. Judge Eleanor L. Ross 1:18-CV2619-ELR (November 16th 2018); *NATHAN CRISP, v THE STATE OF GEORGIA, ET AL.*, 11th District Court Hon. Judge Amy Totenberg - 1:21:-CV-00175-AT (Amended Clerk's Judgment - 12/01/2021 and 11/15/2021) and (Order 1/15/2021); *NATHAN CRISP, v THE STATE OF GEORGIA, ET AL.*, No. 21-14190 Eleventh Circuit United States Court of Appeals Judges: Hon. Charles R. Wilson, Hon. Robert J. Luck, and Hon. Stanley Marcus (Judgment filed 08/23/2022) (Petition for Panel Rehearing filed 09/01/2022) and

(Petition for panel rehearing Denied 10/19/2022); and *NATHAN CRISP, v THE STATE OF GEORGIA, ET AL.*, 11th District Hon. Judge Michael Lawrence Brown 1:22-CV-02057-MLB (Currently pending under Default motion and Prima Facie Judgment motion).

(c).

Not Applicable

(d).

Citations Of The Official And Unofficial Reports Of
The Opinions And Orders Entered In The Case By
Courts Or Administrative Agencies.

Gwinnett County Superior Court, Georgia, Gwinnett County v. Nathan Crisp, 8-B- 01208-10, Jan. 14th, 2019: Ga. Code Ann. § 16-10-23.

United States District Court Northern District of Georgia, Nathan D Crisp pro se v. THE STATE OF GEORGIA, et al. 1:18-cv-02619-ELR - Clinton v. Jones, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1997); Comm'n, 936 F.2d 512, 518 (11th Cir. 1991); Maharaj v. Sec'y for Dep't of Corr., 304 F.3d 1345, 1348 (11th Cir. 2002). Turner v. Broward Sheriff's Office, 542 F. App'x 764, 766 (11th Cir. 2013) and Younger v. Harris, 401 U.S. 37, 45-46, 53-54 (1971).

United States District Court Northern District of Georgia, Nathan D Crisp pro se v. THE STATE OF GEORGIA, et al. 1:21:-CV-00175-AT - Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 677-78 (2009); Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007); Bolin v. Story, 225 F.3d 1234, 1239 (11th Cir. 2000); Burger King Corp v. Weauer, 169 F.3d 1310, 1320 (11th Cir. 1999); Colonial

Penn Ins. V. Coil, 887 F.2d 1236,1239-40 (4th Cir.1989);
Corsello v. Linecare, Inc., 428 F.3d 1008, 1015 (11th Cir.
2005); O.C.G.A. § 16-10-23; *Duke v. Cleland*, 5 F.3d
1399, 1402 (11th Cir. 1993); *Effingham County v.*
Rhodes, 705 S.E.2d 856, 859 (Ga. Ct. App. 2010);
Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); *Foman v.*
Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962); Ga. Const. Art. VI, Sec.
I, Para. I; *GJR Invs., v. County of Escambia, Fla.*, 132
F.3d 1359,1369 (11th Cir.1998); *Hall v. United Co. of*
Am., 367 F.3d 1255,1263 (11th Cir. 24); *Harris v.*
Deveaux, 780F.2d 911, 916 (11th Cir. 1986); *Hart v.*
Hodges, 587 F.3d 12889 1295 (11th Cir. 2009) (citing
Imbler); *Heiskell v. Roberts*, 764 S.E. 2d 368, 374-75
(Ga. 2014); *Horenkamp v. Van Winkle and Co. Inc.*, 402
F.3d 1129, 1132 (11th Cir. 2005); *Horton v. Maldonado*,
No. 1:14-CV-o476-WSD, 2014 WL 6629743, at #3 (N.D.
Ga. Nov. 21, 2014); O.C.G.A. § 9-11-4(e)(7); *Imbler v.*
Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409, 430-31 (1976); *Jackson v.*
Warden, FCC Coleman- USP, 259 F. App'x 181,183
(11th Cir. 2007, Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(in); *Melton v. Wiley*,
262 F. App'x 921, 923 (11th Cir. 2008); *Moon v.*
Newsome, 863 F.2d 835, 837 (11th Cir. 1998); O.C.G.A.
15-6-8; *Paez v. Secretary, Fla, Dep't* 947 F.3d 649, 653
(11th Cir. 2020); *Pardrzi. u. Coleman Med, Ctr.*, 896
F.2d 1313,1317 (11th Cir.1990); *Rowe v. City of Fort*
Lauderdale, 279 F.3d, 1271, 1279 (11th Cir. 2002),
Schuehler v. Pate, 238 S.E.2d 65, 67 (Ga. 1977); *Scott v.*
O'Grady, 975 F.2d 366, 368 (7th Cir. 1992); 42 U.S.C. §
1983; *Sibley v. Lando*, 437 F.3d 1067, 1070 (11th Cir.)
2005); *Spencer v. Benison*, 5 F. 4th 1222, 1230 (nth Cir.
2021) (citations omitted); *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S.
349, 356-47 (1978); *Tannenbourn v. United States*, 148
F.3d 1262, 1263 (11th Cir. 1998); *Universal Express, Inc.*

