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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Jeffrey D. Moffatt, Plaintiff v. State of Arizona, State Supreme Court of Arizona, State Bar of Arizona, and Scott Bales, Chief Justice in his Official Capacity, Defendants	DOCKET NO.: CV-17-06029-VBF (DFM) PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S FINAL DECISION IN LUCIA v. SECURITY EXCHANGE COMMISSION DOCKET NO.: 17-130 SEE COURT ORDER MARCH 8, 2018 Courtroom: Honorable Judge Valerie Baker Fairbank
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COMES Now, Plaintiff Jeffrey D. Moffatt, submits to the Court this
Notice of the United States Supreme Court's issuance of a Final Decision in
Lucia v. Security Exchange Commission (SEC), Docket No.: 17-130,

pursuant United States Court Central District Court Order dated March 8, 2018.

The United States Supreme Court has rules on any motions for rehearing and the time for parties to seek rehearing has elapsed. Thus, the United States Supreme Court has ruled its decision in favor of Lucia et al., and against (SEC) with using unconstitutionally seated Administrative Law Judges (ALJ's).

Lucia presented the following Federal Question of Law “whether administrative law judges of the Security Exchange Commission are officers of the United States Appointments Clause.” The U.S. Supreme Court, in its decision on June 21, 2018, **held:** “The Commission’s ALJs are “Officers of the United States,” subject to the Appointments Clause. Pp. 5–13.” The revocation of Lucia’s federal license was reversed. To view the U.S. Supreme Court case decision in Lucia, see reference source https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/17pdf/17-130_4f14.pdf

Honorable U.S. Supreme Court Justice Kagen applied a six part test in her analysis. Honorable U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor as part of her analysis analyzed the case from a removal basis.

Plaintiff Moffatt requests the court view Lucia v. Security Exchange Commission, Docket No.: 17-130. This case on its own should allow Plaintiff Moffatt's case to move forward with the previously filed 60(b) Motion being granted, deny Defendant's challenges to the 60(b) Motion without Plaintiff needing to challenge the opposition, or argue the admissibility of evidence, which were filed by a single Defendant.

Plaintiff Moffatt looks forward to this court alternatively ordering a briefing schedule solely on the application of Lucia and United States Supreme Court Honorable Justice Kagen's six part test to the present matter while keeping the stay motion in place. This alternative briefing, explained in Plaintiff's stay motion and argued both by the United States Department of Justice and Lucia, and held by the Supreme Court, that an order denying a license issued by an unconstitutionally seated judge is null and void; a similar finding would streamline Plaintiff Moffatt's case by years, focusing the balance of the argument on damages.

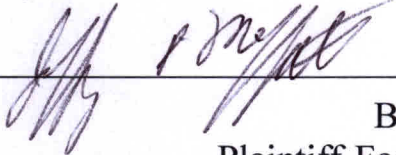
Plaintiff Moffatt would also welcome as a second alternative: a directed verdict, once the Court has had time to review Plaintiff's Notice of the U.S. Supreme Court's Final Decision in *Lucia v. Security Exchange Commission (SEC)*, approving Plaintiff's 60(b) Motion, especially on the issue of State Supreme Court of Arizona Presiding Disciplinary Judge (PDJ), William J. O'Neil, being unconstitutional seated, not appointed in compliance with Arizona's Appointment Clause at the State level, violation of the Loyalty Oath of Office requirement, failure of filing a Loyalty Oath of Office with the Arizona Secretary of State and *compounded by the Supreme Court of Arizona's own public admission, that (PDJ) O'Neil is only an "employee;"* the court may perhaps follow a similar analysis to the unconstitutionally seated (SEC) administrative law judge at the Federal level *in Lucia*.

The application of *Lucia*, combined with U.S. Supreme Court Honorable Justice Kagen's six part test and non-Constitutional Application Appointment of State Supreme Court of Arizona Presiding Disciplinary Judge (PDJ) William J. O'Neil, is relevant within Plaintiff's case before this court. Allowing a directed analysis and similar finding of *Lucia*, would in fact streamline Plaintiff's case by multiple years, as well as prevent

continued irreparable harm and more importantly reduce this Courts time and use of resources.

The court in its directed verdict should find the Final Judgment and Disbarment Order, dated April 16, 2016, against Plaintiff, by purported State Supreme Court of Arizona Presiding Disciplinary Judge (PDJ) O'Neil, is "null void."

Dated: July 23, 2018, Monday

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey D. Moffatt", is written over a horizontal line.

By: Jeffrey D. Moffatt,
Plaintiff-Federal Attorney Pro-Se