

No. 18-538

In the Supreme Court of the United States

WENDY ALISON NORA,
Petitioner,

v.

WISCONSIN OFFICE OF LAWYER
REGULATION,
Respondent.

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to
the Supreme Court of Wisconsin
(Order Denying Petition Entered on
December 3, 2018)**

**PETITION FOR REHEARING
UNDER RULE 44.2
UPDATED TO ADDRESS INTERVENING
EVENTS IN PETITIONS RAISING
SIMILAR QUESTIONS**

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RECEIVED

JAN 23 2019

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

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**UPDATED GROUNDS FOR REHEARING
UNDER RULE 44.2¹**

On December 3, 2018, this Court entered an Order Denying the Petition for Writ of Certiorari in *Nora v. Wisconsin Office of Lawyer Regulation*, No. 18-538. A Petition for Rehearing under Rule 44.2 must be filed within 25 days after the date of the Order Denying the Petition for Writ of Certiorari and provides, in relevant part, that the Petition for Rehearing shall be limited to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

Substantial grounds not previously presented on the date Nora's Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing was deposited for delivery was that there were three (3) Petitions of Writs of Certiorari currently pending before this Court which set forth substantially similar Questions for Review to those set forth in Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari. Three (3) then-pending Petitions for Writs of Certiorari sought review of wrongs of constitutional dimension occurring in state court judicial foreclosure actions.

Nora has been disciplined by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for seeking to expose the same wrongs as those set forth in the Petitions for Writs

1. See Declaration attached hereto explaining the necessary changes to the original Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing.

of Certiorari pending on the date her Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing, deposited with UPS delivery to this Court on December 28, 2018.

1. Of the three (3) then-pending Petitions for Writs of Certiorari which raised substantially similar Questions for Review, one remains directly pending and two (2) have been denied but may be subject to Rule 44.2 Petitions for Rehearing.

Three (3) Petitions for Writ of Certiorari pending on this Court's docket which raised substantially similar issues to those raised in Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari were *Daniel Alexander v. Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 18-375; *Donny Marin v. The Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 18-711; and *Jose Rodriguez v. Bank of America, N.A.*, No. 18-723. The *Alexander* Petition was denied on January 7, 2019 and the *Marin* Petition was denied on January 14, 2019. All of the then-pending Petitions asked this Court for relief from Due Process violations based on the use of false evidence in civil actions and judicial bias exhibited in those proceedings. The third Petition for Writ of Ceritorari in *Jose Rodriguez v. Bank of America, N.A.*, No. 18-723 is still pending before this Court.

When this Court held the conference on Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari on December 3, 2018, this Court may not have realized that the use of false evidence in civil proceedings has become common practice in judicial foreclosure

cases because the Petition in *Alexander* (No. 18-375) was distributed on December 5, 2018 for the January 4, 2019 conference. Nora's original Rule 44.2 Petition was returned on January 3, 2019 and has been allowed to be reprinted and re-filed within 15 days thereafter.

Nora's Petition was filed on October 12, 2018 shortly after *Alexander* was filed on September 21, 2018 and was then followed shortly thereafter by *Marin*, filed on November 26, 2018, and *Rodriguez*, filed on November 29, 2018. All Petitions involve the same fundamental constitutional issue, whether the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States* prohibits the use of false documents in civil judicial proceedings.

The Petition in *Alexander* (No. 18-375) was distributed on December 5, 2018 for the January 4, 2019 conference. The Petitions in *Marin* (No. 19-711) and *Rodriguez* (No. 18-723) were filed on November 26, 2018 and November 29, 2018, respectively. When this Court held conferences on the Petitions in *Alexander* on January 4, 2019 and *Marin* on January 11, 2019, it would not have been aware of the similar issues raised in Nora's Petition and the Petitions in *Alexander* (No. 18-375), *Marin*

(No. 18-711) and *Rodriguez* (No. 18-723).

Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Wisconsin Supreme Court raises three (3) Questions for Review:

Whether a lawyer can be disciplined based on evidence known by the state to be false and when the state suppresses exculpatory evidence?

Whether the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the *United States Constitution* requires a full hearing before an unbiased tribunal in a lawyer disciplinary matter?

