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No.

ORIGINAL

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

OCT 25 2025

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re Ashley Black — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND/OR PROHIBITION

Petition Writ of Mandamus

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND/OR PROHIBITION

Ashley Black
(Your Name)

1633 Forest Rd. Apt 306
(Address)

Lagrange Park, IL 60526
(City, State, Zip Code)

630-366-3911
(Phone Number)

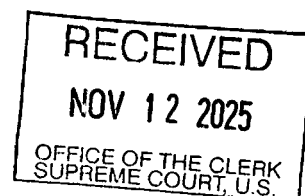
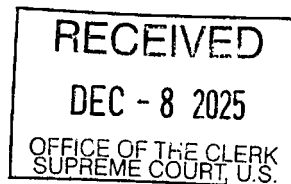


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Notes: It is important to note that the most recent denial of access to court happened on November 5th/6th 2025. Where in the case Black v. Lichau in the northern district of Illinois:

Case Number: 1:25-cv-13584

The court was given valid information with supporting evidence and the day after filing the case it was immediately denied without review. The case was filed the morning of November 5th 2025, Stamped as received by the clerk November 5th 2025 at 3:30pm and dismissed with prejudice on November 6th 2025 at 10:15am.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of mandamus issue.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix 2 to the petition and is

[] reported at Northern District of Illinois & Federal Claims Court; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[] is unpublished.

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

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[] is unpublished.

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

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

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[] is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

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

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: Multiple Dates, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A ____.

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

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A ____.

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

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved:

- Constitutional violations under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 28 U.S.C. §§ 1251, 1254, 1651 (All Writs Act)
- 28 U.S.C. § 1491 (Tucker Act)
- RCFC Rule 33.1 (Emergency filings)
- Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(g)(4)
- Civil RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c)
- Back Pay Act, 5 U.S.C. § 5596

Fraud on the court and judicial misconduct: deliberate misrepresentation, PACER alteration, suppression of filings.

Obstruction of justice: interference with filing and appeal procedures.

Breach of fiduciary and ethical obligations by federal judicial officers.

Retaliation and ongoing denial of access to courts for petitioner and family.

Failure of lower courts: both NDIL and Federal Claims failed to act within jurisdiction or preserve impartiality.

Emergency intervention needed: continued harm to petitioner, family, and blocked access to remedies.

Due Process / Takings of Property Rights: Denied access to her filings, case outcomes, and remedies, which constitute recognized property interests. Bussie v. United States, 96 Fed. Cl. 89 (2011) recognizes that deprivation of a protected property interest, including court access, may support a money-mandating takings claim.

Constitutional Civil Rights (Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments) Deprivations of fair trial, privacy, and protection against retaliation are compensable under U.S. law as takings or contract deprivations.

ICCPR / International Civil Rights: Violations of ICCPR Articles 2 and 14, ratified by the United States, support enforceable civil rights remedies when combined with Tucker Act jurisdiction

FTCA Torts Integrated via Tucker Act: Fraud, obstruction, defamation, and retaliation by federal actors constitute torts properly converted into money-mandating claims under the Tucker Act.

Equal Protection / Due Process as Takings: Analogous to 5 U.S.C. § 5596, Plaintiff was denied fair litigation opportunities and business access, resulting in lost income and economic harm.

Privacy Act Violations (5 U.S.C. § 552a): Willful mishandling of PACER records and confidential filings constitutes a statutory money-mandating violation.

Civil RICO (18 U.S.C. § 1964(c))

Tucker Act Jurisdiction: The Tucker Act provides the jurisdictional basis for claims seeking monetary relief for constitutional, statutory, and contractual rights violations. Identified money-mandating sources of law for each claim (Fifth Amendment, Privacy Act, RICO, FTCA, Back Pay Act analogues).

NDA / Contractual Takings

Back Pay / Retaliation: Analogous to 5 U.S.C. § 5596, Plaintiff was denied fair litigation opportunities and business access, resulting in lost income and economic harm.

