No. 26-6191 ORIGINAL

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DR. JAN ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT, aka JAN / JANICE B CHRISTOPHER, aka JANICE MARIE BANKS, — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

OAK BEND MEDICAL CENTER, ET AL — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court ofAppeals for the Fifth Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Jan Elizabeth Lightfoot
(Your Name)

12319 Chesterbrook Drive
(Address)

Houston, Texas 77031
(City, State, Zip Code)

832.800.1302
(Phone Number)

Questions Presented

Question 1: A Different Controversy Adjudicated

Whether Article III, the First Amendment right of access to the courts, and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments permit a federal court to dismiss an action after evaluating a controversy materially different from the one pleaded, thereby leaving the pleaded claims, parties, records, legal theories, and requested relief unaddressed.

Question 2: Stigma-Plus / Constitutional Protection Question

Whether the accusation, perception, presumption, or classification of mental instability may be used to diminish or extinguish a citizen's rights to due process of law, equal protection of the laws, personal safety, bodily autonomy, protected property interests, credibility, voice, and meaningful access to the courts.

Question 3: ROA / Due Process / Record-Refutation Question

Whether due process of law and meaningful access to the courts are denied when official governmental records, agency adjudications, sworn affidavits, and documentary evidence contained in the Record on Appeal materially refute the factual premises relied upon by opposing parties and accepted by the lower courts, yet the courts fail to reconcile those records, address their legal effect, or adjudicate the claims supported by them pursuant to their constitutional obligations before dismissing the action as conclusory, non-cognizable, frivolous, or facially implausible.

Question 4: Liberty Loss Without Judicial Determination

Whether the Fourteenth Amendment and the liberty principles recognized in O'Connor v. Donaldson, supra, 422 U.S. 563 (1975), permit federal courts to dismiss, sustain, or affirm an involuntary deprivation of liberty where no judge at any level of government made a judicial

determination establishing jurisdiction, legality, validity, or dangerousness sufficient to justify the detention, dismissal, or affirmation.

Question 5: Privacy Act / Federal Record Integrity Question

Whether the Fifth Amendment, the Privacy Act of 1974, and the Fourteenth Amendment permit governmental actors, litigants, or courts to rely upon federally maintained records in a manner materially inconsistent with, unreconciled to, or contrary to the federally maintained record itself, thereby affecting liberty, property, legal status, personal safety, benefits, or access to the courts.

Question 6: Bodily Autonomy / Personal Safety Question

Whether the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments permit persons acting under color of law, including governmental actors, courts, healthcare providers, litigants, and administrative agencies, to deprive a citizen of liberty, bodily autonomy, personal safety, property interests, legal status, benefits, and meaningful access to the courts through involuntary confinement, institutionalization, nursing-home placement, guardianship, nonconsensual or non-court-ordered treatment, administration of duplicative pharmacological regimens, deprivation of medication, or reliance upon materially false, conflicting, unreconciled, repurposed, or inaccurate records, where such actions create foreseeable risks of serious bodily injury, permanent disability, or death.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner is Dr. Jan Elizabeth Lightfoot (maiden name), aka Jan / Janice B. Christopher (retirement identity), aka Janice Marie Banks (birth/pre-adoption identity).

Respondents are: NAMED—Larry D. Turner, Luiz A. Santos, Analisa Kobelt, Francisco Vazquez, Terryl Brewster, Carol Dela Rosa-Green, Mark Foley, Antonio Rios, Willie Turner, Julie Su, Vince Micone, Lori Chavez-DeRemer, Oak Bend Medical Center, Courtney Ann Landry, Cathy Landry, Ronnie L. Cauley, Katherine Oliver, Angelica Sanchez, Louisa Looper, Oak Bend Medical Group, Donna Ferguson, Owen Capocyan, Matt Brams, Robin McGowan, Rose-Rich EM Physicians, Williams Way ER, Greater Houston Psychiatric Associates, Robert Woodham, Psychiatric Center of Houston, Jorge Raichman, Fort Bend Sheriff's Office, Troy Nehls, Marisa Salas, Joshua Cox, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Marjorie McLean, Vivian Mao, Austin C. Uzomah, Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office, Fort Bend District Attorney's Office, Brian Middleton, Lester Blizzard, Dustin Clayborn, David Childs, Elizabeth L. Sandoval, Michael D. Williams, Todd F. Newman, Mark E. Callender, Brett R. Sheneman, Benjamin E. Hamel, Michael Blaise, Kevin Hedges, Bridget Smith-Lawson, James B. Edwards, Noah Meek, John Shepperd, Phillip Henry Trueba, Paul Flores, George Noel Lawrence, Walat ("Walter") Aqrawi, Aaron Aiken, John R. Leach III, Nathaniel P. Siytangco, Judge Larry Wagenbach, Marty Grant, Jeff Banks, Tiffany Alfred, Doug Bali, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Kamala Harris, Carolyn Colvin, Gail S. Ennis, Christi A. Grimm, Shonbay Jones, Caroline Hirsch Beers, and Sarah Schultz-Lackey; **G. N. Lawrence, Aqrawi & Associates, PLLC, Suzan Cardwell, and John R. Lach, III,** and UNKNOWN Individuals, Employees, and Officials of the Department of Labor (DOL), Social Security Administration (SSA), Department of Veterans Affairs-Veterans Health Administration (DVA-VHA), Texas Medicolegal System, including Oak Bend Medical Center, Galveston Police Department, League City Police Department, Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office, Fort Bend County District Attorney's Office, Fort Bend County Court No. 1, Richmond Police Department, Texas Health and Human Services, Adult Protective Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Law Enforcement, Opposing and Representing Attorneys, and the U.S. Executive Branch.

