

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
WEST PALM BEACH DIVISION**

Case No.: 9:25-cv-81554 EA

**Patricia Testa,
Et al.,**

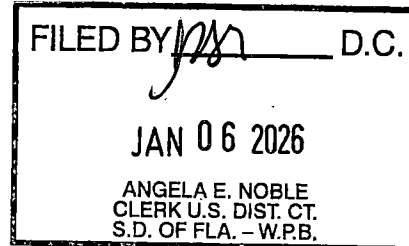
Petitioners,

v.

Jason A. Reding Quinones

**in his official capacity as United States Attorney for the Southern District of
Florida,**

Respondent.



RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

The Petitioners sincerely thank the Court for permitting clarification, to show cause of action given the dismissal with prejudice, issued by Judge Cannon on October 22, 2025 from the Fort Pierce Division of the Southern District of Florida for Case No 25-CV-81219-CIV-CANNON/Matthewman.

Noted in the dismissal documents, "In accordance with the screening procedure in 28 U.S.C. § 1915 for proceedings in forma pauperis, the Court must dismiss the case as "frivolous or malicious" or if it "fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted".

This Petitioner apologizes for seeking favor under forma pauperis which was believed to be a legal right to proceed due to inability to afford the usual court fees. In *anticipation of additional prohibitive costs required to continue participation in these most important proceedings* this petitioner sought relief through forma pauperis but since that time has collected funds to pay the initial filing fees for this case and to refile. Certain extenuating circumstances of financial burden were not captured in the body of the form and unfortunately those circumstances were not disclosed. This Petitioner expected that if *forma pauperis was denied, this petitioner could explain the details and circumstances* that led to this request. A dismissal was not anticipated.

Unfortunately, the dismissal of 25-CV-81219 based on a “frivolous” forma pauperis request, rendered all other and remaining details and facts of the actual case brought before the Court as MOOT. The Court may or may not have reviewed the complete details submitted in the filing and therefore the Court was unable to clearly discern factual allegations or cause of action upon which relief may be granted.

Because of the complexity of this case, the Petitioners beg the Court’s indulgence to read the entire document, including all EXHIBITS, before making a determination on *whether the Respondent, in his official capacity as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, will be of service to the Petitioners.*

ENTITIES

The Petitioners were informed by the Palm Beach Division Grand Jury Coordinator 15th Circuit Court that complaints from people of Palm Beach County must first be presented to an "entity" before they are brought to the State Attorney. The "entity" will unilaterally determine the credibility and value status of the complaint and whether it should be brought to the attention of the State Attorney. That "entity" could be a police officer, a deputy, social worker, or any official collecting complaint details. It is the unilateral discretion of that "entity" as to whether the complaint reaches the State Attorney. The People are at the mercy of the "entity".

Bias of the "entity" unilaterally halts the entire lawful process without even generating a report or ever being seen by the State Attorney. Additionally, a State Attorney's biases can unilaterally halt the entire lawful process without evidence ever being presented to the Grand Jury. Sheriffs in Palm Beach County, paid by the Supervisor of Elections for "extra" duty, refused to act. They refused to take reports or intervene in actual, direct, real-time, photographed ballot chain of custody failures and blocked further oversight.

In the 18 USC 3332: Powers and duties "(a) It shall be the **duty of each such grand jury impaneled within any judicial district TO INQUIRE into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district. Such alleged offenses may be brought to the attention of the grand jury by the court or by any attorney appearing on behalf of the United States for the presentation of evidence**".

RESPONDENT

After many attempts, over several years, pleading to bring evidence of blatant, repeat and unresolved election vulnerabilities and crimes to the appropriate law, ethics, and election officers in the county of Palm Beach and the State of Florida, the Petitioners believe the Respondent, in his official capacity, with power of the office of the United States Attorney in the Southern District of Florida is the best next step for the Petitioners, to seek redress of grievances in spite of what has been a futile process thus far. The Petitioners seek a peaceful, cooperative, lawful and constitutional resolution to bring documented evidence of wrong doing directly to the Grand Jury.

Chapter 905 Section 16 - 2025 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate

905.16 Duties of grand jury.—The grand jury shall inquire into every offense triable within the county for which any person has been held to answer, if an indictment has not been found or an information or affidavit filed for the offense, and all other indictable offenses triable within the county that are presented to it by the state attorney or her or his designated assistant or otherwise come to its knowledge.

