

No. _____

21-6842 ORIGINAL

In

The Supreme Court of the United States

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

DEC - 3 2021

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

**On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari
To The
Supreme Court Of the United States**

Case Brought from Court Of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit
Case No: 21-55791 District Court Case No: 5:20-cv-02642

Ada Maria Benson (Petitioner)

v.

Defendants:

United States Census 2020-Department Of Commerce

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

November 30, 2021

Benson, Ada Maria
(Persona Propia)
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The Supreme Court has recognized in a variety of contexts that the judiciary's legitimacy and efficacy derives largely from the public's confidence in its fairness and fidelity to the law. **Alden v. Maine, 527 U.S. 706, 752 (1999)** Public confidence [is] essential" to the judicial branch. **United States v. Richardson, 418 U.S. 166, 188 (1974)** (Powell, J., concurring)). That public confidence is being eroded by activities such as those at issue in this case and in other cases like it .

United States v. Armstrong, 517 U. S. 456, 468. Due process requires a fair trial before a judge without actual bias against the defendant or an interest in the outcome of his particular case. This case was filed in the **Appeals Court Ninth Circuit under 28 US Code § 1292 - Interlocutory decisions.** The confidence of the petitioner in the judiciary is truncated.

- 1) Where there exists illegal practices in the workplace by a United States federal employer Census 2020-Department of Commerce that includes Injuries to the character and welfare of the employee (today the petitioner) .

Where the Department of Commerce, the umbrella of Census 2020 has defamed, persecuted and threatened the petitioner with deprivation of liberty and has illegally garnished wages.

Where petitioner was not been backed up by former employer when requested help and was abducted by the local law enforcement while employed as a federal worker by Census 2020-Department of Commerce and terrorized with deprivation if liberty and deprivation of property by armed Hemet Gatekeepers Security guards.

Where the district court has placed the character of the petitioner in false light in writing.

Where the petitioner has been psychologically tortured in daily basis by Census 2020. **18 USC Ch. 113C: TORTURE**

Where the United States Attorney's Office workers have defamed the petitioner and obstructed justice violating the **Sherman Act**

Section 1.

Where the appeals documents filed by petitioner were stricken by Magistrate District Court Judge Kenly Kiya Kato.

Where the appeals Court has erred failing to execute the Due process of law.

May the Supreme Court recognize that the Due Process (4th and 14 amendment section 1) are applicable to this case where the innumerable violations to the rights of the petitioner include;

1. Violation of the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act 1964
2. Violations to the Civil rights AAct of 1991 (EEOC)
3. Violations to the Equal pay Act of 1963
4. Violations to the Sherman Act Section 1
5. Violations to the ADA Act (42 U.S.C.S. section[s] 12101 et seq.)
6. Violations to the Civil Rights Act 1991
7. Trespassing of the **28 U.S. Code § 1292** Interlocutory Decisions

42 U.S. Code § 1983

"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, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia."

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LIST OF PARTIES

Benson, Ada Maria
Petitioner
(Persona Propia)

Census 2020-United States Department of Commerce
Defendants

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Appendix II- Appeals Court Order of November 02, 2021

Appendix III - Appeals Court Dismissal of August 12, 2021

Appendix IV- Three paystubs of wages owed- No deposits made.

Appendix V- 12 pages are threatening emails from Census 2020 and the UPS labe used to ship the Census device with Proof of delivery

Appendix VI - Letter from Levi Jones attorney general litigations Division Department of Commerce

Appendix VII- CV-104A Libel- No letters to the Judge posted

Appendix VIII- Hemet Gatekeepers Security Guard case docket

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Appendix X Excerpts from the Writ of Certiorari in the Hemet Police Case

Appendix XI Petitioner's email to Federal Police

Appendix XII Oct 28, 20 & 11/02/20 emails to DTA & Census. 2 pgs.

Appendix XIII US District Court Granting Certiorari

Appendix XIV Opinion of the District Court Doc #14 - 05/11/21 - 1 pgs.

Appendix XVI Opinions of the District Court 10 pages rejected document date 06/20/2021 stamped 06/23/2021 Hindering evidence. See page 2 of 10 is violation to Federal rules of Evidence Rule 401

Appendix XV Opinion of The District Court Doc #22 Date 06/11/2021 3 pages.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

AMENDMENTS

First
Fifth "
Fourth Amendment
Eight Amendment
The Fourteenth Amendment,

STATUTES

18 USC Ch. 113C.
18 U.S.C. § 150
18 U.S.C. § 241,
18 U.S.C. § 242
18 U.S. Code § 371
18 U.S. Code § 1621
18 U.S. Code § 2261A
28 U.S.C. § 1254 (1)
28 US Code § 1292 -
18 U.S.C. § 1589 , a), b),c).d)
28 U.S.C. § 4101
ADA Act (42 U.S.C.S. section[s] 12101 et seq.
42 U.S. Code § 1983
42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1)
Civil rights AAct of 1991 (EEOC)
Civil Rights Act 1991
Equal pay Act of 1963
Labor Laws §98, § 226, §240, §243, §1174
Restatement (Second) of Torts. § 8A. Intent , § 46.
Rule 52(a) of the Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure,
Sherman Act Section 1.
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act 1964

US Codes and Statutes › US Constitution Annotated › Article III.
Judicial Department › Substantial Interest: Standing

CASES CITED

Alden v. Maine, 527 U.S. 706, 752 (1999)
 Bose Corp. v. Consumers Union, 466 U.S. 485 (1984)
 Jacobson v. United States, 503 U.S. 540, 548 (1992)
 Mathews v. United States, 485 U.S. 58, 63 (1988).
 State v. Finno, 643 So. 2D 1166 12 oct. 1994 — 643 So. 2D 1166
 (1994)
 Sorrells v. United States, 287 U.S. 435 (1932)
 United States v. Armstrong, 517 U. S. 456, 468.
 United States v. Hunt, 749 F.2d 1078749 .
 United States v. Johnson, 872 F.2d 612, 620 (5th Cir. 1989)
 United States v. Richardson, 418 U.S. 166, 188 (1974 (Powell, J.,
 concurring)).
 United States v. Ríos–Hernández, 645 F.3d 456, 462 (1st Cir. 2011).

RELATED CASES

- 21-55473 Ada Maria Benson v. Riverside County Sheriff,
 Superior Court of California and 911 Operators. (Case of defamation
 by the Superior Court in a trial in absentia posted in public files
 and persecution and assaults by Riverside County Sheriff for more
 than two decades, posting false citations. Case biased is in Appeals
 Court Ninth Circuit
- 21-55549 Ada Maria Benson v. San Jacinto Unified School
 Defamation by former employer. Evidence filed by petitioner. Case
 biased is in Appeals Court Ninth Circuit
- 21-55802 Ada Maria Benson v. Hemet Police Department
 (Petitioner's abduction and false arrest, interference with federal
 duties, defamations)
- 21-55151 Ada Benson v. Hemet Gatekeepers Security Co.
 Assault and defamation, Interference with a federal worker in duty.

- 21-55551 Ada Maria Benson v. Novitas Solution, Inc (Owes \$14,000 to petitioner for unpaid labor since 2019)

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The petitioner, in persona propria, respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in this case.

OPINIONS BELOW

1. **On June 09, 2021**, The District court rejected the filed motion made by petitioner on a defamatory letter received by petitioner from the United States Attorney's Office, alleging that petitioner had failed to properly serve the United States Attorney's office. The petitioner had filed the USPS certificate of delivery via certified mail with the proper serving in all parties.

2. **June 11, 2021** Petitioner is filed absent from video conference. Petitioner was present. Court had failed in providing a password and meeting number for the petitioner to log in.
Appendix

3. **Entry 24 -June 29, 2021** District Court Judge John Holcomb again rejects the motion made by petitioner FILED 06-23-2021 regarding the defamatory letter received from the United States Attorney's Office. Stating "no letters to the judge" violation of Local Rules 83-2.5 is not to be filed by rejected. **This is defamation.** Petitioner never sent letters. Petitioner attached strictly to file motions in the case.

4. **On June 29, 2021**, The District Court Eastern Division rejected the Motion filed by petitioner (in the chain of rejection of prior documents filed in the litigation process., posturing libel in pacer stating that petitioner had sent letters to the judge in violation of Local Rules 83-2.5 the document the petitioner filed on June 23, 2021 was entered in June 29, 2021 in Pacer clearly seen is not a letter . This court can review all motions filed by the petitioner in the district court. The **entry of the document filed** appears at **Case 5:20-cv-02642-JWH-KK Document 24 Filed 06/29/21 Page 2 of 6 Page ID #:194** Title Response to document #22 . Petitioner has strictly filed motions in the litigation process.

5. On July 13, 2021 the Motion For Summary Judgement and response to the falsehood filed by petitioner, were rejected by the judge assigned to this case John W. Holcomb US District Judge.

6. On July 22, 2021 The District court rejected the Appeal filed by petitioner in the Appeals Court Ninth Circuit.

7. July 26, 2021 Appeals Court files the Appeals petition assigning case number 21-55791

8. August 12, 2021 Appeals Court Ninth Circuit dismissed the case literally stating "Before Schroeder, Tashima and Hurwitz, circuit judges. A review of the record demonstrates that this court lacks jurisdiction over this appeal because the orders challenged in the appeal are not final or appealable. See U.S.C 1291 Consequently this appeal is dismissed for lack of jurisdiction." Petitioner submitted reconsideration based on the filing of this case under 28 US Code § 1292 - Interlocutory decisions. Appendix III

9. October 23, 2021 document 12 in appeals court is an excerpt filed by petitioner reads: " Filed (ECF) Appellant Ms. Ada Maria Benson, M.D. Correspondence: United States Department of Commerce sent a letter to appellant date 10/15/2021 signed by Levi Jones Attorney General. Appellant is posting excerpts of delivering device via ups. Date of service: 10/23/2021 [12266684] [21-55791] (Benson, Ada Maria) [Entered: 10/23/2021 01:34 PM]"

10. November 02, 2021 last dismissal reads: Filed order (MARY M. SCHROEDER, A. WALLACE TASHIMA and ANDREW D. HURWITZ) The duplicative notice of appeal filed in the district court on August 19, 2021 has been docketed in as an amended notice of appeal in this case. Appellant's motion for reconsideration (Docket Entry No. [6]) is denied. See 9th Cir. R. 27-10. No further filings will be entertained in this closed case. [12276110] (WL) [Entered: 11/02/2021 02:28 PM] Appendix II

11. The Mandate of November 10, 2021 reads: "The judgment of this Court, entered August 12, 2021, takes effect on this date. This constitutes the formal mandate of this Court issued pursuant to Rule 41(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. FOR

THE COURT: MOLLY C. DWYER CLERK OF COURT By: Nixon
 Antonio Callejas Morales Deputy Clerk
 Ninth Circuit Rule 27-7 Appendix I

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals Ninth Circuit was entered on August 12, 2021,. A petition for rehearing was denied on November 02 and November 10, 2021. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254 (1) .

The Supreme Court has set Constitutional Standards for Jurisdiction based in Injury, Fact, Causation, and Redressability.
 US Codes and Statutes › US Constitution Annotated › Article III.
 Judicial Department › Substantial Interest: Standing

RELEVANT STATUTORY PROVISION

42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1) provides in pertinent part: “It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer . . . to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual’s race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.”

The American with Disability Act-ADA prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in all areas of employment, transportation, public accommodations, communications and access to state and local government and services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The Fifth Amendment says to the federal government that “no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.”

The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, uses the same eleven words, called the Due Process Clause, to describe a legal

obligation of all states. These words have as their central promise an assurance that all levels of American government must operate within the law ("legality") and provide fair procedures.

U.S. Const. Amend. I. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides, in pertinent part: 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, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

...

