

Case No. _____

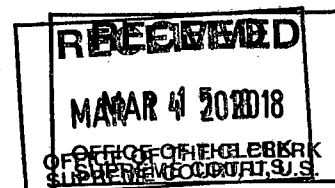
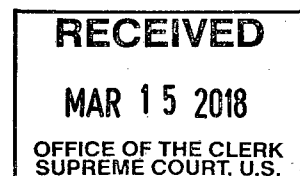
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Jean Coulter, Petitioner
v.
James P. Coulter, Respondent

On Petition for Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit

Petition for Writ of Certiorari

Jean Coulter, Pro Se Petitioner
620 Butler Crossing #3
PMB 172
Butler, Pennsylvania 16001
412-616-9505



The Petition for Certiorari does not directly concern the underlying case. So, briefly, Petitioner Jean Coulter is forced to seek recourse from the courts related to damages done to her mother's "estate", by Petitioner's brother and sister-in-law.

The Issue presented for review at this time relates instead to the shocking actions taken by the Third Circuit, acting En Banc - actions which were solely intended to protect one of their "brethren", even though that protection required that they also violate Federal Criminal Statutes!

In 2012 District Judge Bissoon filed an Order (in an unrelated case), which commanded the Clerk of the Western District of PA, to assign any case filed by Petitioner, exclusively to Judge Bissoon – a Color of Law Felony. The Third Circuit affirmed that decision and refused to Order Recusal, on the basis that because the crimes were committed through a "legal Order"– the District Court's action can never be considered sufficient to require recusal. Because none of the appellate court judges reported these crimes - each jurist chose to commit a misdemeanor (Misprision of a Felony).

(a.) QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Is the appellate court correct in giving deference to decisions by a Lower Court, when proof of criminal actions by that District Court is present?
2. Must any Appellate Court's decision be overturned any time that an Appellate Court fails to report crimes committed by a Lower Court?
3. Will This Court choose to be on the right side of history – or will action by the Legislative Branch be required to bring honesty and honor back to our federal courts?

- (b.) Parties to the Proceeding in the Court Below
Petitioner : Jean Coulter
Respondent : James Coulter

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Doe v. Taylor Indep. Sch. Dist., 15 F.3d 443, 452 n. 4 (5th Cir.1994)(en banc)	22
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Liteky v. United States, 510 US 540 – Supreme Court 1994	24.
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US v. Causey, 185 F. 3d 407 - Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit 1999	21.
US v. Swanson, 943 F. 2d 1070 - Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit	23.
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(d.) Official and Unofficial Reports
of the Opinions and Orders Entered in the Case

On November 30, 2017, the En Banc decision of the Third Circuit (by Smith, Chief Judge, Ambro, Chagares, Jordan, Schwartz, Krause, Restrepo, *Cowen, and *Roth) for the Motion for Rehearing, was filed.

On November 2, 2017, the Third Circuit Panel (Schwartz, Cowen and Roth) filed a "Not Precedential" Opinion affirming the decision of the District Court, in the matter of Jean Coulter, Appellant, v. James P. Coulter. at No. 16-3053, for Western District of Pennsylvania Case No. 2:15-cv-00967.

The District Court (Cathy Bissoon) filed, on June 2, 2016, an Order denying Motion to Amend the Findings in Civil Action No. 15-967.

On April 22, 2016, District Judge Cathy Bissoon filed an "Order Dismissing Case", stating her decision that the case must be "Dismissed With Prejudice for want of subject matter jurisdiction" in the matter of Jean Coulter, Plaintiff, v. James P. Coulter, Defendant, in Civil Action No. 15-967.

(e) Statement of the Basis for Jurisdiction

The Judgment of the Third Circuit which affirmed the Decision of the District Court was filed on November 2, 2017.

The Order from the En Banc Rehearing, was filed on November 30, 2017.

Jurisdiction in this Honorable Court, is pursuant to 28 USC § 1254 :

"Cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by the following methods:

(1) By writ of certiorari granted upon the petition of any party to any civil or criminal case, before or after rendition of judgment or decree;"

(f.) Constitutional Provisions, Treaties, Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations Involved in the Case

United States Constitution - Amendment V

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; 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; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

United States Constitution - Amendment XIV,
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."