The Petitioners have exhausted all options in Palm Beach County and the State of Florida to present indications of wrong-doing to an “entity”, including the Governor who has been kept abreast of all issues from the beginning of data collection. See EXHIBITS THAT ACCOMPANY RESPONSE TO THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Chapter 905 Section 33 - 2025 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate

905.33 Petition to Supreme Court by Governor; order.—

(1) Whenever the Governor, for good and sufficient reason, deems it to be in the public interest to impanel a statewide grand jury, she or he may petition in writing to the Supreme Court for an order impaneling a statewide grand jury. The petition shall state the general crimes or wrongs to be inquired into and shall state that said crimes or wrongs are of a multicircuit nature. The Supreme Court may order the impaneling of a statewide grand jury, in accordance with the petition, for a term of 12 calendar months. Upon petition by a majority of the statewide grand jury or by the legal adviser to the statewide grand jury, the Supreme Court, by order, may extend the term of the statewide grand jury for a period of up to 6 months.

When the Petitioners began in April/May 2025 to communicate with Federal Bureau of Investigation Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Mark McCormick, the Acting Attorney

General of the United States, Hayden P. O'Byrne was concurrently informed of the failure of all levels of government in the State of Florida to address grievances of nation importance. At the time, USA O'Byrne was *Interim United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida* but on May 27, 2025 was appointed as USA for the Southern District of Florida until the vacancy was filled. Despite multiple phone calls, mailings and five weekly Public Notices to meet, the Petitioners, were unable to engage either Special Agent McCormick or USA O'Byrne.

Unbeknownst to the Petitioners who filed a Writ of Mandamus against USA Hayden O'Byrne on September 30, 2025, Jason A. Reding Quinones was confirmed in the position as USA for the SDFL on August 2, 2025. Motion to amend the Writ of Mandamus was submitted to the Court. Because the Complaint was filed against the Office of the United States Attorney in his official capacity, the substitution of the current officeholder is appropriate and consistent with Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

PETITIONERS

This Court requested a briefing on whether the Petitioners believe the action to refile is barred by res judicata and/or collateral estoppel. The Petitioners offer further detail, explanation and proof to believe this action is not only reasonable and a civic duty but also a channel to petition the Government for a redress of grievances thereby protecting our First Amendment right.

[U.S. Constitution - First Amendment | Resources | Constitution Annotated | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)

First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and **to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.**

In real-time since June 2022, the Petitioners reported election activity anomalies to appropriate officials, in Palm Beach County and the State of Florida. If there would have been a failure of the Petitioners to report the observed, recorded, documented, or photographic proof of such election anomalies, it would breach directives of the **2010 If You See Something. Say Something® | Homeland Security** campaign to report suspicious activity to appropriate law enforcement authorities. The consequence of the outcome after reporting verses the consequence of the outcome with inaction has a significant, immediate, detrimental and cumulative local, regional and national impact for all People protected by the United States Constitution. Having proof and failing to report that proof brands the Petitioners as *equally culpable as each official, before and since, who was*

informed and ignored or denied Petitioners' access to the Grand Jury to deliver said proof, including Palm Beach County State Attorney and Florida Attorney General.

Furthermore, the Petitioners require intercession by proper investigative authorities, through the Grand Jury, to realize the total and long-term implications of the allegations that are being levied. The Petitioners are convinced these allegations are a threat to the national security of the United States of America and the civil rights of each and every lawful citizen. Respectfully, the Petitioners did NOT fail to report.

As a matter of clarification, the current actions presented by the Petitioners to the Court, are NOT to address these election anomalies. The Petitioners are ignored and have no lawful mechanism to provide proof of these election anomalies to the Grand Jury for the Grand Jury to determine the need to investigate, indict or dismiss. It is the **duty of the Grand Jury to inquire** into alleged offenses and to decide appropriate next steps **through due process of law.**

U.S. Constitution - Fifth Amendment | Resources | Constitution Annotated | Congress.gov | Library of Congress. ***"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury..."***

U.S. Constitution - Fourteenth Amendment | Resources | Constitution Annotated | Congress.gov | Library of Congress. **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."

In the 18 USC 3332: Powers and duties (a) *It shall be the **duty of each such grand jury impaneled within any judicial district TO INQUIRE into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district.** Such **alleged offenses may be brought to the attention of the grand jury by the court or by any attorney** appearing on behalf of the United States for the presentation of evidence.*

Every level of local and state government official, who should have taken an oath to protect and uphold the Constitution, should have unconditionally facilitated the dissemination and follow-through of the massive volume and documented allegations levied. Failure of the Government to unite on the side of the Petitioners is highly suspicious

18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights | U.S. Code | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute, Civil Rights Division | Statutes Enforced by the Criminal Section ***"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same;"***

18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law | U.S. Code | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute ***"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States,....."***

RES JUDICATA AND COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL

As non-bar members the Petitioners thank the Court for the leniency afforded and the extra consideration in the service of justice for all: Haines v. Kerner (1972), Haines v. Kerner | 404 U.S. 519 (1972) | Justia U.S. Supreme Court Center, established a lenient standard but also requires courts to read non-bar litigant complaints generously and allow an opportunity to present evidence. Case No. 25-cv-81219 CIV-CANNON/Matthewman dismissal did not allow the Petitioners an opportunity to present evidence to prove claims, denying procedural fairness.

