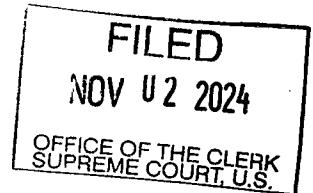


24-6641

No. \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



CHAD ADAM CHEEVER PRO SE— PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

STATE OF OREGON — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

OREGON COURT OF APPEALS  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

CHAD ADAM CHEEVER #10598880  
(Your Name)

82911 BEACH ACCESS RD  
(Address)

UMATILLA OR. 97882  
(City, State, Zip Code)

(503) 457-5860  
(Phone Number)

**QUESTION(S) PRESENTED**

## *Questions Presented*

- 1. Does holding a position with the local executive branch of government, be it, prosecutors, detectives, or sheriff automatically give them permission to break the law themselves, the very law they swore to uphold, in the form of purposely and repeatedly denying, and/or ignoring an individuals state and constitutional rights?*
- 2. Do I still hold the right to confront my accusers in the 19CR case?*
- 3. Do I still hold the right to make and keep my plea of not guilty, without having my own attorney change that plea in open court by way of telling the jury in my absence that indeed I was guilty.*
- 4. Do I still hold the right to a fair direct appeal without interference from facility staff members by way of opening legal mail out of my presence and discarding parts of it that could help me regain my freedom before sending the rest of it back to my attorney with out reason?*
- 5. Do I still hold the right to have any and all evidence against me to be tested and brought before the court?*

## LIST OF PARTIES

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

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

Ellen F. Rosenblum # 753239   Office of the Attorney General

Benjamin Gutman # 160599   Office of the Solicitor General

AAG Julia Glick

Linn County Circuit Court

Oregon Court Of Appeals

Alina Habba: White House      Council for P.O.T.U.S.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

OPINIONS BELOW .....
JURISDICTION .....
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED .....
STATEMENT OF THE CASE .....
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT .....
CONCLUSION .....

## **INDEX TO APPENDICES**

Appendix A	Decision of State Court of Appeals
Appendix B	Decision of State Trial Court
Appendix C	Decision of State Supreme Court Denying Review
Appendix D	Order of State Supreme Court Denying Rehearing
Appendix E	Direct Appeal, Pretrial Motions, and “Proofs,” in: Transcript      Indexes,      Background      Reports,      Emails, Affidavit/Testimony      Contacts.

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
STATUTES AND RULES	
OTHER	

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
STATUTES AND RULES	
U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. IV-Search and Seizure; Warrants Amendment IV. Searches and Seizures; Warrants ...supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.	
U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. V Amendment V. Grand Jury Indictment for Capital Crimes; Double Jeopardy; Self-Incrimination; Due Process of Law; Takings without Just Compensation No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law U.S.C.A. Const. Art. VI cl. 2 Clause 2. Supreme Law of Land This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.	
U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. VI-Jury Trials Amendment VI. Jury trials for crimes, and procedural rights [Text & Notes of Decisions subdivisions I to XXII] <u>In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.</u>	
U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. XIV AMENDMENT XIV. CITIZENSHIP; PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES; DUE PROCESS; EQUAL PROTECTION; APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATION; DISQUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS; PUBLIC DEBT; ENFORCEMENT Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.	

OR CONST Art. I, § 9

§ 9. Unreasonable searches or seizures

and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

OR CONST Art. I, § 10

§ 10. Administration of justice

No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered, openly and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation.

OR CONST Art. I, § 11

§ 11. Rights of accused in criminal prosecution

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor...

OR CONST Art. I, § 12

§ 12. Double jeopardy; compulsory self-incrimination

...nor be compelled in any criminal prosecution to testify against himself.

OR CONST Art. I, § 13

§ 13. Treatment of arrested or confined persons

No person arrested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

OR CONST Art. I, § 21

§ 21. Ex-post facto laws; laws impairing contracts; laws depending on authorization in order to take effect; laws submitted to electors

No *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed, nor shall any law be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution

**OTHER:**

24 A.L.R.6th 455 (Originally published in 2007)

American Law Reports ALR6th

The ALR databases are made current by the weekly addition of relevant new cases.