U.S. Constitution - Article 3 - The Judicial Branch,
Section 2

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

28 U.S. Code § 1332 - Diversity of citizenship;
amount in controversy; costs

"(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—

(1) citizens of different States : ..."

18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent

to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death."

18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined

under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death."

18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony

"Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

28 U.S. Code § 455 - Disqualification of justice, judge, or magistrate judge

"(a) Any justice, judge, or 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;...

(3) Where he has served in governmental employment and in such capacity participated as counsel, adviser or material witness concerning the proceeding or expressed an opinion concerning the merits of the particular case in controversy;

(4) He knows that he, individually or as a fiduciary, or his spouse or minor child residing in his household, has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding; ..."

28 U.S.C. § 144 - Bias or prejudice of judge

"Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.

The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists, and shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the term at which the proceeding is to be heard, or good cause shall be shown for failure to file it within such time. A party may file only one such affidavit in any case. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith."

United States District Court –Western District of
Pennsylvania LOCAL RULES OF COURT
LCvR 40 ASSIGNMENT OF ACTIONS

"C. Assignment of Civil Actions. Each civil action shall be assigned to a Judge who shall have charge of the case. The assignment shall be made by the Clerk of Court from a non-sequential list of all Judges arranged in each of the various categories. Sequences of Judges' names within each category shall be kept secret and no person shall directly or indirectly ascertain or divulge or attempt to ascertain or divulge the name of the Judge to whom any case may be assigned before the assignment is made by the Clerk of Court.

D. Related Actions. At the time of filing any civil or criminal action or entry of appearance or filing of the pleading or motion of any nature by defense counsel, as the case may be, counsel shall

indicate on an appropriate form whether the action is related to any other pending or previously terminated actions in this Court. Relatedness shall be determined as follows:

...

2. civil actions are deemed related when an action filed relates to property included in another action, or involves the same issue of fact, or it grows out of the same transaction as another action, or involves the validity or infringement of a patent involved in another action; and

3. all habeas corpus petitions filed by the same individual shall be deemed related. All pro se civil rights actions by the same individual shall be deemed related."

Code of Conduct for United States Judges

Canon 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

"An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further that objective.

COMMENTARY

Deference to the judgments and rulings of courts depends on public confidence in the integrity and independence of judges. The integrity and independence of judges depend in turn on their acting without fear or favor. Although judges should be independent, they must comply with the law and should comply with this Code. Adherence to this responsibility helps to maintain public confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary. Conversely, violation

of this Code diminishes public confidence in the judiciary and injures our system of government under law. ... "

Canon 3: A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially and Diligently

"The duties of judicial office take precedence over all other activities. In performing the duties prescribed by law, the judge should adhere to the following standards:

(B) Administrative Responsibilities.

(5) A judge should take appropriate action upon learning of reliable evidence indicating the likelihood that a judge's conduct contravened this Code or a lawyer violated applicable rules of professional conduct.

COMMENTARY

Canon 3B(5). Appropriate action may include direct communication with the judge or lawyer, other direct action if available, reporting the conduct to the appropriate authorities, or, when the judge believes that a judge's or lawyer's conduct is caused by drugs, alcohol, or a medical condition, making a confidential referral to an assistance program. Appropriate action may also include responding to a subpoena to testify or otherwise participating in judicial or lawyer disciplinary proceedings; a judge should be candid and honest with disciplinary authorities."

28 U.S. Code § 453 - Oaths of justices and judges

"Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, ____ __, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially

discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as ___ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God." Code of Conduct – Canon 1 7.

2010 Pennsylvania Code - Title 23 - Domestic Relations, Chapter 29 Decrees and Records
§ 2910. Penalty for unauthorized disclosure.

"Any officer or employee of the court, other than a judge thereof, the Department of Health, the Department of Public Welfare or any agency who willfully discloses impounded or otherwise confidential information relating to an adoption, other than as expressly authorized and provided in this chapter, commits a misdemeanor of the third degree."

§ 2915. Court and agency records.

"(a) General rule.--All court and agency records shall be maintained as a permanent record and withheld from inspection except as provided under this chapter.

