

No. 24-5666

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

Lidia M. Orrego - Petitioner,
vs.

Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh
Stanton & Romano LLP et al. - Respondents,

**Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration of Leave to
Proceed in Forma Pauperis**

The Petitioner asks to reconsider leave to file the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari without prepayment of cost and to proceed in forma pauperis filed on August 6, 2024, under Supreme Court Rules 12, 33.2 & 39 due to Petitioner Pro Se non-attorney condition.

Petitioner's affidavit in support and appendices of this motion is attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

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December 14, 2024

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Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration of Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

The Petitioner/Appellant/ Plaintiff Pro Se non-attorney, Lidia M. Orrego, asks to Reconsider for Leave to file the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari (“Petition”) without prepayment of cost and to proceed in forma pauperis filed on August 6, 2024, under Supreme Court Rule the Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis, annexed the Original Petition and 10 copies under Supreme Court Rules 12, 33.2 & 39.

Petitioner is filing simultaneously a Motion for an Extension of Time.

a) Background of the case

Procedural due process guarantees a fair process in connection with any deprivation of life, liberty, or property by the Government. Procedural due process also ensures that individuals have a Notice and an opportunity to be heard. See *Robinson v. De Niro* SDNY 19cv09156 (LJL)(KHP).

The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York had subject matter jurisdiction over this lawsuit because Petitioner-Plaintiff Lidia M. Orrego (“Orrego,” “Petitioner”) under the U.S. Federal Law Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“Civil RICO”) 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (§1964) against Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP and Pasternack Tilker Weitz & Luxenberg LLP (“Law Firm”), First Choice Evaluations, LLC, (“First Choice”) and Jason Hochfelder MD (“Hochfelder”), John Doe, Jane Doe (collectively “Respondents”, “Defendants”).

On October 31, 2023, Orrego, proceeding *pro se*, filed her Complaint that alleges 66 Facts ECF doc. [1] in this matter under claim Civil Rico: 1) The Respondents committed a substantive RICO violation per 18 U.S.C. § 1962; 2) The Petitioner's business was injured (Workers Compensation Board Case ("WBC") case G2584330 and damages Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶¶ 1-66 – Relief Section IV) ; 3) The injury occurred because of the Respondents' substantive RICO violation WCB's decision dated March 5, 2021- (see Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶¶ 52-66, Exhibits 7-8). In terms of the RICO violation, Petitioner's Complaint ECF doc. [1] shows the Defendants participated in conduct/of an enterprise/via a pattern/of racketeering activity.

The origin of the case relies on that Petitioner retained the Law Firm on September 5, 2019, to represent her in the WCB case G2584330 filed on September 3, 2019, Document # 329026228, against her employers Kevin Knipfing, a/k/a Kevin James, Stephanieanna James-Knipfing, a/k/a Steffiana De La Cruz ("Knipfings") see related Docket EDNY 20cv3361 (JMA) (AYS) filed on July 23, 2020, proceeding *pro se*, alleges the following relevant factual background: Orrego was subjected to pervasive and severe physical and emotional assaults, verbal abuse, harassment, retaliation, victimization, violence, etc., according to plenty documentary evidence such as text messages, emails, recordings, medical Records, Transcriptions, etc., during her employment between January and December 2018 with Respondents as evidence based on her race by Teresa A. Zantua ("Zantua"), Respondents Knipfings, and the

Corporations Old Westbury EDDIE LLC, Old Westbury LLC (ghost-corporation unregistered in New York State, under the Knipfings) (“Corporations”) and Steve Savitsky (“Savitsky”). See Docket EDNY 20cv3361 (JMA) (AYS), AC ECF doc. [8].

The Knipfings and their Corporations have been consistently represented by the law firm Gordon Rees Scully Mansukhani LLP (“GRSM”) since the EEOC complaint in January 2019 to the present.

Petitioner reported her complaint of discrimination, hostile work environment, and injuries to the Knipfings on November 2, 2018, and she was terminated in retaliation within 25 days on November 27, 2018.

