

No. 22-28

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATES

YITAI SHAO, AKA LINDA SHAO
Petitioner-Appellant

vs.

California Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye,
Clerk Jorge Navarre, James Mcmanis, Michael
Reedy, Mcmanis Faulkner Law Firm, Tsan-
Kuen Wang, David Sussman, in the capacity as
attorney of Tsan-Kuen Wang, Presiding Justice
Mary J. Greenwood, Presiding Judge Theodore
Zayner, Judge Patricia Lucas, Judge Maureen
Folan, Judge Rise Pichon

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to California
Supreme Court regarding its order of May 17,
2022, which delayed adjudication by three
months then summarily denied SHAO's
vexatious litigant application for a petition for
writ of habeas corpus that was filed on
February 16, 2022 (S273215) by Chief Justice
and/or Acting Chief Justice who have conflicts
of interest

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44, Petitioner respectfully petitions for rehearing of 10/3/2022 order summarily denying the Petition for Writ of Certiorari, based on extraordinary circumstances of substantial or controlling effects of this Court's frauds that the five(5) Respondents-Justices in the pending Petition No.22-350[prior Petition No.20-524], including Chief Justice Roberts, Justices Thomas, Alito, Kagan and Sotomeyer [hereinafter, "5 Justices"], and 3 Justices (Gorsuch, Kavanaugh and Jackson), conspired in jointly not deciding on recusal in willful disregard of 28 U.S.C. §455, in order to retain voting rights and illegally voted on 10/3/2022 order in lack of jurisdiction, with the malice to block Petitioner's access to the court, to suppress 180+ felonies of this Court in the past 12 years, including 23 criminal acts in this Petition in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§1506, 1512(c), 2701(b), 1001 and/or 371, ¶1.

The crimes in this Petition demonstrate that 5 Justices and the Clerk's Office have *actively participated* in judicial child abduction. In apparent conspiring with the Respondents, this Court persisted on concealing four(4) Respondents' names (App. 36-31).

SEVEN GROUNDS SUPPORT REHEARING

Firstly, all 8 Justices should have recused themselves, as having opined by Attorney Robert Meek in his letters of 8/24/2022 and 9/7/2022 (App. 44). Failure to properly handle a request for recusal is an independent ground for reversal. Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Loviae (1986) 475 US 813.

1. Eight justices lacked jurisdiction to vote on 10/3/2022 order and in willful avoidance of duty to

decide recusal, all statements in RR as undecided should become truth.

It is settled that, as stated in *Urias v. Harris Farms, Inc.*, *supra*, 234 Cal.App.3d 415, 424 "[w]hen no answer is filed in response to a statement of disqualification, *the facts set out in the statement* are taken as true." The court in *Urias* vacated the order issued by a disqualified judge and reasoned that "the court, with subject matter jurisdiction, may properly be held to lack jurisdiction to act while the judge is disqualified".

Here, this Court delayed entry into docket the Request for Recusal by 15 days and concealed the RR from posting by 56 days. Their willful refusing to decide as having done in the past 9 times is shown by their voluntary spontaneous recusal by 182 acts since 2000 as shown in Exhibit III, their altering the docket which was found at about 3:45 p.m. of 9/30/2022 in deleting the filed Supplement to RR on 9/15/2022 and removed the posted RR from docket entry of 7/24/2022 (with the actual docket entry time being 8/9/2022 and document posting date being 9/19/2022).

The 8 Justices should have recused, should have decided on recusal, but willfully avoided decision, which constitutes "tacit admission" under F.R.E.801(d)(2) that "must be considered" by this Court in rehearing. (App.13-14)

Therefore, the contents of Petitioner's RR (that has included 22 undisputed facts for judicial notice) and Supplement to RR should be taken as true as having tacitly admitted and according to Urias. As shown in Petition 22-350, 5 of the 8 Justices are parties in the case arising from the same subject matter as this Petition, and must be recused under 28 U.S.C.455(b)(5)(i).Therefore, the 8 Justices lacked

jurisdiction in participating the voting of 2/3/2022 order.

2. proof of malice in refusing to decide recusal

As shown in Exhibit III in the Appendix, the alteration of docket 4 days before decision on Petitioner's RR and Supplement to RR indicated their intent to conspire not to decide on RR again.

In addition, 8 Justices has taken 182 acts as shown in the Table in App.16-24¹ to spontaneously recused themselves since 2000, which proves that 8 Justices are familiar with 28 U.S.C. §455(a) and very sensitive to its application. Among the 182 acts of recusal, Kagan took 91 acts; Roberts and Alito, 60 each; Breyer, 7; Thomas, 6; Gorsuch and Kavanaugh, 5 each; and Jackson, 1.

In Petition No.12-860, *all* Justices except Kagan were *spontaneously* recused, without need of a motion.

Being so sensitive and familiar with 28 U.S.C. §455, it is impossible for not one Justice ever decided on his/her recusal in response to 10 formal written Requests for Recusal (Petition Nos. 17-82, 17-256, 17-613(2x), 18-344, 18-569, 18-800, 19-613, 20-524, 21-881, 22-28) unless there were conspiracies among all requested Justices not to decide his/her own recusal.

The practice that each Justice decides his/her own recusal was not only stated by Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State v. Allen* (2010) 2010 WI 10., but noted in 2/23/2004 docket entry of Petition

¹ See, also,
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!AqQw7ZHQB2MOgRSED1m95jyi7j1M?e=S5oF0Z>

No.03-476², Cheney v. U.S.D.C. for the D.C., 541 U.S. 913:

“In accordance with its historic practice the Court refers the motion to recuse in this case to Justice Scalia.”

The 5 Justices had been informed more than 20 times in the 10 RRs that they have a paramount duty to decide (U.S. v. Southern District Court of N.Y., 334 U.S.258(1948)), that refusal to rule is a clear violation of judicial duty, *Mardikian v. Commissions on Judicial Performance* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 473,477, that the court has a duty to decide recusal (*O'Hair v. Hill*, 641 F.2d 307 (5th Cir.1981) in ft.1), which is “absolute” (*Comer v. Murphy Oil USA*, 607 F.2d 1049, 1057 (5th Cir.2010)) and is

Constitutionally-imposed (National Education Assoc. v. Lee County Board of Public Instruction, 467F.2d477(5th Cir.1972)).

3. 10/3/2022 order must be vacated per stare decisis according to Petition No. 04-607.

The 8 Justices should have been recused but voted on 10/3/2022 Order, which are acts lacked jurisdiction and violated 28 U.S.C.§455(a), First and Fifth Amendment of Constitution and 18 U.S.C. §1506, §1001 &§371,¶1.

10/3/2022 Order should be vacated, in applying stare decisis, based on 11/2/2004’s order to vacate 10/30/2004 order in Petition No.04-607 when Chief Justice Roberts disclosed his conflicts of interest on 11/2/2004 who participated in 10/30/2004 voting, when even his co-conspirator Attorney Meek opined that the 8 Justices should have been recused.

² This case docket was somehow altered in 2019 as its chronological order is placed after 19-211 during my search of “recuse” in the “docket search.”

This 11/2/2004 order in 04-607 confirms that this Court willfully failed to vacate 2/3/2022 order in Petition 21-881. The 7 Justices asked to be recused did have conspiracies with James McManis, based on (1) the court willfully failed to vacate 2/3/2022 order denying certiorari as what they did on 11/2/2004 in Petition No.04-607, after Roberts impliedly recused, (2) McManis's name was concealed as a Respondent and known to all Justices about such concealment, (3) 7 filings were blocked and concealed, (4) all 7 Justices failed to decide recusal, and (5) admission of co-conspirator Tani that she conspired with McManis to influence this Court..

Secondly, Chief Justice and this Court have illegally blocked Petitioner's right 4 times to seek grievance to be in front of Justice Amy Coney Barrett since 7/28/2022, in violation of Rule 22.1, First Amendment and Due Process of Constitution, with false notices.

Petitioner asked Justice Barrett to decide on the Petition 22-28, to grant emergency relief to release the minor from illegal and dangerous child custody, and/or to transfer the cause to neutral panel at Second Circuit according to Congress-designed procedure at time of lack of quorum to have a meaning appellate review (See laws in App.7-11) when 22-28 is asking to review all underlying orders to 5/17/2022 order in S272315, including child custody orders and vexatious litigant orders. Therefore, the Application is the only way for this Court to satisfy structural due process requirement. Yet, Roberts conspired with the Clerk's Office to block filings 4 times.

Thirdly, 8 filings were blocked that justify reversal.

The Appendix to the RR and Supplement to RR are blocked from posting. Application to Justice Barrett was blocked filing 4 times. Motion for Judicial Notice was blocked twice with false notices on 8/5/2022 and 8/24/2022 (App.____) that a motion for judicial notice is beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. Such notices are false as the Court did accept for filing for a Motion for Judicial Notice in Petition No.14-527 on 12/20/2014 and Petition No.20-757 on 3/2/2021. The 10/3/2022 order was made without consideration of the filings; therefore, should be vacated pursuant to First and Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

1. The Clerk's Office's blocking filing violates the First Amendment and Fifth Amendment of Constitution and their ministerial duty to file.

The First Amendment right to petition the government includes the right to file, *McDonald v. Smith* (1985) 472 U.S.479,484, and to present a cognizable claim to the appropriate court, *Crowder v. Sinyard*, 884 F.2d 804(5th Cir.1989). The access must be "adequate, effective, and meaningful" to pass the Constitutional muster. *Ryland v.Shapiro*, 708 F.2d967,972(5th Cir.1983). A clerk's refusal to accept documents tendered for filing was not acting in "functionally comparable" way to judge, but breached the duty to perform the ministerial act of accepting technically sufficient papers and not covered by qualified immunity under 42 U.S.C.1983 claim. (*Snyder v. Nolen*, 380 F.3d 279 (7th Cir. 2004))

Fourthly, all these 4 Applications to Justice Barrett and 2 Motions for Judicial Notice and both appendix to RR and Supplement to RR, were concealed from filing.

Paragraph 10 of this Court's Guidelines for Electronic Filing expressly requires a docket entry of "not accepted for filing" for all rejections of filings. The court's website shows at least 100 docket entries since 2000 where this Court expressly noted on the docket "not accepted for filing." The most recent docket entry of "not accepted for filing" for a pro per litigant's motion is in Petition 20-757 on 12/13/2020. (His motion for judicial notice was later accepted for filing on 3/2/2021.)

Concealment of filing violates the First Amendment and Due process. Absolute immunity does not apply to a clerk's involvement in the **concealment** of the entry of a court record based on the same ministerial duty to file. *Lowe v. Letsinger*, 772 F.2d 308, 313 (7th Cir. 1985) .

Fifthly, the Court willfully concealed four(4) Respondents despite 7+ requests.

Page iv of Petition stated there are 12 Respondents, but the Court willfully concealed Page v. which contains Four(4) Respondents(See App.30), who are Judges Lucas, Zayner, Folan and Pichon.

Page v. is in every of the 40 books filed. The only explanation for a court to hide names of defendants/respondents is conspiracy. Such conspiracy was supplied by Tani's irrevocable admission that herself and McManis and Justice Kennedy had conspired with this Court to block Petitioner's access and block Petitioner's child custody return since 2012.

Tani's admission was extensively discussed in pages 30 through 32 in the RR which was asked to be taken judicial notice as being undisputed and having been tacitly admitted numerous times by all appellees in 22-350, including the 5 Justices. Therefore, any reasonable persons will believe that this court's persistence in concealing the 4 California judges' names by taking out Page v, the second page to "Parties to the proceeding" was in conspiracy with Tani and James McManis.

This public view corroborates with this Court's having removing or concealing from posting on its dockets for Petitions 17-82, 17-256, 18-344 and 18-800 McManis's name as a Respondent. The facts of such conspiracy implemented by Deputy Clerk Jeff Atkins was mentioned many times in the petitions and this court never denied. E.g., Petition for Rehearing in 17-256.

Chief Justice Roberts was made known to this issue in Petitioner's letter of 8/2/2022 but persisted on concealing the 4 Respondents' names. They are all friends through the American Inns of Court. **Sixthly**, this Court has committed 180+ felonies, including 23 felonies in this Petition where Petitioner is a victim, having direct conflicts of interest. A thorough appellate should be done by Justice Barrett or by a neutral panel at the Second Circuit Court of Appeal pursuant to Congress-designed procedures shown the laws discussed in App.7-11.

The 164 felonies mentioned in the table of crimes shown in Supplement to Request for Recusal should have become all true as discussed in the First Ground, above. A great majority of the 164 felonies as of September 14, 2022 had been tacitly admitted more than 20 times, by all Respondents in Appeal 21-

5210 proceeding with the D.C. Circuit for the present pending Petition for Writ of Certiorari No.22-350.

There are more felonies committed by this Court. The most recent table as shown in App.234-248 shows 177 felonies.

Thus far, more than 180 felonies were done by this Court and 23 felonies are in this case. See Table in Exhibit V.

Chief Justice Roberts has directly managed the 180+ felonies. The 10/3/2022 order was not issued by the case worker Emily Walker but Clerk Scott S. Harris.

Seventhly, 10/3/2022 order itself is a crime in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§1506, 1001 and 371, ¶1 where the 8 Justices conspired to avoid Petitioner's proceeding at this Court and Court failed to transfer court according to U.S. v. Wills and U.S. v. Southern Dist. Court of New York as shown in App. 7-11. –

8 Justices willfully failed to recuse, as suggested by Meek. With the ground that request for recusal had been entered into the docket (even though no posting of document until 9/19/2022) that the 8 justices should have been recused, Meek generated false notices to block filing of Application to Justice Barrett three(3) times where he mischaracterize the Application in concealing the emergency relief requested, when his job title is "Emergency Relief Attorney."

Walker generated false notices to block filing of Motion for Judicial Notice twice. Life, health and safety of a minor is at jeopardy by these corrupted Justices led by Roberts for 12 years!

8 Justices conspired to violate 28 U.S.C. §455(a) and 18 U.S.C. §1506 in disregard of their judicial

duty, and even altered the docket on 9/30/2022 removing the document of RR that they delayed 56 days to eventually posted on 9/19/2022, in egregiously participating in the more than 12 years' judicial child abduction.

These extraordinary circumstances justify change court for lack of quorum for a thorough appellate review, or a gross miscarriage of justice will result.