Petitioner did not effect service upon the defendants in the district court. The district court dismissed the action sua sponte before any defendant appeared or participated in the litigation. No respondent appeared in the district court, and no counsel appeared on behalf of any respondent in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The named appellees/respondents will be served with this Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in accordance with the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

RELATED CASES: None.

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Appendix B: Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas in Civil Action No. 4:25-cv-00837 (January 22, 2026).

Appendix C: Magistrate Judge's Memorandum and Recommendation in Civil Action No. 4:25-cv-00837 (Dkt. 29).

Appendix D: Index of Record on Appeal Exhibits Relevant to the Questions

Master Index of Record on Appeal (ROA) Exhibits			
Question	**Cluster Name**	**Pillar ROA(s)**	**Supporting ROAs**
Q1	A Different Controversy Adjudicated	84, & 14,15,16	14-25, 14-36, 60-65, 224, 262, 301-316, 891-899, 1000-1041
Q2	Stigma Classification	1243, 215, 216	94-101, 132, 250, 252, 253, 254, 891-894, 1244, 1249
Q3	Contradictory Records	239-240 & 232	224, 246, 255, 257-258, 262, 288-292, 891-894, Cluster: (285-300)—(Identifiers/ Witnesses).
Q4	Liberty / Judicial Review	132	183, 189, 190, 191, 192, 242, 243, 244, 176-177, Cluster: (132,183-191, 239, 240, 249, 250, 259-260)—OPC Deviation from Standard of Compliance
Q5	Privacy Act / Record Integrity	1243, 1244, 1245	168-171, 232, 271-282, 843, 869-870, 875, 1243, 1244, 1249, 1255, 176-177
Q6	Bodily Autonomy / Personal Safety	245, 1252, 354, 1251, 805	123-125, 128-130, 354 & 369, 908, 245, 1013, 1142,1155,1171, 285-300, 279-280,1245,1255,843,819,245,1254-1361,1243,1244,1249,132,243,

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

- *Arizona v. Fulminante*, 499 U.S. 279 (1991)
- *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009)
- *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007)
- *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371 (1971)
- *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944)
- *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 (1975)
- *Peralta v. Heights Medical Center, Inc.*, 485 U.S. 80 (1988)
- *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 U.S. 83 (1998)

Statutes and Rules:

- 5 U.S.C. § 552a (Privacy Act of 1974)
- 5 U.S.C. § 8116 (Federal Employees' Compensation Act Limitations)
- 5 U.S.C. § 8128 (FECA Conclusiveness of Allowance)
- 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968 (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act)
- 18 U.S.C. § 641 (Public Money, Property or Records)
- 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) (Supreme Court Review Jurisdiction)
- 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (Federal Question Jurisdiction)
- 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Civil Rights Violations under Color of Law)
- Texas Health & Safety Code § 573.001
- Texas Health & Safety Code § 574.025
- Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 91a
- **The First Amendment** to the United States Constitution.

- **The Fifth Amendment** to the United States Constitution.
- **Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment** to the United States Constitution.
- **The Privacy Act** of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(5).
- **The Civil RICO Act,** 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered in Cause No. 26-20056.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (App. A, infra) is an unpublished decision entered on August 7, 2026, in Cause No. 26-20056. The final judgment, memorandum, and order of *sua sponte* dismissal executed by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division (App. B, infra), was entered on January 22, 2026, in Civil Action No. 4:25-cv-00837.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was entered on August 7, 2026. No petition for rehearing was filed. This Petition for a Writ of Certiorari is filed within ninety (90) days of that date, in strict compliance with Supreme Court Rule 13.1. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1). Original subject-matter jurisdiction in the court of first instance was properly grounded under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C. § 1964.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

