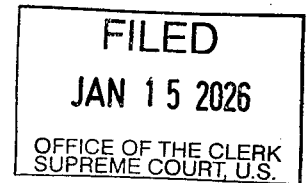


ORIGINAL



No. 25-1416

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DBA STEVEN ROBERT JOHNSON, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

v.

ANN L. AIKEN, *et al.*,
Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE NINTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Steven Robert Johnson©TMLS
Alex Robert Harvey©TMLS (503) 428-7752
Kathryn Ann Harvey©TMLS (954) 651-4178
c/o 4545 18th Ave NE
Keizer, Oregon [RFD 97303]

Elizabeth Ann Harvey©TMLS (503) 881-9035
c/o 1050 Sunnyview RD NE P.O. Box 7988,
Salem Oregon [RFD 97303]
4545 18th Ave NE, Keizer, Oregon, 97303 (current
address)

Attorneys in Fact for Petitioners

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1) Can judicial immunity protect judges from violating the Supremacy Clause?
- 2) Can any federal court judge ignore the Supremacy Clause?
- 3) If an affidavit is in an exhibit, can it be sealed without motion?
- 4) Can a federal judge ignore Statutes at Large?
- 5) Can a chief judge unilaterally grant judicial immunity to a lower federal judge after it has been lost?
- 6) Can a judge use judicial immunity to cover for a lower court judge that ignored the supremacy clause and acted in favor of the defendant that ignored the Attorney General?
- 7) Can a federal judge act as the defendant in a case they are presiding over?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioners are DBA Steven Robert Johnson, DBA Alex Robert Harvey, DBA Kathryn Ann Harvey and DBA Elizabeth Ann Harvey, Appellants before the Ninth Circuit. The Attorneys in Fact for DBA representatives are listed on the cover per Federal Appellate Rules of Civil Procedures.

Respondents are Ann L. Aiken and Lori Errecart, private actors. Case created January 17, 2025. No service to Defendants occurred due to District Judge, state-actor, dismissing case with prejudice on January 23, 2025. Then proceeded on January 24, 2025, to issue order, "Based on the exhibits attached to the Complaint 1, the Complaint 1 is ordered sealed." In accordance with the rules of Federal Appellate Rules of Civil Procedure: Supreme Court Rule 29, the Solicitor General, a state-actor, of the United States Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave., Room 5614, N.W., Washington D.C. 20530-0001 has and will be served.

RELATED CASES

Johnson et. al VS Aiken et. al, No. 6:25-cv-00100-MC, U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon. Judgement entered January 23, 2025

- o *Johnson et. al. VS HAF et. al*, No. 6:24-cv-01141-AA, United States District Court District of Oregon Eugene

Division, Closed on Administrative
Order November 22, 2024

- *Johnson, et al vs HAF et al*, No. 24CV25954, Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Marion County, No Judgement rendered
- *Harvey VS Rockwood Park Apartments et.al*, No. 6:24-cv-1162-AA, United States District Court District of Oregon Eugene Division, Judgement entered September 19, 2025
 - *Rockwood Park Apts, Princeton Property Mgmt. vs Harvey*, No. 24LT11488, Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Marion County, General Judgement entered June 18, 2024

Johnson et. al VS Aiken et. al, No. 25-725, U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Judgement entered October 24, 2025.

DBA Alex Robert Harvey, DBA Kathryn Ann Harvey, DBA Steven Robert Johnson vs Mortgage Law Firm, LLC, No. 25CV49248, Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Marion County, still ongoing (*update – dismissed with prejudice on 04/17/2026)

- Oregon Supreme Court: S072513 Mandamus – Denied
- Federal Case: 6:26-cv-222-AA Dismissed with Prejudice on 04/21/2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
QUESTIONS PRESENTED	i
PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING	iii
RELATED CASES	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
TABLE OF APPENDICES	vi
TABLE OF CITED AUTHORITIES	viii
OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	1
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	1
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	4
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	21
CONCLUSION	26

TABLE OF APPENDICES

9th Circuit Appellate Court:

<i>Case 25-725</i>	<i>Page</i>
APPENDIX A:	
UNPUBLISHED MEMORANDUM	A-1
APPENDIX B: MANDATE	A-3

Federal District Court:

<i>Case 6:25-cv-00100-MC</i>	<i>Page</i>
APPENDIX C:	
DOCKET 5 · OPINION AND ORDER	A-4
APPENDIX D: DOCKET 6 – JUDGEMENT	A-7
APPENDIX E: DOCKET 8 – ORDER	A-8

APPENDIX F: DOCKET 1-4 (<i>page 1-4</i>) · DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (<i>from</i> <i>Historical Documents Co.</i>)	A-11
--	------

APPENDIX G: DOCKET 1-4 (<i>page 5-8</i>) · ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1778 (<i>from Historical Documents Co.</i>)	A-18
--	------

APPENDIX H: DOCKET 1-7 (<i>pages 1-6, 8-11</i>) · PROOF OF COMBINED CASES EVIDENCE SEALED	A-23
---	------

APPENDIX I: DOCKET 1-7 (<i>pages 17-25</i>) – DOCKET 25: VOID JUDGEMENT	A-31
--	------

APPENDIX J: DOCKET 1-7 (<i>pages 33-46</i>) – AFFIDAVIT ATTN MCSHANE AND AUBIN (<i>case</i> <i>6:24-cv-1162-AA</i>)	A-41
---	------

APPENDIX K: DOCKET 1-8 (<i>pages 1-12</i>) – SUPREME COURT RULING FOR CASE 23-217	A-69
---	------

APPENDIX L: DOCKET 1-9 (<i>pages 17-20</i>) – MAXIMS OF COMMERCE	A-71
---	------

APPENDIX M: DOCKET 1-10 (<i>pages 20-27</i>) – DOCKET 19: AFFIDAVITS	A-75
---	------

APPENDIX N: DOCKET 1-11 (<i>pages 42-52</i>) – DOCKET 27: AFFIDAVIT ATTN MCSHANE AND AUBIN (<i>case 6:24-cv-01141-AA</i>)	A-92
---	------

APPENDIX O: DOCKET 1-1 CIVIL COVER SHEET	A-112
---	-------

<i>Federal District Court:</i>	
<i>Case 6:24-cv-01141-AA</i>	<i>Page</i>
APPENDIX P: DOCKET 10-1 (<i>page 1-3</i>)	A-113

APPENDIX Q: DOCKET 16 (<i>page 1-12</i>)	A-116
--	-------

<i>Federal District Court:</i>	
<i>Case 6:25-cv-00100-MC</i>	<i>Page</i>
APPENDIX R: CASE ASSIGNMENT	A-131

<i>Federal District Court:</i>	
<i>Case 6:25-cv-1162-AA</i>	<i>Page</i>
APPENDIX S: DOCKET 15 – AFFIDAVIT OF FACT	A-134

APPENDIX T: STATE CASE 25CV49248 (referenced in Appendix S)	A-142
--	-------

Federal District Court:

Case 6:25-cv-00100-MC

Page

APPENDIX U: DOCKET 1-2	A-144
------------------------------	-------

State Court:

Case 24CV25954

Page

APPENDIX V: ATTORNEY'S NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF COUNCIL (<i>filed in State case</i> <i>24CV25954</i>)	A-146
--	-------

APPENDIX W: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	A-147
---	-------

Federal District Court:

Case 6:25-cv-00100-MC

Page

APPENDIX X: DOCKET 1-5 (<i>pages 1-15</i>) CONSTITUTIONAL CASE LAW PACKET	A-153
---	-------

TABLE OF CITED AUTHORITIES

<u>CASE LAW</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<i>3 Bulstr. 115</i> , Best, Ev. Introd. 31, s.38. (ECF 1-7 page 98)	A-38
<i>8 Coke, 117b</i> (ECF 1-7 page 98)	A-38
<i>10 Coke 68</i> , also <i>Bradley v Fisher</i> , 13 Wall 335, 351; <i>Manning v Ketcham</i> 58 F. 2d 948 (6 th Cir 1932) (ECF 1-7 page 98)	A-37
<i>70 Am. Jur. 2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability</i> (ECF 1-7 page 119, ECF 1-10 page 215, ECF 1-11 page 301)	22, A-62, A-126
<i>Aflcio v Woodard</i> , 406 f 3d 137 t. (ECF 1-5 page 33)	A-192
<i>Alexander v Bothsworth</i> , 1915 (ECF 1-5 page 28, 37)	A-187, A-198
<i>Black's law dictionary, 5th edition, p.241: color of law;</i> <i>Atkins v Lanning</i> , DC Okl., 415 F. Supp. 186, 188 (ECF 1-5 page 37)	A-197
<i>Bennett v Boggs</i> , 1 Baldw 60 (ECF 1-5 page 25)	A-183
<i>Boyce v Grundy</i> , 91, 3 Pet. 210 (ECF 15 page 4)	A-164