**23 COURT CRIMES IN THIS PETITION
REQUIRE 10/3/2022 ORDER BE VACATED AND
LET JUSTICE BARRETT DECIDE ON
EMERGENCY RELIEF AND TRANSFER TO A
NEUTRAL PANEL IN THE SECOND CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEAL TO CONDUCT A
MEANINGFUL REVIEW.**

Please see the table of 180+ crimes of this Court in Exhibit ~~X~~ of the Appendix, App. ~~§1-84~~, which is relevant to show that 10/3/2022 order is one of the systematic crime of this Court (done by 8 Justices) to achieve McManis's common plan to permanent parental deprival. To sum up, the criminal acts of this Petition include the following in chronological order:

1. Attempt to block docketing and delayed docketing by 4 days, in conspiracy.
2. Delayed posting Petition by a week, in conspiracy.
3. Concealed 4 Respondents' names by refusing to pose P.v., in conspiracy.
4. Delayed 15 days in docket entry for Request for Recusal and delayed 56 days in posting Request for Recusal, in conspiracy.
5. Concealed Appendix to RR from posting, in conspiracy.

6. Delayed 4 days in docket entry for Supplement to RR.
7. Concealed Appendix to the Supplement to RR, in conspiracy.
8. Blocked filing of Motion for Judicial Notice twice with false grounds which constitute false notices to block access to court, in conspiracy.
9. Blocked filing of Application to Justice Barrett 4 times by pre-judging, beyond jurisdiction of the Clerk's office, in violation of Rule 22.1 not immediately transferring the Application to Justice Barrett. The notice falsely asserted that Application is returned for being moot because all justices would be recused since RR was entered into the docket and so Justice Barrett would anyhow be the only remaining Justice. In addition, the notice willfully concealed the main request for emergency relief for immediate release of child from illegal child custody, despite Petitioner repeated emphasized in her letters and emails to Meek. Meek knew what he was doing were criminal acts and refused to answer Petitioner's call on 8/26/2022.
10. All blocked filings are illegally *concealed* from entry into the docket as required by Paragraph 10 of Guidelines for Electronic Filing. Petitioner was treated discriminatively from all other 100 cases since 2000, where the court would make docket entry of "not accepted for filing" for all filings rejected by the Clerk's Office but not any filed by Petitioner.
11. 8 Justices maliciously conspired not to decide Request for Recusal in retaining voting power to commit fraud—blocked Petitioner's access to the court and blocked the case from being transferred to

Second Circuit Court of Appeal, when the Court should have certified transfer to a neutral senior judge at the Second Circuit.

Request Judicial Notice of 22-350 Petition³ (docketed 10/14/2022)

Petitioner respectfully requests the Court to take judicial notice of Petition for Writ of Mandamus No.22-350, which re-instates direct conflicts of interest of 5 Justices that require reversal of 10/3/2022 order and 177 felonies of this Court as led by Chief Justice Roberts are posted in App.234,et.seq.

Facts mentioned in Petition 22-350 are mostly, if not all, undisputable, which corroborate with the 22 undisputable facts that Petitioner requested this Court to take judicial notice of, as contained in the RR in this Petition which has the title of "Request For Recusal Of Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., Associate Justice Clarence Thomas, Associate Justice Samuel Alito, Associate Justice Elena Kagan, Associate Justice Sonia Sotomeyer, Associate Justice Neil Gorsuch,Associate Justice Brett Kavanaugh And Associate Justice Kanji Jackson; Motion For Judicial Notice". It was scanned 56 days later on 9/19/2022, which is with the court's document link of https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-28/237402/20220919132920153_20220919-132716-00002376-00000090.pdf.

Petition for writ of mandamus No.22-350 based on 28 U.S.C. §1651(b) was delayed filing by two months with 4 attempts of filing with the fourth attempt eventually was successful. Its document link is:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-350/243108/20221014092029439_20221014-091126-95757810-00001029.pdf

Its Appendix is:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-28/229699/20220711144304230_20220711-141833-00003144-00010395.pdf

Its pages 9 through 20, mentioned the following admissions that all Respondents including 5 Justices, McManis and other Respondents in this Petition, had admitted, tacitly or expressly, 20+ times:

- (1) McManis and his partner, law firm and attorneys conspired with DC Circuit Court of Appeal in dismissing 19-5014 appeal on 7/31/2019, 74 days before dismissal order.
- (2) McManis conspired with Tani and Judge Rudolph Contreras in dismissing Shao v. Roberts, et al. (1:18-cv-01233RC) which led to 19-5014 appeal and Petition No.20-524.
- (3) Tani conspired with McManis, Justice Kennedy and other Justices of this Court, to block Petitioner's seeking grievance since 2012 to consummate McManis's plan of permanent parental deprival. See, also, RR on pages 30-32.
- (4) Julie Serna's "Certificate of Court Reporter's Waiving Deposit" is direct evidence of California courts' frauds in dismissing child custody appeal (Petition 18-569). The entire plot is summarized in P.24 of RR. See also, Petition 22-28, pp.10-11.
- (5) McManis appellees drafted Judge Patricia Lucas's child custody order of 11/4/2013.

(6) McManis's hacker destroyed all files of Petitioner's data base by burglarizing Petitioner's home/office.

(7) McManis conspired with the court to dismiss Shao v. McManis, et al.(2012-1-CV-220571) including forging e-filing stamps to fake notice of their motion to dismiss before even lift their requested stay. This Court blocked and concealed 7 filings in Petition No.21-881, including concealing the name of Mcmanis.

(8) McManis admitted that he conspired with Chief Justice Roberts, in committing these felonies of alterations of court records since 2017.

(9) American Inns of Court admitted that they bribed then-Chief Judge Merrick Garland and Judge Patricia Millett in dismissing 19-5014 appeal, including using Temple Bar Scholarship with value at least \$7,000.

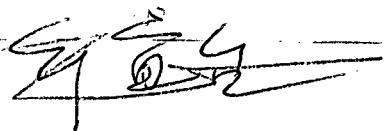
Petition 22-350 is also relevant in discussing undisputable facts of

(10)Chief Justices' 7 times' blocking Petitioner from seeking grievance from Justice Barrett as of 9/27/2022. (The 8th time took place on 10/11/2022) and 6 times of blocking filing of motions for judicial notice including requests to take judicial notice of the undecided Amicus Curiae Motions of Mothers of Lost Children filed in 18-569 and 20-524.(pp.16-17)

(11)The crimes in Petition 21-881 corroborated Tani's admission about this Court's conspiracies with James McManis and corroborated with Attorney Meera Fox's declaration of judicial conspiracies as led by McManis law firm.(pp.18-20)

(12)The crimes in Petition 22-28 prove that the Justices/Respondents did conspire with James McManis to cause 12 years' parental deprival of Petitioner.(pp.20-21)

Dated: 10/22/2022 /s/ Yi Tai Shao
Yi Tai Shao



CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH

Petitioner Yi Tai Shao certifies that this Petition is
made in good faith, not for the purpose of delay.

Dated: 10/22/2022 /s/ Yi Tai Shao

Yi Tai Shao

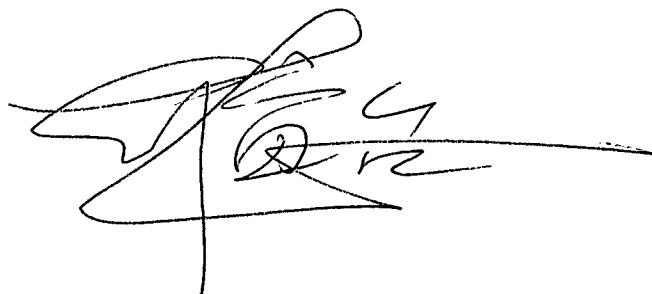
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Yi Tai Shao", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent 'Y' at the beginning.

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I. LAWS AND STATUTES INVOLVED

A. CONSTITUTION, First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

B. CONSTITUTION, 5TH Amendment:

"No person shall... nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"

**C. 28 USC §455(a) and (b)(1),
(b)(5)(i)&(iii)&(iv)**

(a) Any justice, judge, or magistrate [magistrate judge] of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.

(b) He shall also disqualify himself in the following circumstances:

(1) Where he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding

(5) He or his spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person:

(i) Is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, or trustee of a party;

.....

(iii) Is known by the judge to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding;

(iv) Is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

D. 18 U.S.C. §1506

Whoever **feloniously steals, takes away, alters, falsifies, or otherwise avoids any record, writ, process, or other proceeding**, in any court of the United States, whereby any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect; or Whoever acknowledges, or procures to be acknowledged in any such court, any recognizance, bail, or judgment, in the name of any other person not privy or consenting to the same – Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

E. 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)

Whoever **corruptively-**

(1) **Alters, destroys, mutilates, or conceals a record, document, or other object, or attempts to do so**, with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or

(2) **Otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so**, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

F. 18 U.S.C. §2071(b)

Whoever, **having the custody of any such record**, proceeding, map, book, document, paper or other things, **willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same**, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years..."

G. 18 U.S.C. §1001

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any manner **within the jurisdiction** of the executive, legislative, or

judicial branch of the Government of the United States, **knowingly and willfully**

- (1) **Falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact;**
- (2) **Makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or**
- (3) **Makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry;**
shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years..

H. 18 U.S.C. §371, ¶1:

"If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

I.18 U.S. Code § 2261A - Stalking

Whoever—

- (1) travels in interstatewith the intent to kill, injure, harass, intimidate, or place under surveillance with intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, and in the course of, or as a result of, such travel or presence engages in conduct that—
 - (A) places that person in reasonable fear of the death of, or **serious bodily injury** to—
 - (i) that person;
 - (B) causes, attempts to cause, or would be reasonably expected to cause substantial emotional

distress to a person described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (A); or

(2) with the intent to kill, injure, harass, intimidate, or place under surveillance with intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, uses the mail, any interactive computer service or **electronic communication service or electronic communication system** of interstate commerce, ...to engage in a course of conduct that—

(A)

places that person in reasonable fear of the death of or serious bodily injury to a person, a pet, a service animal, an emotional support animal, or a horse described in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of paragraph (1)(A)....

J. Rule 1 of US Supreme Court Rules

Rule 1 Clerk

1. The Clerk receive documents for filing with the Court and has authority to reject any submitted filing that does not comply with these rules.

2. 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 part of the Court's records may not thereafter be withdrawn from the official Court files....

K. Guidelines for the Submission of Documents to the Supreme Court's Electronic Filing System

10. Posting of Documents

Electronic versions of all documents filed with the Court (except those ...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) Filings that initiate a new case at the Supreme Court will be posted on its Court's website only after the Clerk's Office has received and reviewed the paper version of the filing, determined that it should be accepted for filing, and assigned a case number.

(b) Subsequent filings.....If a document is not accepted for filing, the docket entry will reflect that it is "Not Accepted For Filing." and an electronic version of the document will no longer be accessible.

(c) Paper filings from parties not represented by counsel will be scanned by the Clerk's Office and posted on the Court's website once the Clerk's Office has reviewed the filing and determined that it should be accepted for filing.

5. Maximum Size of Documents The maximum size of any single computer file that can be uploaded to the electronic filing system is 100MB. Documents larger than 100MB shall be separated into multiple parts to allow each part to be under this limit.

Updated: November 30, 2017

L. For the People Act (H.R.1); H.R.4766; S.2512 "Supreme Court Ethics Act") Chapter 57 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following

§964 Code of Conduct

"Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Judicial Conference shall issue a code of conduct, which applies to each justice and judge of the United States, except that the code of conduct may include provisions that

are applicable only to certain categories of judges or justices.

**M. GUIDE TO JUDICIARY POLICY VOL.2C,
Ch.6 Gifts to Judicial Officers and Employees
§§620.25, 620.30, 620.35(b),620.45,620.50, 620.60.**

§620.25: "Gift" means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance or other similar item having monetary value but does not include:

**(g) scholarshipsthat are based on factors
other than judicial status.**

§620.30: A judicial officer or employee shall not solicit a gift from any person who is seeking official action from or doing business with the court or other entity served by the judicial officer or employee, or from any other person whose interest may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the judicial officer's or employee's official duties.

§620.35 (b)...a judicial officer or employee may accept a gift from a donor identified above in the following circumstances:

(7) ...so long as the gift is...and is not offered or enhanced because of the judicial officer's or employee's official position; or

(8) the gift (other than cash or investment interests) is to a judicial officer or employee other than a judge or a member of a judge's personal staff and has an aggregate market value of \$50 or less per occasion, provided that the aggregate market value of individual gifts accepted from any one person under the authority of this subsection shall not exceed \$100 in a calendar year.

§620.45: Notwithstanding §620.35, a gift may not be accepted by a judicial officer or employee if a reasonable person would believe it was offered in return for being influenced in the performance of an official act or in violation of any statute or regulation, nor may a judicial officer or employer accept gifts from the same or different sources on a basis **so frequent** that a reasonable person would believe that **the public office is being used for private gain.**

§620.50 mandatory disclosure requirements
Judicial officers and employees subject to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the instructions of the Financial Disclosure Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States must comply with the Act and the instructions in disclosing gifts.

§620.60 Disposition of Prohibited Gifts

(a) A judicial officer or employees who has received a gift that cannot be accepted under these regulations **should return any tangible item to the donor**, except that a perishable item may be given to an appropriate charity, shared within the recipient's office, or destroyed.

(b) A judicial agency may authorize disposition or return of gifts at Government expense.

N. California Code of Civil Procedure §170.9

(a) A judge shall not accept gifts **from a single source** in a calendar year with a total value of more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)

O. 28 U.S.C. §2109

If a case brought to the Supreme Court by direct appeal from a district court cannot be heard and determined because of the absence of a quorum of qualified justices, **the Chief Justice of the United States may order it remitted to the**

court of appeals for the circuit including the district in which the case arose, to be heard and determined by that court either sitting in banc or specially constituted and composed of the three circuit judges senior in commission who are able to sit, as such order may direct. The decision of such court shall be final and conclusive. In the event of the disqualification or disability of one or more of such circuit judges, such court shall be filled as provided in chapter 15 of this title.

In any other case brought to the Supreme Court for review, which cannot be heard and determined because of the absence of a quorum of qualified justices, if a majority of the qualified justices shall be of opinion that the case cannot be heard and determined at the next ensuing term, the court shall enter its order affirming the judgment of the court from which the case was brought for review with the same effect as upon affirmance by an equally divided court.