- **The First Amendment** to the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part: "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech... or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

- **The Fifth Amendment** to the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:
- "No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."
- **Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment** to the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part: "...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."
- **The Privacy Act** of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(5), provides that each agency:

  "maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination."
- **The Civil RICO Act,** 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), provides:

  "It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity..."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Vested FECA/FERS Retirement Baseline and Federal Record Contradictions

Petitioner is a retired federal employee with a formally accepted work-related injury adjudicated under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) and an active disability retirement status under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). The baseline of Petitioner's verified identity, administrative protections, and vested benefits is anchored in her Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and Department of Labor (DOL) files strictly under her retirement name, **Jan Christopher**. Under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, and federal data integrity standards, all associated agency records are required to accurately maintain and reflect this established baseline. ROA 1243, 1244, 1249, 1255.

Instead, Petitioner's administrative profiles suffer from deep inter-agency record contamination. Specifically, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Forms 1095-B for calendar years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2025 erroneously report Petitioner as an active, un-retired Department of Labor employee receiving employer-sponsored health lines. This structural misclassification directly conflicts with her active OPM disability roll, paralyzes Medicare primary payor determinations, scrambles her secondary Government Employees Health Association (GEHA) health coverage, and creates a permanent data block preventing Petitioner from executing accurate federal tax returns. ROA 168-171, 843, 869-875, 1245, 1255.

The Record on Appeal contains an adjudicated OWCP accepted-condition determination under Claim No. 160210900. The Record on Appeal also contains a later DOL second-opinion psychiatric report authored by Jorge Raichman that rejects the accepted major depressive disorder condition and substitutes a schizophrenia diagnosis. The detention records, litigation records, and

related proceedings contained in the ROA demonstrate repeated reliance upon psychiatric classifications originating from the DOL-related records by non-OWCP actors in state and local proceedings affecting liberty, dangerousness, credibility, competency, and legal status. ROA 1243, 1244, 1249, 132, 239-240.

B. The Initial Disenfranchisement and Warrantless Confinement Infrastructure and Non-Judicial Check Bypass

In 2016, the downstream effects of this interagency data corruption flowed directly into state-level systems, enabling an extra-jurisdictional deprivation of Petitioner's liberty under color of law. The spread of psychiatric defamation first became evident in Galveston County in connection with her making a criminal report against a local pastor in Galveston, Texas. Galveston County law enforcement in Galveston and League City, Texas, responded with indifference. Rather than prosecuting the alleged perpetrator, they relied on the DOL-related records to exercise their discretion and took no action to help or protect her, responding to her plea for help with a mental illness exclusion that disregarded her rights. ROA 1245.

On December 24, 2018, Petitioner independently entered a local Fort Bend County medical facility presenting with a baseline complaint of a severe headache. Within minutes of arrival, facility personnel and county sheriff deputies implemented an immediate custodial seizure under Texas Health and Safety Code Section 573.001. Local color-of-law actors utilized a street-level law enforcement transport notice to execute a complete bypass of the independent magistrate check mandated by state law, bypassing the independent Mental Health Authority and holding Petitioner

against her will under an alternative paper identity name (**"LIGHTFOOT"**). ROA 132, 183, 189-192, 242-244.

Rather than providing standard medical care, the facility processed the administrative hold as an immediate "Inpatient Psychiatric Admission". As documented on Page 449 of the certified record, personnel immediately weaponized a false psychiatric and delusional narrative, branding Petitioner as a dangerous "gun threat"—despite her clear, unblemished nationwide background-screening history, active state professional therapy licensure, and complete lack of access to firearms. ROA 132, 239-240, 449.

The operational execution of this warrantless confinement machinery directly generated a foreseeable risk of death and severe physical destruction under the guise of an unmonitored administrative shortcut. On December 24, 2018, without a firsthand medical examination, an independent psychiatric assessment, or a mandatory courtroom probable-cause hearing, local color-of-law actors processed an immediate, ultra vires involuntary admission targeting Petitioner. To justify an immediate institutional nursing-home placement, facility personnel generated a deceptive Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) rating of 20, falsely misclassifying an ambulatory scientist, educator, and federal retiree as being in a vegetative state. While held in secret custody outside the jurisdiction of a live judge, personnel systematically subjected Petitioner to a severe campaign of forced chemical restraint, administering ten separate duplications of highly potent pharmaceutical drugs—including intravenous Haldol and Metoprolol—without her medical consent, without a matching prescription from her treating doctors, and in direct defiance of her documented history of life-threatening adverse reactions. The deliberate administration of duplicated, cardiotoxic neuroleptics against a patient's ambulatory autonomy poses an immediate, foreseeable hazard of fatal cardiac arrest and physical debilitation. This structural subversion of

