

No. \_\_\_\_\_

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED  
STATES

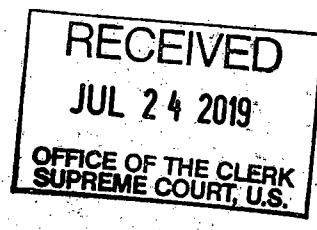
In re JACK R. FINNEGAN, Petitioner

v.

CITY OF DANA POINT, Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS  
*ON PETITION TO EXTEND TIME FOR REVIEW*  
*TO THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT*

Jack R. Finnegan  
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## QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Was Petitioner denied his Constitutional guaranteed rights, power, privilege, or immunity guaranteed under the Constitution, and of Due Process and Equal Protection by the Void order for an appointment of a Receiver, in denial of statutes, and decisional laws. Rights are such as belonging to every citizen of the United States by the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>TH</sup>, 5<sup>TH</sup>, 6<sup>TH</sup>, 8<sup>TH</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 14<sup>TH</sup>, Amendments. The Constitutional provision of the Due Process Clause requires trial-type hearings prior to the infringement of individuals' rights and entitlements? Notable, in *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254 (1970).
2. Was Petitioner denied his Constitutional guaranteed rights, to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, pursuant to the First Amendment by the improper protection of a 13-year senior research attorney (court judge) by the Opinion (Opinion) of the 4<sup>th</sup> Appellate Court. The improper Notice must be to convey the required information in a point-size of type that complies with the statutes, **this was not due process or equal protection?**
3. Was Petitioner denied under the Equal Protection Clause, the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantee that the government must treat a person or class of persons the same as other persons or classes in like circumstances? The ground for equitable relief among others is fraud by preventing a fair adversary proceeding, which cannot be enforced. *United States v. Throckmorton* (1878) 98 U.S. 61, 25 L.Ed. 93.

## **LIST OF PARTIES NOT APPEARING ON COVER**

Rutan & Tucker,

Anthony P. Munoz,

Jennifer Farrell,

Noam Duzman for Plaintiff and Respondent.

California Receivership Group

Mark S. Adams,

Andrew F. Adams,

Tom Yatteau for Court-appointed Receiver and  
Respondent.

## **LIST OF PROCEEDINGS IN STATE COURT**

Orange County Superior Court, 30-2014-00746296.  
City of Dana Point v. Jack Finnegan, Does 1-100.  
Date of Order, December 1, 2014.

Court of Appeals, Fourth Appellate District, Division  
Three.  
Case No. G051155.  
Jack R. Finnegan v. City of Dana Point.  
Date of Opinion, June 13, 2016.

**List of Proceedings Cont.**

Orange County Superior Court, 30-2014-00746296.  
City of Dana Point v. Jack Finnegan, Does 1-100.  
Date of Order, March 30, 2017.

Court of Appeals, Fourth Appellate District, Division  
Three.

Case No. G055124.  
Jack R. Finnegan v. City of Dana Point.  
Date of Opinion, March 22, 2019.

Supreme Court of California  
Case No. G055124.  
Jack R. Finnegan v. City of Dana Point.  
Date of Opinion, June 10, 2019.

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### **Basis of Jurisdiction**

The basis of jurisdiction issuance by the Court of an extraordinary writ is authorized by 28 USC §1651(a).

Supreme Court of California  
Case No. G055124.  
Jack R. Finnegan v. City of Dana Point.  
Date of Opinion, June 10, 2019.

### **UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

First Amendment, Petition, for redress.  
Fourth Amendment, Taking of Property, Warrants.  
Fifth Amendment, Same offense twice, Deprived of Property, Due Process of Law, Property taken for public use without compensation.  
Sixth Amendment, Impartial jury, be informed of the nature, cause of the accusation, confronted with the witness against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.  
Eighth Amendment, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment.  
Tenth Amendment, Power to States.  
Fourteenth Amendment, No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities, life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny equal protection of the laws.

### **CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION**

Article 1 §1, Acquiring, possessing, and protecting property.

Article 1 §4, deprived of property without due process of law.

