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No. _____

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

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Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

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Supreme Court of California Case # S255259
Court of Appeal 2nd Appellate District #: B283658
Los Angeles Superior Court Case #: BC577738

Vicki Corona, *Petitioner*,

v

Mariyam Gasparyan, *Defendant*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Motion for Reversal of Lower Courts Decisions

Petitioner:

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Defense Atty:

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Questions Presented for Review

Where actors of a Superior Court, including the Judge, defense attorney, and clerks, violate the rule of law as announced in the Due Process Clause, and the Petition Clause of the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, by submitting false documents, losing documents, secretly excluding evidence, signing a defective Order, and more, how can a Plaintiff receive a fair, impartial Trial as guaranteed to all Americans?

The right to make a Complaint and to seek the assistance of the Courts for meaningful remedy is ensured by the 1st Amendment. If a Superior Court's proceedings are unjust, do not honor the legal requirement to respect all rights guaranteed under that Amendment, thus harming the Plaintiff, does this constitute a Due Process violation?

Under what circumstances can a Plaintiff receive fundamental fairness, remedy, and justice, or initiate further legal action when, based on faulty reasons and without any conclusions of fact or law, both the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and the California Supreme Court deny review of a Los Angeles Superior Court's defective Judgment?

If a Defendant knowingly and willfully drives in a highly reckless manner exhibiting conscious disregard for the rights and safety of others, disobeys traffic laws, and is aware of the probable dangerous consequences of that conduct per 24 Cal. 3d 896, and deliberately fails to avoid those consequences, does that constitute malice within the meaning of CC § 3294 and justify an award of punitive damages?

Parties to this Proceeding

Petitioner, Vicki Corona, a passenger in a car that was repeatedly rear-ended by Defendant and who received short and long-term injuries therefrom.

Defendant, Mariyam Gasparyan, who carelessly and willfully slammed into the car where Petitioner was a passenger, then perjured herself on the witness stand with the aid of her attorney.

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Petition for Writ of Certiorari

Petitioner respectfully requests that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the decisions of the Lower Courts.

Orders Below

Order of the highest State Court, the Supreme Court of California denying Petition for Review filed May 22, 2019 [Appendix "A"], received by Petitioner on May 29, 2019.

Order of the 2nd Appellate District Court of Appeals also attached as Appendix "B", and the defective Order of Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Appendix "C".

Jurisdiction

Petitioner invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 28 USC § 1257 having timely filed this Petition within 90 days of the CA Supreme Court's denial, and 28 USC § 1257(a): "Final judgments or decrees rendered by the highest court of a State in which a decision could be had, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by Writ of Certiorari . . ."

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

U.S. Constitution, 1st Amendment: the right and freedom to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

5th and 14th Amendment Due Process Clauses: Both Amendments impose the same substantive and procedural due process requirements on federal and state governments, and require any deprivations of liberty to conform to the Law of the Land, dating back to the Magna Carta. The Clauses incorporate against the States specific protections defined in the Bill of Rights, guarantee fair Courtroom procedure, and limit the substance of

judicial action by requiring it to be grounded in valid legal authority. Additionally, throughout Trial, a judge must protect a litigant's Due Process rights by ensuring that everyone is aware of every filing by the other side through every phase of the proceedings. Substantive and Procedural Due Process extends beyond the context of criminal prosecutions

6th Amendment guarantees all Americans a fair, honest, and unbiased Trial. "All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals . . . everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law".

Civil rights include the protection of peoples' individual rights -- physical and mental integrity, life, and safety. Proceedings that violate or restrict fundamental Constitutional values, rights, and fairness should not be upheld when there is no compelling state interest or rational basis for doing so.

Statement of Facts

A. *The Subject Incident:*

Driver Charles Hodges ("Hodges") and Petitioner (passenger) brought this action against Defendant Gaspariyan who in 2014 negligently and purposefully made a dangerous and illegal u-turn then rear-ended Hodges' Ford Ranger three times and side-swiped it with her salvaged Toyota Camry before coming to a stop.

Defendant acted aggressively, willfully, and unreasonably and knew that her actions could cause harm to others and their property, which they did. No reasonably prudent person would have done what Defendant did in the same or similar situation. Defendant had a duty to obey traffic laws, which she did not, and

she had exclusive control over her car that did, in fact, cause physical injuries to both Plaintiffs and property damage to Hodges, all due to Defendant's wanton lawlessness. Petitioner strenuously maintains that Defendant is liable for Petitioner's harm and has no defense to her illegal behavior.

