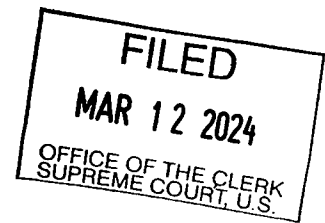


No 23-7007



IN THE
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

HOWARD T. TYSON SR.—PRO SE PETITIONER

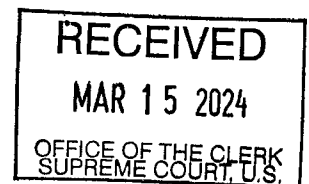
VS.

Y. KRIS. LEE et al-----RESPONDENT

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

HOWARD T. TYSON SR.
12018 LONG RIDGE LN
BOWIE MARYLAND, 20715
202-705-5934



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. WHY DOES THE COURTS FAIL TO FOLLOW OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH SAYS. WHEN A PRO SE APPELLANT ARE FACES WITH A MOTION TO DISMISS. IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE COURT TO CONSIDER MATERIAL OUTSIDE OF THE COMPLAINT TO THE EXTENT. TO SEE IF THEY ARE CONSISTANT WITH ALL ALLIGATIONS?

2. WHY DOESN'T A CIVIL CASE FILED WITH AN OVERWHELMING AMOUNT OF FACTUAL EVIDENSE. THE EVIDENSE BEING IMPECABLE. SELDOM IS ALLOWED A TRIAL BY JURY AS THE 7TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION STATES?

3. WHY IS THERE A PROBLEM WITH JUDGES FAILING TO SIGN THEIR ORDERS WHICH THE SIGNATURE IS A VERY SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT. THERE IS A HUGE PROBLEM IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA?

LIST OF PARTIES

- 1. ATTORNEY JEREMY C. HUANG RESPONDENT/ EMPLOYEE WOEHRLE,
DAHLBERG, JONES YAO- PLLC.**
- 2. WOEHRLE, DAHLBERG, JONES, YAO-PLLC-RESPONDENT
10615 JUDICIAL DRIVE, #102, FAIRFAX VIRGINIA, 22030.**

RELATED CASES

**HUGHLY v. WEINSTOCK, CIVIL ACTION No. 06-88 (RWR) (D.D.C. AUG,4,
2006)**

**JEROME STIEBER v. BURCHELL & HUGHES, PLLC, et al,22-cv-0599
(D.C. of COL.(SEP3,202**

**STRICTLAND v. WASHINGTON, 466 U.S. 668,104 S. Ct. 2052,2064
(1984)**

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**4. ESTETELLE v. GAMBLE 429 U.S. 97,111(1976) (DIOGUARDI v. DURNING
139 F.2d 774,775 (1944) (HAINES v. KERNERE 429 F ,2d 937
(7TH CIR. 1974)A-C-1**

**5. ARIZON v. FULMINANTE 499, U.S.779,308 (1991) (QUOTING DELWARE
v. VAN ARSDALL 475 U.S. 673,681(1986)**

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 _____ 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 _____ 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.

JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was November 30, 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: December 19, 2023, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix A.

☐ 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 11/15/2021.
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).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATES PROVISION INVOLVED

THE 14TH AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION:

SECTION (1)

**NO STATE SHALL DENY ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE
EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW. THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS UNDER ALSO
THE 14TH AMENDMENT**

THE 7TH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

**IT PROTECTS THE RIGHTS FOR CITIZENS TO HAVE A JURY TRIAL IN CIVIL
AFFAIRS. IT ALSO RESTRICT A JUDGE FROM OVERRULING FACTS REVEILED.**

STATE PROVISION

SECTION (1)

**NO STATE SHALL DEPRIVE ANY PERSON OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR
PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW.**

**18 U.S. CODE 371 CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT OFFENCES OR TO COMMIT
OFFENCES OR FRAUD THE UNITED STATES "OR ANY PERSON"**

18 U.S.C. SECTION 241 CONSPIRACY.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE
FROM THE COURTS DISCUSSION
PAGE (4) OF DISMISSLE

1. FRAUD.

THE COURT WROTE "PLAINTIFF PLEADS FRAUD, CLAIMING THAT HE HAD NO FORESIGHT TO THE FRAUDULANT ACTIONS THE CONTRACT BOUND ATTORNEY WAS TO PERFORM LATER" THAT IS A TRUE STATEMENT OF FACT. MAKE IT KNOWN THAT THERE ARE NO SPECULATIONS HERE. ONLY FACTS.