(b) Who may access court or agency records.--Only the following are authorized to access court or agency records for the purpose of releasing nonidentifying or identifying information under this chapter:

- (1) The court which finalized the adoption.
- (2) The agency that coordinated the adoption.
- (3) A successor agency authorized by the court which finalized the adoption. ..."

(g) Concise Statement of the Case

The basis for federal jurisdiction in the court of first instance, is :

"28 U.S. Code § 1332 - Diversity of citizenship; amount in controversy; costs

- (a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—
(1) citizens of different States; ..."

The underlying matter concerns the dismissal of Petitioner Jean Coulter's Civil Complaint against her brother. The injuries were inflicted by the brother following his usurping the role of Executor of their mother's estate. Injuries include the brother's misapplication of funds as well as damages to the home still held in the names of the three siblings. The actions taken to damage the property began following the brother's failed attempts at securing ownership of the property through deception and even fraud of his sisters.

However, consideration of this case is essential, as it concerns facts which prove that every member of the Third Circuit willfully chose to conceal the commission of Federal Felonies by District Judge Bissoon – resulting in every member of the Third Circuit being responsible for violating Federal Criminal Statutes from their desks in the Federal Courthouses!

In the District Court, there exists a December 18, 2012 (illegal) Order *from an unrelated case*, which was issued by District Judge Cathy Bissoon. That 2012 Order, commands the Clerk of the Federal

Court to assign any case filed by Petitioner Jean Coulter *exclusively* to District Judge Bissoon :

"IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ...

the following procedure shall be implemented by the Clerks Office with respect to any documents filed by Plaintiff in the future:

(1) The Clerk's Office shall file any documents submitted by Plaintiff in due course. Plaintiff shall remain responsible for any applicable filing fees.

(2) Plaintiff's filings shall then be submitted to the undersigned ..." (App. 11a.)

Because of that illegal 2012 Order, Cathy Bissoon was assigned to hear this case.

Given the history of Judge Bissoon's actions with respect to Petitioner Jean Coulter, it should have been expected that Judge Bissoon would dismiss the Instant Matter (in this case, on the supposed lack of jurisdiction by Diversity). And, just as has occurred in prior matters involving Petitioner Coulter and Judge Bissoon – every element of Bissoon's actions were upheld by the Third Circuit. This time, however, the entire Third Circuit Court of Appeals, through their En Banc decision for the Motion for Rehearing, upheld both the final decision by Bissoon, as well as upholding Judge Bissoon's decision to refuse to recuse – and in the process, chose to willfully participate in criminal acts for the purpose of concealing District Judge Bissoon's felonies - not a single report to Law Enforcement was made by any member of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals!

Further, none of the members of the Third Circuit were concerned about the fact that there exists a decision (also from the Third Circuit in another unrelated matter) which directly contradicts

Bissoon's determinations in this case as the other decision finds, specifically, that Petitioner Jean Coulter is a Citizen of New Jersey under the identical circumstances presented in the Instant Matter.

Thus, it is readily apparent that both District Judge Bissoon and the entire Third Circuit consciously determined that District Judge Bissoon's commission of a Federal Felony victimizing Jean Coulter, is insufficient basis for requiring that District Judge Bissoon recuse – as well as feeling confident that their crimes would go unpunished. The actions by all of these Federal Jurists makes it obvious that all of these Jurists believe that This Honorable Court will find it to be "accepted practice" to "overlook" Judges' obligations to comply with the law!

Conclusion

Case Law which is directly related to the circumstances of the Instant Petition is noticeably absent. While I would like to have some basis for hoping that this is because the District Court's actions are a complete anomaly – the research that I have done, shows that while all of the nation's Courts have acknowledged their obligation to report improprieties by attorneys, the same does not appear to be the case when their "brethren" have behaved in an inappropriate and even a criminal manner. While that might be acceptable if this were merely a situation of the Judiciary not acting with the same degree of enthusiasm as they have shown for their duty to report actions by attorneys who appear in their courtroom – but I have uncovered absolutely nothing in my research concerning any response to criminal wrong-doings by any judge, if that

misbehavior was in any manner related to the subject's "judicial duties".

I can't help but wonder if the Third Circuit's "attitude" also explains, at least to some extent, why, in Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court had become so corrupt that nearly half of the State's Highest Court's jurists (3 out of 7), were forcibly removed from their seats on that court, during a single period of just a little more than 3 years!

