

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEC 17 2024

RECEIVED

CHRISTINA CLEMENT and
HH EMPRESS QUEEN CHRISTINA LOCS IS OUR ARTIFACT OF FAITH

Plaintiff,

v.

Attorney General Merrick Garland;
Chief Justice John Roberts Jr.,
Secretary General of the United Nations;
Registrar-Peace Palace Carnegie Pleinz et al in their official capacity

Defendant,

LEAVE TO FILE GRANTED
[Signature]
12/2/2024

Civil No: 1:24-cv-00479-RC
Appeal USCA Case # 24-5263

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
DEC 17 2024
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Rev Dr Clement's late Grandmothers Bible family heirloom REF: ISBN-13 979-8373267007; Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Volume 1, Published Publication date January 1, 2023 151 pages <https://a.co/d/7snROKR> (Locs is our artifact of faith)

RECEIVED

NOV 23 2024

Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy
Court for the District of Columbia

DEFINITION:

Majority party against the Tyranny of the Minority: Protective rights of the Afro Community, Indigenous, aboriginal, Afro Indians, Black America, et al Local, National and International

ECF (case number): Referring to Electronic Court filings of District of Columbia Case 1:24 cv 00479 RC

11/22/2024 3:35 pm

To My Esteemed Judicial Council,

It has come to my attention that a grievous miscarriage of justice has unfolded in one of our courts, and it is with the utmost urgency that I demand clarity and resolution. We, as guardians of law and order, (ECF 16) are entrusted with responsibility to ensure fairness, equity, and adherence to due process in all matters of the court. Yet, here we find ourselves faced with the failure of these fundamental principles. I require an immediate explanation for the breakdown in judicial integrity and the steps you will take to correct it.

The Facts at Hand

The case in question, DC Case 1: 24 cv 00479 RC; involves the default judgment that should have been granted to the plaintiff—against the defendants in their capacity who, regrettably, failed to respond to service. ECF 68 (See also ECF 4;10; 11; 12; 24;25;28; 30 40;72;76 27 WRIT/EXPEDITE affidavit of service ECF 44;42 OBJECTION TO RESET DEADLINES ECF 81)

However, the sequence of events that followed has been nothing short of alarming. The judge, RC, initially delayed the proceedings, and then, through an inexplicable and unjustifiable course of action, dismissed the undisputable facts (ECF 13; 30) and undisputable case entirely. (See dismissed order November 12, 2024) See ECF:36; 38, 51, 60, 61, 62, 66, reset order 09/18/2024, ECF 67, 73, 77, 79, 83, 85, 87.

Further, it has come to my attention that the court clerk exhibited clear misconduct by intentionally

(1) failing to enter the original defendant(s) into the record and rearranging the submitted grievance records, ECF 1; explanation ECF 65; see true order of pages for submitted grievance ECF 2

(2) scanning the court file ineligibly ECF 19 pg 13+ and rearranging the order of submitted motions see ECF 1.

(3) Issuing only (1) summons instead of (4) for all the defendants listed on the submitted complaint.

(4) failing to send all motions to all parties as stated in Rule of the court.

(Evident in the Civil docket for case number order is out of order thus also resulting in last motion to be denied due to not being filed prior to judge dismissal; see also ECF 87 thereby delaying the case and preventing a timely resolution. (See Motion for relief on misconduct ECF 1,19, 65)

Further review; Motion for Injunction ECF 69, 78; Motion for Stay ECF 69; Motion for Summary Judgement ECF 14; 15; 30 Motion to Compel ECF 83

Further Enacted, Appellate Power: Rev Dr Christina Clement; HH Empress Queen Christina Clement, Locs is Our Artifact of Faith TM 98253363; 2024 President elect for Majority party against the Tyranny of the Minority (ECF 15; 23; 32)

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ECF 30: The U.S. is a party to this treaty, which provides for protections against racial discrimination, ensures the right to self-determination, and affirms the equality of all peoples. to protect their rights under U.S. law. (Reference: <https://a.co/d/bt1eFSH> ISBN-13 979-8218228460 725 pages, Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Volume 2 ICJ Practitioners Guide, ECF 30)
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD): The U.S. is a signatory to CERD, which prohibits discrimination based on race and could potentially be used to support the claims of historically marginalized communities like the Maroons, afro communities, aboriginals, indigenous and loc Nationites, all other members the appellate represented during presidential campaign, recognized as a specific group under U.S. law.