Civil Code § 1714(a) provides, in part: "Everyone is responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person" This statute is the foundation of negligence law in California. Rowland v Christian (1968) 69 Cal.2d 108, 111-112 [70 Cal.Rptr. 97, 443 P.2d 561].

B. *Ineffective Initial Counsel:*

Both Hodges and Petitioner hired the same attorney firm in 2014. In 2015 Plaintiffs learned that the firm delayed filing the case for approximately one year, eventually filed a fill-in-the-blanks lawsuit that was rife with misinformation, and the firm's staff was generally incompetent. When Plaintiffs finally saw the distorted Complaint and learned of the many requests for extensions of time by both sides, and more, Plaintiffs realized they had hired ineffective assistance of counsel and believed that neither side intended to negotiate a reasonable settlement or take this case to Trial. Rather, it appeared that Defendant's insurance company attorney, Cheryl Reeves ("Reeves") BAR # 189937, schemed to prolong the process until the statute of limitations had run. There was apparently no objection to this from Plaintiffs' attorney.

After Plaintiffs confronted the firm, Hodges was offered a meager settlement which he accepted in order to remove himself from the firm and the case in disgust. Petitioner was also offered

a paltry sum that did not begin to cover her ongoing physical harm, and she chose to fire the law firm, represent herself and, in good faith, filed her Trial Brief with an avalanche of exhibits supporting the facts.

Said supporting evidence was incorporated and attached to Petitioner's Brief, accepted and filed by the Superior Court Windows Clerk, served to Reeves, and because the Windows Clerks temporarily lost the first filed Trial Brief and Exhibits, the Court was also personally served a second set via Court Clerk M. Faune. All concerned received the Opening Brief and Exhibits at the outset of Petitioner's self-representation.

Believing the worst was over, Petitioner muddled through preparing for Trial. Unfortunately, the bench Trial, coupled with the deception of Reeves, as set out below, was anything but honest and fair. Petitioner believes there was clearly a severe lack of Due Process and an abundance of trickery throughout the proceeding.

C. Superior Court Trial - A Mockery of the Justice System:

1. Perjured Testimony.

Perjury is a crime no matter who commits it. Herein, both the Defendant and her attorney, Reeves, are guilty of making false statements to the Court under oath.

a. Although Plaintiff Hodges had rear-end and left quarter-panel damage and Defendant had front end damage, and there were witnesses to the event who saw Defendant repeatedly strike Plaintiff's car, Defendant shockingly testified that Hodges hit her!! If that were true, Defendant should not have paid Hodges for his medicals, legal fees, and car damage, or offered money to Petitioner. Defendant perjured herself on the stand by relating

that ludicrous alternative tale and she looked to Reeves for a 'yes' or 'no' before answering each question. It was obvious that Reeves coached and encouraged Defendant to give such convoluted testimony which is unethical and against American Bar Association's Model Rules of Professional Conduct ("ABA Rules"). Petitioner was so astonished at Defendant's flagrantly false testimony that Petitioner was incapable of speech, except to tell the Judge that every word out of Defendant's mouth was a lie.

b. While attorneys rarely speak under oath, Reeves swore "as an officer of the Court" that she had not received Petitioner's evidence. Petitioner, of course, was shaken at such brazen, untruthful utterance as Reeves had been served the Trial Brief and all attached evidence at the onset of Petitioner's self-representation, and had been served, emailed, and personally handed duplicates, and other paperwork and evidence throughout pre-Trial.

Thus, the Defendant committed perjury and Reeves committed the distinct crime of Suborning Perjury, a very serious offense. All attorneys have an ethical duty of candor to the Court. ABA Rules state that a lawyer "shall not knowingly make a false statement of material fact." Attorneys are not supposed to lie, especially under oath. Reeves knew she was misrepresenting and twisting the truth when she swore that she had not received Petitioner's evidence. In fact, it was Reeves who did not produce one jot or tittle of any type of evidence to support her absurd alternate story. Reeves' deception did not end there.