The only "positive" that I can find in this situation is that *I believe that this evidence of the corruption of every member of the Third Circuit will give "legs" to my Petition asking the Legislative and Executive Branches, to take steps to clean up our nation's "Justice System".*

(h) Argument

The Instant Matter requires consideration by This Honorable Court not merely because "a United States court of appeals has entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another United States court of appeals on the same important matter", but even more importantly, because the actions and decisions by all of the lower courts' judiciary have so far "departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court" to such a degree as to require the "exercise of this Court's supervisory power" – *in order to once again bring both honor truth to our courts!*

Introduction

This case concerns the issue which perhaps the most difficult issue addressed in any appellate court – that being the question of whether a lower court judge has unreasonably relied on his ability to

overcome personal bias, and, has as a result, improperly failed to recuse. However, in the extreme situation presented in the Instant Matter, it is completely inconceivable how, following receipt of absolute proof of the commission of actual crimes by the District Court, the Third Circuit still chose to affirm the Lower Court's decision to refuse to recuse - and also chose to conceal Judge Bissoon's crimes which the Third Circuit Judges learned of from filings in the District Court!

In general, all Appellate Courts, including This Honorable Court, perhaps rightfully, are extremely reluctant to overturn another judge's decision in questions involving recusal, for a number of reasons - not the least of which being the deference that appellate courts are often required to give to decisions produced by the trial court judge. However, the Instant Matter provides such an extreme aberration, that it is believed that the inmates are now truly running the asylum! In this matter, District Court Judge Cathy Bissoon dismissed Jean Coulter's Complaint against her brother on the basis of Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction - deciding that Jean Coulter is a Citizen of Pennsylvania rather than New Jersey, despite the fact that Jean resides, pays taxes, is covered by health insurance, etc. in New Jersey - instead basing her decision on the fact that Jean retains "possession" of a Post Office Box in Philadelphia, and a "Private Mail Box" in Western Pennsylvania, where Jean Coulter still receives mail. The District Court merely refers to the addresses in Pennsylvania, consciously omitting the fact that each is clearly labeled in a manner which indicates that it is a "mail box" only.

What is readily apparent is that Judge Bissoon's biases are deeply entrenched in the Judge's soul – as proven by the District Court's conscious decision to file (in December 2012) an Order which requires the Clerk for the Western District of Pennsylvania to assign any case filed by Jean Coulter exclusively to District Judge Bissoon herself! Most disturbing is the fact that each time that District Judge Bissoon has been asked to recuse in matters filed subsequent to December 2012, Judge Bissoon has consistently refused – and the Third Circuit has upheld Judge Bissoon's decision to continue to hear and decide cases filed by Jean Coulter, despite the Third Circuit Judges' certain knowledge that any decision by Judge Cathy Bissoon will most certainly result in a conclusion which is detrimental to Jean Coulter's interests – as well as the interests of "Justice".

Thus, Certiorari is required as the actions and decisions by both the District Court, and indeed the entire Third Circuit have "so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power"

I.

There can be no doubt that District Judge Cathy Bissoon acted without authority when she Ordered the Clerk to assign any case filed by Petitioner Jean Coulter, exclusively to Judge Cathy Bissoon.

On December 18, 2012, District Judge Cathy Bissoon wrote an Order in an unrelated matter, which requires that "The Clerk's Office shall file any documents submitted by Plaintiff in due course. Plaintiff shall remain responsible for any applicable filing fees. (2) Plaintiff's filings shall then be

submitted to the undersigned..." (emphasis added)
(App. 11a,)

However, Judge Bissoon's actions directly conflict with Local Rules which govern the assignment of cases within the Western District of Pennsylvania – and specify that only the Clerk's Office is permitted to assign cases, and only by utilizing a pre-existing "non-sequential list of all Judges arranged in each of the various categories" :

LCvR 40 ASSIGNMENT OF ACTIONS

C. Assignment of Civil Actions. Each civil action shall be assigned to a Judge who shall have charge of the case. The assignment shall be made by the Clerk of Court from a non-sequential list of all Judges arranged in each of the various categories. Sequences of Judges' names within each category shall be kept secret and no person shall directly or indirectly ascertain or divulge or attempt to ascertain or divulge the name of the Judge to whom any case may be assigned before the assignment is made by the Clerk of Court.