Article 1 §7(a), Due process or equal protection of laws.

Article 1 §7(b), Invidious Discrimination.

Article 1 §13, Unreasonable seizures.

Article 1 §19(a), Private property may not be taken, without compensation, ascertained by a jury.

Article 1 §19(b), Eminent domain, owner occupied, for the purpose of conveying it to a private person.

Article 1 §19(e)(3), Owner occupied residence includes independent living facilities.

Article 1 §24, Rights guaranteed, not dependent on the United States Constitution.

Article 1 §26, These Provisions are mandatory and prohibitory.

Article 4 §16(a), All laws of general nature have uniform operation.

Article 4 §16(b), Local statute is invalid if a general statute can be applied.

Article 6 §10, Jurisdiction, unless possessed by other.

Article 11 §7, A county or city may make and enforce all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws.

#### **FEDERAL QUESTIONS RAISED**

The Federal question of the United States Constitution, and Federal Statutes were raised in each and every court proceeding by Motions, Opening Briefs, Reply Briefs and Oral Argument.

## REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The Petition for Writ of Mandamus should be granted because the illegal Order involves at least 16 clauses of violations of the United States Constitution, 19 clauses of violations of the California Constitution and at least 64 violations of Federal and California State Statutes. This was a clear case of Government Overreaching, extrinsic fraud, and an illegal taking of personal and real property, and substantial denial in the interest of justice. These are compelling reasons because the Opinion decided important federal questions and has departed from accepted and usual course of judicial procedure as to call for an exercise of this Courts supervisory power, to correct a miscarriage of justice.

Jack R. Finnegan purchased the subject property in 1964, designed the home, (Licensed Architect), built the home, (Licensed General Contractor), made timely mortgage and property tax payments for over 50 years, had the property illegally taken without one cent being deposited with the court and the property was sold to a private individual, a violation of Federal and State laws.

The Fourth Appellate Court Opinion was without a readable date, California Civil Code sections 1677, 1803.1 and 1945.5, was never legally served, because there was no proof of service and the type used for notification of entry was not in compliance with the minimum type size of the California Civil Code.

**MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT.**

**STATEMENT OF ISSUES**

**Question One.**

The Petition for Writ of Mandamus will demonstrate fully to this Court that the Petition will aid in the Court's appellate jurisdiction. The Petition for Writ of Mandamus will also demonstrate fully to this Court that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court.

The Petition for the appointment of a Receiver presented by the adverse party was a violation of the United States Constitution's Fourth Amendment the taking of property, because the property, personal and real, valued at over \$900,000.00, was 100% taken without any compensation and sold to a private party. The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which comprise the Bill of Rights, set out in 1 Stat. 97, were proposed to the Legislature of the several States by the First Congress, on September 25, 1789.

Other reasons to grant writ, for relief, was fraud, both extrinsic, intrinsic, and the fraud upon the court the adverse party engaged in. The adverse party was not a party in interest as required by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure §17(a) and California Statute §367, no Notices were ever issued for California Building Code violations, stop work notices can only be issued by a Building Official,

California Building Code §115.1, nor can unsubstantiated accusations be made. Statements made by a moving party is not relevant evidence. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 12(b)(6) imposes substantial proof of burden upon the moving party.

The adverse party engaged in misrepresentation, misconduct, fraud upon the court, by claiming that retaining walls are occupied rental property in a substandard condition pursuant to the Health and Safety Code §§17960, 17980(a)(c)(1), 17980.6, 17980.7(c), 17982, and even included §17980.1(a)(1-3)(b)(c)(1-4)(d) which deals with earthquakes.