Bradley v Fisher, 13 wall 335, 251. *Manning v Ketcham*, 58 F.2d 948 (ECF 1-5 page 34) A-194

Budd v the people of the State of New York, 143 US 517 (1892) (ECF 1-5 page 36-37) A-197

Carpenter v Longon, 83 U.S. 16 Wall 271 (1872)
..... 24, A-161

Cooper v Aaron, 358 US 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958); re
Sawyer, 124 US 200 (188); *US v Will*, 449 US 200,
216, 101 S.Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980);
Ableman v Booth, 21 How. 506, 524
..... A-65, A-128, A-183

Chicago etc. R.R. Co. v Chicago (ECF 1-5 page 31)
..... A-189-190

City of Dallas, et al. v Mitchell, 245 s.w. 944, 945-46
(1922) (ECF 1-5 page 31) A-190

Cohens v Virginia 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.257
(1821) (ECF 1-5 page 25, ECF 1-7 page 119, ECF 1-
10 page 215, ECF 1-11 page 301) A-63

*Constitutional law 101- law chilling assertion of
rights -7* (ECF 1-5 page 30) A-188

Cooper v O'Conner, 59 App DC 100, 99F (2d) (ECF 1-
5 page 33) A-192

Davis v Wechsler, 263 US 22, 24 (ECF 1-5 page 25)
..... A-183

<i>Davis v Weehler</i> , 263 U.S. 2224; <i>Stromberb v California</i> , 283 U.S. 359; NAACP v Alabama, 375 U.S. 449	4
<i>Dig 1, 3, 24; Hob. 171a</i> (ECF 1-7 page 98)	A-38
<i>Donelly v dechristoforo</i> , 1974. SCT 41709 56; 416 US 637 (1974); <i>Mcnally v US</i> , 483 US 350, 371-372. Quoting <i>US v Holzer</i> , 816 F.2d. 304, 307 (ECF 1-5 page 26)	A-185
<i>Honorable Supreme Court Justice John Harian in the 1901 case Downes v Bidwell</i> . District of Columbia (the United States) created by congressional act of 1871 (ECF 1-5 page 36)	A-196-197
<i>Ellingham v Dye Ind.</i> , 336; NE 1; 231 U.S. 250; 58 L. Ed. 206; 34 S. Ct. 92 (ECF 1-5 page 31)	A-190
<i>Elliot v Piersol</i> , 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1878) (ECF 1-3 page 9, ECF 1-7 page 119, ECF 1-10 page 215, ECF 1-11 page 301)	A-63, A-127
<i>Federal Radio Commission v General Electric</i> 281 US 464 (1930) (ECF 1-3 page 9, ECF 1-10 page 217, ECF 1-11 page 303)	A-50, A-131
<i>Gallegos v Haggerty</i> , N.D. of New York, 689 F. Supp 93 (1988) (ECF 1-5 page 37)	A-198
<i>Gotkins v Miller</i> , 514 F.2d 125 (1975)	19

<i>Government Immunity in Land v Dollar</i> , 338 US 731 (1947); <i>Brady v Roosevelt</i> , <i>FHA v Burr and Kiefer v RFC</i> (ECF 1-5 page 34)	A-193
<i>Hagans v Lavine</i> 415 US 533 (ECF 1-5 page 27)	A-185
<i>Haupt v Dillard</i> , 17 F.3d 285	7
<i>Hayle v Henkel</i> 201 US 43 at 89 (1906) (ECF 1-5 page 28)	A-188
<i>Hoffsomer v Hayes</i> , 92 Okla 32, 227 F. 417	A-162
<i>Injunction Definition</i> (ECF 1-5 page 29)	A-188
<i>KC Davis ADMIN LAW ch.1</i> (CTP Wests 1965 Ed.); <i>Owen v City</i> , 455 US 662 (ECF 1-5 page 38) ...	A-199
<i>Lezama v Justice Court A025829</i> (ECF 1-5 page 34)	A-194
<i>LoBue v Porazzo</i> , 48 Cal. App. 2d 82, 119, p.2d 346, 348 (ECF 1-5 page 30)	A-189
<i>Lubben v Selective Service System Local Bd. No 27</i> , 453 F. 2d 645, 14 A.L.R. Fed. 298 (C.A. 1 Mass. 1972). <i>Hobbs v U.S., Office of Personal Management</i> , 485 F. Supp. 456 (M. D. Fla. 1980) (ECF 1-7 page 97)	A-36
<i>Luckenbeck v The Thekla</i> , 295 F 1020., 226 US 328 (ECF 1-5 page 34)	A-193

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (2 Cranch) 137, 180
(1803) A-200-201

Maxims of Law, Black's Law Dictionary, 9th edition,
p. 1832 (ECF 1-5 page 38) A-200

Miller v. Arizona, 384 US 22, 24 (*ECF 1-5 page 25*)
..... A-183

Miller v US, 230 F. 2d. 486, 490; 42 A-184

Miranda v Arizona 384 US 436 p.491 (*ECF 1-5 page*
31) 17, A-191

Monroe v Pape (1961) 20

Montgomery v State 55 Fla. 97-4550.879 (*ECF 1-5*
page 28) A-186

Morris v National Cash Register Co., 44 S.W. 2d 433
..... 9

Muse v Sullivan, 925 F.2d 785 (5th Cir.1991)
..... 7

Nestor v Hershey, 425 F2d 504 (*ECF 1-5 page 30*)
..... A-189

Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S.425 p.442 (*ECF*
1-5 page 25, 31, ECF 1-10 page 224, 228, 235, ECF 1-
11 page 266, 270, 277) A-100, A-183, A-190

Nudd v Burrows, 91 US 426 (*ECF 1-5 page 27*)
..... A-185

NY re Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441 S.O. 1973, 14 L.Ed. 287; Volume 20 Corpus Juris Sec. 1785 (*ECF 1-5 page 36*) A-196

Owen vs City of Independence, 100 S Ct 398, 445 US 622 (*ECF 1-10 page 224, 228, 235, ECF 1-11 page 266, 270, 277*) A-100

Penhallow v Doane Administrators (3US 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; Dall N54) United States Supreme Court Ruling 1795 (*ECF 1-3 page 8, ECF 1-5 page 28, 37, 46, ECF 1-7 page 114, ECF 1-10 page 222, 223-224, 228, 234, ECF 1-11 page 264, 265-266, 267, 270, 276*) A-51, A-95, A-100, A-104, A-108, A-187, A-198

Pinkerton v US, 328 U.S. 640 22

Planters Bank of Georgia, 61, Ed. (9Wheat) 244; 22 USCA 286 et seq., CRS 11-60-103 (*ECF 1-5 page 27*) A-185

Porter v State, 391 N.E. 2d 801, 808-809; U.S. v Burr, 309 U.S. 242; See 22 USCA 286c, *Bank of US v Poindexter v Greenhow*, 114 US 270, 303 (1885) *Brady v US*, 397 U.S., 742, 748 (1970) (*ECF 1-5 page 27*) A-185