v. U.S. S.E.C., 177 F. App'x 52 (11th Cir. 2006); and *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37.

Eleventh Circuit United States Court of Appeals:
(Judgment 08/23/2022) and (Petition for Panel
Rehearing Denied 10/19/2022); 21-14190:

28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 ; 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 42 U.S. Code 1985; 42 U.S. Code 1986; *Abusaid v. Hillsborough Cnty. Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs*, 405 F.3d 1298, 1303 (11th Cir. 2005); *Al-Bari v. Winn*, 907 F.2d 150 (6th Cir. 1990); *Allen v. Thompson*, 815 F.2d 1433 (11th Cir.1987); *Art. VI, Sec. VIII, Par. I(e) of the Georgia Constitution*; *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009); *Auriemma v. Montgomery*, 860 F.2d 273, 277-78 (7th Cir. 1988); *Bailey v. Wheeler*, 843 F.3d 473, 480 (11th Cir. 2016); *Bd. of Trs. of Univ. of Ala. v. Garrett*, 531 U.S. 356, 363-64 (2001); *Bolin v. Story*, 225 F.3d 1234, 1239 (11th Cir. 2000); *Cameron v. Lang*, 549 S.E.2d 341, 344-46; *Carey v. Hubbard*, 2014 WL 6750530, at *2 (M.D. Ala. Dec. 1, 2014); *Clark v. Barnard*, 108 U.S. 436 447 (1883); *College Say. Bank v. Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Ethic. Expense Bd.*, 527 U.S. 666, 675 (1999); *Cottone v. Jenne*, 326 F.3d 1352, 1357 (11th Cir. 2003); *Culbreath v. Reeves*, 2018 WL 9490973 (M.D. Ga. July 26, 2018); *Dean v. Warren*, 12 F. 4th 1248, 1257 (11th Cir. 2021); *Dekalb Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 811 S.E.2d 9, 11-12; *Devengoechea v. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, 889 F.3d 1213, 1220 (11th Cir. 2018); *Discrimination Litig. Against State of Ala.*, 198 F.3d 1305, 1310 (11th Cir. 1999); *Dyer v. Lee*, 488 F.3d 876 (11th Cir. 2007); *Employ't Nat'l Ass'n of Boards of Pharmacy v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. Sys. of Georgia*, 633 F.3d 1297, 1313 (11th Cir. 2011); *Fullman v. Graddick*, 739 F.2d