The adverse party's conduct prevented petitioner from fully and fairly presenting its case, all real estate proceedings must be conducted before a jury, California Statute §592. The order was unfairly obtained, the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction, and the order was beyond the power granted to it, 28 USC 959(a)(b) and California statutes §564(a)(b), and 418.10(a)(1)(2), as well as the California Constitution Article 6, §10. The order was void, because it constituted a clear usurpation of judicial power, and was inconsistent with Constitutional guarantees, of the First, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, Eighth Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments, and the California Constitutions adopted May 7, 1879, Article 1 §1, Article 1 §4, Article 1 §7(a), Article 1 §7(b), Article 1 §13, Article 1 §19(a), Article 1 §19(b), Article 1 §19(e)(3), Article 1 §24, Article 1 §26, Article 4 §16(a), Article 4 §16(b), and Article 11 §7, resulting in a miscarriage of justice,

effecting the substantial rights of the owner.

Because objections to the court's subject matter jurisdiction concern the court's authority to hear and decide the parties dispute, jurisdiction defects are never waived and can be raised at any time. *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523, U.S. 83, 118 S. Ct. 1003, 140 L.Ed2d 210 (1998). [Determining Jurisdiction].

There are substantial errors of law or fact throughout the Opinion, and there is a serious doubt as to the correctness of several statements of law. *In re Jessup*, (1889) 81 C. 408, 21 P. 976, 22 P. 742, 22 P. 1028. [Errors of Law].

The Opinion fails to address the good cause issues of jurisdictional questions raised and the Constitutional provisions raised in the Opening, Reply Briefs and Oral argument. *White v. New Hampshire Dep't of Employment Sec.*, 455, 451 102 S. Ct. 1162, 1166, 71 L.Ed/ 2d 325 (1982). [Decision on Merit].

The Opinion misstates the law and facts of the appeal, the five cases cited in the Opinion, are not the law of the case, they are moot, they all occurred prior to the new law, effective on January 1, 2012, CCP section 564(a)(1-12) of California law, to eliminate the lower court's abuse of law and to conform with Federal Law regarding Receivers was changed and new restrictions were instituted that a Receiver can only be appointed where other remedies were found to be inadequate, and there must be a pending action, and the appointment was in violation of Federal law 28 USC §959(a)(b) and FRCivP Rule 66, and CCP §564(a)(1-12).

The lower court did not have subject matter jurisdiction, a complete error of law. The lower court did not have Legislative or Statutory jurisdiction to hear the matter and the fundamental protect rights of the Due Process Clause, and the Equal Protection Clause of both Constitutions was violated by the abuse of discretion of authority.

The appointment of Receiver was void. *Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255, F.3d 734, 740 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001). [Change of Law]. *Bogart v. Chapell*, 396 F.3d 548, 555 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). [Clear Legal Error].

“Trial by jury is an inviolate right and shall be secured to all...”, Article 1, Section 16, of the California Constitution and CCP §592. *Central Vermont Pub. Serv. Corp. V. Herbert*, 341 F.3d 186, 190 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2003). [Clear usurpation of Judicial Power].

The Opinion misstates the law and facts of the appeal, any violation of Constitutional Rights is a violation of 42 USC §1983, which states, “Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, ...” and 42 USC §1985, invidious discrimination.

The Opinion inadvisably does not address the Protected Rights specifically granted by the California Constitution (Supreme law of the State)

and the United States Constitution, and constitutes a showing of substantial error through out the Opinion.

These rights are inviolate, they **must** prevail and they **must** be addressed prior to any opinion on any California or Federal Statute or laws.

The retaining walls were legal under the laws of the California Building Code 881.8.4.1(1), 1.8.4.4, and 105.2(4).

#### **Question Two.**

Specifically Article 1, Section 15, which states in part, "Persons may not twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense, ... or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." and Article 1, Section 13, which states, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches may not be violated; and a warrant may not issue except on probable cause, supported by oath and affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized," of the California Constitution and particularly the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution which states, "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.". The court's opinion misstates the law and omitted a material fact in the case, and misstated or failed to address the material issues raised on appeal.

By invoking the events of the trial in criminal court **(23 times)** the Respondent opened the door to violations of these three stated Constitutional

Rights. There was no warrant issued regarding the Petition for Receivership, 'Persons' may not twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor excessive fines, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted, or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without Due Process of law. The Respondent filed the case in the wrong forum, sought civil penalties, in a criminal court, which by law the criminal court is forbidden to do, and violated Appellant's Constitutional rights, by violating CCP §367. *Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255, F.3d 734, 740 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001). [A Manifest Injustice].