Pulliam v Allen (May 14, 1984) 20

(Civil Rights) *Rabon v Rowen Memorial Hospital, Inc.* (*ECF 1-5 page 34*) A-193

Re Arbuckle's Estate, 220 P.2d 950 4

- Reynolds v Volunteer State life ins. Co.*, Tex. Civ. App., 80 s.w.2d 1087, 1092 (*ECF 1-5 page 30*) A-189
- Rodrigues v Ray Donovan* (US Department of labor), 769 F. 2d. 1344, 1348 (1985) (*ECF 1-5 page 35*) A-195
- Roger v Marshall (United States use of Rogers v Conklin)*, 1 Wall. (US) 644, 17 Led 714 (*ECF 1-5 page 33*) A-192
- Scheuer v Rhodes*, 416 US 232, 94 S. Ct. 1683, 1687 (1974) (*ECF 1-5 page 25-26, ECF 1-7 page 119, ECF 1-10 page 215, ECF 1-11 page 301*) A-63, A-126, A-160, A-184
- Sims v Aherns*, 271 SW 720 (1925) (*ECF 1-5 page 26*) A-184
- Stock v Medical examiners* 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 289 in interest of M.V., 288 Ill. App. 3d 300, 681 N.E. 2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997); *See Dred Scott v Sanford*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (*ECF 1-5 page 27*) A-185
- Stringer v Dilger* 1963, Ca. 10 Colo., 313 F 2d 536 (*ECF 1-5 page 33*) A-192
- Supreme Court of the United States 23-217 (ECF 1-2 page 7, ECF 1-8 page 132-143)* Listing *Dixon v. United States*, 548 U.S. 1, 17 (2006); cf. *Astoria Fed. Sav. & Loan Assn. v. Solimino*, 501 U.S. 104, 108 (1991); *Microsoft Corp. v. i4i L.P.*, 564 U.S. 91, 116

(2011); <i>Octane Fitness, LLC v. ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.</i> , 572 U.S. 545, 557-558 (2014)	19, A-80
<i>Thompson v Houston</i> , 135 P.2d 834; 17 Wash 457	4
<i>United States v 1500 Bales of Cotton</i> , Fed Case No. 15, 958	4
<i>United States v Cruikshank</i> , 92 U.S. 542, 549 (1875)	A-68
<i>U.S. v Conkins</i> , 987 F.2d 564 (9 th Cir. 1991)	19
<i>US v Minker</i> , 350 US 179 at 187 (1795) (<i>ECF 1-5 page 26</i>)	A-184
<i>U.S. v Powell</i> , 982 F2d 1422 (10 Cir. 1992)	23
<i>U.S. v Price</i> , 13 F.3d 711 (3 rd Cir. 1994)	7
<i>U.S. v [Susan B.] Anthony</i> , 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 830	A-68
<i>U.S. v Throckmorton</i> , 98 US 61; <i>Owen vs City of Independence</i> , 100 S Ct 1398; <i>Marine vs Thiboutot</i> , 100 S. Ct. 2502 and <i>Hafer vs Melo</i> , 502 U.S. 21 (<i>ECF 1-5 page 27-28</i>)	8, A-63, A-185
<i>US v Will</i> , 449 US 200, 216, 101, S. Ct., 471, 66 Led2nd 392, 406 (1980) <i>Cohens v Virginia</i> , 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5Led 257 (1821) (<i>ECF 1-5 page 34-35</i>)	A-194

Williamson v U.S. Department of Agriculture, 815 F
2d. 369, *ACLU Foundations v Barr*, 952 F.2d 457,
293 U.S. App. DC 101, (CA DC 1991) (*ECF 1-5 page*
28) A-185-186

Winsett v Donaldson (Mich 1992) 494 N.W. 2d 800
..... 9

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY
PROVISIONS PAGE

18 Article VI of the constitution, clause 3 (*ECF 1-3*
page 8, ECF 1-7 page 119, ECF 1-10 page 215, ECF
1-11 page 271, 301) A-64, A-127, A-181

Amendment XI of the Constitution of the United
States [of America] (*ECF 1-7 page 114, ECF 1-10*
page 207, ECF 1-11 page 271, 293) A-51, A-108

Articles of Confederation of the United States, 1778
(ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-4 page 21-24)
..... 6, 25, 27, A-21, A-65

Bill of Rights 2, A-175

12 CFR part 226: Regulation Z (*ECF 1-3 page 9, ECF*
1-10 page 224, 246-249, ECF 1-11 page 266, 288-291)
..... 8, A-102

UCC 1-103.6 (*ECF 1-10 page 224, 242, ECF 1-11*
page 266, 284) A-102

UCC §1-201 (27) "person" (*ECF 1-5 page 35*) ... A-195

<i>UCC 3-603(B)</i>	13, 24
<i>UCC 9-607-610</i> (ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-7 page 98)	A-39, A-86, A-180
<i>UCC-9/1-2</i>	A-86
<i>USC §1-308</i> (ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-10 page 219, 223, 224, 241, ECF 1-11 page 261, 265, 266, 283)	A-89, A-98, A-102, A-180
<i>1 USC §8</i> (ECF 1-3 page 12, ECF 1-10 page 223, ECF 1-11 page 265, 271)	A-97
<i>5 USC §3331</i> (ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-5 page 56, ECF 1-7 page 96, ECF 1-10 page 224, 238, ECF 1-11 page 266, 280)	A-101
<i>15 USC</i> (ECF 1-3 page 12, ECF 1-10 page 210, ECF 1-11 page 296)	A-118
<i>MAXIM 19 under 15 USC prim-a-facie per MAXIM 23</i> (ECF 1-3 page 9, page 12, ECF 1-7 page 97, 98)	25, A-30
<i>15 USC §2</i> (ECF 1-10 page 224, 240, ECF 1-11 page 266, 282)	A-102
<i>18 USC §4(513)(a)</i>	A-9, A-11
<i>18 USC part 1 chapter 13, 241</i> (ECF 1-5 page 38)	8, A-197
<i>18 USC §242</i> (ECF 1-10 page 224, 228, 237, ECF 1- 11 page 266, 270, 279)	8, A-102

<i>18 USC §1001 (ECF 1-7 page 118)</i>	A-61
<i>18 USC §1342 (ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-5 page 55, ECF 1-10 page 224, 239, ECF 1-11 page 266, 281)</i>	A-102
<i>18 USC §1505</i>	A-102
<i>18 USC §1512(b)(1)(2)(A)(B)</i>	A-9, A-11
<i>18 USC §1512(c)(1)(2)</i>	A-9, A-11
<i>18 USC §2076 (ECF 1 page 1, ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-5 page 48, ECF 1-7 page 100)</i>	A-9, A-11, A-36, A-41
<i>28 USC App Fed R Civ P Rule 55/ Fed R Civ P Rule 55 (b)(1) (ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-3 page 11, ECF 1-3 page 12, 13, ECF 1-5 page 40-41, ECF 1-7 page 126, 128-130, ECF 1-10 page 201-203, ECF 1-11 page 254, 258-259)</i>	A-159
<i>28 USC part 4, chapter 97 (ECF 1-5 page 36)</i> ..	A-196
<i>28 USC §351 (a) (ECF 1-10 page 224, ECF 1-11 page 266)</i>	A-102
<i>28 USC §1331 (ECF 1-10 page 209, 211, ECF 1-11 page 295, 297)</i>	A-113
<i>38 USC §3710 (ECF 1-10 page 224-225, ECF 1-11 page 266-267)</i>	A-102, A-104

42 USC §1983 (ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-5 page 61,
ECF 1-10 page 226, ECF 1-11 page 268)
..... A-160, A-161

42 USC §1986 (ECF 1-5 page 30) A-188

Title 50 section 7 (c) and (e) of 2012 (ECF 1-10 page
211, ECF 1-11 page 264, 270, 297)
..... 12, A-52, A-96, A-137

OTHER AUTHORITIES PAGE

*ABA and IBA Affidavit of Obligation International
Commercial Lien (2015)* (ECF 1-2 page 7, ECF 1-8
page 148-191) A-145

*Acknowledgement, Acceptance and Deed of Re-
Conveyance* (ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-7 page 115,
123, ECF 1-10 page 208, 222, ECF 1-11 page 264,
294) 11, A-55, A-73, A-111, A-137, A-148

Act of Expatriation x3 11

Attorney General Letter (ECF 1-3 page 11, 12, ECF
1-7 page 115, ECF 1-10 page 208, 222-223, 224-225,
ECF 1-11 page 264-265, 267, 270, 294)
..... 12, 17, 21, A-54, A-96,
A-101, A-104, A-110, A-137, A-140, A-143, A-181

Cancellation of All Prior Powers of Attorney (ECF 1-
7 page 115, 124, ECF 1-10 page 208, ECF 1-11 page
294) A-53, A-75, A-96, A-110, A-137

