IN THE Western District of Washington 1717 Pacific Avenue, Room 3100
Tacoma, Washington. 98402-3200; (253) 882-3800
Judge Robert J. BRYAN

Plaintiff:

David Merrill of the VAN PELT family

v.

Defendant:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

David Merrill
720 N 10th St; STE A
Renton, Washington. 98057

16-cv-5520

Bill of Indictment
$20,000,000.00

COMES NOW David Merrill of the VAN PELT family AM I. This waiver of tort action is on and for the behalf of the people and planet Earth.

Summary of Facts

Recently, 1/19/22, an important Document 21 herein was filed in Tacoma, Washington and on Page 3 was an important and deviant oath of office for one Victor J. WOLSKI. Page 2 of Doc 21 shows the oath of Robert BRYAN herein assigned this case as if he were a federal judge. The document now shows Robert BRYAN's oath repeated on page 3 of Doc 21 instead of Victor WOLSKI's oath of office, as it was filed.

Title 18 USC §2076 Clerk of United States District Court -

> Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Title 18 USC §1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim or an informant -
(b)(2) cause or induce any person to—

(A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;

OATH OF OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES JUDGES

(Title 28, Sec. 453 and Title 5, Sec. 3331, United States Code)

I, Victor J. Wolski, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as Judge, U.S. Ct. of Fed. Claims under the Constitution and laws of the United States: and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic: that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same: that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter.

So Help Me God.

Victor J. Wolski

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this July 24, day of 2003

Lora A. Smith
Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims

FOIA EXEMPTION b6

Actual abode [redacted]

Official station* Washington, DC

Date of birth 11/14/62

Date of entry on duty 7/24/03

*Title 28, sec. 456 United States Code, as amended.

The deviance from the traditional spelling is blatant. Victor J. WOLSKI admits to altering his oath of office within the case context. Twice:

> The second document, received on December 16, 2015, is entitled "Update." This document cites and discusses the Order dated December 9, 2015, docket number 10, and thus Mr. Merrill will not be excused for failing to move for leave to file it. In addition, apparently due to his unusual theory about the significance of the phrase "SO HELP ME GOD" being printed in small capitals on an oath of office certificate, throughout this document Mr. Merrill refers to the undersigned using only a surname. Whatever his disputes with other judges, as a litigant in this court

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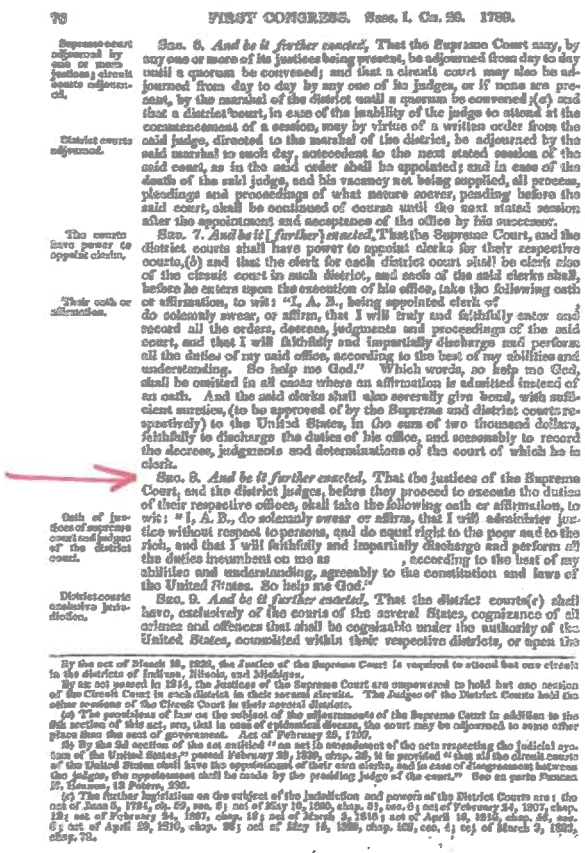
> Mr. Merrill must conduct himself with proper decorum. The disrespect implied in his manner of referencing the undersigned would justify disregarding the paper were it a brief, *see* Rule 5.4(a)(1) of the Rules of the United States Court of Federal Claims (RCFC), and striking the document were it a pleading, *see* RCFC 12(f)(1). The Clerk is directed to return this document to plaintiff.

And subsequently WOLSKI pretends that he cannot comprehend why there would be any objection to his alteration of his oath of office - while asserting that he takes oaths, and his own altered oath of office "very seriously".