- **Table of Authorities Cited**

Cases:

- ***Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)**
- ***Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 542 U.S. 367 (2004)**
- ***Ex parte Peru*, 318 U.S. 578 (1943)**
- ***Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258 (1947)**
- ***Kerr v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 426 U.S. 394 (1976)**
- ***In re United States*, 791 F.2d 1233 (Fed. Cir. 1986)**
- ***Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)**
- ***Trusted Integration, Inc. v. United States*, 659 F.3d 1159, 1163 (Fed. Cir. 2011).**

- **Treaties / Conventions**

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Articles 2 & 14**
- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**

Case Information

1. **Petitioner(s):** Ashley Black

2. **Respondents of Case in Question:**

a. United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois

b. United States Court of Federal Claims

Judges (NDIL)

April M. Perry,

Virginia Kendall,

John J. Tharp Jr.,

Jorge L. Alonso,

Georgia N. Alexakis,

Martha M. Pacold,

Mary M. Rowland,

Manish S. Shah,

Matthew F. Kennelly,

Judge Seeger,

Judge Gottschall,

Lindsay C. Jenkins

Judges (Federal Claims Court)

David A. Tapp,

Judge Robin M. Meriweather,

Matthew H. Solomson,

Patricia M. McCarthy,

DOJ Officers: Natalee A. Allenbaugh, Joshua Moore

Judges (California Case: 2:25-cv-08438.)

Michelle Williams

- c. BPM LLP and partners (James Lichau, Craig Hamm, William Heery, James Elliott)
- d. Hinshaw & Culbertson LLP (Peter D. Sullivan, Jennifer W. Weller)
- e. Mayweather Boxing And Fitness (Victoria Olson, Ayinde Love, Floyd Mayweather Jr., James Williams)

Lower-court case numbers to reference in the caption and appendix:

NDIL: 1:25-cv-01112, 25-1607, 1:25-cv-01296 ; 1:25-cv-09474 ; 1:25-cv-09482 ; 1:25-cv-09485 ; 1:25-cv-09324 ; 1:25-cv-08564 ; 1:25-cv-07171 ; 1:25-cv-08159 ; 1:25-cv-08086 ; 1:25-cv-07935 ; 1:25-cv-07926 ; 1:25-cv-08170 ; 1:25-cv-08141 ; 1:25-cv-07937; 1:25-cv-08141, **1:25-cv-13584**

Fed. Claims: 1:25-cv-00827 ; 1:25-cv-01299 ; 1:25-cv-01301 ; 1:25-cv-01295 ; 1:25-cv-01296 ;

Jeremy Kinsey: 1:25-cv-00859

Central Dist. of California: 2:25-cv-08438

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ashley Black,
Petitioner,

v.

United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and
United States Court of Federal Claims,
Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

(On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ under 28 U.S.C. § 1651 and Supreme Court Rules 14, 20, and 33.2)

I. JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

This Petition for a Writ of Mandamus is submitted under **28 U.S.C. § 1651 (the All Writs Act)** and **Supreme Court Rules 14, 20, and 33.2**, seeking relief in aid of the Court's **appellate jurisdiction**. Petitioner seeks this Court's intervention due to a **systemic pattern of judicial misconduct, procedural obstruction, and due process violations** within the **U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois** ("NDIL") and the **U.S. Court of Federal Claims**, foreclosing all ordinary avenues of review and **appellate review**.

Petitioner respectfully invokes this Court's supervisory authority over lower federal tribunals, as both the **Northern District of Illinois** and the **United States Court of Federal Claims** have made actions that constitute repeated violations of judicial standards of conduct, leaving petitioner with no other adequate remedy in law or equity. This writ is necessary to prevent continued injustice, restore access to the courts, and preserve this Court's potential jurisdiction over cases unlawfully dismissed.

II. QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a writ of mandamus is warranted to compel lower courts to exercise jurisdiction properly and to reinstate matters dismissed without hearing, where repeated motions and appeals for supervisory review have been ignored or dismissed. Whether claims should be **reopened and review cases tainted by judicial misconduct, fraud on the court, and breach of constitutional duty.**
2. Whether the refusal of lower courts to docket, hear, or respond to motions for oversight constitutes a denial of due process and access to the courts, thereby requiring extraordinary relief under 28 U.S.C. § 1651.
3. Whether the deliberate failure of both NDIL and the Court of Federal Claims to acknowledge oversight and supervisory review requests justifies mandamus intervention.
4. Whether documented false statements and premature filings by defendants (including (including **James Lichau, BPM LLP, Hinshaw & Culbertson LLP, Victoria Olson, Ayinde Love, Judge April Perry, Judge Virginia Kendall, Judge John Tharp, James Elliott, Craig Hamm, Jamie Emerson Heery**) constitute fraud upon the court, obstructing justice and necessitating reopening of all affected cases.
5. **Whether the systemic dismissals, judicial bias, suppression of filings** —without hearings, service, or factual review—constitute deprivation of due process in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
6. **in the Northern District of Illinois (NDIL) and Federal Claims Court constitute violations of due process and equal protection under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.**
7. Whether the DOJ and FBI should investigate coordination between private defendants (**James Lichau, BPM LLP, Hinshaw & Culbertson LLP, Victoria Olson, Ayinde Love, Judge April Perry, Judge Virginia Kendall, Judge John Tharp, James Elliott, Craig Hamm, Jamie Emerson Heery, Mayweather Boxing & Fitness**) and federal judicial officers in obstructing justice.
8. Whether this Court should order immediate release of funds for any case properly filed and deemed meritorious, along with automatic judgment, judicial review, and criminal review of all parties involved.

III. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Proceedings in the Northern District of Illinois

Petitioner initiated multiple civil actions in the Northern District of Illinois (including but not limited to Nos. 1:25-cv-0112, 25-1607, **1:25-cv-07926**, **1:25-cv-08170**, **1:25-cv-07171**, and others), asserting violations of due process, privacy, and civil rights. In several of these cases, dismissal orders were entered before service on defendants or without consideration of the evidence attached.

In one matter, opposing parties allegedly filed premature motions to dismiss despite never having been served, while other cases were closed summarily as “frivolous” without factual hearing. Petitioner subsequently filed requests for **supervisory review and Supreme Court oversight** with the district court, asserting a pattern of judicial irregularities and requesting independent examination; these requests were **never docketed or addressed**.

B. Proceedings in the Court of Federal Claims

Following the dismissals in the Northern District of Illinois, Petitioner filed related claims in the **United States Court of Federal Claims** (including Nos. 1:25-cv-0112, 25-1607, **1:25-cv-00827**, **1:25-cv-01299**, and **1:25-cv-01301**), seeking monetary and injunctive relief for contractual and constitutional violations.

The Court of Federal Claims later dismissed the cases, citing lack of jurisdiction and characterizing the claims as “frivolous,” despite Petitioner’s submission of evidence and a verified motion for in forma pauperis status. A **request for oversight and referral for judicial review** was filed in that court as well, asking that the Supreme Court or Chief Judge review the pattern of dismissals; this request, too, was **ignored or overlooked**.

C. Attempts at Review in Other Courts

Petitioner subsequently sought relief through the Seventh Circuit and through filings in the **Central District of California (No. 2:25-cv-08438)** after being denied access to further proceedings. Those actions were likewise halted or dismissed before review.

In each forum, Petitioner’s repeated filings for supervisory or appellate review were unacknowledged or rejected without addressing the underlying allegations of procedural obstruction.

Petitioner Ashley Black filed multiple actions across federal courts alleging harassment, retaliation, data misuse, and violations of constitutional rights.