<i>Canon 3: Code of Conduct for United States Judges</i>	A-42, A-58
<i>Canon 2057</i>	A-9, A-11
<i>Certificate of Assumed Names</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, 12, 13, ECF 1-7 page 95, 97, 114, 115, ECF 1-10 page 208, 222, ECF 1-11 page 264, 294)	11, 25, A-51, A-54, A-57, A-97, A-111, A-137, A-143, A-148, A-158
<i>Criminal Information, Claim and notice of Liability</i>	12
<i>Declaration of Independence</i> (ECF 1-2 page 6, ECF 1-4 page 17-20)	6, 8, 10, 18, 25, 27, A-12
<i>Declaration of the Naturalization Act of July 1779</i> (ECF 1-7 page 95, 115, 125, ECF 1-10 page 208, 222, ECF 1-11 page 264, 294)	11, A-53, A-76, A-97, A-109, A-137
<i>Declaration of Political Status</i> (ECF 1 page 1, ECF 1-3 page 8, ECF 1-7 page 114, ECF 1-10 page 208, 222, ECF 1-11 page 264, 294)	12, A-53, A-57, A-96, A-109, A-137, A-148, A-158, A-181
<i>Declaration of Provenance and Jurisdiction</i> (ECF 1 page 1, ECF 1-3 page 9, page 13, ECF 1-7 page 97, 114, 115, 120-122, ECF 1-10 page 208, 211, ECF 1-11 page 297)	12, A-36, A-55, A-65, A-108, A-112, A-120, A-137
<i>FSIA Mandatory Notice (Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act)</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, 11, 12, ECF 1-7	

page 94, 98, 102, 115, ECF 1-10 page 208, 211, 222,
ECF 1-11 page 264, 270, 294, 297)
..... 11, 12, 25, A-38, A-43, A-54, A-57, A-96, A-110,
A-120, A-137, A-143, A-148, A-158, A-164, A-181

*Geneva/ Hague Conventions (page 1 of Notice of
Intent Fee Schedule)*..... 29, A-59

*International Public Notice Regarding Money and
Charges (ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-7 page 96, 115,
ECF 1-10 page 208, 211, 222, ECF 1-11 page 264,
294-295, 297)*
.... 12, A-55, A-97, A-105, A-112, A-120, A-137, A-145

MAXIM 1 (ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 148)
..... A-37, A-82, A-145

MAXIM 2 (ECF 1-7 page 98, 101, ECF 1-8 page 148)
..... A-37, A-42, A-82, A-145

MAXIM 3 (ECF 1-7 page 98, 101, ECF 1-8 page 148)
..... A-37, A-39, A-42, A-82, A-145

MAXIM 4 (ECF 1-7 page 98, 102, ECF 1-8 page 148)
..... A-37, A-42, A-82, A-145

MAXIM 5 (ECF 1-7 page 98, 102, ECF 1-8 page 148)
..... A-37, A-43, A-82, A-145

MAXIM 6-7 (ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 148) ...
..... A-37, A-82, A-83, A-145

*MAXIM 8 (ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-7 page 97, ECF
1-8 page 149)* A-36, A-83, A-145

<i>MAXIM 9</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-7 page 97, ECF 1-8 page 149)	A-36, A-83, A-145
<i>MAXIM 10</i> (ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 149)	A-37, A-38, A-83, A-145
<i>MAXIM 11</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-8 page 149)	A-83, A-145
<i>MAXIM 12-13</i> (ECF 1-8 page 149)	A-83, A-84, A-145
<i>MAXIM 14</i> (ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 149)	A-37, A-38, A-84, A-145
<i>MAXIM 15</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 149)	A-37, A-38, A-84, A-145
<i>MAXIM 16</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-7 page 97, ECF 1-8 page 150)	A-36, A-84, A-145
<i>MAXIM 17-18</i> (ECF 1-8 page 150)	A-84, A-145
<i>MAXIM 19</i> (ECF 1-3 page 10, ECF 1-7 page 97, ECF 1-8 page 150)	A-36, A-84, A-145
<i>MAXIM 20</i> (ECF 1-7 page 98 ECF 1-8 page 150)	A-85, A-145
<i>MAXIM 21</i> (ECF 1-7 page 98, 102, ECF 1-8 page 150)	A-42, A-85, A-145

MAXIM 22 (*ECF 1-7 page 97, 101, ECF 1-8 page 150*) A-36, A-42, A-47, A-58, A-65, A-78, A-85, A-107, A-116, A-136, A-140, A-145, A-157

MAXIM 23 (*ECF 1-3 page 10, page 12, ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 150-151*)
..... A-38, A-39, A-85, A-145

MAXIM 24 (*ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-7 page 98, ECF 1-8 page 151, ECF 1-10 page 210, ECF 1-11 page 296*) 11, 29, 30, A-33, A-39, A-40, A-41, A-43, A-59, A-60, A-72, A-74, A-85, A-87, A-88, A-90, A-91, A-106, A-107, A-122, A-138, A-152, A-153, A-164, A-172-173, A-180

Municipal and Territorial Notices of Violation(s)
(*ECF 1-7 page 114, ECF 1-11 page 264*)
..... 12, A-52, A-96, A-137

Notice of Intent- Fee Schedule (*ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-7 page 114, ECF 1-10 page 210, 211, 222, ECF 1-11 page 264, 297*)
..... 12, A-52, A-57, A-97, A-105, A-120, A-180

Revocation of All Prior Powers of Attorney (*ECF 1-3 page 13, ECF 1-10 page 222, ECF 1-11 page 264*) 11, A-148

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States District Court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is reported at the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon;

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was October 24, 2025. No petition for rehearing was filed in my case. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED (APPENDIX W full content)

Life, Liberty or Property denied by due process:
“Under the U.S. Constitution and laws, due process requires just and fair treatment of everyone, regardless of background or immigration status, if their life, freedom, or property is at risk. This

includes having the opportunity to defend their rights in court.”

- Due process clause under 5th and 14th amendment to the Constitution: “prohibit the deprivation to life, liberty, or property by the federal and state governments respectively, without due process of law”;
- U.S. Supreme Court interprets these clauses to guarantee a variety of protections: “procedural due process (in civil and criminal proceeding); substantive due process (a guarantee of some fundamental rights); a prohibition against vague laws; incorporation of the Bill of Rights to state governments; and equal protection under the laws of the federal government)”.

Life: *See APPENDIX*

Property: *See APPENDIX*

5th Amendment: Due Process Clause: Guarantees due process for federal proceedings, requiring fair procedures, including an impartial judge *See APPENDIX*

6th Amendment: Guarantees the right to an impartial jury in criminal cases, with the principle of an impartial judge being a related cornerstone of fair trial rights.

Impartiality for a Judge: *Absence of Bias* – judges must be free from personal prejudice, financial

stake, or other conflicts that could sway their decisions. *See APPENDIX*

Judicial Independence – judges must decide cases based solely on the law and facts, free from political pressure or outside influence. *See APPENDIX*

- Appendix I
- Appendix L
- Appendix M

Duty to Recuse – A judge must step aside if their impartiality might be questioned, even if no actual bias is proven.

- APPENDIX I
- APPENDIX V

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The blatant disregard for proper procedures is allowing the Judges to act under color of authority with impunity. Disregarding evidence and refusing to look at all facts within cases, acting on behalf of defendants. From 6:24-cv-1162-AA, 6:24-cv-01141-AA, to 6:25-cv-00100-MC, granted appeal case 25-725. These cases have changed from Mortgage Fraud and Attempting to Enforce a Debt Owed stemming from companies' refusal to accept tender of payment. Companies failing to honor accepted political status documents declaring the Supremacy Clause, including the Fee Schedules agreed upon, to trying to find a Judge to uphold the Constitution.

- *United States v 1500 Bales of Cotton*, Fed Case No. 15, 958 "When court takes judicial notice of facts, and err in their assumed facts, a question of law is presented."
- *Davis v Weehler*, 263 U.S. 2224; *Stromberb v California*, 283 U.S. 359; *NAACP v Alabama*, 375 U.S. 449 "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, are not to be defeated under the name of local practice."
- *Thompson v Houston*, 135 P.2d 834; 17 Wash 457 "Untrue statements amount to constructive fraud."
- *Re Arbuckle's Estate*, 220 P.2d 950 "Constructive fraud comprises all acts, omissions, and concealments involving a breach of legal or equitable duty, Trust, or confidence which resulted in damage to another."