> The Court still fails to understand the unusual theory of Mr. Merrill concerning the typeface used to print "SO HELP ME GOD" on the certificate memorializing the oath of office. It is odd that Mr. Merrill professes concern over the use of capital letters, while failing to recognize that the phrase is actually in ***small capitals*** on the certificate for the undersigned (and thus, "GOD" and "God" should mean the same). Moreover, the certificate merely memorializes the oath, including the invocation to God as witness, taken by the undersigned orally in open court. As someone who takes oaths, and in particular the oath of office, very seriously, the Court will not tolerate any further disrespectful conduct on the part of Mr. Merrill.

Therefore it is now made clear that Victor J. WOLSKI was refused for cause as the Judge presiding over this matter of a $20,000,000.00 lien upon the State of Colorado. His oath of office was Refused for Cause clearly in red ink and WOLSKI refused to allow the clerk of court to mention anything about it on PACER. Compare WOLSKI's deviant oath of office to the law, as originated by Congress and

as prescribed by the citation on the oath itself - Title 28 USC §453.



70 FIRST CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 20. 1789.

Supreme court adjourned by one or more justices; circuit courts adjourned.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Supreme Court may, by any one or more of its justices being present, be adjourned from day to day until a quorum be convened; and that a circuit court may also be adjourned from day to day by any one of its judges, or if none are present, by the marshal of the district until a quorum be convened;(c) and that a district court, in case of the inability of the judge to attend at the commencement of a session, may by virtue of a written order from the said judge, directed to the marshal of the district, be adjourned by the said marshal to such day, antecedent to the next stated session of the said court, as in the said order shall be appointed; and in case of the death of the said judge, and his vacancy not being supplied, all process, pleadings and proceedings of what nature soever, pending before the said court, shall be continued of course until the next stated session after the appointment and acceptance of the office by his successor.

District courts adjourned.

The courts have power to appoint clerks.

Their oath or affirmation.

Sec. 7. *And be it [further] enacted*, That the Supreme Court, and the district courts shall have power to appoint clerks for their respective courts,(d) and that the clerk for each district court shall be clerk also of the circuit court in such district, and each of the said clerks shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B., being appointed clerk of do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all the orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the said court, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of my said office, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God." Which words, so help me God, shall be omitted in all cases where an affirmation is admitted instead of an oath. And the said clerks shall also severally give bond, with sufficient sureties, (to be approved of by the Supreme and district courts respectively) to the United States, in the sum of two thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the court of which he is clerk.

Oath of justices of supreme court and judges of the district court.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the Supreme Court, and the district judges, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

District courts exclusive jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts(e) shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences that shall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the

By the act of March 18, 1922, the Justice of the Supreme Court is required to attend but one circuit in the districts of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

By an act passed in 1914, the Justices of the Supreme Court are empowered to hold but one session of the Circuit Court in each district in their several circuits. The Judges of the District Courts hold the other sessions of the Circuit Court in their several districts.

(c) The provisions of law on the subject of the adjournments of the Supreme Court in addition to the 6th section of this act, are, that in case of epidemical disease, the court may be adjourned to some other place than the seat of government. Act of February 25, 1797.

By the 3d section of the act entitled "an act in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States," passed February 28, 1839, chap. 36, it is provided "that all the circuit courts of the United States shall have the appointment of their own clerks, and in case of disagreement between the judges, the appointment shall be made by the presiding judge of the court." See ex parte Fenton H. Hanson, 12 Peters, 290.

(d) The further legislation on the subject of the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts are; the act of June 5, 1794, ch. 59, sec. 6; act of May 10, 1800, chap. 51, sec. 6; act of February 24, 1807, chap. 12; act of February 24, 1807, chap. 18; act of March 3, 1815; act of April 18, 1818, chap. 84, sec. 6; act of April 29, 1816, chap. 96; act of May 15, 1820, chap. 109, sec. 4; act of March 3, 1823, chap. 73.

Please pay attention to the attached character reference about Victor J. WOLSKI so that the reader might understand how this kind of corruption and malfeasance of office can boil over from USDC to USDC even many years down the road. It is clear that WOLSKI has a troubling history about sex and

discrimination matters and he is a self-admitted ideologue. Attorneys at bench understand specificity more than the layman and so the admission of guilt - signing a deviant oath of office - is an even clearer indictment before WOLSKI. The matter allowing this "judge" to affect this lien is disturbing.

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

Case No.: 1:15-cv-01416-VJW

Filed: 11/23/2015

DAVID MERRILL

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO:
Judge Victor J. Wolski

Pursuant to Rule 40.1, of the Rules of the United States Court of Federal Claims, this case has been assigned to the above Judge for the conduct of proceedings pursuant to the rules of this court. Careful consideration and observance by counsel of the rules of this court and the orders of the assigned judge will enable the judge and the Clerk of Court to assist counsel in the expeditious disposition of the case with minimum expense. Counsels attention is called to Appendix A of the rules of this court which governs proceedings before trial, and has application in every case unless an order is entered providing otherwise. For format and copy requirements, see Rule 5.5. For service and filing requirements, see Rule 5. For electronic case filing procedures, see Appendix E of the rules of this court.