The following cases form the core of this petition:

NDIL:

1:25-cv-01112, 25-1607, 1:25-cv-01296 • 1:25-cv-09474 • 1:25-cv-09482 • 1:25-cv-09485 • 1:25-cv-09324 • 1:25-cv-08564 • 1:25-cv-07171 • 1:25-cv-08159 • 1:25-cv-08086 • 1:25-cv-07935 • 1:25-cv-07926 • 1:25-cv-08170 • 1:25-cv-08141 • 1:25-cv-07937

U.S. Court of Federal Claims:

1:25-cv-00827 • 1:25-cv-01299 • 1:25-cv-01301 • 1:25-cv-01295 • 1:25-cv-01296 • 1:25-cv-00859

C.D. California:

2:25-cv-08438

Each filing was either prematurely dismissed, misclassified, or denied without review. Appeals were rejected on clerical or IFP grounds despite prior approvals.

IV. FRAUD ON THE COURT AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Defendant James Lichau, a CPA and Assurance Partner at BPM LLP, knowingly submitted **false declarations and premature filings** in **Case No. 1:25-cv-01112 (NDIL)**.

- On **January 31, 2025**, Petitioner filed her civil action.
- On **March 3, 2025**, Judge April Perry entered an order confirming **no defendants had been served**.
- On **March 3, 2025**, "Judge **April Perry** entered **Docket No. 35**, which clearly stated:

MINUTE entry before the Honorable April M. Perry: As the Defendants have not yet been served and no hearing is scheduled, Plaintiff is admonished that she does not have authority to issue subpoenas in this matter. The Court strikes filing 34, which purports to be subpoenas issued to the Defendants demanding various items - no Defendant is obligated to respond to said subpoenas. Once the docket shows that Defendants have been served and Defendants have responded to the complaint, the Court will set this matter for status at which time discovery procedures will be discussed. Mailed notice. (jcc,) (Entered: 03/03/2025)

- In his **March 6, 2025 declaration**, Defendant falsely stated that he had been **“served with the summons and complaint in this matter.”**
- This was a **knowingly false statement**, contradicted by the court’s own docket and minute order of **March 3, 2025**, which confirmed that **no defendants had been served** as of that date.

Despite this explicit record that no defendants had been served, on **March 7, 2025**, BPM LLP’s attorneys (Hinshaw Law) — including **James Lichau** — filed a **premature motion to dismiss (Docket No. 44)**, followed by a **declaration (Docket No. 45)** filed on **March 7, 2025**.

- In his **March 6, 2025 declaration**, Defendant falsely stated that he had been **“served with the summons and complaint in this matter.”**
- This was a **knowingly false statement**, contradicted by the court’s own docket and minute order of **March 3, 2025**, which confirmed that **no defendants had been served** as of that date.
- In the same declaration, Defendant falsely swore under penalty of perjury that:
- “I have never met a person named Ashley Black, the Plaintiff in this matter. The statements herein are based on my own personal knowledge, and if called upon to testify, I would competently testify thereto.”
 - This statement was also false and misleading. On **January 19, 2025**, January 23, 2025, and on February 3, 2025, after leaving California I captured evidence of the Defendant **viewing my professional LinkedIn profile** titled “The Prestige Wine and Whiskey Bar.”
 - LinkedIn records show that Defendant viewed the profile on **January 19, 2025**, and on January 23, 2025 establishing that he had **prior knowledge of Plaintiff** and her business before the lawsuit was filed on January 31, 2025.
- The sequence of events proves that Defendant:
 - a. Viewed Plaintiff’s business profile on dates from January 19, 2025-February 3, 2025;
 - b. The case was filed on January 31, 2025;

This false declaration misled the court, led to premature dismissal, and formed the basis for characterizing Petitioner’s filings as “frivolous.”

a. Fraud on the Court

Defendant's statements constitute **fraud on the court** as defined in *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

He corrupted the judicial process by deceiving the judge, influencing rulings, and suppressing evidence.

b. Obstruction of Justice

Defendant's false declaration and motion to dismiss interfered with lawful proceedings, in violation of **18 U.S.C. § 1503 (civil analogue)**.

c. Violation of Due Process

By misleading the tribunal and tainting proceedings, Defendant violated Petitioner's rights to fair process and impartial adjudication under the **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments**.

