

22-5390

No. _____

ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARINA CONERLY AND M.T. -- PETITIONERS

v.

JULIE G. YAP, SHARIF R. TARPIN, KRYSTAL BARLATT, SACRAMENTO
SUPERIOR COURT, FOREVER FRIENDS EARLY LEARNING CENTER LLC -

RESPONDENTS

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

THE UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

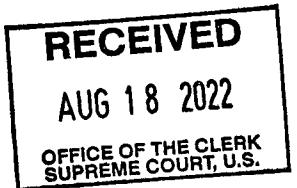
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

CARINA CONERLY

1501 AMAZON AVENUE

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95835-1929

(916) 704-6755



QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. **WHETHER**, The Ninth Circuit Court Of Appeals Erred In Finding Petitioners' Claim To Be Frivolous after, as stated by the Appellate Court "Upon a review of the record, the response to **the court's January 11,2022 order, and the opening brief filed on February 10, 2022.**" Petitioners request that the Court review the U.S. Court of Appeals documents previously submitted by Plaintiffs'/Appellants'/ Petitioners (response, Respondents' documents of Petitioners' Previously Filed In The U.S Ninth Circuit Court Of Appeal; Docket/Petitioner; which Respondent erred finding Petitioner's Appeal to be frivolous?)
2. **WHETHER**, The Ninth Circuit Appeals Court Abused Its Discretion by Upholding The Eastern District Court's Decision And Order
Dated: June 14, 2022, Dismissing Plaintiffs' Case As Being Frivolous?
3. **WHETHER**, The Ninth Circuit Court Erred In Finding Appellant's in forma pauperis status, And The Appeal "not taken in good faith and revoked Appellant's in forma pauperis status?
4. **WHETHER**, The Ninth Circuit Appeals Court Abused Its Discretion by Denying Plaintiff/ Appellant/Petitioner To Proceed In Forma Pauperis?
5. **WHETHER**, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Abused its discretion, erred, and Deprived Petitioners Of A Fair and Just Trial/**RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS** by determining that Petitioners' Motion to Proceed In Forma Pauperis is Frivolous concluding, denying, and dismissing Petitioners' Appeal as Frivolous?
6. **WHETHER**, The Ninth Circuit Appeals Court Abused Its Discretion by

Informing The Eastern District Court To Consider Certifying Court to Certify Appellant's Appeal "is not taken in good faith" And The Ninth Circuit Court "determined Appellant's Case To Be Frivolous And The Ninth Circuit Appellate Court Dismissed Plaintiff's/Appellant's/Petitioners Case?

7. **WHETHER**, the Eastern District Magistrate Judge **Abused her discretion** by failing to grant Plaintiff's/Petitioner's Request For an Ex Parte?
8. **WHETHER**, The Eastern District Magistrate Judge **Abused her discretion** by not allowing Plaintiffs/Petitioners to have the option to Decline or Accept Magistrate Judge who involved herself Plaintiff's/Petitioner's case?
9. **WHETHER**, Plaintiff M.T. was **at risk** of catching the Delta Variant or Corona Virus by attending crowded school of children at FOREVER FRIENDS EARLY LEARNING CENTER LLC Where The School's Adult Worker, Teacher, And Care Giver Left Minor Children Unattended To Roam Into The Front Office Without Masks, Where Plaintiff/Appellant/Petitioner And Her Companion Adult Experienced The Two Children, Unattended and Walking Up To Both Adults Without Both Of The Children Wearing Masks?
10. **WHETHER**, The Sacramento Superior Court Family Law Judge acted outside of her **Judicial Authority or Scope of her duty** by making an order that deprive Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly of her United States Constitution Guaranteed Right to video tape in a public place?
11. **WHETHER**, The Sacramento County Family Law Judge is protected by the

Immunity Clause against suit when she made and adopted an Order that was to deprive Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly and of her Constitution Right to video tape in public, which is a right guaranteed under the First Amendment?

12. **WHETHER**, the California Eastern District Court Magistrate Judge abused her discretion by not granting Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly's Request for an Ex Parte hearing on her daughter attending early learning pre-school to be putting her health and life at risk due to the Corona and Delta Viruses?

13. **WHETHER**, California Superior Court Family Law Judges acted together and violated Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly's United States Constitution Rights guaranteed under the First, Fifth, Fourteenth Amendment of The United States Constitution in a Conspiracy to protect their unconstitutional conduct?

14. **WHETHER**, the Sacramento County Superior Court of California Judge Yap abused her discretion by continuing the order that Plaintiff/Appellee/Petitioner were to Speak to Defendant/Respondent Sharif Tarpin on the subjects that the Magistrate Judged choose for Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly to speak on, or Plaintiff/Appellant /Petitioner could be prosecuted **Civilly, and Criminally** (**Criminal is not filed for redress in This Case at hand**)?

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

All parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

RELATED CASES

1. VERACITY- D.C. CASE NO. 2:19-CV- 01021 KJM KJN.

NINTH CIRCUIT U. S. COURT OF APPEAL DISTRICT CRN E No. 20-17029

2. VERACITY - D.C. CASE NO . 2:19-CV-01113 TLN EFB

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CASE No. 20-17029

3. STATE OF CALIFORNIA/KAISER PERMANENTE D.C.- CASE NO. 2:CV- 02535

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CASE No. 21-16603

4. OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MGT - D.C. CASE NO. 2:20-CV-00950 TLN-KJN

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CASE No.

5. DAVENPORT, OFFICIAL PEST - D.C. CASE N0. 2:21 - CV- 01600

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS CASE No. 21-17081

6. WINN YAP, YANG CASE D.C. NO. 2:21-CV-01076,

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CASE No. **22-15221**

7. YANG CASE D.C. NO. 2-21-CV-01618.

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CASE No. 20 **22-15281**

8. YAP CASE D.C. NO. 2:21-CV- 1132,

NINTH CIRCUIT U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CASE No **21-17041** **(The Case At Hand)**

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- **APPENDIX A** On June 24, 2022, the Ninth Circuit Court Ordered Petitioners' Case to be **“DISMISSED.”** Order titled **“MANDATE”** dated **”JUL 06 2022”** from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals that informed Petitioners **“ The judgment of the court, entered June 14, 2022, will take effect this date. This constitutes the formal mandate of this Court issued pursuant to Rule 41(a) of the Federal Rule Of Appellate Procedure.”** Looking back at the Appellate Court's June 14, 2022 The Appellate Court had also stated **“No further filing will be entertained in this closed case.” “DISMISSED.”**
- **APPENDIX B** Order of the Eastern District Court of California, dated November 29, 2021, DENIED SOLE CUSTODY TO PETITIONER, and On January 5, 2022 ENTERED DISMISSED THIS CASE WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND, FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM. THE CLERK OF THE COURT IS DIRECTED TO CLOSE THIS CASE.”
- **APPENDIX C** Dated December 13, 2021, The Ninth Circuit Appellate Court

- “**REFERRED** Petitioners Case B ACK to the Eastern District Court of California to have the lower Court **Certify** as being Frivolous in **order** for the Ninth Circuit To dismiss Petitioners’ Case. The **District Court** had **already Ordered the Case dismissed** Case by Order dated November 29, 2021.
- **APPENDIX D** **On January 5, 2022**, The Eastern District Court of California “Certified” by “**MANDATE**” Petitioners’ case as “Frivolous” and Revoke Petitioner’s, Conerly’s Case.
- **APPENDIX E** **On August 12, 2022, Petitioners Incorporate The following documents into the Petition Case at hand by reference to them as haven already been filed into this case, and now wish to include the documents with evidence to the documents’ that Petitioners presented and filed in the lower courts are to be reproduced in color, because black and white photos will not present the critical pictures that are need to accurately view evidence.**

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below

OPINIONS BELOW

[] For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[X] is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[X] is unpublished.

[] For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[] is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[] is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was June 14, 2022.

[] No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[] A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

[] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. _____.

The date on which the United States Eastern District Court Of California decided my case was November 29, 2021.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

((CASE LAW)): **Knick v. Township of Scott, Pennsylvania**, 139 S Ct 2162, 204 L Ed 2d 558 (2019) A property owner can sue the government at any time directly under the Constitution Fifth Amendment taking clause for deprivation of right secured by the United States Constitution.

[] For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

[] A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

[] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. _____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

28 U.S.C. Section 1915(a)	First Amendment
28 U.S.C. Section 1654	Title VII, 1964 Civil Rights Act
14 th Amendment	28 U.S.C. 1915(a)
13 th Amendment	28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1)
11 th Amendment	Civil Rights1983
5 th Amendment	

INTRODUCTION

This case contains factors that nonetheless are interesting and maybe very shocking because of the **SYSTEMIC COVER UP OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION** that involves, as a **Black Race Human, Petitioner's Rights to Due Process (Procedural and Substantive), Civil and Criminal.** From the process of Employment Hatred and Discrimination leading up to this Petition, my Rightful Standing that I have written to be enjoyed in this court has been a demise suit if I let fear silence me. Notwithstanding the legal process for this Petition, take **Judicial Notice**, as a Petitioner in this suit, I have not accepted the myth that because a sign in a Government Building stating "An Equal Opportunity Employer" is truth because of its posting in "Plain Sight," is enough to satisfy the U.S.A. Constitution and bank on the ignorance of the **Black males and females.** Please see that Petitioner has first experienced the long-lived habit of some Government Officers, employees, others, and etcetera trying to find an unlawful means

to cut off Petitioners Rights to Due Process. This is the leading factor in this Petition, at hand, that along with the forthcoming **stated violations** of Petitioner's claims to be her Right to Due Process for a remedy that has been so-long need in this State's Government. Plaintiffs have been physically injured, damaged, physically damaged, and suffered from **Property Damages and Deprivation of Property use, because of Respondents' lack of will and Just Conduct** to cease intentional wrongful acts such as the State Government's that led to the demise of **Petitioner's Black Race Predecessor** whom worked in the California State Teachers Retirement System, employment immediately and prior to Petitioner filling that position. To demonstrate that Petitioner's rights will be respected and accordingly acted upon with uttermost respect which should be no more than Respondent's reasonable service under the United States of America Constitution; Petitioners rightfully bring this Petition for Certiorari because if **Petitioner RENDER RIGHTS TO DUE PROCESS**, all of Petitioners' other rights forth coming, mentioned herein, and other rights that are not mentioned within this petition, will not be properly reviewed nor respected now, nor in the future. How can the Judicial System fail to see why Petitioners are not able to proceed with their Law Suits as the State of California officials unlawfully and intentionally violate Plaintiffs'/Petitioners' **Civil and Constitutional Rights** by means of the bias ways that the Magistrate Judge abused her authority privileges? Fortunately for us, the Petitioner, we are among many Black Americans who can Reasonably recognize that state agencies Judicial systems like the California Third Appellate District Court, California Supreme Court, Eastern District, and the California Ninth Circuit, are next in line to covertly violate our Civil Rights by trying to replace the judicial court system with administrative agencies that are inherently anti-Black equal employment, **equal due process**. Those modern sophisticated systems are very rarely created to help Black Americans and a major actor in **Systemic Racism; one evidence is the lack of employment in California State Teachers Retirement System.**

In short words to be understood, Petitioner detect and recognizes the Systemic Black Race Civil Rights Violations that moved upward, the California Third Appellate Court, California Supreme Court, the Ninth Circuit Appellate Court because Petitioner holds proof of the Ant-Black tactics is an attempt prematurely cutoff Petitioner's other Civil Rights issues from being adjudicated and Petitioner's evidence from being revealed, and thereby, such as at hand, Petitioners Rights to Due Process within the Third District California Appellate Court has been wrongfully denied. The Third District Appellate Court's acts that have been agreed with the acts of others as aforementioned here within this Petition are to intentionally stop or cutoff Petitioner's Right to Due Process, done in concert with others down to the level of the SEIU Union, and State of California Management with employees agreeing and teaming together, and later when necessary, acting with the administrative law court to unlawfully tamper with Petitioners' evidence (such as Union documents, administrative law proceedings and document and other records of the administrative proceedings). The meeting of the minds with the subordinate courts and Sharif Roldan Tarpin to secretly violate Petitioner's Civil and Constitutional Rights to Court Due Process is very much detected by at least one evidence, that is to stop Petitioner from either entry into their rightful place in America Courts or either unjustly cutoff Black people, like Petitioners, from Pursuing true equality of treatment and or Justice. We have civil and criminal evidence of at least two of the Defendants that we are suing.

14th Amendment Rights guaranteed under our United States Constitution

AMENDMENT XIV

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce

any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, ~~the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.~~

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall

have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

.5th Amendment Rights guaranteed under our United States

Constitution

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the Ind or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb;

nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Title VII, 1964 Civil Rights Act of Race, Religion, and Handicap

Civil Rights Act 1983 – Civil action for deprivation of rights

42 United States Employment Code Section 2000e

An Act to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1964".

Title18 U.S.C. Sections 241, 242, 245

- **Section 241 Conspiracy Against Rights**
- **Section 242 Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law**
- **Section 245 Federally Protected Activities**

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The elements of a civil (applied in this case at hand) conspiracy are as follows:

- Two or more people who;
- Make an agreement to act together;
- With the intention to accomplish an unlawful goal with the purpose of harming another;
- That results in damages.

The elements of criminal (not applied in this case) conspiracy under California criminal law are as follows:

- The defendant agreed with another person, or persons,
- to commit a crime,
- One of the parties to the agreement took an overt act
- to further or advance that agreement, and.
- the overt act was committed in California.

Unconstitutional acts against Plaintiffs/Petitioners became worse as we pursue Court for redress; for example, while I am researching, drafting this Appeal/Petition, our computers, copiers, etcetera are being interfered with and hacked and responsible (Defendants herein this case used electrons, generated devices, lasers, and etcetera, to interfere with Petitioners' copiers/computers/generated legal documents, researched

information and things). Although we are continually reporting these civil and criminal acts to higher, known Defendants listed within our court cases continue to get more complacent and resort to more expensive and technical devices and operations against us in a conspiring manner that they recruit more and more people to attack our home, automobile, private property. The financing of such equipment and specialists are definitely very much to be supported by any average groups. Moreover, it takes money from an organization with almost unlimited funds “very deep pockets” to afford the personal time, houses used, automobiles used, high tech equipment, sophisticated training, equipment structuring and maintenance, and unlimited list of plans to be carried out. Most of all, we reasonably conclude that this involves people and organizations who are highly affected by the exposure of their unlawful civil and criminal bad conduct that is carried on within their government positions and exploitation of outsiders who are also willing, ready, and able to carry out such unheard of acts connected to the local, state, and federal agencies and organizations with little or no respect for law and order or the oath that they have taken, but willing to come together and agree to act in concert with each other in order to victimize us who are Born Citizens of The United States of America.

- (Plaintiffs'/Appellants'/ Petitioners') Reference To Documents, Already Filed In The Lower Inferior Courts.
- Petitioners incorporate into this case at hand All Petitioners' “Statements” and All of Petitioners “Objections” (with required COLOR PHOTOS AND DOCUMENT) the same as Petitioners have provided to the lower and inferior courts, because black and white photos and or black and white supportive documents will not reveal

the evidence needed in this case; to come from the lower courts, and to be viewed in the manner in which Appendixes would be viewed and handled.

- **Petitioners include “MANDATE” from Ninth Circuit Appellate Court (Appendix D)**

Under **Article III, Section II** the United States Supreme Court establishes the jurisdiction (**legal ability to hear a case**) cases involving points of Constitutional and, or, Federal Law, such as the case at hand involves issues of Civil Rights Violation. Furthermore, that jurisdiction of this Court takes in Cases concerning State Courts violating well established laws governing **Constitutional Right to Due Process** controversy concerning equal rights within the Courts, right to litigate, Federal Lower Courts’ Judges and staff differential treatment of Black Americans, even joining with the Non-Blacks in providing defense in favor of the Non-Black. This is done by such means of unjustly granting Non-Black Americans Dismissals of Black Americans Cases; unwarranted and wrongful jurisdictional rulings and orders that were done by exploiting some Defendants within the case at hand and in the “best interest” of Respondent Sharif Tarpin, rather than minor M.T. (e.g., allowed respondent Sharif Tarpin to interrupt during hearings but the Judge would not let Petitioner finish her testimony. The Judge was leading answers and statement (e. g. lead by Judge Winn after asking Respondent the question, court’s staff assisted Respondent Sharif Tarpin with processing legal documents, Respondent Sharif personal stated the Judges and policemen and policewomen were acting in his favor). These techniques are also very sophisticated,