medicine and law demonstrates a widespread, nationwide emergency-detention pattern where automated database tracking loops are weaponized to physically incapacitate federal beneficiaries and liquidate their property before they can ever cross the threshold of an Article III courtroom. The progress logs on Page 449 explicitly preserve Petitioner's contemporaneous, clear objections to the confinement, her statement that she did not have psychosis, and her refusal to sign a voluntary treatment or billing waiver while remaining fully ambulatory and capable of performing daily activities. To insulate this ultra vires hold from immediate judicial review, the facility and court-appointed counsel ad litem completely omitted the mandatory courtroom probable-cause hearing required to attach subject-matter jurisdiction. On December 31, 2018—the exact date of the scheduled judicial review window—the facility abruptly entered a deceptive administrative discharge order, locking a 49-hour-and-44-minute illegal detention gap away from immediate state-record challenge. ROA 123-125, 128-133, 190-192, 245, 354, 805, 961, 1013, 1142, 1155, 1171, 1252.

The structural nullity of this originating detention track is verified on the face of the state administrative record itself. In Cause No. 18-CMH-005317, the color-of-law actors executed a Certificate of Medical Examination under an alternative paper identity name ("Jan Lightfoot"). While the text purports that an initial evaluation occurred on December 24, 2018, the official county clerk ledger stamp proves the instrument was completely absent from the judicial registry until December 26, 2018, at 11:52 A.M.—confirming that Petitioner was physically detained beyond the strict statutory 48-hour emergency window without a magistrate's review or an active judicial warrant. ROA 132, 183, 189-192, 242-244.

Far more critically, the handwritten "DETAILED BASIS" sections compiled under oath on this certificate completely omit any reference to, or allegation of, a firearm or weapon threat. This objective omission demonstrates that the highly stigmatizing "dangerous gun threat" designation subsequently disseminated across federal databases was a complete administrative fabrication, used as a pretextual shield to hide the total absence of a timely courtroom probable-cause review hearing. ROA 132, 239-240, 249-250, 259-260.

C. Downstream Federal Record Contradictions, Counterfeit 1099 Forms, and Extra-Jurisdictional Benefit Liquidation

Following the state-level detention proceedings, the contaminated administrative files were disseminated back into federal reporting channels, where the Social Security Administration (SSA) treated unverified, unadjudicated hospital records as a verified administrative classification. In August 2022, the SSA fabricated a $114,386 overpayment claim against Petitioner. To justify this claim, the SSA generated counterfeit 1099 financial forms under Petitioner's Social Security number, reporting inflated "benefits paid" and "benefits repaid" numbers that did not correspond to any actual banking transactions, IRS tax filings, or Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) earnings records. ROA 271-282, 279-280, 1245, 1255.

The SSA asserted that these figures stemmed from an off-set conflict with Petitioner's FECA entitlements. However, under 5 U.S.C. § 8116, the exclusive statutory authority to manage dual-benefit offsets resides with the Department of Labor (DOL)—not the SSA. On April 19, 2024, the United States Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service "Do Not Pay" Business Center formally audited the systems and issued ledger verification confirming that zero matching records, zero outstanding debts, and zero valid offsets existed within Treasury registries.

Furthermore, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) explicitly confirmed that Petitioner's retirement account was paid in full, demonstrating that the DOL funds had already been properly credited directly to OPM rather than disbursed as an overpayment to Petitioner. ROA 271-282, 279-280, 843, 869-875, 1245, 1255.

Despite these clear, multi-agency administrative refutations proving the overpayment debt was a fiscal fabrication, the SSA proceeded to execute a 100% garnishment and total clawback of Petitioner's independent Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (RSDI) checks. This ongoing financial conversion has been extended to seize the auxiliary RSDI benefits of Petitioner's dependent son. Petitioner submitted certified, verified inquiries to the SSA, the IRS, and the DOL Office of Inspector General to reconcile these systemic contradictions. The agencies systematically stonewalled these requests, refused to audit the conflicting files, and failed to provide any administrative corrective mechanism or remedy, stranding Petitioner within a permanent loop of procedural isolation. ROA 271-282, 843, 869-875, 1245, 1255.

D. The Administrative Miscaptioning and Pre-Service Dismissal Defect

The structural deviation that compromised this litigation from its inception was an administrative translation error executed by the District Court Clerk's office at the moment of initial docketing. On February 25, 2025, Petitioner initiated this federal-question action under Civil Action No. 4:25-cv-00837, explicitly submitting a Form JS 44 Civil Cover Sheet that defined the jurisdictional boundaries of the lawsuit. On that official form, Petitioner placed an explicit mark in Section II, Box 3, invoking "Federal Question" jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and designated the specific Nature of Suit in Section IV, Box 470, as "Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations." Furthermore, in Section VI, Petitioner explicitly typed the governing federal

statutory causes of action: "42 U.S.C. § 1983; 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968 (RICO)." ROA 14-36, 60-65, 84.