This misconduct, compounded by the courts' refusal to investigate or allow supervisory oversight, constitutes **an extraordinary breakdown of the judicial process**.

V. SYSTEMIC OBSTRUCTION AND PATTERN OF MISCONDUCT

1. **Judicial Misconduct:** Judges **April Perry, Virginia Kendall, and John J. Tharp, Jr.** repeatedly dismissed Petitioner's filings without evidentiary hearings, labeling them "frivolous," despite documented evidence of fraud and bias. All dismissals relating to the original claims were flawed.
2. **Federal Claims Court Errors:**
 - a. The Court dismissed Petitioner's and co-plaintiff **Jeremy Kinsey's** claims prematurely after improperly combining and later separating them.
 - b. Petitioner's **requests for supervisory and Supreme Court review** were filed in both NDIL and the Federal Claims Court but **ignored**.
3. **Appeals Court Misconduct:**
 - a. The **Seventh Circuit** issued an **Order to Show Cause**, then **removed the docket entry** and dismissed the appeal for IFP reasons, even though IFP status had been previously approved by Judge Perry. This should not have been in the appeals court due to violation of Due Process and NDA Breach.
4. **Further Suppression:**

- a. Petitioner filed in **C.D. Cal. (2:25-cv-08438)** after denial of access elsewhere. That filing, too, was halted before judicial review—extending the obstruction pattern nationwide.

Petitioner Ashley Black and associated parties filed multiple civil actions beginning in NDIL (cases 1:25-cv-01112, 25-1607, 1:25-cv-01296, 1:25-cv-09474, 1:25-cv-09482, etc.), Federal Claims (cases 1:25-cv-00827, 1:25-cv-01299, 1:25-cv-01301, etc.), and California Central District (2:25cv08438).

Despite proper filings, these cases were dismissed repeatedly as frivolous, including:

- Premature motions to dismiss by Hinshaw Law before service.
- False statements by BPM LLP denying knowledge of Petitioner despite prior access to LinkedIn profiles (*Exhibit 1 Evidence*).
- PACER alterations, including retracted Show Cause orders, suppressing filings (*Exhibit 2 Appeals*).
- NDIL judges, including but not limited to April Perry and John J. Tharp, Jr., dismissed filings without review, violating procedural rules and due process—With Dismissal Review and Conflict of interest (*Exhibit 3 Judicial Bias By Reviewing Judge*).
- Federal Claims court improperly dismissed cases, denying due process (*Exhibit 4 Federal Claims Court*).
- Show Cause Docket (Exhibit 4)
- Oversight petitions in both courts were denied or ignored (*Exhibit 4*).
- Jeremy Kinsey case clerical error of separation (Exhibit 4)
- Missing docket attachments (Exhibit 4)
- Coordinated retaliation / Removed Docket Entries (*Exhibit 5 Legal Timeline and misconduct*).

Petitioner's NDA with NDIL was breached, with confidential filings disseminated to unserved defendants (*Exhibit 1 Evidence*). Petitioner sought relief in both courts, including emergency motions and monetary claims, which were repeatedly denied (*Exhibit 3*).

IV. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

1. The Writ is in Aid of the Supreme Court's Appellate Jurisdiction.

Under **28 U.S.C. § 1651** and **Rule 20.1**, this Court may issue writs necessary to protect its potential appellate jurisdiction. Because the lower courts' repeated summary dismissals preclude appellate consideration of Petitioner's claims, a writ of mandamus is required to restore this Court's jurisdictional reach and preserve the integrity of the judicial process.

