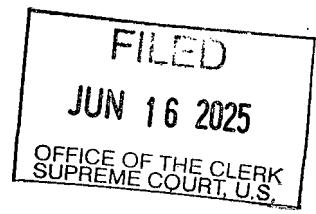


NO. 25-5501



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

BRIAN-TROY: WOLTZ,

Petitioner,

v.

SUSAN E. GOOD, LAWRENCE J. GOOD III, et al.,

Respondents.

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

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Brian-Troy: Woltz, in esse, sui juris
Executor-Beneficiary of THE BRIAN TROY WOLTZ TRUST
Private, original right
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice
2431 South Edgewood Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19142
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Pro Se Petitioner

I. QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the lower courts, acting under statutory and de facto authority, committed reversible error in refusing to recognize or adjudicate matters grounded in equity, trust, and unrebuted sworn affidavits presented by a living man standing in private capacity as Executor-Beneficiary, thereby denying the sacred right of remedy in equity.
2. Whether the summary dismissal of a verified judicial misconduct complaint, followed by coordinated retaliation, procedural obstruction, and systemic suppression of filings across multiple jurisdictions, constitutes a structural denial of due process and meaningful access to remedy, in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
3. Whether the repeated rejection, sealing, misclassification, or concealment of verified equity instruments and private trust filings amounts to an unconstitutional infringement of the Executor-Beneficiary's First Amendment right to petition, and violates the judiciary's own duty to maintain an open, fair, and uncorrupted court of record.
4. Whether the Third Circuit and subordinate courts, by refusing to address the merits of trust claims, equitable declarations, and unrebuted affidavits—dismissing them as “frivolous” without evidentiary hearing—breached their solemn judicial oaths under 28 U.S.C. § 453, and abandoned their constitutional duty to preserve equity and conscience.
5. Whether this Supreme Court is constitutionally obligated to exercise its ultimate equitable jurisdiction, where inferior tribunals have closed the doors of conscience, left no adequate remedy at law, and permitted unrebuted facts, trust claims, and fiduciary breaches to remain unaddressed, contrary to fundamental judicial maxims and the public trust.

6. Whether the systemic refusal to audit, certify, or verify the equity record across multiple jurisdictions—despite formal requests and unrebutted affidavits—constitutes a constructive denial of access to a lawful forum, in violation of the First and Fifth Amendments and the equitable duty to preserve the integrity of the record.
7. Whether the coordinated sealing, relabeling, and removal of verified equity filings from public access—without notice, hearing, or rebuttal—constitutes fraud upon the court and a breach of the judiciary's constitutional obligation to maintain a transparent and uncorrupted record.

I. LIST OF PARTIES

Petitioner:

Brian-Troy: Woltz, in esse, sui juris
Executor-Beneficiary of THE BRIAN TROY WOLTZ TRUST, a Living Private Trust
2431 South Edgewood Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19142

Respondents:

- **Susan E. Good** (private actor and named party)
- **Lawrence J. Good III** (private actor and named party)
- **Jessica L. Vanderkam, Esq.** – Stuckert & Yates Law Firm (private legal counsel)
- **Lindsay P. Garrels, Esq.** – Stuckert & Yates Law Firm (private legal counsel)
- **Susan M. Tucci, Esq.** – Bucks County Justice Center (assistant counsel/officer)
- **Kristi Hoover, Esq.** – Bucks County Justice Center (assistant counsel/officer)

Judicial and Administrative Officers (Court of Common Pleas – Bucks County):

- Judge Jeffrey G. Trauger
- Judge Robert O. Baldi
- Judge Charissa J. Liller
- Judge Raymond F. McHugh
- Judge Gary B. Gilman
- ADA Tim B. McCartney – Bucks County Justice Center
- Coleen Christian – Prothonotary, Bucks County Justice Center

•

Judicial and Administrative Officers (Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District):

- Judges of the Superior Court associated with Dockets 2671 EDA 2024 and 113 EDM 2024
(in their official capacity, collectively unnamed)

United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania:

- Hon. Kai N. Scott, United States District Judge

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit:

- Judge Patty Shwartz
- Judge Paul B. Matey
- Judge Cindy K. Chung
- Chief Judge Michael A. Chagares

The Moving Party in Equity respectfully affirms that the individuals named herein, whether acting individually or in concert, engaged in a collective, coordinated, and knowingly interwoven pattern of denial, retaliation, procedural suppression, and fiduciary breach. Throughout this Verified Equitable Writ of Certiorari, the Moving Party will demonstrate how their joint acts and omissions—operating across multiple jurisdictions—formed a systemic scheme that directly obstructed lawful trust administration and foreclosed equitable remedy. The equitable record will stand in full to reveal this coordinated misconduct and to compel correction by the conscience of this Court.

II. RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

1. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket No. 24-3282
Final order dismissing in part and denying in part petition for writ of mandamus, entered January 10, 2025 (unpublished)
2. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket Nos. 24-3369 & 25-1062 (consolidated)
Final order affirming dismissal of civil action as malicious, sustaining filing injunction, and terminating ECF privileges for repetitive/frivolous filings, entered March 28, 2025 (unpublished)

United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

3. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket No. 2:24-cv-04529 (KNS)
Final dismissal entered September 6, 2024, with remand of state landlord-tenant matters to Bucks County (unpublished)
4. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket No. 2:24-cv-04532 (KNS)
Final dismissal entered September 4, 2024, for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, with remand to Bucks County (unpublished)
5. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket No. 2:24-cv-06296 (KNS)
Final partial dismissal with prejudice, partial dismissal without prejudice, and closing of case, entered December 13, 2024 (unpublished)
6. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket No. 2:24-cv-06702 (KNS)
Final order entered December 20, 2024, dismissing complaint with prejudice, denying emergency motions, remanding related Bucks County matters, and directing Petitioner to show cause why a pre-filing injunction should not be imposed (unpublished)

Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District

7. *Susan Good v. Brian Woltz*
Docket No. 2671 EDA 2024
Final order quashing appeal and vacating trial judgment for lack of post-trial motion entered November 1, 2024 (unpublished)
8. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan Good, et al.*
Docket No. 113 EDM 2024
Final order denying consolidated applications for extraordinary relief, entered January 6, 2025 (unpublished)

Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania

9. *Susan Good v. Brian Woltz*
Docket No. 2024-02434
Final order for \$17,227.02 and possession, entered December 17, 2024 (unpublished)
10. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan E. Good and Lawrence J. Good III*
Docket No. 2024-04334
Final order dismissing petition for beneficial owner bill of equitable relief with filing restrictions, entered December 4, 2024 (unpublished)
11. *Brian Troy Woltz v. Susan E. Good and Lawrence J. Good III*
Docket No. 2024-06720
Final order dismissing complaint for breach of contract, fraud, and unjust enrichment with filing restrictions, entered December 5, 2024 (unpublished)

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Table of Authorities — Petition for Writ of Certiorari

Note: Some authorities listed herein, including procedural rules and equitable maxims, are included to support the jurisdictional and equitable framework of this Verified Equitable Writ. While not all are quoted verbatim in the body of the writ, they form part of the unrebutted equitable record and are incorporated by reference in support of necessity and truth. Page numbers are omitted due to the unified nature of the equitable record and ongoing pagination.

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- Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy
- Equity regards as done that which ought to be done
- Equity acts upon the conscience
- Equity acts in personam, not in rem

- Equity abhors forfeiture
- Equity will not aid a volunteer
- Equity considers the beneficiary as the true owner
- Equity will not allow a statute to be used as a cloak for fraud
- Equity vitiates fraud
- Equity follows the law, but not slavishly
- Equity regards substance over form
- Equity looks to the intent rather than the form
- Equity aids the vigilant, not those who slumber on their rights
- He who comes into equity must come with clean hands
- Equity does not require an idle act
- Equity delights in equality
- Equity will not compel performance of an impossible act
- Equity will not tolerate unconscionable conduct

IV. OPINIONS BELOW

The final orders of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit are unpublished and included in Appendix D:

- **Docket No. 24-3282**, final order entered January 10, 2025
- **Docket Nos. 24-3369 & 25-1062 (consolidated)**, final order entered March 28, 2025

The final orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania are unpublished and included in Appendix C:

- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-04529**, final order entered September 6, 2024
- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-04532**, final order entered September 4, 2024
- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-06296**, final order entered December 13, 2024
- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-06702**, final order entered December 20, 2024

The final orders of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, are unpublished and included in Appendix B:

- **Docket No. 2671 EDA 2024**, final order entered November 1, 2024
- **Docket No. 113 EDM 2024**, final order entered January 6, 2025

The final orders of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, entered in the following dockets, are unpublished and included in Appendix A:

- **Docket No. 2024-02434**, final order entered December 17, 2024
- **Docket No. 2024-04334**, final order entered December 4, 2024
- **Docket No. 2024-06720**, final order entered December 5, 2024

V. STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

This **Verified Equitable Writ of Certiorari** is entered under the appellate jurisdiction of the **United States Supreme Court**, as authorized by **28 U.S.C. § 1254(1)**, which permits review of final decisions from the **United States Courts of Appeals** by writ of certiorari.

This presentment arises in pure equity—not under commercial law or civil procedure—and is brought by a living man, **Brian-Troy: Woltz**, in esse and *sui juris*, as Executor-Beneficiary of a private trust res. The Moving Party in Equity, acting in trust and necessity, invokes this Court's equitable review where inferior tribunals have failed or refused to provide remedy.

The necessity of this presentment is compelled by the complete exhaustion of all inferior forums, and by their categorical refusal to adjudicate unrebuted equity filings entered under seal, trust, and oath.

The final orders sought to be reviewed are as follows:

A. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

- **Docket Nos. 24-3369 & 25-1062 (consolidated):** Final order affirming dismissal and imposing filing injunction entered March 28, 2025.

B. U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-04529-KNS:** Final dismissal and remand entered September 6, 2024.
- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-04532-KNS:** Final dismissal and remand entered September 4, 2024.
- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-06296-KNS:** Final partial dismissal and case closure entered December 13, 2024.
- **Docket No. 2:24-cv-06702-KNS:** Final dismissal with prejudice and denial of emergency motions entered December 20, 2024.

C. Superior Court of Pennsylvania

- **Docket No. 2671 EDA 2024:** Final order quashing appeal and vacating judgment entered November 1, 2024.
- **Docket No. 113 EDM 2024:** Final order denying consolidated applications for extraordinary relief entered January 6, 2025.

D. Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County

- **Docket No. 2024-02434:** Final judgment entered September 13, 2024; post-trial motions denied November 13, 2024; praecipe for judgment entered December 18, 2024; escrow release ordered January 7 and May 28, 2025.
- **Docket No. 2024-04334:** Final order dismissing complaint and imposing pro se filing restrictions entered December 11, 2024.
- **Docket No. 2024-06720:** Final order dismissing complaint as frivolous and imposing pro se filing restrictions entered December 4, 2024.

In the alternative, and to the extent necessary to preserve the Court's equitable jurisdiction, this Verified Equitable Writ is also entered under the authority of the **All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651**, which empowers this Court to issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of its jurisdiction and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

The Moving Party in Equity does not appeal a decision in law, but presents a cause in equity—where no adequate remedy exists, where unrebuted facts stand as truth in the record, and where fiduciary duties and trust relationships have been openly breached and left unremedied by lower courts.

“Equity acts upon the conscience. It considers that as done which ought to have been done. And it regards substance, not form.” — **Armstrong v. United States, 80 U.S. 154, 157 (1871)**

“A court of equity has the power to scrutinize the acts of those holding a fiduciary position, and to afford relief where there is any abuse of confidence.” — **Louisville Trust Co. v. Louisville, N.A. & C. Ry. Co., 174 U.S. 674, 684 (1899)**

“Unless otherwise provided by statute, all inherent equitable powers of the district court are available for the proper and complete exercise of its equitable jurisdiction.” — **Porter v. Warner Holding Co., 328 U.S. 395, 398 (1946)**

“In the federal courts, equity jurisdiction is governed by the principles of equity as administered in the English Court of Chancery.” — **Payne v. Hook, 74 U.S. 425, 430 (1869)**

“Equity permits the recovery of ill-gotten gains where fiduciary breach or misuse of entrusted funds is shown, provided the remedy is tailored to restore the injured party.” — **Liu v. SEC, 591 U.S. ____ (2020)**

“Equitable relief remains available to redress constitutional and procedural harm, provided it is tailored to the parties and grounded in necessity.” — **Trump v. Casa, No. 24A884 (2025)**

This Court, as the final guardian of conscience and trust, bears a constitutional and equitable duty to preserve the public trust, uphold fiduciary integrity, and safeguard the protections guaranteed by the organic law of this Republic.