The Historical Note for ¶2 of §2109 is:

"The second paragraph of the revised section is new. It recognizes the necessity of final disposition of litigation in which appellate review has been had and further review by the Supreme Court is impossible for lack of a quorum of qualified justices."

Footnote 13 to United States v. Wills, 449 U.S.200 (1950).:

The original version of this section was designed to ensure that the parties in antitrust and Interstate Commerce Commission cases, which at that time could be appealed directly to this Court, **would always have some form of appellate review**. See H. R. Rep. No. 1317, 78th Cong., 2d Sess., 2 (1944).

Congress broadened this right in the 1948 revision of Title 28 to include **all cases** of direct review. H. R. Rep. No. 308, 80th Cong., 1st Sess., A175-A176 (1947).

This Court stated: "And in this Court, when one or more Justices are recused but a statutory quorum of six Justices eligible to act remains available, see 28 U. S. C. § 1, the Court may continue to hear the case. Even if all Justices are disqualified in a particular case under § 455, 28 U. S. C. § 2109 authorizes the Chief Justice to remit a direct appeal to the Court of Appeals for final decision by judges not so disqualified. i.d., at p.212.

"The House and Senate Reports on § 455 reflect **a constant assumption that upon disqualification of a particular judge, another would be assigned to the case.** For example: "Ilf there is [any] reasonable factual basis for doubting the judge's impartiality, he should disqualify himself and let another judge preside over the case." S. Rep. No. 93-419, p. 5 (1973) (emphasis added); H.R. Rep. No. 93-1453, p. 5 (1973) (emphasis added). The Reports of the two Houses continued: "The statutes contain **ample authority for chief judges to assign other judges to replace either a circuit or district court judge who become disqualified [under § 455].**" S. Rep. No. 93-419, supra, at 7 (emphasis added); H.R. Rep. No. 93-1453, supra, at 7 (emphasis added).**The declared purpose of § 455 is to guarantee litigants a fair forum in which they can pursue their claims.** ...[omitted] Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch 137, 177 (1803). " Id, p.216-7.

In United States v. District Court for Southern Dist. Of N.Y., 334 U.S. 258 (1948), this Court stated:

The United States brought a proceeding against the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) and others to prevent and restrain certain violations of the Sherman Act, 26 Stat. 209, as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4. After trial the District Court dismissed the complaint. 44 F. Supp. 97. The case came here by appeal, after which **we ascertained that due to the disqualification of four Justices to sit in the case, we were without a quorum. Accordingly, we transferred the case to a special docket** and postponed further proceedings in it until such time as there was a quorum of Justices qualified to sit in it. 320 U.S. 708. Thereafter Congress amended the statute which provides for a direct appeal to this Court from the District Court in antitrust cases. The Act of June 9, 1944, c. 239, 58 Stat. 272, 15 U.S.C. (Supp. V. 1946) § 29, passed to meet the contingency of the lack of a quorum here, provides:^[11]

"In every suit in equity brought in any district court of the United States under any of said Acts, *wherein the United States is complainant, an appeal from the final decree of the district court will lie only to the Supreme Court* and must be taken within sixty days from the entry thereof: *Provided, however,* That if, upon any such appeal, it shall be found that, by reason of disqualification, there shall not be a quorum of Justices of the Supreme Court qualified to participate in the consideration of the case on the merits, then, in lieu of a decision by the Supreme Court, the case shall be immediately certified by the Supreme Court to the circuit court of appeals of the circuit in which is located

the district in which the suit was brought which court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to hear and determine the appeal in such case, and it shall be the duty of the senior circuit judge of said circuit court of appeals, qualified to participate in the consideration of the case on the merits, to designate immediately three circuit judges of said court, one of whom shall be himself and the other two of whom shall be the two circuit judges next in order of seniority to himself, to hear and determine the appeal in such case and it shall be the duty of the court, so comprised, to assign the case for argument at the earliest practicable date and to hear and determine the same, and the decision of the three circuit judges so designated, or of a majority in number thereof, shall be final and there shall be no review of such decision by appeal or certiorari or otherwise.

"If, by reason of disqualification, death or otherwise, any of said three circuit judges shall be unable to participate in the decision of said case, any such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the senior circuit judge by designating one or more other circuit judges of the said circuit next in order of seniority and, if there be none such available, he shall fill any such vacancy or vacancies by designating one or more circuit judges from another circuit or circuits, designating, in each case, the oldest available circuit judge, in order of seniority, in the circuit from which he is selected, such designation to be only with the consent of the senior circuit judge of any such other circuit.

"This Act shall apply to every case pending before the Supreme Court of the United States on the date of its enactment."

P. Standard in applying 28 U.S.C. §455: Moran v. Clarke

In denying recusal, **the court is required to set out all relevant facts.** Moran v. Clarke (8th Cir., 2002) 309 F.3d 516, 517.

Failure to properly handle a request for recusal is an independent ground for reversal. Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Loviae (1986) 475 US 813.

Q. Cal. Code of Civil Procedure §170.3(c)(4)

California Code of Civil Procedure §170.3

(c)(3) Within 10 days after the filing or service whichever is later, the judge may file a consent to disqualification in which case the judge shall notify the presiding judge or the person authorized to appoint a replacement of his or her recusal as provided in subdivision (a), or the judge may file a written verified answer admitting or denying any or all of the allegations contained in the party's statement and setting forth any additional facts material or relevant to the question of disqualification. The clerk shall forthwith transmit a copy of the judge's answer to each party or his or her attorney who has appeared in the action.

(4) **A judge who fails to file a consent or answer within the time allowed shall be deemed to have consented to his or her disqualification** and the clerk shall notify the preceding judge or person authorized to appoint a replacement of the recusal as provided in subdivision (a).

Hayward v. Superior Court of Napa Valley, 2 Cal.App.5th 10 (2016)

"In short, Urias, Oak Grove, and the cases they rely upon stand for the proposition that **the facts alleged in a statement of disqualification must be considered true** where, as here, the judge whose

impartiality was challenged fails to consent to or challenge the allegations of the statement of disqualification.”

Urias v. Harris Farms, Inc., 234 Cal.App.3d 415 (1991), Oak Grove School Dist. v. City Title Ins. Co. (1963) 217 Cal.App.2d 678; Calhoun v. Superior Court (1958) 51 Cal.2d 257, 262.

R. Adoptive admission: Ca. Evidence Code

§1221 and §1230

§1221: Evidence of a statement offered against a party is not made inadmissible by the hearsay rule if the statement is one of which the party, with knowledge of the content thereof, has by words or other conduct manifested his adoption or his belief in its truth.

§1230: Evidence of a statement by a declarant having sufficient knowledge of the subject is not made inadmissible by the hearsay rule if the declarant is unavailable as a witness and the statement when made, was so far contrary to the declarant's pecuniary or proprietary interest, or so far subjected him to the risk of civil or criminal liability, or so far tended to render invalid a claim by him against another, or created such a risk of making him an object of hatred, ridicule, or social disgrace in the community, that a reasonable man in his position would not have made the statement unless he believed it to be true.

S. Tacit Admission must be considered:

F.R.E.801(d)(2)

F.R.E.801(d) Statements That Are Not Hearsay. A statement that meets the following conditions is not hearsay:

(2) An Opposing Party's Statement. The statement is offered against an opposing party and

- (A) was made by the party in an individual or representative capacity;
- (B) is one the party manifested that it adopted or believed to be true
- (c) was made by a person whom the party authorized to make a statement on the subject;
- (D) was made by the party's agent or employee on a matter within the scope of that relationship and while it existed; or
- (E) was made by **the party's coconspirator** during and in furtherance of the conspiracy.

The statement must be considered but does not by itself establish the declarant's authority under (C); the existence or scope of the relationship under (D); or participation in it under (E).

Tacit admission if a statement made in the party's presence was heard and understood by the party, who was at liberty to respond, in circumstances naturally calling for a response, and the party failed to respond. E.g., *Jenkins v. Anderson*, 447 US 231 (1980); *Alberty v. United States*, 162 US 499, 16 S. Ct. 864, 40 L. Ed. 1051 (1896).

**II. 10/3/2022 ORDER exceptionally signed by
Clerk Scott S. Harris, instead of Emily Walker.**

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Office of the Clerk

Washington DC 20543-0001

October 3, 2022

Ms. Yi Tai Shao

P.O.Box 280

Big Pool, MD 21711

Re: Yi Tai Shao v. Tani Cantil-Sakauye, Chief
Justice, Supreme Court of California, et al.

No.22-28

Dear Ms. Shao:

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

The Petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,

/s/ Scott S. Harris

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

III. This Court altered the docket of 22-28 on 9/30/2022 at about 3:45 p.m. in removing the Supplement to R.R. filed on 9/15/2022, and removed the posted document for R.R. that was filed on 7/24/2022, which indicated that the 8 Justices had conspired to disregard recusal and suppress the Petition on 9/30/2022:

No 22-28

Title	Yi Tai Shao, Petitioner v. Tani Cantil-Sakauye, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of California, et al.
Docketed	July 8, 2022
Lower Ct.	Supreme Court of California
Case Numbers	S273215
Decision Date	May 17, 2022

Date	PROCEEDING AND ORDERS
July 04 2022	Petition for a Writ of Certiorari filed. (Response due August 8 2022) Petition Certificate of Word Count Proof of Service Appendix
July 24 2022	Request for Recusal received from Petitioner (Note: Posted file was removed!)
August 24 2022	DISTRIBUTED for Conference of 9/28/2022

Name	Address	phone
Attorney for Petitioner Yi Tai Shao Party name:	P.O. Box 280 Big Pool, MD 21711	(408) 873-3888

Yi Tai Shao	
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VI. Table of the Justices' 182 acts of spontaneous recusals since 2000A.D.—evidence of their malice in refusing to decide 10 Requests for Recusal filed by Petitioner, willfully violated due process, 28 U.S.C. §455(a) and (b)(5)(i), 18 U.S.C. §1506, §1001, and §371, ¶q; maliciously conspired in retaining voting power illegally in order to suppress the cause, block Petitioner's access to the court and finalize their 12 years' plots of parental deprival, by misusing this Court's discretionary summary denial system; Evidence of their conspiracies with McManis in 21-881 to commit fraud in not vacating the 2/3/2022 Order denying Certiorari.

It is noteworthy that in Petition No.12-860, all Justices except one were recused, when there was no motion. In contrast, despite written Requests for Recusal and 10 times, not one Justice ever decided on his/her own recusal. It is impossible to be without malice and without conspiracy.

Evidence of court crimes in 21-881

Moreover, in Petition 04-607, without a motion, the court issued sua sponte order on 11/2/2004 to vacate 10/30/2004 order because Chief Justice Roberts stated on 11/2/2004 that he forgot he had a conflicts of interest.

This proves that the 7 justices did conspire to help James McManis in 21-881 that they should have vacated the 2/3/2022 order where Chief Justice Roberts participated in voting and Roberts impliedly recused himself in rehearing stage, besides their helping concealing McManis's name from being a Respondent. These 8 Justices (All except Barrett

and Jackson, but include Breyer) violated 18 U.S.C. §1506 to avoid a process of vacating the 2/3/2022 order. The justices failed to recuse as what they did on 12/14/2020 in Petition 20-524.

This proves that this Court illegally failed to vacate 2/3/2022 Order despite Petitioner's express request in her Petition for Rehearing.

This proves that the Justices did conspire with James McManis in retaining their voting power in order to illegally suppress the crimes committed for the underlying case for 21-881 in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1506, §1001, and §371, ¶1.

This Court kept altering dockets

Petitioner created this Table on 10/11/2022 following the sequence shown on the court's website pursuant to the docket search. Apparently, the hacker hired by James McManis and Chief Justice, saw this, and altered somehow of some of the dockets thereafter, as two days later, on 10/13/2022, the case sequence was changed.

The present docket search further has different sequence than that of 10/13/2022. It has been a pattern of these conspirators to alter court records in order to conceal their crimes.

Evidence of 8 Justices' malice in refusing to decide recusal

The following Table shows the number of acts of voluntary and spontaneous recusal by the following Justices:

Kagan: 91 acts;
Roberts 60 acts
Alito 60 acts
Thomas 5 acts
Breyer 7 acts
Kennedy 9 acts

Gorsuch 4 acts
Kavanaugh 6 acts
Barrett 11 acts
Jackson 1 act

There is no doubt that the Justices were aware and familiar with 28 U.S.C. §455.

Being so sensitive and familiar with 28 U.S.C. §455, it is impossible for not one Justice decided on his/her recusal in response to 10 formal written Requests for Recusal (Petition Nos. 17-82, 17-256, 17-613(2x), 18-344, 18-569, 18-800, 19-613, 20-524, 21-881, 22-28) unless there were conspiracies among all these Justices asked to be recused that each of them jointly not to decide recusal.

The practice that each Justice decides his/her own recusal was noted in 2/23/2004 docket entry of Petition No.03-476¹, Cheney v. U.S.D.C. for the D.C., 541 U.S. 913:

In accordance with its historic practice the Court refers the motion to recuse in this case to Justice Scalia." See, also, *State v. Allen* (2010) 2010 WI 10.

This case docket of 03-476 was somehow altered in 2019 as its chronological order is placed after 19-211 during Petitioner's search of "recuse" in the "docket search."