As Presidential Candidate:

- Platform Development: US presidential Candidates can propose policies they intend to enact if elected, shaping national debate on issues like the economy, healthcare, and foreign policy, et al (ECF 75; 33,34)

The ascension of Rev Dr Christina Clement exercising the right to self-determine as US President of America and United States "adopting the majority party against the tyranny of minority" while adapting the US code in doing so. (See ECF 17; 18; Defacto/Dejure ECF 12-1; Acts established, ECF 50, 53; 26;42 PG 6; 43;45;30;20;17;18;57;54;79; 15 PG 23;15-2; 37;33;34)

The powers of the U.S. President are defined by the U.S. Constitution, along with various laws, executive orders, and judicial interpretations. Below are the main categories of presidential powers and the constitutional or legal bases that support them:

1. Executive Powers

- Role as Chief Executive The President enforces federal laws, oversees the executive branch of government, and directs federal agencies and departments. (ECF 26;49)

ECF 37;49; 50 established all departments

- Constitutional Basis Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution grants the President the executive power. See ECF12 Defacto Dejure

- Statutory Support: The President's powers are further defined by laws such as the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which governs the rulemaking process for federal agencies. ECF 41

See ECF 28; 37; 48 on Restitution Act

2. Commander-in-Chief Powers ECF 15 VOLUME 1;17

- The President is the head of the U.S. Armed Forces, with the authority to direct military operations, but not to declare war (that power is reserved to Congress).

- Constitutional Basis Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

- Legislative Limitations The War Powers Resolution 1973) seeks to limit the President's ability to engage in military action without congressional approval or notification.

3. Diplomatic Powers

- The President has the power to conduct foreign affairs, including making treaties and appointing ambassadors.

- Constitutional Basis Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

- Supporting Laws Treaties require a two-thirds majority vote from the Senate (Article II, Section 2), and executive agreements may also be used to conduct international relations without Senate approval.

4. Appointment Powers

- The President appoints federal officers, including Cabinet members, federal judges, and other officials, subject to Senate confirmation.

- Constitutional Basis Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

- Supporting Laws The Vacancies Act of 1868 and subsequent amendments outline the procedures for temporary presidential appointments.

5. Pardoning Powers

- The President can grant pardons and reprieves for federal offenses, except in cases of impeachment.

- Actually Constitutional Basis Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

6. Legislative Powers

- The President can influence lawmaking through the veto power, the State of the Union address, and by issuing executive orders.

- Veto Power: The President can reject bills passed by Congress, but Congress can override a veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and Senate (Article I, Section 7).

- Executive Orders: The President can issue orders directing the actions of the executive branch. While these orders are not lawmaking in the legislative sense, they have the force of law within the executive branch.

- Constitutional Basis: Article I, Section 7 (Veto), and Article II, Section 1 (Executive Orders).

7. Emergency Powers

- In times of national emergency, the President can exercise additional powers to address the crisis, though these are subject to legislative oversight.

- Supporting Statutes: Laws such as the National Emergencies Act (1976) and the Trading with the Enemy Act (1917) provide frameworks for the President to declare national emergencies and access special powers.

8. Judicial Powers

- The President nominates judges to the federal judiciary, including Supreme Court justices, who must be confirmed by the Senate.

- Constitutional Basis: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

9. Rev Dr Christina Clement, Divine Right Full Immunity

Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Volume 1 & 2

10. Chief Legislator Role

- While the President does not make laws, they play a key role in shaping the legislative agenda through speeches, vetoes, and issuing executive orders that direct how laws are implemented.

Key Legal Precedents and Statutes Supporting Presidential Powers:

- The War Powers Resolution (1973) limits the President's power to commit U.S. forces to armed conflict without Congressional approval.

- The National Emergencies Act (1976) grants the President powers during times of declared national emergency.

- The Foreign Assistance Act and other laws govern the President's powers in foreign relations and international aid.