“Res judicata prevents plaintiffs from bringing claims related to prior decisions when ‘the prior decision:

- (1) was rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (2) was final;
- (3) involved the same parties or their privies; and
- (4) involved the same causes of action.”

“To invoke collateral estoppel, a party must demonstrate four elements:

- (1) the issue at stake must be identical to the one involved in the prior litigation;
- (2) the issue must have been actually litigated in the prior suit;
- (3) the determination of the issue in the prior litigation must have been a critical and necessary part of the judgment in that action; and
- (4) the party against whom the earlier decision is asserted must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue in the earlier proceeding.’

Case No. 25-cv-81219 CIV-CANNON/Matthewman was dismissed with prejudice.

The Court ordered the Petitioners to brief on whether filing 9:25-cv-81554-EA is barred by **res Judicata and/or collateral estoppel**. The Petitioners do not believe this action is barred by either of these legal doctrines.

The Petitioners acknowledge that the Court in Ft. Pierce Division of the Southern District of Florida (Martin County) is a "competent" jurisdiction. The Petitioners chose to file Case No. 25-cv-81219 CIV-CANNON/Matthewman in Ft. Pierce to seek an "unbiased" jurisdiction based on challenges asking the courts in Palm Beach County to investigate neighbors and cohorts. When the case was refiled in the Palm Beach Division, the Petitioners recognized the county, state and national implications and hoped beyond suspicion to have a decision rendered by "concurrent" jurisdictions in the Southern District of Florida and therefore, chose to refile.

Case No 25-cv-81219 CIV-CANNON/Matthewman was dismissed, but this case was never litigated, evidence was not discussed. There cannot be "re-litigation" since there was not an initial litigation. A "final" decision, was disappointing in light of the massive volume of evidence, the facts, and the details that were determined to be MOOT and perhaps never reviewed.

In both filings, although very evident in the totality of the documents, the Petitioners were not able to clearly explain, to the Court, cause of action and relief sought that is now more defined below.

The confusion of the parties involved due to substitution of United States Attorneys in their official capacity at the office of the USA in the SDFL was clarified in a motion and the refiling.

The Petitioners right to "due process" has been denied, redress of grievances has been denied, access to deliver evidence to the Grand Jury has been denied, First

Amendment, Fifth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment rights have been violated over several years.

The Court, in CASE NO. 25-81219-CIV-CANNON/Matthewman, stated "Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)" Case 9:25-cv-81219-AMC "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The Petitioners agree that the factual content is not only plausible, but also provable. *The "EXHIBITS" pages contain the proof that the elected and appointed officials in Palm Beach County and the State of Florida were **clearly informed of alleged election crimes and failed to act***. The Respondent is not liable if he performs his ministerial duties and either holds the officials accountable to do their job, or he must find someone that will. He is only liable if he chooses not to act.

The Petitioners thank the Court for the opportunity to clarify and enter these facts into the record. For the reasons stated, the Petitioners believe this action is not barred by res judicata nor collateral estoppel.

CAUSE OF ACTION and RELIEF SOUGHT

The Petitioners are not seeking a jury trial against the Respondent, nor were they seeking a jury trial against the former United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, before substitution. The Petitioners are not seeking monetary relief. This action by the Petitioners is not meant to be punitive, but restorative through a cooperative effort.

Rule 8. General Rules of Pleading | Federal Rules of Civil Procedure | US Law | LII /

Legal Information Institute Rule 8(a)(1) "A pleading that states a claim for relief must contain a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction."

The Petitioners, blocked and denied from presenting evidence and allegations of election crimes to any "entity" in Palm Beach County and the State of Florida seek a higher authority to intervene. The Petitioners did not expect the United States Attorney to know what occurred in Palm Beach County or that evidence was even collected. The Petitioners continue to seek redress of grievances related to allegations of election crimes. Inaction of all officials, throughout the state, named in the exhibits supports that the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida is the appropriate jurisdiction. The Petitioners believe the Writ of Mandamus is the next step.