IN QUOTING PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF EVIDENCE, THE COURT ERRED WHEN IT DISCUSSED PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM. SEE THIRD PARAGRAPH, pg.4parg3 THE COURT WROTE "PLAINTIFF CLAIMS THAT DEFENDANT LEE "DID NOT DISCLOSE THAT SHE HAD HER OWN LAW FIRM IS INACCURATE. THE COURT CLEARLY WROTE THAT ABOUT Pg.6 TO COVER-UP LAW. See pg.6 in plaint's opp. 11/05/2021, 18 U.S.code 241 CONSPIRACY AGAINST rights(June 25,1948) (Apr. 11,1968(b)(1) (Nov.18,1988) (Oct.11,1996 RATIFIED.

PLAINTIFF ACTUALLY STATED WAS, SEE PAGE #4 OF PLAINTIFF'S ORIGENAL COMPLAINT A-D, STARTING ON parg. #1, LINE #6 SAYING, "ATTORNEY Y. KRIS LEE HID THE FACT THAT SHE HAD ALLREADY "EXPOSED" ME TO HER PERSONAL LAW FIRM. ARIZON v.FULMINANTE 499-U.S.279,308 (1991)(quoting delaware v. van Arsdall,475 u.s.673,681(1986) MEANING THAT SHE FORGOT PLAINTIFF KNEW. ALSO SEE A-D pg.#10, parg.#1 OF THE ORIGENAL COMPLANT.AGAIN, I SUMMARIZED HER SLICK WAY OF MOVING TO VIRGINA. AND SHE PERSONALLY DID NOT INCLUDE PLAINTIFF IN THE

ATTACHMENT:

SETTLEMENT TALK, BECAUSE SHE INTENDID TO DO UNREPARABLE DAMAGE.

1. DEFENDANT LEE DID NOT NOTIFY PLAINTFF THAT THE COURT HAD ORDERED ATTORNEY HUANG TO RE-DO APPELLANTS FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT. SHE ASKED ME A QUESTION WOULD IT BE ALRIGHT TO REDO SEE ORIGENAL COMPLAINT EVIDENCE REAR A-D pg2

3. EVIDENCE THAT ATTORNEY LEE DID NOT HAVE A VIRGINIA STATE BAR LICENCE TO BE JOING A LAW OFFICE IN VIRGINIA. ONLY JERAMY HUANG HAD A VIRGINIA STATE BAR LICENCE FOR VIRGINIA. SEE A-D Pg.5 EVIDENCE JAMES L. BODIE STATED IN PARAGRAPH #2. IMPENDING PROOF THAT ATTORNEY LEE HAD DIVERSE PLANS FOR PLAINTIFF IS A MERE FACTS. EVEN IF SMALL, IS THE PROOF THAT ARE PLAUSIBLE ON ITS FACE, AND RELEVANT TO BE SUFFICIENT FATUAL MATTER ASCCEPTED AS TRUE, SEE POTOMAC CORP. v. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 28A.d3 531,543-44(D.C. 2011) USED.

BUT THE COURT WROTE: "TO PREVAIL ON ITS FRAUD CLAIM, PLAINTIFF MUST SHOW THAT A PERSON OR ENTITY (1) MADE A FALSE REPRESENTATION OF OR WILLFULLY OMITTED A MATERIAL FACT: SEE EVIDENCE #2, IN A-C AND 1 LEE LIED STATED, CONFIRMING "OUR" APPEARANCE, ONLY HUANG DID.

LEE FRAUDULANTLY PARADED KNOWLEDGE OF CIVIL LAW, AND OF BEING A MEMBER OF WHOEHELE, DAHLBERG, JONES & YAO.SEE BIO, SHE SAY SHE STARTED IN 2017 THRU 2019. See evidence pg 11-2 in A-D evidence section. IN 2019 AFTER THE DEPOSITION. SHE HAD NE SIGN ANOTHER CONTRACT AGAIN AT 1200 G STREET NW. THEN SHE DESERTED PETITIONER LEAVING WHEN THE

ATTACHMENT:

GOING STARTED TO GET RUFF AFTER SINKING CASE, LEFT LAW PETITIONER AND THE LAW FIRM. A FABRICATION IS FALSE ACTIONS MADE TO DECEIVE.