2. Unethical Defense Attorney.

Over one year after Trial, Petitioner received and reviewed the strangely scant Clerk's Transcript ("CT"). Therein was a

falsified Joint Exhibit List (hereafter "List") Reeves had secretly filed without Petitioner's knowledge [Appendix "D"] that excluded all of Petitioner's evidence on the premise that it "was not produced at discovery". Reeves was in possession of all such evidence before discovery even started! To add insult to injury, Reeves refused to answer Petitioner's discovery claiming 'discovery had closed when it had not closed.

In order to save a duplication of work by the parties, Reeves offered to prepare the mandatory Joint Exhibit Book and the Trial Book and handed Petitioner a blank List on which Petitioner hand-wrote each and every one of her exhibits previously filed with the Windows Clerk and Court Clerk, then signed it [Appendix "E" - original List agreed upon by the parties]. Petitioner relied on Reeves' assurances that all Petitioner's papers and evidence would be included in the Joint Books presented to the Court. They were not. Reeves' only 'evidence' was a generic Google overhead picture of the general neighborhood where the rear-ending occurred. It served no purpose and proved nothing.

Per Evidence Code § 500 and Parker v City of Fountain Valley (1981) 127 Cal.App.3d 99, 113: Except as otherwise provided by law, Defendant is required to sustain her defense and produce evidence as to each fact the existence or nonexistence of which is essential to the defense she is asserting.

Throughout the proceedings Petitioner believed that all her paperwork, including the signed List was before the Judge. It was not, rather, a changed, sham List that Reeves invented and entered on the record without Petitioner's knowledge or consent. Petitioner was aware after the perjured testimony that she was dealing with a seriously corrupt attorney, but did not know

Reeves had also deliberately submitted counterfeit, altered documents and doctored photos to the Court, including said fraudulent List that Petitioner had never seen until finally receiving the skeletal CT devoid of all Petitioner's evidence and other significant papers, and containing documents Petitioner had never seen before.

The purported "joint" List was not joint at all. Petitioner would never have agreed to exclude the very evidence that proved her case. Reeves' devious and dishonest submission of said falsified List is not only unethical but illegal, an interference and obstruction of justice, and perhaps fraud on the Court in that Reeves intentionally deceived the Court into thinking that Petitioner nonsensically agreed to exclude essential evidence.

California Penal Code 115 (a): "Every person who knowingly procures or offers any false or forged instrument to be filed, registered, or recorded in any public office within this state, which instrument, if genuine, might be filed, registered, or recorded under any law of this state or of the United States, is guilty of a felony."

Fraud is defined as being an intentional misrepresentation of fact made for the purpose of causing a person relying upon that misrepresentation to do (or not do) something that would (or would not) be done except for that misrepresentation. Reeves' filing of a falsified document and swearing to a lie as an officer of the Court, meet the elements of fraud.

Of course Petitioner expected Reeves to zealously advocate for Defendant within the bounds of law, but to create an alternative version of facts and to coach the Defendant to testify to same, and to carefully doctor photos of the cars taken months after the incident, and to file fraudulent documents, is not only unethical but plainly unlawful. Petitioner submits that Reeves'

actions are sanctionable conduct, not zealous advocacy. ABA Rules promote courteous and respectful attorney behavior. Rule 3.5(d) prohibits conduct “intended to disrupt a tribunal”; Rule 8.2(a) prohibits “making a statement they know to be false”; Rule 8.4(d) prohibits “engaging in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice” and under Rules 1.2, 1.6, 3.3, 4.1 and 8.4 Reeves violated her duty of candor. Reeves’ dishonesty is also in violation of the Code of Attorney Ethics.

In bold disregard of the above Rules, Reeves’ improper and intentional exclusion of Petitioner’s evidence, lack of sufficient evidence to support her overwhelming falsehoods, filing of fabricated “joint” documents, refusal to allow Petitioner to view any of the joint, or other, documents, books, statements, or lists she secretively submitted to the Court, her unfair interfere with the due administration of justice, and never serving Petitioner with the defective alleged “Order” she framed, Reeves impeded justice and Petitioner was unknowingly engaged in sham proceedings that were unwarranted, unfair, prevented Petitioner from responding or objecting to unknown filings by defense, and violated Petitioner’s Due Process rights.

“An elementary and fundamental requirement of due process in any proceeding which is to be accorded finality is notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections.” Mullane v Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950), Richards v Jefferson County, 517 U.S. 793 (1996).