The Law Firm is the Petitioner's Worker Compensation lawyer who represented her before the WCB case G2584330, according to the agreement signed on September 5, 2019, from her injuries during her employment with the Knipfings, Corporations, and Zantua between January 2018 to November 2018.

See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶14 and Exhibit 1.

On September 5, 2019, The Firm made Plaintiff sign an “Amended Employee Claim C-3,” reporting only the last physical assault on October 23, 2018, in her employment with Knipfings from January to November 2018. See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶21 and Exhibit 1.

However, in the WCB case G2584330 Decision filed on November 5, 2019, Workers Compensation Law Judge (“WCLJ”) Barry Greenberg's decision stated: “I find prima facie medical evidence for the neck, back right wrist, both knees, and major depressive disorder. The Claimant is alleging an occupational disease

claim, not an accident claim. The Claimant to produce C-3 reflecting current claim... ". See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶¶ 1-20 and Exhibit 7.

WCLJ Greenberg requests the second Amended change the nature of the injuries as an Occupational Disease Claim supported by medical evidence such as "Magnetic resonance imaging" ("MRIs"), medical evaluations, employment history, etc., filed by the Plaintiff's WC providers. See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶¶ 1-20.

On October 21, 2020, the Law Firm conspired to commit Filing False Documents, Statements, and Writings by allowing First Choice and Hochfelder to commit perjury and racketeering activity by making a false 20-min. IME report regarding the Petitioner's examination dated October 14, 2020. See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶ 32.

The Petitioner recorded the "examination" in front of a witness, Ms. Celeste Bueno (interpreter from the Board), and the entire examination length was only 5 min. and 3 sec. Hochfelder (IME) did not measure or review the Plaintiff's medical or employment history to support his "opinion" that it was not independent. Instead, Hochfelder (IME) made a "Defense Medical Examination" report to deny the Plaintiff benefits with the Law Firm to help him file False Documents, Statements, and Writings and committed perjury. See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶ 33.

First Choice and Hochfelder's report was not based on the Plaintiff's complete medical record since 2018. The "fabricated false IME's report" begins

with the medical report by Jeffrey S. Rosner MD, dated September 7, 2019, through September 30, 2020, of all Petitioner's providers but only for Workers Compensation, not her providers from private insurance in possession, control and custody of the Law Firm obtained in their course of Petitioner's representation and retainer. See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶ 34.

The Law Firm's help to First Choice and Hochfelder excluded the Plaintiff's medical records filed in the case from 2018 as part of the "agenda" to destroy the Plaintiff's credibility and reputation.

On October 25, 2020, the Petitioner sent a letter and recording to the Law Firm containing a fraud and perjury report from First Choice and Hochfelder. The IME's report was fabricated. The Petitioner proved that Hochfelder only examined the Petitioner for 20 min., but the recording shows 5 min. 3sec. Hochfelder fabricated 15 min. of examination. See ECF doc. [1] ¶ 36.

From October 28, 2020, to March 5, 2021, Hearing at WCB, the Law Firm never mentioned or introduced the evidence to destroy the First Choice and Hochfelder's credibility with the Petitioner's recordings and transcription delivered on October 25, 2020. See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶¶ 37-51.

On March 5, 2021, WCLJ Barry Greenberg's decision: "DECISION: Claim is disallowed. The claimant's testimony that she was injured in the course of her employment was not credible. The Carrier's IME doctor's opinion that the Claimant did not seem to have had an injury resulting from work activity was more credible than the opinions of the Claimant's doctors. Her claim seems to

have been an afterthought related to other issues involving her employment." See Complaint ECF doc. [1] ¶52.

The Law Firm and its members committed racketeering by recruiting and agreeing to protect the other Respondents, First Choice, and Hochfelder, including but not limited to October 22, 2019, January 4, 2021, and March 5, 2021, until the present. See Complaint ECF doc. [1].

Respondents and their associates worked together for the common purpose: "to ruin the Plaintiff's WCB case G2584330, conspiracy to reach the deprivation of her benefits, rights, medical treatment for her occupational disease among others between September 2019 to July 2021 the predicate acts under Civil RICO Act violation per 18 U.S.C. § 1964, 18 U.S.C. § 1962.