Counsel's' attention is also called to Appendix H of the rules of this court which implements a variety of voluntary, non-binding alternative dispute resolution (ADR) tools for use in appropriate cases. ADR techniques include but are not limited to mediation, mini-trials, early neutral evaluation, and non-binding arbitration.

The United States is requested to promptly file written notification of the name, address and telephone number of assigned counsel in accordance with Rule 83.1(c)(3).

Pursuant to Rule 5.5(g): "In all filings other than the complaint, the name of the judge assigned to the case must be included directly below the docket number."

Clerk of Court

The imagination is not stretched to envision that in the hours between filing and publication on PACER the clerk of court in Tacoma, Washington contacted WOLSKI to inquire what his oath of office might be doing in the 1/19/22 filing. The deception is complicated by the clerk repeating the BRYAN oath instead, probably in hopes nobody would question the deletion of the WOLSKI oath of office. In whatever scenario however, the clerk of court illegally deleted WOLSKI's oath of office from the filing.

As The Trigger is Squeezed resolving the outstanding bill by whatever means, comptroller warrant or whatever might leverage the FAUCI FURNACE to avoid failure so that the inoculated might buy some time to put their affairs in order. Additional issues of honor by the US and its President are herein presented by a professional process server.

Redeemed Lawful Money
Pursuant to 12 USC §411
www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/

Trustee of the Resulting Trust

TRUST CASTLE CHURCH 2015 SEAL

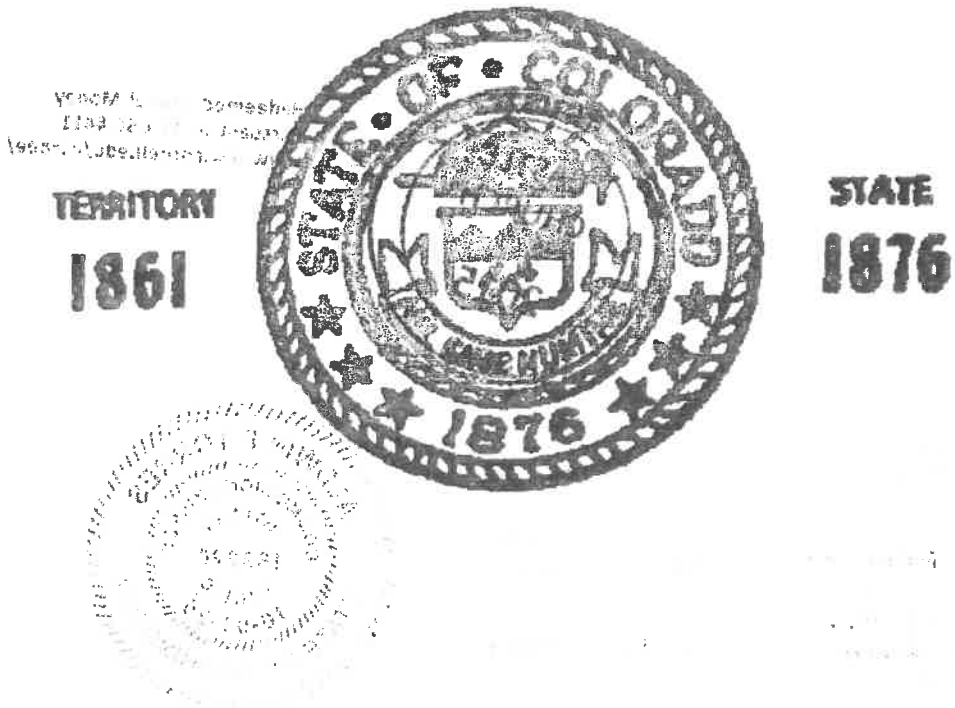
State of WA
County Of King

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that DAVID MERRILL is/are the person who appeared before me, and signed and sworn on Jan. 25 2022 (date).

Signature Notary Public

Oct. 1, 2025
Commission Expires

ALDWIN P TORRES NOTARY PUBLIC 169220 COMMISSION EXPIRES 10-01-25 STATE OF WASHINGTON


TERRITORY
1861
STATE OF COLORADO
1876
STATE
1876

Senate Floor, July 9, 2003

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I will talk today about the nomination of Victor Wolski to the Court of Federal Claims. This nomination admittedly has not gotten much attention from our colleagues because the Court of Federal Claims does not handle the breadth or the number of cases that the courts of appeals do or even Federal district courts.