By Aiken's orders, the living Americans were **barred from the ability to file an appeal** equaling obstruction of justice on top of bias, practicing law from the bench, not honoring civil procedures, allowing fraudulent case to continue, false statements, and subverting evidence i.e. political status documents, Supremacy Clause. Upon creation of case 6:25-cv-00100-MC the 2 joined cases 6:24-cv-01141-AA and 6:24-cv-1162-AA were listed as related cases, proof was submitted as exhibits to the complaint. (See Appendix O)

McShane states, "plaintiffs attempt to point to errors made in those cases, **the proper avenue is not the filing of a new civil action, but rather an appeal in those cases to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals...**claims here are clearly barred by judicial immunity." As he failed to notice Aiken's order to the clerk denying our ability to appeal, **McShane is showing bias after having prior knowledge of the case and establishing his false presumption through case law** that the plaintiffs were possibly vexatious litigants. **To formally label pro se litigants as "vexatious," courts require evidence of a pattern of abusing the judicial system,** such as filing numerous frivolous lawsuits, repeatedly relitigating settled issues, making baseless motions, harassing opponents, and causing undue court burden, often codified in state statutes like California's CCP §391 or Idaho's ICAR 59, requiring a showing of repeated, unmeritorious filings by a party *without* counsel, leading to severe sanctions like prefilng injunctions. As this was the plaintiff's 1st time in court for this

issue there was no history of multiple, unsuccessful lawsuits or filings. The plaintiff's arguments were/are backed by the Supremacy Clause through the 3 Federal Constitutions, the unanimous Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, legitimate commercial liens of obligation, statutes, commercial codes and un rebutted Affidavits that he obstructed and therefore does not lack in valid legal grounds. The Court removed immunity by creating the case in their person. McShane unilaterally granted immunity back to Aiken and extended it to Errecart acting against the Court regarding criminal actions i.e. obstruction of justice and Treason to the Constitution. The "errors" as McShane refers to were pointed out repeatedly in their respective cases as being obstruction of justice, bias, practicing law from the bench, not honoring civil procedures, allowing a fraudulent case to persist, false statements, subverting evidence and/or blatant disregard of said evidence the status correction documents, key in pointing out the Supremacy Clause within them, protecting the living vessels against the corporations.

Fact: the Honorable Federal Court of Eugene Oregon recognized the validity of this case and removed the judicial immunity of Ann L. Aiken and Lori Errecart to hold them accountable. Upon creation of case as STEVEN ROBERT JOHNSON, et al vs ANN L. AIKEN, et al. (Appendix R)

Yet, Judge Michael J. McShane gave it back, an act that is ultra vires. A fellow federal judge cannot

unilaterally do this. Just as he sealed exhibits without motion before service to the defendant could occur. His actions are viewed as constitutional violations, denying due process, acting with prior knowledge without recusing establishing bias and showing lack of respect to the hierarchy of court issuing orders asserting his authority over a higher court (Appendix E)

A federal judge cannot legally make false statements in favor of a defendant, doing so violates judicial ethics, undermining the rule of law. Yet McShane allowed Aiken to do just that with impunity violating *U.S. v Price*, 13 F.3d 711 (3rd Cir. 1994) "Judge must be fair to all parties and may not do or say anything that might prejudice either litigant." *Muse v Sullivan*, 925 F.2d 785 (5th Cir.1991) "Due process requires that litigant claim be heard by fair and impartial fact finder applies to administrative as well as judicial proceedings." and *Haupt v Dillard*, 17 F.3d 285 "Right to a fair trial is basic requirement of due process includes the right of unbiased judge."

Aiken accepted false/ fraudulent statements from Rocket's attorney as true without using proper due diligence: Rocket sued the plaintiffs for \$463,000.00 on the grounds that "plaintiffs filed a lawsuit against Rocket Mortgage...in the ...case no. 24CV25954" (Notice of Removal page 2, #1) whereas the affidavit of service from Swift Process Servers, LLC declares "summons and complaint with exhibits" were served. Plaintiffs issued complaints, instead of coming to court to address those complaints, Defendant issued lawsuit at a higher court. Their case was based

entirely on fraud yet was allowed to continue. By suing the living Americans, all parties submitted to the court all of their political status documents and submitted a counter suit based on violation of political status documents which includes: the unanimous Declaration of Independence, 1776, unrevised United States Statutes at Large, Military Law of Peace, Supremacy Clause under three Federal Constitutions including but not limited to Regulation Z, Lawful Money, the Brother's Keeper Clause (18 USC 241 and 242), and the Enabling Clause (before every Act of Congress).

USC, UCC and case law was quoted by plaintiffs, most notably *U.S. v Throckmorton*, 98 US 61 "Whereas, officials and even judges have no immunity" *Owen vs City of Independence*, 100 S Ct 1398; *Marine vs Thiboutot*, 100 S. Ct. 2502 and *Hafer vs Melo*, 502 U.S. 21 "officials and judges are deemed to know the law and sworn to uphold the law; officials and judges cannot claim to act in good faith in willful deprivation of law, they certainly cannot plead ignorance of the law. There is no immunity, judicial or otherwise, in matters of rights secured by the Constitution for the United States." Aiken claimed ignorance "made up of pseudo-legal gibberish" and mental incompetence "largely incomprehensible" regarding both cases political status documents, Take Note, all documents are written in "common American English."

The denial of due process does not come from the respected courts but their actors. All judges have disregarded, subverted, and omitted the Supremacy

Clause that are within exhibits, documents and affidavits.

Ann L. Aiken argued about the validity of affidavits. Lori Errecart, a federal employee, declared in front of fellow clerks at desk declared that "she didn't have to" follow federal rules and procedures. Michael J. McShane subverted, blatantly ignored formal request for video footage evidence and attempted to bury unrebutted affidavits by sealing them within the complaint. (*See Appendix E*)

- *Winsett v Donaldson* (Mich 1992) 494 N.W. 2d 800 "Statements in affidavits that are not rebutted by opposing party's affidavit or pleadings may be accepted as true by the trial court."
- *Morris v National Cash Register Co.*, 44 S.W. 2d 433 "Uncontested allegations of fact in affidavit must be accepted as true."

These judges have denied due process and the right to a fair trial, and now the three appellate judges without publicly publishing their memorandum "affirmed" with McShane ignoring affidavits without reason or a valid legal basis for excluding or disregarding the evidence presented without merit of their own. A Judge's duty/job is to find and rule on the facts, yet the appellate court judges agreed with a lower court judge asserting authority over them, a higher court, off the record. Acting in bias in favor of lower court judge's obstruction of justice, tampering with evidence, failing to honor affidavits, false statements/ presumptions, failure to honor civil procedures, practicing law from the bench all

creating fraud within the court under the guise of judicial immunity, against the Honorable Courts' actions to hold them accountable for said actions: the ultimate denial of due process, the 5th Amendment and open transparency of the 1st Amendment. Destroying the faith established that justice will prevail due to the Supremacy Clause, Declaration of Independence, the 3 Federal Constitutions, Statutes at Large and the Military law of Peace.

From mortgage fraud to failing to honor the Supremacy Clause going full circle through the Court System: beginning in State, to Federal, from Federal, to Appellate, to Federal Article III judge, to Appellate, then back to State again, to Oregon Supreme Court and finally from Appellate to the United States Supreme Court. Brings one to question: Is this what stands for Justice today? Because we, the living Americans, do not/ have not seen justice being served, only buried and subverted under policy and doctrines.

The fact of this case is that Judge McShane is using judicial immunity to shield Ann L. Aiken and Lori Errecart from their actions within cases 6:24-cv-1162-AA and 6:24-cv-01141-AA.

Rocket Mortgage LLC received a registered mail package, political status documents established May 06, 2023, with green proof of receipt slip 2 times from Steven Robert Johnson©™. Proof of Receipt: Sent January 30, 2024- received February 07, 2024, RR 741 284 765 US. Then again sent on April 16, 2024- received May 06, 2024, RR 248 404 557 US.