In sum, the powers of the U.S. President are primarily derived from the U.S. Constitution (especially Article II), supported by various statutes, executive orders, and judicial decisions that interpret the limits and scope of those powers with the forefathers intent" to protect the minority against the tyranny of the majority". This case, DC 1:24 cv 00479 RC is establishing the protective laws, supported by various statutes, executive orders, and judicial decisions "for the majority against the tyranny of the minority" which ECF 12 over 3k+ admissible testimonials support; along with protective acts established in the case see ECF 53; 13; 16;53;54

Questions for Immediate Answer

1. Why was the default judgment against the defendants dismissed, and why was this decision made without due consideration of the plaintiff's right to a fair judgment?

2. What caused the judge's delay in granting the default judgement when Rule 55 was met, and was there a valid reason for this prolonged inaction even when several affidavits of service and clarifications was submitted to perfection?

3. Why did the court clerk's intentional misconduct go unnoticed for such a length of time even after objection was presented?

4. What steps are being taken to ensure that such errors, intentional or otherwise, are not repeated in the future?

Actions Required

This situation demands immediate corrective measures to restore justice, fairness, and the integrity of our judicial system. I hereby issue the following directives for your prompt action:

1. **Reversal of the Dismissal and Granting of Default Judgment:** The initial dismissal must be undone, and the plaintiff—whose rights were clearly disregarded—should be granted the default judgment in their favor, as is their due under the law. The defendants, by failing to respond, forfeited their right to contest the case. This judgment must be upheld. Bill of Cost (ECF 28; 31; 35; 46; 63 & Restitution calculation granted in entirety ECF 28;48 29. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP ECF 82; CREDIT UNION ACT 57; NEW CURRENCY ECF 70, 71; BILL FOR US HOUSE AND SENATE ECF 64; 54 Protections Act; National Protections Act ECF 53; SETTLEMENT 52; Equal Access to Justice Act ECF 47; Treble Damages; ECF 57,54, 79, 15 p 23; 15-2 32 pg 19; 29; 37;41;42 pg 6;43;45; 30; 26; 20; 17.

2. **Investigation into Clerk and Judicial Misconduct:** A full investigation into the clerk's misconduct, and into the judge's delays and dismissals, is warranted. I require answers as to how such actions could have transpired, and what measures will be taken to ensure they do not occur again. The integrity of the judiciary is paramount, and I will not tolerate lapses in professionalism or accountability. See ECF there are several complaints on the same grievance. Complaint to higher administration (See attached letter although submitted for correction as the complaint was sent for Judge RC not John Roberts-amendment of letter requested 11/22/2024 via email dc.cjdt@dc.gov)

3. **Reversal of Court Order; Granting Relief to the Plaintiff; Treble damages:** In addition to the reversal of the default dismissal, the plaintiff must be granted their full relief, including costs incurred, as compensation for the disruption caused by these delays. The failure of the defendants (ECF 58) to respond should not prejudice the plaintiff's right to have their case heard and resolved expeditiously. The bill of costs for this delay must be calculated and presented in full.

4. **Restoration of Judicial Integrity and Public Confidence:** The public's faith in our judicial system has been damaged far too long. I ask you to present a concrete plan to restore this faith. We must ensure that the historical injustices of a system that has long been dominated by the interests of the minority do not continue to impact our pursuit of true justice for all.

It is time to codify and enforce the principles laying the established acts out in Title 53 of our constitution, ensuring that all established laws, rules, and regulations protecting the rights of the majority are fully acknowledged, respected and upheld. (ECF 24;55, et al)

5. Restitution (ECF 28;29;54) for Harm to Affected plaintiff Parties: Beyond the procedural matters, it is imperative that the harm caused to the plaintiff and any other affected parties be remedied. I ask that a mechanism be established for compensation for the distress, inconvenience, and financial burden caused by the failure to uphold their rights. The suffering caused by this judicial failure cannot be ignored, and appropriate measures must be taken to restore what has been lost.

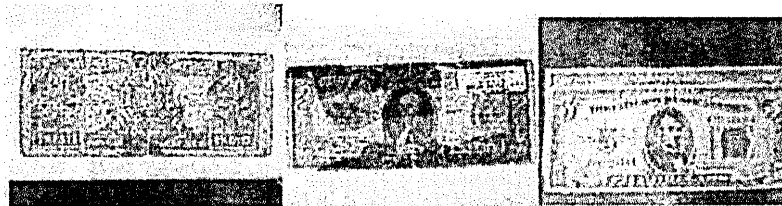
The Historical Context

We stand not only as administrators of the law but also as stewards of a larger history—a history marred by the tyranny of the minority party that has ruled for far too long, preventing justice from flourishing. The actions of the judicial system in this case are symptomatic of that longer pattern of oppression. It is time to reverse this tide, to restore balance, and to demonstrate that the rule of law—rooted in fairness, equity, and due process—is now, and always will be, the ultimate guide for our realm.