	Sua sponte recusal without a motion	Docket entry showed "took no	Motion to recuse
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¹This case docket was somehow altered in 2019 as its chronological order is placed after 19-211 during my search of "recuse" in the "docket search."

		part" sua sponte	
22A317	Gorsuch		
22-5848	Gorsuch		
22-161	Barrett		
21-1585	ChiefJustice Roberts	Jackson	
22A165	Alito		
21A849	Barrett		
21-1353	Barrett	Barrett	
22A29	Barrett		
20-1375		Barrett	
20-794		Alito	
21A592	ChiefJustice Roberts		
21A200	Barrett		
21A604	Barrett		
19-720	Kagan		
17-1107		Gorsuch	This irregular sequence indicates this docket was altered somehow in 2019.
19-8467	ChiefJustice Roberts	ChiefJustice Roberts	
19A959	ChiefJustice Roberts		
19-7119	Alito	Alito	
19-674	Alito		
19A353	Alito		
19A343	Kagan		

19A327	Alito		
03-475 Cheney v. U.S.D.C . for D.C.			It is likely the docket was altered in removing the order of Justice Scalia's denial of recusal
19-211	ChiefJustice Roberts	ChiefJustice Roberts	
18-1509	Kagan	Kagan	
18A1232	ChiefJustice Roberts		
17-1011	Kavanaugh	Kavanaugh	
17-1484	Kavanaugh		
17-5410	Alito	Alito	
17-290	Alito	Alito	
18A954	Kagan	Kagan	
18-8855	ChiefJustice Roberts	Kavanaugh	
18A863	ChiefJustice Roberts		
17-1077	Kavanaugh		
18-7268	Alito		
17-1244	Alito		
09-291		Kagan	
17-1669	ChiefJustice Roberts	ChiefJustice Roberts	
17-1592	Kennedy		
17-1438	Justice Alito	Alito	
16-1189	Justice Alito	Alito	

17-1327	ChiefJustice Roberts		
17A1171	ChiefJustice Roberts		
17A1058	Kennedy		
17-1370	Alito	Alito	
17A856	Alito		
17A1095	Kennedy		
17A728	Alito		
17-1031	Alito		
17A787	Chief Justice Roberts		
17A513	Alito		
16A1264	Alito		
16A1084	Alito		
13A808	Kagan		
13A807	Kagan		
13A759	Alito		
13A685	Alito		
11-431	Kagan		
10-290	ChiefJustice Roberts		
09-5801		Kagan	
09-834	Kagan	Kagan	
09-658	Kagan	Kagan	
09-529	Kagan	Justice Kagan	
09-103	ChiefJustice Roberts		
07-219		Alito	
06-43		ChiefJustice Roberts and Alito	

04-607		ChiefJustice Roberts	The Court sua sponte vacated the 10/31/2004 order on 11/2/2004 because Roberts should not have participated in voting
17A121	ChiefJustice Roberts		
16-7372		Alito and Gorsuch	
16A899	Alito		
16A878	ChiefJustice Roberts		
16A820	Alito		
16A77	Alito		
16A755	Alito		
16A729	Alito		
16-187	Alito		
16-1241	ChiefJustice Roberts		
15A876	Alito		
15A35	Kagan		
15A198	Kagan		
15A1215	Alito		
15-9925	Alito	Alito	
15-7824	Kagan	Kagan	
15-7043	Alito	Alito	

15-5032	Kagan	Kagan	
15-1330	ChiefJustice Roberts		
14A916	Kagan		
14A915	Breyer		
14A803	Kagan		
14A437	Alito		
14-9900	Kagan		
14-778	Alito		
14-1423	Breyer		
13A43	Kagan		
13A1218	Kagan		
13-959	Alito		
13-7623	Kagan	Kagan	
13-7600	Kagan	Kagan	
13-6417	Kagan	Kagan	
13-6050	Kagan	Kagan	
13-5465	Kagan	Kagan	
13-461		Alito	
13-1115	Alito	Alito	
12A933	C.J. Roberts and Scalia		
12A921	Kagan		
12A605	Kagan		
12A284	All justices other than Kagan		
12A149	ChiefJustice Roberts		
12A1147	Kagan		
12A1098	Kagan		
12-8660	All justices other than		

	Kagan recused		
12-6682	Kagan	Kagan	
12-5508	Kagan	Kagan	
12-355	Chief Justice Roberts		
12-1408	Kagan	Kagan	
12-1352	Chief Justice Roberts and Scalia	Chief Justice Roberts and Breyer	
11A68	Chief Justice Roberts		
11A592	Kagan		
11A565	Kagan		
11A244	Kagan		
11A227	Kagan		
11A187	Chief Justice Roberts		
11A1104	Kagan		
11-7020	Chief Justice Roberts		
11-343	Kagan	Kagan	
11-166	Kennedy	Kennedy	
11-122	Chief Justice Roberts	Chief Justice Roberts and Kagan	
09A924	Alito		
09A79	Breyer		
09A457	Chief Justice Roberts		
09A453	Chief Justice Roberts		
09A341	Chief Justice Roberts		

09A304	Alito		
09A285	Alito		
09A1195	Chief Justice Roberts		
09-889	Chief Justice Roberts	ChiefJustice Roberts	
09-8739	Chief Justice Roberts		
09-846	Kagan	Kagan	
09-837	Kagan	Kagan	
09-758	Chief Justice Roberts		
09-7073	Kagan	Kagan	
09-6822	Kagan	Kagan	
09-641	Alito		
09-6338	Alito	Alito	
09-587	Kagan	Kagan	
09-530	Kagan	Kagan	
09-479	Kagan	Kagan	
09-400	Kagan	Kagan	
09-350	Kagan	Kagan	
09-1526	Alito	Alito	
09-152	Kagan	Kagan	
09-150	Kagan	Kagan	
09-115	Kagan	Kagan	
09-1036	Kagan	Kagan	
08-838	Chief Justice Roberts		
08A1114	Chief Justice Roberts		
08A992	Alito	Alito	

08-9671	Souter	Souter	
08A1114	Chief Justice Roberts		
08-992	Alito	Alito	
08-942	Chief Justice Roberts (Thomas decided)	Chief Justice Roberts	
08-1506	Breyer	Breyer	
08-1438	Kagan	Kagan	
08-1423	Kagan	Kagan	
08-1314	Kagan	Kagan	
07A881	Souter		
07A859	Thomas		
07A60	Chief Justice Roberts		
07A161	Chief Justice Roberts		
07-9358	Thomas	Thomas	
07-574	Chief Justice Roberts	ChiefJustice Roberts and Breyer	
07-439	Chief Justice Roberts	ChiefJustice Roberts	
07-11584	Souter	Souter	
06A741	Chief Justice		
06A421	Chief Justice		
06A295	Chief Justice		
	Chief Justice Roberts		
06-9812	Chief Justice Roberts		

06-736	Chief Justice Roberts		
06-637	Kennedy	Kennedy	
05-1157		Chief Justice Roberts + Kennedy; after 3/27/2007, Kennedy	
00-10618	Thomas	Scalia, Thomas & Souter “OUT”	

V. EVIDENCE of the court crimes in Petition 22-28 proves unambiguously Chief Justice Roberts' conspiracies with James McManis to BLOCK Petitioner's access to the court in the past 12 years, which corroborated with California Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye's admission of conspiracies to deny all requests such as to continue parental deprival (See the undecided Request for Recusal and Motion for Judicial Notice, pages 40-42; #16 and #17 facts for judicial notice; see also, Petition, pages 2-3)

A. Delayed docketing

Chief Justice Roberts also deterred publishing Petition for Writ of Certiorari 22-28 until 7/12/2022, 7 days following receipt by the Clerk's Office. The court's scanned file is:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/22/22-28/229699/20220711144302582_20220711-141833-00003144-00010394.pdf

B. Chief Justice willfully concealed names of Respondents who contributed to the 10+ years' parental deprival shown on Page v of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari; Without a conspiracy, no court would conceal Respondents' names.

On Page iv, Petitioner explicitly stated that there are 12 Respondents, but only 8 were published.

Despite 7 requests, this Court persisted on concealing the second page of Parties' names, i.e., page "v", when all of the 40 books submitted by Petitioner had Page v. This proves the conspiracies between Chief Justice Roberts, and McManis in

covering up his judicial co-conspirators who contributed significantly in his common plan of continuous parental deprival of Petitioner. The concealed Respondents include:

- (a) **Patricia Lucas** (See Petition App.82), who allowed McManis Faulkner to draft the child custody order of 11/4/2013 to permanently deprive Petitioner of child custody when she knew the order was not supported by records; who purged Julie Serna's Certificate of Court Reporter's Waiving Deposit filed on 5/8/2014 from being a court record in Petitioner's family case, blocked Petitioner from accessing her own family case by 10 months in order to hide the fact that Julie Serna's Certificate was purged, coerced Serna to remove her apologies to Petitioner on 7/11/2013 about her unable to back the clock by 3 years; conspired with Appellate Unit to block Julie Serna from filing the child custody trial transcript, and conspired with the Appellate Unit to generate false notices in order to dismiss child custody appeal from her fraudulent child custody order of 11/4/2013;
- (b) **Theodore Zayner** (See Petition App.81), who *reactivated* Judge Edward Davila's unconstitutional orders of 8/4/2010 and 8/5/2010 on 10/31/2011, without a hearing, blindly disregarded about 15+ requests of Petitioner to have her child custody back; and let Lucas issue 11/4/2013 child custody order; Zayner stole the original deposition transcripts of James McManis and Michael Reedy and volume 5 of the court records of Shao v. McManis, et al., and now is blocking a hearing date for Petitioner's new motion to set aside dismissal and orders of Judge Maureen A. Folan which was filed on 11/4/2021;
- (c) **Maureen A. Folan**, who concealed her being the attorney of record for James McManis and his firm

for at least 2.5 years, fraudulently issued the Prefiling Order without any supporting statement of decision knowing that Prefiling Order was used to block Petitioner's access to the Family Court; (d) **Rise Pichon**, who issued 5/27/2016 order, sua sponte, without a hearing, nor a motion, to illegally apply the Prefiling Order to family case to block Petitioner from accessing the family court. At that time, Petitioner was able to freely file motion at the civil case where the Prefiling Order was issued but could not file a motion at the preexisting family case.

C. The Court's reaction by a series of returning and concealing 6 filings after 8/2/2022 letter proves that Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. indeed led the 177+ court crimes of concealment of filings, forging records, alterations of dockets and blockage of Petitioner's access to the court.

Letter of August 2, 2022 (see also, Petition 22-350, App.197-204)

August 2, 2022

Via certified mail with returned receipt and email

Legal Counsel Ethan Torrey
Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.
Clerk Scott S. Harris
Deputy Clerk Danny Jordan Bickell
Deputy Clerk Jeff Atkins
Emily Walker, "Case Analyst"
US Supreme Court
Washington DC 20543
Re: 3 documents that had not been posted on Petition NO. 22-28 after filing since July 24, 2022

Dear Mr. Torrey, Chief Justice Roberts, Clerk
Harris, Mr. Bickell, Mr. Atkins and Ms. Walker:

I am writing about the additional felonies that would take place or additional violation of the First Amendment and Fifth Amendment of my right to access the court and due process in this proceeding of Petition 22-28 and urge you to cease the evil doings and immediately file the three documents. Please be advised that a formal complaint to Judicial Conference of the United States will be made.

There were already 84 felonies committed by Chief Justice Roberts, Harris, Bickel and Atkins in Petitions 17-82 (James Mcmanis's name was concealed later from the docket), 17-256 (James Mcmanis's name was concealed from being a Respondent on the docket), 17-613, 18-344 (James Mcmanis's name was concealed from being a Respondent on the docket), 18-569 (Amicus Curiae motion was purged after May 9, 2019), 18-800 (James Mcmanis's name was concealed from being a Respondent on the docket), 19-613, 20-524 and 21-881. If you persisted on not filing the three matters duly filed on July 24, 2022 and July 28, 2022, that will constitute another 3 felonies of 18 U.S.C. §1506 and §2071.

It will be disingenuous to believe that Chief Justice Roberts as the head of Judicial Conference of the United States will be shielded all of you from impeachment. All new felonies committed after I filed the second complaint of Shao v. Roberts, et al., 2:22-cv-00325 will be in a new lawsuit, if you continue the wrongdoings.

About the irregularities in this Petition No. 22-28, I have contacted Mr. Torrey, the only Legal Counsel of this Court, and Ms. Emily Walker who

Clerk Harris assigned to handle my cases on July 27 through August 1 2022.

I talked to Mr. Torrey as he is the only legal counsel to the Supreme Court and should take the responsibility of correcting the court crimes or any violations of the Constitution. Previously he sent me a letter dated April 13, 2022 returning all subpoenaed checks where I would depose the Supreme Court Justices defendants about the subject matters in Shao v. Roberts, et al., 2:22-cv-00325-JAM-AC. On April 19, 2022, I talked to Mr. Torrey and he agreed with me that to stop the depositions he would need to file a motion for protective order. Then on April 20, 2022, Judge John A. Mendez, an officer to Defendant American Inns of Court and Defendant Anthony M. Kennedy Inn of Court of the American Inns of Court, suddenly dismissed the case with very short order. **It is apparent for the purpose of blocking my First Amendment Right to access the court and to block depositions of the Justices from being taken place.**

Ms. Sarah Simmons succeeded the seat of Deputy Clerk Michael Duggan who handled filings of my cases in the Petitions 17-82, 17-256, 17-613, 18-344, 18-569, 18-800, 19-613, 20-524 and 21-881. At some unknown time, Duggan was retired and replaced with Ms. Simmons. However, my case is removed from Ms. Simmons but to be handled by Emily Walker, who appeared to be an assistant to Clerk Scott S. Harris, instead of regular deputy clerk.

On January 26, 2022, in the case of Petition No. 21-881 where James McManis is again concealed from being named as a Respondent on the docket,

you authorized Ms. Emily Walker to return, de-filed Petition for Writ of Mandamus [28 U.S.C. §1651(a)] against Clerk's Office, Clerk Scott Harris, Jordan "Danny" Bickell and Jeff Atkins, as well as Application to Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett for a stay and transfer the Petition to the Second Circuit Court of Appeal. She alleged that this Court had no jurisdiction, which contradicts Rule 20 and Rule 23 of Supreme Court Rules.

In addition to the two matters returned, de-filed, illegally by Ms. Walker, you had concealed from filing (1) Motion for Judicial Notice, (2) Motion to Transfer from this Court to Second Circuit Court of Appeal, (3) Motion to file the motion to transfer, and (4) all appendix to Request for Recusal. There are totally 7 felonies committed by Chief Justice Roberts, Clerk Harris, Deputy Clerk Bickel, Deputy Clerk Atkins. **I sent letters to Chief Justice Roberts, Harris, Bickel and Atkins on 2/4/2022 and 2/12/2022.**

In view of your disregard of my letters, I filed a Motion for TRO at Shao v. Roberts, et al. on 2/22/2022 against Roberts, Harris, Bickel and Atkins. Magistrate Judge Allison Claire, even though objected to by me to act in that civil right case, issued an order to deny the motion for TRO, with willful violation of 28 U.S.C. §455(a) and (b)(5)(i) and Judge Mendez even used her to allege blindly that he could be exempt from 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(i) with concession of undisputed fact that he is an officer of Defendant Anthony M. Kennedy Inn of Court of the American Inns of Court Foundation and of Defendant American Inns of Court Foundation.