553, 557 (11th Cir. 1984) ; Ga. Const. Art. I, § II, ¶ V
(b)(1); Ga. Const. Art. I, § II, ¶ IX(d); Ga. Const. art. I,
§ II, ¶ IX(e); Ga. Code Ann. § 16-10-23; Ga. Code Ann. §
36-1-4; Ga. Code Ann. § 50-21-23(b); Ga. Code Ann. § 50-
21-25(a); *Garrett*, 531 U.S. at 363–64; *Gilbert v.*
Richardson, 452 S.E.2d 476, 479 (Ga. 1994); *Glover v.*
Liggett Grp., Inc., 459 F.3d 1304, 1308 (11th Cir. 2006);
Gilbert v. Richardson, 452 S.E.2d 476, 479 (Ga. 1994);
Grappell v. Carvalho, 847 F. App'x 698, 702 (11th Cir.
2021); *Hadley v. Gutierrez*, 526 F.3d 1324, 1329 (11th
Cir. 2008); *Hans v. Louisiana*, 134 U.S. 1 (1890); *Harlow*
v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982); *Harrigan v.*
Metro Dade Police Dep't Station #4, 977 F.3d 1185, 1193
(11th Cir. 2020); *Hart v. Hodges*, 587 F.3d 1288, 1298
(11th Cir. 2009); *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477
(1994); *Henzel v. Gerstein*, 608 F.2d 654, 657 (5th Cir.
1979); *Hind*, 377 S.E.2d 200, 201 (Ga. Ct. App. 1988);
Kadivar v. Stone, 804 F.2d 635, 637 (11th Cir. 1986);
Lapides v. Board of Regents of Univ. Sys. of Ga., 535
U.S. 613, 616 (2002) (citing *Seminole Tribe of Fla. v.*
Florida, 517 U.S. 44, 55 (1996); *Luke v. Gulley*, 975 F.3d
1140, 1144 (11th Cir. 2020); *McCullough v. Finley*, 907
F.3d 1324, 1331 (11th Cir. 2018); *Murphy v. Morris*, 849
F.2d 1101, 1105 (8th Cir. 1988); O.C.G.A. § 17-5-55;
O.C.G.A. § 36-1-4; O.C.G.A. § 36-11-1; O.C.G.A. § 50-18-
71; *Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465
U.S. 89, 120 (1984); *Robbins v. Lanier*, 402 S.E.2d 342,
343-44 (Ga. Ct. APP. 1991) (Citing *Holse v. Smith v.*
Hancock, 256 S.E.2d 627 (Ga. Ct. App. 1979); *Rose v.*
Lundy, 455 U.S. 509, 515 (1982); *Rowe v. City of Fort*
Lauderdale, 279 F.3d 1271, 1279 (11th Cir. 2002);
Sapuppo v. Allstate Floridian Ins. Co., 739 F.3d 678,
681–82 (11th Cir. 2014); *Sibley v. Lando*, 437 F.3d 1067,

1070 (11th Cir. 2005); *Smith v. Shook*, 237 F.3d 1322, 1325 (11th Cir. 2001); *State v. Woolen*, 543 S.E.2d 721, 723 (Ga. 2001); *Stevens v. Osuna*, 877 F.3d 1293, 1301 (11th Cir. 2017); *Terrell v. Smith*, 668 F.3d 1244, 1255 (11th Cir. 2012); *Timson v. Sampson*, 518 F.3d 870, 874 (11th Cir. 2008); *Von Thomas v. State*, 748 S.E.2d 446, 449 (Ga. 2013); *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971);

E.

**A Concise Statement Of The Basis For Jurisdiction
In This Court**

(i).

No. 21-14190 Eleventh Circuit United States Court of Appeals Judges: (Judgment 08/23/2022) and (Petition for panel rehearing Denied 10/19/2022); This petition is filed in compliance under this Court's Rule 11.

(ii).

No rehearing.

(iii)

Not Applicable.

(iv.)

Jurisdiction Statement – Federal Question

U.S. Constitution Article 3 section 2 “The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made...” The Supreme Court has interpreted this clause broadly, finding that it allows federal courts to hear any case in which there is a

federal ingredient.” *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat. (22 U.S.) 738 (1824).

