

No. 21-881

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES

—oo—

YI TAI SHAO

Petitioner

vs.

MCMANIS FAULKNER LAW FIRM, JAMES
MCMANIS, MICHAEL REEDY, CATHERINE
BECHTEL

Respondents

—oo—

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To the
California Sixth District Court of Appeal regarding
its Order of May 26, 2021 Summary Denying
Petitioner SHAO's SECOND vexatious litigant
application to file the appeal, beyond jurisdiction in
H048651 which is an appeal from California Santa
Clara County Court's May 28, 2020's Order denying
SHAO's motion to set aside dismissal (S269711).

PETITION FOR REHEARING

[REQUEST TO GRANT PETITIONER'S MOTION
TO TRANSFER COURT TO SECOND CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEAL SUBMITTED ON

12/10/2022]

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44, Petitioner respectfully petitions this Court for rehearing of 2/22/2022 Order summarily denying the Petition for Writ of Certiorari, based on the extraordinary circumstances of substantial or controlling effects that (A) Clerk Scott S. Harris rushed filing the 2/22/2022 order early in the morning, after Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., Clerk Harris, Deputy Clerk Jordan Danny Bickel, Deputy Clerk Jeff Atkins and their attorney were e-served with Petitioner's motion for temporary restraining order on their seven felonies of 18 U.S.C. §1516 and §2071 in this proceeding, which was filed with the U.S.D.C. for Eastern California District on 2/21/2022 in Shao v. Roberts, Jr., et.al., case no. 2:22-cv-325, which constituted knowing violation of 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(i); that (B) for the 9th time, the Justices refused to decide recusal jointly in conspiracy which severely violated Petitioner's fundamental right to access the court and due process; and that (C) the six Justices/defendants have shown their "pervasive bias" (see, defined by the Supreme Court in Liteky v. U.S., 510 U.S. 540, 555 (1994) that does not require to be from "extrajudicial resources") in

their 2/22/2022 Order which egregiously contradicts the prevailing law and admissions of Respondents and results in miscarriage of justice, that recusal is required under 28 U.S.C. §455(a)

Thus, the 2/22/2022 order made with knowledge of direct conflicts of interest must be vacated for willful violation 28 U.S.C. §455(a) and 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(i). Petitioner's Motion to Transfer to Second Circuit Court of Appeal submitted for filing on 12/10/2021 should be granted.

Simultaneous with filing of this Petition for Rehearing, ten defendants at this Court will be served with Summons of the new lawsuit, Shao v. Roberts, Jr., et al., 2:22-cv-325, which is about the 84 crimes of this Court took place in Shao v. Roberts, et al, 1:18-cv-01233 and its Petition No.20-524 proceeding, including discovery of alteration of docket of Petition 18-569 that was discovered in that proceeding. Petitioner will also submit a separate Application to Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett to stay the rehearing proceeding and issue a writ of mandamus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) will be submitted for filing.

**I. 2/22/2022 ORDER WAS ISSUED
WITH KNOWING VIOLATION OF
28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(i)**

Instead of awaiting reporting for work by the Deputy Clerk who used to handle notice, Clerk Scott S. Harris could not wait and personally signed and filed the notice of order denying certiorari in the early morning of 2/22/2022 (App.001), after he, Chief Justice, two supervising Deputy Clerks and the U.S. Attorney for the D.C. were e-served (App.002) with Petitioner's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order filed with the U.S.D.C. for the Eastern California on 2/21/2022 in a new complaint (case no. 2:22-CV-0325; temporary case number was 2:22-at-00196), which is targeting at the crimes and irregularities took place in this Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The TRO motion was made after Petitioner sought a writ of mandamus under 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) by way of a Petition for Writ of Mandate and an "Application to Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett for stay of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari and a writ of mandamus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1651(a)" to no avail, as both were wrongfully returned by Clerk Scott S. Harris on 1/26/2022. On 2/4/2022, as the supervisor for the

court's operation, Chief Justice Roberts, Jr. was made known to all of these felonious acts but failed to take any corrective action. The proceeding was not stayed, but further set for conference on 2/18/2022. The Motion for TRO in the new case is basically the same for the two matters based on 28 U.S.C. §1651(a).