The same concealment of filings took place in Petition 20-524 where the December 14, 2020

Order and January 15, 2021 Judgment were even forged and were taken off from the docket three times. There, you misused your connection with U.S.P.S to intercept the mail for Petition for Rehearing and Second Request for Recusal (Gorsuch and Kavanaugh) in order to block filing of them that was supposed to arrive at this Court on January 8, 2021. You further returned, de-filed Motion to file Petition for Rehearing.

In addition, Mr. Bickel refused to file many Motions for Judicial Notice duly filed in Petitions Nos. 18-344, 18-800, 19-613, 20-524 and 21-881 and Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children in Petition No. 17-82 where James McManis is a Respondent. None of the motions were returned. Mr. Bickel talked to me in January 2022 that this Court never filed a motion for judicial notice, which contradicted the filing of Motions for Judicial Notice in Petition No. 14-527 where this Court did file the motion for judicial notice on 12/30/2014.

Now you created a new title of “Case Analyst” for all deputy clerks handling filing. Yet, no matter how you created the title, it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Clerk’s Office to review the substance of the matters duly submitted for filing.

After I brought the new lawsuit on 2/22/2022 against Roberts, Harris, Bickel and Atkins, this morning, I saw on the docket of **Petition No. 20-757** an entry **“Motion to take Judicial Notice of Timothy Ashford not accepted for filing (Jan.06, 2011)”**, which I did not see before on 2/22/2022. According Rule 10(b) of Supreme Court “Guidelines for the Submission of Documents to the Supreme Court’s Electronic Filing System” (effective since 11/20/2017), the Clerk’s Office is required to enter

into the docket any rejection of filing. However, **none of the aforementioned motions and petitions I filed was entered into the dockets as being rejected from filing as required by Rule 10(b).**

On July 27 and 29, I received two voice mails from Ms. Walkner confirming receipt of the two matters filed on 7/24/2022, i.e., Motion for Judicial Notice as well as Request for Recusal as well as “every filing” which I believe is my Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett that was filed at about 1:20 a.m. on 7/28/2022. I called Ms. Walker on 8/1/2022 asking her **who is the person reviewing the documents but Ms. Walker did not respond.**

I informed Ms. Walker that she missed posting the second page of “Parties to the Proceeding” for Petition 22-28, which is page number “v” as I spoke to her on the phone, for the Petition for Writ of Certiorari that she missed the page from posting; in missing such page from posting, she missed posting the names of Respondents Judges Patricia Lucas, Theodore Zayner, Rise Pichon and Maureen Folan. **Ms. Walker may easily locate that page from the 40 booklets I filed, if she had truly lost the scanning page “v”.** That is significant as missing the names of Respondents. **It appeared that Ms. Walker pretended not understand what I meant by stating that the second page for “Parties to the Proceeding” was missing.**

As of today, Ms. Walker had not posted Page “v”. Such misrepresentations on the docket have repeatedly done by the Clerk’s Office in Petitions 17-82, 17-256, 18-344, 18-800, 20-524 and 21-881 wherever James Mcmanis is a party.

In filing Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett, I enclosed a letter for Ms. Emily Walker dated July 27, 2022. I informed her on the case laws regarding her ministerial duty to file and that her willful breach of such duty will not be covered by judicial immunity for a 42 U.S.C. §1983 claims as such concealment from filing violates both the First Amendment and Fifth Amendment. I suspected that Ms. Walker were co-conspiring with the Chief Justice Roberts and Clerk Harris and worked under Clerk Scott Harris according what she did on January 26, 2022 in illegally returning, de-filed, the Petitions for Writ of Mandate that is authorized by Rule 20 and Application to Justice Barrett that is authorized by Rule 22 and 23. Ms. Walker's phone number is further *different* from other deputy clerks who all have phone numbers of 202479-3xxx. I suspected that she could be related to Susan Walker, supervisor at the Appellate Unit of Santa Clara County Court. Yet, none of you have not responded to me whether Ms. Emily Walker have this conflicts of interest, when she appears to be assigned by you for the sole purpose of handling my Petitions.

As the application to Justice Barrett was properly made based on Rule 23 of Supreme Court Rules and Motions for Judicial Notice were filed by this Court in other cases; for example, Petition 14-257, **both the Application and Motion for Judicial Notice must be filed in Petition 22-28 but had not been filed after already more than a week's "review".**

Requests for Recusal had been filed previously by me in Petitions Nos. 17-256, 17-613, 18-344, 18-569, 18-800, 19-613, 20-524, 21-881. **Please file**

this Request for Recusal as well as Motion for Judicial Notice and Application to Justice Barrett, without any further delay and postpone the August 8, 2022 conference for Petition for Writ of Certiorari No. 22-28 due to the court's unreasonable delay in filing, which, hopefully, not complete bar from filing to constitutes another 3 felonies of 18 U.S.C. §1506 and §2071.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration on the letter. Look forward to hearing from you for your corrected actions.

Sincerely,
Yi Tai Shao

1. Felonious blocking filing of Motion for Judicial Notice twice: 8/5/2022 return de-filing of the Motion for Judicial Notice filed on 7/24/2022 with false notice that the motion was beyond the court's jurisdiction; Petitioner re-sent to argue that Motion for Judicial Notice was within the court's jurisdiction, and she returned the second time on 9/8/2022.

Emily Walker, who used the same false² ground of lack of jurisdiction to return filings of Petition for Writ of Mandate and Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett in Petition 21-881 on 1/26/2022, returned de-filed the Motion for Judicial Notice filed on 7/24/2022, *after 12 days' "inspection"*, on

² It is certainly fraudulent to allege the Petition for Writ of Mandate under 28 U.S.C. §1651(a) and Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett to be beyond the court's jurisdiction when the Petition is authorized by Rule 20 and Application, Rule 22, of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

8/5/2022, immediately after her signed receipt of 8/2/2022 letter, with the same ground of beyond jurisdiction.

Such notice is fraudulent as the 8/2/2022 letter had informed them the court's history of filing motions for judicial notice made by a pro per litigant in Petition 14-527 on Dec. 30, 2014 (see 8/2/2022, App.159) and in 22O129 on July 22, 2003. In addition, the latest motion for judicial notice filed by this Court was on 3/2/2021 in Petition No.20-757.

See the motion for judicial notice in

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphDf3Jmx2ugpH1rFJ>;

Exhibits JN-1 through JN-8 attached to the Motion:

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphDqfrJCk9hDSrp9F?e=IaK5ZW>

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

August 5, 2022

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

RE: "Motion for Judicial Notice"

Dear Ms. Shao:

In reply to your letter or submission, hand delivered on July 24, 2022, I regret to inform you that the Court is unable to assist you in the matter you present.

Under Article III of the Constitution, the jurisdiction of this Court extends only to the consideration of cases or controversies properly brought before it from lower courts in accordance with federal law and filed pursuant to the Rules of this Court. Your papers are herewith returned.

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk, By /s/Emily Walker

2. Letter of September 8, 2022 second return of Motion for Judicial Notice.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

September 8, 2022

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

RE: "Re-filing of Motion for Judicial Notice that Should Have Been Filed on 7/24/2022 but Illegally Returned"

Dear Ms. Shao:

In reply to your letter or submission, originally received on July 24, was received again on September 7, 2022, I regret to inform you that the Court is unable to assist you in the matter you present.

Under Article III of the Constitution, the jurisdiction of this Court extends only to the consideration of cases or controversies properly brought before it from lower courts in accordance with federal law and filed pursuant to the Rules of this Court.

Your papers are herewith returned.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By: Emily Walker (202)479-5955

3. returning Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett beyond the jurisdiction of the Clerk's Office on August 4, 2022:

Lorie Wood (an attorney working on Case Management calendar at this Court) concealed her job title and returned de-filed Application to Justice Amy Coney Barret filed on 7/28/2022, beyond the jurisdiction of the Clerk's Office with the excuse that needs the Application needs to state jurisdiction and to identify opinions, in violation of Rule 22.1; see the Application returned in:

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphDmJQYUV15T>
Tb2cW?e=JI8rkI

Letter of Laurie Wood dated 8/4/2022

Yi Tai Shao
PO Box 280
Big Pool, MD 21711

Re: "Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett for Immediate State, Emergency Relief and/or Change Venue"

Dear Ms. Shao:

Your application for immediate stay, emergency relief, and/or change of venue received July 29, 2022 is herewith returned for the following reason(s):

You failed to comply with Rule 23.3 of the Rules of this Court which requires that you first seek the same relief in the appropriate lower courts and attach copies of the orders from the lower courts to your application filed in this Court.

You failed to identify the judgment you are asking the Court to review and to append a copy of the order or opinion as required by Rule 23.3 of this Court's Rules.

In accordance with Rule 23.3 of this Court's Rules you must set forth with particularity why relief is not available from any other court and why a stay is justified.

You are required to state the grounds upon which this Court's jurisdiction is invoked, with citations of the statutory provision.

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

By: Laurie Wood (202)479-3031

**4. CHIEF JUSTICE'S INTENT TO BLOCK
GRIEVANCE SEEKING IN FRONT OF
JUSTICE BARRETT IS EXPOSED BY MEEK'S
LETTER OF AUGUST 24, 2022**

Robert Meek, just like Laurie Wood, concealed his job title, and willfully violated 18 U.S.C. ¶1506 in blocking Application outright, mischaracterized the Application being seeking emergency relief (cp. Wood's letter stated the application accurately) on August 24, 2022 with a false notice.

(a) Petitioner's letter of August 22, 2022

8/22/2022

Via hand delivery

Lori Wood, Esq.
Clerk's Office
US Supreme Court
1 First St., NE
Washington, DC 20543

**Re: Re-submission of Application to Justice
Barrett in Petition 22-22**

Dear Ms. Wood

Please be noticed that **you are required to promptly give this application to Justice Barrett and not act as a screener for Clerk or Chief Justice in order to block my fundamental right**

to access the court. I left a voice mail to you on 8/16/2022 when I received your quiet return. My voice mail was cut off somehow, not by me. It was recorded. **Please enter into the docket that you rejected filing of the Application which is required by the Guidelines and Rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.**

I have provided **more than enough information satisfying all requirement**. Please file and post the entire paper, including all appendix to the docket of Petition 22-28 **without any delay**.

My daughter's life is at jeopardy due to her father's dangerous mental illness. Please do not delay, when you already have a duty to "promptly" deliver to Justice Barrett.

Enclosed please find one original and two copies.

If you have any questions, please call me at (408) 873-3888.

Sincerely yours,
Yi Tai Shao

(b) the modified Application re-filed on 8/23/2022:
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ArYtZQIfQTwMgS4np4jvYNkl554j?e=105dAy> Application part I (Ex. A to E);
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ArYtZQIfQTwMgS83fCI2VpzGeUbM?e=x6YLHk>; Application Part II (Exh. F to K)

The 8/23/2022 Application is significantly different from the one filed on 7/28/2022 and satisfied all requirements by Ms. Wood:

See the re-submitted Application in Part 1 (Application plus exhibits A through E:
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ArYtZQIfQTwMgS4np4jvYNkl554j?e=105dAy>;

Part II including Exhibits F through K in
[https://1drv.ms/b/s!ArYtZQIfQtMgS83fCI2Vpz
GeUbM?e=x6YLHk](https://1drv.ms/b/s!ArYtZQIfQtMgS83fCI2VpzGeUbM?e=x6YLHk)

(c) 8/24/2022 Letter of Robert Meek
Robert Meek, who also concealed him being an Emergency Application Attorney, promptly returned on 8/24/2022, beyond the jurisdiction of the Clerk's office, and the court's docket for 22-28 showed that the petition with concealed 4 filings were sent for conference, with clear intent to block the matter to be in front of Justice Amy Coney Barrett, in order to manipulate to summary denial/blockage of access and continued the common scheme of parental deprival in complete disregard of child safety issue, as in the past 12 years.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

August 24, 2022

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

RE: Application to Justice Barrett

Dear Ms. Shao:

Your application to Justice Barrett received August 24, 2022 is herewith returned for the following reason(s):

You application appears to be duplicative of your July 24, 2022, as the relief you request is to have Justice Barrett decide whether to grant your petition for certiorari.

Your request for recusal has been docketed and thus this application is moot.

Furthermore, an application to an individual justice is not the proper filing to request recusal on a pending petition for certiorari.

For any relief that you have requested that does not deal with requested recusals in case number 22-28, this Court is without jurisdiction to reconsider denied petitions after the period for reconsideration has ended.

Your papers are returned.

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

By: Robert Meek (202) 479-3027

(d) Robert Meek and Chief Justice Roberts disregarded all emails and blindly returned twice on September 7, 2022 and October 11, 2022 (see Exhibit VI to prove that all emails were received by him, by Chief Justice, by Clerk, and deputy clerks but simply ignored and failed to respond.

From: attorneyshao@aol.com,

To: rmeek@supremecourt.gov

Subject: Your return de-filed my Application in Petition 22-28

Date: Fri, Aug 26, 2022 11:51 am

Attachments:

16615290308085832431001840870787.jpg

(2306K) [attaching Robert Meek's letter in **App.182-183, above**]

Dear Mr. Meek

I received your illegal return of my duly prepared application. Your letter is attached to this email. As acting on behalf of Clerk Scott Harris, you know the Clerk's Office is not allowed to rule on the substance of a submission but has the ministerial duty to file a document satisfying all formalities. Laurie Wood, Esq. returned my Application by pointing out that there is missing parts for

Jurisdiction. She never said that I was not allowed to file an Application as such would be illegal.

Therefore, I modified and re-submitted the Application.

She never said that an Application is disallowed.

Your letter of August 24, 2022 directly conflicts Rule 22, and violated Rule 22.1.

I called you at about 11:16 am on 8/26/2022. You did not pick up the phone. As I could not leave a voice mail, I called again which I believe you picked up at the 4th ring, yet you were silent. I recorded my talking to you. You remained silent thought my talking.

You have conspired with Chief Justice to block filing of my Application which is not only a violation of the First Amendment but a felony of 18 USC sections 1506, 1512(c), 2071(b), 1001, 371.

As an attorney for Emergency Application, you knew or should have known that you must enter into the docket of your rejection of filing.

Instead, you concealed the filing. You knew your behavior was a felony and therefore would not talk to me. I am sending you this email giving you a chance if correction of your illegal act.

If you do not want any further legal actions against you, please respond if you will allow filing. You owed me my 4 hours' trip to the Supreme Court, my time worthy of thousands of dollars and willfully ignoring the risk of imminent hard to my daughter. You will be held against all resulting damages.

