

Shad Douglas Pantle
4426 Ivey Court
Orlando, Florida 32811-9998
Tel. 425-295-9171

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

Shad Douglas Pantle

Plaintiff,

v.

Charles G. Crawford, Individually;
Melanie Freeman Chase, Individually;
Carlos G. Muñiz, Individually;
Daryl Isenhower, Individually;

Defendants.

Case No.: 6:24-cv-01591-CEM

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

COMES NOW, Shad Douglas Pantle, (“Plaintiff”) and files this verified complaint against named individually defendant(s), pursuant to Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886), who have admittedly by *de facto* acts usurped and unlawfully occupied the offices of Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, usurped and unlawfully occupied the offices of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida and County Court Judge for Nineteenth Judicial Circuit usurped and unlawfully occupied the offices of County Court Judge of Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and resulting violations enumerated herein.

RULE 8 SHORT STATEMENT OF CLAIM FOR RELIEF

From December 10, 2006, and *every day* to the present Defendant Charles G. Crawford (“Crawford”) and from June 10, 2016, and *every day* to the present Defendant Melanie Freeman Chase (“Chase”) violate Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1

Stat. 23 by knowingly and willingly failing to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 Oath of Office, knowingly and willfully usurped and occupied the office(s) of the Circuit Court Judge(s) in the Eighteenth Circuit Court of the State of Florida.

On May 7, 2024, June 14, 2024, and July 12, 2024, Crawford while operating without 1 Stat. 23 oath of office usurped the position of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Brevard* County, and *in absence of all jurisdiction*, trespassed onto a *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, in violation of First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b), which states “The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts*,”. [bold emphases added] Crawford *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff held several hearings via Microsoft Teams video conferencing system personally sitting in Brevard County *Circuit Court* and on July 12, 2024, admittedly conspired with Defendant Chase for her to issue and execute an Arrest Warrant for of SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, for not appearing at the hearings in front of Crawford on the dates listed above, for which, irrespective of jurisdictional trespass, no notice was given.

On July 12, 2024, Defendant Chase while usurping the position of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, *Seminole County in absence of all jurisdiction*, while conspiring with Crawford, trespassed onto *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, has executed and caused to be recorded in multiple law enforcement databases a Warrant for Arrest of SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, declaring the living man Shad Douglas Pantle to be fugitive from Justice, ordering upon arrest for him to be held and extradited to Seminole County, acting *in absence of all jurisdiction* usurping jurisdiction of Circuit Court over County Court in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution, First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Article I Section 9 of the Constitution of Florida, which declares that “No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due

process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself” and Article V Section 5(b), which in pertinent part declares that “The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts,*”

On July 12, 2024, Defendant Chase while usurping the position of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, Seminole County *in absence of all jurisdiction* caused three armed Orlando Police officers to show up at Plaintiff’s *domicil* to execute the Arrest Warrant on the living man Shad Douglas Pantle who was and is fearing for his life in violation of Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, Article I Section 9 and Article V Section 5(b) of the Constitution of Florida. Based on these violations Plaintiff is entitled to demanded relief.

On October 4, 2024, Defendant Carlos G. Muñiz while usurping the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, *Seminole County in absence of all jurisdiction*, while conspiring with defendant Daryl Isenhower, trespassed onto Seminole Circuit Court Case No. #59-2024-000138, *in absence of all jurisdiction* has caused to be filed what appears to be a sua sponte ex parte order 2025-20 for defendant Isenhower, who as alleged in the order is a County Court judge, to usurp the office of a Circuit Court judge in the above referenced case, and conspired with Isenhower, for Isenhower in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b), which states “The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts,*”. [bold emphases added] Defendant Isenhower acted *in absence of all jurisdiction, and* issued an order dismissing the Seminole Circuit Court Case No. #59-2024-000138, which Isenhower did on the same day October 4, 2024, in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution, First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Article I Section 9 of the Constitution of Florida. Both Orders were filed at identical time under Filing # 208270148 E-Filed 10/04/2024 12:05:21 PM.

DEMAND FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff demands a Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that all defendants failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office which renders all acts or any decision or any "official act" whatsoever taken by the defendants as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction* and the Plaintiff is entitled to relief. Declare that defendants' acts described in this complaint violate Article VI of the United States Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Article I Section 9 of the Constitution of Florida, and Article V Section 5(b) of the Constitution of Florida.

Plaintiff also demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a personal judgment against Crawford, personal judgment against Chase, personal judgment against Muñiz and personal judgment against Isenhower as demanded herein as a result of the actions taken by the defendants which are "an injury in fact" and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual and the Plaintiff is entitled to demanded relief.

A. The Plaintiff

Shad Douglas Pantle is one of the people of Florida and has his place of *domicil* commonly known as 4426 Ivey Court, Orlando, Florida.

B. The Defendants

1. Charles G. Crawford, a natural person, is being sued individually, for violations described herein acting in a *de facto* capacity of Circuit Court Judge and Impersonating County Court Judge.

2. Melanie Freeman Chase, a natural person, is being sued individually, for violations described herein acting in a *de facto* capacity of Circuit Court Judge and Impersonating County Court Judge.

3. Carlos G. Muñiz, a natural person, is being sued individually, for violations described herein acting in a *de facto* capacity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida and Impersonating Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida.

4. Daryl Isenhower, a natural person, is being sued individually, for violations described herein acting in a *de facto* capacity of County Court Judge and Impersonating County Court Judge.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

The court has Article III jurisdiction over this lawsuit because the action arises from violations of Article VI of the United States Constitution, the First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and poses a federal question. The district court shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. §1331. This Court has Article III jurisdiction.

In order for the Court to have Article III jurisdiction Plaintiff must meet the “*irreducible constitutional minimum of standing contains three requirements: first and foremost, there must be alleged, and ultimately proven, an “injury in fact”—a harm suffered by plaintiff that is concrete and actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical; second, there must be “causation”—a fairly traceable connection between plaintiff’s injury and complained-of conduct of Defendant; third, there must be “redressability”—a likelihood that requested relief will redress alleged injury. Triad of injury in fact, causation, and redressability comprises core of Article III’s case-or-controversy requirement, and party invoking federal jurisdiction bears burden of establishing its existence.*” (*STEEL COMPANY, aka Chicago Steel and Pickling Company v. CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT*, 118 S.Ct. 1003, (No. 96–643, 1998)). The Facts in this Complaint establish all three requirements, granting Article III jurisdiction. The venue is proper in this district because the events leading to this complaint occurred in this district *and the Plaintiff is*

entitled to relief. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1367 the district court has “supplemental” jurisdiction over state-law claims linked to a federal claim.