Whether lawyer disciplinary proceedings may be used to punish a lawyer for exercising the right to Petition the Judiciary for Redress of Grievances under the First Amendment to the *United States Constitution*?

The underlying basis for Nora's judicial actions for which she was disciplined in Counts

Three and Four² and for which she sought review for violation of her Due Process Rights before this Court assert that she has been disciplined for attempting to expose the use of false evidence in her own judicial foreclosure action in Wisconsin.

The Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez Petitions raised issues of false documents being produced in judicial foreclosure actions in Florida. The sole Question for Review in Rodriguez, No. 18-723 restates the Alexander and Marin questions and presents the following Question for Review:

Whether the due process protections enshrined in the 5th and 14th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution prohibit Florida Courts from turning a blind eye to the continued use of fraudulent evidence barred by the \$25

2. Count One of the Wisconsin disciplinary proceeding involves a charge against Nora for petitioning the judiciary for redress of grievances guaranteed by the First Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States* (Petition Rights) for filing an action under 42 U.S.C. sec. 1983 for violation of her rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act to temporary disability accommodations. See Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari, page 24.

Billion National Mortgage Settlement to obtain the equitable relief of foreclosure and from ignoring objective reasons to question the impartiality of those Florida Courts in adjudicating foreclosures requiring disqualification?

The Petitions for Writs of Certiorari in *Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez* asks this Court to review Florida judicial foreclosure actions in which false documents are being used. The Florida Petitioners inform this Court that false documents have been produced throughout the nation in judicial foreclosure actions.

Nora has been disciplined in Counts Three and Four of the Wisconsin Complaint for actions she took in which she sought to expose the same issues in her personal foreclosure case in Wisconsin.

The *Rodriguez* Petition (page 26) reports that Petitioner's counsel was subjected to a sanction in the form of a monetary penalty in excess of \$67,000.00 for informing a Florida circuit court that false documents had been produced by Bank of New York Mellon.

Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez and the

underlying foreclosure case for which Petitioner was subjected to disciplinary action by the Wisconsin Supreme Court are not unique but are part of an established practice of fraudulent misconduct in foreclosure actions which were recognized in the National Mortgage Settlement in *United States of America, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.* in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Case No. 12-cv-361 following the Financial Crisis of 2008.

The *Alexander, Marin and Rodriguez* Petitions raised the same underlying issue: whether Due Process protections are violated in judicial foreclosure actions when the proponent of the equitable remedy of foreclosure produces false evidence in support of its claimed right to relief.

Nora has been subjected to the suspension of admission to practice before the Wisconsin Supreme Court for “affirmative and aggressive” litigation in which she sought to expose the use of false documents in a foreclosure action against her Wisconsin home (Counts Three and Four).³

The Wisconsin Supreme Court’s conclusion

3. See Nora’s Petition, Appendix, 29a, ¶40.

that Nora violated professional ethics in the Wisconsin disciplinary proceedings is ironically based on false documents produced in the disciplinary proceeding itself (Count Two), which Nora discovered after summary judgment was granted by a referee on a charge never made and which the prosecutor now knows to be false.⁴

Nora timely filed for rehearing on the denial of her Petition for Writ of Certiorari because she, like the Petitioners in *Alexander*, *Marin*, and *Rodriguez* sought to have the Court determine that the use of false evidence in civil proceedings violates the Petitioners' Due Process Rights guaranteed by the Due Process Clause (Section 1) of Fourteenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States*.

2. This Court should exercise its authority to correct wrongs of constitutional dimension in judicial foreclosure actions which Nora has been disciplined for attempting to expose in Wisconsin.

5. See Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari, pages 97a-110a and pages 216a-246a.

While this Court does not have supervisory authority over state court proceedings, its authority to review state court proceedings under 28 U.S.C. sec. 1257 is intended to assure that the courts of the several states provide the fundamental rights to Due Process guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States* in judicial proceedings. *Smith v. Phillips*, 455 U.S. 209, 221, 102 S.Ct. 940, 71 L.Ed.2d 78 (1982) (“Federal courts hold no supervisory authority over state judicial proceedings and may intervene only to correct wrongs of constitutional dimension.”).