3. Invalid Judgment.

The purported Judgment drafted by Reeves [CT pp.46-48] is absurdly defective, factually inaccurate, sloppy, falsified,

nugatory upon its face, legally wrong, and remains uncorrected. It sets out the wrong Trial date, the wrong Courthouse, and even the purported Proof of Service, never served to Petitioner, is dated weeks before any decision had been made by the Court. Petitioner was stunned to see it in the CT, a year after Trial, and dumbfounded that the Judge signed such fatally flawed Judgment containing such obvious defects. Petitioner would have strenuously objected to it had she been aware of its existence. Petitioner contends that the purported Judgment is neither binding nor enforceable.

Petitioner alleges that Judge Palmer was inattentive to the case all along or he would never have signed the patently error-ridden Judgment nor ignored Petitioner's doctors' reports, eyewitness Declarations, and other evidence. As the record was corrupted by Reeves submitting false and incorrect documents, the Judge's decision was based on an inaccurate record and was not a reasoned ruling. Thus, Petitioner's right to rely on a rational and impartial Trial was thwarted along with her Constitutional provisions and guarantees under the Due Process Clause to fair procedures and Hearings.

In administrative law, the Judge's conclusion must rest solely on the legal rules and evidence adduced at the Hearing. Petitioner's evidence was dishonestly subverted and he never gave a hint that such evidence was excluded.

For the Judge to demonstrate compliance with elementary requirements of his job, he should have indicated the evidence he relied on for his determination even if he may choose not to set out full and formal findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Goldberg v Kelly, 397 U.S. 254, 271 (1970). Herein, the Judge

obviously did not bother to read the defective Judgment when he signed it, and given the significance of a Judgment, which seems to have been immaterial to him, it would follow that Judge Palmer also dismissed the opportunity to consider Petitioner's evidence which clearly proved her case. At the very least, the Judge should have questioned Petitioner's reasons for supposedly agreeing to have her evidence excluded.

Given the above, Petitioner alleges she was deprived of her right of Due Process of Law and her right to obtain judicial relief for unjustified and unlawful intrusions on her personal safety and security and the physical harm she suffered. These historic liberties have always been well protected by the law, but not in this Courtroom.

Judges have a particularly heightened obligation of candor as they are supposed to be the ministers of justice. Part of their job is to balance fairness and inquire of the litigants when suspicious papers are put before him, such as a defective Judgment or a 'joint' List without Petitioner's signature.

4. Questionable Superior Court Clerk Actions

Since the outset of Petitioner's case, the Superior Court Clerks have misplaced, delayed, or lost some of Petitioner's paperwork. Petitioner had to create duplicates of same to hand to Court Clerk Faune on occasion. This problem became exaggerated when said Clerks refused to transfer the case to the Court of Appeals, 2nd Appellate District ("Appeals Court") claiming Petitioner had never filed a Notice of Appeal. Petitioner was unaware the Notice was lost by the Clerks until Superior Court Clerk Grace Ho sent a form letter well over a month after the 60-day timeline within which to file an Appeal had expired. Petitioner immediately provided Ms. Ho and the Appeals Court with a copy of the original Notice dated May 15, 2017 with the

addition of her wet ink signature above the copied signature [CT p.49], a cover letter, the postal receipt, and Proof of Service, all substantiating the Notice was filed timely.

CCP 1013 (a): "In case of service by mail, the notice or other paper shall be deposited in a post office . . . Service is complete at the time of the deposit. . . "

The initial Notice was closely followed by the Designation of Record, and other pre-Trial papers which said Clerks acknowledged, however, Clerk Ho, for unknown reasons, stamped the copy of the Notice as filed on June 30, 2017 rather than the original date the Notice was served. As such, the Appeals Court claimed the Notice of Appeal was untimely.

A courtesy copy of the Notice had also been served on the Trial Judge because of previous similar issues with the Clerks. The Clerks were aware of such copy to Judge Palmer, knew it was filed timely, nevertheless, Clerk Ho stated in her form letter to Petitioner: " . . . service cannot be made on the Court (Judge)" [Appendix "F"]. Petitioner believes Clerk Ho is incorrect based on:

CCP § 632; CA Rules of Court Rule 3.1590(d) & (n). Also, 14(e) Filing With the Court Defined: "The filing of pleadings and other papers with the court as required by these rules shall be made by filing them with the clerk of the court, except that the judicial officer judge . . . shall note the filing date and forthwith transmit them to the office of the clerk. The clerk shall not refuse to accept for filing any paper presented for that purpose solely because it is not presented in proper form as required by these rules or any rule of practice."