And indeed, it is believed that nowhere in the Federal Courts is "Case Shopping" permitted, just as "Judge Shopping" is universally prohibited!

Thus, when Judge Bissoon filed the Order on December 18, 2012, and when she has heard each subsequent case filed by Jean Coulter, Judge Bissoon did so completely without authority, and this has resulted in "official procedures" in the District Court which have "so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, ..." as to require reversal by the Third Circuit *and review by This Honorable Court*. However, it has become equally obvious that the Third Circuit has consciously "sanctioned such a departure by a lower court" and

this too "call[s] for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power".

II.a.

There can be no doubt that District Judge Cathy Bissoon acted in violation of Federal Color of Law Criminal Statutes, when, in December 2012 the District Court Ordered the Clerk to assign any case filed by Petitioner Jean Coulter, exclusively to the same District Judge (Cathy Bissoon) – and thus, District Judge Cathy Bissoon has willfully (and repeatedly) violated Federal Criminal Statutes.

In late 2012, District Judge Cathy Bissoon had been consistently assigned to every case that Jean Coulter filed, simply because Local Rules in the Western District of Pennsylvania require that every case filed under Section 1983 (Civil Rights Cases), be assigned to the same judge as has heard a prior case – but only when it is filed by a Pro Se Plaintiff. (It is noteworthy that the Middle District of Pennsylvania does not use this method of assuring that a Pro Se Plaintiff who has filed a 1983 Action, will always be heard by the same District Judge).

However, late in 2012, District Judge Bissoon learned that Jean Coulter had decided to move out of her "short term rental" in Philadelphia, and was permanently relocating to New Jersey. At that point, Judge Bissoon determined that Jean Coulter must still be held under the control of Judge Bissoon alone - so District Judge Bissoon wrote an Order which far exceeded Judge Bissoon's authority to act! That Order commanded the Clerk of the Western District to assign any future case *exclusively* to Judge Bissoon :

"The Clerk's Office shall file any documents submitted by Plaintiff in due course. Plaintiff shall remain responsible for any applicable filing fees. (2) Plaintiff's filings shall then be submitted to the *undersigned* ..." (emphasis added) (App. 11a)

Judge Bissoon's decision to entirely improperly usurp the Clerk's authority to assign cases, results in a situation which clearly meets the requirements of a violation of Criminal Statutes intended to protect Jean Coulter's Rights from attack by District Judge Bissoon "Under the Color of Law" (28 U.S. Code § 241 and 28 U.S. Code § 242) as defined by This Honorable Court in the case of In United States v. Classic, 313 U.S. 299, 61 S.Ct. 1031, 85 L.Ed. 1368 (1941) :

"Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law, is action taken 'under color of' state law."

And, in Screws, 325 U.S. at 107-8, 65 S.Ct. 1031, This Honorable Court held that :

"acts of officers who undertake to perform their official duties are included [within the definition of 'under color of law'], whether they hew to the line of their authority or overstep it."

So, because District Judge Bissoon does not possess the authority to assign cases, she was acting under the "Color of Law" rather than the "authority of law". It is obvious that District Judge Bissoon had decided to place herself in control of any case that Jean Coulter would file, precisely so that she, Judge Bissoon alone, could, determine the outcome of any future case filed by Jean Coulter – violating Coulter's

Right to Due Process as guaranteed by Amendment V and Amendment XIV, Section 1 of the United States Constitution. Judge Bissoon was particularly irritated with Coulter who had insisted in attempting to recover for damages inflicted as the result of conspiracies between a Butler County Judge, Thomas Doerr¹, and private attorneys Jean Coulter had hired to represent her in matters before Judge Doerr. In those earlier cases, District Judge Bissoon had criminally released Sealed Adoption Records from the State – in order to provide justification for the District Court's intended result of shielding the Butler Judge from the rightful repercussions for his actions. (The release violates Pennsylvania Code Title 23 - Domestic Relations, Chapter 29 Decrees and Records § 2910. Penalty for