However, I remind my colleagues that in one area these courts are extremely important--they are important in many areas, but in one area where we have our usual ideological discussions and battles, the area of the environment. The Court of Federal Claims is the place where claims of takings reside. Takings have been the way many have opposed the advances we have made in the environment. They make their arguments this is a government taking from you your right to use your property as you see fit.

When the Government says you cannot pollute the water on the land you own or you cannot pollute the air on the land above which you own, some have come up with the theory that the Government is taking something from you. It is sort of denying the theory of compact that we all live together and we all have to be responsible for our land and our water.

I argue that the vast majority of Americans do not agree with this argument. However, there is a small group of people who tend to be propertied, tend to be quite well off in society, who are very much for this argument.

The nominee to the Court of Federal Claims, Victor Wolski, if we nominate him, if we approve him, we are approving somebody who has led the charge in this area--not somebody who sees some merit to the taking argument and sees the other side but somebody who is a committed ideologue, not somebody who would have the balance we need on the courts. If anyone does not believe me, I take Mr. Wolski's own words to the National Journal: "Every single job that I have taken since college has been ideologically oriented trying to further my principles."

He then goes on to describe his principles as ``a libertarian belief in property rights and limited government."

This man is a self-described ideologue. I thought we had been making some progress in this body, that while some would propose more conservative nominees and some would propose more liberal nominees, that it was a bad idea to put ideologues on the bench, ideologues of the left or the right.

Mr. Wolski is clearly an ideologue and does not belong on this sensitive court. For that reason, he is opposed by 13 national environmental groups. When he was counsel for the Pacific Legal Foundation, Mr. Wolski consistently furthered his ideology through sweeping arguments that would have dramatically undermined the Nation's environmental laws.

My guess is he preferred an America of the 1890s or the 1930s where our air was much dirtier, our water was much filthier. Whether you are a Democrat or Republican, if you believe at all in preserving the environment, it would seem to me it would make a good deal of sense not to further this nomination. We can find people who might be more consistent with the President's views, with many views on the other side in terms of not extending environmental laws or making sure that the excesses of environmental laws are limited. Mr. Wolski is just not that. He is so committed to this ideological view that the Government has virtually no right to tell you you cannot pollute the air or the water, that if he had his way, we would turn the clock back dramatically in the environmental area. As a result, as I mentioned, 13 national environmental groups oppose his nomination.

In addition, a broad coalition of groups, civil rights, women's rights, [Page: S9065] human rights organizations, including the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the National Fair Housing Alliance, and the National Women's Law Center have expressed serious concerns with Wolski's ``extreme views on governmental power and his troubling record in race and sex discrimination cases."

Admittedly, this court does not handle race and sex discrimination cases, but it does handle the takings cases that relate to our environment.

In addition, I argue to my colleagues, Mr. Wolski does not really have the judicial temperament to be a Federal judge. He argued a case where there were ponds that were providing habitat for migratory birds. I know from my own experience that some would think every piece of water, every pond and every lake is a wetlands and cannot be touched, and sometimes the advocates, I would be the first to say, go overboard. However, in this case, Mr. Wolski called ponds ``puddles,'' and he belittled the possibility that there might be any interest in protecting migratory birds. ``Jurisdiction over puddles was justified by the Ninth Circuit on the basis that birds might frolic in these puddles.''

He wrote: Will one fewer puddle for the birds to bathe in have some impact on the market for these birds? In the argument he is making--I don't know, the facts of the case might be right--the language does not show the temperament, a fair and balanced temperament, that we seek in nominations to the bench, whether they be Democrat or Republican.

In a letter to the San Francisco Chronicle, Wolski derided what he called ``a rogue Congress'' and referred to the Members of Congress as ``bums.'' Again, many of our constituents have hard words about Congress Members, but I don't think a lawyer, a trained advocate, ought to be using that kind of language. Again, it shows the kind of temperament Mr. Wolski has.

On the merits of his views, he is way over to the extreme. On his judicial temperament he has used incendiary language that is inappropriate for a lawyer or a judge. Mr. Wolski should not be put on the bench.

I make one other argument in this regard. The Federal Court of Claims has some vacancies. It has 16 slots. It now has 13 senior judges in addition to the 11 regular judges. This court does not have much of a caseload. The average number of cases the United States District Court judge handles is 355 cases; the number of cases a current judge of the Court of Federal Claims handles is 24.

If we add the new nominees, each will handle 19 cases.