Despite these clear, unalterable record entries that frame a cross-agency federal record-contamination claim against executive-branch officials, the Clerk's Office administrative staff entirely bypassed the Form JS 44 parameters. Scanning the face of the petition, administrative staff extracted the name of a dismissed 2018 local state hospital defendant, overwrote the active federal targets, and docketed the case under the not filed or pleaded, cosmetic caption "Lightfoot v. Oak Bend Medical Center, et al." ROA 14-36, 84.

By allowing an administrative clerk's mechanical sorting habit to alter the case header, the District Court was led into a profound procedural misframing. The court subsequently treated a nationwide statutory records action as a localized state-law medical malpractice tort dispute. Relying entirely on this clerk-engineered miscaption, the District Court entered a *sua sponte* dismissal with prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) on January 22, 2026, before any summonses were authorized or service could be completed. On appeal, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the dismissal in a per curiam summary calendar decision on August 7, 2026, repeating the miscaptioned narrative and failing to address the separate, properly preserved federal records and statutory claims actually filed by the Petitioner. ROA 14-36, 84, 224, 262, 1243-1245.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. The Unpublished Decision of the Court Below Tolerates a Structural Departure From the Usual Course of Judicial Proceedings Under Article III AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

This case presents an exceptional vehicle for this Court to exercise its supervisory power under Supreme Court Rule 10(a). Petitioner invoked original federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 against executive branch officials. ROA 14-36, 60-65, 84.

By permitting an administrative clerk's mechanical sorting habits to dictate the substantive law applied to a complaint, the lower courts have established a dangerous precedent. A federal court cannot exercise legitimate Article III power over a citizen's claims when it completely replaces the legal subject and the named parties of the lawsuit with a phantom state-law tort theory. Petitioner contends that this occurred here. ROA 14-36, 84. This total misframing is a structural error that corrupts the adjudicative framework from inception, requiring this Court's immediate intervention to preserve the integrity of Article III adjudication.

II. The Lower Courts' Endorsement of a Substituted Litigant Identity Executes a Permanent Denial of Access to the Courts.

A federal court's judicial power under Article III attaches exclusively to the real parties in interest and the actual claims introduced on the face of the pleadings. In this matter, Petitioner initiated a federal-question statutory action under her authentic federal beneficiary and retirement name, **Jan Christopher**. ROA 1243, 1244, 1249. Rather than auditing the cross-agency record contradictions and Privacy Act claims presented, the lower courts adopted a clerk-engineered state-court caption

identifying a completely different legal persona, **Jan Lightfoot**. ROA 14-36, 84. ROA 1243, 1244, 1249.

By evaluating a phantom state medical-tort dispute that Petitioner never pleaded, and dismissing the action *sua sponte* prior to service, the lower courts did more than commit an ordinary pleading error. They utilized a mechanical database shortcut to substitute an unproven, highly stigmatizing administrative identity—erroneously branding Petitioner as mentally incompetent and a "dangerous gun threat" ROA 132, 239-240, 249-250, 1243-1245—and then relied on that manufactured profile to permanently deny her a live evidentiary hearing to clear her name, defend her safety, and establish her true identity. This total procedural exclusion constitutes a severe breakdown in due process and a structural denial of the fundamental Right of Access to the Courts under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

III. The Use of Fabricated Psychiatric Pretexts to Execute Inter-Agency Benefit Conversions Presents a Matter of Profound Constitutional Importance.

The structural intersection between automated data dissemination and the deprivation of core civil rights is illustrated by the operational fallout in this record. Petitioner's operative pleading did not present a localized dispute over a clinical diagnosis. Instead, the factual timeline documents a continuous, inter-agency loop where a false administrative classification was systematically used as a legal pretext to execute wider statutory and financial injuries. ROA 1243-1245, 132, 239-240, 271-282.

The sequence is direct and documented by the record exhibits: first, the Department of Labor records generated a misclassification that bypassed the finality provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 8128. ROA 1243, 1244, 1249. Second, state-level color-of-law actors extracted this unverified profile to

execute a warrantless emergency confinement under an alternative paper identity name (**"LIGHTFOOT"**), assigning an extreme 20 GAF rating to support immediate institutional nursing-home placement. ROA 132, 183-192, 239-240, 242-244. And third, the Social Security Administration utilized this manufactured psychiatric vulnerability to issue counterfeit 1099 tax forms, executing a 100% extra-jurisdictional embezzlement and clawback of Petitioner's vested RSDI benefits. ROA 271-282, 279-280, 1245, 1255.