Additionally, according to California Rules of Court, Rule 8.104(a)(1), a Notice of Appeal must be filed within 60 days of service of the notice of entry of judgment, however, Petitioner asserts that because said Notice was an unfiled Minute Order that

did not contain what the ruling was, whether the decision was with or without prejudice, or contain any opinion or conclusions of fact or law, Petitioner contends that said Minute Order is not lawful for purposes of a start date for the 60-day timeline.

California Courts website (<https://www.courts.ca.gov/12428.htm>) states: "For an unlimited civil case . . . you must serve and file the notice of appeal on or before . . . 60 days . . . ***after the other side serves you a copy of the judgment stamped 'Filed'.***" (Emphasis added).

Petitioner was never served a valid, file-stamped Judgment, or any Judgment, by the Court or Reeves. The first Petitioner saw of the Judgment was in the CT mailed in mid-June 2018, well over one year after Trial.

Palmer v GTE California Inc., 30 Cal.4th 1265 (2003), a party may satisfy the statutory 'written notice of entry of judgment requirement by serving a copy of the file-stamped judgment.

The Minute Order is not file stamped nor does it qualify as valid written notice. As such, the date that the 60-day period under subdivision (a)(1)(A) should not have begun to run on the date of the Minute Order. (App. A)

CA Rules of Court, Rule 8.104 provides that ***if there is no valid notice, the Notice of Appeal can be filed 180 days after entry of Judgment.*** The filing date the Clerks forced on Petitioner was 101 days after Trial, however, Petitioner was within the 180 day time frame allowed by this Rule. Further, the original 'lost' Notice WAS within 60 days and timely. No matter which calculation the Court decided to use, the Notice of Appeal was timely filed either way.

During the time Petitioner was trying to resolve the timeliness of the Notice issue, Petitioner received yet another

communication in the form of a 'Notice of Default' from Superior Court Clerk C. Regalado claiming Petitioner failed to pay the deposit for a Reporter's Transcript. Petitioner responded with a letter and copy of her May 22 Notice Designating Record on Appeal showing that Petitioner requested the "Clerk's Transcript Only; no Reporter's Transcript" [Appendix "G" – Petitioner's response]. Litigants are not required to purchase a Reporter's Transcript but that did not stop Clerk Regalado from sending two more Notices of Default for the same baseless reason.

Petitioner could set out innumerable other unnecessary and frivolous delays but chooses not to bore this Court with them unless requested. Needless to say, Petitioner was so fatigued trying to deal with the Clerks that she felt compelled to file a Request for Judicial Notice regarding the constant harassment by the Superior Court Clerks. Said Judicial Notice was not included in the CT, along with other paperwork and all exhibits filed by Petitioner.

C. The Appeals Court:

At issue in this Court was timeliness. Before Petitioner was aware of the flawed Judgment and falsified documents submitted by Reeves, she filed with the Appeals Court. Incredibly, the Superior Court Clerks, as described above, delayed the transfer of said case for approximately one year under the auspice that Petitioner had never filed a Notice of Appeal and had not paid for a non-requested Reporter's Transcript. When the Clerks stamped the wrong date on the duplicate Notice sent to them, the Appeals Court dismissed the Appeal as untimely. Petitioner objected to no avail, and adamantly maintains her Notice was timely and that it would be unjust to hold Petitioner personally

accountable for whatever happened to that Notice when it reached the Clerk's Office. Further, Petitioner should not have been held to the 60-day timeline because Clerks lost her Notice, and Petitioner was within the 180 days as set out above.

D. CA Supreme Court:

On direct appeal to the Supreme Court of California, Petitioner renewed her arguments concerning all of the above. In an attempt to understand why the lower Courts did not comment on the wrongfully excluded evidence, or sanction an attorney for submitting false documents, et al, or question the unsound Judgment, the Supreme Court simply denied review without comment.

Arguments as to Why Review Should Be Granted

1. In a nutshell, with God as my witness, the Defendant was driving recklessly, made an illegal u-turn just previous to repeatedly slamming into the rear of Plaintiff Hodges' car causing property damage and physical harm to Plaintiffs, then lied about it on the stand with the aid of Reeves.

