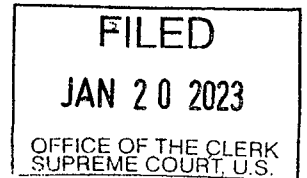


NO. 22-6818



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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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JESSICA PAGE WEBER – PETITIONER

VS.

CIGNA, et al – RESPONDENTS

**ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO**  
**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS SIXTH CIRCUIT**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

JESSICA WEBER  
12140 Centralia  
REDFORD, MI 48239  
(734) 437-4413

## **QUESTION PRESENTED**

The duty to report and the duty to advise is codified in the United States Constitution, the highest court in the land.

Litigation is a contentious matter and there are two sides to every case. The parties to a case participate fully to represent the interests of their client or for *pro se* litigants, advocate for themselves, when they cannot find counsel, and this participation is mandated by the United States Constitution to be adjudicated by the Court, not observed as a silent observer.

The Judge is considered the Trier of Fact and mediates between the parties to assist in justice. The call of the Judge is one of the highest calls in the land, and it is a call to act.

- 1. As a result of the lower court Justice refusing to act to review the actual Settlement documents (or participate), which the U.S. Court of Appeals Sixth Circuit affirmed, was Petitioner constitutional rights to due process as a United States citizen, beneficiary under the Social Security Administration, and former Paralegal denied?**

PETITIONER: Yes.

- 2. Was the lower court's refusal to hear the second conjoined case (from the same transaction and occurrence) also unconstitutional?**

PETITIONER: Yes.

### **LIST OF PARTIES**

JESSICA WEBER, 12140 Centralia, Redford, MI 48239

CIGNA, 900 Cottage Grove Rd, Bloomfield, CT 06002

LINA, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010

NEW YORK LIFE, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010

NEW YORK LIFE GROUP BENEFITS, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010

HONIGMAN, all representatives of, 660 Woodward Ave, #2290, Detroit, MI 48226

JANE OR JOHN DOE, unknown address

### **RELATED CASES**

*Weber v. Cigna, et al*, No. 20-12593, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Judgment entered July 19, 2022.

*Weber v. Cigna, et al*, No. 22-10952, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Judgment, not entered, case thrown out.

*Weber v. Cigna, et al*, No. 22-1639, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Judgment entered on January 18, 2023.

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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,

☒ 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,

☐ 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.

1.

3-44842

## JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was JAN 10 2023.

☒ 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. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

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

☐ 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. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

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

u-weber

## **TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**

U.S. Constitution

### **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2. (commonly referred to as The Supremacy Clause)

U.S. Const. amend. 1. (commonly referred to as 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment)

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 2. (commonly referred to as Due Process)

29 U.S.C. 1001 ET SEQ (commonly referred to as ERISA)

U.S. Congress. United States Code: Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 301- Suppl. 4 1934 .

### **OTHER**

(n.d.). *WEBER V. CINA*. CASEIQ.

<https://www.casemine.com/judgement/us/628e218c714d583e4132d589>, last accessed on January 20, 2023.

### **OTHER**

Breach of Contract

Duress

Fraud on the Court

## **STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

“Federal courts are the final arbiters of our laws.”

Arbitrate is a call to act.

The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) is the highest court in the land, and they interpret laws as well as settle disputes between states and federal government.

- The federal court system is tasked with interpreting and applying laws in the US.
- The federal government is the one that decides what the law is.
- The federal courts have the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

The procedural history of this case is quite simple: the Federal Judge didn't act. But a lot of other actors did .... Emails, phone calls, comments by court officials were all heard and transcribed for sure. OPC Attorney Blair cited extreme value in the case to approx. \$400,000.00 (ECF 36 on Appeal 22-1639). And, when same attorney, Attorney Blair, said during negotiations with Ms. Weber that he “didn't understand what she was saying” {paraphrase}, Ms. Weber continued to ask for help... Ms. Weber tried to find an attorney and spoke with over 50 attorneys... lots of calls... One attorney even said: “sorry you have to do this.” {paraphrase}

This case was really easy – a long-term disability policy, where in me – JESSICA – the pro se litigant wanted to make a claim under the policy I was paying on. And, in doing this during COVID when courts were closed, there was sure a lot of gossip about me – a former Paralegal – doing this myself especially as I have a disability and even did some time in law school at UDM, but when it came to the real proof --- filed affidavits, the insurance policy, the continued payments of premiums through January 20, 2023,



the Complaints [ECF 1], and proof indicating violation, struggle, and actual disability, it was all ignored; the U.S. Federal Judge didn't act. The duress, the miscommunication, the lack of explanation, the phone call where Attorney Blair would send another check – were all ignored. The Clerk accepted an allegedly fraudulent Stipulated Order (ECF 40) filed by me, a *pro se* litigant, where I had to affirm that I actually worked for Honigman and this was cited as the reason for official adjudication. This was a direct violation of the law but in line with the herethetical Agreement (ECF, in parts on Appeal) that the “idiots” Jessica and then OPC Attorney Blair agreed to but that the court ignored. And, when a second Complaint (ECF, second case number 22-10952) was filed with a Motion to Consolidate in the same Court arguing breach of contract to remedy the issue – that was thrown out. One clerk told me in writing, on her own, to call the Court, without copying Attorney Blair, and ask for an Order asking for her money back (ECF 1 on Appeal).

When a Federal Judge is allowed to not act by his choice in his own case at a certain point in time, on a specific day, on a case filed in His Court --- when his refusal to uphold the law by not looking at a Settlement Agreement of a case governed by U.S. Federal Law and E.R.I.S.A. with Social Security as a direct Agent, this is an open failure. I get that these cases are a dime a dozen and pro se litigants are really annoying and some may even be crazy, but what is the function of the Court?

There is direct proof of fraud on the Agreement. This was stated many times. Judges refusal to act was affirmed and supported by the United States Court of Appeals, and that simply is lazy. It is a violation of the U.S. Constitution. The Federal Court is

tasked with “interpreting” and “applying” and “deciding the law” and has “power” and that falls to the Justice, himself... and that call mandates action.

### **REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION**

**I have no specific reasons for granting the petition. I would say that a Judge, especially a Federal Judge, should review all Settlement negotiations in civil cases to limit fraud on the Court, and the mandate to limit fraud on the Court is codified in the United States Constitution. I further had no opportunity to use the pro se clinic at UDM Law School as I have student loans from them and yet I am not fully disabled as Attorney Blair indicated in his email stating: Agreement. I have argued that there was a direct coding issue in this case among other facets of law, and the U.S. Court of Appeals did not opine. There is a duty to uphold law, not just promote it. I hope for justice.**

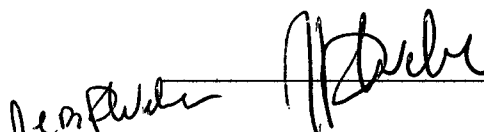
### **CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: January 20, 2023

Rev. to Date  
Feb 11, 2023

  
JESSICA WEBER, pro se