The TRO motion is about the conspiracy of Clerk Scott S. Harris, Deputy Clerk Jordan Danny Bickel, and Deputy Clerk Jeff Atkins, and Chief Justice John G. Robert in this Petition to conceal from filing of 4 matters and returned, unfiled, 2 matters based on 28 U.S.C. §1651(a):

(1) **“Motion to Transfer Petition to Court of Appeal in Second Circuit”** submitted for filing on 12/10/2021, together with the Petition for Writ of Certiorari and Request for Recusal. Please copy this link on internet to view the motion:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc.edu/EYb8lSWIIngJKsLu1WRrlPdkBpiBR8RAHVyfx2khOX2CadQ?e=xU9rSo

(2) **“Motion for Leave to File Motion to Transfer, and to Post the Appendix for Request for Recusal and to Adjust the Briefing Schedule of Petition for Writ of Certiorari to be Corresponding**

to the Filing of the “Motion to Transfer”” submitted for filing on 12/30/2021:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/Eb53Q-P0AqRAmXl2gozETsYBtxgPEiDmhzSzUfTLI-1sNg?e=ZocKMr

(3) Motion for Judicial Notice submitted for filing on 1/6/2022:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EZQqHcBnjC1IhpESU1mEpkBQZnRgBlx2UzfhrrSjr9VdQ?e=EdrjbG

(4) Appendix to Request for Recusal submitted for filing on 12/10/2021:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EXaOzu7v_RNIkfH4ZYPHStsBwy5X61n2Z_xRRHeIzzirrg?e=kLQcxZ

(5) Petition for Writ of Mandate [28 U.S.C. §1651(a)] submitted for filing on 1/24/2021:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EY9I_WTHxfhNgDO87jtP-ocBqfmKW-z_wcUxicCTM6OKpw?e=N0rfp3

(6) Application to Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett to stay the proceeding of Petition for Writ of Certiorari and issue a writ of mandate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) submitted for filing on 1/24/2021: https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EbSl_V2t1_BNgv7_Cnf2UmkBQ_SR9JR09V_Gtom3qMpjFNw?e=dHwT29

On 1/26/2022, Clerk Harris returned (5) and (6).

Plaintiff's motion for TRO (ECF[3]) that was served upon them on 2/21/2022 (App.002) include:

1. ECF[3]checklist: https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EQ3-TU8QXKtDp3Dd369vVKQBuaaQCwsgY95YKxwDb1sbiQ?e=b7FgeO
2. ECF[3-1] Memorandum of Points and Authorities: https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EbsI3kyxVDFPqtBMBRt5YFMBesG9hrdbFBaB8FP8_3pUAA?e=zDZehK
3. ECF[3-2] Declaration of Yi Tai Shao: https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/Eaeoqa9L_fdEoetFGL38cPwB3vx_laC-seuT23BtevXCyg?e=gubgBL

4. ECF[3-3] proposed ORDER:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EdnH2d54_btAoj8yjwT2ZhwBYa9pQeHDee9TAD9yyFKpjA?e=1uKjXE

5. ECF[3-4] Proof of Service:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EQQqx9E1qSdAuVPZT_GigqMB2PEvj5rUu-Xd_FmaFuGn5A?e=haSyJD

6. The ECF[3-3] proposed order was later amended by ECF[10] Amended proposed order:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EZwLh0KQpkROjdCgryqyR-YBxZviPor9Xlu57jdTBBgZiA?e=8WCsgP

Petitioner's requested TRO is as below:

Defendant Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. is ordered to stay the proceeding in Petition No. 21-881, and Defendants are ordered to show cause, if any therebe:

A. Why the Motion to Transfer Court to the Second Circuit, Motion for Judicial Notice and Motion for leave to file Motion to Transfer Court as well as posting the appendix for Request for Recusal, cannot be filed and posted on the docket;

and

B. Why Plaintiff's Application to Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett for an order to stay and issue

writ under 28 U.S.C. §1651(a), cannot be filed in Petition No. 21-881. Why Plaintiff's Petition for Writ of Mandate under 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) cannot be filed.