1 It is noteworthy that Butler County Judge Doerr has recently been sanctioned by the State Courts for his role in purchasing sex in exchange for help in securing employment in the County's Probation Office – however, he was allowed to retain his title (President Judge) with its salary, and only required to relinquish the additional duties which are typically assigned to the "President Judge" (primarily assignment of cases). Of note is the fact that the same District Judge (Cathy Bissoon) is also hearing the Civil Action related to the sexual harassment case which involves the same State Court Judge (Doerr) who had been violating Jean Coulter's Rights. (The Legal Intelligencer has an internet story about the harassment case at :

<https://www.law.com/thelegalintelligencer/sites/thelegalintelligencer/2018/02/08/fed-court-wont-strike-sexual-relationship-allegations-from-suit-against-pa-judge/>)

Also interesting is the fact that District Judge Cathy Bissoon was also assigned to a Civil Case related to other "improper actions" by the same State Court Judge (Thomas Doerr). The appeal of that case was recently decided in the Third Circuit at 16-3194 – again affirming District Judge Bissoon's dismissal of that case against Doerr as well.

unauthorized disclosure. and § 2915. Court and agency records.) (App. 23a - 24a)

And, it is readily apparent that Judge Bissoon wanted to personally assure that Jean Coulter would be forced to return to the extremely corrupt State Courts, where that one particular, Judge Thomas Doerr (who frequently Ordered that Judge Bissoon's frequent "colleague" Marie Milie Jones, be employed by the County) could call on his "State Court Brethren" to continue committing violations of Jean Coulter's Rights – just as Doerr himself had personally done, repeatedly!

II.b.

There can be no doubt that every member of the Third Circuit acted in violation of both the Code of Conduct for Federal Judges and Federal Criminal Statutes, when those jurists chose to conceal the actions taken by Judge Bissoon – as the District Court's actions constitute the commission of a Felony by the District Court.

In a combined decision for two (2) unrelated cases. 12-cv-01050 Coulter v. Ramsden) and 12-cv-01241 (Coulter v. Mahood), District Judge Cathy Bissoon committed a violation of both 18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights and 18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law, when the Distract Court commanded that the Clerk of the Western District assign any case that Petitioner Coulter might dare to file, directly and exclusively to District Judge Bissoon :

"The Clerk's Office shall file any documents submitted by Plaintiff in due course. Plaintiff shall remain responsible for any applicable filing fees. (2) Plaintiff's filings shall then be

submitted to the *undersigned ...*" (emphasis added) (App. 11a)

Ramsden and Mahood are prominent lawyers in two separate law firms based in Pittsburgh, both of whom concentrate in matters in "Family Court", and both of whom chose to become involved in a conspiracy involving a particularly State Court Judge, Thomas Doerr. Both Doerr and District Judge Cathy Bissoon share a mutual contempt for the Parties who come before them in their Official Capacities – and a similar proclivity for expressing their disdain with specious determinations designed to harm the less desirable Party, to the benefit of the one that the Judge finds to be more similar to themselves.

A citation of the pertinent parts of the Order from Ramsden's and Mahood's decision was provided to the Third Circuit, at the time of Jean Coulter's request for En Banc Rehearing. (App. 11a.) So, the Third Circuit was in possession of sufficient facts to prove the criminality of the District Court's actions – as the evidence provides proof of District Judge Bissoon's "misuse of power" in the performance her "official duties" where she failed to "hew to the line of [her] authority" and therefore "overstep[ed] it" as This Honorable Court explained is necessary for a finding of Color of Law acts in the decisions for In United States v. Classic and Screws.

Further, Coulter provided information which the 5th Circuit's decision in US v. Causey, 185 F. 3d 407 - Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit 1999, explains must be proven, beyond showing that the act was committed by someone who had "misused or abused his official power" – specifically that "there is a nexus between the victim, the improper conduct" and the "performance of official duties" :

"In determining whether sufficient evidence supported the "under color of law" element of the convictions, we are called on to determine, first, *whether Davis misused or abused his official power*, see *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 50, 108 S.Ct. 2250, 101 L.Ed.2d 40 (1988) 1, second, *whether there is a nexus between the victim, the improper conduct and Davis's performance of official duties*, see *Doe v. Taylor Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 15 F.3d 443, 452 n. 4 (5th Cir.1994)(*en banc*), and third, ...