Let's say you don't agree with CHUCK SCHUMER on the environment. Let's say you even agree with Victor Wolski, but you are a fiscal conservative. Why are we adding more judges to a bench that does not need any help?

The Washington Post editorial--and, as you know, the Washington Post on the issue of judges has not agreed with many of us on this side--called the CFC: ..... a court of extravagance and an unnecessary waste of judicial resources that should be abolished.

Each of these judges costs a million dollars. I would say to my colleagues, those on the other side of the aisle did not allow nominees to the Court of Federal Claims when President Clinton was in office because, they said, the caseload was too low. Today the caseload is even lower, and there is a rush to nominate. This should not be dispositive.

If Wolski were a good man, if the caseload were growing, I would support him no matter what was done between 1995 and 2000. But I have to tell my colleagues on the other side, it is extremely galling to us that the very arguments that have been used in the past now seem irrelevant, now that there is a new President making different appointments. If the Court of Federal Claims should not have had appointees under the Clinton administration and the Republican-controlled Senate did not allow any because the caseload was too low--24--why are we now nominating 4 and bringing the caseload down to 19? It is just not right. It is not fair. There ought to be some consistency to the argument. There is not. There absolutely is not.

So for these grounds, I urge Mr. Wolski's defeat. No. 1, he is a good man--he may be a good man, I don't know him personally, but when I said ``a good man'' before, I did not mean in terms of his views for this court. He is an extremist. By his own words, he is an ideologue. He does not believe in the progress we have made on the environment.

If the President wishes, as our great process unfolds, to nominate somebody who would cut back a little bit on the environmental laws, or not make decisions that move them forward, that is a fair and legitimate argument. To nominate an ideologue--a self-admitted ideologue who has made it his career to say that anytime the Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act has effect, it often means it is a taking--is really not what the American people want. My guess is maybe half of the people on this side of the aisle, on the Republican side of the aisle, do not agree with these views at all--in terms of their voting record. His temperament is poor. He uses inflammatory and derogatory language. That makes sense, in a certain sense--that when you nominate ideologues, they are not dispassionate. They are not going to interpret the law, which is what the Founding Fathers wanted; they are going to make law. I have rejected nominees from the left in my own judicial panel because they are ideologues, too, and they want to make law. We want judges to interpret the law. Those far right and those far left tend to want to make law. On temperament and ideological grounds, he is not the right man for the job.

One other argument to boot. Even if you think he is the right person for the job--and I argue, I plead with you to think otherwise--this court has no caseload. This court could handle many more cases without an additional new judge. This is a total boondoggle. This is a waste of the taxpayers' money. If it was right that this court did not have the caseload under the Clinton administration so we would fill the vacancies, with the caseload even lower today, why are we doing that?

I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote no on Victor Wolski.

Mr. SCHUMER . Mr. President, I want to repeat the arguments against Mr. Wolski. Something new has happened since I spoke an hour ago. The AFL-CIO has come out against him, which is understandable, because of his ideology.

Mr. Wolski should be defeated for two reasons. First, he is an ideolog. This important court, when it comes to the environment, does not deal with much else we would care about, other than just claims issues, and we should not have somebody who is a self-described ideolog. Let me repeat that Victor Wolski, in his own words, said every single job he has taken since college has been ideologically oriented, trying to further his principles, which he describes as a libertarian belief in property rights and limited government.

I do not think the Founding Fathers intended judges to be ideologs. That is why they have us advise and consent, so that if a President, as this President does, sees judges through an ideological prism and does not nominate moderates--I do not like judges far right or far left--when he nominates them, we can be the check. We have used that power judiciously. We have defeated or filibustered only two of the 134 nominees the President has made.

This man deserves to be defeated. He is an ideolog, way over. If my colleagues believe we have made advances in clean water and clean air, his theory is that any type of environmental law is a taking, which denies the compact on which we all live: That if someone lives upstream on a river from somebody else, they do not have the right to dirty that river and foul the water of the person who lives downstream. If someone lives 100 miles east and they own a factory where the winds blow in that direction, they do not have a right to spew SO2 and NO2 in the air and foul the lungs of people who live downwind.

Mr. Wolski does not believe in that. He says if someone has the money and can build the plant, go build it. That is the core of his beliefs in terms of takings. So he is an ideolog. He does not have the temperament for the bench, as mentioned. He said that Members of Congress were, and this is his word, bums. If he does not like us, he has a right to denounce us, but that is not the kind of word of a person we want to see as a judge.

Just as importantly, whatever one's views on Wolski, this is a boondoggle, a waste of money. The average number of cases a court of appeals judge handles is 355. The Court of Federal Claims handles 24. If we add these judges, it will go down to 19--a million-dollar boondoggle.

