**Canons and Codes of Conduct Violated by**

**U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee,**

**Federal Judge J. RONNIE GREER**

**RE: Federal Judge J. Ronnie Greer committed egregious judicial violations and misconducts when making an injunction court order from case No. 3:21-CV-00317-JRG-DCP.**

The Code of Conduct for United States Judges includes the ethical judicial canons that apply to federal judges and provides guidance on their performance of official duties and engagement in a variety of outside activities.

1. **Canon 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary** - An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further that objective.

**(from commentary if Conon 1)**

***The Canons are rules of reason. They should be applied consistently with Constitutional requirements, statutes, other court rules and decisional law, and in the context of all relevant circumstances.***

**ALLEGATIONS:**

1. Judge Greer makes a gross misinterpretation of ***Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq.,*** and ***§ 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794,*** applying a law that addresses modifying barriers in buildings for handicap access to mean that a "barrier" may be put in front of men, women and children in the form a medical device known as a mask.
2. Judge Greer grossly misinterprets of the term "reasonable accommodations" cited in ***Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq., and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794***. Judge Greer's order causes people at Knox County Schools (KCS) to lose their Fourth Amendment right which is to be secure in their persons. This right is negated when people are forced to wear a mask (a facial covering). Entering a court order that goes against the Constitution is not a “reasonable accommodation”, but rather this ruling is treasonous.
3. Judge Greer’s order has damaged many people at Knox County Schools(KCS). Such damage will likely need to find remedy in a court of law through lawsuits because the damage may be irreversible and permanent. This injunction order has:
4. Limited people’s oxygen supply which is critical to health
5. Increased people’s CO2 wastes which promotes illness.
6. Increasing bacterial and viral buildup around the mouth which promotes illness.
7. Retarded the psychological development of children learning interpersonal skill by limiting the ability to observe facial expressions and voice tones.
8. Created further disabilities for the deaf who heavily rely on lip reading for verbal communication, and thereby breaking ADA laws that were made to protect the handicap.
9. Promoted general breakdown of communication that leads violence.
10. Increased the overall stress on the population that promotes illness.
11. **Created other damages that will very likely need to remedied in a court of law through numerous suits.**

1. Judge Greer delegated power to a non-governing entity, KCS, to force their customers (students), vendors (bus drivers), and employees (teachers and staff) to wear medical devices (masks, facial coverings). Judge Greer has illegally delegated a power to the KCS to practice medicine without a license, by giving the authority for the school to demand a medical device be used on its customers, vendors and employees. Judge Greer has illegally granted power to KCS to administer upon Americans' bodies. This is a gravely gross overreach of power and also an affront to the Non-delegation Doctrine (*A.L.A. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, 295 U.S. 495 (1935).
2. Judge Greer accepted and granted a case No. 3:21-CV-00317-JRG-DCP in which a plaintiff made an unconstitutional injunction request that goes against the Fourth Amendment (administering people's bodies without due process). No matter how well the Plaintiff presented his case, it was Judge Greer's duty to identify the unconstitutional nature of the injunction request, and to reject it for reason being "a law repugnant to the [US] Constitution is void.” Marbury v. Madison (1803)
3. Judge Greer erroneously ruled an unconstitutional injunction order that tramples the First Amendment by limiting Americans' rights to free speech and expression. The mask reduces the volume of one's voice and deadens the tone of their God-given voice. The mask further blocks facial expressions such as smiles and frowns.
4. Judge Greer's injunction order gives credence to the opinions of non-elected, non-legislating entities such as Knox County Health Department, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC"). These entities have no authority over the bodies of men and women and their children. Treating opinions of alleged "experts" as admissible evidence, and justification of a hearsay remedy goes against court rules of evidence. (Is this true?????) @@ IF the opinions come from an already deemed “Expert Witness”, then yes, the opinions of the alleged “experts” can be admitted as evidence. It is up to the Defendant’s team of lawyers to debunk the opinions. IF the “experts” are not “Expert Witnesses” then, no. Again, the Defendant had an opportunity to bring in their own “Expert Witness” with opinions which would have been entered into evidence.
5. Judge Greer has ignored and gave no regard to the court rules on the elements of an injunction. Three of the four elements of an injunction were completely ignored:

i) Judge Greer allowed the threatened party's alleged hearsay "needs of protection" from possible injury from Sars COV2/covid to outweigh the **requirements** **for the Constitutional** rights of all to be upheld.

If we removed people's Constitutional rights every time there was the possibility of somebody catching a disease, the U.S. Constitution (the very legal document which grants this judge his authority) would be null and void every flu season. This is why our founding fathers said, "Give me freedom or give me death." The Constitution is not up for barter in U.S. law in the name of "safety". Furthermore, this injunction overrode Tennessee state laws SB 9014 which forbid public institutions to demand the use of facial coverings.

(I may leave the bottom part in red out, because despite Randy Kelton claiming this in one of his radio shows, I can find no evidence of it and no one have volunteered case law or jurisprudence evidence.) I asked Randy but never got a response. Let’s see if he or someone knowledgeable responds soon.

Although Federal laws can further enhance personal freedoms over state laws, Federal laws cannot take away further freedoms state laws guarantee. (need some case law here)

ii) The injunction has had great adverse effects on the public, the economy, the development of students. Many people needlessly were forced to quit their employment and/or removed their children from KCS because the families did not want their bodies administered without due process. In addition, the 52,000 children of KCS losing their right to their bodies for an alleged 8,000 children safety is **not creating a balance of benefit**. One hearsay element was considered by completely dismissing the other three elements of an injunction is a failure of a Judge’s duty. **“The four factors generally ought “to be balanced against one another and should not be considered prerequisites to the grant of a preliminary injunction.” *Leary*, 228 F.3d at 736**

iii) The Movants request is **unlikely to assure remedy** when no end date to the "covid pandemic" has been offered by any health "authority." Every past model any health authority offered has been dismally incorrect and misleading. Such claims need to be deemed unreliable and inadmissible evidence. Treating masking up as the only solution overlooks numerous other factors that determine human health and contagion and is ineffective and myopic.

How to file:

If your complaint is against a federal circuit judge**, federal district judge**, federal bankruptcy judge, or federal magistrate judge, you must file the complaint at the clerk’s office of the United States court of appeals for the regional circuit in which the judge serves.[1](https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/judicial-conduct-disability/faqs-filing-judicial-conduct-or-disability-complaint#a1)  The 94 federal judicial districts are organized into 12 regional circuits, each of which has a court of appeals. A court of appeals hears challenges to district court decisions from courts located within its circuit,   The [U.S. Court of Federal Claims](http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/) deals with most claims for money damages against the U.S. government.

We are in the 6th Circuit Fed Court.

Where is the office of the 6th Regional Federal Circuit Court.

 **Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals – Cincinnati, OH**

Potter Stewart United States Courthouse

100 East Fifth Street

Cincinnati, OH 45202

Appeals Court

 Headquarters

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