Conditions Precedent

All conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred. {*Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(c)*}

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Standard of Review For Unrepresented Litigant’s Pleadings

Given the fact that the Plaintiff is an unrepresented litigant, this complaint should be construed liberally and the Court should consider the pleadings by “less stringent standards,” *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520, 92 S. Ct. 594, 30 L. Ed. 2d 652 (1972);

Implicit in the right of an unrepresented is an obligation on the part of any Court to make reasonable allowances to protect *unrepresented* litigants from inadvertent forfeiture of important rights because of any lack of formal legal training. See *Traguth v. Zuck*, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2nd Cir. 1983); *Hoffman v. U.S.*, 244 F.2d 378, 379 (9th Cir. 1957); *Darr v. Burford*, 339 U.S. 200 (1950).

An unrepresented litigant should be given a reasonable opportunity to remedy defects in his [or her] pleadings if the factual allegations are close to stating a claim for relief. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). The plaintiff invokes Full Faith and Credit of the United States and Full Faith and Credit of the United States of America.

LAW AND FACTS

1. “This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; . . . shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby.” Article VI of the Constitution.

2. First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 (“1 Stat. 23”) is a *de jure* Act of the United States Congress to regulate among other things the Time and Manner of administering oaths of State court judges.

3. Relevant portions of 1 Stat. 23 are reproduced below.

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and [House of] Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." "

Furthermore, Sec. 3 of the same First Act of Congress requires as follows:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures, respectively, and all executive and **judicial officers of the several States**, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office shall within one month thereafter, **take the same oath or affirmation**, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as, by the law of the State, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office." [bold emphases added]

First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 is incorporated herewith as Annex A.

4. Plaintiff has sought the defendants' required oaths of office from the Florida Department of State and received oaths of office executed by Defendant Crawford on December 10, 2006, July 3, 2012, and November 19, 2018. Defendant Chase executed her oath of office on June 10, 2014, and May 19, 2020. Defendant Muñiz executed his oath of office on January 22, 2019. Defendant Isenhower executed his oath of office on February 19, 2016. The oaths are incorporated hereto as Annex B.

5. The language of 1 Stat. 23 is non-discretionary and mandatory yet the defendants' oaths of office do not comply with the *de jure* 1 Stat. 23 oath requirements and Article VI of the United States Constitution as such defendants failed to comply with and failed to fulfill their oath

obligations to hold their respective office of a Circuit Court Judge(s) in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, County Court Judge in the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit and the Supreme Court of Florida pursuant to the *de jure* First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, a Federal Law.

6. The Supremacy Clause forbids the defendants and state courts to dissociate themselves from Federal Law because of disagreement with its content or a refusal to recognize the superior authority of its source. The Supreme Court held on the basis of the Supremacy Clause that, when Congress enacts a law, that law is as much as Florida's and every other state as it is of the collective United States and the state judges shall be bound thereby.

VIOLATIONS OF FIRST ACT OF CONGRESS 1 STAT. 23

7. Beginning December 10, 2006, (first de facto oath of office date) and *every day* to the present Defendant Crawford violates First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and Article VI of the United States Constitution by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally failing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

8. Beginning June 10, 2014, (first de facto oath of office date) and *every day* to the present Defendant Chase violates First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and Article VI of the United States Constitution by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally failing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

9. Beginning January 22, 2019, (first de facto oath of office date) and *every day* to the present Defendant Muñiz violates First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and Article VI of the United States Constitution by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally failing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

10. Beginning February 19, 2016, (first de facto oath of office date) and *every day* to the present Defendant Isenhower violates First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and Article VI of the United

States Constitution by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally failing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

11. The defendants' signature(s) appears on every invalid Oath of Office, it also appears that the defendants accepted all invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office on the days they signed it.

12. All executed and accepted by the defendants' invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office were received by the Florida Department of State as indicated by the stamps in the upper right corner of every invalid oath.

13. Based on the First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 defendants do not satisfy the necessary requirements to "hold" a bona fide *de jure* "office", by "commission", "election", or "appointment". Each defendant 'occupies' a *de facto* office under false and misleading pretense, misrepresentation, and fraud, which strips the defendants as an 'individual' of 'law authority' and 'immunity' under well-seasoned law of the land and sea.

Law Of The Land Pronounced By The Supreme Court

14. In Plaintiff's previous communications with the Florida State Attorney General's office regarding the oaths of office, the Plaintiff was advised that the defendant state judges hold, occupy and operate a *de facto* office of a Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit under a *de facto* doctrine.

15. The Supreme Court of the United States in *Norton v Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886) has established the law of the land and stated:

"But when the constitution or form of government remains unaltered and supreme, there can be no *de facto* department, or *de facto* office. The acts of the incumbents of such departments or office cannot be enforced conformably to the constitution, and can be regarded as valid only when the government is overturned. When there is a constitutional executive and legislature, there cannot be any other than a constitutional judiciary. Without a total revolution there - can be no such political solecism in Kentucky as a *de facto* court of appeals. There can be no such court whilst the constitution has life and power. There has been

none such. There might be under our constitution, as there have been, de facto officers. But there never was and never can be, under the present constitution, a de facto office. And the court held that the gentlemen who acted as judges of the legislative tribunal were not incumbents of de jure or de facto offices, nor were the de facto officers of de jure offices”

16. Defendants have engaged in a long train of abuses, unbearable suffering and usurpations of power in violation of Plaintiff’s unalienable rights among them but not limited to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, those and other rights were deprived by the defendants acting under “color of law” through the corrupt immoral and depraved acts, among them by impersonating a judge and or public official and violating First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, Article VI of the United States Constitution and the law of the land pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States in Norman v. Shelby County 118 U.S. 425. (1886) and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23.

Facts

Defendants Engaged In Intentional Acts to Harm The Plaintiff

17. On or about May 6, 2023, the STATE OF FLORIDA filed a case in *Seminole County Court* against SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, case number 592023MM01669AXXXXX.

18. The case was filed as a result of an alleged violation of speeding and a charge of resisting without violence for which Shad Douglas Pantle, the living man was arrested and 14 hours later released.

19. The case was initially assigned to County Court Judge DeKleva, (“DeKleva”)

20. On October 9, 2023, DeKleva held a “Feretta” hearing to establish that Shad Douglas Pantle is capable of handling the case without an attorney. At the hearing, DeKleva concluded that Shad Douglas Pantle is fully capable of handling the case and the upcoming trial. Docket 165 minutes reflect as follows: "THE COURT FOUND THE DEFENDANT IS ABLE TO DEFEND HIMSELF AS TO THIS CASE AND APPOINTED REGIONAL CONFLICT COUNSEL AS STAND BY COUNSEL."