This injustice must be rectified with all due speed. The counsel and action of my esteemed advisors are expected without delay.

May justice reign under our rule.

“REV DR CHRISTINA CLEMENT, CO-TRUSTEE OF CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST AND STATE OF LOC NATION TRUST”



Qualifying Historical fight for full independence to warrant next step of Establishing a stable government (ECF 18,17,20,30,45,43,42,41,37,78,78-1)

We have fought for independence, freedom, and self-determination in numerous wars and struggles across history, both within our home nations and in diasporic settings. These efforts span continents and centuries, encompassing wars for national independence, resistance against colonialism, and movements for civil rights and liberation. Below is a breakdown by historical context and geography:

Africa

Pre-Colonial and Colonial Resistance

1. Zulu Wars (1879-1896)

- The Zulu, led by leaders like Shaka Zulu and later Cetshwayo, resisted British and Boer colonization in South Africa.

2. Maji Maji Rebellion (1905-1907)

- Tanzanian tribes united against German colonial rule, using spiritual beliefs and traditional warfare.

3. Ashanti Wars (1823-1900)

- The Ashanti Empire (modern-day Ghana) resisted British imperialism in a series of conflicts.

4. Mau Mau Uprising (1952-1960)

- Kikuyu and other groups in Kenya fought against British rule, leading to Kenyan independence in 1963.

5. Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962)

- Although involving multiple ethnic groups, this war saw significant participation by Black Africans against French colonialism.

6. Ethiopian Resistance (1935-1941)

- Ethiopia, under Emperor Haile Selassie, resisted Italian invasion and fascism, maintaining its independence.

Post-Colonial Liberation Movements

1. Angolan War of Independence (1961-1974)

- Movements like MPLA, UNITA, and FNLA fought Portuguese colonial rule, leading to independence in 1975.

2. Mozambican War of Independence (1964-1975)

- FRELIMO led the charge against Portuguese control.

3. Zimbabwe War of Liberation (1964-1979)

- Black Zimbabweans, led by ZANU and ZAPU, fought against white minority rule, achieving independence in 1980.

4. South African Anti-Apartheid Struggle (1948-1994)

- While not a conventional war, the fight against apartheid involved armed resistance (e.g., Umkhonto we Sizwe) and global activism.

Americas

Slave Rebellions and Revolutions

1. Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)

- Enslaved Africans, led by figures like Toussaint Louverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines, overthrew French colonial rule to establish Haiti as the first Black republic.

2. Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

- Nat Turner led enslaved Africans in a rebellion against slavery in Virginia.

3. Palmares Resistance (1605-1694)

- Enslaved Africans in Brazil formed the autonomous Quilombo of Palmares, resisting Portuguese rule for nearly a century.

4. Maroon Wars in Jamaica (1655-1796)

- Escaped enslaved Africans (Maroons) waged guerrilla warfare against British forces.

Participation in National Wars

1. American Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

- Enslaved and free Black people fought on both sides, seeking freedom and independence.

2. American Civil War (1861-1865)

- Over 180,000 Black soldiers fought for the Union, with emancipation as a primary goal.

Caribbean and Latin America

1. Cuban War of Independence (1895-1898)

- Black Cubans, such as Antonio Maceo, played critical roles in the fight against Spanish colonial rule.

2. Pan-African Liberation Efforts

- Black leaders across the Caribbean, like Marcus Garvey (Jamaica), advocated for African independence and unity.

Global Movements for Civil Rights and Liberation

1. Pan-African Movements

- Leaders like Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) and W.E.B. Du Bois (U.S.) mobilized global efforts for African and Black diaspora independence.

2. Anti-Colonial Movements in the 20th Century

- Across Africa and the Caribbean, Black leaders sought political and economic independence, inspired by global solidarity movements.