C. Why Plaintiff's letters to Chief Justice cannot be posted on the docket as the activities of Petition No. 21-881.

D. Why the Justices cannot decide on the Request for Recusal (ECF[10] added "why not vacate 2/22/2022 order.)

Therefore, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., who is in charge of supervising the day-to-day operation of the court, in view of the direct conflicts of interest, should not have allowed this court to decide on 2/22/2022 as the justices are mandatorily recused under 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(i). The 2/22/2022 Order willfully issued with direct conflicts of interest must be vacated pursuant to *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Loviae* (1986) 473 U.S. 813.

II. Rehearing should be granted as extrinsic fraud done by Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., Clerk and Deputy clerks who fraudulently deprived petitioner of due process and reasonable right to access the court by blocking the court from considering the issues presented in the six unfiled matters, especially Petitioner's motion to transfer court when such misconducts also constituted felonies under 18 U.S.C. §1516, 18U.S.C. §2071 and 18U.S.C. §371.

A. Administration/Clerk's Office of this Court breached their ministerial duty to file which constituted extrinsic fraud to block petitioner's motions to be considered by the court.

On 12/14/2021 4:30 p.m., Petition No. 21-881 was eventually docketed, yet no electronic files were posted until afternoon of 12/15/2021. The Appendix for the Request for Recusal and Motion to Transfer Petition to Second Circuit Court of Appeal were both concealed from being posted on this Court's website.

After several voice mails to both Deputy Clerk Jeff Atkins and Jordan Danny Bickell, on 1/15/2022, Petitioner spoked to Bickell in person. He said the Court would not file the motion to transfer. He said the Court *never* filed a motion for judicial notice, which conflicts with the court's records shown on its website, which shows this Court did file a motion for judicial notice on 12/30/2014 in Petition 14-527, and on 7/22/2003, in 22O129.

Since 1/26/2022, Petitioner sent 2 letters to Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. and 1 letter to Clerk Harris and to two Deputy Clerks asking to post the names of individual respondents for 21-881 and to post all filings.

The following authorities were repeatedly stated in each letter:

“The Court's docket has been considered as the court's *records*. *E.g., Mullis v. United States Bank Ct.*, 828 F.2d 1385 n9 (9th Cir. 1987). In *Critchley v. Thaler*, 586 F.3d, 318 (5th Cir. 2009) and *Wickware v. Thaler*, 404 Fed. Appx. 856, 862 (5th Cir.2010), the court held that the clerk has a ministerial duty to file and that a delay in filing constitutes a violation of Due Process.

The clerk is not allowed to tamper with the court's records and refuse to record filing.

See, e.g., *Kane v. Yung Won Han*, 550 F. Supp. 120 at 123 (New York 1982); see also, FRCP Rule 79(a)(1); FRAP Rule 45(a)(2); 18 USC §2071.

The clerk is required to maintain the docket and to record the activity that took place.FRAP Rule 45, FRCP Rule 79; *Jackson v. United States*, 924 A.2d 1016 (2007)

Moreover, the case laws have established that the clerk has **no immunity for concealing record**. In *Lowe v. Letsinger*, 772 F.2d 308(1985, 7th Cir), the court denied the clerk's qualified immunity where the clerk, with acting separately and in concert with the judge and the attorney general to conceal the entry of a decision, when the typing the notice is a non-discretionary and ministerial work.

In addition, the case name is docketed erroneously, which **should not have omitted the names for James McManis, Michael Reedy and Catherine Bechtel.”**

B. Another extrinsic fraud: This Court de-filed Petition for Writ of Mandate and Application to Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett to stay the proceeding of Petition for Writ of Certiorari and to issue a writ of mandate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1651(a).

On 1/26/2022, Clerk Harris directed returning unfiled or de-filed the above-captioned 2 matters, with an excuse that the Court does not file a Petition for Writ of Mandate, but did not explain why the Court does not file the Application for stay.

The excuse that this Court does not file a petition for writ of mandamus conflicts with 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) which states: “**The Supreme Court** and all courts established by Act of Congress **may issue all writs** necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.” See, e.g., writ of 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) in *United States v. Smith*, 331 U.S. 469, 67 S. Ct. 1330 (1947).