When lower federal courts insulate this entire sequence from review by labeling it a simple "disagreement with a medical diagnosis," they tolerate an alarming oversight failure. They permit executive branch networks to use automated data contamination as a pretextual shield—ensuring that an independent litigant is financially incapacitated and procedurally buried behind a clerk-engineered caption before she can ever complete service or reach an Article III courtroom. The predictability of these severe injuries—encompassing asset liquidation, the stripping of bodily autonomy, and the extreme hazards of forced chemical restraint—proves that administrative record corruption is an existential threat to due process. ROA 245, 354, 805, 961, 1013, 1142, 1155, 1171, 1252, 271-282. This Court's intervention is required to establish that unverified database tracking loops cannot be weaponized to liquidate the property and liberty of injured federal workers without judicial oversight.

ARGUMENT

I. A Different Controversy Adjudicated (Question 1): The judicial power of the United States extends only to the actual case and controversy presented. This Court has repeatedly recognized that Article III jurisdiction extends only to an actual case or controversy. Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment, 523 U.S. 83, 101-02 (1998). Petitioner invoked federal-question jurisdiction, identified federal defendants, alleged constitutional and statutory violations, and

placed the federal nature of the action on the face of the pleadings and the Civil Cover Sheet. ROA 84, 14, 23, 24, 25, 60-65. The courts below never reached the controversy actually presented. Instead, the action was treated as a localized state-law dispute despite the evidence-based selected federal actors, federal records, federal benefits, Privacy Act violations, FECA issues, SSA issues, color-of-law state actors, and Civil RICO claims identified in the pleadings. ROA 84, 14, 23, 24, 25, 60-65. When the controversy actually pleaded is replaced by a different controversy, dismissal cannot resolve the claims presented because those claims were never adjudicated. Petitioner expressly pleaded claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968, yet those federal claims were never addressed as pleaded.

II. Stigma-Plus / Constitutional Protection (Question 2): The Constitution does not permit the loss of life, liberty, property, credibility, legal status, personal safety, or access to courts merely because a citizen is characterized as mentally unstable, unreliable, incredible, delusional, incompetent, or dangerous. Access to the courts occupies a protected constitutional position within the Due Process Clause. Boddie v. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 377 (1971). ROA 94-101, 1243, 1244, 1249, 132, 891-894. The Record on Appeal contains accepted federal injury records, psychiatric records, detention records, and subsequent classifications relied upon by later actors. ROA 1243, 1244, 1249, 132. Petitioner contends that stigma became the mechanism through which constitutional protections were diminished. Whether such classifications may be used to circumvent due process presents an important constitutional question warranting review.

III. Record Refutation / Due Process (Question 3): Due process requires meaningful consideration of the evidence contained within the record before claims are dismissed as implausible, conclusory, or non-cognizable. Although Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007), and Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), require plausibility, plausibility analysis

necessarily requires consideration of record materials bearing upon the factual allegations before dismissal. The Record on Appeal contains agency adjudications, federal records, affidavits, administrative findings, detention records, and documentary evidence. ROA 239, 240, 132, 246, 891-894, 288-292. The principal question presented here is whether courts may dismiss claims while leaving unreconciled documentary conflicts within the Record on Appeal. Petitioner contends that constitutional due process requires judicial reconciliation of material record conflicts before dismissal.

IV. Liberty Loss Without Judicial Determination (Question 4): Liberty loss occupies a unique constitutional position because the deprivation of liberty traditionally requires judicial oversight. The Record on Appeal contains a Notification of Emergency Detention, detention records, requests for judicial review, applications for court-ordered mental-health services, appointment-of-counsel records, and related confinement documents. ROA 132, 183, 189, 190, 191, 192, 242, 243, 244. Petitioner contends that liberty was lost without a judicial determination establishing legality, jurisdiction, validity, or dangerousness sufficient to justify the detention. ROA 132, 183, 189, 190, 191, 192, 242, 243, 244. In O'Connor v. Donaldson, this Court held that a State may not constitutionally confine a non-dangerous individual capable of surviving safely in freedom. 422 U.S. 563, 575 (1975).

V. Privacy Act / Federal Record Integrity (Question 5): The Privacy Act addresses the integrity, maintenance, accuracy, and use of federal records. Due process likewise requires meaningful notice and an opportunity to be heard before governmental action affects protected interests. Peralta v. Heights Medical Center, Inc., 485 U.S. 80, 84-86 (1988). The Record on Appeal contains OWCP records, DOL records, SSA records, Treasury records, reimbursement records, accepted-condition determinations, offset discussions, and related federal records. ROA 168-171, 271-282,

843, 869, 875, 1243, 1244, 1249, 1255. Petitioner contends that decisions affecting liberty, benefits, property, legal status, credibility, and access to courts relied upon records or classifications inconsistent with other federal records. Review is warranted because federal administrative systems increasingly depend upon interagency record sharing, record matching, and record-based determinations.