The California Constitution Article 6, §10 states, "Superior courts have original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other courts." The Order was invalid because the lower court that rendered it acted without or in excess of jurisdiction. FRCivP Rule 66 prohibits Receiverships without a valid claim by any person having a legally recognized right to the property, CCP §564(a)(b) requires a pending action, before the Appointment. None of these requirements were met, Federal Rules of Evidence Rules 901(a), 901(b)(1)(7)(9), [Authentication], 902(2), [Public Documents], 1005, [Public Records], California Rules of Evidence Rules 350, [Relevant], 410, [Direct], 451(a)(d), [Judicial Notice], 452(all), [Judicial Notice], 452(a)(c)(d), [Judicial Notice], 500, [Burden], 520, , [Burden], 521, [Care], 602, [Prima Facie], 604, Presumptions], 622, [Facts], 623, [Misleading Conduct], 699(a)(1)(2), [Due Care], 669(b)(1), [Violating Statute], 815(a)(2), Value of Property], 1280(a) [Records], 1530(a) [Records], 1532(a)(1)(2)

[Records], 1532(b), [Presumption], 1600(a)(1)(2), [Recorded Documents], 1600(b), [Presumption].

The Official Transcript, (prima facie evidence), and the entire court records demonstrates that none of the forgoing requirements of the Constitutions, Statutes, or rules were complied with in the illegal taking and other Constitutional violations. The frivolous filing of an illegal Appointment of a Receiver does not outweigh all of the rights granted by the Constitutions.

FRCivP Rule 60 allows relief requests for a reasonable time for any of the above stated causes, and One-year for fraud.

### Question Three

The Opinion does not recite that the California Building & Safety Code section 1.8.4.1(1) "Work exempt from permits", and section 1.8.4.4 "requires inspections only of work for which a permit is required", and section 105.2(4) "excludes retaining walls that are not over 4 feet in height from permit requirement", and pursuant to section 115.1 "grants authority to issue Stop Work Order only to the Building Official", and that section 115.2 "states, specific requirements for the issuance of such Stop Work Order," that were not complied with. *Servants of Paraclete v. Does*, 204 F.3d 1005, 1012 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). [Misunderstood Controlling law]. The Opinion fails to address the violation of the California Constitution Article 4, §16(a), Article 4, §16(b) or Article 11, §7, fully briefed in both the Opening, Reply and Oral Argument.

The Opinion misstates the law and facts in violation of the Codes and Rules of the statutes and laws, i.e. Civil Code §§709, [Illegal Conditions], 1575(1), [Undo Influence], 1677, [10-point Bold], 1708, [Avoid injuring property], 1803, [8 point type], 1945.5, [8 point type], 3287(a), [Interest], 3479, [Nuisance], CCP §§28, [Injury to property], 43, [Modifying Order], 273(a) [Transcript], 367, [Real Party in Interest], 405.4, [Real Property Claim], 430.10(a)(b), [Jurisdiction], 436(a)(b), [Motion to Strike] 446(a), [Verifying], 564(a)(b)(1-12), [Receiver], 592, [Jury], 685.010(a), [Interest], 685.040, [Costs], 908, [Modified Order], 1033.5(a)(10), [Costs] 1240.010, [Acquisition Public Use], 1240.030(a)(b)(c), [Proposed Project], Evidence Code §§312(a)(b), [Jury], 350, [Relevant Evidence], 351 [Admissibility], 410, [Direct Evidence], 500, [Burden], 521, [Claim, did not exercise care], 623, [Estoppel], FRCivP §66, [Receiver], Health & Safety Code §§17960, [Building Standards], 17980(a)(c), [Building Standards], 17980.1(a)(1-3)(b)(c)(1-4)(d), [Earthquake], 17980.6, [Extensive violations], 17980.7(a), [Owners fail], 17980.7(c), [Substandard Rental], 17982, [Substandard Rental], Penal Code §§135, [Destroying Evidence], 182(a)(1-5), [Conspiracy], 186.11(a)(1)(2), [Fraud], 211, 484(a), [Larceny], 487(a), [Grand Theft], 11202, [Abatement], Building Code §§1.8.4.1(1), [Exempt work], 1.8.4.4, [Inspections], 105.2(4), [Excludes Retaining Walls], 115.1, [Stop Work], 115.2, [Requirements Stop Work], California Rules of Court, Rules 2.816(b)(1-3)(e)(4), [Temporary Judge], 2.819, [Temp. Judge Duty], 2.830(a), [Temp.