As this Court stated in *Napue v. People of the State of Illinois*, 360 U.S. 264, 271, 79 S.Ct. 1173, 3 L.Ed.2d 1217 (1959), “The duty of this Court to make its own independent examination of the record when federal constitutional deprivations are alleged is clear, resting, as it does, on our solemn responsibility for maintaining the Constitution inviolate.”

Nora, like Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez sought to have this Court exercise its authority to review state court proceedings to correct wrongs of constitutional dimension by reviewing and to granting relief from state court judgments procured based on false evidence in civil actions. Like Nora, Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez asserted that it is

a denial of Due Process Rights when false evidence is used to obtain a state court judgment.

Nora asserts that she has been disciplined for attempting to expose the production of false evidence in her own state court foreclosure action. The record for review in each of the Petitions sets forth substantial evidence that the successful party litigant in state court judicial foreclosure action has engaged in fraudulent misconduct in the proceedings for which review is being sought. The *Rodriguez* Petition is still pending before this Court.⁵

Nora, Alexander, Marin and Rodriguez urge the Court to grant review of civil proceedings in which false evidence is knowingly produced to obtain the equitable remedy of foreclosure their homes. Nora's Petition seeks review of discipline imposed her for attempting to expose the production of false evidence in her own judicial foreclosure action. All of the Petitioners raise issues of violation of their Due Process Rights by the known use of false evidence in the state courts.

5. Alexander and Marin may yet timely seek rehearing.

This Court is urged to grant review of wrongs of constitutional dimension, not just for the protection of their private rights and interests but because the public has an interest in the integrity of judicial proceedings. In *Keystone Driller Co. v. General Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240, 54 S.Ct. 146, 147, 78 L.Ed. 293 (1933), *Hazel-Atlas Glass Company v. Hartford Empire Company*, 322 U.S. 238, 64 S.Ct. 997, 88 L.Ed. 1250 (1944), and *Precision Instrument Mfg Company v. Automotive Maintenance Machinery Company*, 324 U.S. 806, 65 S.Ct. 993, 89 L.Ed. 1381 (1945) provided for equitable relief from false evidence used to obtain patents in the public interest. The public interest in the integrity of the judiciary is even greater than the integrity of the patent process.

The issues raised by the Nora, Marin, and Rodriguez Petitions implore this Court to grant their Petitions and review the issues of the use of false documents in judicial proceedings which is now infecting the state courts. Billions of dollars in penalties have not brought the use of false evidence in judicial foreclosure proceedings to an end.

The use of false evidence in judicial foreclosure actions has become so contagious that Nora's discovery that false evidence was produced

in Nora's disciplinary proceeding was not only concealed by the prosecution but the Wisconsin Supreme Court re-wrote the charges against Nora to make it appear that Nora knew that she had been charged with receiving an email which she never received.

Review by this Court of state court proceedings which refuse to grant relief from the production of false evidence and punish lawyers for attempting to expose false evidence in civil proceedings is necessary under the Due Process Clause because the use of false evidence in civil proceedings has now become common practice in judicial foreclosure proceedings, has continued unabated notwithstanding the National Mortgage Settlement following the onset of the Financial Crisis in 2008, and is resulting in sanctions against lawyers who expose the issue.

3. This Court is urged to grant this Petition for Rehearing to review the violations of Nora's Due Process Rights and to defer disposition of her Petition pending disposition of the Petition for Writs of Certiorari in *Rodriguez* because both seek review of state court proceedings based on violations of Due Process Rights by the use of false evidence in civil proceedings.

While this Court has long held that false evidence in criminal proceeding is a violation of Due Process, whether knowingly produced by the prosecution as in *Mooney v. Holohan*, 294 U.S. 103, 112, 55 S.Ct. 340, 79 L.Ed. 791(1935) or allowed to be considered without correction by the prosecution as in *Alcorta v. State of Texas*, 355 U.S. 28, 32, 78 S.Ct. 103, 2 L.Ed.2d 9 (1957) and *Napue v. People of the State of Illinois*, 360 U.S. at 265, this Court never held that the use of false evidence in civil proceedings is a violation of Due Process.