2. Petitioner exercised her right to file a legitimate Claim against Defendant and the evidence clearly established the truth yet not one shred of such evidence was in the record even though it was received and filed by the Windows Clerk, the Court Clerk, defense, and Judge Palmer. Petitioner was unaware of certain papers filed by Reeves, and was never informed that Reeves had excluded her exhibits and other papers, as evidenced by the skeletal year-late CT. There was absolutely no reason to exclude Petitioner's clear and convincing evidence – pictures taken at the scene of damage to both cars, pictures of Hodges'

broken tail lights, metal shards and rear-end debris on the street, pictures of the double driveway where Defendant made her illegal u-turn, doctors reports, eyewitness statements,, etc. No adverse evidence, or any evidence, was submitted by the defense. The entire case from start to finish proves a complete lack of administration of justice from all sides.

3. Petitioner had no opportunity to debunk Reeves' fabricated papers in that she never saw them until receiving the CT approximately one year after Trial. Petitioner cannot speak for what was done by her former law firm, if anything, as the Judge denied Petitioner's Motion for Order for Release of Records [CT p.39].

4. Petitioner contends that the Constitutional provisions under the Due Process Clause were profoundly violated in that Petitioner was unaware Reeves had covertly excluded her evidence without cause by submitting a sham List that was not 'joint' at all. There was no reason to think that such exclusion would occur because none of Petitioner's evidence was inadmissible. Reeves also deliberately lied to the Court and to Petitioner through reckless, misleading, false statements, modified papers, trickery, violated her obligations to truth and integrity, and generally interfered with and obstructed the subject judicial proceeding.

5. Petitioner submits that it is a plainly defined legal concept that she has the implied Right to be free from harm and, if she is harmed through no fault of her own, the absolute right of redress against the perpetrator through a fair Trial to seek adequate financial compensation for her pain, suffering, injuries, and medical expenses caused by Defendant.

6. Neither Reeves nor the Court used applicable case law, legal ethics, or professional responsibility in their handling of this case, but simply oppressed and thwarted Petitioner's efforts at redress, and conducted themselves in a manner repugnant to the Constitution. Petitioner had no power to enforce her Constitutional right to redress grievances because she was completely unaware of the fraud being perpetrated behind her back. As such, Petitioner alleges that she was denied remedies guaranteed to legally injured people.

7. This Supreme Court cannot allow one side or the other to win a case based on deceit. To allow same would be to endorse this ongoing unfairness and corruption in Los Angeles and other California Courts. The review by this Court would have far-reaching consequences to help protect future litigants from what happened herein, and perhaps would lead to increased judicial scrutiny into overwhelming burdens that are placed on individuals' remedial rights in these Courts.

8. Petitioner presumed the Judge and Reeves had taken a sacred oath before God to uphold the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, just as Petitioner did when she served in the military, and that they would honor same. They did not. Since the Courts are the only way one can seek redress, people have no choice but to enter them to initiate their lawsuits and trust the system of justice our government guarantees in order to be made whole and cover ongoing medical costs that arise after an incident.

9. Petitioner submits that she more than met her burden of proof and but for the dishonest, deceitful actions of the

other side, the ineptness of the filing Clerks, and the indifference of the Court, Petitioner would have received remedy.

10. While Petitioner had Court access, she was denied procedural fundamental fairness and substantive remedy that are guaranteed Due Process rights. If this type of injustice, abuse, oppression, and unethical mistreatment of litigants is allowed to continue, it will further blur the respect, integrity, and dignity of the legal profession for future Los Angeles litigants and the taint of corruption will not be able to be purged.

Conclusion

The above provable facts are valid reasons to vacate the Judgments of the lower Courts, all of whom denied Petitioner remedy and ruled devoid of fact, reason, logic, and Due Process. Petitioner respectfully requests this Court review the facts and evidence and grant this Petition. Thank you.

Executed this 5th day of October 2019.

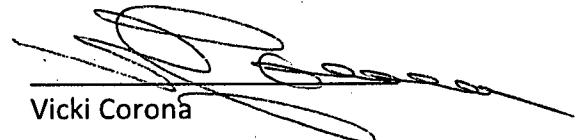
Respectfully submitted,



Vicki Corona, Petitioner

Word Count 5,017

I, Vicki Corona, attest, aver, declare, verify, and swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts are true and correct of my own personal knowledge.



Vicki Corona