The Washington Post, in an editorial, called it the ``Court of Extravagance." When President Clinton was President, Members of the other side refused to fill these vacancies, stating there were too few cases and too small a workload. Well, the workload is even smaller and we are nominating four judges. We do not have money for all of what we are talking about--prescription drugs health care, education--and we are doing this. It is wrong. It is hypocritical of those who have said in the past that this court should not be filled, because it has such a low caseload, to fill it now.

I urge Mr. Wolski's nomination be defeated.

The UPS Store® Electronic Waiver for Notary Services

STORE	DATE	NOTARY WAIVER ID
6046	Tue 25 Jan 2022	00008ECAF659

FIRST AND LAST NAME	TELEPHONE
DAVID MERRILL	(719) 287-0644

REFERENCE
00003195B7EA

E-MAIL ADDRESS

Agreement to Arbitrate Claims

You and We agree that any controversy or claim, whether at law or equity, arising out of or related to the provision of services by this The UPS Store® center shall be resolved in its entirety by individual (not class-wide nor collective) binding arbitration, regardless of the date of accrual of such dispute, except for claims that may be filed in courts of limited jurisdiction such as small claims, justice of the peace, magistrate court, and similar courts with monetary limits of $30,000 or less on their jurisdictions over civil disputes. You and We agree that this agreement to arbitrate claims also applies to any controversy or claim involving The UPS Store, Inc. or any of its affiliated entities.

Arbitration is the submission of a dispute to a neutral arbitrator, instead of a judge or jury, for a final and binding decision, known as an "award." Arbitration provides for more limited discovery than in court, and is subject to limited review by courts. Each party has an opportunity to present evidence to the arbitrator in writing or through witnesses. An arbitrator can only award the same damages and relief that a court can award under the law and must honor the terms and conditions in the Terms.

Institutional Arbitration

The arbitration shall be conducted by the American Arbitration Association (AAA) in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules or, provided that you are an individual consumer and are using this The UPS Store center's services for personal (not business) use, the Consumer Arbitration Rules (the "Rules"), and judgment on the award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The Rules, including instructions for how to initiate arbitration, are available at http://www.adr.org.

Any arbitration under this Agreement will take place on an individual basis; class, mass, consolidated or combined actions or arbitrations or proceeding as a private attorney general are not permitted. You and We are each waiving the right to trial by jury. You and We are further giving up the ability to participate in a class, mass, consolidated or combined action or arbitration.

Place of Arbitration/Number of Arbitrators/Costs of Arbitration/Governing Law/Survival

Any arbitration will take place in the county where this The UPS Store® center is located and will be determined by a single arbitrator.

Any filing fee or administrative fee required of Claimant by the AAA Rules shall be paid by You to the extent such fee does not exceed the amount of the fee required to commence a similar action in a court that otherwise would have jurisdiction. For all non-frivolous complaints, We will pay the amount of such fee in excess of that amount. The arbitrator will allocate the administrative costs and arbitral fees consistent with the applicable rules of the American Arbitration Association. Reasonable attorney's fees and expenses will be allocated or awarded only to the extent such allocation or award is available under applicable law.

All issues are for the arbitrator to decide, except that issues relating to the scope, application, and enforceability of the arbitration provision are for a court to decide. The Federal Arbitration Act governs the interpretation and enforcement of this provision. This agreement to arbitrate shall survive termination of the Terms.

Severability

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the AAA Rules, if any part of this arbitration provision is deemed invalid or ineffective for any reason, this shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of this arbitration provision, and the arbitrator shall have the authority to amend any provisions deemed invalid or ineffective to make the same valid and enforceable.

Desk Arbitration

For all disputes concerning an amount less than fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00), the parties shall submit their arguments and evidence to the arbitrator in writing and the arbitrator shall make an award based only on the documents; no hearing will be held unless the arbitrator in his or her discretion, and upon request of a party, decides it is a necessity to require an in-person hearing. Notwithstanding this provision, the parties may agree to proceed with desk arbitration at any time.

Access to Small Claims Courts

All parties shall retain the right to seek adjudication in a state court of limited jurisdiction, such as small claims, justice of the peace, magistrate court, and similar courts with monetary limits of less than $30,000 on their jurisdiction over civil disputes, for individual disputes within the scope of such court's jurisdiction.