Domestic Revolts and Resistance Against Slavery

1. Stono Rebellion (1739)

- One of the largest slave revolts in colonial America. Enslaved Africans in South Carolina sought freedom, inspired by the possibility of refuge in Spanish-controlled Florida.

2. Gabriel's Rebellion (1800)

- Gabriel Prosser, an enslaved blacksmith, planned a large-scale rebellion in Richmond, Virginia, aimed at achieving freedom and disrupting the slave system.

3. Denmark Vesey's Plot (1822)

- Vesey, a free Black man, organized a plan to liberate enslaved Africans in Charleston, South Carolina, but it was foiled before it began.

4. Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

- Nat Turner led an armed uprising in Virginia, resulting in the deaths of enslavers and heightened fears of slave resistance across the South.

5. Maroon Communities

- Enslaved Africans escaped and formed maroon communities (self-sufficient, independent enclaves) in swamps and remote areas, particularly in the South.

Participation in the American Revolution (1775–1783)

- Black people fought on both sides of the conflict, with promises of freedom as a major incentive.

- Continental Army : Free and enslaved Black soldiers served under George Washington.

- British Forces : Thousands joined the British after being promised freedom in exchange for fighting (e.g., the Ethiopian Regiment).

American Civil War (1861–1865)

1. Union Army Contributions

- Over 180,000 Black soldiers served in the United States Colored Troops (USCT).

- The Civil War directly led to the abolition of slavery through the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment.

2. Prominent Figures

- Frederick Douglass advocated for Black enlistment, recognizing the war as a pathway to ending slavery and advancing civil rights.

Post-Civil War Resistance and Civil Rights Struggles

1. Reconstruction Era (1865–1877)

- Black communities organized politically and economically to assert their independence, even as they faced violent backlash (e.g., the rise of the Ku Klux Klan).

2. Civil Rights Movement (1950s–1960s)

- While not a war in the conventional sense, this period saw nonviolent and armed resistance against systemic racism and segregation.

- Groups like the Black Panther Party advocated for self-defense and community independence.

Participation in 20th-Century Wars

1. World War I and II

- Black soldiers contributed significantly to the U.S. war efforts, even as they faced segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

- Examples include the Harlem Hellfighters (369th Infantry Regiment) during World War I and the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II.

2. Double V Campaign

- During World War II, Black activists advocated for victory against fascism abroad and racism at home.

Movements for Black Nationalism and Independence

1. Marcus Garvey and the UNIA (1920s)

- Advocated for self-determination and a return to Africa as a form of independence.

2. Nation of Islam and Black Power Movements (1960s–1970s)

- Groups like the Nation of Islam and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) sought cultural and economic independence for Black Americans.

3. Republic of New Afrika (1968)

- A movement aimed at establishing an independent Black nation within the United States, particularly in the Deep South.

The Next Step

STATE OF LOC NATION TRUST

After achieving full independence, the next steps for a community, nation, or people would center around building and sustaining systems of governance, self-sufficiency, and cultural empowerment already in progress:

1. Establishing Governance and Legal Systems (ECF

18,17,20,30,45,43,42,41,37,78,78-1)

www.stateoflocnation.com

- Create a Constitution or Foundational Charter

- Develop a document outlining the principles, rights, and laws that govern the new state or entity.

- Include frameworks for justice, equity, and inclusion to prevent future oppression.

- Build Institutions (ECF 41,42,45)

- Establish systems for governance, such as executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

- Ensure mechanisms for accountability and citizen participation (e.g., free elections, courts, and public forums).

2. Economic Development

- Develop a Sustainable Economy

- Invest in industries that provide long-term economic stability, such as technology, agriculture, manufacturing, or finance.

- Promote trade partnerships and develop a self-reliant internal market.
- Control of Resources (STATE OF LOC NATION TRUST)
 - Ensure that natural resources, land, and wealth are managed responsibly and equitably.
 - Prevent exploitation by external forces or internal corruption.
- Wealth Redistribution and Reparations (ECF 29,32)
 - Implement policies to redistribute wealth or provide reparations for historical injustices.
- Create Currency and Banking Systems (ECF 70,71)
 - Develop a central bank and currency to stabilize the economy and support trade.