C. These seven (7) felonies violated Petitioner's First Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment rights in Constitution.

To block a person to have a day in court is extrinsic frauds. *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 US 45 (1932).

It has been well recognized that the right of access to the courts is an aspect of the First Amendment right to petition the government for redress of grievances. E.g., *Bill Johnson's Rests, Inc. v. NLRB* (1983) 461 U.S. 731, 741; *California Motor Transp. Co. v. Trucking Unlimited* (1972) 404 U.S. 508, 510.

The right to obtain access to the courts without undue interference is protected by both the First Amendment right to substantive due process and the Fourteenth Amendment right to substantive due process. See, *Vasquez v. Hernandez* (7th Cir. 1995) 60 F.3d 325, 328; *Johnson v. Atkins* (5th Cir. 1993) 999 f.2d 99, 100; *Jackson v. Procunier*, 789 F.2d 307 (5th Cir. 1986).

This Court held that the First Amendment right to petition the government **includes the right to file other civil actions in court** that

have a reasonable basis in law or fact. McDonald v Smith (1985) 472 U.S. 479, 484.

In *Snyder v. Nolen* (7th Cir. 2004) 380 F.3d 279, the court held that **the clerk of court who refused to file pleading was not acting in “functionally comparable” way to judges**, but breached the duty to perform the ministerial act of accepting technically sufficient papers and **not covered by qualified absolute immunity for violation of the right to access to the court guaranteed by First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution in a 42 U.S.C. §1983 claim.**

In *Lowe v. Letsinger* (7th cir. 1985) 772 F.2d 308, 313, the court held that absolute immunity did not apply to a clerk's involvement in the concealment of the entry of a post-conviction order based on the same ministerial duty to file.

1. The integrity of the case docket is at jeopardy as the docket does not show files returned un-filed or de-filed and does not show all names of Respondents.

This Court's Guidelines for the Submission of Documents to the Supreme Court's Electronic Filing System states:

"#10. Posting of Documents. Electronic versions of all documents filed with the Court (except those containing sealed material or otherwise exempt from electronic posting) will be made available to the public without charge on the Supreme Court's website at <http://www.supremecourt.gov>.

(a) [omitted]

(b) ...[omitted]... If a document is not accepted for filing, the docket entry will reflect that it is "Not Accepted for Filing,"....

#5 implies that the complete file of a document will be posted. It states: "The maximum size of any single computer file that can be uploaded to the electronic filing system is 100MB. Documents larger than 100MB should be separated into multiple parts to allow each part to be under this limit.

Paragraph 2 of Rule 1 of Supreme Court Rules states "The Clerk maintains the Court's records and will not permit any of them to be removed... Any document filed with the Clerk and made a part of the Court's records may not thereafter be withdrawn from the official Court files."

In violation of the rules of this Court, the Administration/Clerk's Office omitted the names of

James Mcmanis, Michael Reedy and Catherine Bechtel, and failed to docket the six matters and failed to docket its de-filing and returning of two matters, as discussed above.

D. The Clerk's concealing James Mcmanis's name from on the docket proves the direct conflicts of interest.

James Mcmanis has influenced all appellate courts involved to remove his name from being a party. The court's record in Petition 17-613 and Petition 18-800 shows: the first thing on the morning of 10/25/2017, Deputy Clerk Jeff Atkins specifically instructed Deputy Clerk Michael Duggans not to post the individual name of James McManis and Michael Reedy and directed him to change the decision date for Petition No. 17-613 from 4/28/2017 to 6/8/2017, including instruction to cancel the docket and return the Petition for Writ of Certiorari 17-613. Clearly the information on decision date is from extrajudicial source. This Court did consistently remove the name of James McManis from all Petitions (17-82, 17-257, 18-344, 18-800 and this Petition 21-881), which proves this Court's bias in violation of 28 U.S.C. §455(a) such that it is critical to adjudicate Petitioner's Motion to Transfer.

E. Pervasive bias caused the 9th time that the six Justices not deciding recusal, when their de facto recusal caused lack of quorum in Petition 20-524, and its order and judgment were taken off from the docket three times.