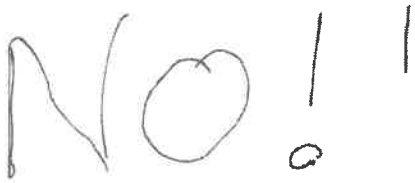
Acknowledgements

You and We acknowledge and agree that:

- WE ARE WAIVING THE RIGHT TO HAVE A TRIAL BY JURY TO RESOLVE ANY DISPUTE BETWEEN OR AMONG US, THE UPS STORE, INC., ITS AFFILIATES OR RELATED THIRD PARTIES;
- WE ARE WAIVING THE RIGHT TO HAVE A COURT, OTHER THAN A STATE COURT OF LIMITED JURISDICTION AS DEFINED ABOVE, RESOLVE ANY SUCH DISPUTE;
- WE ARE WAIVING THE RIGHT TO HAVE A COURT REVIEW ANY DECISION OR AWARD OF AN ARBITRATOR, WHETHER INTERIM OR FINAL, EXCEPT FOR APPEALS BASED ON THOSE GROUNDS FOR VACATUR EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN SECTION 10 OF THE FEDERAL ARBITRATION ACT.
- YOU AND WE AGREE THAT WE ARE WAIVING THE RIGHT TO SERVE AS A REPRESENTATIVE, AS A PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, OR IN ANY OTHER REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY, JOIN AS A CLASS MEMBER, AND/OR TO PARTICIPATE AS A MEMBER OF A CLASS OF CLAIMANTS IN ANY CLASS, MASS, CONSOLIDATED OR COMBINED ACTION OR ARBITRATION.

Award

The arbitrator may award money or equitable relief in favor of only the individual party seeking relief and only to the extent necessary to provide relief warranted by that party's individual claim. Similarly, an arbitration award and any judgment confirming it apply only to that specific case; it cannot be used in any other case except to enforce the award itself. To reduce the time and expense of the arbitration, the arbitrator will not provide a statement of reasons for his or her award unless a brief explanation of the reasons is requested by one of the parties. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the arbitrator may not consolidate more than one person's claims, and may not otherwise preside over any form of a representative, private attorney general or class proceeding.



SIGNATURE

Tue 25 Jan 2022

DATE

ROCK SOLID LEGAL SUPPORT, INC

4329 TACOMA AVE. SOUTH
TACOMA, WA. 98418

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
1/27/2022	40257

Bill To	Ship To
DAVID MERRILL 720 N. 10TH STREET SUITE A RENTON, WASHINGTON 98057	

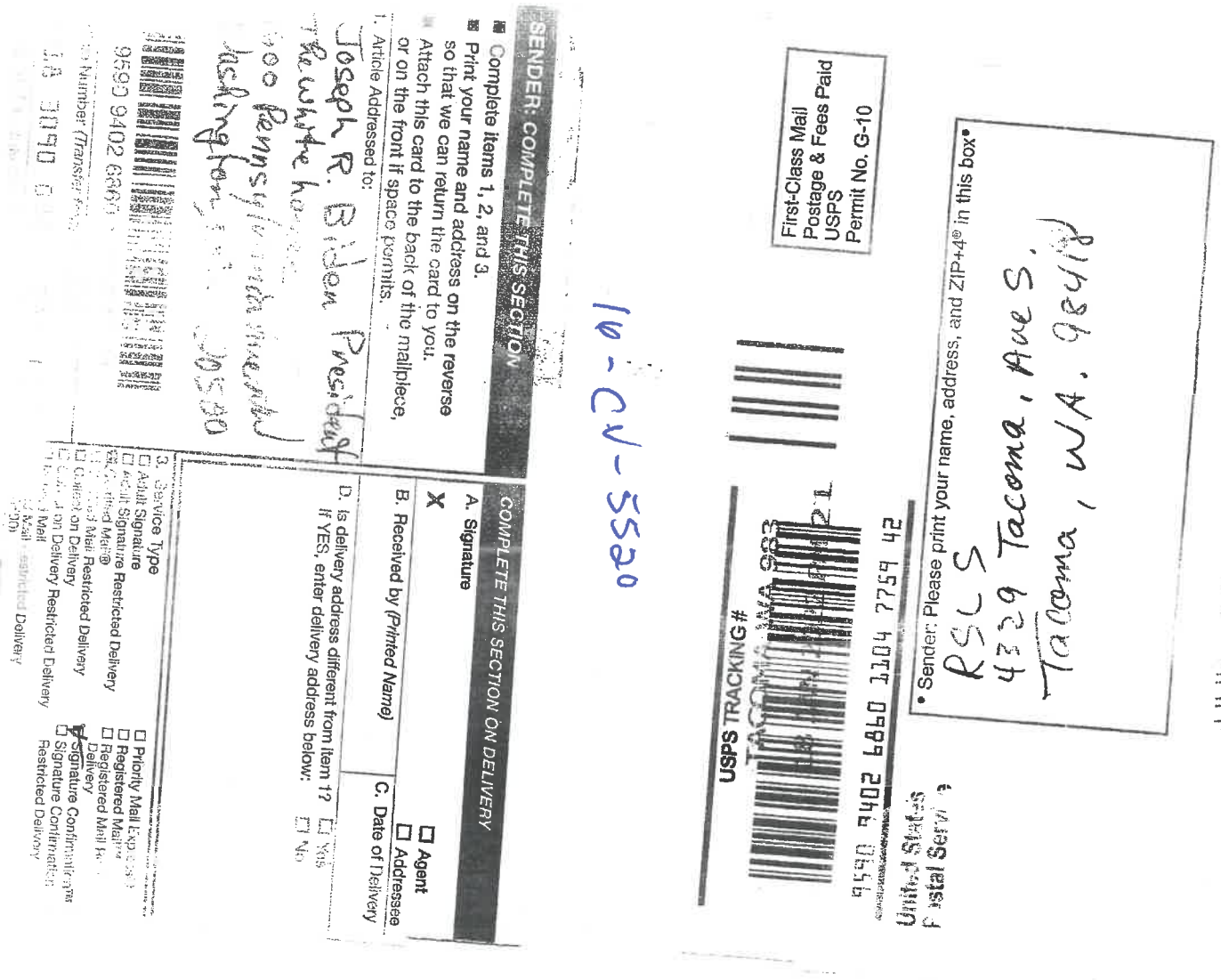
P.O. No.	Terms	Rep	Account #	Ship Date	Ship Via	FOB
	PAID	MC		1/27/2022		