21. On October 18, 2023, DeKleva issued an order and appoints Hubert Kyle Fletcher Jr. (“Fletcher”) *only* as Standby Counsel. On the same day without any authority, Fletcher files a Notice of Appearance NOT as Standby Counsel but as regular “counsel for the Defendant.”

22. Soon thereafter in October of 2023, Shad Douglas Pantle had a very short 15-minute telephone conversation with Fletcher during which Fletcher refused to answer questions Shad Douglas Pantle had regarding the case, and stated without any reason to Shad Douglas Pantle “You sound mentally ill” and hung up the phone.

23. On January 22, 2024, Fletcher, having no authority to represent Shad Douglas Pantle claiming to be “defendant’s attorney” trespasses on the case and files a Motion for Expert for Competency Evaluation, asserting that: “1. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Defendant is not mentally competent to proceed” and “2. The above-named is Defendant pro-se filings indicate mental illness.” Without any authority from Shad Douglas Pantle or degree in psychiatry Fletcher misrepresented to the court as follows: “WHEREFORE, the Defendant respectfully requests this Honorable Court to grant this Motion for Examination and appoint an expert witness.”

24. On February 9, 2024, Shad Douglas Pantle notified Fletcher as to his termination from the case as attorney of record or in any other capacity. The letter was based on the Supreme Court case of *Faretta v California*, 422 US 806, 817 (1975) where the Supreme Court ruled that “(T)he right to defend oneself at trial is ‘fundamental’ in nature”], and that states cannot “constitutionally hale a person into its criminal courts and there force a lawyer upon him, even when he insists that he wants to conduct his own defense.”

25. A copy Notice of Termination of Attorney of Record was filed into the case.

26. On January 30, 2024, DeKleva granted Fletcher’s motion to have Shad Douglas Pantle examined by court court-appointed psychiatrist.

27. Thereafter on January 31, 2024, DeKleva due to a conflict of interest recused himself and assigned the case to Carsandra Buie. (“Buie”)

28. On March 7, 2024, due to conflict Buie recused herself and assigned the case back to DeKleva. On the same day, DeKleva who’s *de facto* oath of office alleges him to be a Seminole *County Court* judge files an order reassigning the case to Crawford, a *de facto* Circuit Court judge.

29. The assignment of the case to Crawford and the Circuit Court creates several constitutional jurisdictional conflicts 1) County Court cannot assign a case to a Circuit Court, except when a party to the case appeals the decision of the County Court 2) County Court judge cannot assign a Circuit Court judge to a County Court Case 3) Circuit Court does not have jurisdiction to hear County Court case except on appeal 4) Circuit Court judge does not have jurisdiction to hear County Court case except on appeal.

30. On May 7, 2024, as the docket report shows the County Court Clerk scheduled a Pretrial Hearing in courtroom 4C in *Seminole County Court*. The state prosecutor and Shad Douglas Pantle with four witnesses timely appeared in courtroom 4C. Crawford failed to appear. The deputy sheriffs were very confused because they also expected the hearing to occur in courtroom 4C.

31. After a while, the parties were told to leave and it was later discovered that Crawford, in *absence of all jurisdiction* held a hearing in *Brevard County Circuit Court* with Fletcher appearing by phone and later filed into the case statement claiming that Shad Douglas Pantle was not present at the hearing and nowhere to be found.

32. Shad Douglas Pantle has two witness affidavits from 2 of the 4 people who were present in courtroom 4C stating that the parties were present and Crawford failed to appear.

33. On June 14, 2024, without notice to Shad Douglas Pantle, and in *absence of all jurisdiction* Crawford held a pretrial conference via Teams video conferencing system sitting in Brevard County Circuit Court holding a court hearing in and for *Seminole County Court* to compel Shad

Douglas Pantle to go for psychiatric evaluation. The *Seminole County Court* video of the hearing shows that Crawford threatened to send a Sheriff Deputy to give Shad Douglas Pantle notice of the next hearing to compel the appearance and threatened with a warrant for arrest. No notice and no sheriff ever appeared.

34. On July 12, 2024, Crawford, once again without notice to Shad Douglas Pantle, and in *absence of all jurisdiction*, held a pretrial conference via Teams video conferencing system sitting in *Brevard County Circuit Court* holding a court hearing in *Seminole County Court* to compel Shad Douglas Pantle to go for psychiatric evaluation.

35. The Seminole County Court courtroom video recording on July 12, 2024, of the hearing shows once again Crawford in *absence of all jurisdiction* directed the state's prosecutor to prepare an Arrest Warrant for Shad Douglas Pantle promising the prosecutor that he would have Chase sign the warrant that day. The video recording also shows an empty judge's bench with Crawford's audio live-streamed on a television screen in the courtroom from Brevard County Circuit Court.

36. On July 12, 2024, in *absence of all jurisdiction* defendant Chase without notice and without hearing executed an Arrest Warrant for SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE.

37. On July 12, 2024, in *absence of all jurisdiction* Crawford and Chase conspired and caused an Arrest Warrant for SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, to be entered in all police local and national databases.

38. On July 12, 2024, at or about 6 PM Crawford and Chase in *absence of all jurisdiction* caused three Orlando police officers to be sent to Shad Douglas Pantle's domicil to execute the Arrest Warrant. Copy of the Orlando police incident report showing an Arrest Warrant against SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE is annexed hereto and incorporated herewith as Annex C.

39. The defendants while impersonating Circuit Court Judges harmed the Plaintiff while acting without the *de jure* 1 Stat. 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States

Constitution, under color of law in a *de facto* capacity as Circuit Court Judges in *absence of all jurisdiction* held hearings and issued an Arrest Warrant depriving Shad Douglas Pantle, the living man, of due process of law and equal protections of the laws under Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Article I Section 9 and Article V Section 5(b) of the Constitution of Florida.

40. On October 4, 2024, Defendant Carlos G. Muñiz while usurping the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, *Seminole County in absence of all jurisdiction*, while conspiring with defendant Daryl Isenhower, trespassed onto Seminole Circuit Court Case No. #59-2024-000138, *in absence of all jurisdiction* has caused to be filed what appears to be a sua sponte ex parte order 2025-20 for defendant Isenhower, who as alleged in the order is a County Court judge, to usurp the office of a Circuit Court judge in the above referenced case, and conspired with Isenhower, for Isenhower in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b), which states “The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts*,” [bold emphases added]

41. On October 4, 2024, Defendant Isenhower acted *in absence of all jurisdiction*, and in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b), which states “The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts*,” issued an order dismissing the Seminole Circuit Court Case No. #59-2024-000138, signing the same as Daryl Isenhower, St. Lucie County Court Judge. Both Orders were filed at identical time under Filing # 208270148 E-Filed 10/04/2024 12:05:21 PM.