See evidence about the order/judgment being taken off three times from the docket of Petition No. 20-524 in Request for Recusal, pages 12-23. The 20-524 is pending appeal in No. 21-5210 with the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeal. There is no reason that the six Justices would recuse themselves in 20-524 but participated in voting on 2/22/2022.

The Court's concealment of the Motion to Transfer resulted in extrinsic fraud and miscarriage of justice that the merits of Petitioner's case in Shao v. McManis Faulkner, James McManis, Michael Reedy, Catherine Bechtel have never been had a day in court, including the vexatious litigant order and their fraudulent dismissal of child custody appeal.

The court has a duty to decide recusal (O'Hair v. Hill, 641 F.2d 307 (5th Cir. 1981) ft.1), which is "absolute" (Corner v. Murphy Oil USA, 607 F.2d 1039, 1057 (6th Cir..2010)) and is Constitutionally

imposed (National Education Assoc. v. Lee County Board of Public Instruction, 467 F.2d 477 (6th Cir. 1972)).

**III. 84 SYSTEMATIC FELONIES OF
ALTERATION OF DOCKET OCCURRED
AT THE SUPREME COURT IN
VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §1516 AND
§2071 AS A RESULT OF THE
CONSPIRACIES BETWEEN
RESPONDENTS AND THIS COURT
WHICH SHOULD CONSTITUTE
VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §371.**

In Petition 21-881 alone, there are seven violations of 18 U.S.C. §1516 and §2071, which also violated Petitioner's rights to access the court and due process. In the new complaint:

https://studenthagerstowncc-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/lshao_student_hagerstowncc_edu/EUHGMnidX8dBiHJxxGMSay0BDzPUe9tivsQv0LqGIdh6Aw?e=DADRLa,

Petitioner carefully counted that this Court has committed 84 felonies since 2017 in the Petitions she filed.

The most obvious *prima facie* alteration, among all, is the docket of Petition 18-569 (original docket was posted in P.33 of the Request for Recusal.

Prima facie alteration of the docket of 18-569 is shown on the face of the present docket where there is appearance of the Amicus Curiae attorney but no brief can be found.

The de-filing directly Rule 1 of Supreme Court Rules, ¶2.

Respondent Mcmanis Faulkner law firm has already tacitly admitted multiple times in the Appeal No.21-5210 pending with the U.S. Court of Appeal, D.C. Circuit, as well as in the Petition for Writ of Mandate that it conspired with this Court in altering this docket 18-569.

Respondents tacitly admitted to this conspiracy in not objecting to P.16 of this Petition regarding accusation that Respondents have “caused all dockets of the courts involved to be altered (regarding the child custody appeal, Respondent Mcmanis, as the leading attorney of American Inns of Court, even influenced the U.S. Supreme Court to alter the docket of 18-569 to remove the filing record of Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children.”, and the section of “The six Justices appeared to have conspired with Respondent in refusing to file SHAO’s “motion for judicial notice of the Amicus Curiae motion filed in 18-569” that was filed in Petition No. 20-524 with

this Court and this Court altered the docket of 18-569" in Request for Recusal, pages 28-34.

A. Pervasive bias of the eight justices caused their disregard of numerous admissions that no reasonable judge would have issued the 2/22/2022 order

Because of pervasive bias of this court, the 2/22/2022 order ignored California Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye's admission on 8/25/2021 in S269711, the underlying appeal at California Supreme Court, including her conspiracy with Respondent James Mcmanis to deny all petitions for review, to influence Justice Anthony M. Kennedy to deny applications of Petitioner and to cover up Respondents' crimes in dismissal of the underlying case (forging e-filing stamps for their motion to dismiss and conspiring with the court, Mcmanis's client, in getting filed their motion to dismiss without complying with then-civil local rule).

Many admissions by all of 67 defendants in Shao v. Roberts (1:18-cv-01233) after California Chief Justice's concession are discussed in Petitioner's recent petition for writ of habeas corpus (<https://tf3.truefiling.com/openfiling/a8af0d70-27bb-4c21-fab5-08d9f13edfdb/recipient/cac3634d->

ff65-4796-3d78-08d9f13ee03a/download; see, also, ECF[26-4] in the new lawsuit of *Shao v. Roberts, Jr., et al.*).