PLAINTIFF HAD NO ACCESS TO THE PACER SYSTEM, SO THE EMAIL SENT ON FEBRUARY 3, 2018 STATING THEIR APPEARANCE. PLAINTIFF WAS MISLEAD ONCE AGAIN BELIEVING THAT ATTORNEY LEE WAS DOING THE JOB WHICH SHE SIGNED THE CONTRACT TO PERFORM. SHE ABANDONED THE CASE.

THE SETTLEMENT

THE COURT AGREED THAT APPELLANT LEE HAD A REAL RESPONSIBILITY TO INCLUDE PLAINTIFF IN THE SETTLEMENT. SINCE THE COURT AGREED THAT FAILURE TO INCLUDE A CLIENT IN THE SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS CAN GIVE RISE TO LEGAL MALPRACTICE. AND ALSO THE SUPREME COURT IN STRICTLAND v. WASHINGTON, 466 U.S. 668, 686, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984) HELD THAT WHEN CONSIDERING A CLAIM FOR INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL, IT MUST BE (1) THE LAWYER PERFORMANCE FELL BELOW AN OBJECTIVE STANDARD OF REASONABLENESS, AND (2) THERE IS A REASONABLE PROBABILITY THAT IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE LAWYER'S UNPROFESSIONAL ERRORS, THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDING WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT. HAD SHE NOT RAISED THE AMOUNT, AND HAD SHE NOT REFUSED TO GIVE ANOTHER OFFER. IT'S MORE LIKELY THAN NOT THAT A SETTLEMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

THE COURT ALSO SAYS THAT SETTLEMENT HADN'T ENDED. BUT IT WAS OVER BY JULY 31, 2018, AS BOTH PARTIES LOGGED STATUS SETTLEMENT ON JULY 31, 2018. IN A-D See evidence pg. 10 OF ECF 32 & 33. LEE FINALLY SIGNED

ATTACHMENT

IN AS THE ATTORNEY WHAT IS FRAUD. THE COURT FORMED A FALLACY.

LET IT BE MADE KNOWN THAT THERE ARE TO MUCH IMPROPRIETY TO DENY.

DOCUMENTED NEGLIGENCE

THE MISHANDLING OF A VERY IMPORTANT PIECE OF EVIDENCE FROM THE LOCAL 305 UNION CALLED AN OUT- OF- SCHEDUAL PAY DOCUMENT SENT TO LEE ON FEBRUARY 23 2018. THE MAIL HANDLERS UNION PRESIDENT MR. CALVIN VINES. SENT TO LEE, INFORMATION TO HELP PETITIONS CASE A FORM CALLED OUT-OF-SCHEDUAL-PAYMENT, CALCULATED BY MR. VINES SHOWING THAT THE POST OFFICE WERE VERY WRONG IN DEALING WITH A BID JOB RIGHT. WHICH KEPT PLAINTIFF FROM HIS RETREAT RIGHT BID. THE DOCUMENT SHOWS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MANAGEMENT DROPS THE BALL. THE DOCUMENT IS A CALCULATED LOSS AMOUNT OF \$85,345.48. SEE pg.8 IT IS MENTIONED IN ORIGL. COMPLAINT. EXHIBIT EVIDENCE #14. ALSO IN PLAINTIFF'S DENIAL OF ALL DEFENDANTS MOTION TO DISMISS, FILED NOVEMBER 5,2021. SEE EVIDENCE pg.16 in the rear. A-C. ITS MENTIONED in A-D pg.7parg2

THESE FACTS SHOW THAT THERE IS NO REASONABLE ANSWER THAT WOULD EXCUSE EITHER COURT NOT MAKING ATTORNEY LEE ACCOUNTABLE.

IN ACCOMPLISHING WHAT THE SUPREME COURT STATES THAT A CLAIM SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN ITS NORMAL COURSE OF LITIGATION. WHERE A PRO SE PLAINTIFF IS FACED WITH A MOTION TO DISMISS, THAT IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE COURT TO CONCIDER MATERIAL OUTSIDE OF THE COMPLAINT TO THE EXTENT, THAT THEY ARE CONSISTANT WITH THE

ATTACHMENT

ALLIGATIONS INSIDE OF THE COMPLAINT. THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE WAS DEPRIVED OF VALUE TO THIS CASE AND IT SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN.