3. Education and Cultural Preservation

- Build Educational Systems
 - Establish schools, universities, and vocational training programs to equip citizens with knowledge and skills.
 - Focus on curriculum development that reflects the culture, history, and values of the independent community.
- Preserve and Promote Culture (Locs Linked to Spirituality authored by Christina Clement; Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Vol 1-2; Story Corp HH Empress Queen Christina Clement)
 - Encourage the arts, literature, and traditions that reinforce cultural identity.
 - Establish museums, cultural centers, and festivals celebrating heritage.
- Develop Media Outlets
 - Create independent media to promote the community's narrative and combat external misinformation.

4. Infrastructure Development

- Invest in Public Infrastructure

- Build roads, housing, water systems, hospitals, and renewable energy sources to support the population.

- Focus on eco-friendly and sustainable development.

- Digital Infrastructure

- Establish internet access and technological platforms for communication, education, and commerce.

5. Diplomatic Relations

- Join International Organizations (application sent July 19, 2024 to undgccso@un.org -To date no reply)

- Seek membership in organizations like the United Nations, African Union, or other regional alliances.

- Build alliances with like-minded nations and entities.

- Establish Trade Agreements

- Create equitable trade relationships that foster economic growth without compromising sovereignty.

- Defend Sovereignty

- Develop a defense or security system to protect against external threats.

6. Social Justice and Equity

- Address Inequalities (DC 1:24 cv 00479 RC)

- Ensure policies to eliminate disparities in wealth, education, and health care.

- Protect the rights of minorities, women, and marginalized groups.

- Promote Unity (Sent notice of adoption of the black, indigenous, loc nation, afro Indian, etc to Treaty Collection sites LOC; UNTC, ICI, Yale law , UNOG June 18 2024)

- Foster a sense of national or community identity while respecting diversity.
- Create platforms for dialogue and reconciliation for any internal divisions.

7. Environmental Sustainability

- Protect Natural Resources
- Develop policies for conservation and sustainable use of the environment.
- Invest in renewable energy and technologies to combat climate change.

8. Research and Innovation

- Invest in Science and Technology
- Develop research institutions to advance technology, medicine, and innovation.
- Focus on areas that ensure self-reliance, such as agriculture, renewable energy, and health care.
- Foster Entrepreneurship
- Create opportunities for small businesses and innovators to thrive.

9. Build a Strong Civil Society

- Encourage Civic Participation
- Empower citizens to engage in policymaking and hold leaders accountable.
- Support grassroots organizations and movements.

- Strengthen Human Rights Protections (ECF 53,54,79,15-2)

- Develop legal protections to safeguard individual freedoms and prevent abuses of power.

10. Maintain a Vision for the Future

- Strategic Planning
- Establish short-term and long-term goals for growth, equity, and global influence.
- Continuously evaluate and adapt policies to meet emerging challenges.

- Promote Intergenerational Leadership
- Train and empower the next generation to sustain the independence and progress achieved.

The remainder will proceed once full relief is obtained.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Signed,



"Rev. Dr. Christina Clement, Presidential Elect of the US 2024
8 The Green, Suite A

Dover, DE 19901

678-780-5557

Rule 5 (c) Signing. A filing made through a person's electronic –filing account and authorized by that person, together with that person's name on a signature block, constitutes the person's signature.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on November 23, 2024, I electronically emailed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the email address dcd_cmeef@dcd.uscourts.gov and dcd_intake@dcd.uscourts.gov, which clerk will send notice to all parties.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION
ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES AND TENURE**
515 Fifth Street, N.W., Building A, Room 246
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 727-1363

November 22, 2024

Via Email: (clementchristinal@gmail.com)

Christina Clement
8 The Green
Suite A
Dover, DE 19901

RE: Complaint Concerning Chief Justice John Roberts, Supreme Court of the United States

Dear Ms. Clement:

The District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure has reviewed your complaint, dated October 17, 2024, regarding Chief Justice John Roberts of the Supreme Court of the United States.

By statute, this Commission's jurisdiction is limited to associate judges and senior judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The Commission does not have jurisdiction over justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Therefore, the Commission has dismissed your complaint for lack of jurisdiction.

Complaints concerning Supreme Court Justices should be directed to the following:

Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

For further information about the District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and the scope of its jurisdiction, please visit the Commission's website at <https://cjdtdc.gov>.