Even though on March 5, 2021, a Miscarriage of Justice was committed through impropriety, fraud, perjury, falsification of IME reports, and Obstruction of Justice, among others, the Petitioner's DC 20cv3361 (GRB) (AKT)², proceeding as pro se, filed in July 2020, her case survived to the Motion to Dismiss according to the Memorandum & Order by DC Judge H. Gary R. Brown¹, see ECF doc. [30] entered on September 30, 2021, in Orrego's favor: "Accordingly, plaintiff has pleaded plausible claims for hostile work environment under § 1981 and the NYSHRL against Zantua, the Knipfings, and the corporate defendants." See Docket EDNY 20cv3361 (JMA) (AYS), AC ECF doc. [8] and DC Gary R. Brown ECF doc. [30].

¹ Notice: DC 20CV (GRB) (AKT) currently DC 20CV3361 (JMA) (AYS)

This Decision ECF doc. [30] by DC Judge Brown is Irrefutable evidence that if the Petitioner had not retained the Law Firm, her case in WCB case, G2584330, would never have been “disallowed” based on impropriety, fraud, perjury, falsification of IME reports, Obstruction of Justice, among others.

On October 2023, Petitioner discovered the “incestuous relationship” between her counsel, the Law Firm, and her employer’s counsel, GRSM, from 2012 to the present in State Court for legal malpractice cases.

This gross and heinous conflict of interest was the cause of the Law Firm’s failure to the Petitioner’s jealous representation by losing her WCB case G2584330 by aiding and abetting their “real client,” the Knipfings and their mutual counsel GRSM. The Law Firm worked with their “counsel, GRSM,” to destroy the Petitioner’s WCB case G2584330 like a “Trojan horse.”

The Law Firm’s clear conflict of interest led to the intentional and BAD FAITH mishandling of the Petitioner’s WCB case G2584330, resulting in fraud and perjury and benefiting their “real client,” actor Kevin James and their shared counsel GRSM.

The Law Firm worked with their legal malpractice lawyer, GRSM, to undermine the Petitioner’s WCB case G-2584330 like a “Trojan horse.” Members of the Law Firm engaged in various racketeering activities by recruiting and agreeing to protect other respondents, including First Choice, Hochfelder, from October 22, 2019, to the present.

The client-lawyer relationship between Petitioner's counsel, the Law Firm, and GRSM is publicly available through the NYSCEF in legal malpractice cases. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the Law Firm was paying the attorney fees to GRSM by ruining Petitioner's WCB case G2584330 against the Knipfings, who are celebrities; Kevin Knipfing is the actor known as Kevin James.

Despite all the documentary evidence, it's incredible how actor Kevin James or his counsel at GRSM can manipulate the legal system to protect their associates, The Law Firm, First Choice, and Hochfelder, who are part of the crime organized.

The DC is attempting to prevent the Petitioner from pursuing her case or submitting all of the evidence because a Jury of reasonable individuals with strong moral values would likely find the Respondents guilty based on the weight of the evidence presented.

The Petitioner filed motions to protect her Constitutional Right to Due Process and Equal Protection of the Law. Still, the DC constantly embarrassed her and issued oppressive and improper orders with threats in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

b) Petitioner faces significant economic challenges in fulfilling the Supreme Court's order.

This Court denied the Petitioner's Motion for Leave to file the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari without prepayment of cost and to proceed in forma pauperis with the November 25, 2024 order. See annexed Appendix A.

Additionally, Respondents failed and waived their right to file any response to the Notice from the US Supreme Court served on October 3, 2024.

The Petitioner is asking the Court to consider that her only source of income is insufficient to cover her weekly expenses, medical treatment, and debts, among others, even when combined with her spouse's income. Also, please consider that any money Petitioner's household savings is for medical emergencies due to the illness of a family member. Petitioner's total debts reach + \$26,000.00. - See Appendix B.

