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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 CARMEN ASTRID BERGERON,

11 Appellant,

12 v.

13 DEUTSCHE BANK NATIONAL
14 TRUST COMPANY AS
15 INDENTURE TRUSTEE FOR NEW
16 CENTURY HOME EQUITY LOAN
TRUST 2006-1,

Appellee.

CASE NO. C24-0929JLR

ORDER

17 On July 18, 2024, attorney Scott E. Stafne filed a notice of limited appearance on
18 behalf of Appellant Carmen Astrid Bergeron “for purposes of challenging the subject
19 matter jurisdiction of this Court acting through Senior Judge (SJ) James L. Robart.”
20 (Notice (Dkt. # 5) at 1-2.) The same day, Mr. Stafne, acting on behalf of Ms. Bergeron,
21 filed a “motion to schedule discovery and evidentiary hearing and briefing regarding
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1 district court’s subject matter jurisdiction over this bankruptcy court appeal.” (Mot. (Dkt.
2 # 6); *see also* Stafne Decl. (Dkt. # 7).) The court DENIES the motion as frivolous and
3 STRIKES Mr. Stafne’s notice of limited appearance.

4 The court is familiar with Mr. Stafne, as this is not the first occasion on which Mr.
5 Stafne has attacked the undersigned’s constitutional authority to adjudicate cases as a
6 senior judge. In *Hoang v. Bank of America, N.A.*, Mr. Stafne argued “that because the
7 undersigned ha[d] elected to take ‘senior status’ pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 371(b)(1), he
8 [was] unconstitutionally exercising Article III judicial power without having that ‘good
9 behavior tenure’ required by the Constitution.” No. C17-0874JLR, 2021 WL 615299, at
10 *4 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 17, 2021) (internal quotation marks omitted). The court considered
11 and rejected Mr. Stafne’s senior-judge argument on the merits because “[s]enior judges
12 ‘are, of course, life-tenured Article III judges.’” *Id.* (quoting *Nguyen v. United States*,
13 539 U.S. 69, 72 (2003)). The court further noted Mr. Stafne had unsuccessfully “attacked
14 the ability of senior judges to adjudicate cases and attempted to disqualify senior jurists in
15 two previous cases in the Western District of Washington, both of which were affirmed
16 on various grounds by the Ninth Circuit.” *Id.* *See Bank of N.Y. Mellon v. Stafne*, 824 F.
17 App’x 536, 536 (9th Cir. 2020) (“[Mr. Stafne’s] argument that the senior district judge
18 who heard his case was a ‘retired judge’ merely ‘acting as an Article III judge in this
19 case,’ is without merit.”); *Stafne v. Zilly*, 337 F. Supp. 3d 1079, 1097-98 (W.D. Wash.
20 Oct. 9, 2018), *aff’d*, 820 F. App’x 594, 595 (9th Cir. 2020).

21 Since *Hoang*, Mr. Stafne has continued to advance his senior-judge argument in
22 various forms without success. Every court that has considered Mr. Stafne’s senior-judge

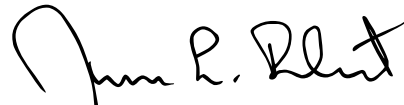
1 argument has rejected it. *See, e.g., Stafne v. Burnside*, No. C16-0753JCC, 2022 WL
2 2073074, at *1-2 (W.D. Wash. June 9, 2022) (“A Supreme Court decision, a Sixth Circuit
3 opinion, and several rulings from this Court and the Ninth Circuit all indicate, in various
4 ways and for various reasons, that senior status is constitutional.”), *aff’d*, 2024 WL
5 2318169, at *1 (9th Cir. 2024) (noting “[t]his is not the first time Stafne has made his
6 senior-judge argument in [the Ninth Circuit],” and rejecting the same on the merits); *de*
7 *Botton v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp. of Wash.*, No. 23-0223RSL, 2023 WL 8472422, at *2
8 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 7, 2023) (noting Mr. Stafne’s argument “has been squarely rejected
9 every time” and “cannot be justified by a reasonable hope that existing law will be
10 extended, modified, reversed, or changed in his favor”), *aff’d*, 2024 WL 458277, at *1-2
11 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 10, 2024).

12 Unfazed, Mr. Stafne has selected this bankruptcy appeal as his latest vehicle to
13 attack the constitutional authority of senior judges. Having carefully reviewed Mr.
14 Stafne’s motion and supporting materials, the court concludes the motion is frivolous.
15 Mr. Stafne merely repeats arguments and authorities that this court and others have
16 rejected numerous times under binding precedent that firmly upholds the constitutionality
17 of senior status. To the extent Mr. Stafne attempts to couch his senior-judge argument in
18 new, different, and/or previously uncited authorities, that effort fails. (*See Mot.* at 2-5
19 (citing *Stern v. Marshall*, 564 U.S. 462 (2011)).) For example, *Stern* stands for the
20 narrow proposition that bankruptcy courts lack jurisdiction to decide certain common law
21 claims that are unrelated to the bankruptcy estate. *See Stern*, 564 U.S. at 499. *Stern* says
22 nothing about a senior district judge’s jurisdiction to decide a bankruptcy appeal, and the

1 case cannot reasonably be read to support Mr. Stafne’s belief that senior judges are not
2 Article III judges. The court therefore DENIES Ms. Bergeron’s motion (Dkt. # 6) as
3 frivolous. Ms. Bergeron and Mr. Stafne are warned that further frivolous motions may
4 result in sanctions.

5 In addition, Washington Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) provides that “[a]
6 lawyer may limit the scope of representation if the limitation is reasonable under the
7 circumstances and the client gives informed consent.” Washington Rules of Professional
8 Conduct RPC 1.2(c); *see also* Local Rules W.D. Wash LCR 83.3(a)(2) (requiring
9 “attorneys appearing in this district [to] be familiar with and comply with . . . [t]he
10 Washington Rules of Professional Conduct”). Having concluded Mr. Stafne’s
11 jurisdictional attack on the undersigned’s senior status is frivolous, the court concludes
12 Mr. Stafne’s limited-scope appearance in this matter is not reasonable under the
13 circumstances. The court therefore STRIKES Mr. Stafne’s notice of limited appearance
14 (Dkt. # 5) and advises Ms. Bergeron that, as of July 29, 2024, the court considers her a
15 *pro se* litigant.

16 Dated this 29th day of July, 2024.

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18 JAMES L. ROBART
19 United States District Judge
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