Rule 8. General Rules of Pleading | Federal Rules of Civil Procedure | US Law | LII /

Legal Information Institute. Rule 8(a)(2) "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief". The respondents are citizens of Palm Beach County in the State of Florida where the evidence was collected and upon which the allegations were made. The bearing of these allegations, that are based on real-time documented data,

public records requests, testimonials, photos and videos have a directly local, state and national security impact. By ignoring the evidence, all of the non-responsive officials elected into office while the evidence was collected, leading to real-time election crime allegations and those non-responsive officials previously elected with the same processes in place, must be answerable to their actions under **18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights** 18 USC 241: Conspiracy against rights and **18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law** Civil Rights Division | Deprivation Of Rights Under Color Of Law. The Petitioners believe the Writ of Mandamus is the proper course of action for the Respondent, in his official capacity and as part of his non-discretionary ministerial duties, to hold these officials accountable to all people of Palm Beach County and the State of Florida protected by our Constitutions.

Rule 8. General Rules of Pleading | Federal Rules of Civil Procedure | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute. Rule 8(a)(3) “a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the alternative or different types of relief”. The relief sought by the Petitioners is for the Respondent to mandate that the officials examine the evidence and act appropriately, and finally, if they are unresponsive, for the Respondent to impanel a grand jury to receive the evidence and to proceed accordingly.

The Petitioners, forced to file the Writ of Mandamus after requests to the meet with the Respondent and his predecessor went unanswered over several months, request an order from this Court to the Respondent, in his official capacity as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida:

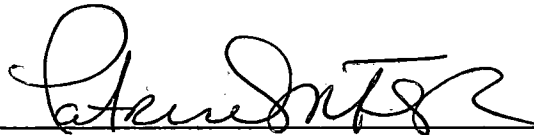
- to compel any Palm Beach County, State of Florida and Federal Bureau of Investigation officials who dismissed or ignored evidence of national security, identified in the EXHIBIT documents contained in this filing, to perform their duty
- to impanel a Grand Jury to review all evidence available from the Petitioners should the officials fail or refuse to perform their duty. Petitioners wish to witness the informing of the Grand Jury to ensure transparency in light of the known "ham sandwich indictment" issues) United State: v. Williams, 504 U.S. 36 (1.992).
- to impanel a Grand Jury to investigate all officials who failed to act in matters of evidence that threaten national security
- to uphold the Grand Jury's right and duty to investigate crime and corruption, public or private, free from interference
- to meet with the Petitioners to develop a plan to restore lawful, non-discretionary Grand Jury oversight and accountability and ensure that Grand Juries are
 - **Chosen by the People**, not selected or influenced by judges, prosecutors, or political interests.
 - **Accessible to the People**, able to receive complaints—including corruption, public or private.
 - **Properly trained** in their constitutional rights, duties, and investigative authority.
 - **Supported with resources** to fulfill their essential role in the community.

WHEREFORE

Petitioners PATRICIA TESTA, EUGENE TESTA, ALISON RAMPERSAD, JOYCE RUSSELL, People of Palm Beach County Florida protected by our Constitutions, respectfully request, again, that this Court issue a Writ of Mandamus compelling Respondent, JASON A REDING QUINONES, in his official capacity as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida , to fulfill his nondiscretionary ministerial duties under 18 U.S.C. § 3332, the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, and the 1992 *Williams* decision; and grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

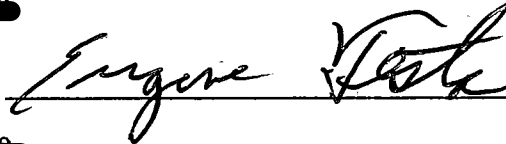
Respectfully submitted,

PATRICIA TESTA, Petitioner



1000 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

EUGENE TESTA, Petitioner



1000 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

ALISON RAMPERSAD, Petitioner



1000 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

JOYCE RUSSELL, Petitioner



1000 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

People of Palm Beach County Florida protected by our Constitutions.

VERIFICATION

I, Patricia Testa, HEREBY DECLARE under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of Florida that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. and that I have retained a true and correct copy of this notice and all proof of service. This document will be posted on line at Grand Jury Oversight | Holding Corruption Accountable and Restore Grand Jury Rights - Truth, Accountability, Transparency

Executed on January 6, 2026, at Palm Beach County, Florida.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on January 6, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing

RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

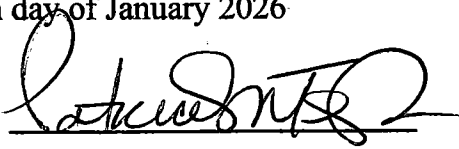
is available to the Respondents when scanned by the Clerk of the Court,

and will be sent by Priority Mail to;

1. The office of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida
attention **Mr. Jason A. Reding Quinones** at SDFL 99 NE 4th St., Miami, FL
33132.

2. The U.S. Attorney General **Mrs. Pamela Bondi**, Department of
Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20530.

This 6th day of January 2026

Signed: 

Patricia M. Testa


Jupiter, FL 33469


pmtesta34@gmail.com