Proof of Acceptance: Email from account resolution team on May 01, 2024, stating documents have been added to his account and being reviewed. Civil complaint 24CV25954 was lawfully made under all rights reserved, copyright and trademark. When Rocket Mortgage moved the case to Federal under 6:24-cv-01141-AA, it was no longer the civil complaint created by plaintiffs but a lawsuit from Rocket Mortgage LLC and therefore never remanded back to circuit court after dismissal.

- if a federal court keeps a case after the federal claim is gone it likely violates due process and federal law, as the court loses supplemental jurisdiction and must remand it to state court for fair procedure, based on recent Supreme Court rulings like *Royal Canin (2024)* that mandate remand when federal question disappear ensures cases stay in the correct forum.

The package contained status correction documents published on May 06, 2023. These documents include: 2 Witness statements; Declaration of Naturalization Act of July 1779; Acknowledgement, Acceptance and Deed of Re-Conveyance; Certificate of Assumed Name Notice of Transfer of Reserved Name; Act of Expatriation and Oath of Allegiance for first, middle and last name; Act of Expatriation and Oath of Allegiance for first, middle initial and last name; Act of Expatriation and Oath of Allegiance for first and last name; Cancellation of All Prior Powers of Attorney; Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act section 1605 and 1607 Notice of Liability, Mandatory Notice; Paramount Claim of Life and the Estate of

[living American's full name]; Revocation of Election to Pay Taxes; Attorney General Letter; Declaration of Political Status; Military Severance Letter; Municipal and Territorial Notices; Title 50: sole relief and remedy; and Notice of Intent- Fee Schedule.

- Federal Case 6:24-cv-01141-AA Rocket Mortgage received these documents again with 2 new published documents: International Public Notice: Regarding Money and Charges and Declaration of Provenance and Jurisdiction Notice.
- And due to furthering actions, Rocket Mortgage LLC was served the entire package for Steven Robert Johnson©™, Alex Robert Harvey©™ and Kathryn Ann Harvey©™ including all documents above and latest published document, Criminal Information, Claim and Notice of Liability [for case 25CV49248 on September 23, 2025].

Within the packet: the Letter to the Oregon Attorney General, which also addressed "District Court Clerk Bill Burgess or District Attorney Paige Clarkson, Secretary of State Shemia Fagan" and the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act Mandatory Notice enacting the Supremacy Clause and Amendment XI, dated May 06, 2023. Establishing that Rocket Mortgage LLC had full knowledge before the civil court complaint 24CV25954 filed May 28, 2024, and Rocket Mortgage lawsuit federal case 6:24-cv-01141-AA filed July 12, 2024. Once again, Aiken stated that all of these documents are "comprised of pseudo legal gibberish and largely incomprehensible."

The same can be said regarding Plaintiff from case 6:24-cv-1162-AA who sent her political status package via registered mail twice to each defendant, after she received a wet signature from the apartment complex's manager accepting receipt and acknowledgment of her status change (12/29/2023), before her civil court case 24LT11488 where she was ordered by the Judge eviction from her apartment, rendering her homeless. Proof of Receipt: Rockwood Park Apartments: Sent January 25, 2024- signed received, no date, RR 741 284 751 US. Then again March 19, 2024- received March 21, 2024, RF 248 404 512 US. Princeton Property Management: Sent April 29, 2024- received May 1, 2024, RF 248 404 248 US. Then again May 01, 2024- received May 03, 2024, RF 248 404 217 US.

In case 6:24-cv-1162-AA, enforcement of a debt owed by defendant to plaintiff: Aiken acted on behalf of the defendant, without service. Clearly disregarding the evidence of Court Record: audio CD recording from case 24LT11488. This evidence was initially filed by Lori Errecart and then sealed within another federal case: 6:24-cv-01141-AA.

Federal case 6:24-cv-01141-AA originated in State Civil Court case 24CV25954 regarding Breach of Contract by Rocket Mortgage LLC refusing tender of payment for 3 months; proof of tender of payment was entered in civil case exhibit for 2 of 3 payments. Rocket Mortgage LLC denied ignoring UCC §3-603 (B) [instrument and the tender is refused, therefore is discharged, to the extent of the amount of the

tender], which was never addressed in Federal Court.

Defendant's attorney declared (Appendix P) they created federal case 6:24-cv-01141-AA for their client "the Plaintiff" whose opening statement was that the Plaintiffs sued their client and entered a counter suit. Take Note in the Affidavit of Service from Swift Process Server (ECF 1-3) that they only served "a summons and complaint with exhibits." Plaintiffs only submitted a counter suit against Rocket Mortgage LLC AFTER all 3 copyright and trademarked names were violated/ trespassed. Which was never addressed in federal court, by Aiken, violating due process: a 5th Amendment violation. Point of clarity: HAF and HUD were also listed in the complaint for failure of conversion of funds to Rocket estimated about \$28-32k remaining from Steven's©™ grant towards mortgage. HAF and HUD responded appropriately to complaint and apologized for misappropriation of funds. The plaintiffs willingly forgave transgression and released them from complaint before Rocket Mortgage, LLC acted in the removal and were notified as such by the court, yet Rocket's attorney dragged released parties HAF and HUD to Federal court and spoke on the government agencies behalf.

In case 6:24-cv-01141-AA, the Defendant's attorney stated that they were served the complaint in 2014 and that the removal was properly filed within the time limit. Plaintiffs asked what federal rule gives the defendant 10 years and 30 days to file a response to a complaint. Aiken responded and corrected the

attorney's error that the removal was proper because the service took place on a date in 2024 within the allotted time limit and proceeded to grant their request for back date to the appropriate date of filing since attorney acted before checking that the case was filed on time and within the appropriate venue.

Defendant attempted to remove the living man, Alex Robert Harvey©™ and woman, Kathryn Ann Harvey©™s right to bring complaint against Rocket Mortgage LLC who already acknowledged them as homeowners under the Homeowners Insurance, underwritten by GEICO (ECF 9-4), attached to the address and in tandem, the mortgage. Aiken ignored all proof in Document 9 then proceeded to order them, in Document 18, to amend the complaint and commit perjury by declaring and proving that they were on the proven fraudulent contract (ECF 9-7) Defendant submitted to the court.

Aiken violated MAXIMs of Commerce by **refusing to provide her oath of office when requested by name, then proceeded to rule without proving jurisdiction on the record to rule, failing to honor Affidavits, left un rebutted by defendant before her ruling, and therefore denying owed remedy to said Affidavits which stood as judgement, before her ruling was issued.** Satisfied with Aiken's ruling, ECF 24, the Attorney for Defendant withdrew representation in civil case 24CV25954 on October 09, 2024 (*See Appendix V*), without ever issuing a counter Affidavit to rebuke the facts. Plaintiffs continued fighting in federal court from October 21, 2024 – November 22, 2024, when Aiken ordered clerks to

refuse current and future filings from the case. Aiken was the only opposing party acting/responding during that time. Justifying her actions, refusing to provide a valid oath of office (oath to uphold the Constitution) and refusing to recuse herself when the court was asked to provide a lawful judge construing the requests as motions to be denied at her discretion, when plaintiffs clearly asked for "a valid oath of office issued in her name" (ECF 20), and plaintiff's provided their proof of Jurisdiction: Declaration of Provenance and Jurisdiction Notice (ECF 22) upon which Aiken did not "constitute an amended pleading" therefore dismissed documents, filings and case without ever proving jurisdiction on the record to enter "final judgement."

ECF 26, Aiken states, "under [28 U.S.C.] §144, the **party moving for recusal** [plaintiffs] must file a timely and legally sufficient affidavit stating 'the facts and the reason for the belief that bias or prejudice exists' and **must include certificate of counsel of record** stating that it is made in good faith." ultimately denying our Attorney-in-Fact status/position. By her statement ECF 19 was lacking "legally sufficient affidavit" stating bias or prejudice and failed to "include certificate of counsel of record" as proof of good faith. ECF 27 Affidavit; Attention Chief Judge Michael J. McShane and Clerk of Court Melissa Aubin; all rights reserved, without prejudice, statement of facts under penalty of perjury, and Notarized by Public Notary. ECF 28: Aiken ordered clerk's office to return filings to plaintiffs without entering them on the docket and to

decline to accept any further filings in this case on statement that case is closed.