Nora contends that, because lawyer disciplinary proceedings are quasi-criminal in nature as held by this Court in *In the Matter of John Ruffalo, Jr.*, 390 U.S. 544, 551, 88 S.Ct. 1222, 20 L.Ed.2d 117 (1968), her Due Process Rights were violated by the use of false evidence against her in Count Two. Nora was disciplined for seeking relief from the use of false evidence in her personal foreclosure action in Counts Three and Four.

Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez assert that there is clear and convincing evidence that false documents have been produced in judicial foreclosure proceedings in violation of their Due Process Rights. Nora has been professionally disciplined for doing the same.

If this Court does not grant review of the pending Petitions and hold that Due Process is violated in civil proceedings when false evidence is used by the prevailing party, all civil cases will be tried as between parties and their lawyers who produce false evidence and those who will not. Parties and lawyers who produce false evidence will prevail frequently over those who will not because false evidence will be created to make it appear that the party producing the false evidence is entitled to the remedy sought as has occurred in innumerable judicial and nonjudicial foreclosure actions.

4. There is extraordinary evidence for what might be presumed to be the extraordinary claim that false evidence is being used in judicial foreclosure cases.

Judge Robert D. Drain wrote in *In re Carrsow-Franklin*, 524 B.R. 33, 47 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y., 2015) that the admission of an employee of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Wells Fargo), one of the mortgage servicers subject to the National Mortgage Settlement, in which the claim was made that an endorsement in blank appearing on Ms. Carrsow-Franklin's Note was forged, "... [It does show a general willingness and practice on Wells Fargo's part to create documentary evidence,

after-the-fact, when enforcing its claims, WHICH IS EXTRAORDINARY. (Emphasis in the original.)

Carrsow-Franklin proved the extraordinary by the deposition of the Wells Fargo employee. Evidence was withheld and concealed and subpoenas were quashed in Nora's disciplinary proceedings. Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez assert that discovery was obstructed in their foreclosure actions. The claim that false evidence is being created in civil proceedings is regrettably no longer extraordinary.

It is an extraordinary circumstance in the history of American jurisprudence that there were four (4) Petitions for Writs of Certiorari alleging Due Process violations based on false evidence in civil proceedings—all involving judicial foreclosure proceedings—in which discovery was denied and obstructed and evidence was concealed in a period of less than three (3) months between September 21, 2018 and November 29, 2018.

The National Mortgage Settlement, the evidence detailed in *Alexander, Marin, and Rodriguez* Petitions and the underlying foreclosure action which led to Nora's disciplinary proceeding in which she has been punished for attempting to expose the use of false documents in her personal

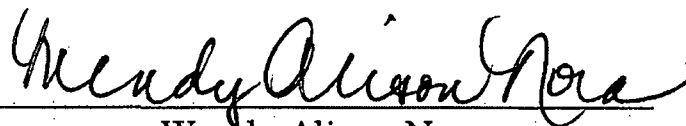
foreclosure action are the extraordinary evidence of the extraordinary claims that false evidence being produced in judicial foreclosure proceedings and that state courts are not only ignoring the evidence but are punishing the lawyers who attempt to expose foreclosure fraud because of judicial bias.

RELIEF REQUESTED

This Updated Petition for Rehearing on the Order Denying the Petition for Writ of Certiorari filed within 15 days following the return of the nonconforming original asks this Court to grant rehearing under Rule 44.2. The concurrently filed Motion to Defer Disposition of Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari seeks to have this Court defer disposition on Nora's Petition for Writ of Certiorari until this Court disposes of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari in *Rodriguez* (No. 18-723) now pending before this Court and any Petitions for Rehearing which may be filed by *Alexander* and/or *Marin* because all of the Petitions raise the same issues: whether the use of false evidence by the successful party to obtain judgment in civil proceedings as well as judicial bias against lawyers seeking to expose the use of false evidence in judicial foreclosure proceedings is a denial Due Process.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin this 16th day of
January, 2019.

AN IMAGE OF THE SIGNATURE BELOW SHALL
HAVE THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT AS
THE ORIGINAL

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wendy Alison Nora", written in black ink on a white background.


Wendy Alison Nora
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**CERTIFICATION OF GOOD FAITH UNDER
RULE 44.2**

Wendy Alison Nora declares under penalty of
perjury of the laws of the United States of America,
pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sec. 1746, that the foregoing
Updated Petition for Rehearing Under Rule 44.2 is
filed in good faith, is based on substantial grounds
and is not filed for delay.