Dale Joseph Gilsinger, J.D.

Construction and Application of "Public Authority" Defense to Criminal Prosecution of Private Citizen

When a public official authorizes a private citizen to perform an act that would otherwise be a crime, the private citizen is allowed a "public authority" defense.

**Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 12.3**  
**Rule 12.3 Notice of a Public-Authority Defense**

**(a) Notice of the Defense and Disclosure of Witnesses.**

**(1) Notice in General.** If a defendant intends to assert a defense of actual or believed exercise of **public authority** on behalf of a law enforcement agency or federal intelligence agency at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant must so notify an attorney for the government in writing and must file a copy of the notice with the clerk within the time provided for filing a pretrial motion, or at any later time the court sets. The notice filed with the clerk must be under seal if the notice identifies a federal intelligence agency as the source of **public authority**.

**(2) Contents of Notice.** The notice must contain the following information:

- (A) the law enforcement agency or federal intelligence agency involved;
- (B) the agency member on whose behalf the defendant claims to have acted; and
- (C) the time during which the defendant claims to have acted with **public authority**.

**O.R.S. § 14.110**

**14.110. Grounds for change of venue**

(1) The court or judge thereof may change the place of trial, on the motion of either party to an action or suit, when it appears from the affidavit of such party that the motion is not made for the purpose of delay and:

- (a) That the action or suit has not been commenced in the proper county;
- (b) That the judge is a party to, or directly interested in the event of the action or suit, or connected by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree, with the adverse party or those for whom the adverse party prosecutes or defends;
- (c) That the convenience of witnesses and the parties would be promoted by such change; or
- (d) In an action, that the judge or the inhabitants of the county are so prejudiced against the party making the motion that the party cannot expect an impartial trial before the judge or in the county, as the case may be.

(2) When the moving party in an action is a nonresident of the county, the affidavit required under this section may be made by anyone on behalf of the moving party.

**135.610. Demurrer; time for entry and requirements**

(1) The demurrer shall be entered either at the time of the arraignment or at such other time as may be allowed to the defendant for that purpose.

(2) The demurrer shall be in writing, signed by the defendant or the attorney of the defendant and filed. It shall distinctly specify the ground of objection to the accusatory instrument.

"Structural errors" involve errors in the trial mechanism so serious that a criminal trial cannot reliably serve its function as a vehicle for determination of guilt or innocence.

**U.S. v. Brooks**

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. May 01, 2008 66 M.J. 221 2008 WL 1930787

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
Mickens Vs. Taylor, 535 U.S. 162 (2002)- Defines true conflict of interest	53
Strickland Vs. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984)- Ineffective assistance of council.	
Kyles Vs. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419 (1995)- concerning harmless error	
Brady Vs. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963)	

## STATUTES AND RULES

ORS 244.020: This statute defines " actual conflict of interest " and "potential conflict of interest " It includes situations where public official's actions could benefit them or their relative, even if not monetarily inspired.

ORS 244.100: This statute prevents public officials from participating in decision where they have financial interest, but it also covers non-monetary conflicts such as personal relationships or prior involvement in the matter.

ORS 135.070 : This statute requires that the defendant be informed of their right to a preliminary hearing and that the hearing is to be held before 5 judicial days are up.

ORS 135.763 : This statute states that if a defendant is in custody, a preliminary hearing Must be held within 5 judicial days unless the defendant knowingly waived his rights.

ORS 135.865 : This statute requires the prosecution to disclose any /and all exculpatory evidence to the defense. Failur to do so can result in dismissal of charges

## OTHER

Federal Constitutional Law Title 41 of the U.S. Codes - Federal procurement and regulations for federal contractors

Federal Acquisitions Regulations (FAR) Provisions governing federal contractors' obligation and protection of their rights during the performance of their duties. This reinforcing that the local law enforcement overstepped by arresting him while he was there fulfilling federal obligations.