2. Exceptional Circumstances Justify Exercise of the Court's Discretionary Powers.

The exceptional circumstances here include:

- A documented pattern of summary dismissals and unacknowledged filings across multiple federal tribunals;
- The denial or disregard of requests for supervisory and Supreme Court oversight; and
- The lack of any opportunity to have factual or evidentiary claims adjudicated on the merits.

These circumstances implicate not merely individual error but systemic obstruction that undermines the fairness of federal judicial administration.

3. No Adequate Relief Exists in Any Other Court.

All lower courts have either dismissed or refused to hear Petitioner's filings, including those explicitly requesting oversight or investigation. Traditional remedies such as appeal or reconsideration have been rendered ineffective. Only this Court's direct intervention can ensure meaningful review and prevent further denial of access to justice.

LEGAL BASIS FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Under **Rule 20.1** and **28 U.S.C. § 1651(a)**, this Court may issue writs necessary in aid of its appellate jurisdiction. The lower courts have:

Usurped judicial authority by refusing hearings and oversight;

- Ignored supervisory review requests;
- Permitted false statements and procedural manipulation; and

- Foreclosed all appeal channels.

No adequate remedy exists other than intervention by this Court.

V. ARGUMENT

Petition for writ of Mandamus

Mandamus is appropriate to correct clear abuses of discretion or usurpations of judicial authority (*Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Ct.*, 542 U.S. 367 (2004); *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258 (1947)). Petitioner asserts that the collective refusal of multiple federal courts to docket, consider, or respond to supervisory petitions constitutes such an abuse.

Because the alleged procedural irregularities prevent any appealable judgment from being reviewed in the normal course, the writ is the only available mechanism to compel action and preserve the Court's constitutional oversight.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. **Issue a Writ of Mandamus** directing the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and the United States Court of Federal Claims to reopen the referenced cases and adjudicate them on the merits;
2. **Order supervisory oversight or independent review** of the judicial handling of these cases to ensure compliance with due process;
3. **Refer the matters to appropriate federal oversight authorities** for administrative or criminal investigation, as warranted;
4. **Grant emergency relief**, including a stay of any further dismissals or enforcement actions, pending resolution of this petition; and
5. Grant such other relief as may be just and proper in the circumstances.
6. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:
7. **Refer Defendants** (including **James Lichau, BPM LLP, Hinshaw & Culbertson LLP, Victoria Olson, Ayinde Love, Judge April Perry, Judge Virginia Kendall, Judge John Tharp**, James Elliott, Craig Hamm, Jamie Emerson Heery, **for federal criminal investigation** by the **Department of Justice and FBI** for fraud, conspiracy, and obstruction;
8. **Appoint an independent Special Master or Supreme Court-supervised referee** to review all filings and evidence;

9. **Order restoration of all deleted or suppressed filings and correct the official record** to reflect the full docket history, including the retracted Order to Show Cause; and
10. Grant **any additional relief deemed just and proper** to ensure judicial integrity and Plaintiff's safety.
11. **Order immediate release of funds for any properly filed and meritorious case, with automatic judgment.**
12. **Provide injunctive protection for Petitioner and family from ongoing retaliation and harassment including expedited judgement**

VII. CONCLUSION

Every attempt at relief in the lower federal courts has been dismissed, ignored, or have denied Petitioner due process, oversight, and appellate access—and because fraud and judicial misconduct have tainted the underlying proceedings—**extraordinary relief through mandamus is the only path to justice.** This Court's intervention is warranted under **Rule 20.1** and **28 U.S.C. § 1651.**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (Rule 33.2)

I certify that on November 5, 2025, I served one copy of this Petition for a Writ of Mandamus by mail, postage prepaid, upon all parties and upon the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20543, in compliance with Supreme Court Rule 33.2.

Respectfully submitted,

Ashley Black
1633 Forest Rd #306
La Grange Park, IL 60526
(630) 366-3911
justiceforharmony@yahoo.com
Date: November 5, 2025
Signature: /s/ A. Black

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Patel

Date: NOV 7, 2025