Quantity	Description	Rate	Serviced	Amount
1	SPECIAL SERVICES FILING US DISTRICT COURT 16-cv-5520	100.00	1/27/2022	100.00

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS!

Total	$100.00
Payments/Credits	-$100.00
Balance Due	$0.00

Phone #
(253) 682-1230



16-cv-5520

16-cv-5520

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Joseph R. Biden President
The white house
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

9590 9402 6860 1104 7759 42

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7018 3090 0001 2788 1447

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* | C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☑ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Insured Mail
- ☐ ed Mail Restricted Delivery $500)
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
- ☐ Registered Mail™
- ☐ Registered Mail Restricte Delivery
- ☑ Signature Confirmation™
- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, July 2020 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
TACOMA WASHINGTON

David Merrill of the VAN PELT family	No. 16-cv-5520
	Return of Service:
Plaintiff	**NOTICE OF UNITED STATES PATENT # 11,999,999;**
and	**SUMMONS;**
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	**COVID-19 MRNA VACCINE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN;** **SARS-COVID-2 MRNA VACCINE OVERVIEW PHARMACOKINETIC TEST;** **BNT162B2 5.3.6 CUMALTIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-AUTHORIZATION ADVERSE EVENT REPORT;** **INVOICES;** **DECLARATIONS;** **RETURN RECEIPTS;**
Defendant/Respondent	

The undersigned hereby declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, that the following is true and correct: I am now, and at all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Washington, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to or have an interest in the above entitled action and competent to be a witness.

Personal Service

On the date **JANUARY 19, 2022**, at the address of **1717 PACIFIC AVENUE, ROOM 3100**, City of **TACOMA**, **WASHINGTON 98402**, I duly served the above-described documents upon **JOE R. BIDEN** by then and there personally delivering **ONE** true and correct copy thereof and filing in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT with the court clerk. Since the previous declaration I have received the receipt of mailing, but it did not have a signature on the received line, and it is attached with this filing. The check that I sent to Joe Biden has not been cashed. Check number 7831.

Date: JANUARY 27, 2022

By: Melvin Cahoon
MELVIN CAHOON PC #9188
TACOMA, WA
PIERCE COUNTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TACOMA WASHINGTON

David Merrill of the VAN PELT family Plaintiff and **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** Defendant/Respondent	No. 16-cv-5520 Return of Service: **NOTICE OF UNITED STATES PATENT # 11,999,999 Bill of Indictment; INVOICE 40257; DECLARATION; RETURN RECEIPT;**

The undersigned hereby declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, that the following is true and correct: I am now, and at all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Washington, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to or have an interest in the above entitled action and competent to be a witness.

Personal Service
On the date **JANUARY 19, 2022**, at the address of **1717 PACIFIC AVENUE, ROOM 3100**, City of **TACOMA**, **WASHINGTON 98402**, I personally delivered **ONE** true and correct copy thereof and filed in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT with the court clerk.

Date: JANUARY 27, 2022

By: Melvin Cahoon
MELVIN CAHOON PC #9188
TACOMA, WA
PIERCE COUNTY