Judicial immunity, a common law doctrine, only protects judges and court officials from civil lawsuits for actions taken in their official capacities. But it's not absolute, **not covering criminal acts or actions clearly outside jurisdiction**. But can be overcome by **constitutional violations** or disciplinary actions. — All living Americans have repeatedly filed within these various cases the Supremacy Clause, as is apparent in the Letter to the Attorney General and has been disregarded every time.

- How does the Constitution stand for anything, when judges fail to uphold it in favor of administrative procedures; that even the clerks declare, in the federal building among their peers, that they don't have to follow federal rules?

Miranda v Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491 "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them."

Lori Errecart not only added another case's documents and exhibits to the wrong case, but she also removed pages from document Federal Rule 55 (B)(1) Default Judgement by the Clerk, in case 6:24-cv-01141-AA, then proceeded to remove the entire docket filing from the record, on Aiken's order. In case 6:24-cv-1162-AA she changed the federal rule into a motion for Aiken to interpret who never answered how a rule can be converted into a motion. After standing in front of fellow clerks, in the

Federal Court building, and declared that she did not have to follow Federal Rules.

Lori Errecart signed red wet ink initials, removed ECF 28 from the record and returned the document via UPSP mail. As proof to Aiken and Errecart's actions, the mailed documents were submitted within 6:25-cv-00100-MC complaint as exhibits 1-10 (original), 1-11 (copy) and 1-12 (remained sealed for discovery). (*See* Appendix H, I, N)

Appendix J: amended complaint in the form of an Affidavit of truth, November 05, 2024. As well as Appendix N: Affidavit of Truth, November 04, 2024. Take Note BOTH Michael J. McShane and Melissa Aubin were attention to these documents that were resubmitted to case 6:25-cv-00100-MC on January 17, 2025. Establishing fact of proof that Judge McShane had prior knowledge and had no business ruling/acting within this case in accordance to civil procedure.

McShane disregarded everything within case, under false presumption, in his statement that documents filed are "associated with 'sovereign citizen' theories. Courts have consistently found such arguments and ideology to be frivolous" referring to the Supremacy Clause, The Declaration of Independence, the 3 Federal Constitutions, Statutes, Codes, MAXIMS of law, Supreme court case law and finally all political status documentation publicly published under the Oregon Assembly's Land and Soil Jurisdiction stating to the 9th circuit appellate court, "Plaintiffs' appeal is not taken in good faith...Plaintiffs' claims

have **no arguable basis in fact or law**". I.E. **Supreme Court case 23-217**, decided January 15, 2025 that "the Constitution...provides a particular standard of proof...they do so by examining the legal backdrop against which Congress has legislated" "Congress is understood to legislate against a background of common-law adjudicatory principles....courts apply the default standard unless Congress alters it or the Constitution forbids it." January 24, 2025, the day after judgement dismissing case with prejudice, the judge ordered "Based on the exhibits attached to the complaint, the complaint is sealed." (Appendix K)

- *U.S. v Conkins*, 987 F.2d 564 (9th Cir. 1991)
"Due process of law is violated when government vindictively attempts to penalize a person for exercising protected statutory or constitutional rights."
- *Gotkins v Miller*, 514 F.2d 125 (1975) "Due process clause not only applies when one's physical liberty is threatened but also where a **person's good name, reputation, honor or integrity are at stake.**"

Due to McShane's actions: Aiken continued acting within case 6:24-cv-1162-AA (*See* Appendix S and T). At this time plaintiffs from both cases had been monitoring each other's cases. Elizabeth Ann Harvey©™ stated in Appendix J that she had absolutely no faith in Aiken's ability to exercise her duty over her case due to Aiken's actions in case 6:24-cv-01141-AA. In ¶7 Elizabeth©™ states, "as proven by her refusal to produce a valid Oath of Office..., proves that she lacks the proper jurisdiction over me...." In ¶9 she further points out,

plainly that, "by failing to uphold any Oath of Office, Judge Aiken wars against the Constitution, an open act of treason."

Appendix A: 9th Circuit judges affirm McShane on granting judicial immunity. In doing so they failed to address him sealing exhibits without motion. Furthering the concealment of Clerk's actions, affidavits, the fact of judge's prior knowledge and therefore violated impartiality and/or bias, concealing the Supremacy Clause, establishing that all fraudulent actions against the public are acceptable and admissible.

We, the living American State Nationals, have been subjected to the arbitrary exercise of government power. Rocket Mortgage aided in premature fetal demise due to undue stress during pregnancy and by their continued actions outside of court have denied the family the ability to mourn, let alone seek justice for their loss. Rocket Mortgage has not been held accountable and by their furthering actions the property is still in danger. Blatantly disregarding the Supremacy Clause, due process and affidavits without valid legal reasons all court actors involved are liable: Eugene Court- Ann Aikens, Lori Errecart, Michael J. McShane; 9th Circuit Appellate Court- Friedland, Miller and Sanchez.

Violating Supreme Court ruling on May 14, 1984, in *Pulliam v Allen* that judges could be sued for violating constitutional rights, allowing for injunctive relief and the awarding of legal fees. This built upon earlier interpretations, such as *Monroe v*

Pape (1961), which significantly advanced the ability to sue government officials for constitutional violations under Section 1983.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The blatant disregard for proper procedures is allowing the judges to act under color of authority with impunity. Disregarding evidence and refusing to look at all facts within case. All judges have denied our rights to protect our home.

Case 6:24-cv-1162-AA plaintiff is now homeless, staying with family.

Case 6:24-cv-01141-AA plaintiffs are in danger of losing their home due to the judges not honoring the Supremacy Clause, the Brother's Keeper Clause and the Constitution. As stated within cases, repeat blatant disregard for due process denying rights under false statements like due process, fair trial, and evidence presented for discovery ignored and sealed without motion or reason.

Due process protects life, liberty and property. Take note, an unborn child's life has already been lost by the added undue stress caused by Rocket Mortgages' disregarding the Supremacy Clause, the Oregon Attorney General and Ann L. Aiken was complicit in its allowance. Aiken dismissed the plaintiff's counter suit as gibberish, openly stated that she only took

note of 4 dockets (out of 16) for her opinion and order, of those dockets proof of medical harm to two (2) plaintiffs and that the property was at risk due to an unknown, unauthorized contract. The living American plaintiff from case 6:24-cv-1162-AA was already homeless from the lack of due process and was simply enforcing a debt openly admitted in lower court (by proof of audio court recording CD, recorded and sealed in the wrong case 6:24-cv-01141-AA) as owed to her by defendants. Of the three (3), two (2) life and property have already been lost at the hands of disregarding the Supremacy Clause, due process, 1st Amendment transparency, 6th Amendment unnecessary delay and fair trial. Had they been honored, the child would have been 18 months old today, instead all plaintiffs are still fighting the injustice for the Constitution to be upheld all because of Mortgage fraud.

With this knowledge enforced since April/ May of 2024, how can any plaintiff trust that justice will be served against the actual doctor who took the life of the child in utero, if this is the response we get for clear Mortgage Fraud out of the Federal Courts of Oregon and higher?

- *70am. Jur. 2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability:*
Fraud destroy the validity of everything into which it enters
- *Pinkerton v US*, 328 U.S. 640 "Each member of a conspiracy is criminally liable for all reasonably foreseeable crimes committed during the course and in furtherance of the conspiracy."

- *U.S. v Powell*, 982 F2d 1422 (10 Cir. 1992)
“Separate transactions are not separate conspiracies as long as activities were aimed at common, illicit goal.”

Restore all of the plaintiff's faith in the judicial system that justice can be achieved after nearly 2 years of fighting:

- (1) judges acting with no defendant present; practicing law from the bench: 6:24-cv-1162-AA; 6:24-cv-01141-AA after October 09, 2024, when Attorney resigned position; 6:25-cv-00100-MC; [Appendix S: later cases enabled by Aiken's actions 3:25-cv-1417-IM; 25CV49248]
- (2) judges committing false claims/statements, due process violations and flat out ignoring the Supremacy Clause: 6:24-cv-01141-AA; 6:24-cv-01162-AA; 6:24-cv-00100-MC [3:25-cv-1417-IM; 25CV49248]
- (3) judges denying due process ordering refusal of further filings, removal from record and sealing entire record with prejudice to hide all the evidence: 6:24-cv-01141-AA; 6:25-cv-00100-MC; 25-725 affirming these actions
- (4) judges denying/ ignoring Affidavits without reason: 6:24-cv-1162-AA; 6:24-cv-01141-AA; 6:24-cv-00100-MC [3:25-cv-1417-IM; 25CV49248]
Due to procedural failures, Rocket Mortgage LLC began acting outside of court, after attorney withdrew representation and Ann L. Aiken began

acting on their behalf against the plaintiffs in case 6:24-cv-01141-AA. Aiken barred plaintiffs from continuing within her case by instructing clerks to return current and future filings, removing their docket and mailing the original to one party and copies to the others. The sealed/ untampered proof (of clerk's tampering) was surrendered to the court for discovery for case 6:25-cv-00100-MC. Which was appealed as case 25-725.