To allow unrebutted breaches of trust and conscience to remain uncorrected would erode public confidence in the very framework of justice which equity was designed to protect.

The record includes systemic procedural obstruction, dismissals without hearing, refusals to docket, and violations of due process and First Amendment rights—thereby denying lawful access to a forum in equity. The Moving Party in Equity, acting as Executor-Beneficiary, now enters this matter before the only court competent to redress such injury under conscience, trust, and necessity.

This Verified Equitable Writ is submitted in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 33.2 and Rule 39, and challenges dismissals under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) that were entered without hearing, fact-finding, or adjudication of unrebuted equity filings.

VI. CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The following constitutional and statutory provisions are involved in this matter, and are respectfully recorded as governing this Petition:

U.S. Constitution, Article III, § 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...”

First Amendment

“Congress shall make no law ... abridging the right of the people ... to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

Fifth Amendment

“No person shall ... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...”

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1

“...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.”

Judiciary Act of 1789, 1 Stat. 73

“...the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction of all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction...”

28 U.S.C. § 1254(1)

“Cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari granted upon the petition of any party...”

28 U.S.C. § 453

“Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office...”

28 U.S.C. § 455

“Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned...”

28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act)

“The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.”

28 U.S.C. § 1915

“Proceedings in forma pauperis...”

42 U.S.C. § 1983

“Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State ... subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States ... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured...”

These provisions together form the constitutional and statutory backbone of the Moving Party’s equitable cause, and stand as the governing guarantees which this Court is respectfully called upon to preserve—each of which has been affirmed in both historical and recent precedent, including cases addressing fiduciary breach, procedural obstruction, and the right to meaningful access to remedy.

Footnote:

Recent decisions affirming the continuing vitality of equitable jurisdiction and fiduciary remedy include **Liu v. SEC, 591 U.S. ____ (2020)** (recognizing disgorgement as equitable relief for fiduciary breach), **Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817 (1977)** (affirming the constitutional right of access to courts), and **Horne v. Flores, 557 U.S. 433 (2009)** (requiring courts to adapt equitable relief to changing conditions). These precedents reinforce the applicability of the provisions listed above in modern equity contexts.

VII. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The undersigned, **Brian-Troy: Woltz**, a living man in esse, *sui juris*, and Executor-Beneficiary

of **THE BRIAN TROY WOLTZ TRUST** (a Living Revocable Private Trust), hereby affirms for the permanent equitable record that all instruments, petitions, affidavits, and verified notices issued in good conscience and private trust capacity were presented across four operative jurisdictions — namely, **the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania; the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District; the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.**

In each of these venues, a formal Request for **Comprehensive Docket Audit** was duly presented, seeking transparency, evidentiary clarity, and verification of lawful procedure. These requests were either explicitly denied, dismissed without cause, or wholly ignored, in direct violation of fiduciary obligation, judicial oath, and the equitable right to a full and fair record. No forum provided a verified response, audit certification, or evidence of proper review of the record.

Petitioner invokes due process under the **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments**, and the equitable duty of the courts to maintain a full and accurate docket per **Fed. R. Civ. P. 79(a)**, supported by the maxim: “Equity regards as done that which ought to have been done.” A full docket audit across all four jurisdictions is demanded to reconcile errors impacting standing.

This unified pattern of evasion and procedural obstruction constitutes formal exhaustion of **remedy at law** and necessitates the invocation of this Court’s equitable review under **Article III and the Judiciary Act**, where matters of conscience and fiduciary breach are to be addressed in **personam**. **The final action of the Third Circuit, wherein all filings, motions, petitions, and affidavits were denied in whole without explanation, stands as the final act of administrative**

abandonment and breach of trust. The invocation of equity herein is therefore not elective — it is a compelled resort to the only remaining lawful forum: equity in truth and good conscience.