42. The orders violate Article VI of the United States Constitution, First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Article I Section 9 and Article V Section 5(b) of the Constitution of Florida.

43. Defendants have invested themselves with “absolute judicial immunity” for criminal acts under the color of law laden with the power to legislate against the Plaintiff by altering and or abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our *de jure* government(s) declaring the Plaintiff out of those protections acting “under color of law” without the *de jure* 1 Stat. 23 Oath of Office to complete the works of desolation and tyranny, with circumstances of cruelty, perfidy, deceit, and dishonesty scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous of ages.

Cause of Action No. 1

**Defendant Crawford Violates Article VI of the United States Constitution
and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23**

44. Article VI in pertinent part states:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; **and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [bold emphases added]

45. Below reproduced is a photographic image of relevant sections of 1 Stat. 23.

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THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and continued to September 20, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER I.—*An Act to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain Oaths.*

June 1, 1789.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and [House of] Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members and to the secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the clerk: and in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

Constitution of the U. S. article 6, page 19. Form of the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to the members of the Senate and to the members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures, respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who

To the members of the several State Legislatures, and to all executive and judicial officers

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FIRST CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 2. 1789.

By whom the oaths or affirmations shall be administered in the several States.

appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as, by the law of the State, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

46. Beginning December 10, 2006, (first de facto oath of office date) and *every day* to the present Defendant Crawford violates Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally refusing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

47. The defendant's signatures appear on every invalid Oath of Office, it also appears that the defendant accepted all invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office on the days the defendant signed it.

48. All executed and accepted by the defendant invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office were received by the Florida Department of State as indicated by the stamps in the upper right corner of every invalid oath.

49. Based on the First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 Defendant does not satisfy the necessary requirements to "hold" a bona fide *de jure* "office", by "commission", "election", or "appointment". The Defendant 'occupies' a *de facto* office under false and misleading pretense, misrepresentation, and fraud, which strips the Defendant of 'law authority' and 'immunity' under well-seasoned law of the land and sea.

50. A photographic image of Defendant's invalid Oaths of Office are reproduced below.

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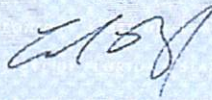
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A black and white copy of this document is not official

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the Oath of Office filed by Charles G. Crawford, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, as shown by the records of this office.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capitol, this the 1st day of April, A. D. 2024.



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

The original document has a reflective line mark in paper. Hold at an angle to view when checking.

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

"State of Florida" appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document

OATH OF OFFICE
STATE OF FLORIDA

2006 DEC 13 11:35

COUNTY OF Brevard

I, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Circuit Court Judge, Eighteenth Circuit, Group 20
on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING OATH AND THAT THE FACTS STATED IN IT ARE TRUE.

(1) *Charles B. Crawford* 12/10/06
Signature Date Signed

ACCEPTANCE

SECRETARY OF STATE
500 South Bronough Street, Room 316
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250

I accept the office of Circuit Court Judge, Eighteenth Circuit, Group 20. The above is the oath of office taken by me. In addition to the above office I also hold the office of _____

My mailing address is: home office

(2) _____
Street or Post Office Box

City, State, Zip Code

(3) *Charles B. Crawford*
Sign as you desire commission issued
Charles B. Crawford
Print or type name as signed above

Person taking oath sign on line (1) above. Sign acceptance on line numbered (3) after giving address on line (2).

DS-DE 58 (rev.2/04)

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2012 JUL -9 PM 12: 17

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Brevard

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Circuit Judge

(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

[Signature]
Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of July, 2012.

[Signature]
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public



Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way

Street or Post Office Box

Viera, FL 32940

City, State, Zip Code

Charles G. Crawford

Print name as you desire commission issued

[Signature]
Signature

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Brevard

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Circuit Judge 18th Judicial Circuit Group 20
(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

[Signature]
Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of November, 2018

Karenina Milad
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

KARENINA MILAD
Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____



ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way
Street or Post Office Box

Vieta FL 32940
City, State, Zip Code

Charles G. Crawford
Print Name

[Signature]
Signature

51. The language of 1 Stat. 23 is non-discretionary and mandatory yet the Defendants' oaths of office does not comply with the *de jure* 1 Stat. 23 and as such Defendant failed to comply with and failed to fulfill the oath obligations to hold the respective office of a Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit pursuant to the de jure First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, a Federal Law in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution. The Defendant's actions while impersonating the Circuit Court Judge harmed and continue to harm the Plaintiff.

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Crawford failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all acts or any decision or any "official act" whatsoever taken by the defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction* and the Plaintiff is entitled to the requested relief.

Cause of Action No. 2

Defendant Chase Violates Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23

52. Article VI in pertinent part states:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; **and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [bold emphases added]

53. Below is a reproduced photographic image of relevant sections of 1 Stat. 23.

THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and continued to September 29, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER I.—*An Act to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain Oaths.*

June 1, 1789.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and [House of] Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members and to the secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the clerk: and in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

Constitution of the U. S. article 6, page 19. Form of the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to the members of the Senate and to the members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures, respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or

To the members of the several State Legislatures, and to all executive and judicial officers of the States.

By whom the oaths or affirmations shall be administered in the several States.

appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as, by the law of the State, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

54. Beginning June 10, 2014, (first de facto oath of office date) and *every day* to the present Defendant Chase violates First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 and Article VI of the United States Constitution by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally failing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

55. The Defendant's signatures appear on every invalid Oath of Office, it also appears that the Defendant accepted all invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office on the days defendant signed it.

56. All executed and accepted by the Defendant invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office were received by the Florida Department of State as indicated by the stamps in the upper right corner of every invalid oath.

57. Based on the First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 Defendant does not satisfy the necessary requirements to "hold" a bona fide *de jure* "office", by "commission", "election", or "appointment". The Defendant 'occupies' a *de facto* office under false and misleading pretense, misrepresentation, and fraud, which strips the Defendant of 'law authority' and 'immunity' under well-seasoned law of the land and sea.

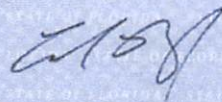
58. A photographic image of every Defendant's invalid Oath of Office is reproduced below.

A black and white copy of this document is not official

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the attached are true and correct copies of the Oaths of Office filed by Melanie Freeman Chase, Judge of the Circuit Court, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, as shown by the records of this office.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capitol, this the 29th day of April, A. D. 2024.



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

The original document has a reflective line mark in paper. Hold at an angle to view when checking.

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 7/8" x 11" document.