With no other options available, the plaintiffs created circuit court complaint 25CV49248. On the fact that the mortgage is in dispute at a higher court and Rocket Mortgage is trying to clear the Deed under enforcement of the security instrument (note) by sale at public auction. Violating U.S. Supreme Court *Carpenter v Longon*, 83 U.S. 16 Wall 271 (1872) "the mortgage and the note cannot be separated." Yet again we met with clerks tampering with docket entries, the judge ignoring affidavits and the Supremacy Clause. Electing to use civil procedures only, not following the rule of law. This case is now at the Oregon Supreme Court under Petition for Writ of Mandamus due to the clerk and judge's action in 25CV49248 as of Friday, December 19, 2025. It is 2026, the Supremacy Clause as it relates to the living men and women was clearly established on May 06, 2023 (Appendix T). On top of all judges ignoring the Supremacy Clause, they repeatedly ignored the fact that Rocket Mortgage LLC refused Tender of Payment multiple times violating UCC §3-603 (B) tender is refused there is discharge. As Rocket Mortgage is forcing a foreclosure/ Trustee Sale under statement "failure to

pay” since March 2024. Judges have failed to honor the discharge under UCC. Rocket continues to report false information to the credit bureaus saying not a single court dispute has ever happened/occurred. We stated, restated and quoted directly from the documents, most pointedly the Attorney General Letter, declaring that they have a duty to set us free from any presumption of obligation under any foreign law, and return to me my freedom without debt or encumbrance. The status correction documents are tied directly to the power entrusted to the people by historical documents such as the unanimous Declaration of Independence and the Articles of the Confederation, which a copy of said documents were included in the exhibits. Judge McShane took issue with the historical documents calling them part of “sovereign citizen theories” that “courts have consistently found such arguments and ideology to be frivolous” making a footnote to point out that our thumbprint was a signature, instead of a seal proving living status, lumping them together with the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, Mandatory Notice and the common law copyright and trademark Certificate of Assumed Names, Notice of transfer of reserved names. Ultimately McShane sealed complaint without a proper motion: the unanimous Declaration of Independence (Appendix F), the Articles of Confederation (the foundation of all judicial power) (Appendix G), Maxims of commerce used to create commercial liens (Appendix L), tied to the status documents, as Affidavits of Obligation and all the irrefutable evidence that Lori Errecart and Ann L. Aiken acted beyond their judicial capacities. From the moment

McShane stated all documents were tied to sovereign citizen anything he was operating under false statements and false presumptions against the Republic of the Oregon Assembly for which all documents were sealed, published and publicly recorded under their land and soil jurisdiction. (*See* Appendix Q)

CONCLUSION

The very nature of all this has been to protect our real property, which we have been denied due process repeatedly. Kathryn Ann Harvey©™ has suffered the trauma and loss of one child in the womb, primarily due to undue stress brought on by Rocket Mortgage LLC, (6:24-cv-01141-AA Document 9-2). Thanks to the blatant disregard shown by the Judicial System regarding the Supremacy Clause, Maxims of law, declarations, UCC, USC and Affidavits; additional stress knowing that justice will never be served against the doctor who ultimately took her last baby's life, as proven by how the corporation, Rocket Mortgage LLC's fraud has been protected by both Aiken and Errecart's actions. McShane granting immunity to Aiken and Errecart for their actions only adds another layer of protection to Rocket Mortgage's fraud proving conspiracy. Kathryn Ann Harvey©™ is once again at risk of losing another baby before it can be born, as she is once again pregnant and still fighting to protect her property against Rocket Mortgage LLC's fraudulent contract proven in case 6:24-cv-01141-AA

document 9-7 as Steven Robert Johnson©™ submitted proof that the Intent to Proceed was NEVER authorized through signature or consent. A case Rocket Mortgage made under false pretenses claiming the Plaintiffs sued them first. Plaintiffs are seeking the overturning of Aiken's rulings. In case 6:24-cv-01141-AA she failed to address counter claim when clear fraud was presented, refused to issue judgement owed by the un rebutted affidavit which became judgement with remedy before her official judgement. In case 6:24-cv-1162-AA Aiken abandoned the case for 10 months and acted after the case was attached to 6:25-cv-00100-MC and appealed to the 9th Circuit appellate court 25-754. Her dismissal of case 6:24-cv-1162-AA happened while it was at the appellate court. Elizabeth©™ informed Aiken through Affidavit (Appendix S) that she no longer had jurisdiction to act within the case, after Aiken questioned the 9th circuit, an unpublished memorandum was issued (Appendix A). Proving complicit actions allowing Aiken to act absent jurisdiction, violating the rule of law.

With that knowledge, the 9th circuit ruling simply "affirm" McShane granting judicial immunity without addressing the actions absent the rule of law against the Constitution, Supremacy Clause, claiming historical documents such as the unanimous Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation (the foundation of judicial limited power) having no basis in fact or law.

We are seeking all remedies to be honored from all cases Affidavits and that the Constitution to be upheld.

- **6:25-cv-00100-MC** remedy is listed as \$1 million per ASN violated rights by Aiken and Errecart (\$4 million total)
- **6:24-cv-01141-AA ECF 19** un rebutted by Rocket Mortgage attorney before Aiken fraudulent judgement. "ECF 8 p.8-10 remedy has a full itemized breakdown of the true value owed for violation of plaintiff's rights as provided by fee schedule and International Notice Regarding Money and Charges. When told remedy was unreasonable/unattainable, Plaintiff's accommodated by lessening the remedy in ECF 9 ¶21. So in Rebuttal to Opinion and Order the plaintiffs final concession on remedy will be no less that \$50 million per plaintiff for violation of rights from both the International Notice and Fee Schedule for a grand total of \$150,000,000.00 awarded for violations against the living/natural plaintiffs."
- **6:24-cv-01141-AA ECF 27** un rebutted as Aiken was acting on behalf of defendant after attorney withdrew representation. Steven Robert Johnson©™ owed: the Deed of Title for 4545 18th Ave NE Keizer, Oregon 97303, \$50 million from ECF 19, \$20 million from ECF 25 commercial liability lien against Aiken; Alex Robert Harvey©™ owed: \$50 million from ECF 19, \$20 million from ECF 25 commercial liability lien against Aiken; Kathryn Ann Harvey©™ owed: \$50 million from ECF 19,

\$20 million from ECF 25 commercial liability
lien against Aiken;

- **6:24-cv-1162-AA ECF 11** un rebutted as Aiken
used federal codes to act on behalf of the
unserved defendant in the amount of
\$439,410,400.00 against Rockwood Park
Apartments and Princeton Property
Management [amount agreed upon by
signature and verbal consent within open
court] and \$20 million against Aiken for
violating ASN status under Geneva and
Hague Conventions.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be
granted.

Date: June 22, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Steven Robert Johnson

By: Steven Robert Johnson©™ LS,
American State National, First Priority Creditor,
Authorized Representative, Attorney-in-Fact,
Holder in Due Course,
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice

/s/ Alex Robert Harvey

By: Alex Robert Harvey©™ LS,
American State National, First Priority Creditor,
Authorized Representative, Attorney-in-Fact,
Holder in Due Course,
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice

/s/ Kathryn Ann Harvey

By: Kathryn Ann Harvey©™ LS,
American State National, First Priority Creditor,
Authorized Representative, Attorney-in-Fact,
Holder in Due Course,
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice

/s/ Elizabeth Ann Harvey

By: Elizabeth Ann Harvey©™ LS,
American State National, First Priority Creditor,
Authorized Representative, Attorney-in-Fact,
Holder in Due Course,
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice