

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILLIAM RUTTKAMP ET AL.
DEFENDANT-APPELLANT
Petitioner(s),

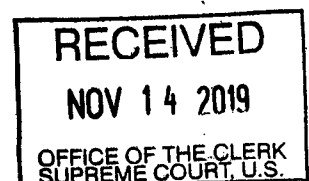
V.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON
F/K/A/ THE BANK OF NEW YORK
Respondent(s),

APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE PETITION FOR
WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

To the Honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of
the United States and Circuit Justice for the Second Circuit:

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2101(c) and Rule 13.5, 22, and Rule 30.1, 2, 3 and 4, of the
Rules of this Court: Petitioner, Shlomit Ruttkamp, respectfully requests an extension of
time to file her Petition for Writ of Certiorari up to and including Friday, March 20, 2020.
The Supreme Court of Connecticut entered Judgment on October 22, 2019 in The Bank
of New York Mellon F/K/A The Bank of New York (Plaintiff-Appellee) v. William
Ruttkamp et al., No. SC 190196. This application is being filed 10 days prior to the due
date, and no prior application has been made in this case.



Applicant's time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari in this court will currently expire on January 22, 2020 as shown by the opinion below. Petitioner is attaching copies of majority and dissenting opinions No. SC 190196 as (**Exhibit 1**) and a copy of the Appellate Court opinion No. AC 42865 is attached as (**Exhibit 2 of A, B, C, D, E and F**). The statute that the jurisdiction of this court is invoked under is 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

RELEVANT PROVISIONS INVOLVED

a) Fourteenth Amendment, United States Constitution:

The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no State "shall ... deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...."

REASONS JUSTIFYING AN EXTENSION OF TIME

Applicant respectfully requests a 60-day extension of time within which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut in this case, up to and including Friday, March 20, 2020.

- 1) Applicant's counsel abandoned her in the middle of this litigation and forced her to file a pro se appeal and documents. Attorney Williams is willing to be my attorney in the Superior Court and to file the documents for me, but he refuses to write any motions or documents on my behalf in the Superior Court, Appellate Court, Supreme Court of Connecticut and in the Supreme Court of the United States to respond to the Plaintiff's motions; I am forced to write such a response or document on my own.

- 2) Applicant cannot find an attorney in the whole state of Connecticut that is not associated with the Plaintiff, The Bank of New York Mellon, as the Plaintiff has a majority of the state of Connecticut's attorneys and law firms on their payroll. As you see in my foreclosure action alone, over 10 different attorneys and law firms filed an appearance as they are representing The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. Most of my phone calls were stating "sorry, we cannot represent you or help you in any way; we are already involved with the Plaintiff, The Bank of New York Mellon - thus, there is a conflict of interest."
- 3) Applicant will attempt to work with the Yale University School of Law Supreme Court Practicum to assist in the preparation of her petition. An extension of time will permit the Applicant the time necessary to complete a cogent and well-researched petition. In an event that The Yale University School of Law will not be able to assist the Applicant, I will be forced to attempt to file the petition myself, which will require much more time as a pro se. Applicant Shlomit Ruttkamp could effectively contribute to all open matters.

JUDGMENT FOR WHICH REVIEW IS SOUGHT

The judgment for which review is sought is that (a) this case presents a nationally important question on which courts are indecisive and were divided in their decision when they ruled on July 17th 2019 to July 18th 2019 (See **Exhibit 2 of A, B, C, D, E and F**). The Appellate Court's ruling is in conflict with other rulings on those dates and the Appellate Court refused to recognize special defense which alleged wrongful conduct as the Plaintiff engaged in deceptive and unfair practices of foreclosure procedures by the