II CONSPIRACY

THE COURT STATED RELIEF UNDER TWO CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY STATUES 18 U.S.C. 371, AND 241. PAGE #5 OF DISMISSLE, Paragraph#2. PLAINTIFF HAVE FAILED TO CITE AND THE COURT HAS BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE, ANY AUTHORITY WHICH WOULD SUPPORT IMPLYING A CIVIL CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS. CASES OF 18 U.S.C. 241 AND 371 WERE CITED ON THE OPENING PAGE #1 OF THE ORIGENAL COMPLAINT OR A-D. I HAVE TO BRING THIS TO THE COURTS ATTENTION. IN THE APPEALS COURTS SUMERIZATION OF THE LOWER COURTS INABILITY TO FIND ANY AUTHORITY WHICH SUPPORTS IMPLYING A CIVIL CASE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS, APPEALS COURT HAD TO SEE THE COURT & RESPONDENTS MENTION IN ITS INUMERATION OF LAWS, 241, 371 & 242.PETITIONER DID NOT USED #242, NOR 1001 AS, RESPONDENTS SHOW THE LAWS SEE Pg.8 AND COURTS ORDER See pg.5 parg.2 BECAUSE IT USED THE RULE 18 U.S.C. 1001 FROM THE DEFENDANTS CIV R. P.12(b)(6) INTRODUCTION pg.#8, Parg1. BECASUSE APPELLANT DID NOT USE 18 U.S.C. 1001. THAT MEANS THAT THE LOWER COURT ALSO "SEEN THE CASE LAW"USED IN ITS 12(b)(6). AND NO MATTER WHETHER THOSE STATED CASE WERE DISMISED OR NOT, THEY WAS USED IN A CIVIL CASE. THEIR ARGUMENT IN DEFENCE IS WRONG. THE CLAIM, IN USING THOSE RULES FOR RELIFE SHOULD BE GRANTED. OR TRIAL BY JURY.THE LOWER COURT ON ITS PAGE #6, PARAGRAPH #2. OPINED THAT THE

ATTACHMENT

COURT FINDS THAT PLAINTIFF CLAIMS ARE SUFFICIENT TO SURVIVE A MOTION TO DISMISS AS THE FIRST TWO ELEMENT. (1) FAILURE TO EXTEND THE APPLICABLE STANDARD OF CARE. INCLUDED WITH THESE ELEMENTS SHOULD BE FRAUD, AS WELL AS CONSPIRACY. ABA RULES, WHICH STATES THAT IF THERE IS A SETTLEMENT SHE WERE TO INCLUDE PLAINTIFF IN THE DISCUSSION: BUT SHE WERE TO INCOMPETENT TO UNDERSTAND THESE TWO SIMPLE RULES. SO ACCORDINGLY, PETITIONER'S CASE SHOULD BE REWARDED APPROPRIATELY.

THE PETITIONER'S ARGUMENT STANDS ON THESE GROUNDS. THAT THE \$85,345.48 WORK OUT GIVEN TO ATTORNEY Y. KRIS. LEE ON FEBRUARY 23, 2018, NEVER MADE IT INTO THE FILE FROM FAILURE OF NOT HAVING CIVIL LAW SKILLS OR JUST PLAIN NEGLIGENCE. THE COURT SAYING THAT THERE WERE NO SETTLEMENT THAT WAS ALLEGEDLY LOST IS UNACCEPTABLE, THE COURT KNEW ABOUT BOTH PHYSICAL AMOUNTS OF \$375,000, \$475,000 AND THE \$85,345.48.

III NEGLIGENCE (LEGAL MALPRACTICE)

HERE THE COURT ANSWERED THE CONSPIRACY AND THE MALPRACTICE BUT THE COURT OF APPEALS TOOK IT AS IF THE LOWER COURT STATEMENT ON THE ABA IS NOT RELEVANT TO LEGAL MERIT. APPEALS COURT KNOWS BETTER.

THE LOWER COURT STATES THE ABA RULES IN WASHINGTON D.C. ARE NOT "BINDING AUTHORITY". THAT UNDER D.C. LAW, A LEGAL MALPRACTICE CLAIM REQUIRES THE PLAINTIFF TO SHOW: (1) AN APPLICABLE STANDARD OF CARE; (2) A BREACH OF THAT CARE; AND (3) A CASUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO. THE VIOLATION AND THE HARM IT CAUSED TO THE COMPLAINANT.