Judge Duty], 2.831(a)(b)(c)(d)(e), [Temp. Judge Duty], 3.1179(a)(1-3)(b)(1-4), [Receiver], 3.1201(1-5), [Required Documents], 3.1702(a)(b)(1)(c), [Fees], 3.1700(b)(1), [Costs], 8.486(a)(4), [Petitions], Government Code §§811, [Law], 68081, [Courts].

The Opinion malevolently states that the only Health & Safety Code section 17980.7(c) was cited when in fact the Petition for Receivership quoted sections 17960, 17980, 17980.1, 17980.6, 17980.7 and 17982. These sections must have an official Resolution approval by the City Council of Dana Point to be valid, and no such authorization was ever obtained, a clear violation of the Health & Safety Code and CCP §731. Without this consent the lower court had no personal or subject matter jurisdiction, California Constitution Article 6, §10, a complete error of law. The Health & Safety Code relates only to SUBSTANDARD RENTAL BUILDINGS, in violation of the State Building Standards Code, which regulates SUBSTANDARD RENTAL BUILDINGS for human habitation (The house had not been rented for over 17 years). No proof was ever presented that the building was substandard as required by the California Evidence Code. The lower court had no Legislative or Statutory granted personal or subject matter jurisdiction, regarding a Petition for Receivership for a property that was not subject to Receivership. The Opinion did not address the violation of the City of Dana Point of the California Constitution Article 4, §16(a), Article 4, §16(b) or Article 11, §7. This was not only a general principle of appellate practice, but an ingredient of the constitutional doctrine of

reversible error. The record clearly shows that no supporting evidence was provided as required by the Evidence Code §§350, 351, 410, 500, 520, 521, and 623.

In *Wellenkamp v. Bank of America*, 21 Cal. 3d 043, 947, 582 P. 2d 970, 972 (1978) the court held, "To obtain declaratory relief in California, a party must plead facts showing the existence of an actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the parties." This was not accomplished by the illegal Petition that did not comply with the legal standards of California Rules of Court, Rule 8.486(a)(4), "The Petition must be verified", or FRCivP 17(a), or CCP §367, Real Parties in Interest. *Continental Cas Co. v. Howard*, 775 F.2d 876 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985). [Party Entitled to Receive].

These are core issues that would produce a different result, or at least different reasoning if addressed by this court; noncompliance with the law standards of California rendered the Petition void. *Gonzalez V. Crosby*, U.S. 125 S. Ct. 2641, 2646 L.Ed. 2d. (2005). [Exception to Finality].

If the Appointment was void from inception then the lower court had no personal or subject matter jurisdiction and the case should have been dismissed, CCP §583.160.

The legal standard in California and Federal law is that to utilize the appointment Receiver Statutes there must be a pending trial, pursuant to Evidence Code §312. There was no pending trial and even if there was, the trial must be; if the action involves real estate, it must be before a jury CCP §592, it was not, therefore the lower court did not

have personal or subject matter jurisdiction and the case should have been dismissed. This was an error of law and an absolute showing of bias and Prejudice by the lower court in its illegal Order.

The Opinion unsustainably misstates the law and the facts on page 4, paragraph 1. Appellant did provide a certification pursuant to CCP 2015.5 that was made under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California.

A review is therefore appropriate pursuant to the legal standards of the United States and California.

It is an abuse of discretion to ignore the general principles of Appellate practice, but certainly an ingredient of Constitutional Doctrine of reversible error, is the enforcement of Constitutional fundamental protect rights.