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Following the hiring of the petitioner by the United States Department of Commerce-Census 2020, and throughout the assigned responsibility to the petitioner, petitioner was stalked by armed security guards and assailed and injured by the local Hemet Police Department without backup from the employer in spite of all counseling made to the public and authorities about the presence of federal worker in the communities during the Census 2020 campaign.

Petitioner is a victim of conspiracy by former employer Census 2020-Department of Commerce **18 USC 241**. Former employer conspired to entrap the petitioner falsely accusing the petitioner with retention of USA property while Census 2020 Regional Offices workers refused to pick up the one device assigned. Petitioner had faxed, emailed and called Census Regional Offices requesting that the device be picked up. After noticing there was negligence from part of Census 2020 and that further intents of entrap the petitioner in a crime, petitioner decided to mail the one and only device assigned to the petitioner during the petitioner work as Enumerator to the general Director at the Census 2020 headquarters. The petitioner has been victim of threats of deprivation of liberty and accused falsely of embezzlement while the former employer retained wages rightfully earned by petitioner in violation of labor laws. Census 2020 mailed the paystubs to the

petitioner, but there was no direct deposit made. The petitioner bank never received the deposits. See App. IV 3 pages. (Wages owed)The petitioner has been often harassed via email, texts and phone by workers of Census 2020 -Department of Commerce from all Census 2020-California Regional offices that email often libel threatening the petitioner to use federal police for arrest. **See App V 12 pages all emails and correspondence threatening.** The threatening emails were received from Alex Alcantara Field Supervisor Los Angeles, Ca. Census Center, Edward S. Hernandez, Grant M. Alexander Office Operations Supervisor, Thomas C. Snoke Los angeles, Inland Empire Area Manager, Robert Erhardt Los Angeles Census Office Manager.

The Census 2020 offices in California received an injunction requested by the petitioner from a State Court on November 03, 2021 to stop the daily harassment with threats of fines in exaggerated amounts and threats of depriving petitioner's liberty in writing. Census 2020 Regional offices workers tormented the petitioner daily by phone and text messages claiming the petitioner was embezzling United States property already in the hands of the Census 2020 General Director at the headquarters. The petitioner had complied with mailing the I-phone (one device) to the Census 2020 director Mr. Steven Dillingham AT 4600 Silver Hill Road Washington, DC 20233-3700 600 Silver Hill Road Washington, DC 20233-3700 via UPS with receipt of shipping provided by email to the Census Regional offices in California. Many times prior the petitioner had requested in writing that Census 2020 collected the device and a vinyl bag long before the Census workers started to coerce and place the petitioner in false light. There is a **letter received by petitioner** dated October 15, 2021, from the Department of Commerce signed by Levi Jones, Attorney General Litigations Division attempting to overpass the pending case in the Appeals Court. **See App. VI** The letter partly reads: *"As per any issues regarding money you may be owed for hours you worked while employed with the Census Bureau, please send me a summary of the amount you believe you are owed and what periods of work for which you believe you have not received payment. I will take the information you provide and work with the Census Bureau's payroll staff to resolve any discrepancies. I am available by phone or email to discuss any other questions you may have regarding this matter. Levi Jones attorney Litigations*

Division" the words you may believe you are owed, are placing the petitioner in doubt of what is owed to the petitioner by Census 2020 and all the terror they caused to the petitioner during working times.

Attorneys have ethical obligations not to engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation. (American Bar Association Rules of Conduct **R. 3.3** This is an outrageous conduct attempting to disregard that the petitioner has been defamed and terrorized while Labor laws wage theft have been violated and that petitioner has filed a federal case in violations of Civil Rights by the former employer. Evidenced in the appendices filed at the end of this petition. The proper conduct is the defendants to respond to the lawsuit established by the petitioner through the court process. Defendants all have not presented allegations to dispute the complaint presented by the petitioner. . Defendants have not been present in the conferences nor filed any document against the suit established . Yet all defendants were properly served by the petitioner. Petitioner was entitled to summary judgement as a matter of law at the time the District court rejected all motions filed by petitioner.

The petitioner has also been injured by the Attorney General's Office claiming that petitioner had failed to serve the Attorney General's Office mailing a letter to the petitioner dated June 09, 2021 with libel by different Attorney's general workers three times stating in the same letter *"There was no indication that the copy of the complaint sent to the United States Attorney's office, was a copy of the filed complaint."* This is to place the character of the petitioner in a false light in public documents. **The letter with libel received from the Attorney's General office is docketed in the Central District court Case 5:20-cv-02642-JWH-KK Document 25 Filed 06/29/21 Page 13 to 19 Page ID #:211 to 217.**

In 1988 the government passed the 1988 authorizing electronic access for the public Court records PACER. When in doubt check it out. The United States Attorney General's Office workers could easily log in the PACER to see the exact copy in their hands of the complaint mailed and the summons. This is Malicious, intentional

harm to the plaintiff character. **18 U.S. Code § 1621 - Perjury.** Furthermore the United States Attorney's workers deny the receipt of Summons mailed by the petitioner via USPS Certified mail with USPS tracking number 9507 1066 9986 1076 4503 15 mailed March 17, 2021 Received by the United States Attorney's office March 26, 2021. **The Proof of Service to the United States Attorney General is found in the USPS copy of the Certified mail sent found in PACER at Case 5:20-cv-02642-JWH-KK Document 25 Filed 06/29/21 Page 11 of 25 Page ID #:209.** This is plain conspiracy violating the **Sherman Act section 1.**
 App XI

All evidence containing Libel and Malicious threats of deprivation of liberty and false accusations of embezzlement by Census 2020 and falsehood from the United States Attorney's Office were filed as excerpts by petitioner. (They appear as appendices at the end of this petition.) However, it was rejected by the courts. District Court and the Appeals Court. have biased the petitioner hindering the motions or posting libel when the petitioner has only filed litigation documents. Petitioner received document number 34 in case 5:20-CV-02642 JWH-KK DATED 08/20//2020 with order of striking filed documents by appellant in the appeals case. The order by Judge Kenley Kiyakato is obsolete as the district court has no authority over this case. This case was filed in appeals under **28 US Code § 1292 - Interlocutory decisions.** It will be obstruction of justice from a district court to request the striking of the petitioner's documents that are excerpts-evidences to sustain the case in a case filed in Appeals Court. It is obstruction of justice violating the **18 U.S.C. § 150 trespassing the 28 US Code § 1292 .**

In this case the district court biased against the petitioner hindering the petitioner entries. The defamatory emails received by the petitioner were filed in the District and Appeals Court Ninth Circuit as evidences However, the district Court clerks always hindered the motion placed by the petitioner posting a CV-104 in front of any motion filed by petitioner. The petitioner motions were never titled as entries. The judge assigned to this case has also biased the petitioner in case No. 5:20-cv-02595 The clerks applied the same rule of bias to this case and falsely defamed stating the petitioner was sending letters to the judge when petitioner had only

filed motions. **See App. VII** (Clerk libel and the document petitioner filed Title Response to document 22)

During the initial part of the assigned job as Enumerator, petitioner faxed, emailed and called the supervisors in charge of Census 2020 to notify of the often Hemet Police and security guards abuse and interruption of the assignments in the City of Hemet, California. None of the notifications were answered. Petitioner was hired in July 2021. During the month of August petitioner was actively working house to house in the City of Hemet when Hemet Security guards stalked and terrorized a federal worker in duty.

“§ 327.24 Interference with Government employees. (a) It is a Federal crime pursuant to the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of Title 18, United States Code, to forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with, attempt to kill or kill any civilian official or employee for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers engaged in the performance of his or her official duties, or on account of the performance of his or her official duties. Such actions or interference directed against a Federal employee while carrying out the regulations in this part are violation of such regulations and may be a state crime pursuant to the laws of the state where they occur.

Preamble to Census Defamation and Census Terrorizing the Petitioner.

Hemet Gatekeepers armed security guards verbally threatened the petitioner defaming, stating that petitioner was a false federal worker they were going to order to arrest. **28 US Code § 4101.** The opposition to the census work by the Hemet Gatekeepers Security Guards was open. Petitioner called their main office of the security guards to explain her Federal duties and was verbally assaulted with defamatory statements. Hemet gatekeepers called the petitioner impersonator of federal duties, possibly an illegal alien. Petitioner has passed the FBI, CIA and Secret services background check required for federal duties and is a US Citizen. The petitioner was followed to the parking lot of Wincos more than twice and while transmitting data to the employer at late evening

hours , Hemet Gatekeepers arrived to threaten the petitioner with deprivation of the petitioner's vehicle to stop the petitioner from functioning in the assigned job with Census 2020. **18 U.S. Code § 2261A** . The last yelling verbal assault by the Hemet Gatekeepers Security Guards was at the end of August 2020 threatening the petitioner with tying up the petitioners' hands and to toss the petitioner inside their SUV while holding hand in the weapon. **(pre-assault indicators)** This assault occurred outside Wincos Hemet. California while the petitioner was having lunch inside the petitioner's vehicle at lunch time eating pizza and salad. Obscenities were yelled at the petitioner by the armed security guard. Petitioner filed in the federal district court a legal suit against the Hemet Gatekeepers. The related case is in the appeals court number **21-55151**. This case has been considered frivolous by district and appeals court. See Appendix VIII (this is the docket in the Hemet Gatekeepers Security guards)**42 U.S.C 1983 App VIII**
Opinion of The Court .

The local Hemet Police Department assailed and injured the petitioner while the petitioner was still working under the Census 2020 assignments and while the Census sign was posted on the vehicle reading that petitioner was in Federal Duties. Police patrols wandered around the petitioner's area assigned for Census many times activating sirens while parked stalking in the petitioner's duty. Petitioners' hours of work varied based on the needs of catching residents in their homes after working hours. Transmission of data occurred late evenings after the petitioner completed assignments and parked to transmit.

A forfeiture of the petitioner's vehicle was executed by the **Hemet Police Department** the late evening of **August 20, 2020** while the petitioner was parked at Lowe's parking lot transmitting data to the employer. **18 US Code § 2119**. This is a carjacking crime maliciously and wanton in nature to avoid that petitioner could perform her federal duties. Petitioner was held by the hands while the Hemet Police officers detached the petitioner from the vehicle keys and called a tow truck to remove the petitioner's vehicle. The petitioner's vehicle has always been in compliance with DMV and has been fully registered. The petitioner was forbidden from getting any personal items from her own vehicle and was left in the parking lot at Lowes without transportation. There was no citation nor reasons why the vehicle

was impounded. The vehicle was retained for four days. Petitioner had to incur in exaggerated amounts to retrieve her vehicle and to comply with her assignments. **§ 327.24 Interference with Government employees.**

Petitioner was abducted by Hemet Police Department on September 09, 2020 after physically assaulted by Hemet Police Officer Cheney Nicot. Petitioner had driven early in the morning to a local park often visited by petitioner while awaited for assignments. Petitioner works under The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 under reasonable accommodations. Petitioner had taken two medications that had to be taken in the morning and had increased in doses by the petitioner's physician. Petitioner started to feel nausea and was undergoing seizures and vomiting. Locked herself inside her van while civilly parked to wait for the effects of medication, when Hemet police Officer Cheney Nicot walked towards the van of the petitioner and forcefully dragged out the petitioner spreading the petitioner's face on the vehicle glass, using his body to press the petitioner's back (previously injured. Petitioner was assaulted inside the job place in April 2020) and used force to yank the petitioner's arms restricted by thrombosis backwards further injuring the petitioner's arms while using excessive force to handcuff the petitioner's hands. Petitioner did not present resistance and has never been an armed person. Abrasions caused by the handcuffs took two weeks to heal. There were two officers present at the scene. The petitioner was not spoken at, nor given reasons why she was grabbed from inside the vehicle. The petitioner was abducted and held inside the Hemet Police Department for more than eight hours without due process and incommunicated disregarding that petitioner was undergoing seizures and needed access to medications. No paramedics were called. False charges were imposed on petitioner stating that petitioner was causing disorderly conduct and intoxicated. Detention Id number 10801 was assigned and a Hemet Police Citation number 19508 was handed requesting \$685.00. The petitioner was not outside. Was illegally dragged out. Petitioner is an educated professional and frequently visited the park at Appaloosa and Trotter, Hemet, California. There were residents of the houses nearby the park recording the abduction. They have seen the petitioner doing Yoga and reading by the park only table. The petitioner's vehicle was illegally removed from the parked space and

