

CITIZENS' PETITION FOR ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

Comprehensive Revision, July 2026 — Submitted pursuant to the First Amendment right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances

TO:

The Congress of the United States; the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and, for formal notice, the Executive Office of the President, the Office of the White House Counsel, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PREAMBLE

The United States is a nation governed by law. When law is selectively enforced, delayed for political convenience, or ignored outright, the legitimacy of every public office is weakened — the executive's, and Congress's with it. The undersigned citizen submits this Petition as a lawful, nonviolent, and formal civic action. It presumes no guilt beyond that which courts have already adjudicated, dictates no verdict, and bypasses no constitutional process. It insists upon process itself: that credible, documented matters of grave public concern be investigated by the branch of government constitutionally charged with that duty.

This Petition renews, consolidates, and supersedes the Citizens' Petition for Articles of Impeachment issued in January 2026, incorporating the grounds stated therein together with events occurring since its issuance. The grounds are enumerated repeatedly and deliberately, in each successive revision, because a grievance withdrawn is a grievance abandoned, and these are not abandoned.

Citizens do not possess the power to impeach. Congress does. This Petition invokes that power and places the response of Congress — or its refusal to respond — on the public record.

STATEMENT OF GROUNDS WARRANTING FORMAL INQUIRY

The undersigned asserts that the following documented events, taken singly and together, constitute credible grounds for the House Committee on the Judiciary to open an inquiry into whether Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States are warranted. Where courts have entered findings, those findings are cited as adjudicated fact. Where matters remain contested, they are presented as documented events requiring investigation, testimony under oath, and resolution on the public record.

I. Interference With Election Administration and Oversight

1. Vacating of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. On July 9, 2026, the President terminated the remaining commissioners of the Election Assistance Commission, the sole federal agency devoted to election administration, leaving it without any members approximately four months before a national midterm election. The Commission was designed by Congress as a bipartisan body of four members, no more than two from any one party. Two commissioners were dismissed by email; the third was permitted to resign.

2. Incapacitation of the Federal Election Commission. The Federal Election Commission, charged with civil enforcement of federal campaign finance law, has lacked a quorum since April 2025 and is unable to open investigations, issue penalties, or promulgate rules. In February 2025 the President

removed a sitting Democratic commissioner without stated cause and has nominated no replacement, leaving the nation's campaign finance laws effectively unenforced through a national election cycle.

3. Pattern and timing. These removals concern the agencies that safeguard the integrity of the very election that will determine the composition of the Congress holding the sole constitutional power of impeachment and removal over the President. An officer of the United States who disables the oversight of a process by which he himself is to be judged raises, at minimum, a question of abuse of power that Congress is obligated to examine.

4. Obstruction of statutory design. Congress established the bipartisan structure of these commissions by statute. Whether their wholesale vacatur, absent nominations of successors, is consistent with the faithful execution of the laws is a question that belongs on the public record, answered under oath, before the election it concerns.

II. Unauthorized War and Defiance of Congress

5. Initiation of hostilities against Iran without congressional authorization. On February 28, 2026, the President ordered a major military operation against Iran, including strikes on the compound of Iran's Supreme Leader, without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization from Congress, notifying only a small group of congressional leaders shortly before the attack and without providing a full accounting of the legal justification. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution vests the power to declare war in Congress alone.

6. Continuation of hostilities in defiance of a congressional directive. In June 2026, both chambers of Congress adopted a war powers resolution directing the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities against Iran absent explicit congressional authorization — the first such resolution to pass both chambers in the history of the War Powers Resolution of 1973. Within days of the Senate vote, the President ordered renewed strikes on Iran. Whatever the disputed legal effect of that resolution, the deliberate continuation of hostilities over the recorded objection of Congress presents a question of contempt for the legislative branch that Congress is obligated to examine on the record.

7. Unauthorized military operations in the Western Hemisphere. Beginning in 2025 and continuing into 2026, the President directed lethal military strikes against vessels in international waters, killing scores of persons alleged, without charge or judicial process, to be drug traffickers; and in January 2026 directed a military operation inside Venezuela resulting in the capture of that nation's head of state. These operations were conducted without congressional authorization, and Congress was inadequately informed before and after the fact. The lawfulness of premeditated lethal force against persons who posed no imminent threat, outside any authorized armed conflict, requires formal inquiry.

III. Obstruction of Justice and Abuse of the Clemency Power

8. Blanket clemency for the January 6 attack on the Capitol. On January 20, 2025, the President granted pardons and commutations to approximately 1,500 persons convicted of or charged with crimes arising from the January 6, 2021 attack on the United States Capitol — an attack carried out in his name and in furtherance of his effort to remain in office — including persons convicted of seditious conspiracy and of violent assaults upon law enforcement officers. The use of the clemency power to absolve violence committed on the President's own behalf presents a self-dealing corruption of that power warranting inquiry.