well financially funded, well planned, and etcetera, by the local government (federal and state,). Unfortunately, **SYSTEMIC RACISM** is a proper representation of these acts of the local government Judicial System upon **Black American Petitioners** Carina Conerly, and **minor M.T.** trying to get redress of wrongful injuries and damages brought by others, with the MAJOR ISSUE BEING THE DEFENDANTS' VIOLATED APPELLANTS'/ PETITIONERS' RIGHTS TO JUSTICE AND EXERCISE OUR CONSTITUTIONAL DUE PROCESS RIGHTS. The covert and highly systemic techniques are but a few mentioned because they are growing more and more and looking from outside of these systems makes these acts not hard to discover, but victimized within makes it hard to believe that outsiders do not see the corruption. **HERE NOW**, Plaintiffs are being deprived of Due Process, injured by Defendants, assaulted and battered, stalked and chased by automobiles, damaged and loss property committed by some of Defendants in cases related to this case, hindered and deprived of producing, delivering, and filing our Federal Law Cases. Our mail is being held up and some misrouted. For example and factually, the **Magistrate Judge Yap, during our hearing, would pretend computer malfunctioning, stop Defendant/Respondent Sharif R. Tarpin from talking or intervene when he begin to damage himself with speaking the truth, she would lead his testimony to avoid him speaking damaging truthful facts; to the contrary, the same Judge (and other Judges in different trials) would intervene when Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly was giving credible evidence references and other statements that supported her case and at the same time**

damaged Defendant/Respondent Sharif Tarpin. Moreover, when Plaintiffs/Petitioners would receive the transcripts/recording, etcetera, much of the information contained wrong statements, misspelled words and names, make statements that transcriber said, did not understand Plaintiffs'/Petitioners' statements or words, and mis-stated statements that were different from what Plaintiff/Petitioner had spoken. The Officers and the Courts here are depriving Plaintiffs /Petitioners of Due Process by unconstitutionally helping defendants and do so under Color of State, Federal, etcetera **Color of the law**, with belief that they can escape by asserting **Judicial Immunity**, and any other means, such as stopping Plaintiffs from producing **Evidence** and, or making it to the **Discovery Stage** (Courts' acting against Plaintiffs with **Dismissal of Complaints with Prejudice**). These are but a few of their tactics and strategies. We Respectfully seek our Rights To A Fair and Just Trial/ **OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS, AND EQUAL TREATMENT AS BLACK AMERICANS, WHICH OTHER RACE AMERICANS ALREADY RECEIVE AND ENJOY. THESE ARE RIGHTS THAT OUR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, IN WRITING, GUARANTEES TO US.**

Certification and Closing

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that this complaint: (1) is not being presented for an improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; (2) is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for

extending, modifying, or reversing existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically, so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11. A. For Parties Without on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case. For Parties Without an Attorney, I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case-an Attorney I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case-related papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address related papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

Plaintiff/Petitioner Carina Conerly should have been granted an EX Parte urgent and emergency hearing ruling whereby, giving Ms. Conerly sole legal and physical custody of minor M.T. because of the overwhelming evidence produced by her, and the fact of the history injuries already done to minor M.T., In addition, the evidence that he enrolled minor M.T. into Krystal Barlatt's preschool ("Forever Friends Early Learning Center LLC"), without lawfully contacting Plaintiff Carina Conerly (mother of minor M.T.) and especially because Krystal Barlatt informed Ms. Conerly that her preschool requires a signed COVIT 19 liability waiver. Because we are aware of the numerous deaths that are caused by the "Corona Virus," Plaintiff Carina Conerly is devastated that Mr. Tarpin has put minor M.T.'s life at an extreme risk in order to serve his own best interest, and definitely not Minor M.T.'s.

CONCLUSION

Granted and Protection for Minor M.T. be Granted. Prior Related Cases be Re-opened and consolidated with this case because of Government Conspiracy and Mishandling of all cases and the need of showing the

Systems of Government Persons' Involvement with each carrying out Bad-behavior done under "Color Of Law."

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 12, 2022



Carina Conerly