ATTACHMENT:

JONES v. LATTIMER, 29 F.SUPP.3d 5,9 (D.D. 2014). WE'VE DONE THAT SATISFACTORALLY. ACCORDING TO THIS COURT SUPPLIED LAW. WE HAD ASKED THAT THE DEFENDANTS PAY A SUM OF \$50,000 DOLLARS AND PUNITIVE OF \$100,000. DOCUMENTED IN THE CONCLUSION OF THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT, Pg.11, Parag. 2&3.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1. THE COMPLAINT CONTAINED SUFFICIENT FACTS TO STATE A PLAUSIBLE CLAIM WHEREBY RELIEF SHOULD BE GRANTED. THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO INCLUDE EVERY DETAILED FACTUAL ALLEGATION. BUT EVERY ALLEGATION IN A COMPLAINT CHALLENGED BY A RULE 12(d)(6) MUST BE PRESUMED TRUE AND LIBERALLY CONSTRUED IN THE PETITIONER'S FAVOR.

THE COURT'S ALLEGATIONS DENYING THAT THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE ANY SUCH FACTS ARE MISLEADING. AND THEREBY SHOULD BE CORRECTED WITHOUT FAILURE, JONES v. AIRLINE PILOTS ASS'N. INT'L, 642, F.3d 1100, 1104 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (CITING SWIERKIEWICZ v. SOREMA N.A., 534 U.S. 506 511 122, S. Ct. 992, 152, L.Ed. 2d 1 (2000)).

EVIDENCE THAT WOULD HAVE MADE EVEN A BIGGER IMPACT ON THE PETITIONER'S CASE, WHICH THE APPEALS COURT NEVER CONSTRUED NEITHER DID THE MULTREE COURT, IN THE PETITIONER'S EVIDENCE. SEE ATTACHMENT TO THIS CONCLUSION. THE OUT-OF-SCHEDULED PAY DOCUMENTS. SENT TO ATTORNEY LEE, A LITTLE OVER THREE MONTHS AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE CONTRACT ON NOV. 17, 2017. FORWARDED ON FEB., 23, 2018. See EVIDENCE No. 16 CALLED NATIONAL POSTAL MAIL HANDLERS UNION.

UNDERSTAND THAT AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE CONTRACT. ATTORNEY LEE WAS UNDER OBLIGATION TO LOG INTO THE DISTRICT COURT PACER SYSTEM IMMEDIATELY AS PETITIONER'S ATTORNEY ON NOVEMBER 17, 2017 See contract

ATTACHMENT:

Pg.6 OF EVIDENCE AND #16 ATTACHED HERE IN. ATTORNEY FILED ONLY THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SORT BY DEFENDANT PERIOD.

WHEN PETITIONER SORT CASE LAW ON RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION THAT WERE ACCEPTED BY A NOW JUSTICE HERE IN THIS COURT. WHAT WERE FOUND WERE CASE LAW ON MIDDLE EASTERNERS RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION CASES WON. BECAUSE PETITIONER WORE NOT A TURBON, HIS CASE WERE EVENTUALLY DISMISSED BY THE SAME. ATTORNEY LEE GAVE NO SUPPORT.

IN RECALL OF THE MANDATE, DOCKET A-E 01/03/2024, Pg.4 Parag.6 TITLE 18 U.S.C. 241 PROHIBITS ANY TWO OR MORE PERSONS TO INJURE A PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. AT A HEARING, THE FACTS OF THE COMPLAINT MIGHT HAVE OUT WEIGHED THE ARGUMENT RATHER THAN THE 18 U.S.C. 241 AND 371 WERE PROPER LAW. NOT HAVING EVEN A PRELIMINARY HEARING INJURED THE PETITIONER. SO YES, THE PETITIONER WERE VERY INJURED BY THE DINIAL OF HIS DUE PROCESS RIGHTS.