Look forward to hearing from you before I pursue a formal action(s) against you.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao, SHAO LAW FIRM, PC 4900

Hopyard Road, Ste. 100 Pleasanton, CA 94588

Telephone: (408) 873-3888 attorneyshao@aol.com

The same email to Mr. Meek including his letter was forwarded to Chief Justice John G. Roberts, and Clerk Scott S. Harris two minutes later.

From: attorneyshao@aol.com,
To: jroberts@supremecourt.gov,
sharris@supremecourt.gov,
Subject: Fw: Your return defiled my Application
in Petition 22-28
Date: Fri, Aug 26, 2022 11:53 am
Attachments:
16615290308085832431001840870787.jpg
(2306K)

New email at 12:34 p.m. on 8/26/2022 to Chief Justice Roberts, Clerk Harris, Ms. Laurie Wood, and Mr. Robert Meek

From: attorneyshao@aol.com,
To: jroberts@supremecourt.gov,
sharris@supremecourt.gov,
jatkins@supremecourt.gov,
ewalker@supremecourt.gov,
Cc: rmeek@supremecourt.gov,
lwood@supremecourt.gov,
Subject: Re: Your return defiled my Application in Petition 22-28

Date: Fri, Aug 26, 2022 12:34 pm
Attachments: 20220826_120929.jpg (2688K)

**Dear Chief Justice Roberts, Clerk Harris,
Ms Wood**

Attached please find my letter dated August 22, 2022 in refiling my Application modified from the one Ms. Wood returned on August 4, 2022.

Based on attorney Meek's returning and the fact that you backdated your sending the Petition 22-28 for conference, Attorney Wood

was used by you in conspiracy to block filing of my Application to Justice Barrett, when you used her to try to find fault in returning my filing. In fact her intent was to block filing as expressed in Mr. Meet's letter.

As the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, you had authorized 87 felonies of the US Supreme Court to block filing, conceal filing and alter the dockets.

It is obvious that you received my letter of August 2, 2022, but Chief Justice was able to influence the USPS in not signing back the returned receipt.

Any reasonable person will believe the mail interception incident on 8/8/2021 to deter filing of my Petition for Rehearing and Second Request for Recusal in response to 12/14/2020 order of Petition 20-524 was done by you the Chief Justice.

You are involving more attorneys in your systematic crimes of blocking filings and prejudicing my First Amendment right to seek grievance with the court.

Were you the person drafting or authorizing 12/14/2020 order? Who took it off from the docket of 20-524 on January 12, 2021? Who took the 1/15/2021 judgment off twice from the docket of 20-524?

Was that all done by you?
You are giving warning that I will pursue criminally for this systematic large amount of court crimes led by you as well as your co-conspirators.

Not only you blocked my access to the court, in conspiracy with James McManus, you

have committed 87 felonies of 18 USC sections 1506, 1512(c), 2071(b), 1001 and 371.

You conspired with Mr. Meek to illegally return my Application duly filled in 22-28 in outright violation of Rule 22 of the Rules of The Supreme Court of the United States.

Please notify me not later than End of August 26, 2022 if you will correct such illegal act and allow filing of the Application that I had modified after receipt of Ms Wood's letter and submitted in early morning of 8/23/2022.

Thank you all for your attention.

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

4th email to Mr. Robert Meek, Clark Scott S. Harris, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jeff Atkins, Laurie Wood at 2:27 p.m. of 8/26/2022

From: attorneyshao@aol.com, To:
rmeek@supremecourt.gov,
sharris@supremecourt.gov,
jroberts@supremecourt.gov,
jatkins@supremecourt.gov, lwood@supremecourt.gov,
Subject: Re: Your return defiled my Application in Petition 22-28
Date: Fri, Aug 26, 2022 2:27 pm
My resubmitted Application on 8/23/2022 is substantially different from the one returned by Ms Wood (filed on 7/28/2022). I believe you should have a scanned copy of the Application.

As I have given you the legal authorities at least 5 times, the Clerk's Office has a ministerial duty to

file and breach of the duty in concealment of filing violates the First Amendment and Due Process, and the individual clerk, especially attorneys, are NOT immune from judicial immunity for a civil right lawsuit of 42 U.S.C.1983.

This is to urge you not to commit the 87th felony of willful violation of 18 U.S.C sections 1506, 1512(c), 2071(b), 1001 and 371. If you persisted on rejection of filing, you must enter into the docket of Petition 22-28 about your rejection of filing of something and post your rejection letter. You cannot just surreptitiously fabricate non-existence of the action that I spent at least a week of my time of preparing.

Again, if you will not make correction by end of today, I will pursue full length of all recourses against each of you. Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100 Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888 attorneyshao@aol.com
Attachment of Petitioner's cover letter dated
8/22/2022 to Laurie Wood:
8/22/2022 Stamped receipt on 8/23/2022 1:20
a.m.

From: attorneyshao@aol.com,
To: jroberts@supremecourt.gov,
sharris@supremecourt.gov,
Subject: Fw: You are guilty in providing fraudulent
notice on 9/8/2022 to boll filing of
Application to Justice Barrett
Date: Mon, Sep 12, 2022 10:26 pm

It is a shame for the Chief Justice to commit 86 felonies of violations of 18 USC 1506, 1513(c), 2071(b), 1001 and 371.

You have repeatedly cause Robert Meek and Emily Walker to generate fraudulent notices to block my civil right to access to the court, in conspiracy with your buddy Janes McManus and Tani Cantil Sakauye to plot permanent parental deprival.

God has caused you to be at default in Shao v. Roberts. You must be impeached as you led so many felonies. Shame on you to be the Chief Justice of the USA.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Attorney Shao, Yi-Tai
<attorneyshao@aol.com>
To: rmeek@supremecourt.gov
<rmeek@supremecourt.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2022, 10:21:28 PM
EDT
Subject: You are guilty in providing fraudulent notice on 9/8/2022 to boll filing of Application to Justice Barrett

I will sue you as you willfully provided fraudulent notices in order to block filing of Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett. You lied in your notices that I provided a duplicated application and lied that

the Application was the same as Petition and is moot.

You further willfully violated Rule 22.1 and blocked my First Amendment right to access the Court.

You are guilty in fabricating false notices in violation of 18 USC Sections 1512(c) and 2071(b), 1001, 371.

It is a sham for you as an attorney will fabricate false notices to disrupt the function of the Clerk's Office in breach of ministerial duty to file

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**
September 7, 2022

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

RE: Application to Justice Barrett Dear Ms.
Shao:

As you have made no effort to correct any of the
deficiencies noted in this Court's August, 24,
2022 letter, your papers are again returned.

A copy of the August 24, 2022 letter is enclosed.
Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris

By: Robert Meek (202) 479-3027

Justice Roberts and all persons in the emails knew
this issue of blockage of filing of Application to
Justice Barrett

Thu, Sep 8, 2022 1:54 pm

Attorney Shao, Yi-Tai attorneyshao@aol.com Hide

rmeek@supremecourt.gov,
sharris@supremecourt.gov,
To jroberts@supremecourt.gov,
jatkins@supremecourt.gov,
lwood@supremecourt.gov

Dear Mr. Meek

Please respond. I checked with the docket
today, 9/8/2022, already 3 days passed but you had
not complied with Rule 22.1 and still concealed
filing.

Please be reminded that delay in filing
constitutes violation of due process. E.g., Critchley v.

Thaler, 586 F.3d 318 (5th Cir. 2009), Wickware v. Thaler, 404 Fed.Appx.856, 862 (2010).

I encourage you to cease commission with the already 157 felonies of 18 USC Sections 1506, 1513(c), 2071(b), 1001 and 371.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888

attorneyshao@aol.com
On Wednesday, September 7, 2022, 03:13:49 PM
EDT, Attorney Shao, Yi-Tai <attorneyshao@aol.com>
wrote:

This noon, 9/7/2022, I called you leaving a voice mail to check in the status of Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett.

There is a request for immediate release my child's custody as she has been confined to illegal child custody and she has been suffering imminent risk of harm as her father Tsan-Kuen has dangerous mental illness.

This fact has never been disputed since discovery in the past 8 years.

But for judicial conspiracies, she would have been released to have a freedom life.

Please respond. I have not heard any from you regarding my 4 emails and voice mail to you dated 8/26/2022 as well as the voice mail today on 9/7/2022.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588

Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

On Tuesday, September 6, 2022, 09:27:59 PM EDT,
Attorney Shao, Yi-Tai <attorneyshao@aol.com>
wrote:

Mr Meek,

Have not heard from you after sending you
four emails. Yesterday I resubmitted the same
Application that you illegally returned on 8/24/2022.
I believe you have received the same. Please send to
Justice Amy Coney Barrett immediately pursuant to
Rule 22 without any more delay as imminent child
safety is at issue.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

On Friday, August 26, 2022, 02:27:09 PM EDT,
Attorney Shao, Yi-Tai <attorneyshao@aol.com>
wrote:

My resubmitted Application on 8/23/2022 is
substantially different from the one returned by Ms
Wood (filed on 7/28/2022). I believe you should have a
scanned copy of the Application.

As I have given you the legal authorities at
least 5 times, the Clerk's Office has a ministerial
duty to file and breach of the duty in concealment of
filing violates the First Amendment and Due
Process, and the individual
clerk, especially attorneys, are NOT immune from
judicial immunity for a civil right lawsuit of 42
U.S.C. 1983.

This is to urge you not to commit the 87th felony of wilful violation of 18 U.S.C sections 1506, 1512(c), 2071(b), 1001 and 371. If you persisted on rejection of filing, you must enter into the docket of Petition 22-28 about your rejection of filing of something and post your rejection letter. You cannot just serreptitiously fabricate non-existence of the action that I spent at least a week of my time of preparing.

Again, if you will not make correction by end of today, I will pursue full length of all recourses against each of you.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Attorney Shao, Yi-Tai
[<attorneyshao@aol.com>](mailto:attorneyshao@aol.com)
To: rmeek@supremecourt.gov
[<rmeek@supremecourt.gov>](mailto:rmeek@supremecourt.gov)
Sent: Fri, Aug 26, 2022 11:51 am
Subject: Your return defiled my Application in Petition 22-28
Dear Mr. Meek

I received your illegal return of my duly prepared application. Your letter is attached to this email. As acting on behalf of Clerk Scott Harris, you know the Clerk's Office is not allowed to rule on the substance of a submission but has the ministerial duty to file a document satisfying all formalities.

Laurie Wood, Esq. returned my Application by pointing out that there is missing parts for

Jurisdiction. She never said that I was not allowed to file an Application as such would be illegal.

Therefore, I modified and re-submitted the Application.

She never said that an Application is disallowed.

Your letter of August 24, 2022 directly conflicts Rule 22, and violated Rule 22.1.

I called you at about 11:16 am on 8/26/2022. You did not pick up the phone. As I could not leave a voice mail, I called again which I believe you picked up at the 4th ring, yet you were silent.

I recorded my talking to you. You remained silent thought my talking.

You have conspired with Chief Justice to block filing of my Application which is not only a violation of the First Amendment but a felony of 18 USC sections 1506, 1512(c), 2071(b), 1001, 371. As an attorney for Emergency Application, you knew or should have known that you must enter into the docket of your rejection of filing. Instead, you concealed the filing.

You knew your behavior was a felony and therefore would not talk to me.

I am sending you this email giving you a chance if correction of your illegal act.

If you do not want any further legal actions against you, please respond if you will allow filing. You owed me my 4 hours' trip to the Supreme Court, my time worthy of thousands of dollars and willfully ignoring the risk of imminent hard to my daughter.

You will be held against all resulting damages. Look forward to hearing from you before I pursue a formal action(s) against you.

Attorneyi Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

D. Filing issues on Request for Recusal

Emily Walker entered the docket of the Request for Recusal of 8 Justices that was filed on 7/24/2022 on or about 8/9/2022, after 15 days' "inspection", but still failed to post it:

Part1:<https://1drv.ms/u/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphDtP4PAsZqOZZIbg?e=ayQPJh>

Part2:<https://1drv.ms/u/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphDxc1karTcTkCJ-T?e=P7x8Aa>

Part 3—appendix JN1 and 2:

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphDbezJetiRNAsjXc?e=sbarZ0>

Part 1 and Part 2 were posted 56 days later but part 3 above is still concealed from filing.

The same pattern happened to Supplement to RR that was filed on 9/15/2022.

As shown in EXHIBIT III above, the docket was altered on 9/30/2022 to remove the court records and even the docket entry for the Supplement to RR.

VI. Robert Meek willfully failed to respond to prior emails—Meek's email dated 10/14/2022 that was responding to my email within 5 minutes demonstrated that Meek did receive emails of Petitioner

From: attorneyshao@aol.com,
To: rmeek@supremecourt.gov,
Subject: 22-28 Application to zJustice Amy Coney Barrett
Date: Fri, Oct 14, 2022 12:07 pm

Dear Attorney Meek

Would like to know the status of my Application to Justice Barrett that was re-submitted to you on 10/6/2022? Today is 10/14/2022.

You know the Application concerns my child's safety and habeas corpus. Please respond. Thanks.

This is the email you instructed people to contact you in your voice mail.

Attorney Yi-Tai Shao
SHAO LAW FIRM, PC
4900 Hopyard Road, Ste. 100
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Telephone: (408) 873-3888
attorneyshao@aol.com

From: No-Reply@Supremecourt.gov,
To: attorneyshao@aol.com,
Subject: Correspondence from The Supreme Court of the United States
Date: Fri, Oct 14, 2022 12:12 pm

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK**

WASHINGTON, DC20543-0001

October 11, 2022

Yi Tai Shao

P.O. Box 280

Big Pool, MD 21711

RE:Application to Justice Barrett

No:22-28

Dear Ms. Shao:

Your application to Justice Barrett received October 11, 2022 is herewith returned for the following reason(s):

Your petition for a writ of certiorari was denied by the Court on October 3, 2022 (case no. 22-28), therefore this Court no longer has jurisdiction over your case.

Your papers are returned.