- **2. State v. Storkus**

Court of Appeals of Oregon. December 30, 2020 308 Or.App. 257

**Headnote:** Once the district attorney receives a prisoner's speedy-trial request, the statutory framework places responsibility on the district attorney to bring the prisoner to trial. Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 135.760, 135.763.

### 162.405. Official misconduct in the second degree

#### Currentness

(1) A public servant commits the crime of official misconduct in the second degree if the person knowingly violates any statute relating to the office of the person.

(2) Official misconduct in the second degree is a Class C misdemeanor.

#### Credits

The confrontation clause of this amendment does not provide defendant with any right to pretrial or in-trial discovery of state's evidence; rather, purpose of clause is to provide defendant with opportunity to challenge testimony introduced by state at trial by means of cross-examination. Martin v. Blackburn, E.D.La.1981, 521 F.Supp. 685, affirmed 711 F.2d 1273, rehearing denied 739 F.2d 184, certiorari denied 105 S.Ct. 447, 469 U.S. 1028, 83 L.Ed.2d 373. Criminal Law ~~662.4~~; Criminal Law ~~662.7~~

The purpose in applying the Sixth Amendment right to reasonably effective assistance of counsel is simply to ensure that criminal defendants receive a fair trial, rather than to determine through hindsight that a defense attorney could have done a better job. Crawford v. Head, C.A.11 (Ga.) 2002, 311 F.3d 1288, certiorari denied 124 S.Ct. 408, 540 U.S. 956, 157 L.Ed.2d 293, rehearing denied 124 S.Ct. 954, 540 U.S. 1086, 157 L.Ed.2d 767. Criminal Law ~~1870~~

### U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. XIV

### AMENDMENT XIV. CITIZENSHIP; PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES; DUE PROCESS; EQUAL PROTECTION; APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATION; DISQUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS; PUBLIC DEBT; ENFORCEMENT

#### Currentness

**Section 1.** All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

- **2. State v. Harris**

Court of Appeals of Oregon. October 26, 2022 322 Or.App. 483

**Headnote:** State bears the burden to prove the unavailability of a declarant, for purposes of establishing an exception to the confrontation guarantee in the state constitution; unavailability is proved if the proponent of the declarant's hearsay statements made a good-faith but ultimately unsuccessful effort to obtain the declarant's testimony at trial. Or. Const. art. 1, § 11.

- **13. State v. Belden**

Supreme Court of Oregon, En Banc. December 2, 2021 369 Or. 1

**Headnote:** State's obligation to exhaust reasonably available measures for producing witness for trial, as would support a finding that the witness is unavailable for trial, as a prerequisite to the admission of hearsay in lieu of the

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

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

**OPINIONS BELOW**

[ ] For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

For cases from **state courts**:

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

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
 is unpublished.

The opinion of the Oregon Court of Appeals \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
 has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

## JURISDICTION

[ ] For cases from **federal courts**:

the date on which the United State Court of Appeals decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United Stat s Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition or a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 08/08-24, A copy of that decision appears at Appendix C.

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: 09/19/24, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix D.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. A.

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

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

**The Right To Due Process, Brady Violations, ineffective assistance of Council**

ORS 135.070 - Requires that a defendant be informed of their right to a preliminary, and that the hearing must be held within 5 judicial days of the defendant being arrested.

OSC Article 1, Section 12, No person shall be subject to prosecution for a felony unless there has been a preliminary hearing or the case has been considered by the grand jury, unless the defendant waives his rights.

ORS 135.763 - States that if a defendant is in custody a preliminary hearing must be held within 5 judicial days unless the defendant knowingly waives his rights.

Federal Constitutional Law

10U.S.C chapter 4701- Whistleblowers protection for contractors and grantees under the defense department.

Title 41 of the U.S Codes- Federal procurement and regulations for federal contractors

Federal Acquisitions Regulations (FAR) - Holds provisions governing federal contractors' obligation and protection of their rights during the performance of their duties.

ORS 135.865 - Requires the prosecution to disclose any exculpatory evidence to the defense.

Article 1, Section 10 of the ORSC, " No court should be secret, but justice shall be administered openly and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of the law for injury caused to him, his person, property, or reputation."

Article 1, Section 11, " In all criminal prosecution the accused has the right to a public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, has the right to be heard by himself and council, to demand the nature and the cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof, he has the right to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses on his behalf."

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 09/26/18 the District Attorney of Linn County, State of Oregon, charged me with:

Count 1. Assault II

Count II. Manslaughter I

I was arrested on 9/25/18 and indicted on 9/26/18. I plead not guilty to all counts and maintain my innocence.

On 12/20/18 an indictment to upgrade to murder from manslaughter was created.

On 12/21/18 my probable cause preliminary hearing was canceled that I requested with my speedy trial rights approx. 7 days earlier.

On 12/31/18 I was indicted for Murder II and Assault II, thereby technically delineating my right to a preliminary hearing, and fast and speedy trial for the record. Case No. 18cr64503

On 2/20/20 I plead not guilty to 4 counts of Assault IV, and 1 count of Attempted Assault IV, for incidents arising in Linn County Jail, Case No. 19cr75319

On 4/23/21 I was convicted of 2 counts of Assault IV, and 1 count of Attempted Assault 4 In Case No. 19cr75319

On 4/23/21 I was sentenced to 364 days in the county jail for Attempted Assault to be served first with 2 consecutive 30-month sentences to be served after each other for Assault IV. Case No. 19cr75319 was an enhanced sentence.

On 4/23/21 I was convicted of Assault II, and Murder II, in Case No. 18cr4503.

On 4/23/21 I was sentenced to 70 months for Assault II, to run concurrent with 25 to life for Murder II, in Case No. 18cr4503. The 19cr75319 sentences are to be served first and then the 18cr64503 sentence is to be served last.

**Supreme Court of the United States**

**Case Statement:**

**Chad Adam Cheever has solid constitutional claims under Article 5,14 of the United States Constitution pertaining to due process.**

**With the fact of two separate cases to be tried the court choose to combine the two. First to come to trial is his 19CR case in which he was charged with assault.**

**During this trial the accusers/witnesses were never brought to court. In spite of the request for them to be present no subpoena were issued. Cheevers attorney is on record questioning why they were not present, at which time DA Alex Olenick excused himself from not issuing the subpoenas.**

**\*\* State Vs. Belden in the Supreme Court of Oregon En Banc, December 2, 2021 369 or. 1 states that the obligation falls on the state to exhaust all reasonable available measures for producing witnesses for trial, as wouldas would support a finding that the witness was unavailable for trial, as a prerequisite to the admission of hearsay in lieu of witness testimony, under Oregon confrontation clause does not end when the witness fails to appear as directed by subpoena. Or.const.art.1,311.**

**No attempt was made by the state to bring accusers to trial even though they were very easy to find being as they were housed in the same facility as Chad Cheever.**

In regards to the 18CR trial, it is also true that prosecutor is in violation of due process when he or she penalizes and individual for exercising their statutory or constitutional rights. U.S.Const.Amend.5. Supreme Court of the United States June 18,1982 457 U.S. 368 Headnote: An individual may not be punished for exercising a protected statutory or constitutional right.

Of which DA Alex Olenick did in the form of an email that he sent to Cheevers attorney stating that he had until 3 pm that day 1/10/2019 to resend his request for his fast and speedy trial OR ELSE he would upgrade his charges to murder. With Cheevers refusal to do so the next day DA Alex Olenick canceled without notice to Cheever or his attorney, canceled the preliminary hearing and rushed to grand jury with nothing more the Cheevers history in hand. No evidence of the crime he is accused of now, just his history. Painting him as a danger and interfering with his due process to fair trial.

In spite of the many formal request that I have made to Linn County Circuit Court and the DA office I have never received a copy of that email chain. .

Further adding merit to the fact of misconduct by the DA in Linn County a public letter written by Heidi Sternhagen in Feb. of 2018 she tells about her time with the DA office in Linn County and about her departure from that office due to the common practices of violating individual rights and creating sentence enhancements without proper cause to do so. Stating, "just because you can doesn't mean you should."

