

No. _____

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

PAUL SILADI,

Petitioner,

v.

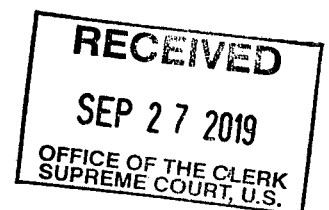
DEUTSCHE BANK NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, AS
TRUSTEE FOR WAMU MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH
CERTIFICATE SERIES 2005-AR6

Respondent

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE
A PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

To the Honorable Ruth Bader Ginsberg, Associate Justice
Of the Supreme Court of the United States and Circuit
Justice for the Second Circuit.

Paul Siladi
66 Augusta Drive
Milford, CT 06461
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To the Honorable Ruth Baden Ginsburg,
as Circuit Justice for the Second Circuit:

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 13.5, the applicant, Paul Siladi, respectfully requests a sixty-day extension of the time in which to petition this Court for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut for the Petition of Certification which was denied on September 11, 2019. Mr. Siladi, pro se is filing for an extension of time to search for an attorney who has practiced successfully before the U. S. Supreme Court to represent him in this action.

On the other hand, if the Petitioner is unsuccessful in obtaining legal counsel in this matter he will need the additional time requested to prepare his petition for a writ of certiorari. Without an extension, the petition for certiorari is due on December 10, 2019. Applicant files this application more than 10 days before that date in compliance with Supreme Court Rule 13.5. The sixty-day extension requested by the Applicant would extend the due date to February 9, 2020. This Court will have Jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1257.

BACKGROUND

The Case was commenced by Respondent Deutsche Bank National Trust Company as Trustee for WAMU Mortgage Pass-Through Certificate Series 2005 AR6 (DBN) alleging to be the holder of the subject Mortgage and Note. However, a material issue is that Deutsche Bank National Trust did not actually have standing to initiate a foreclosure according to the documents creating the trust of which DBN

claims to be the trustee clearly vest the rights to pursue foreclosure on another entity. The Organization who claimed to have rights to assign the subject mortgage has admitted in U.S.District Court otherwise. Further, a Chapter 7 Bankruptcy discharged this debt prior to the commencing of this foreclosure action.

The Petitioner filed Special Defenses challenging DBN's standing to pursue the foreclosure action. The Petitioner was never allowed discovery to prove DBN had no standing. Nor was DBN required by the Connecticut Superior Court to show it had standing, despite being raised as a special defense by the Petitioner in his answer.

Two years after commencement, DBN, having never been required to respond to the special defenses filed a Summary Judgment motion. When the Petitioner attempted to do discovery; DBN filed and was granted a protection order by the Court to prevent the Petitioner showing that DBN did not have standing. Twice, the Court denied the Petitioner interrogatories to DBN of its alleged acquisition of the subject Mortgage and Note.

Despite the material issues of fact still unresolved; in December 2016 the superior court granted Summary Judgment. The superior court did not require DBN to address genuine issues of material fact in this foreclosure. DBN was allowed to foreclose on a home it did not and could not show it had standing to initiate a foreclosure.

The Connecticut Superior Court in granting summary judgment denied Petitioner the minimum due process rights to which all litigants are entitled: THE

RIGHT TO BE HEARD, in a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner. This includes the right to present evidence, and to confront and cross examine witnesses. With the Court orders to protect DBN from interrogatories showing it had no standing to foreclose; the proceedings stripped the petitioner of his Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment Rights to the United States Constitution.

No less than three appeals were filed by the Petitioner over the due process abuses and these rulings upholding unconstitutional denial to allow standard, ordinary discovery will be challenged by the Petitioner in his Petitioner for Writ of Certiorari.

REASONS FOR GRANTING EXTENSION OF TIME

1. Since the decision by the Connecticut Supreme Court was issued on September 11, 2019, two weeks ago, the Applicant has been educating himself as to the procedures involved in preparing a petition for writ of certiorari Applicant is in the process of finding an attorney with suitable experience who is willing to assist him in this case. Additional time is necessary to find an attorney or in the worst-case scenario for petitioner to study the record and the legal issues involved in this case and prepare a petition on his own.

2. There is a reasonable prospect that this Court will grant the petition. The blatant disregard by the Connecticut Judicial System of the petitioner's due process rights in this matter is so egregious that if presented to the Court properly it is certainly possible that this Court may grant the petition.

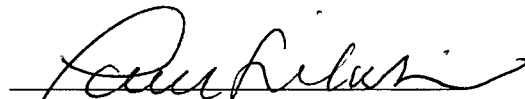
JURISDICTION

This Court's jurisdiction would be invoked under 28 U.S.C. Section 1257.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Applicant respectfully requests that this Court grant him a 60-day extension of time, to and including February 9, 2020, within which to file a writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted on 9/25/2019,



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FINAL DECISION CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT ATTACHED