(v.)

Not Applicable.

(f)

The Constitutional Provisions, Treaties, Statutes, Ordinances, And Regulations Involved In The Case, Set Out Verbatim With Appropriate Citation.

STATUTES

United States Constitution Amendments 6 and 14 - State Action and Procedural Due Process.

18 U.S. Code § 2 – Principals.

18 U.S. Code, Section 241/242 – Conspiracy against the rights of citizens;

18 U.S. Code § 3 – Accessory after the fact;

18, U.S.C. 371 – Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States;

42 U.S.C. §§ 1985 and 1986 – Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights;

GA Code: 16-4-8 - Conspiracy to commit a crime;

GA Code: 16-9-1. Forgery in the first degree;

GA Code: 16-10-8 - False official certificates or writings by officers or employees of state and political subdivisions;

GA Code: 16-10-20 False Statements:

GA Codes: 16-10-70 Perjury;

O.C.G.A. 16-10-72 - Subornation of Perjury;

O.C.G.A. § 17-7-70(b) - Sergeant Crisp could not plead guilty because his Indictment occurred before this trial;

O.C.G.A. 42-8-60 (2010) (a) - Upon a verdict or plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere...”;

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

(“**Since such a jurisdictional defect** (of Void judgments) **deprives not only the initial court...**, the effect of approving, ex ante, **unlawful action by the appellate court itself.**”). *Freytag v. C.I.R.*, 501 U.S. 868, 896-97 (1991). – Page 8

“When appeal is taken from a void judgment, **the appellate court must declare the judgment void**, because the appellate court may not address the merits, **it must set aside the trial court's judgment and dismiss the appeal.** A void judgment may be **attacked at any time** by a person whose rights are affected. See *E1-Kareh v. Texas Alcoholic Beverage Comm'n*, 874 S.W.2d 192, 194. – page 4.

“Under Federal law which is applicable to all states, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that if a court is

"without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void; and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal in opposition to them. They constitute no justification; and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences, are considered, in law, as

trespassers." [*Elliot v. Piersol*, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828)]

RULES

Rule 10 Page 1. Provides that the court may relieve a party from a final judgment Rule 60(b)(2), (3), (4) and (6) & (d)(3).

(g).

A Concise Statement of The Case

A State Court, District Court and United States Court of appeals has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions of this Court. All courts to date have relied upon a perjury, forgery document guilty plea and perjury First Offender and a conviction that is based upon the perjury, forgery documents to dismiss Petitioners actions. Petitioner Sergeant Crisp timely filed in the United States Court Of Appeals on Void Judgments and Due Process violations. Petitioner Sergeant Crisp was arrested, jailed, jury trial denied via perjury/forgery guilty plea.

Rule 14, para. (g)

(i.)

FEDERAL QUESTIONS SOUGHT TO BE REVIEWED WERE RAISED.

Perjury Forgery Guilty Plea/First Offender - 1:21: -
CV-00175-AT Document 14.2

8-B- 01208-10, Jan. 15th, 2019: Objected during no jury trial – ended the case.

No. 1:21-CV-00175-AT: The Respondents had not used the perjury/forgery guilty plea and First Offender yet! Petitioner had no way of knowing Respondents would use them. However,

“In his Complaint, Mr. Crisp alleges that Judge Davis, Judge Tate, and ADA Toole **"revoked" his right to a jury trial.**" (1:21: -CV-00175-AT, Compl., Doc.1-2 at 8-9.)" Document 62, Page 11, Lines 9-10, 15th day of November 2021.