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

By:

Robert Meek

(202) 479-3027

**VII. EVIDENCE OF DIRECT CONFLICTS OF
INTEREST OF THE 5 JUSTICES—
DOCUMENT LINKS FOR PETITIONER'S 60b
motion and motion to change venue filed with
the U.S.D.C. for the D.C. (1:18-cv-01233)**

ECF 161 Notice of Motion

https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglVtIV_0DGkfd8OQ?e=3yl6Eb

ECF 161-1 Memorandum of Points and Authorities

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglCnNSoVDFqQai6m>

ECF 161-2 proposed order

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglbJW8DkAVtA7wcj>

ECF 161-3 Request for Judicial Notice

https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpgk_oNXsIGHNaOfo-

ECF 161-4 Declaration of Yi Tai Shao in support

https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglH9jh90_FqFnYg

ECF 161-5 Exh. 1 Returned Petition for Rehearing

on by the Supreme Court on 1/29/2021

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpgmEJ7pdM2SIi2MUK>

ECF 161-6 Exhibit 2 Petitioner's Motion to File

Petition for Rehearing as returned by Supreme Court
which was directed by DC Circuit Court of Appeal

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglPQ086Ax4RRI7N>

ECF 161-7 Exhibit 3 Petitioner's letter to the

Congress dated 1/13/2021

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglsajq0xfUhSLjn>

ECF 161-8 Exhibit 4: emails showing secret dismissal of James Mcmanis's State Bar case at Enforcement Stage with case number of 15-O-15200
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglQnYuX5xD1qFz9P>

ECF 161-9 Exhibit 5: Evidence of stalling appeal by Mary J. Greenwood, Judge Edward Davila's wife.
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpgldGWkzwiWMnoq7h>

ECF 161-10 Exhibit 6: conspiracies of silent suspending Petitioner's license on July 29=7, 2020,
<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpgl9EWLDTmmC1bQgW>

ECF 162 Notice Of Non Opposition of Plaintiff's Motion To Vacate 1/17/2019 Order Under F.R.C.P. Rule 60 (B)(3),(4) &(6) And Motion To Change Venueand Request An Order Granting The Motion Pursuant To Local Rule 7 Filed On 05/30/21
https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpgk0Jgol_19yMgSvC

ECF 163 Letter to Chief Judge Howard regarding Judge Contreras's violation of 28 U.S.C. 455(b)(5)(i) and asked her to take action to ensure impartial hearing dated June 1, 2021.

ECF 164 American Inns of Court OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO VACATE 1/17/2019 ORDER AND MOTION TO CHANGE VENUE filed on 06/04/21

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwphEhowCLyTINUywQ1>

ECF 165 Plaintiff's Objection And Motion To Strike AIC Defendants'stardy Opposition, of Plaintiff's Motion To Vacate 1/17/2019 Order Under F.R.C.P. Rule 60 (B)(3),(4) &(6) And Motion To Change Venue;

Request For Monetary Sanction for AIC defendants' Violation Of Local Rule 7 filed on 6/7/2021

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglLF3tq84FEcwAQH>

ECF 169

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpgliXrzsRItKv2Lj>
Abstracts of ECF161-1 showing the 5 Justices have direct conflicts of interests. The cause is pending in Petition 22-350.

D. SUPREME COURT WAS UNABLE TO REVIEW THE MERITS ON APPEAL OR MAKE A DECISION ON THE MERITS WHICH CAUSED REOPENING TO BE NECESSARY TO CURE THE APPEARANCE OF JUDICIAL BIAS THE HANDLING OF THIS CASE HAS CREATED AT ALL LEVELS PURSUANT TO RULE 60(b)(6).

This case must be reopened as the U.S. Supreme Court was unable to review the merits on appeal or make a decision on the merits and reopening is necessary to cure the appearance of judicial bias the handling of the case has created at all levels, while there are significant issues of conflicts of interest for all courts involved throughout this proceeding that have impaired Plaintiff's fundamental right to have her cases decided by an impartial tribunal. All that was contained in 1/15/2021's Mandate was refusing to decide, despite Plaintiff had diligently pursued appeal.

Not only the 1/15/2021's Judgment erroneously cited 28 U.S.C.S. 2109 which in fact is inapplicable as the merits on appeal were never decided by the DC Circuit, their refusing to decide violates the long lasting public policy rules on lack of quorum stated in Pollock v. Farmers' Loan Trust Co,

158 U.S. 601, 603-04 (1895) that was discussed in Pages 9 and 10 of Petition for Rehearing which was served upon the US Supreme Court defendants on January 8, 2021. (See Declaration of Yi Tai Shao, Exhibit 1) The second Request for Recusal was also served on January 8, 2021 that Justice Gorsuch and Justice Kavanaugh must be recused and failed to disclose their financial conflicts of interest with Appellee American Inns of Court.

January 11, 2021 was the expected delivery date that the Petition for Rehearing would arrive at the US Supreme Court. Defendant Jeff Atkins was further informed twice on January 12, 2021 about the Petition for Rehearing in Case No. 20-524.

The US Supreme Court defendants appeared to participate in mail hijacking to cause the insured U.S.P.S. priority mail containing the Petition for Rehearing be *disappearing for 8 days* then, the US Supreme Court rushed the 1/15/2021 Judgment/Mandate.

The mail for Petition for Rehearing reappeared only on 1/16/2021 after the 1/15/2021's Mandate was issued. After considering 10+ days, the US Supreme Court silently returned and de-filed the Petition for Rehearing and the second Request for Recusal without docketing the receipt. .

The Petition for Rehearing discussed the public policy on lack of quorum, that the court's December 14, 2020's Order relying on 28 USC 2109 was misleading, that the case should be transferred to an unbiased Court of Appeal to review, and the new evidence that the US Supreme Court altered the docket of 18-569 by removing the court's record and the filing of Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost

Children that the US Supreme Court 7 Justices conspired not to decide.

According to the doctrine of spoliation of evidence, the US Supreme Court Justices are legally presumed to be the perpetrators of such felony.

Such return was dated January 29, 2021, which is likely happened after Plaintiff served them with a motion to file Petition for Rehearing.

Regarding this Motion to file Petition for Rehearing, waited for 33 days, the Supreme Court returned it in a very irregular way--- it returned D.C. Circuit's mail envelop to the US Supreme Court and stamped receipt date of March 2, 2021 and return to Plaintiff regarding her motion to file Petition for Rehearing, to vacate 1/15/2021's Judgment and alternative motion on March 2, 2021 via Defendant US Supreme court's priority mail dated March 2. (See Declaration of Yi Tai Shao, Exhibit 2)

This Mandate did not resolve any issues on the merits nor any issues on appeal that constitutes ground of vacating judgment based on Rule 60(b)(6).

E. THE PURPORTED MANDATE OF DEFENDANT US SUPREME COURT IS VOID AND LIKELY A PRODUCT OF US SUPREME COURT'S FRAUD AND THAT JUSTIFIES CASE REOPENING UNDER RULE 60(b)(4).

The 1/15/2021 Mandate should be void as the Mandate alone is involved with about 6 incidents of alterations of dockets in violation of 18 U.S.C.S. §§1001, 2071, 1512(c) & 1519.

On January 13, 2021 when the hacker was aware that Plaintiff was writing a letter to the House Representatives, December 14, 2020's Order was removed from the docket. (See below)

How the purported mandate was issued was very irregular (please see evidence attached to Motion to File Petition for Rehearing as shown in Declaration of Yi Tai Shao, Exh. 2):

- (1) Defendant U.S. Supreme Court has never served its January 15, 2021's Mandate [hereinafter, "Mandate"] upon Plaintiff.
- (2) Within 48 hours of the purported Mandate, Defendant Supreme Court made 4 times of change on the docket of Petition No. 20-524 in that for twice, it took this Mandate off from the docket of 20-524, and then put it back, which suggested that the Mandate may be a fraud, and may not have been issued by the 3 non-defendant Justices who were allegedly impartial, i.e., Justice Gorsuch, Justice Kavanaugh and Justice Barrett.
- (3) Defendant U.S. Supreme Court willfully and knowingly rushed for issuance of the Mandate, after a felonious interception of the U.S.P.S. priority mail of the Petition for Rehearing by 8 days to block its arrival with Defendant US Supreme Court. (See, Declaration of Shao for Motion to file Petition for Rehearing, Exh. B) Such willfulness is proven by notice given by Plaintiff to Defendant Jeff Atkins about the forthcoming Petition for Rehearing on January 12 and 13, 2021. (See, Declaration of Shao for Motion to file Petition for Rehearing, Exh. D) In fact, as early as on January 8, 2021, all Supreme Court defendants including Jeff Atkins were already served with the Petition for Rehearing, and Second Request for Recusal to disqualify Justice Gorsuch and Justice Kavanaugh (See, Declaration of Shao for Motion to file Petition for Rehearing, Exh. C) Knowing the mail would be coming, Defendant Jeff

Atkins allowed the 1/15/2021 Judgment to be docketed.

The mail interception is reasonably viewed as a plot as only after issuing the Mandate was issued, then the suspension of mail for Petition for Rehearing was released on January 16, 2021 according to the U.S.P.S's tracking record. Therefore, the US Supreme Court defendants are suspected to be involved with the crime of interception of interstate mail.

(4) Defendant Supreme Court willfully refused to file or enter into the docket of the Petition for Rehearing that was mailed on January 8, 2021 that supposedly should have a filing date of January 8, 2021, but returned the Petition for Rehearing with a letter from the Deputy Clerk Michael Duggan dated January 29, 2021, when was 10 days after Defendant U.S. Supreme Court actually received the same Petition for Rehearing.

In another words, since January 19, 2021's receipt of the Petition for Rehearing, the US Supreme Court refused to enter into the docket of filing Petition for Rehearing as on January 8, 2021 as required by Supreme Court Rule 29(2) but conspired to de-file the Petition for Rehearing 10 days later, which could be in response to the Motion to file Petition for Rehearing that was served on January 29, 2021.

(5) While Plaintiff was not informed of the whereabouts of the Petition for Rehearing, on January 29, 2021, Plaintiff filed and served her "Motion to File Petition for Rehearing [Rule 44(2)] that was mailed on January 8, 2021 but was unexpectedly delayed receipt by this Court until January 15, 2021 [Rule 29(2)], and to vacate January

15, 2021 Judgment; or alternatively deem the petition for rehearing be for the January 15, 2021 Judgment [Rule 44(1)]” (commonly referred to as “Motion to file Petition for Rehearing”).

This is the same date when Deputy Clerk Mike Duggan issued the letter returning Petition for Rehearing. Whether the US Supreme Court decided to de-file the Petition for Rehearing after it was served with the Motion to file Petition for Rehearing is unclear.

Yet, very odd is: on March 2, 2021, Defendant US Supreme Court waited for 33 days to return the Motion to file Petition for Rehearing. Even more odd is, what Defendant US Supreme Court returned was the motion forwarded by the DC Circuit with DC Circuit’s envelop mailing to the US Supreme Court and enclosed with Mr. Duggan’s January 29, 2021’s letter. See Declaration of Shao, Exhibit 2.

(6) Simultaneously with the filing of the Petition for Rehearing, Plaintiff also submitted her second Request for Recusal of Justice Gorsuch and Justice Kavanaugh, the two Justices not sued in the Complaint for their undisclosed conflicts of interest, including their financial interest with Appellee/Defendant American Inns of Court. (See, Decl. Shao, Exhibit 2, Motion to file Petition for Rehearing, Exhibit C)

(7) All three documents filed on January 8 2021 and January 29, 2021 were not entered into the docket of Petition No. 20-524.

(8) The US Supreme Court failed to decide 7 matters in 20-524: Petition for Writ of Certiorari, Motion for judicial Notice of the Amicus Curiae Motion filed in 18-569, Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children, Petition for Rehearing, First and Second

Request for Recusal, Motion to file Petition for Rehearing.

F. NEW EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY AND COURT CRIMES THAT JUSTIFIES REOPENING THE CASE UNDER RULE 60(b)(3)

While the issues on the Mandate alone should constitute a ground for Rule 60 motion based on subdivision (b)(6) and (b)(4), there are indeed new evidence of court crimes and conspiracy that justify reopening as well under (b)(3)

- 1. At least 12 new incidents of court crimes committed by the US Supreme Court defendants in the proceeding of Petition 20-524 alone.**

In Petition No. 20-524 that deals with this case's appeal alone, the US Supreme Court defendants committed 12 incidents of felonious alterations of docket (removal of all appendix of the first Request for Recusal, concealed filing of Motion for Judicial Notice, concealed filing record or illegally reject filing of Petition for Rehearing, second Request for Recusal, and Motion to file Petition for Rehearing and 6 times of removal/putting back December 14, 2020 Order and January 15, 2021's Mandate).

During this proceeding, Plaintiff discovered their failure to file the Motion for Judicial Notice of the Amicus Curiae Motion filed in 18-569 was because they had silently altered the docket of 18-569 at some unknown time to remove the court records and filing of the Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children.

- 2. Severe injustice and court crimes**

The remaining 6 Justices/defendants knowingly failed to decide 7 matters in 20-524 that were properly presented in front of them as mentioned in

motion for judicial notice for the undisputed fact that Defendant US Supreme Court failed to decide the Amicus Curiae Motion filed in 18-569, and failed to decide Petition for Rehearing and Motion to file Petition for Rehearing in 20-524.

Additionally, there is undisputed alteration of docket of Petition No. 18-569 that was recently discovered. The court record of Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children and the docket were both purged from the docket, yet, in doing so, they forgot to delete the appearance of Amicus Curiae attorney from the docket. Under the doctrine of spoliation of evidence, the 7 Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court who are defendants in this case are legally presumed to participate in the obvious crime of 18 U.S.C. §§1001, 2071, 1512(c) & 1519 in altering the docket of Petition No. 18-569. Moreover, their attorney, Jeffrey Wall and deputy clerk Michael Duggan, and Defendant Jeff Atkins (Supervising Clerk) all were informed of the alterations of the docket for Petition No. 18-569 on October 28, 2020 but refused to take action to correct the docket despite repeated requests on November 4, 2020 and November 5, 2020. This justifies reopening the first Count of the First Amended Complaint (ECF#16).