OATH OF OFFICE
(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2014 JUN 13 AM 10:06
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of SEMINOLE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

CIRCUIT JUDGE, EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, GROUP 2
(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

[Signature]
Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of June, 2014.



[Signature]
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

JOSE M. AYALA
Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

1525 INTERNATIONAL PROM, SUITE 4021
Street or Post Office Box

LAKE MARY, FL 32746
City, State, Zip Code

MELANIE F. CHASE
Print name as you desire commission issued

[Signature]
Signature

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

RECEIVED

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Seminole

2020 MAY 26 AM 9:11

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Circuit Judge, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, Group 2

(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature

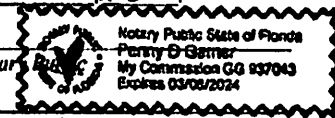
Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence or online notarization, this 19th day of May, 2020

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

Penny D. Guerra

Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced N/A

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

Civil Courthouse, 301 N. Park Avenue

Street or Post Office Box

Sanford, FL 32771

City, State, Zip Code

Melanie Freeman Chase

Print Name

Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

DS-DE 56 (Rev. 02/20)

59. The language of 1 Stat. 23 is non-discretionary and mandatory yet the Defendant's oaths of office does not comply with the *de jure* 1 Stat. 23 and as such Defendant failed to comply with and failed to fulfill the oath obligations to hold the respective office of a Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit pursuant to the de jure First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, a Federal Law in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution. The Defendant's actions while impersonating the Circuit Court Judge harmed and continue to harm the Plaintiff.

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Chase failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all acts or any decision or any "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 3

Defendant Muñiz Violates Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23

60. Article VI in pertinent part states:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; **and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [bold emphases added]

61. Below reproduced is a photographic image of relevant sections of 1 Stat. 23.

THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and continued to September 29, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER I.—*An Act to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain Oaths.*

June 1, 1789.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and [House of] Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members and to the secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the clerk: and in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

Constitution of the U. S. article 6, page 19. Form of the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to the members of the Senate and to the members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures, respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or

To the members of the several State Legislatures, and to all executive and judicial officers of the States.

By whom the oaths or affirmations shall be administered in the several States.

appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as, by the law of the State, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

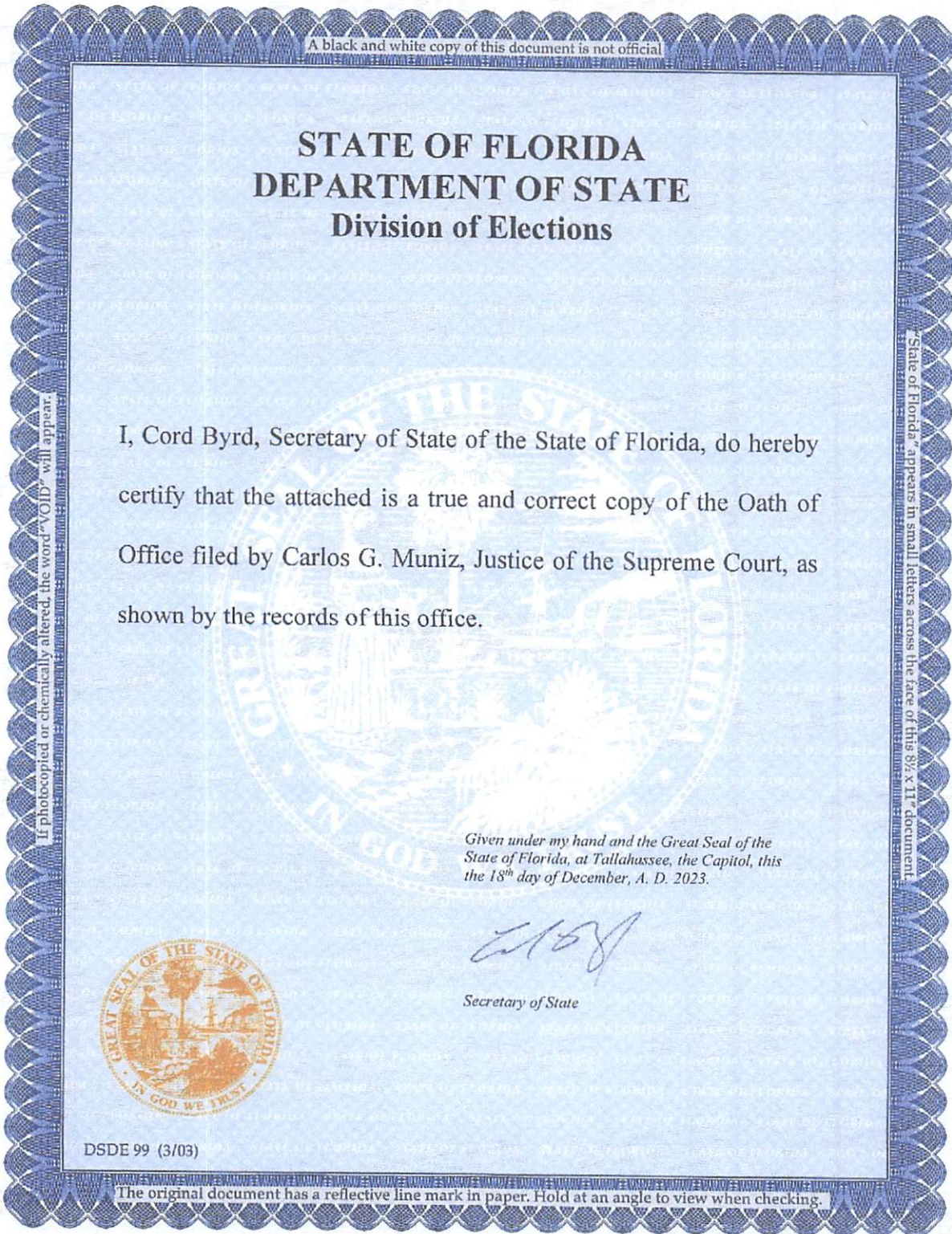
62. Beginning January 22, 2019, (first de facto oath of office date as an alleged Justice of the Supreme Court) and every day to the present Defendant Muñiz violates Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally refusing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

63. The defendant's signatures appear on every invalid Oath of Office, it also appears that the defendant accepted all invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office on the days the defendant signed it.

64. All executed and accepted by the defendant invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office were received by the Florida Department of State as indicated by the stamps in the upper right corner of every invalid oath.

65. Based on the First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 Defendant does not satisfy the necessary requirements to "hold" a bona fide *de jure* "office", by "commission", "election", or "appointment". The Defendant 'occupies' a *de facto* office under false and misleading pretense, misrepresentation, and fraud, which strips the Defendant of 'law authority' and 'immunity' under well-seasoned law of the land and sea.