The third element discussed in the decision applies only to situations where conspiracy with "non-State Actors" is also involved.

Each Judge in the Third Circuit is obligated to report the actions of District Judge Bissoon.

Coulter believes that each member of the Third Circuit is well aware of every Federal Judge's duty to "initiate appropriate action when the judge becomes aware of reliable evidence indicating the likelihood of unprofessional conduct by" another judge – a duty that is frequently concealed in the ellipsis (the three dots showing omission of irrelevant material) used in determinations explaining that the Judge in that matter has initiated the appropriate notifications for the "misconduct" of an attorney, as described in In re Moncier, 550 F. Supp. 2d 768 - Dist. Court, ED Tennessee 2008 :

"From time to time, a lawyer's misconduct is so grave and so blatant as to demand more. When such lapses occur in the federal courts, it is not only our prerogative but our responsibility to address them and, where appropriate, impose sanctions. Indeed, as Canon 3B(3) of the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges makes clear: 'A judge should initiate

appropriate action when the judge becomes aware of reliable evidence indicating the likelihood of unprofessional conduct by a... lawyer."") (footnotes omitted)."

See also US v. Swanson, 943 F. 2d 1070 - Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit: "A judge should report what he believes clearly to be professional misconduct of a judge or lawyer to the appropriate ...", and two cases from the Third Circuit's own courts In re Gunn, 171 BR 517 - Bankr. Court, ED Pennsylvania 1994 and Conklin v. Warrington Tp., 476 F. Supp. 2d 458 - Dist. Court, MD Pennsylvania 2007.

Because, without exception, every single member of the Third Circuit has chosen to continue the concealment of Judge Bissoon's criminal actions, it has become patently obvious that the corruption of the Appellate Judges for the Federal Courts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and the U.S. Virgin Islands have become so jaded as to make it impossible to rely on the Third Circuit to take steps toward assuring the integrity of the Federal Courts! Thus, the situation described by the District Court in Wolters Kluwer Fi. v. Scivantage, Adnane Charchour, 525 F. Supp. 2d 448 - Dist. Court, S.D. New York, 2007, where a "much broader problem" appears to be the issue behind the problem noted inside the courthouse, but now it has spread from the attorneys "in the field" all the way up to the lower appellate court in a heavily populated section of the country :

" Indeed, as Canon 3B(3) of the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges makes clear: "A judge should initiate appropriate action when the judge becomes aware of reliable evidence indicating the likelihood of unprofessional conduct by a . . . lawyer."[2]

The instant case, unfortunately, has been marked by a myriad of just such "reliable evidence" of attorney misconduct serious enough that this Court felt compelled to act. Sadly, the nub of the problem may not be just the behavior of one or two attorneys or law firms, but a much broader problem that has affected the practice of law generally over the last twenty or thirty years and has in the eyes of many turned what was once a profession into more of a business."

IV.

It is hard to imagine a case which more fully describes a situation where Recusal as described in This Honorable Court's decision in *Liteky* would apply.

This Honorable Court addressed the possibility that a Judge might become so extremely affected by the proceedings the Court had observed, the Judge would no longer be capable of impassionately and impartially addressing the Issues placed before it in *Liteky v. United States*, 510 US 540 - Supreme Court 1994 :

It is wrong in theory, though it may not be too far off the mark as a practical matter, to suggest, as many opinions have, that "extrajudicial source" is the only basis for establishing disqualifying bias or prejudice. It is the only common basis, but not the exclusive one, since it is not the exclusive reason a predisposition can be wrongful or inappropriate. A favorable or unfavorable predisposition can also deserve to be characterized as "bias" or "prejudice" because, even though it springs from the facts adduced

or the events occurring at trial, it is so extreme as to display clear inability to render fair judgment. (That explains what some courts have called the "pervasive bias" exception to the "extrajudicial source" doctrine. See, e. g., *Davis v. Board of School Comm'rs of Mobile County*, 517 F. 2d 1044, 1051 (CA5 1975), cert. denied, 425 U. S. 944 (1976).)" (emphasis added)