The Petitioner's condition changed due to a recent diagnosis of a serious illness of a family member, and she is helping to cover the medical expenses. Petitioner requests that this Court modify the order and consider relief for her from paying the fees and complying with the presentation of the Petition Writ Certiorari under Supreme Court Rule 28(a) and Rule 33.1. See annexed Appendix B.

The Petitioner, unable to raise funds due to the demands of work and hospital, had to request a loan to pay \$3,121.00 by November 15, 2024. This loan is intended to cover the expenses associated with filing the Writ of Certiorari in case No. 23-7273, *Orrego v. Knipfing et al.*, under Rule 38(a).

The Court's decision to deny the petitioner's request to proceed without paying fees and to require compliance with Supreme Court Rule 33.1 puts the petitioner, a middle-class worker in New York, in addition to the expenses to pay food, rent, medical expenses, the Petitioner must pay a loan to access Justice that should be free for every US citizen under their Constitutional Rights.

Petitioner submits that the situation we are addressing highlights a profound and systemic issue that undermines the integrity and fairness of our judicial system. While the Supreme Court's rules, specifically Rules 12, 33.2, and 39, do provide for

the waiver of certain fees and expenses for those in poverty, the reality is that the thresholds for accessing justice are so high that many middle-class individuals—who are not necessarily impoverished but still struggle to afford legal representation—are effectively shut out of the legal process at the highest levels.

In this case, the petitioner has already spent significant resources—\$5,938.00—simply to bring the case before this Court, a sum that represents a considerable portion of middle-class income. Furthermore, additional cases must be addressed, compounding the financial burden and creating an unmanageable strain on individuals caught between the upper middle class and poverty. This situation brings to light the stark inequity in the system: to access justice at the highest level requires financial resources that only the wealthy or those in positions of privilege can realistically afford.

The requirement to make a "booklet-type presentation" under these rules may not seem burdensome in the abstract, but the financial, logistical, and emotional toll on a middle-class individual is significant. Though designed for efficiency and order in the Court, these rules inadvertently serve to further isolate and marginalize those without substantial financial means. The notion that one must go into debt to have their voice heard before this Court is an affront to the principle of justice for all.

This Court has the inherent power to allow the Petitioner to struggle economically to proceed under Supreme Court Rules 12, 33.2, and 39 because this is the second time she has requested this after paying all the fees in the lower court and the Writ of Certiorari in case No. 23-7273, *Orrego v. Knipfing et al.* In return, she is

being abused and gaslighted in the lower Courts with outrageous orders that are morally repugnant, as H. Chief Justice John Roberts would call it. See annexed Appendices C, D, E, F.

It is vital that the US Supreme Court considers these broader implications of its rules. Justice should not be the exclusive domain of the wealthy; rather, it must be available to all, regardless of financial means. The current system, however, creates a disparity in which only those with sufficient resources can afford to participate, and that is a miscarriage of justice in itself.

Moreover, the issue extends beyond the Petitioner's individual situation. It reflects a broader societal failure as we look at the widespread poverty across our nation—evidenced by the conditions of people living in tents in North Carolina and struggling to survive—we must question whether the judicial system is serving the needs of the people or simply reinforcing a cycle of exclusion for those most in need of its protection.

The idea that individuals living in poverty are unlikely ever to reach this Court is not only a tragic commentary on the state of access to justice but a reflection of the systemic barriers that prevent equality before the law.

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court allow her to pay the necessary fee and submit her Writ of Certiorari in the traditional 8½" by 11" paper format, as outlined in Rule 33.2, rather than being required to submit the more expensive booklet-type presentation.

Again, the Petitioner is in the position of having to choose between paying her rent, providing food, and paying medical bills for her family to fight the violation of Constitutional Rights.

This request is grounded in the understanding that while the booklet format promotes consistency and order, it imposes a significant financial burden on individuals already struggling to afford access to the Court. The current requirement for booklet-type submissions is an additional, unnecessary expense—particularly for middle-class individuals or those in financial distress—who may already be stretched to their limits simply to afford the basic fees required to file a petition.