66. A photographic image of Defendant's invalid Oaths of Office is reproduced below.



OATH OF OFFICE
(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

RECEIVED

2019 JAN 22 PM 4:42

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Justice of the Supreme Court
(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Ch.
Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22 day of January, 2019



Chas. T. Canady
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

Charles T. Canady, Chief Justice
Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

[Redacted]
Street or Post Office Box

[Redacted]
City, State, Zip Code

Carlos E. Muir
Print Name

Ch.
Signature

DS-DE 56 (Rev. 11/16)

67. The language of 1 Stat. 23 is non-discretionary and mandatory yet the Defendant's oath of office does not comply with the *de jure* 1 Stat. 23 and as such Defendant failed to comply with and failed to fulfill the oath obligations to hold the respective office of a the Justice of the Supreme Court pursuant to the de jure First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23, a Federal Law in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution. The Defendant's actions while impersonating the Justice of the Supreme Court on September 23, 2024, harmed and continue to harm the Plaintiff.

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Muñiz failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all acts or any decision or any "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 4

Defendant Isenhower Violates Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23

68. Article VI in pertinent part states:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; **and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [bold emphases added]

69. Below reproduced is a photographic image of relevant sections of 1 Stat. 23.

THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and continued to September 29, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER I.—*An Act to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain Oaths.*

June 1, 1789.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and [House of] Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members and to the secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the clerk: and in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

Constitution of the U. S. article 6, page 19.
Form of the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to the members of the Senate and to the members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures, respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or

To the members of the several State Legislatures, and to all executive and judicial officers of the States.

By whom the oaths or affirmations shall be administered in the several States.

appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as, by the law of the State, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

70. Beginning February 19, 2016, (first de facto oath of office date) and every day to the present Defendant Isenhower violates Article VI of the United States Constitution and First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 by operating under a *de facto* doctrine and intentionally refusing to comply with and uphold the supreme law of the land and refusing to be bound thereby.

71. The defendant's signatures appear on every invalid Oath of Office, it also appears that the defendant accepted all invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office on the days the defendant signed it.

72. All executed and accepted by the defendant invalid *de facto* Oaths of Office were received by the Florida Department of State as indicated by the stamps in the upper right corner of every invalid oath.

73. Based on the First Act of Congress 1 Stat. 23 Defendant does not satisfy the necessary requirements to "hold" a bona fide *de jure* "office", by "commission", "election", or "appointment". The Defendant 'occupies' a *de facto* office under false and misleading pretense, misrepresentation, and fraud, which strips the Defendant of 'law authority' and 'immunity' under well-seasoned law of the land and sea.

RELIEF SOUGHT

74. A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Isenhower failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all acts or any decision or any "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 5

Defendant Crawford participated in a scheme and artifice of impersonating a Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced in Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886)

75. In a related case filed by Plaintiff in state court against DeKleva the Florida State Attorney General's office through its Assistant Attorney in defending Defendant's actions regarding the Defendant's invalid oath of office, in his motion to dismiss advised that the Defendant holds, occupies and operates a *de facto* office of County Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit under a *de facto* doctrine.

76. The Supreme Court of the United States in Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886) has established the law of the land which stated:

“But when the constitution or form of government remains unaltered and supreme, there can be no de facto department, or de facto office. The acts of the incumbents of such departments or office cannot be enforced conformably to the constitution, and can be regarded as valid only when the government is overturned. When there is a constitutional executive and legislature, there cannot be any other than a constitutional judiciary. Without a total revolution there - can be no such political solecism in Kentucky as a de facto court of appeals. There can be no such court whilst the constitution has life and power. There has been none such. There might be under our constitution, as there have been, de facto officers. But there never was and never can be, under the present constitution, a de facto office. And the court held that the gentlemen who acted as judges of the

legislative tribunal were not incumbents of de jure or de facto offices, nor were the de facto officers of de jure offices”

77. Defendant Crawford by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly executing orders and judgments under the *de facto* authority to have them intentionally appear as if the Defendant is a judge and has jurisdictional authority to issue judicial orders or judgments from December 10, 2006 to the present day is impersonating a Circuit Court Judge in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced by the Supreme Court in Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886).

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Crawford failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all *de facto* acts or any *de facto* decision or any *de facto* "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction void ab initio* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 6

Defendant Chase participated in a scheme and artifice of impersonating a Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced in Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886)

78. In a related case filed by Plaintiff in state court against DeKleva the Florida State Attorney General's office through its Assistant Attorney in defending Defendant's actions regarding the Defendant's invalid oath of office, in his motion to dismiss advised that the Defendant holds, occupies and operates a *de facto* office of a Circuit Court Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit under a *de facto* doctrine.

79. The Supreme Court of the United States in *Norton v Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886) has established the law of the land which stated:

“But when the constitution or form of government remains unaltered and supreme, there can be no *de facto* department, or *de facto* office. The acts of the incumbents of such departments or office cannot be enforced conformably to the constitution, and can be regarded as valid only when the government is overturned. When there is a constitutional executive and legislature, there cannot be any other than a constitutional judiciary. Without a total revolution there - can be no such political solecism in Kentucky as a *de facto* court of appeals. There can be no such court whilst the constitution has life and power. There has been none such. There might be under our constitution, as there have been, *de facto* officers. But there never was and never can be, under the present constitution, a *de facto* office. And the court held that the gentlemen who acted as judges of the legislative tribunal were not incumbents of *de jure* or *de facto* offices, nor were the *de facto* officers of *de jure* offices”

80. Defendant Chase by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly executing orders and judgments under the *de facto* authority to have them intentionally appear as if the Defendant is a judge and has jurisdictional authority to issue judicial orders or judgments from June 10, 2014 to the present day is impersonating a Circuit Court Judge in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced by the Supreme Court in *Norton v Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886).

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Chase failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all *de facto* acts or any *de facto* decision or any *de facto* "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction void ab initio* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 7

Defendant Muñiz participated in a scheme and artifice of impersonating a Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced in Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886)

81. The Florida State Attorney General through its Assistant Attorney regarding the invalid oath of office advised the Plaintiff that the Florida State judges/justices hold, occupy and operate a *de facto* offices under a *de facto* doctrine.