The taking of property with a value in excess of \$900,00.00 was an absolute violation of the United States Constitutions Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and the Fourteenth Amendments and an absolute violation of the California Constitutions Article 1 §1, Article 1 §4, Article 1 §7(a), Article 1 §7(b), Article 1 §13, Article 1 §19(a), Article 1 §19(b), Article 1 §19(e)(3), Article 1 §24, Article 1 §26, Article 4 §16(a), Article 4 §16(b), Article 6 §10, and Article 11 §7.

The Order for Appointment of Receiver was moot, because the Petition filed with the court did not comply with a single provision of the California Rules of Court, California Building Code, Health & Safety Code, California Evidence Code, California Government Code, California Civil Code, Federal law and California Legislative Authority or Common

Law Authority. The lower court had not obtained California Legislative Authority or Common Law Authority of jurisdiction over the case because the violations stated above and violations of Chapter 5, CCP §§564 through 570, and Federal law 28 USC §§959 et cetera.

### CONCLUSION

This was a clear case of Government Overreaching and an illegal taking of personal and real property, and a substantial denial in the interest of justice. These are compelling reasons because the Opinion decided important federal questions and has departed from accepted and usual course of judicial procedure as to call for an exercise of this Courts supervisory power.

The panel that decided both Opinions was tainted. 28 USC §132(b), requires that Justices and Judges shall be competent to sit. 28 USC §455(a), states, "Any justice, judge...of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned." 28 USC 455(b)(1), states, "Where he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or a personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;" CCP §170.1(8)(B)(ii) describes a Party, "any entity that is ... involved in the...proceeding." CCP §170.1(6)(A)(iii), states "A person aware of the facts might reasonably entertain a doubt...to be able to be impartial."

The lower court's judge Miller, spent 13 years as a senior research attorney with this Appellate Court. Thus, began a total of over 27,000 hours of

coalescence with the members of the Panels at the high cost of a miscarriage of justice. Such Opinions are not entitled to the usual conclusive effect.

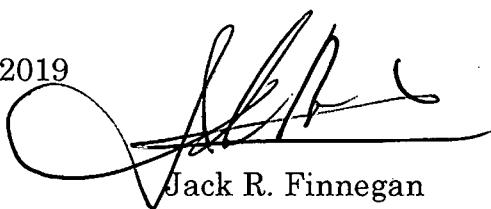
The Appellate court instead of protecting Constitutional Rights and laws, promoted 5 cases that were inapplicable and produced debased Opinions that were favorable to the adverse party.

A Writ of Mandamus should issue mandating that the California Supreme Court grant equitable relief; support and enforce, the United States Constitution, California Constitution and Federal and State Laws, and that the parties be returned so far as possible to the positions they occupied before the enforcement of the illegal Order, CCP §908, and grant interest pursuant to CC §3287(a) and CCP §685.010(a) from December 2014. The court should also order punitive damages of payment of all funds received by all of the adverse parties to Jack R. Finnegan, for the illegal loss of the use of the property and all costs connected to these illegal proceedings.

The California Supreme Court should order restitution of all property and rights lost by the erroneous Order, plus interest concerning the loss of Real and Personal property, or monetary damages.

The California Supreme Court should reverse all orders granting the adversary parties fees and costs.

Date: July 19, 2019



Jack R. Finnegan

## APPENDIX "A"

Supreme Court of California, Re: G055124,  
June 10, 2019  
City of Dana Point v. Jack R. Finnegan

Dear Mr. Finnegan:

We hereby return unfilled your document received on June 10, 2019. A check of the Court of Appeal docket shows that the Court of Appeal opinion was filed on March 22, 2019. Under court rules, the last day a timely petition for review could have been filed was May 1, 2019. This court lost jurisdiction to act on any petition for review after May 21, 2019. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.500(e). Without this jurisdiction, this court is unable to consider your request for legal relief.

Very truly yours,

Jorge E. Navarrete

This improper Notice of Opinion, was without a Proof of Service, and used a type point size that was in violation of California Civil Code 881677, 1803.2, and 1945.5, denied the California Supreme Court of Review.