3. Undisputable and legal presumption of US Supreme Court Justices' crimes of alteration of the docket of 18-569

Notorious alterations of docket was the recent discovery in January 2021 that US Supreme Court defendants removed from the docket of Petition No. 18-569 the filing and record of the Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children. The original docket before removal was filed with the DC Circuit

in the appeal case of 19-5014 in ECF #1787004 as shown below:

USCA Case #19-5014 Document#1787004 Filed 05/09/2019

No.18-569
Title: Linda Shao, Petitioner v. Tsan-Kuen Wang
Docketed October 31, 2018
Lower Ct: Court of Appeal of California, Sixth Appellate District
Case Numbers (H040395)
Decision Date May 10, 2018
Discretionary Court Decision Date: July 25, 2018

Date	Proceedings and orders
Oct 23 2018	Petition for a writ of certiorari filed (Response due November 30 2018)
Nov 08 2018	Mother of Mothers of Lost Children for leave to file amicus brief submitted
Nov 20 2018	Request for Recusal received from Petitioner
Dec 19 2018	DISTRIBUTED for conference of 1/4/2019
Jan 7 2019	Petition DENIED
Jan 21 2019	Petition for Rehearing filed

ECF#16 is not asking the District Court to decide matters beyond its jurisdiction as twisted by Judge Contreras in his order of 1/17/2019 but it was asking declarative relief, not asking the court to impeach the Supreme Court Justices. The above constitutes new ground why the First Count of the FAC (ECF

16) should be granted. The case should not be dismissed!

Under the doctrine of spoliation of evidence, the suspect for such felonies should include all Justices defendants who would be benefited from such removal, i.e., Defendant Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., Justice Clarence Thomas, Justice Samuel Alito, Justice Stephen Breyer, Justice Elena Kagan, Justice Sonia Sotomayer, and/or the deceased Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg.

.....[omitted].....

The conflicts of interest involved with this 1/17/2019 Order is so extreme and egregious as when he dismissed the case, Plaintiff's request for entry default against him had been pending for almost 3 months and Judge Contreras instructed the Clerk's Office not to enter default for all requests for entry of default including against himself, following the Clerk's Office entered default against two defendants, Tsan-Kuen Wang (ECF 76) and David Sussman (ECF77) on July 28, 2018. Plaintiff's default requests were pending against Judge Contreras himself and the 11 U.S. Supreme Court defendants including 8 Justices³ were pending by

32 The 8 Justices contained in ECF16 are Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Justice Clarence Thomas, Justice Anthony Kennedy, Justice Stephen Brayer, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg, Justice Samuel Alito, Justice Elena Kagan, Justice Sonia Sotomayer. Justice Kennedy announced retirement two weeks after being served with ECF 16. Justice Ginsberg died in September 2020.

about 3 months before his eventual dismissal on his own.

On November 19, 2018, without a motion, Judge Contreras allowed the U.S. Attorney to file as an interpleader to respond to default (ECF 140) when the U.S. Attorney Karen W. Liu has direct conflicts of interest for being a member of Defendant American Inns of Court.

Within 24 hours following Plaintiff's filing of service of Summons on the hacker Kevin L. Warnock (ECF152) and Judge Craig Wallace (ECF151), founder of the American Inns of Court, Judge Contreras suddenly issued a sua sponte dismissal order on January 17, 2019 (ECF 153) without giving any notice of his intention to dismiss the case, when there were about 22 defendants who were just served with Summons, or had not filed a motion to dismiss, and further acted as an attorney, in violation of 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5)(ii) to argue sua sponte for these defendants that had not appeared.

.....[omitted]

**C. THE RISK OF INJUSTICE TO THE PARTIES
IN PARTICULAR CASES, THE RISK OF
INJUSTICE IN OTHER CASES AND
UNDERMINE THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE**

**1. 7 crimes at the DC Circuit in 19-5014 and 39
crimes of US Supreme Court as mentioned
above in 8 related Petitions filed by Plaintiff in
17-82, 17-256, 17-613, 18-344, 18-569, 18-800, 19-
613 and 20-524, including the US Supreme
Court's failure to decide 15 matters properly
presented in front of them**

Especially highlighted here is the severity in 20-524 in that the 12/14/2020 order is presumed to be a fake order. The Supreme Court once altered the docket to

remove 12/14/2020 when they discovered a letter from Plaintiff was to be sent to the House Representative (Declaration Shao, Exhibit 3).

Therefore, according to the doctrine of spoliation of evidence, it is legally presumed that the order of December 14, 2020 may not have been issued by the 3 Justices but that the December 14, 2020 Order apparently was a fraud of Defendant Supreme Court under the supervision of Defendant Chief Justice John G. Roberts in view of their unambiguous attempt to hide the Order of December 14, 2020 on January 13, 2021.

When the hacker discovered that Plaintiff had found the attempted alteration of docket, the docket was altered back to include December 14, 2020's Order. This indicates that the hacker is connected with the US Supreme Court.

The screenshot mentioned above is attached below:
[NOTE: see diagram in ECF 161-1, p.38 of 44;
document link

[https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglCnNSoVD
FqQai6m\]](https://1drv.ms/b/s!ApQcXu9BWrwpglCnNSoVDFqQai6m)
No. 20-524

Yi Tai Shao Petitioner v. John G. Roberts, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, et al.	
Docketed: October 20, 2020	
Lower Ct. United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia	
Case Number (19-5014)	
Decision Date November 14, 2019	
Rehearing denied Feb. 5, 2020	
Date	Proceedings and orders
Jul 2 2020	Petition for a writ of certiorari filed (Response due November 19, 2020)

Oct 22 2020	Waiver of right of respondents Roberts, John G, et al.	
Nov 4 2020	Request for Recusal from petitioner received	
Nov 09 2020	Amicus Brief of Mothers of Lost Children	
Nov 24 2020	DISTRIBUTION for Conference of 12/11/2020	
Name	Address	Phone
Attorney for Petitioner	4900 Hopyard Road, Suite 100 Pleasanton, CA 94588	(408) 873-3888
Party name: Yi Tai Shao		
Attorney for Respondents	Acting Solicitor General United States Department of Justice	(202) 514-2217
Jeffrey B. Wall Counsel of record	950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DA 20530-0001 SupremeCtBrief@USDOJ.gov	
Other	Katzenbach 912 Lootens Place, 2 nd Floor	(415) 834-1778
Details January 13, 2021 7:16 PM Screenshot_20210113-191625_Samsung Internet.jpg		

The same happened to the 1/15/2021 Judgment/Mandate, which appeared to be the peak of the crimes of the US Supreme Court. The Court appeared to have a civil war such that the 1/15/2021 Judgment/Mandate was removed twice (See Decl. Shao, Exhibit 2) and put back eventually on the docket of 20-524. Also, the bizarre mail hijacking ended after the 1/15/2021 Judgment was issued will entail a public view that the US Supreme Court had participated in the mail hijacking in order to rush issuing a Mandate. The Supreme Court defendants were served with the Petition for Rehearing and Second Request for Recusal on January 8, 2021, with 21 days' meditation, the Supreme Court illegally returned the Petition for Rehearing; with 33 days' meditation, the Supreme Court illegally returned the Motion to file Petition for Rehearing that was served on 1/29/2021, and such return involves contacts with the DC Circuit. (See Decl. Shao, Exh. 2) Thus, Judge Millett's willful persistent on refusing to decide the merits of the Motion to change venue is likely connected with the Chief Justice John G. Roberts. The US Supreme Court also never served Plaintiff with the 1/15/2021's Judgment/Mandate. Based on twice removal from the docket itself, it is presumed that 1/15/2021's Judgment/Mandate is also a fraud.

1. The legal presumption that the U.S. Supreme Court 8 Justices participated in the conspiracy to alter the docket of 18-569

On November 4, 2020, under supervision of Defendant Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., in the case of Petition No. 20-524, Defendant Supreme Court concealed from filing Plaintiff's Motion for Judicial Notice of the Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children filed in Petition No. 18-569

wherein Plaintiff requests Defendant Supreme Court to take judicial notice of the fact that the 6 defendant-Justices at the Supreme Court failed to decide Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children in 18-569.

Thereby, Plaintiff discovered the alteration of the docket of 18-569 in removing the court record of Amicus Curiae Motion of Mothers of Lost Children, with the clear attempt to purge any evidence of the Supreme Court Justices' conspiracy in failure to decide the motion, which was the only motion that was not a Request for Recusal.

In addition, the entire appendix for the Request for Recusal in 20-524 was removed to appear like there was no appendix at all, in violation of the Court's own local rule of electronic filing. In comparison with the prior alterations, this time occurred on or about November 4, 2020 is even worse in that for prior removals, Defendant Supreme Court would marked as the last page that "Additional material from this filing is available in the Clerk's Office" but there is not even such page for this November 4, 2020's alteration.

2. The US Supreme Court in 20-524 violated the more than 100 years old's public policy on lack of quorum

On December 14, 2020, Defendant Supreme Court entered into an order with a false citation of 28 U.S.C.S. §2109 when they actually cited Paragraph 2 of 2109, concealing Paragraph 1, without any reasoning why that the case is impossible to be heard or decided in the Next Term, which is a clause which should be void for unconstitutionally vague, when Paragraph 2 of §2109 is actually not applicable under any circumstances because Paragraph 2 of §2109

applies only when the merits of the appeal were reviewed by a court of appeal, yet the DC Circuit failed to review the appeal. See, Decl. Shao, Exhibit 1. The Petition for Rehearing, which appeared to be intercepted mailing by 8 days, was received by the US Supreme Court on January 19, 2021 was returned to Plaintiff unfiled 10 days later on January 29, 2021. Both the Petition for Rehearing and the Second Request for Recusal were put into mail by the US Supreme Court to return to Plaintiff on January 29, 2021 with a statement in a letter by the Deputy Clerk Michael Duggan that “Because the Court lacks a quorum in this case, 28 USC Section 1, the Court cannot take action on the petition for rehearing.”

4. In September 2019, Defendant James McManis's fraudulent dismissal of both the civil case of Shao v. McManis Faulkner, et al (Santa Clara County Court, 2012-1-cv-220571) in conspiracy with Santa Clara County Court with alteration of the court's efilng record in order to take advantage of Plaintiff's unavailability to rush dismissal; and the State Bar of California refused to prosecute the forgery of the court's records, and even remove the case of 20-O-07258 as against McManis himself; the 2015 case against McManis for his bribery of the judiciary was also silently closed.

[omitted]..

VIII. Systemic blockage of Petitioner's access to the court by blocking Applications to Justice Amy Coney Barrett – Emily Walker's letter of 8/16/2022 proved that her returning filing of Petition for Writ of Mandate and Application to Justice Barrett in Petition 21-881 as shown in her letter of 1/26/2022 was fraudulent. The 22-350 is a Petition for Writ of Mandamus which is within this Court's Jurisdiction and in Rule 20.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

January 26, 2022

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

RE: "Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett to Stay the Proceeding of Petition for Writ of Certiorari and Issue Writ of Mandate" and "Petition for Writ of Mandate"

Dear Ms. Shao:

In reply to your letter or submission, received January 26, 2022, I regret to inform you that the Court is unable to assist you in the matter you present.

Under Article III of the Constitution, the jurisdiction of this Court extends only to the consideration of cases or controversies properly brought before it from lower courts in accordance with federal law and filed pursuant to the Rules of this Court.

Your papers are herewith returned.

Your two checks, each in the amount of \$300, are herewith returned.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk, By /s/Emily Walker

IX.180+ felonious acts of the US Supreme Court

Please see the Court's record in Petition 22-350, App.234, et. seq. See also the document link of <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AqQw7ZHQB2MOgQnXY8ebIp-Fx6GR?e=0f6Ea6> for the posting in details of 177 felonies as of September 25, 2022. New criminal acts are noted below.

acts	Case No.	incidents	
25	22-28	18 U.S.C §1001 & §371,¶1	Assigned to special agent Emily Walker (did not deny conflicts of interest) who delayed docketing by 4 days, and delayed posting the Petition for Writ of Certiorari until a week later. (2 acts)
		18 U.S.C. §1506, §1512(c), §2071(b), §1001 & §371,¶1	Conspired with Emily Walker to conceal posting Respondents' names shown on Page v. of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari , including the names of Judge Patricia Lucas, Judge Theodore Zayner, Judge Rose Pichon, Judge Maureen A. Folan, in disregard of at least 5 requests of Petitioner to Emily Walker to post the Page v. (2 act)

		18 U.S.C. §1506, §1512(c), §2071(b), §1001 & §371,¶1	Conspired and Concealed filing of Request for Recusal after withholding for 15 days, and further refused to post the Request for Recusal. Delay 56 in posting the document on 9/19/2022.(4 acts)
		18 U.S.C. §1506, §1512(c), §2071(b), §1001 & §371,¶1	Chief Justice Roberts, Clerk Harris, Jeff Atkins and Jordan Danny Bickell conspired with Lorie Wood (Attorney) to try to find fault in the Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett which is <i>beyond the ministerial duty to file of the Clerk's Office</i> , violated Rule 22.1 wilfully and returned on 8/4/2022, after withholding 6 days, the Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett; further refused to enter into the docket of the rejection of filing (3 acts)
		18 U.S.C. §1506,	Emergency Application attorney Robert Meek

		<p>§1512(c), §2071(b), §1001 & §371, ¶1</p> <p>conspired with Roberts, Harris, Atkins, Bickell to illegally block filing of Application to Justice Amy Barrett on 8/24/2022 and again on 9/7/2022 in violation of Rule 22.1 stating the ground being that Lorie Wood had returned; which demonstrated Wood's return was only a false excuse but her true intent was to block Petitioner's access to the court.(4 acts)</p> <p>=====</p> <p>Refused to enter into the docket of such rejections of filing (2 acts)</p>
		<p>18 U.S.C. §1506, §1512(c), §2071(b), §1001 & §371, ¶1</p> <p>After withholding 12 days from filing, in conspiracy, Emily Walker returned, de-filed a motion for judicial notice on 8/5/2022, with false excuse that the motion is beyond jurisdiction of this Court (when this Court had filed motion for Judicial Notice before at least in 2 other cases); and</p>

			<p>further refused to enter into the docket of rejection of filing (3 acts); Petitioner resubmitted which she returned with the same false notice on 9/8/2022, and further failed to docket not acceptance of filing with clear intent to block access to the court and conceal filing. (3 additional acts)</p>
		18 USC §1001 & §371, ¶1	<p>With an intent to block Petitioner's access to the court, knowing Barrett being the only justice who is impartial, the Court set for conference on 8/24/2022, immediately when Robert Meek returned, blocking filing, of the amended Application to Justice Amy Coney Barrett, in violation of Rule 22.1, meaning to deprive Petitioner's right to seek grievance in front of Justice Barrett in accordance with Rule 20 and 22. (2 acts)</p>

		Same as above	Robert Meek mischaracterized the nature of the Application, and feloniously blocked the second time of re-submission on 9/7/2022, and the third time on 10/11/2022. (4 acts)
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