82. The Supreme Court of the United States in Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886) has established the law of the land which stated:

“But when the constitution or form of government remains unaltered and supreme, there can be no *de facto* department, or *de facto* office. The acts of the incumbents of such departments or office cannot be enforced conformably to the constitution, and can be regarded as valid only when the government is overturned. When there is a constitutional executive and legislature, there cannot be any other than a constitutional judiciary. Without a total revolution there - can be no such political solecism in Kentucky as a *de facto* court of appeals. There can be no such court whilst the constitution has life and power. There has been none such. There might be under our constitution, as there have been, *de facto* officers. But there never was and never can be, under the present constitution, a *de facto* office. And the court held that the gentlemen who acted as judges of the legislative tribunal were not incumbents of *de jure* or *de facto* offices, nor were the *de facto* officers of *de jure* offices”

83. Defendant Muñiz by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly executing orders and judgments under the *de facto* authority to have them intentionally appear as if the Defendant is a justice and has jurisdictional authority to issue judicial orders or judgments from January 22, 2019 to the present day is impersonating Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced by the Supreme Court in Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886).

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Muñiz failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all *de facto* acts or any *de facto* decision or any *de facto* "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction void ab initio* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 8

Defendant Isenhower participated in a scheme and artifice of impersonating a County Court Judge in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced in Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886)

84. The Florida State Attorney General through its Assistant Attorney regarding the invalid oath of office advised the Plaintiff that the Florida State judges hold, occupy and operate *de facto* offices under a *de facto* doctrine.

85. The Supreme Court of the United States in Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886) has established the law of the land which stated:

“But when the constitution or form of government remains unaltered and supreme, there can be no *de facto* department, or *de facto* office. The acts of the incumbents of such departments or office cannot be enforced conformably to the constitution, and can be regarded as valid only when the government is overturned. When there is a constitutional executive and legislature, there cannot be any other than a constitutional judiciary. Without a total revolution there - can be no such political solecism in Kentucky as a *de facto* court of appeals. There can be no such court whilst the constitution has life and power. There has been none such. There might be under our constitution, as there have been, *de facto* officers. But there never was and never can be, under the present constitution, a *de facto* office. And the court held that the gentlemen who acted as judges of the legislative tribunal were not incumbents of *de jure* or *de facto* offices, nor were the *de facto* officers of *de jure* offices”

86. Defendant Isenhower by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly executing orders and judgments under the *de facto* authority to have them intentionally appear as if the Defendant is a County Court Judge and has jurisdictional authority to issue judicial orders or judgments from February 19, 2016 to the present day is impersonating County Court Judge in violation of the Law of the Land pronounced by the Supreme Court in Norton v Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 30 L. Ed. 178, 6 S. Ct. 1121 (1886).

RELIEF SOUGHT

A Declaratory Judgment or in the alternative an administrative decision declaring that Defendant Isenhower failed to execute the required First Act of Congress 1 Stat 23 Oath of Office in violation of Article VI of the United States Constitution rendering all *de facto* acts or any *de facto* decision or any *de facto* "official act" whatsoever taken by the Defendant as alleged herein unlawful and done in *absence of all jurisdiction void ab initio* and the Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

Cause of Action No. 9

Defendant Crawford Violates Article V Section 5(b) of Florida Constitution Usurps Jurisdiction and Impersonates County Court Judge

87. Article V Section 5(b), in pertinent part, declares that:

“The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts*,”

88. On May 7, 2024, June 14, 2024, and July 12, 2024, Crawford without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office while acting in a *de facto* capacity as Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Brevard County*, *in absence of all jurisdiction*, trespassed onto a *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, usurped jurisdiction and impersonated a County Court Judge in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b).

89. Crawford *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff held several hearings via Microsoft Teams video conferencing system personally sitting in Brevard County Circuit Court and on July 12, 2024, impersonated and usurped the office of County Court Judge

admittedly conspired and acted in concert with the state prosecutor and with co-conspirator Defendant Chase, for Chase to issue and execute a Warrant for Arrest of SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, for not showing up to the hearings in front of Crawford for which, irrespective of jurisdictional trespass, no notice was given to the Plaintiff.

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a judgment against Defendant Charles G. Crawford, individually as a result of the actions taken by Defendant which are “an injury in fact” and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual. Plaintiff shall recover the total of **\$5,000,100.00** (Five Million One Hundred Dollars) of Lawful Money of the United States of America in monetary damages for the instant claim, as well as un-liquidated damages, yet to be determined.

Cause of Action No. 10

Defendant Chase Violates Article V Section 5(b) of Florida Constitution Usurps Jurisdiction and Impersonates County Court Judge

90. Article V Section 5(b) of Florida Constitution, in pertinent part, declares that:

“The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts*,”

91. On July 12, 2024, Chase without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office impersonated and usurped the office of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Seminole* County, and *in absence of all jurisdiction*, in concert with Crawford committed jurisdictional trespass onto the *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, usurped jurisdiction and impersonated a County Court Judge in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b).

92. Chase *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff on July 12, 2024, in concert with Defendant Crawford and state’s prosecutor usurped jurisdiction of the office of County Court Judge and executed a Warrant for the Arrest of SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a

person, for not appearing to the hearings in *front of Crawford* for which, irrespective of jurisdictional trespass, no notice was given to the Plaintiff causing three armed Orlando Police officers showing up at Plaintiff's domicile to serve and execute the Arrest Warrant instilling in Plaintiff fear for his life.

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a judgment against Defendant Melanie Freeman Chase, individually as a result of the actions taken by Defendant which are "an injury in fact" and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual. Plaintiff shall recover the total of **\$5,000,100.00** (Five Million One Hundred Dollars) of Lawful Money of the United States of America in monetary damages for the instant claim, as well as un-liquidated damages, yet to be determined.

Cause of Action No. 11

Defendant Isenhower Violates Article V Section 5(b) of Florida Constitution Usurps Jurisdiction and Impersonates Circuit Court Judge

93. Article V Section 5(b) of Florida Constitution, in pertinent part, declares that:

"The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts,*"

94. On October 4, 2024, Isenhower without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office impersonated and usurped the office of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Seminole* County, and *in absence of all jurisdiction,* in concert with Defendant Muñiz, trespassed onto Seminole Circuit Court Case No. #59-2024-000138, has caused to be filed an order dismissing the case. Isenhower, who signed the dismissal order as a County Court judge, usurped the office of a Circuit Court judge in the above referenced case in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b), which states "The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction *not vested in the county courts,*". [bold emphases added] On October 4, 2024, Isenhower committed jurisdictional

trespass onto the *Seminole Circuit Court* Case usurped jurisdiction and impersonated a Circuit Court Judge in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b).

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a judgment against Defendant Daryl Isenhower, individually as a result of the actions taken by Defendant which are “an injury in fact” and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual. Plaintiff shall recover the total of **\$5,000,100.00** (Five Million One Hundred Dollars) of Lawful Money of the United States of America in monetary damages for the instant claim, as well as un-liquidated damages, yet to be determined.

Cause of Action No. 12

Defendant Crawford Violates Article I Section 9 of Florida Constitution

95. Article I Section 9 of Florida Constitution in pertinent part states:

Due process.—No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself.