It is apparent that District Judge Bissoon chose to criminally release sealed Adoption Records from the State Courts prior to the Judge even taking a first glance at the documents filed in the first of Coulter's case – otherwise Bissoon's frequent "colleague" from Bar Association Committees (Marie Milie Jones) would never have risked Jones's own criminal release of the document from her client's files. Thus, it is apparent that the District Court has a well-known and deeply held belief that under no circumstances what-so-ever, should judges be "called" for their actions from the bench. And, it is this much more pervasive bias which is actually the source of the District Court's decision to become a "one-judge crime spree". Nevertheless, it is incumbent upon This Honorable Court to both over-turn the decision of the Third Circuit – and also initiate steps to permanently remove Judge Bissoon from the Federal Bench – along with addressing appropriate repercussions for both the District Court as well as the entire Third Circuit (all of whom have at one point or another, silently joined the District Court in her crimes).

(i.)

Conclusion

It seems readily apparent that the concerns expressed about the failure of the profession to fully "police" itself, has extended upwards to completely encompass the very Judges who are supposed to serve as a beacon of truth, honesty and integrity in the community. So, now, the situation described in *Wolters Kluwer Fi. v. Scivantage, Adnane Charchour*, for attorneys (where *the lack of consistent "intervention" and "official oversight"* is believed to be responsible for some attorneys belief that attorneys possess a "license ... to sweep transgressions under the proverbial rug") is now applicable to the Federal Judiciary as well :

" However, the expectation that lawyers can and will resolve questions of attorney behavior without the intervention of the courts — and thus without the threat of official oversight — is hardly a license for lawyers to sweep transgressions under the proverbial rug by settling out of court."

In the Instant Matter, District Judge Cathy Bissoon's decision also drew in "innocents" as her Order commanded the Clerk to take steps which required that he/she violate Canon 3 of the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees :

Canon 3: A Judicial Employee Should Adhere to Appropriate Standards in Performing the Duties of the Office In performing the duties prescribed by law, by resolution of the Judicial Conference of the United States, by court order, or by the judicial employee's appointing authority, the following standards apply:

A. A judicial employee should respect and comply with the law and these canons. A judicial employee should

report to the appropriate supervising authority any attempt to induce the judicial employee to violate these canons."

And, by Ordering the Clerk to become part of her criminal act, District Judge Bissoon violated another Canon, along with making them both part of actions which constitute the commission of a Federal Felony:

(2) A judge should not direct court personnel to engage in conduct on the judge's behalf or as the judge's representative when that conduct would contravene the Code if undertaken by the judge.

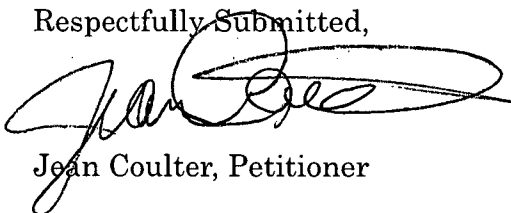
I suspect that many members of this court are aware that I have been collecting signatures on a Petition – both from a position in front of the court steps, as well as a spot I have in front of the White House. That Petition asks our Officials who serve in the other branches of our government, to take steps to eradicate the corruption which has grown as a Cancer – infecting, apparently, not just those with offices within the courthouse – but indeed, tempts those employed privately as the supposed advocate for one Party or another, encouraging them too to cross the lines of integrity as well as transgressing the bounds of the law.

Until recently, I had planned to approach our legislators who sit on the Judiciary Committees from both Houses of Congress. But recent decisions have changed those plans, or perhaps it is more accurate to describe it as an expansion of my plans. It is readily apparent from the decision in the Instant Matter by the Third Circuit on November 30, 2017, the decision which forms the basis for this Petition for Certiorari, because it is the decision of the entire

Third Circuit, which proves beyond any doubt that Corruption has completely infected every corner of the Third Circuit Court! And, while this thought may not deeply disturb This Honorable Court, let me assure you, that the Public is not equally "permissive".

I am hopeful, that by exposing the extreme level of corruption in the Federal Courts, that Congress will be forced to act – perhaps choosing to at least discuss initiating Impeachment Proceedings for District Judge Bissoon (and perhaps members of the Third Circuit as a whole, will also be investigated), as well as possibly taking steps to provide a truly meaningful method of review for actions by Federal Judges – which, by definition must include review by someone other than just their, and "your", "brethren".

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jean Coulter', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Jean Coulter, Petitioner