9. Retaliation against the investigators. Beginning in January 2025, the administration terminated or forced out Department of Justice prosecutors who worked on January 6 prosecutions, demanded lists identifying FBI personnel who participated in those investigations, and removed or forced out senior FBI officials connected to the cases. Punishing law enforcement officers for the lawful investigation of crimes committed against the United States — crimes the officers investigated on behalf of the American people — is retaliation that strikes at the independence of federal law enforcement itself.

10. Unlawful removal of inspectors general. In January 2025, the President removed roughly seventeen inspectors general — the statutory watchdogs of waste, fraud, and abuse across the executive branch — without providing Congress the thirty days’ advance notice and case-specific rationale required by the Inspector General Act. The simultaneous decapitation of the government’s internal oversight corps, in disregard of statute, is of a piece with the conduct described throughout this Petition.

IV. Use of Federal Power Against Perceived Adversaries

11. Directed prosecutions of political adversaries. In 2025, following the President’s public demands that his perceived enemies be prosecuted, the Department of Justice obtained indictments against a former Director of the FBI and the Attorney General of New York — individuals who had investigated or prosecuted the President. Federal courts subsequently dismissed those indictments upon finding that the prosecutor who obtained them had been invalidly appointed after career prosecutors declined to bring the cases. The employment of federal prosecutorial power as an instrument of personal retribution is among the gravest abuses an executive can commit.

12. Domestic deployment of the military against civilians. In 2025 and 2026, the President federalized National Guard units and deployed active-duty military personnel to American cities over the objection of the governors and mayors of those jurisdictions. In September 2025, a federal court found that the deployment in Los Angeles violated the Posse Comitatus Act. The use of the armed forces for domestic law enforcement against the American people, in violation of statute as adjudicated by a federal court, requires congressional inquiry.

V. Adjudicated Personal Conduct

13. Criminal conviction and civil findings. The President is the first person to hold the office while a convicted felon, having been found guilty by a jury in May 2024 on thirty-four felony counts of falsifying business records in furtherance of an unlawful scheme to influence the 2016 election, and sentenced in January 2025. Separately, civil juries found him liable for sexual abuse and for defamation, and a New York court found him liable for persistent business fraud in an action brought by the Attorney General of New York. These are adjudicated facts. They bear directly on the fitness and credibility of the officer whose conduct is described throughout this Petition, and they answer in advance any claim that the remaining grounds presume bad faith without foundation.

VI. Foreign Entanglements and Self-Enrichment

14. Acceptance of a present from a foreign state. In 2025, the President accepted from the government of Qatar a luxury aircraft valued at approximately four hundred million dollars, intended for his use, without the consent of Congress. Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution forbids any person holding an office of profit or trust from accepting any present or emolument from a foreign state without the consent of Congress. Whether this acceptance, and the broader pattern of profit from the

presidency, violates that clause is a question Congress has never formally examined and must.

DEMANDS OF THE PETITIONER

The undersigned respectfully but formally demands that Congress:

- (a) Open a formal inquiry, through the House Committee on the Judiciary, into each of the fourteen grounds enumerated above and into whether Articles of Impeachment are warranted;
- (b) Conduct that inquiry in public session wherever possible, placing testimony and documentary evidence on the public record;
- (c) Issue preservation demands to the relevant departments and agencies for all records bearing on the enumerated grounds;
- (d) Act with urgency proportionate to the proximity of the November 2026 election; and
- (e) If Congress declines to act, state that refusal in writing to the undersigned constituent, so that the refusal itself may enter the public record.

Silence, deferral, or procedural evasion is itself an answer, and one the undersigned is entitled to evaluate at the ballot box and before history.

STATEMENT OF THE PETITIONER

This Petition is issued in good faith, in public view, and in defense of constitutional order. It seeks process, oversight, and the equal application of law. No office is above the law. No administration is exempt from it. No Congress is relieved of enforcing it.

Optional personal statement of the petitioner (attach additional pages if needed):

SIGNATURE BLOCK

Complete in full. Unsigned or anonymous submissions are routinely disregarded by congressional offices. Your full return address is required for acknowledgment.

Signature: _____

Printed legal name: _____

Street address:

City, State, ZIP:

Congressional district (if known):

Date:

ROUTING AND SERVICE ADDRESSES

Mail a signed copy of this Petition to each office below. Use First-Class Mail. Do not combine recipients in a single envelope. Retain a copy for your records. This routing ensures that all three constitutional branches receive formal notice that citizens are documenting and asserting the rule of law.

1. Your Member of the U.S. House of Representatives

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

2. Your United States Senators (both, separately)

The Honorable _____
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

3. House Committee on the Judiciary (primary committee with impeachment jurisdiction)

Chair, Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
2138 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

4. Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Chair, Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

5. The White House — Executive Office

President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

6. Office of the White House Counsel

Office of the White House Counsel
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

7. Supreme Court of the United States (informational notice only; the Court does not adjudicate petitions of this nature)

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

This Petition and its contents are fully open source. Use, share, and disseminate as you will. Prepared for public use by the Blue Ribbon Team — blueribbonteam.com — Comprehensive Revision, July 2026. Supersedes the January 2026 edition.