When a person makes a statement in the presence of a party to an action which would normally call for a response if the statement were untrue, or when the party with words or other conduct manifested his/her adoption or his belief in its truth, that statement is admissible as tacit admission. *U.S. v. Allen*, 10 F.3d 405 (7th Cir. 1993); *Jenkins v. Anderson*, 447 U.S. 231 (1980); *Alterney v. United States*, 162 U.S. 499, 16 S.Ct. 864, 40 L.Ed.1051 (1896). One conspirator's admission applies to the other co-conspirators. See, e.g., *United States v. Carter*, 760 F.2d 1568 (11th Cir. 1985). Once the defendant has expressly or implied adopted the statements of another, the statements became his own admissions, and are admissible on that basis as a well-recognized exception to the hearsay rule, which cannot be withdrawn and thus, the prosecution was not required to establish independent indicia of reliability for the statement. *People v. Silva* (1988) 45 Cal.3d 604, 605.

Moreover, according to *Hayward v. Superior Court of Napa County*, 2 Ca..App.5th 10, 39 and 40

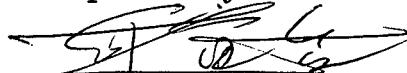
(2016), a judge's not participating in voting meant admission to all facts stated in the Request for Recusal, which is consistent with the "tacit admission" rule.

Here, Respondents and eight Justices named in the Request for Recusal should have tacitly admitted to the accused crimes in this Petition and Request for Recusal.

IV. CONCLUSION

The 2/22/2022 Order contains Structural error unreasonably deterring Petitioner's right to appeal, in violation of 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(i) and §455(a). See, *Locada v. Deeds* (1991) 498 U.S. 430, overruled on other grounds by *Roe v. Flores Ortega* (2000) 528 U.S. 470. Petitioner respectfully requests this Court to grant her Motion to Transfer this Petition to the Second Circuit Court of Appeal, including discussion of Congressional policy and case laws in support thereof when lack of quorum.

Dated: March 18, 2022 Respectfully submitted,



/s/ Yi Tai Shao

Yi Tai Shao

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001
February 22, 2022

Ms. Yi Tai Shao
P.O. Box 280
Big Pool, MD 21711

Re: Linda Shao v. Mcmanis Faulkner, LLP
No. 21-881

Dear Ms. Shao:

The court today entered the following order in the
above-entitled case.

The Petition for writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,

/s/ Scott S. Harris
Scott S. Harris

On 2/21/2022, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, U.S. Attorney with the same email address as in Petition 21-524 and Clerk Scott S. Harris, as well as deputy clerks were e-served pursuant to the local rule of U.S.D.C. for the Eastern California District.

From: attorneyshao@aol.com,
To: mduggans@supremecourt.gov,
jatkins@supremecourt.gov,
jbickel@supremecourt.gov,
dbickel@supremecourt.gov,
jroberts@supremecourt.gov,
supremectbriefs@usdoj.gov,
sharris@supremecourt.gov,
Subject: service of TRO 21-881 application
Date: Mon, Feb 21, 2022 11:27 pm

Attachments: pos. for filingpdf.pdf (34K), pro[osed order.for
filingf.pdf (31K), MEMORANDUM FOR
FILING.pdf (472K), TRO list for filing.pdf (480K)

Attorney Yi Tai Shao
Shao Law Firm, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Tel.: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

Before January 8, 2018, the case title had not been changed-- James Mcmanis's name was still in 17-256 and Scott S. Harris personally signed off orders regarding this James McManis's case, that is rare.

Supreme Court of the United States

Office of the Clerk

Washington, DC 20543-0001

January 8, 2018

Ms. Linda Shao
Shao Law Firm, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Suite 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588-7101

Re: Linda Shao v. **Mcmanis Faulkner, LLP, et al.**

No. 17-256

Dear Ms. Shao:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for rehearing is denied.

Sincerely,

/s/ Scott S. Harris

Scott S. Harris Clerk