Standing in esse and *sui juris*, and in the sacred office of Executor-Beneficiary of **THE BRIAN TROY WOLTZ TRUST**, I do further enter this record into the conscience of this Court not as legal argument or motion, but as unrebutted fact, witnessed breach, and sustained harm by officers entrusted with public duty under color of law and fiduciary obligation.

As further detailed in the incorporated Entry of Responsible Parties of Fiduciary Breach and Harm in Trust and Equity, these harms did not occur in isolation but emerged from a persistent pattern of fiduciary disregard, retaliation, and procedural suppression that has followed the Moving Party across every forum. My standing arises by right, not by grant. I hold original authority in trust, never waived, and have acted consistently in private capacity to secure remedy in equity through all proper recordations, notices, and affidavits.

At every level — administrative, trial, and appellate — these filings were rejected, mischaracterized, sealed, or ignored. Verified filings made in good faith and truth were met with silence, ridicule, or summary dismissal under legal pretense, without hearing, without fact-finding, and without redress. Officers of the court, acting under oath, knowingly breached fiduciary duty by failing to act on verified trust instruments and unrebutted affidavits properly entered into the record. In multiple instances, filings were unlawfully withheld from the docket, returned without explanation, or falsely labeled ‘frivolous’ or ‘malicious’ — not as a result of legal insufficiency, but to shield procedural mishandling, suppress unrebutted filings, and obstruct equitable review.

In further support of this record, the pattern of denial extended beyond mere oversight and rose to the level of a concerted, deliberate, and malicious scheme. Plaintiffs, their legal counsel, and officers acting under color of administrative authority coordinated knowingly to manipulate docket entries, alter the titles and legal character of properly accepted filings, and to conceal or seal recordations that stood in verified equity, truth, and unrebutted fact. In multiple instances, instruments that had been lawfully recorded were later removed from public access, undermining the integrity of the docket, distorting the sequence of events, and depriving the Executor-Beneficiary of a fair and complete judicial review. These acts were not only procedurally irregular but calculated, intentional, and executed with unmistakable awareness of their harmful consequences, amounting to bad faith, fraud upon the court, and an egregious violation of fiduciary and constitutional duty. The pattern reveals a collective, premeditated strategy to destroy access to equitable remedy, inflict reputational and material harm, and foreclose any lawful trust enforcement. Such a coordinated deprivation cannot be excused as error or misunderstanding; it is the product of willful collusion, carried out with knowing disregard for the sacred obligations of public office, legal oath, and the conscience of law. These facts are presented now to this Court in truth and necessity, and stand unrebutted in the permanent equitable record.

The harm is not abstract. It is documented, witnessed, and ongoing. It includes denial of access to a forum, obstruction of trust enforcement, retaliation for protected filings, and the systemic concealment of record-based equity pleadings that should have been heard as a matter of right.

Following the Third Circuit's final dismissal and closure of the record on March 28, 2025—with no remand, no leave to reopen, and a categorical bar on further filings—the subordinate Court of

Common Pleas of Bucks County proceeded to unlawfully entertain and grant post-closure motions advanced by the plaintiffs, including a Rule to Show Cause and a July 2, 2025 order releasing escrow funds held as trust res. These actions occurred without jurisdiction, in breach of the Third Circuit's final mandate, and in knowing disregard of the established constructive trust and unrebutted equitable record. Critically, the judge who issued these post-closure orders was neither the original trial judge, nor the judge who presided over the initial escrow liquidation, nor formally assigned to the docket, with no reassignment order or entry of appearance recorded. In response to these ultra vires acts, the Moving Party engaged fully and in good faith with equitable notices, affidavits, and verified objections, including a sworn declaration of beneficiary interest, all of which stood unrebutted, unchallenged, and ignored. The subordinate court further proceeded as if no opposition or contest had been entered, mischaracterizing the record and suppressing equitable claims already perfected. These continued assertions of statutory authority—absent lawful restoration of jurisdiction, proper judicial assignment, or acknowledgment of the equitable response—constitute a jurisdictional trespass, a breach of fiduciary duty, and procedural fraud upon the trust, forming a critical part of the unrebutted harm now requiring this Court's intervention. This record stands as a unified call to the equitable conscience of this Court, for no adequate remedy exists elsewhere, and no forum below has answered in equity. These facts remain unrebutted and entered under full liability and private seal. They compel the Court of last resort to act in its highest capacity — as the guardian of conscience and trust — to redress unrebutted harm, sustained breach of fiduciary duty, and the systematic closure of equity's door against a rightful beneficiary.