At the beginning of the trial for the 18CR case Chad Cheever entered his plea of not guilty. It is further preserved on record in upwards of 40 times Cheever continually with out hesitation maintains his innocent. Never at any time did he change that plea, nor did he give consent for anyone else to change that plea, he adamantly maintains his innocence. Per his attorneys advise Cheever was absent during the trial, in his absence Donald Scales repeatedly on record told the jury that in fact Chad Cheever was guilty of assault and murder. Thus destroying his chance at a fair trial leaving him prejudice and without remedy except for direct appeal.

\*\* 138 s.ct.1500 SCOTUS, McCoy Vs. Louisiana. When a client expressly assert that their objective of his defense is to maintain innocence of the charged criminal acts his lawyer must abide by that objective and may not override it by coinciding guilt. U.S.C.A. Amend.6.

As proven by exhibit 5 the family tree and the reports given here within proves the family connections and their ties to law enforcement. This raising the issue of extreme conflict of interest. Every one envolved in this case from the officers on the scene all the way to members of the jury are blood relatives of the victim or are long time family friends and even high school sweethearts. That alone shows that this case should have been moved to another county, however judge McHill quickly denied the motion for challenge of venue there for cementing a guilty verdict.

I respectfully ask this court to review and reverse this case.

**REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION**

## *Introduction*

*I, Chad Adam Cheever come before this court to ask for the interpretation of law concerning unified executive theory and if the application of judging regulations of government is the responsibility of SCOTUS?*

*On direct appeal in the Oregon Supreme Court I argued that "POTUS, not being criminally liable for official actions" is not contrary to Trump Vs. Vance, " a president can not be king" concerning the dispensation of said actions or the constitutional mechanisms to bring such to SCOTUS.*

*As life does I come before you with request of granting me a writ of certiorari due to a gross abuse of power at the hands of court officials, and officers of the court, in the local branch of the executive branch in violation of jurisdiction, Brady violations of my due process as well as my civil rights.*

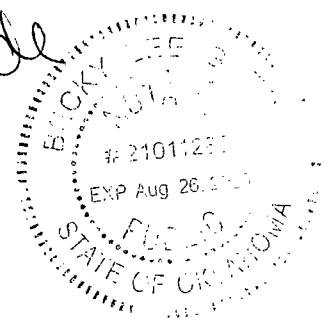
*I and the American people long to know your interpretation concerning regulation that we might know if our laws, government civil rights and due process are safely under the judicial branch by way of constitutional precedent. I believe that cases such as Looper Bright have answered this already.*

*I pray that you will grant my writ for certiorari for review.*

*Sincerely,*  
*Chad Adam Cheever*

*Prepared By  
Audra Farnsworth*

*Becky L. Joedel  
1112124  
Garfield County*



## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Everyone involved with this case, the investigating officers are blood family members to the victim. The people who are not family are in sense a type of family as they are all long time family friends and school mates of the deceased sister who also happens to be employed by Caruso, and Cetera Financial, the largest financial company in the world. Detective Lovik who held the spot of Officer of the court in Chad's 19CR trial is married to the witness in the trial. There was nothing fair or just about this case. Chads co-defendant who was the only one on the scene of the crime plead guilty and done a 30 day stint in jail and 3 years probation. They convicted this man on opinion and family connections not hard evidence. He is innocent of murder. Not to mention that this has carried over to friends and family who work at the facility where he is housed and he has had constant trouble with them opening and discarding parts of his legal mail without him present, causing him to bring suit against the facility for hindering his appeal process as well. He has served his time for the fights. I am requesting his release to show that there is still justice in America.

*I ask this court for review and reversal.*

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chad Adam Cheever — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

VS.

State of Oregon — RESPONDENT(S)

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

I, Chad Adam Cheever, do swear or declare that on this date, October 30, 2024, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* and PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

Oregon Supreme Court  
Oregon Court of Appeals  
Linn County Circuit Court

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 30, 2024

Chad Adam Cheever  
(Signature)

AF  
Oct 30  
2024

## **CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

audra Farnsworth Chad Adam Cheever

Date: Oct 30, 2024