lender which is not responsible to the mortgage lien or note, and that this foreclosure was dismissed on February 27, 2012 for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, pursuant to Practice book § 10-31 and Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-123 in this foreclosure matter as the Plaintiff commenced this action under its trade name and not the incorporated registered name (See America's Wholesale Lender v. Pagano, 87 Conn. App. 474, 477-78, 866 A.2d 698 (2005). The Plaintiff opened the case that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction or authority to open and the law contains no four-month grace period for a Dismiss case that lacked Subject matter jurisdiction; See: Levinson v. Lawrence, 162 Conn. App. 548, 565-66, 133 A.3d 468 (2016) and the pro se Defendant has a motion with intention to appeal the judge's decision filed on August 2, 2012 (**Motion #132.00 See Exhibit 3**) (Superior Court docket #MMX-CV-10-6001915-S) and violated the Defendant's Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution: "The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no State "shall ... deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...". (b) The Defendant has a claim of fraud and racketeering activity act pursuant to Practice book Section §53-396 as the Plaintiff committed fraud and misrepresentations of facts as they opened the foreclosure dismissal of February 27, 2012 based upon a lie with intention to cause the Defendant harm as they alleged wrongful conduct on which a foreclosure procedure and a filing of a complaint and an unenforceable written contract was filed with neglect and reckless misrepresentation of facts as the same elements upon which the parties act. Judge Lisa Kelly Morgan dismissed this action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction on February 27, 2012 ((**See Exhibit 4**) order no. 119.20 and judgment of dismissal was rendered on

the same date (docket # 127.00) Superior Court docket #MMX-CV-10-6001915-S).

The determination of whether subject matter jurisdiction raises a question of law accordingly, the standard of review is plenary. JPMorgan Chase Bank Nat. Ass'n v. Simoulidis, 161 Conn. App. 133, 142, 126 A.3rd 1098 (2015). "A party must have standing to assert a claim in order for the court to have subject matter jurisdiction over the claim (citation omitted.). Webster Bank v. Zak, 259 Conn. 766, 774, 792 A.2d 66 (2002). The question of subject matter jurisdiction can be raised by any of the parties, or by the court sua sponte, at any time. *Id.* "[W]henever it is found after suggestion of the parties or otherwise that the court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter, the judicial authority shall dismiss the action." When it is known genuine issues of matter of facts on any action, the state alleges that any property of the defendant is subject to forfeiture under the chapter fraud on the court and racketeering. Activity Act Section § 53-396. The Plaintiff sentiently set in motion some unconscionable scheme calculated to interfere with the judicial system's ability to impartially adjudicate a matter by improperly influencing the theory of facts or unfairly hampering the presentation of the opposing party's claim or defense as the Plaintiff's attorneys claimed that The Bank of New York Mellon in the first complaint filed by the Plaintiff's attorney on March 9, 2010 is not the same Bank of New York Mellon that the Plaintiff's attorneys referred to in their motion to open judgment; in fact, it is a different Bank of New York Mellon Corporation that is incorporated in the State of New York. The State of New York has no record of an entity registered in the name of The Bank of New York Mellon. The State of New York has only one record of an entity registered in the name of The Bank of New York Mellon

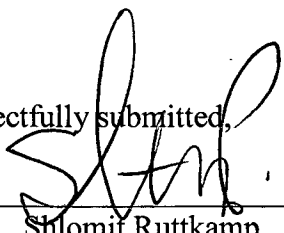
Corporation Incorporated in Delaware with the headquarters of New York City. The truth in this foreclosure action is that the Plaintiff's original attorneys were correct when they represented to the court that "The Bank of New York Mellon" is a mere corporate brand name; and the court was correct in its original ruling of dismissal of February 27, 2012. The law contains no four-month grace period for a Dismiss case that lacked subject matter jurisdiction. See: Levinson v. Lawrence, 162 Conn. App. 548, 565-66, 133 A.3d 468 (2016), and the pro se Defendant has a motion with intention to appeal the judge's decision filed on August 2, 2012 (**Motion #132.00**) (Superior Court docket #MMX-CV-10-6001915-S) pending final judgment. There are genuine issues of matter of facts and the Court was unjust in not granting the Defendant the petition for certification for review from the decision of the Appellate Court dismissing her appeal as the appeal is frivolous.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant, Shlomit Ruttkamp, respectfully requests that this Court grant an extension of 60 days, up to and including March 20, 2020, within which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Pro se:


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November 12, 2019