For the complete understanding of this record in equity, the Moving Party in Equity further incorporates by reference *Appendices A through D*, containing all final and intermediate orders

across the four inferior jurisdictions; *Appendices E and F*, containing unrebutted, unchallenged, unadjudicated filings and records of administrative malfeasance. The *Declaration of Absolute Jurisdiction in Equity and Truth*, which affirms the Executor-Beneficiary's standing, venue, and equitable authority; and the *Supplemental Brief*, consisting of *Schedules A through I*, which includes the trust-based schedules, Master Index, verified judicial misconduct complaints, and supplemental equity recordations previously preserved in the prior writ and reaffirmed herein. These materials collectively form the unrebutted record upon which the Court is now respectfully called to act in conscience, necessity, and truth.

Footnote:

The right of meaningful access to the courts has been firmly established in Supreme Court precedent. See **Bounds v. Smith**, 430 U.S. 817, 828 (1977) ("The fundamental constitutional right of access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers...."), and **Haines v. Kerner**, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (holding that pro se pleadings are to be liberally construed and not dismissed unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim). These principles apply with equal force to equity pleadings brought in good faith by a living man standing in private trust capacity.

VIII. REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The cause herein presented arises from unrebutted breaches of fiduciary duty, repeated procedural obstruction, and systemic refusals by inferior courts to hear matters in equity and trust brought by a living man, standing as Executor-Beneficiary. The failure of those tribunals to

provide remedy, coupled with retaliatory actions and concealment of filings, creates a record that compels the intervention of this Court under its constitutional and equitable jurisdiction, pursuant to **Article III, §2 of the United States Constitution and the Judiciary Act of 1789.**

The record establishes that no adequate remedy exists in law. Equity has been sought in good faith through proper form, verified notices, and standing, and every attempt has been made to address the matter privately, honorably, and directly. Instead, those efforts were met with obstruction, clerical rejection, sealing of filings, judicial silence, and summary dismissals that violated the public trust and the due process obligations of each forum involved.

In addition, the record reveals a deliberate, coordinated, and egregious pattern of misconduct involving the plaintiffs, their legal counsel, and multiple administrative officers acting in concert. Verified filings were strategically altered, relabeled, or removed after their acceptance, while other documents were unlawfully sealed from public view, destroying transparency and the integrity of the equitable record. This was not isolated error, but a premeditated and malicious effort to conceal fiduciary breaches, prevent trust enforcement, and retaliate against a rightful beneficiary. The nature of these acts demonstrates unmistakable intention and bad faith, reaching beyond mere legal error into a collective conspiracy that requires equitable correction from this Court as the ultimate guardian of conscience and trust.

“It is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is.” —

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137, 177 (1803)

“Courts must recognize the rights of individuals when the record shows a denial of fundamental fairness.” — **Boikin v. Alabama, 395 U.S. 238, 243 (1969)**

“Courts must recognize changed circumstances, especially when equitable relief is at issue.” —

Horne v. Flores, 557 U.S. 433, 448 (2009)

Trust law recognizes that where a fiduciary breach has occurred, especially by public officers under oath, and where harm is unrebutted, a forum in equity is not discretionary — it is required. The maxims of equity leave no discretion to courts where conscience has been invoked, where facts are unrebutted, and where necessity drives the presentment.