USCA11 Case: 21-14190. Document: 11 Date Filed: 12/27/2021

“All Appellees have aided and abetted Due Process Violations, Null and Void Orders and Judgments in a multiple conspiracy crime.” Page: 10 of 60 lines 1-6.
“Sergeant Crisp did not make a guilty plea in writing.” Page: 16 of 60 para. 7.6.3. Line 5. “The attached Guilty Plea is perjury!” Page: 16 of 60, Line 8.

and

“Sergeant Crisp could not plead guilty because his indictment occurred before this trial and Sergeant Crisp did not make a guilty plea in writing - If this guilty plea had occurred it would violate Georgia Code § 17-7-70(b). “...where the defendant has waived indictment and consented (pleas of guilty) thereto in writing.” The attached Guilty Plea is perjury! Since Sergeant Crisp could not plead guilty and there was no jury verdict, he could not be offered a First Offender either - O.C.G.A. 42-8-60 (a) “Upon a verdict or plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere...” **Page 13, Para. 7.6.3. Lines 5-12.**

(ii)

The Basis For the Court of Appeals Jurisdiction

28 U.S.C. 158(a)(1) and Title II. Appeal from a Judgment or Order of a District Court – Rule 3. Appeal as of right.

(h)

A Direct And Concise Argument Amplifying The Reasons Relied On For Allowance Of The Writ.

1.

Bypassing the Jury Trial Right. - The First Offender That Was Not

THE FIRST OFFENDER SIGNATURE BLOCK IS EMPTY! 1:21: -CV-00175-AT, Document 14.2 page 5 of 9. This is a court record bears the signature of Conspirator Judge Tate - a factual matter that the Court should accept as true.

2.

The Perjuries and Forgery Guilty Plea

("The appellant's motion contains copies of the guilty pleas that clearly show that [the defendant] pled guilty We hold that these guilty pleas are `not subject to reasonable dispute,' Judge Totenburg, 1:21: -CV-00175-AT, Document 62, page 11, footnote 9.

This Guilty Plea (1:21: -CV-00175-AT, Document 14.2 page 8 of 9) says that Petitioner Sergeant Crisp waved a copy of the indictment, list of witnesses, and a formal arraignment and it is dated (1-15-2019) which is

AFTER his Arraignment held on 05/18/2018 – Violates Georgia Code § 17-7-70(b) and O.C.G.A. 42-8-60 (a). Petitioner Sergeant Crisp was provided a copy of this indictment and list of witnesses at Petitioner Sergeant Crisp's **own arraignment. THIS GUILTY PLEA IS VOID ON ITS FACE.** This fake guilty plea is a perjury! Petitioner Sergeant Crisp did not sign this perjury! This is a forgery or O.C.G.A. 16-10-72 "Subornation of perjury" depending on whom you believe. This Perjury/Forgery Plea Documents that was Provided by Georgia Assistant Attorney General Conspirator James Champlin IV and signed by Conspirator Assistant District Attorney Ramona Toole and should be considered true. [*Elliot v. Piersol*, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828)].

2.1.

The District and Appeals Court Knew!

**Fact Is, Petitioner Sergeant Crisp Never Needed
The So-Called Guilty Plea or First Offender
Documents Anyhow!**

"Sergeant Crisp could not plead guilty because his indictment occurred before this trial and Sergeant Crisp did not make a guilty plea in writing - If this guilty plea had occurred it would violate Georgia Code § 17-7-70(b). "...where the defendant has waived indictment and consented (pleas of guilty) thereto in writing." **The attached Guilty Plea is perjury!** Since Sergeant Crisp could not plead guilty and there was no jury verdict, he could not be offered a First Offender either - O.C.G.A. 42-8-60 (a) "Upon a verdict or plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere.."

USCA11 Case: 21-14190, Document 11, page 13, Para. 7.6.3. Lines 5-12.

Yes, the perjuries and forgery are icing on the cake! All Conspirators/Respondents and involved Judges already knew that Sergeant Crisp **could not make a first offender or guilty plea** because they all knew that Sergeant Crisp had been arraigned and was served a copy of the Indictment (1:21: -CV-00175-AT, Document 22.2 page 4, lines 22-25 and page 5 line 1) which he placed in his Complaint 1:21-cv-00175-At, Document 1, page 33 of 72. *E1-Kareh v. Texas Alcoholic Beverage Comm'n*, 874 S.W.2d 192, 194.