Dated at Madison, Wisconsin this 16th day of
January, 2019.

AN IMAGE OF THE SIGNATURE BELOW SHALL
HAVE THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT AS
THE ORIGINAL


Wendy Alison Nora

**CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH
SUPREME COURT RULES 33.1**

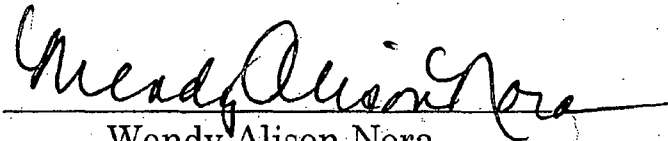
Wendy Alison Nora certifies that the
foregoing Petition for Rehearing under Rule 44.2
complies with Supreme Court Rule 33.1(a), (b), and
(h), having been prepared in 12 point New Century
Schoolbook font and consisting of 2,965 words,
according to the WordPerfect Word Court Tool,
exclusive of the date and signature block, the
Certification of Good Faith required by Rule 44.2,
this Certification and the Declaration of Service.


Wendy Alison Nora

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

Wendy Alison Nora declares under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States of America, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sec. 1746, declares that she directed that 3 copies of the booklets to be hand-delivered to counsel for the Respondent at his address of record in these proceedings when assembled, prepared and deposited for delivery to this Court.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin this 16th day of January, 2019.


Wendy Alison Nora

**PETITIONER NORA'S DECLARATION OF
CHANGES IN UPDATED PETITION
SOLELY BASED ON THE INTERVENING
EVENTS OF THIS COURT'S ORDER
DENYING THE PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF
CERTIORARI IN *ALEXANDER* (NO. 18-375)
ON JANUARY 7, 2019 AND *MARIN* (NO. 18-
711) REFERENCED IN THE ORIGINAL
PETITION FOR REHEARING**

Under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States of America pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sec. 1746, Wendy Alison Nora makes the following Declaration at Madison, Wisconsin on January 16, 2019:

1. The foregoing Updated Petition for Rehearing under Rule 44.2 is timely filed, including the time allowed for timely resubmission in accordance with this Court's January 3, 2019 Order requiring the Petition to be printed on both sides of each page (attached hereto as Exhibit A).

2. The foregoing Rule 44.2 Petition for Re-Hearing has been revised to reflect status changes since your Declarant attempted to file her Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing by depositing the same with UPS for delivery to this Court on December 28, 2018.

3. Your Declarant deposited her Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Wisconsin Supreme Court by UPS delivery to this Court on October 12, 2018.

4. This Court accepted your Declarant's Petition for Writ of Certiorari as filed on October 12, 2018 and placed it on the Docket on October 24, 2018. It was distributed for conference and was denied on December 3, 2018.

5. On December 28, 2018, your Declarant filed her Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing setting forth what she believes to be substantial grounds not addressed in the Petition for Writ of Certiorari: that there were then three (3) other Petitions for Writs of Certiorari pending before this Court involving the similar issue that false documents are being produced by foreclosure claimants in state judicial foreclosure proceedings and that the lawyers are being punished for raising the issue that false documents are being produced in state judicial foreclosure proceedings.

6. The pending Petitions at the time the original Rule 44.2 Petition for Re-Hearing was filed raising similar issues were *Daniel Alexander v. Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 18-375; *Donny Marin v. The Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 18-711; and *Jose Rodriguez v. Bank of America, N.A.*, No.

18-723.

7. Your Declarant's Rule 44.2 Petition was returned unfiled with the check for the filing fee under cover of this Court's letter of January 3, 2019 and her concurrently filed Motion to Defer disposition on her Petition for Rehearing because the Petition was not printed on both sides of each page within the bound Rule 44.2 Petitions.

8. Your Declarant has been allowed fifteen (15) days from the date of the letter returning her bound Rule 44.2 Petition, the unbound copy of the Rule 44.2 Petition, and the check for the filing fee. (Exhibit A attached hereto.)