THE 14 AMENDMENT S1.5.4.1. PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS IN CIVIL CASES STATES ALL PERSONS BORN OR NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES AND IS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION, NO STATE SHALL MAKE OR ENFORCE ANY LAW WHICH SHALL ABRIDGE THE PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. NOR DENY TO ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS CONSTRUDE THE 14TH, AMENDMENT DUE PROCESS CLAUSES TO IMPOSE THE SAME PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS

ATTACHMENT:

LIMITATIONS ON THE STATES AS THE FIFTH. THUS, THE REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF DUE PROCESS ARE THOSE THAT MINIMIZE SUBSTANTIVELY UNFAIR OR MISTAKEN DEPRIVATIONS BY ENABLING PERSONS TO CONTEST THE BASIS UPON WHICH A STATE PROPOSES TO DEPRIVE THEM OF A PROTECTED INTEREST.

THE CORE REQUIREMENT OF PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS ARE NOTICE AND A HEARING BEFORE AN IMPARCIAL TRIBUNAL. DUE PROCESS ALSO REQUIRE OTHER PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS SUCH AS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR CONFRONTATION, CROSS-EXAMINATION OR THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNCIL.

PETITIONERS CASE WERE SET UP TWICE FOR ORAL HEARING. SEE EVIDENCE ATTACHED HERE. WHEN CANCELED, AN APPEAL WERE FORTH COMING. WHICH WAS DISMISSED AUGUST 10,2022. AND NO JUDGE SIGNED THE ORDER.

2. NO PROTECTION

ATTORNEY LEE'S BIO EVIDENCE ATTACHED TO A-D Pg 11-2. OF COUNCIL: WOERH DAHLBERG JONES YAO, PLLC IDENTIFIED DATES OF SERVICE WERE 2017-2019 AS CONSTRUDE BY PETITIONER ARGUMENT IN A-D Pg.3 Parag.1.

THE LOWER COURT GOT IT WRONG QUOTIONING PETITIONERS STATEMENT: HIRING HER BASED ON THE FIRM SHE WORKED FOR, LINE 6. WHAT PETITIONER' STATEMENT WERE REFERING TO WAS "HER" OFFICE AT 12 AND G

ATTACHMENT:

STREETS N.W. MEANING THAT SHE TRIED TO HIDE THE FACT THAT SHE HAD ALREADY EXPOSED PETITIONER TO HER REAL OFFICE 1200 G STREET N.W. AND NOTHING MORE. SEE EVIDENCE #7 ATTACHED HERE. NUMBER 7 SHOW A LETTER TO THE OFFICE OF WORKERS COMPENSATION ON HER OWN LETTER-HEAD, OCTOBER 10,2017. THIS LETTER IS SHOWING HER DECEPTION.

PETITIONER TESTIFIED TO HAVE HIRED HER TO WORK ON HIS OWCP CASE BACK IN APRIL 2017. SEE EVIDENCE ATTACHED, #7. AFTER TELLING OWCP THAT NEITHER LAW FIRM REPRESENT PETITIONER ADMITTING A SEPARATION.

THEN EXAMEN EVEDENCE ATTACHED #3. AFTER SHE HAD DECEPTIVELY SWITCHED TO WOEHRL, DAHLBERG, JONES, YAO, PLLC GIVEN THE SAME DATE OF OCT,10,2017. THIS IS WHY THIS ATTORNEY FIRM WERE INCLUDED BECAUSE THEY FELL FOR HER CONJUNCTION. BUT THE FIRM DID NOT INVESTIGATE HER SKILLS, TO BE ABLE TO LEAD OR GUIDE HER THROUGH THE LEGAL PROCESS OR DISCOVER WHETHER SHE WAS CAPABLE OF HANDLING A CIVIL CASE ON HER OWN KNOWLEDGE ALONE.

THE APPEALS COURT DISMISSED THE ORAL HEARING WHICH WOULD HAVE DISCOVERED THIS LEGAL DEVASTATION. SEE ATTACHMENT #2. IN ACCORDINGLY, ANSWERING THE APPEALS COURT DENIAL BASED ON THE LOWER COURT CLAIM THAT A CLEAR, SHORT, CONCISE STATEMENT OF A CLAIM FOR RELIEF SET FORTH IN CT. CIV.R. 8(a)(2) GOES AGAINST THE 14TH AMENDMENT WHICH PROHIBITS ANY STATE TO MAKE LAWS THAT GOES AGAINST TITLE 14 AMENDMENT, SECTION 1. THE PETITIONER DESERVES BETTER

ATTACHMENT:

AND LOOK TO THIS COURT TO CONSTRUDE THESE FAILURES FAIRLY AS THE LEADER IT IS. A SHORT AND CONCISE DEMAND WERE MADE, IN THE CLOSING REMARKS REQUESTING RELIEF OF \$50,000 DOLLARS, AND A TRIAL BY A JURY, IN A-D Pg. 11Parag,3. SEE ALSO EVIDENCE #16, ATTACHED HERE OF \$85,345.16 . CONFIGURED BY THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE NATIONAL POSTAL MAIL HANDLER UNION PRESIDENT CALVIN VINES. WHOSE RESPONSIBILITIES, ARE TO GOVERN THE U.S. POSTALSERVICE PRACTICES TO MAKE SURE THAT IT COMPLIES WITH THE UNION REGULATIONS. AND WHEN THEY DID NOT TO THE PETITIONER, IT WERE TOPAY THAT CALCULATED SUM.

3. THE COURT PROPERLY CONSTRUDE THAT THE RESPONDENT DID NOT DISPUTE THAT SHE INTENTIONALLY RAISED THE SETTLEMENT WHICH IS A CRITICAL FLAW IN THEIR DEFENCE. THE RAISING OF THE AMOUNT WAS DUE TO HER GREED. WHICH SHE USED ATTORNEY JEREMY HUANG AS A MEANS TO GET INTO WOERHLE, DAHLBERG, JONES YAO, PLLC. THEREBY DESQUISING HER OWN.

CHANGING THE CLAIM ORIGINAL AMOUNT FROM \$375,000 TO \$475,000 TO GET A LARGER CONTINGENCY FEE. BUT THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE SUPERIOR COURT HAD KNOWLEDGE OF BOTH SETTLEMENT AMOUNTS BUT SUGGESTED THAT PETITIONER DID NOT PLEAD AN AMOUNT LOST, THE COURT HAD A CHOICE. SEE EVIDENCE Pg,7. Parag.10 in A-C.

IN CLOSING, PETITIONER HAS ON A PRO SE LEVEL, GIVEN THE NUMERICAL REQUIRMENTS OF EVIDENCIAL FACTS WHICH MUST BE CONSTRUDE IN HIS FAVOR.TO WIN THE CLAIMS OF FRAUD, CONSPIRACY AND MALPRACTICE. IN

**ACCORDANCE TO THE RULES OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION.**

**THESE ARE THE REASON WHY THIS CERTIORARY SHOULD BE GRANTED TO THE
PETITIONER.**

HOWARD T. TYSON SR.

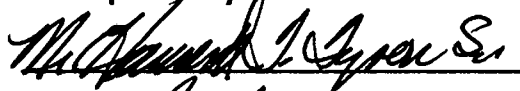
CONCLUSION

RELIEF WAS DEMANDED AND NEVER MENTION BY THE RESPONDANT NOR THE COURTS. THROUGHOUT THE CLOSING REMARKS IN THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT THE PETITIONER REQUEST THE RELIEF OF \$50,000 AND REQUESTED A TRIAL BY JURY parg3. AS WELL AS A RFEQUEST TO THE COURT TO ORDER THAT THEY PAY COMPENSATORY DAMAGES OF \$100,000 DOLARS FOR THEIR DISPICABLE REPRESENTATION. NOT TO MENTION THAT THE RESPONDENT AND ASLO THE COURTS.see APPEAL COURTS A-A, pg.2,parg1WELL PLEAD FACTUAL ALLIGATION And Parg2 at Second, there is no law used to disqualify this CLAIM AT ALL.

THAT THE RESPONDANT WAS NOT REQUIRED, HOWEVER TO INCLUDE EVRY DETAILED FACTUAL ALLIGATIONS, WITH ALL FACTUAL ALLIGATIONS IN A COMPLAINT CHALLENGED UNDER RULE 12(b)(6) MUST BE PRESUMED TRUE AND LIBERALLY CONSTRUDE IN THE PETITIONER'S FAVOR. AT THIS COURT, PETITIONER DISPLAYED UNCHALLENGED FACTS.THAT WAS VERBALLY DISMISS. SEE ALSO APPEALS COURTS DOCKET A-E 01/03/24. Pg. 4 Parag. 6 IN THE RECALL OF THE MANDATE. TITLE 18 U.S.C.241.PROHIBITS ANY TWO OR MORE PERSONS TO INJURE A PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE FREE EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS SECURED BY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. THE PETITIONER WERE VERY MUCH HARMED.

The petition for writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted.



Date: March 11, 2024

10.