

No. _____

In the
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ryan Jennings, Petitioner

v.

Deutsche Bank
National Trust Company, Respondent,

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
Supreme Court of Missouri

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Questions

Does this case involve one or more parties that have premeditated the act of intentionally violating the appellants civil rights, due process of law and could their actions be held accountable in Federal criminal courts? "To recover damages for a civil conspiracy claim, a plaintiff must show two or more persons, acting in concert, engaged in conduct that constitutes a tort. "Jenkins v. Wachovia Bank, Nat'l Ass'n, 309 Ga. App. 562, 567, 711 S.E.2d 80,85(2011).

Would the granting of this Writ of Certiorari bring to light some of the ins and outs of the fraudulent actions surrounding real estate foreclosure statuses and could these facts help prevent other consumers and citizens of the United States of America from being subjected to this time of crime and/or fraud? JarAllah v. Schoen, 243 Ga. App. 402 403-04, (2000).

Does this case involve attempted murder and violent assault that can and is proven to be linked to the residence in question, the foreclosure proceedings and the parties involved? Jennings v. Tuala MO WD80851

Introduction

Ryan C. Jennings, Pro-Se, respectfully comes before the court Petitioning a Writ of Certiorari to review the judgment of the Missouri Supreme Court and the underlining trial courts opinion.

This case involves a core complaint of Real Estate Mortgage Fraud of which there are subsets of mortgage assignment passing hands from one company to another, conspired actions with related real estate agents and their companies and in individual instances such as this have acted as a coglomerate group in real estate fraud endeavors. This conspiracy scheme pinpoints a cookie-cutter and premeditated process that is centered around "Deutsche Bank National Trust Company" yet this petition identifies specific criminal activities that warrant the Supreme Court of the United States to review their lower courts rulings and especially those of which surround default judgements and specifically the warrantless grounds and variables surrounding them.

The inability for the Appellant "Jennings" to present new evidence surrounding the initial case presented at the default judgement hearing are a direct manifest injustice and aid these real estate foreclosure fraud schemes. This petition illustrates the extraordinary circumstances that have and continue to deny "Jennings" his due judicial process. Especially when an examples of one of these actions that have denied "Jennings" these civil rights and constitutional freedoms is and was attempted murder and involved an extreme assault and battery with an attempt to force him into signing over the title to this property prior to the foreclosure procedure. This and other similar facts are justified and readily available with police records and discovery statements.

Opinions

The original opinion of the Western District of Missouri is not recorded but available at WD79720. The Western districts opinion was in regards to the Jackson County, Missouri trial-district court case number 0716-CV08427. The opinion of the Missouri Supreme court was not recorded but available at SC96433.

Jurisdiction

The Missouri Supreme Court opinion, SC96433, denied rehearing on 8/22/2017 based a general judgement of 'Lack of Jursidiction'. This Courts durisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

Statutory Provisions Involved

The petitioners original attempt(s) at setting aside the trial courts default judgement center around alleged real estate fraud claims. However, when that petition is analyzed we see the core statutory provisions of which "Jennings" now seeks damages against fall under the following laws: 42 U.S.C. § 1985 for conspiracy to interfere with civil rights and block individuals from reporting federal crimes along with 18 U.S.C. § 2331 for violation of human rights laws, including the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court, and for violating plaintiff's civil rights and engaging in a conspiracy to impede and hinder a court of justice, with the intent to deny plaintiffs due process and right to a fair judicial procedure. During the attempts at this justice we see many examples of witness tampering and direct obstructions of justice to "Jennings" constitutional rights and freedoms as an American citizen.

Statement of Relevant Facts

The petitioner, "Jennings", urges the court to review the posterity and facts regarding the justification and facts surrounding the reasoning he alleged justification for the trial court to set-aside such a dated default judgement. Within that original motion and the ammendment thereof lies the core evidence surrounding the extraordinary circumstances to reconsider the decision for such default judgement. However, the below pinpoints several of these:

1. The original real estate agent hired to remove "Jennings" from his residence in the foreclosure process, has already admitted fraudulent wrong doings by the form of settling out of court on a related "replevin/real estate fraud" case.
2. "Jennings" had been forced out of the premises illegally by "Lynn Tuala" working in combination with the "Independence, MO Police Department" of the residence described in the original case. The trial court had granted "Jennings" a 30 day window to still be premitted at the residence.
3. Prior to the original foreclosure default judgement "Jennings" had received approval from a St. Louis Missouri refinance mortgage company to save his residence from the foreclosure status. The night before the final step in the refinance process, (the scheduled appraisal) "Jennings" was brutally assaulted by the real estate agents cousin, Tama Johnson. This event resulted in "Jennings" being forced to miss the appraisal appointment, which would of kept the forclosure

from happening. "Jennings" would of been free to attend the court hearing and explain to the judge that his property was no longer in foreclosure status. This fact was one of many related conspired acts that violated "Jennings" constitutional freedoms and created a blockade to his right to a fair and due process of law.