9. The concurrently filed Motion to Defer Disposition on your Declarant's Rule 44.2 Petition pending disposition of the then currently pending Petitions for Writs of Certiorari in *Alexander* (No. 18-375); *Marin* (No. 18-711) and *Rodriguez* (No. 18-723) was also returned and is being concurrently filed in revised form in order to reflect the current procedural status of the *Alexander*, *Marin* and *Rodriguez* Petitions.

10. Because your Declarant's Rule 44.2 Petition was not printed on both sides of the pages, her Rule 44.2 Petition was not received by the

Court before the conference on the *Alexander* Petition on January 4, 2019 or the conference on the *Marin* Petition on January 11, 2019.

11. Alexander and Marin may yet file Rule 44.2 Petitions for Rehearing which must be filed within 25 days after January 7, 2019 and January 14, 2019, respectively.

12. Your Declarant's original Rule 44.2 Petition contained a typographical error indicating that the *Marin* Petition was No. 19-711. The original Rule 44.2 Petition was prepared and deposited for filing on December 28, 2018, so the designation of No. 19-711 was clearly a typographical error because no Petitions for Writs of Certiorari had yet been filed in 2019 on December 28, 2018. The appeal number assigned to the *Marin* Petition which has been corrected in the foregoing Updated Rule 44.2 Petition.

13. Footnote 3 in the original Rule 44.2 Petition was mistakenly identified as second footnote 2, but in order to update the Rule 44.2 Petition to reflect the current statuses of the *Alexander* and *Marin* Petitions, new footnote 1 referencing this Declaration was necessary and the original footnote 1 is not included because of the word count limitation.

14. The previous second footnote 2 has been relocated and is now footnote 2 and the previous first footnote 2 is footnote 3.

15. Petitioner would have found and corrected the typographical errors when she filed an Amended Rule 44.2 Petition in any event after the disposition of the *Alexander* Petition which she knew had been distributed for conference on December 4, 2018.

16. The Rule 44.2 Petition deposited for delivery on December 28, 2018 contained 2,974 words. See Exhibit B, pages 18-19: Certification of Compliance with Rule 33.1.

17. In order to update the Rule 44.2 Petition which was accurate when deposited for delivery to the Court but had to be updated due to the denial of the *Alexander* Petition on January 7, 2019 and of the *Marin* Petition on January 11, 2019, for which Petitions for Rule 44.2 Rehearing may yet be sought but has not yet been filed, additional words were needed to address the status of the *Alexander* and *Marin* Petitions and to inform the Court that the *Rodriguez* Petition remains pending distribution for conference.

18. Your Declarant deleted footnote 1 to

save words, added footnote 1 to refer to this Declaration, corrected a typographical error in the case number for the *Marin* Petition and the mistaken numbering of footnote 3, removed the article “the” in at least one instance, substitute “raises” for “sets forth”, rearranged the placing of footnote 3, adds footnote 4 for clarity and changed verb tenses as necessary for accuracy.

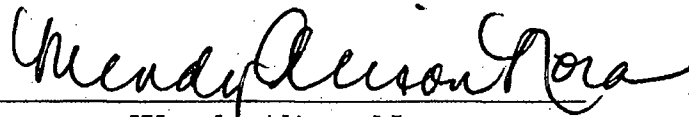
19. Although the Rule 33.1 Certification is still included in the bound booklets, your Declarant now files the Rule 33.1 Certification separately as required by Rule 44.2.

20. Exhibit B attached hereto is the original Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing to establish that the changes in the now-filed Updated Rule 44.2 Petition are technical not substantive and update the status of two (2) of the three (3) Petitions which raised issues similar to the issues raised by your Declarant in her Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, filed on October 12, 2018 and denied on December 3, 2018.

21. Exhibits A and B attached hereto are true and correct copies of the documents in your Declarants possession which have been re-created using Century Schoolbook 12 point font and displaying electronic signatures.

22. The consecutive footnote numbering in Exhibit B which follows the footnotes in the Updated Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing is a feature of Word Perfect X6 word processing program, so the actual footnotes as they appeared in the Rule 44.2 Petition for Rehearing deposited for delivery on December 28, 2018 appear in brackets after the consecutive footnote number as computer generated, e.g. [FN 1], et seq.

FURTHER YOUR DECLARANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wendy Alison Nora". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Wendy Alison Nora

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**