towed again by the Hemet Police Department. Petitioner once more had to incur in expenses to retrieve the vehicle and continue her work duties. **42 U.S.C 1983, ADA Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. § 327.24 Interference with Government employees. (See App. IX 3 pages)**

Petitioner filed in District Court a lawsuit suing the Hemet Police Department for defamation and assaults with deadly weapons. The district court has considered this case vexatious and is now in the Appeals Court Case **21-55802**. On 09-20-2021 petitioner responded to the Appeals Court Ninth Circuit response to the order of Sept 20, 2021, stating “this court lacks jurisdiction over this appeal because the district court has not issued any orders. 28 U.S.C. § 1291. The Petitioner filed the Hemet police Case under the **28 U.S. Code § 1292. See Appendix X (excerpts from writ in the police case)**

Census 2020 - Department Of Commerce Malicious and Wanton Activity

Census 2020-Department of Commerce workers pre-planned to make the petitioner fall in a crime of Entrapment. “[w]hen the Government’s quest for conviction leads to the apprehension of an otherwise law-abiding citizen who, if left to his own devices, likely would never run afoul of the law, the courts should intervene.”

State v. Finno, 643 So. 2D 1166 12 oct. 1994 — 643 So. 2D 1166 (1994)” In this case, The plaintiff has evident and manifest documentation on the corruptive and secretive, subtle ways that collar crime conducts entrapment. **United States v. Hunt, 749 F.2d 1078749 .**

Social cohesion is inflicted. The shaping of a scapegoat is clear to enforce a crime. Clear profiling exists against the petitioner, to convert the petitioner from an abiding citizen into a criminal before society was on wheels. Conspiracy **18 U.S. Code § 371**
Entrapment is a gang solidarization to commit a crime through the use of psychological torture 18 USC Ch. 113C.
 Restatement (Second) of Torts. § 8A. Intent , § 46. Outrageous Conduct Causing Severe Emotional Distress.

Petitioner was not willing to commit a crime, nor to participate in any form of corruptive behavior outside the ethical standards the federal job required. The offense was induced by government workers planning entrapment. The federal workers were projecting clearly to induce the breaking of the law by the plaintiff by refusing to pick up the device while the plaintiff repeatedly requested to have the device and vinyl bag collected. **Sorrells v. United States, 287 U.S. 435 (1932)** See App. V pg ____ Emails by petitioner requesting the one device to be collected.

After having served and completed all assignments and during the last days of Census 2020, Regional Field workers of Census 2020 workers started a chain of verbal abuse over the phone, followed by threats of using federal police to deprive petitioner of liberties while coercing with arrest and defaming the claimant in writing, **28 U.S.C. § 4101 and the 18 U.S.C. § 241**, “ *makes it unlawful for two or more persons to agree to injure, threaten, or intimidate a person in the United States in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or because of his or her having exercised such a right.* ” **18 U.S.C. § 242**, makes it a crime for someone acting under color of law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Petitioner’s personal time had to be used to answer the daily emails and texts from census 2020 terrorizing while pay was garnished while psychological threats of arrest dwindled in the petitioner’s head. Census 2020 regional offices refused to acknowledge the faxes of the petitioner requesting the pay owed in violation of labor laws **§98, § 226, §240, §243, §1174**

(SMTJ).18 U.S.C. § 1589 , a) makes it unlawful to knowingly provide or obtain the labor or services of a person through one of the following prohibited means: a. Force, physical restraint, or threats of force or restraint to the victim or another **b)**. Serious harm or threats of serious harm to the victim or another **c)**. Abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process **d)**. Any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause victims to believe that the victim or another would suffer serious harm or physical restraint if he/she did not perform labor/services. Entrapment is when the government induces a person to commit a crime crafting the ways on how to end arresting the victim, while setting up the victim to be

prosecuted by the government. **Jacobson v. United States, 503 U.S. 540, 548 (1992)** A valid entrapment defense has two related elements: **(1)** government inducement of the crime, and **(2)** the defendant's lack of predisposition to engage in the criminal conduct. **Mathews v. United States, 485 U.S. 58, 63 (1988)**. Of the two elements, predisposition is by far the more important.

All emails with threats, defamation and terrorizing are attached as appendices. Furthermore, in the First days of August 2020, the petitioner was called to pick up “gears” and attend training at the Mt. San Jacinto College in Menifee Campus, Menifee, California. When the petitioner arrived was not allowed to walk inside the room where many Census 2020 bags were allocated on tables looking full of material along the entrance. A black woman, obese (possibly pregnant) approached and handed the petitioner a plastic bag containing four face masks and a six ounces container with a dog face display reading hand sanitizer. The chemical inside the container was not hand sanitizer. The petitioner applied a drop on her hands and irritated immediately her eyes and skin causing nausea and vomiting. It was obviously a harsh solution other than hand sanitizer. (container is available to exhibit). There is a foul play intentionally to affect the petitioner. The petitioner has been a victim of violence and victim of false accusations by the local superior Court of California and Riverside County sheriff Department for the past two decades. The petitioner has filed a lawsuit against the Superior Court of California and Sheriff for often assaults with deadly weapon, public defamation (the superior Court falsely posted the petitioner as embezzling in an absentia trial without the petitioner knowledge while the sheriff have posted false citations and often have persecuted the petitioner. See **related case in Appeals Ninth Circuit 21-55473** Ada Maria Benson v. Riverside County Sheriff, Superior Court of California and 911 Operators. This is a case the District court and Appeals have found vexatious and frivolous. The Superior Court of California has abused power, during the petitioner surgery in the months of July and August 2021, The Superior Court of Riverside filed various cases the petitioner has filed in federal courts in their courts without the petitioner requesting to file and has posted false citations while refused to enter the petitioners documents is their appeals when petitioner discovered the defamations posted by the

court. Petitioner makes this entry in this case as it can be related to the chain of abuse suffered by petitioner.

In "**United States v. Johnson, 872 F.2d 612, 620 (5th Cir. 1989)**", inducement is shown when the government created "a substantial risk that an offense would be committed by a person other than one ready to commit it". Inducement is the threshold issue in the entrapment defense. Mere solicitation to commit a crime is not inducement. **Sorrells v. United States, 287 U.S. 435, 451 (1932)**. Nor does the government's use of artifice, stratagem, pretense, or deceit establish inducement.

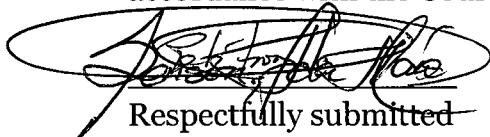
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The United States Supreme Court granted a petition to Sorrells v. United States, 287 U.S. 435 (1932)

The United States Supreme Court defined the Standard for Review "A finding is 'clearly erroneous' when although there is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed. The finding in this case meets the standards. 1) There are district and appeals courts errors 2) the errors are clear and obvious 3) the errors affect substantial rights, and 4) the court's decisions seriously impair the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of the judicial proceeding. **United States v. Ríos-Hernández, 645 F.3d 456, 462 (1st Cir. 2011)**.

CONCLUSION

This petition for a writ of certiorari should be held pending this Court's based in the U.S. Supreme Court decisions made under the protection of the 28 U.S.C. § 1292, under the protection of Rule 52(a) of the Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure, under the Bose Corp. v. Consumers Union, 466 U.S. 485 (1984) and disposed of in accordance with the Court's decision in that case.


Respectfully submitted
Benson, Ada Maria
Persona Propia

November 30, 2021
Date