Sincerely,

Tamekia McMahon

Tamekia McMahon
Administrative Officer



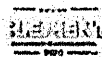
Complaint Disposition

Inbox



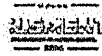
CJDT, DC (EOM) Nov 22

Dear Ms. Clement: Please see the attached letter f...



me Nov 22

Thank you for your email. Christina Clement, TE



me Nov 22

to DC ✓



Good day,

The complaint was regarding Judge RC not John Roberts.

Christina Clement, TE

...

← Reply

→ Forward



FILED & RECORDED
Tuesday, October 29, 2024 2:16:01 PM
File Number: 044-2024-005909
Debra DeBerry
DeKalb County Clerk of Superior Court

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT
FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

A. NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT SUBMITTER (optional) CHRISTINA CLEMENT	
B. E-MAIL CONTACT AT SUBMITTER (optional) CLEMENTCHRISTINAL@GMAIL.COM	
C. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address) 8 THE GREEN, A DOVER, DELAWARE 19901	
SEE BELOW FOR SECURED PARTY CONTACT INFORMATION	

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1a. INITIAL FINANCING STATEMENT FILE NUMBER

060-2016-010443

1b. ☐ This FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT is to be filed (for record) (or recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS. Filor, attach Amendment Addendum (Form UCC3Ad) and provide Debtor's name in Item 13.

2. ☒ **TERMINATION:** Effectiveness of the Financing Statement Identified above is terminated with respect to the security interest(s) of Secured Party(ies) authorizing this Termination Statement

3. ☐ **ASSIGNMENT:** Provide name of Assignee in Item 7a or 7b, and address of Assignee in Item 7c and name of Assignor in Item 9. For partial assignment, complete Items 7 and 9; check ASSIGN Collateral box in Item 8 and describe the affected collateral in Item 8.

4. ☐ **CONTINUATION:** Effectiveness of the Financing Statement Identified above with respect to the security interest(s) of Secured Party authorizing this Continuation Statement is continued for the additional period provided by Applicable law.

5. **PARTY INFORMATION CHANGE:**

Check one of these two boxes:

AND Check one of these three boxes to:

This Change affects ☒ Debtor or ☐ Secured Party of record

☐ CHANGE name and/or address: Complete Item 6a or 6b, and Item 7a or 7b and Item 7c

☐ ADD name: Complete Item 7a or 7b, and Item 7c

☒ DELETE name: Give record name to be deleted in Item 6a or 6b

6. **CURRENT RECORD INFORMATION:** Complete for Party Information Change - provide only one name (6a or 6b)

6a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 6b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME

FIRST PERSONAL NAME

ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S)

SUFFIX

7. **CHANGED OR ADDED INFORMATION:** Complete for Assignment or Party Information Change - provide only one name (7a or 7b) (use exact, full name; do not omit, modify, or abbreviate any part of the Debtor's name)

7a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 7b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME

CLEMENT

INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST PERSONAL NAME

CHRISTINA

INDIVIDUAL'S ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S)

SUFFIX

7c. MAILING ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY

8. **COLLATERAL CHANGE:** Check only one box:

☐ ADD collateral

☐ DELETE collateral

☐ RESTATE covered collateral

☐ ASSIGN* collateral

Indicate collateral:

*Check ASSIGN COLLATERAL only if the assignee's power to amend the record is limited to certain collateral and describe the collateral in Section 8.

Statement of Termination:

The undersigned debtor, hereby submit this UCC-3 Termination Statement to terminate the UCC-1 Financing Statement filing 060-2016-010443 as the above-referenced File Number.

This filing has been abandoned by the secured party and is no longer valid or enforceable, thereby affecting my rights and interests as the debtor.

In accordance with UCC Article 9, I request that the filing office update the public records to reflect the termination of the security interest associated with this UCC-1 filing.

9. **NAME OF SECURED PARTY OF RECORD AUTHORIZING THIS AMENDMENT:** Provide only one name (9a or 9b) (name of Assignor, if this is an Assignment)

If this is an Amendment authorized by a DEBTOR, check here ☐ and provide name of authorizing Debtor

9a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

CANAFUNDING CAPITAL LLC

OR 9b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME

FIRST PERSONAL NAME

ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S)

SUFFIX

10. **OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA:**

060-2018-002811 04032018 08:38AM