2.1.1

The Due Process Violations CONFESSION
Transcript

1:21-cv-00175-At, Document 22.2.

The Guilty Plea transcript is dated 1/15/2019 which is **after** Petitioner Crisp's Arraignment held on 05/18/2018. Document 22.2 says Respondent Sergeant Crisp accepted a first offender (page 6 lines 7-11) – that is perjury! Additionally, the Respondents avoided documenting a perjury/forgery written guilty plea by replacing it with a verbal plea only page 16 Lines 9-10. Contradiction – more perjury. Document 22.2 is a certified transcript- a factual matter that the Court should accept as true.

2.2.

Here's The Bypass of Jury Trial Rights- The Appeals
Court Knew

“All Appellees/Conspirators have aided and abetted

**Due Process Violations, Null and Void Orders and
Judgments**

in a multiple conspiracy crime. Just to violate this
Sergeant Crisp’s rights and to punish him for his past
service Ex post facto in the United States Air Force.
Every document produced by the Appellees in the
State Court, District Court and will produce in this
Appeals Court are criminal conspiracy confessions.”
**Sergeant Crisp’ Brief USCA11 Case: 21-14190,
Document 11, page 10, Lines 1-6.**

“She (Judge Tate) acted in complete absence of
Jurisdiction to: “waver” of jury trial rights, denied
rights for a jury trial, “confession”, a First Offender,
Jurisdiction and Venue and to hold a bench trial - Judge
Tate’s Ex post facto adjudication is null and void.”
**Sergeant Crisp’ Brief USCA11 Case: 21-14190,
Document 11, page 18. Para. 7.6.6., lines 2-5.**

3.

Conspirator Judge Laura Tate then used the unsigned
1st Offender and Perjury -Forgery Guilty plea (That
Sergeant Crisp did not sign) to Adjudicate (Convict)
Petitioner Sergeant Crisp – violating his rights to due
process and jury trial.

4.

SUMMARY -

**All Conspirators, Respondents, and Five (Possibly 6)
Federal Judges Have Aided and Abetted!**

“those who aid, abet, advise, act upon and **execute the order of a judge** who acts **without jurisdiction** are equally guilty.” 18 U.S. Code § 2 – Principals; 18 U.S. Code § 3 - Accessory after the fact; 18, U.S.C. 371 Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States; Conspiracy against the rights of citizens 18 U.S. Code, Section 241/242, and Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights 42 U.S.C. §§ 1985 and 1986. GA Codes: § 16-10-70 Perjury, 16-10-72 “Subornation of perjury, 16-10-20 False Statements, GA Code: 16-9-1. Forgery in the first degree, GA Code 16-10-8 False official certificates or writings by officers or employees of state and political subdivisions and § 16-4-8 - **Conspiracy** to commit a crime. “**Since such a jurisdictional defect deprives not only the initial court...**, the effect of approving, ex ante, **unlawful action by the appellate court itself.**”). *Freytag v. C.I.R.*, 501 U.S. 868, 896–97 (1991).

5.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Humbly and Respectfully - This Honorable Court should enact Rule 60(b)(2), (3), (4) and (6) & (d)(3). FRCP Rule 60(b) (4) circumstances under which a **judgment(s) is void**. Respectfully, please send this case back to the United States District Court Northern District of Georgia for jury trial.

6.

Certification

This signature of Sgt. Crisp constitutes a certificate by him that he has read and wrote this PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief formed after

reasonable inquiry it is well grounded in fact and is warranted by existing law or a good faith argument and that it is not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation.

Nathan D. Crisp

Feb. 5th 2023

Sergeant Nathan Crisp
Former USAF Security Policeman
Disabled Veteran

Date