VI. Bodily Autonomy / Personal Safety (Question 6): The Constitution protects bodily integrity and personal security against unauthorized governmental intrusion. This Court has distinguished ordinary trial error from constitutional defects affecting the framework within which governmental action occurs. Arizona v. Fulminante, 499 U.S. 279, 309-10 (1991). The Record on Appeal contains records concerning drug manipulation, deprivation of prescribed medications, duplicate drug administration, nonconsensual treatment decisions, medically unnecessary post-discharge nursing home placement decisions, non-due-process discharge planning, consent disputes, and actions that present foreseeable bodily risks or death. ROA 116, 123-125, 245, 354, 805, 1252, 128-130, 131-133, 239-240, 628-630, 961. Petitioner contends that involuntary confinement, treatment decisions, drug manipulation and deprivation of medication, arbitrary long-term placement decisions, and foreseeable risks present constitutional questions concerning bodily autonomy and personal safety that warrant review by this Court. ROA 1252, 245, 961, 116, 123-125, 128-130, 131-133, 354, 628-630, 805. In O'Connor v. Donaldson, this Court held that a State may not constitutionally confine a non-dangerous individual capable of surviving safely in freedom. 422 U.S. 563, 575 (1975).

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEFECTS PRESENTED

Both phases of this matter involve federal record integrity, liberty, due process, and the consequences of governmental reliance upon records materially inconsistent with Petitioner's verified federal records and adjudicated accepted conditions. This Court has long recognized that the integrity of judicial proceedings is itself a matter of constitutional importance and that courts possess authority to address judgments infected by fundamental corruption of the adjudicative process. *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238, 246 (1944). Petitioner alleges that records inconsistent with the governing federal record were fabricated, disclosed, relied upon, repurposed, and disseminated beyond their authorized purpose, resulting in downstream actions affecting liberty, property, legal status, personal safety, and access to the courts. ROA 1243, 1244, 1245.

This Petition does not arise from an incorrect adjudication of the controversy pleaded. Petitioner contends that the controversy pleaded was never reached. ROA 14, 15, 16.

The pleadings presented a federal controversy concerning federal records, federal agencies, federal statutory obligations, Privacy Act obligations, constitutional claims, federal benefit systems, and the downstream effects of records maintained, disclosed, relied upon, or used in a manner inconsistent with the governing federal record. ROA 14-36, 84, 1243-1245, 168-171.

The Texas medicolegal system and various actors operating under color of law appeared in the pleadings because the evidence demonstrated that those actors participated in, relied upon, repeated, disseminated, concealed, or acted upon the records and classifications at issue. Those actors formed part of the factual chain described in the pleadings; they were not the primary controversy presented. ROA 14-16, 14-36, 84.

Petitioner did not file a standalone action against Oak Bend Medical Center, did not plead a state-law medical-malpractice action, and did not seek adjudication of a localized detention dispute. Rather, the pleadings presented a federal controversy concerning federal records, federal classifications, Privacy Act violations, constitutional claims, federal benefit systems, and actions taken under color of law flowing from those records. ROA 14-36, 84, 1243-1245.

The procedural defect arose when the district court administratively transformed the filed controversy into a different controversy. The action identified by Petitioner was a federal-question case against federal and state actors operating under color of law. The action reviewed by the courts below was treated as a standalone dispute centered on Oak Bend Medical Center rather than the broader federal controversy pleaded by Petitioner concerning federal records, federal classifications, Privacy Act obligations, constitutional claims, federal benefit systems, and actions taken under color of law. ROA 14-36, 84, 1243-1245.

Accordingly, the defect presented is structural rather than evidentiary. Petitioner contends that the claims, defendants, records, legal theories, and requested relief actually pleaded were not the claims, defendants, records, legal theories, and requested relief evaluated by the lower courts. The resulting judgment therefore did not resolve the controversy presented because that controversy was never adjudicated. ROA 14-36, 84.

The constitutional consequence is substantial. Meaningful access to the courts cannot occur if the controversy pleaded is replaced with a materially different controversy and the substituted controversy is then dismissed before the pleaded claims, records, and constitutional questions are addressed. Petitioner contends that the lower-court proceedings did precisely that. ROA 14-36, 84. The district court dismissed the action before service and before any defendant appeared. Petitioner contends that the district court never addressed whether the controversy under review matched the controversy identified in the pleadings, the Civil Cover Sheet, and the federal causes of action asserted in the record. ROA 84, 14-36.

Likewise, the Fifth Circuit's "AFFIRMED" did not address the controversy Petitioner brought before the court.

Petitioner sought adjudication before an Article III district judge and requested a bench trial on the pleaded controversy. Petitioner did not consent to final adjudication by a magistrate judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c).

The case was referred to a magistrate judge for pretrial proceedings. The magistrate judge ultimately issued a Memorandum and Recommendation recommending dismissal. The district court adopted that recommendation and dismissed the action with prejudice before any defendant appeared, before any evidentiary hearing occurred, and before any bench trial was conducted. Petitioner contends that no merits proceeding was ever held and that she was never afforded an opportunity to present the pleaded controversy to a judicial factfinder.

Petitioner further contends that the court of appeals did not correct the structural defect. The court affirmed the dismissal without addressing whether the controversy evaluated below corresponded to the controversy actually pleaded. Accordingly, Petitioner contends that the asserted structural defect persisted throughout the proceedings.

First, the right of access to the courts secured by the First and Fourteenth Amendments is rendered illusory when a court relies upon unreconciled records, mischaracterizes the controversy presented, and disposes of an action through pretrial mechanisms without addressing the pleaded claims, records, and documentary evidence contained in the Record on Appeal. Petitioner contends that the Record demonstrates reliance upon classifications and records diverging from the accepted federal-record baseline and that those divergences were never reconciled before dismissal. ROA 84, 239-240, 1243-1245.

Second, the Record on Appeal contains documentary evidence supporting Petitioner's contention that uses and disclosures of Department of Labor records resulted in downstream actions by local, state, and federal actors operating under color of law. The Record further contains evidence that those actions affected liberty interests, legal status, personal safety, property interests, and access to judicial review. ROA 1243, 1244, 1245, 132, 239-240.

The central liberty question originates with ROA 132 and the detention process reflected in the Record on Appeal. The Record contains a Notification of Emergency Detention, confinement records, requests for judicial review, applications for court-ordered mental-health services, appointment-of-counsel records, discharge records, and records concerning the underlying proceedings. ROA 132, 183, 189, 190, 191, 192, 242, 243, 244.

Under the liberty principles recognized in *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, the constitutional question is not only whether confinement may continue, but whether liberty may be deprived at all when the record fails to show compliance with the judicial safeguards required to authorize, review, or sustain that deprivation. Petitioner contends that the Record on Appeal contains unresolved questions about jurisdiction, judicial review, dangerousness determinations, and statutory detention procedures, yet the court dismissed the action without resolving them. ROA 132, 183, 189, 190, 191, 192, 242, 243, 244.

Petitioner does not present a medical-malpractice dispute, a disagreement about medical treatment, nor a challenge to clinical judgment. Petitioner raises questions about federal-record integrity, Privacy Act compliance, liberty, bodily autonomy, due process, judicial safeguards, personal safety, nonconsensual drugging and bodily intrusion in hospital or court-ordered mental health, and constitutional limits on government action under color of law. Petitioner's concerns involve detentions that can cost a person not only liberty but life itself, as well as record-integrity failures that can result in the loss of property, benefits, and legal status. An estimated 371,000 U.S. deaths annually are attributable to diagnostic error, the nation's leading cause of serious medical harm.[1] Of roughly 50,000 Texas Chapter 574 applications filed annually, up to 70% are dismissed or waived before final hearing, leaving tens of thousands of confinements without judicial judgment.[2] The petitioner pleaded life and liberty matters, not a healthcare liability claim. ROA 891-894.

The Record on Appeal also contains federal identity records, federal benefit records, detention records, witness affidavits, professional qualifications, agency records, and other documentary materials that the court did not reconcile before dismissal. ROA 132, 246, 271-282, 285-300, 843, 869-875, 1243-1245. When state actors deprive citizens of life, liberty, bodily autonomy, safety, property, legal status, benefits, or access to courts, the Constitution requires courts to hear their claims and prevent foreseeable fraud, debilitation, and death from undermining judicial equality.

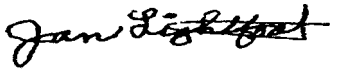
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[1] Newman-Toker, D. E., Nassery, N., Schaffer, A. C., Yu-Moe, C. W., Clemens, G. D., Wang, Z., Zhu, Y., Sadun, A. S., & Siegal, D. (2024). Burden of serious harms from diagnostic error in the United States. BMJ Quality & Safety, 33(6), 355-364.

[2] Office of Court Administration. (2025). *Annual statistical report for the Texas judiciary: Fiscal Year 2024*. Texas Judicial Council.

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

Executed on October 29, 2026.



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