4. One example of real estate fraud centers around the ability for mortgage companies and real estate professionals to file required documents electronically. In this example "Jennings" shows one of the original title documents filed in Jackson County, Missouri on 2/21/2006 with an instrument number of 200610011956 has "Jennings" listed as a single female where clearly he is a male. With this type of filing requirement identities are masked and falsified.

5. "Jennings" urges the court to review facts presented in the original motion to set-aside the default judgement of Jackson County Missouri Case no. 0716-CV08427 regarding the natural materials found by "Jennings" at "Jennings" residence in the form of nano-crystal by products that of which yield from its soils resources and presented moisture. he alleged in this motion that some of the underlined fraudulent actions committed against him center around this finding and the attempt to announce such material, and their potential uses across many industries such as bio-medical, energy and other renewable resources.

Citations to the Opinion

- 1, Martins v. BAC Home Loans Service, LP. 722 F. 3d 249
254-56 (5th Cir. 2013).
2. Mo. Ct. R. 29.15(b), 28 USC § 2254(b)(1)(A).
3. Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Env't, 523 US 83,
94-95, 140 L. Ed. 2d 210, 118 S. Ct. 1003 (1998).
4. Fire Proof Hotel Co. v. Jones, 177 US 449, 453, 44 L.
842, 20 S. Ct. 690 (1900).
5. Dring v. McDonnell Douglas Corp., 58 F. 3d 1323,
1326-27 (8th Cir. 1995).
6. Schwartz v. Priddy, 94 F. 3d 453, 456 (8th Cir. 1996).
7. Osterneck, 489 US at 179, Thompson US at 386-87.
8. See Sanders v. Clemco Indust 862 F. 2d 161, 168-69
(8th Cir. 1988). Rule 59(e) Rule 60 1-14-2000.
9. Thomson v. Immigration and Naturalization Service,
375 US 863 (1964). - Unique Circumstance Doctrine.

Parties & Corporate Disclosure Statement

Due to the facts surrounding the original default judgement the appellant alleges a real estate conspiracy that compose several individuals and real estate companies, the appellant seeks damages against the original listed plaintiffs under the following: 42 U.S.C § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights. However, based on the procedural default, and the above proven conspiracy facts the appellant states that there has been a manifest injustice and a miscarriage of justice that will result from not allowing the original motion to set-aside the default judgement to be heard. See *Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72, 87 90-91, 97 S. Ct. 2497. In order to establish this cause the petitioner must show that "some objective factor external to the defense" prevented his compliance with a state procedural rule. *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 488, 106 S. Ct. 2639, 91 L. Ed. 2d 397(1986). This objective factor is proven when the timeline of events surrounding the judicial procedure and those conspired events are illustrated. One of these events is an attempted Murder-Assault that victimized the appellant on 5-16-2007 during a 30 day window to set aside the default judgement.

Based on the above facts, the "Jennings" was denied participation in the default judgement hearing. The appellant alleges that a combination of one or more of the listed parties conspired interference with "Jennings" due process of law. If this interference would not have occurred "Jennings" would at minimum have attended the court appearance and continued the hearing if not presented evidence that the foreclosure

status was null and void. When the timeline variables are properly illustrated it is easily identified that "Jennings" would of been granted a successful "foreclosure based refianced loan" and stopped the foreclosure process.

Parties:

Ryan Jennings - Petitioner

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company - Respondent

Argent Mortgage - Respondent

Lynn Tuala - Respondent - Respondent

Represented by - Michael Doering/Attorney

Reasons for Granting the Petition

I. The decision of the Western District of Missouri in this case conflicts with the Eastern District of Missouri on fundamental issues that surround the opinion of 'Lack of Jurisdiction'.

We are required to ascertain the existence of jurisdiction, whether subject-matter or appellate, at the outset of an appeal. We must resolve outstanding questions of jurisdiction before proceeding to analyze the merits. Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Env't, 523 U.S. 83, 94-95, 140 L. Ed. 2d 210. The Western District erred in not taking that into consideration such as in the Eastern District of Missouri, Case No. 4:98CV1787JCH. If that error would not have occurred and that subject-matter analyzed the court would have been able to see that the "Unique Circumstances" doctrine does apply.

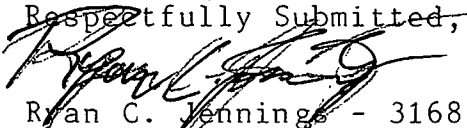
The Supreme Court applied the "unique circumstances" doctrine in Thompson v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 500 U.S. 763 (1991). In Thompson, the district court erroneously had found that the appellant's motion for a new trial was timely, and the appellant relied on this ruling in determining the appropriate time period for the appeal.

In this case "Jennings" urges the court to review the Jackson County, Missouri and State of Missouri statutes for timeliness of setting-aside default judgments and/or the appeals thereof. In this case we also see a court rule for a 30 day requirement, however a provision is provided for extraordinary cases to extend that time allocation. Those extraordinary scenarios involve fraud and criminal activity to be judged by higher courts. In this case "Jennings" unique circumstances involve both fraud committed against him and criminal activity in the form of violence in the form of factual assault and battery and alleged attempted murder.

Conclusion

The petition for Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully Submitted,



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