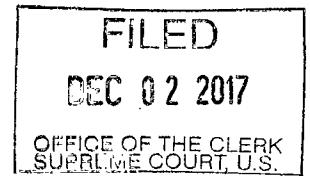


COVER
No. 18-18-7159

In The
Supreme Court Of The United States

Jonathan Douglas Engwall,
Petitioner,
Vs.
Supreme Court Of Oregon,
Benjamin Gutman,
Respondent.



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QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Did the Supreme Court of Oregon have the opportunity to consider every possible situation which might arise from a Termination of Parental Rights?

No. The agency must consider every possible situation and clearly refused to consider that the Petitioner's health might improve, his diagnosis might change, his housing might improve, and neither did the agency consider that the child does know the Petitioner and will realize that the petitioner no longer sends packages, no longer telephones, no longer visits-and might even assume wrongly that something tragic has occurred. The agency presents nothing to counter such arguments and does not deserve the sought for deference.

Miccosuke Tribe of Indians of Florida vs United States (11th Circuit 2009) 566 F3.d 2157, 1264

No. Reform to the Chevron Doctrine states that the arguments presented in a county courtroom are not specifically formed to be evaluated by a higher court and that arguments seeking to trump law with law or to act with the force of law are only opinions.

Christensen vs Harris County (2000) 529 US 576, 587

And No. The agency rejects the concept of the future in general and rejects the idea that the child may one day have severe issues and at that point in time have no family history and also have no natural parent available, favoring to involve complaints from grandparents-the right to be a parent is injured by this.

Troxel vs Granville (2000) 530 US 57

2. Did the Supreme Court of Oregon weighed the Petitioner's own explanation of his health with deference?

No. The Supreme Court of Oregon shows no explanation nor opinion.

Christensen vs Harris County (2000) 529 US 576, 587

And No. The right to self expression was ignored.

First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

3. Did the Department of Human Services properly apply the statute providing a Termination of Parental Rights?

No. Reform to the Chevron Doctrine in and of itself was in response to the irresponsible lawmaking by agencies who find a law vague-no equivalent accusations to those of **2017 ORS 419B.498**

Termination of parental rights 1(b) was ever made and the woeful state of 2017 ORS 419B.504

Termination upon finding of unfitness was only alleged in conjunction with complaints by grandparents and alleged event now twenty years in the past. The agency produced no record at all.

The Chevron Doctrine Reform, 114th Congress Second Session serial 114-68 90

4. How shall the Petitioner proceed in the State of California?

Most likely he cannot. The Petitioner has had no contact with his daughter for nearly two full years and has no information as to her whereabouts, any change in name, any change in location, nor any change in status. The petitioner has no safe or protected contact for the future and safety of the child, voiceless another blow to the right to Freedom of Speech.

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

5. Who is "Jonathan Engwall Callejon" or "J.E.C." and was he treated fairly?

10.

No such person exists. My name is Jonathan Engwall. At the time of the termination hearing "callejon L" was part of my home address. Certainly I cannot have been treated fairly and I am protected from such slander and the termination made of me a child murderer. When I am not, was not accused nor tried as such, was simply punished!

First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

11.

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

All parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

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OTHER

2017 ORS 419B.498 Termination of parental rights,
2017 ORS 419B.504 Termination upon finding of unfitness,
United States Constitution, First Amendment,
Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article One.

13.
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.
OPINIONS BELOW

[X] The opinion of the highest state court to the petition to review the merits appears at Appendix A and is

[] reported at

; or,

[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

[X] is unpublished.

[X] The opinion of the court to the petition appears at Appendix B and is

[] reported at

; or,

[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

[X] is unpublished.

14.
JURISDICTION

[X] For cases from state courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case

Was: September 14, 2017,

Effective: October 11, 2017.

A copy of that decision appears at Appendix C.

[X] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including May 11, 2018 (date) on July 11, 2018 (date)

A letter to this extent appears at Appendix D.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Presumption of innocence

Freedom of speech

Chevron Doctrine as “The Chevron Deference”

Right to be a parent

16.
STATEMENT OF THE CASE

It is not in the hands of a county worker to hold force of law need to bury or tend a report from a Psychologist.

Benefits to the child in improvement in Father's health, home, and lifestyle were not considered.

Damage to the child by the permanent cessation of interactions was not considered.

Likewise, damage to the Father by the permanent cessation of interactions was not considered.

Deference to the real-time scenario of gaining full engagement with mental health services was not shown.

Deference to the health care needs of Father was not shown.

Deference to Father's own treatment plan was not shown.

Father's rights in the State of California were not considered.

Father's unfitness was not shown.

Slander of Father cannot be tolerated.

17.
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The merits in overturning this termination of parental rights are many:

Children will be safer.

Any parent having a "past" (not to suggest capital crimes) will have his or her confidentiality restored and the time line of events within the lifetime of the child made orders of magnitude more important than said "past".

Any single parent crossing a state line for a child custody issue should be safe in assuming that the rights and protections provided by either and both states are considered fully.

Anyone believing in self expression through parenting (and everyone else) will have a protected parental bond.

Those who are denounced, vilified, slandered, or faced with bias will be judged on the danger and or harm private, personal activities actually have on his or her son or daughter.

Those who are drug addicted, violent with or towards children, and or make threats of violence or criminally punitive actions (even with child murder on his or her record) will be judged on parent child interactions and **not** upon the number of services gained.

County workers will be made more aware of the privacy within a parental bond. County workers will also know to be forthright in all clerical matters.

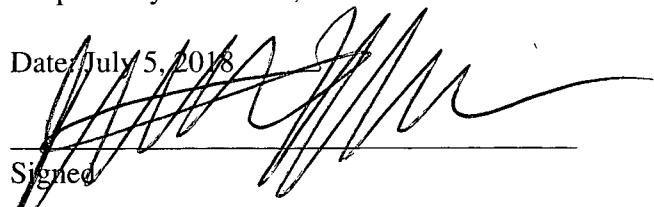
County workers will be more informed as to which services to promise, attempt, provide and how and when those services shall be reported as successful, unsuccessful or refused.

The return of a child will be most dependent on the conduct witnessed by county employees between parent and child.

18.
CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.
Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 5, 2018


Signed