This record is not theoretical. It shows an active pattern of harm. It demonstrates how the lower courts refused equity by:

- refusing to docket verified equity declarations
- misclassifying filings as “frivolous” without hearing
- denying any audit or evidentiary review of the docket
- refusing to adjudicate uncontested affidavits of trust and harm
- retaliating for protected filings and communications

These failures were pervasive across all relevant forums:

Common Pleas Court (Philadelphia County):

- refused to docket equity declarations and trust affidavits
- returned filings without cause or explanation
- labeled verified notices “frivolous” without any hearing
- ignored complaints of judicial misconduct

Superior Court of Pennsylvania:

- rejected appeals based on form rather than substance
- refused to acknowledge trust structure and standing
- ignored evidence of judicial breach
- denied remedy without explanation

United States District Court (E.D. Pennsylvania):

- failed to recognize verified declarations
- mischaracterized trust filings as improper or meritless
- denied hearings on trust and constitutional issues
- refused to require response from named fiduciaries

Third Circuit Court of Appeals:

- dismissed on Rule 42 as “meritless” without review
- ignored verified affidavits and notices of harm
- failed to audit the docket manipulation
- refused to intervene despite compelling equity grounds

In sum, no court below provided a hearing in equity. Each refused to examine the trust, the unrebutted affidavits, or the pattern of retaliation and harm. No adequate remedy exists at law. Only this Court, as the ultimate guardian of conscience, trust, and equity, has both the jurisdiction and the solemn duty to intervene.

Accordingly, I, Brian-Troy: Woltz, standing as Executor-Beneficiary in equity and trust, now declare the following remedy is due by necessity and by right. The Moving Party respectfully calls upon this Court to:

1. That this Court, sitting in its equitable capacity, acknowledge and accept this record as a matter of standing, conscience, and necessity.
2. That this Court direct or oversee a full and transparent docket audit and equity review across all forums in which filings were entered, suppressed, sealed, or dismissed, to verify the full record of injury, fiduciary breach, and unrebutted equity declarations.
3. That all inferior rulings, dismissals, procedural obstructions, and refusals to adjudicate the equity record be declared null as against conscience and trust.
4. That this Court recognize the established record of fiduciary breach, judicial misconduct, docket suppression, and denial of access to a lawful forum.
5. That this Court provide an order in equity directing proper review of all filings previously rejected, sealed, or ignored, and that a remedial hearing in equity be convened or assigned.

6. That standing in private trust, in esse and *sui juris*, be acknowledged as lawful, protected, and beyond statutory preemption, and that all future filings in equity by the Executor-Beneficiary be honored under this recognition.
7. That any and all records, property rights, or interests injured or impaired by prior fiduciary breach be subject to equitable restoration, restitution, or such other relief as conscience may require.

This declaration of remedy is entered not by plea but by right in trust, in keeping with the maxims that guide equity:

- Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy
- Equity regards as done that which ought to be done
- Equity acts upon the conscience
- Equity acts in *personam*, not in *rem*
- Equity abhors forfeiture
- Equity will not aid a volunteer
- Equity considers the beneficiary as the true owner
- Equity will not allow a statute to be used as a cloak for fraud
- Equity vitiates fraud
- Equity follows the law, but not slavishly
- Equity regards substance over form
- Equity looks to the intent rather than the form
- Equity aids the vigilant, not those who slumber on their rights
- He who comes into equity must come with clean hands
- Equity does not require an idle act
- Equity delights in equality
- Equity will not compel performance of an impossible act
- Equity will not tolerate unconscionable conduct

The conscience of this Court is now invoked to act upon these truths. Where truth stands unrebutted and necessity speaks, equity must answer.

IX. CONCLUSION

This presentment has been recorded in equity by a living man, **Brian-Troy: Woltz**, standing as Executor-Beneficiary of **THE BRIAN TROY WOLTZ TRUST**, a Living Revocable Private Trust. All facts, filings, notices, and affirmations herein are true, unrebutted, and recorded under

my own hand and seal, in honor, necessity, and good conscience. I affirm that I have acted with clean hands, exhausted all lawful avenues of remedy, and now come before this Court not by leave, but by right. Equity is invoked because no adequate remedy exists in law, and conscience now demands correction.

Accordingly, I respectfully petition this Court to grant full equitable relief to make the Trust and its Executor-Beneficiary whole, restoring all rights, remedies, and protections withheld or obstructed by prior proceedings.

Furthermore, it must be noted that both the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit operate from the same physical address at 601 Market Street, Philadelphia. This shared location, while administratively convenient, undermines the appearance of impartiality and raises a reasonable presumption of collusion, particularly in light of the unrebuted and procedurally obstructed filings across both jurisdictions. The proximity of these courts, coupled with the coordinated dismissal of equitable filings, constitutes a structural conflict of interest that violates the principles of due process and fair adjudication.