96. On May 7, 2024, June 14, 2024, and July 12, 2024, Crawford without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office usurped the position of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Brevard County*, and *in absence of all jurisdiction*, in a *de facto* capacity trespassed onto a *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b) thus depriving the Plaintiff of Article I Section 9 of Florida Constitutional protections.

97. Crawford *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff held several hearings via Microsoft Teams video conference system personally sitting in Brevard County Circuit Court and on July 12, 2024, admittedly conspired and acted in concert with the state prosecutor and with Defendant Chase, for Chase to issue and execute a Warrant for Arrest of SHAD DOUGLAS

PANTLE, a person, for not showing up to the hearings in front of Crawford for which, irrespective of jurisdictional trespass, no notice was given to the Plaintiff.

98. Defendant Crawford and his actions in *absence of all jurisdiction* deprive Plaintiff of Florida constitutional protections of due process of law afforded to Plaintiff and violates Plaintiff's unalienable Rights by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly in *absence of all jurisdiction* trespassed onto County Court case issuing orders and conducting hearing under the *de facto* authority to have them intentionally appear as if the Defendant is a judge and has jurisdictional authority to issue judicial orders or judgments in County Court.

99. As a result of Defendant's May 7, 2024, June 14, 2024, and July 12, 2024 actions, Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendant and his conduct.

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a judgment against Defendant Charles G. Crawford, individually as a result of the actions taken by Defendant which are an injury in fact" and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual. Plaintiff shall recover the total of **\$5,000,100.00** (Five Million One Hundred Dollars) of Lawful Money of the United States of America in monetary damages for the instant claim, as well as unliquidated damages, yet to be determined.

Cause of Action No. 13

Defendant Chase Violates Article I Section 9 of Florida Constitution

100. Article I Section 9 of Florida Constitution in pertinent part states:

Due process.—No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself.

101. On July 12, 2024, Chase without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office usurped the position of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Seminole* County, and *in absence of all jurisdiction*, in a *de facto* capacity trespassed onto a *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, in violation of Florida Constitution Article V Section 5(b) thus depriving the Plaintiff of Article I Section 9 of Florida Constitutional protections.

102. Defendant Chase *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff on July 12, 2024, admittedly conspired and acted in concert with the state prosecutor and with Defendant Crawford, whereas Chase executed a Warrant for Arrest of SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, to be served and executed upon Shad Douglas Pantle, the living man for not showing up to the hearings in front of Crawford, (not Chase) causing three armed Orlando Police officers to show up to serve and execute the Arrest Warrant causing for Plaintiff to fear for his life.

103. Defendant Chase and her *de facto* actions in *absence of all jurisdiction* deprive Plaintiff of Florida constitutional protections of due process of law afforded to Plaintiff and violate Plaintiff's unalienable Rights by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly *absence of all jurisdiction* trespassed onto County Court in violation of due process without a hearing under the *de facto* authority intentionally acted as a judge usurping jurisdictional authority of County Court judge to issue the Arrest Warrant referenced above.

104. As a result of Defendant's July 12, 2024 actions, Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendant and her conduct.

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a judgment against Defendant Melanie Freeman Chase, individually as a result of the actions taken by Defendant which are an "injury in fact" and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual. Plaintiff shall recover the total of **\$5,000,100.00** (Five Million One Hundred Dollars) of

Lawful Money of the United States of America in monetary damages for the instant claim, as well as un-liquidated damages, yet to be determined.

Cause of Action No. 14

Defendants Violate Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution

105. The Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause provides that no state may deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The Fourteenth Amendment binds the states and their *de facto* actors i.e. *de facto* judges operating without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office also guarantees procedural due process and substantive due process. This protection extends to all natural persons (i.e., living men and women), regardless of race, color, or citizenship.

106. On May 7, 2024, June 14, 2024, and July 12, 2024, Defendants Crawford and Chase without the required 1 Stat. 23 oath of office usurped the position of Circuit Court Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in *Brevard* and *Seminole* Counties respectively, and *in absence of all jurisdiction*, in a *de facto* capacity trespassed onto a *Seminole County Court* Case No. #2023MM001669A, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause thus depriving the Plaintiff of Fourteenth Amendment's protections.

107. Crawford *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff held several hearings via Microsoft Teams video conference system personally sitting in Brevard County Circuit Court and on July 12, 2024, admittedly conspired and acted in concert with the state prosecutor and with Defendant Chase, for Chase to issue and execute Warrant for Arrest of SHAD DOUGLAS PANTLE, a person, for not showing up to the hearings in front of Crawford (not Chase) causing three armed Orlando Police officers to show up to serve and execute the Arrest Warrant causing for Plaintiff to fear for his life.

108. Defendants' actions are done in *absence of all jurisdiction* and deprive Plaintiff of the Fourteenth Amendment's constitutional protections of due process of law afforded to Plaintiff and violate Plaintiff's Unalienable Rights by acting under color of law and unlawful *de facto* state court authority, admittedly in *absence of all jurisdiction* trespassed onto County Court case issuing orders and conducting hearings under the *de facto* authority to have them intentionally appear as if the Defendants are judges and have jurisdictional authority to issue judicial orders, judgments or arrest warrants.

109. On October 4, 2024, Defendant Isenhower *in absence of all jurisdiction and without notice* to Plaintiff while claiming to be St. Lucie County Court judge trespassed onto the Seminole Circuit Court case and issued an order dismissing the same without a hearing.

110. As a result of Defendants' May 7, 2024, June 14, 2024, July 12, 2024, and October 4, 2024 actions, Plaintiff has been harmed by the defendants and their conduct.

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands and is entitled to relief outlined in this claim by a judgment against Defendant Charles G. Crawford and Melanie Freeman Chase individually as a result of the actions taken by Defendants which are an injury in fact" and a harm suffered by Plaintiff that is concrete and actual. Plaintiff shall recover the total of **\$5,000,100.00** (Five Million One Hundred Dollars) of Lawful Money of the United States of America in monetary damages for the instant claim, as well as un-liquidated damages, yet to be determined.

I declare and verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.


By: 
Shad Douglas Pantle
4426 Ivey Court
Orlando, Florida 32811-9998
Tel. 425-295-9171

Executed on this 25th of October 2024.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on October 25, 2024, I caused the foregoing document to be mailed by First-Class U.S. Mail a copy of the foregoing document to

Jessica Schwieterman
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
3507 E. Frontage Road, Suite 200
Tampa, FL 33607

By: 
Shad Douglas Pantle
4426 Ivey Court
Orlando, Florida 32811-9998
Tel. 425-295-9171