In accordance with Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which mandates the “just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding,” and pursuant to the Supreme Court’s own constitutional authority under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2071–2072 to prescribe rules for the conduct of its proceedings, this Court is now called upon to intervene in equity. Though the Supreme Court Rules do not contain a direct analog to Rule 1, the **preamble and structure of the Court’s rules**, as well as its role as the final guardian of justice, demand that it uphold the same standard of fairness, impartiality, and procedural integrity. Equity now requires correction.

X. VERIFICATION IN EQUITY

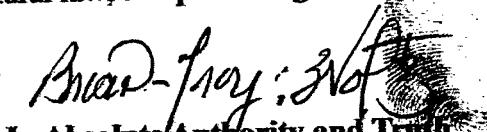
I, Brian-Troy: Woltz, in esse, sui juris, Executor-Beneficiary of THE BRIAN TROY WOLTZ TRUST, do solemnly affirm and attest that the facts, declarations, notices, and presentments contained herein are true, correct, and complete, recorded in good faith, without intent to mislead, and with full standing in equity and conscience.

This affirmation is entered under private seal, by necessity and conscience, and stands as verification of the whole record presented herein, including all supporting instruments, schedules, and unrebutted declarations.

If required by any statute or rule, this verification is further made under penalty of perjury in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, without waiving any equitable or private right.

Executed this 22 day of July, 2025, in the County of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by my own hand, under penalty of perjury, with the Creator as my ultimate witness, and with full authority in equity, natural law, and private right.

By my hand and seal,



In Absolute Authority and Truth,
Brian-Troy: Woltz, in esse, sui juris
Private, original right
Executor-Beneficiary of THE BRIAN TROY
WOLTZ TRUST
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice
(215) 930-2551
equitysupreme@outlook.com

Witness (1):

Name: Zair: Keb: LL, Executor
Signature: Zair: Keb: LL
Date: 07/22/25

Witness (2):

Name: Marquis Brown
Signature: MM-72
Date: 7/22/2025

APPENDICES (Separate Volume, Incorporated in Equity)

The following appendices are entered into the permanent equitable record as part of this Verified Equitable Writ of Certiorari. Each appendix preserves verified instruments, unrebutted affidavits, judicial orders, procedural filings, and trust-based declarations across four inferior jurisdictions. These instruments are incorporated by reference under the full authority of the Executor-Beneficiary, acting in trust, honor, and necessity.

These records were placed on the public record through verified filings and formal Judicial Misconduct Recordation addressed to the Executive Office of the Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. That recordation followed retaliatory denials, summary closures, and express administrative obstruction that barred the Moving Party from any further lawful or equitable course of action to secure remedy. The record remains unrebutted and stands now before this Court as a matter of conscience, necessity, and truth.

These are not exhibits in the legal sense, but verified trust-based instruments, recorded in equity and entered as matters of fact, standing, and unrebutted harm. The conscience of this Court is now invoked to consider their full content as integral to the perfected record of fiduciary breach, procedural obstruction, and unrebutted equity.

The following appendices are incorporated in full and preserved as a separate volume:

- **Appendix A** – Orders of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
- **Appendix B** – Orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
- **Appendix C** – Orders of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania
- **Appendix D** – Orders and Judicial Rulings of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County
- **Appendix E** – Catalog of Unrebutted, Unchallenged, and Unadjudicated Filings
- **Appendix F** – Record of Administrative Malfeasance and Docket Manipulation

Due to the extensive nature of the procedural violations, unrebutted filings, and documentary evidence cataloged in Appendices E and F, no physical copies of the underlying documents are attached to this filing. These entries are summarized and indexed in equity, and all source documents remain available upon verified request. The decision to omit physical copies is made in good faith, in light of the Petitioner's indigency and the substantial volume of material. This approach preserves the integrity of the record while honoring the principles of necessity, proportionality, and truth in equity.

Each appendix is indexed and labeled in accordance with the principles of equity and the requirements of Supreme Court Rule 14.1(i). Page numbers for Appendices A through F are indicated according to their separate incorporation as a distinct and complete volume, beginning at page 1 of the appendix record. For ease of reference, these page numbers are reflected in the

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