Allowing for the traditional format would serve the interests of justice by making it more affordable for those who need to access the Court but cannot afford the additional costs associated with a booklet-type submission. It would also ensure that the Petitioner is not unduly penalized for lack of financial resources when presenting her case before this Court.

This modification would not only be a reasonable accommodation for the Petitioner's circumstances. Still, it would also reflect a broader commitment to ensuring that the judicial process remains accessible to all individuals, regardless of financial status.

c- Related cases and pending file a Writ Certiorari, Mandamus, and Prohibition Due to the lower Courts' Impropriety

Petitioner made the payments of \$ 2,817.00.. only for fees since 2020 to the lower Courts including the Interlocutory Appeals under 28 U.S.C. § 1292 (a) (1), jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, without seeking a District Court's

leave to file appeal plus expenses including but not limited to Process Server Fees, mailing via U.S. Postal Office, copies, office supplies, etc. since 2020 and currently in the present and related cases in the lower Courts as follows:

Eastern District of New York (“EDNY”) 20cv3361 (JMA) (AYS), Orrego v Knipfing et al. ECF doc. [1] Receipt payment of \$ 400.00.- Dated July 23, 2020.

EDNY 23cv6507 (JMA) (AYS), Orrego v Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP et al. ECF doc. [3] Receipt Fee \$ 402.00.- Dated August 3, 2023.

EDNY 20cv3361 (JMA) (AYS), Orrego v Knipfing et al. ECF doc. [167] Receipt payment of \$ 505.00.- Dated August 4, 2023.

EDNY 20cv3361 (JMA) (AYS), Orrego v Knipfing et al. ECF doc. [179] Receipt payment of \$ 505.00.- Dated November 29, 2023.

EDNY 23cv6507 (JMA) (AYS), Orrego v Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP et al. ECF doc. [31] Receipt payment of \$ 505.00.- Dated November 29, 2023.

Petitioner filed on October 31, 2023, a Writ Mandamus Certiorari and Prohibition to District Joan M. Azrack and Magistrate Judge Anne Y. Shields under Title V. Extraordinary Writs Rule 21 – Dkt No. 23-7643 Court of Appeals for the Second Circ. – In RE: Lidia M. Orrego – in support the Interlocutory Appeal case No. 23-1114 Orrego v. Knipfing et al. – ACMS Dkt [2] Receipt Payment \$ 500,00.-

Additionally, the District Court’s order regarding the Interlocutory Appeal jurisdiction filed on July 28, 2023, confirmed that the Petitioner has the right to file an appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1292 (a) (1).

However, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dismisses the Interlocutory Appeals under 28 U.S.C. § 1292 (a) (1) egregiously and unreasonably violating the Law, Constitutional Rights to Due Process, and Equal Clause Protection in Petitioner's prejudice.

US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit shows impropriety by ruling without any explanation the Dismissal for Interlocutory Appeals, even their automatic jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292 (a) (1) through a fraudulent misrepresentation by unlawfully dismissing the appeals by invoking intentionally a "not" jurisdiction under § 28 U.S.C. 1291 the cases:

No. 23-1114 – Orrego v Knipfing et al.
US Court of Appeals for the Second Circ.
Order dated December 1, 2023

No. 23-7928 – Orrego v Pasternack Tilker
Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP et al.
US Court of Appeals for the Second Circ.
Order dated March 14, 2024

On September 25, 2024, US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit showed impropriety and dismissed case No. 23-7941 – Orrego v Knipfing et al. after filing the Appellant's Brief under the false excuse of the jurisdiction only under § 28 U.S.C. 1291 despite the Court's scheduling in accordance with the procedures set forth under 28 U.S.C. § 1292, her case has been systematically and unconstitutionally denied when review is sought for orders corresponding to injuries under this statute:

No. 23-7941 – Orrego v Knipfing et al.
US Court of Appeals for the Second Circ.
Order dated February 7, 2024

No. 23-7941 – Orrego v Knipfing et al.
US Court of Appeals for the Second Circ.
Corrected Brief Filed March 18, 2024

No. 23-7941 – Orrego v Knipfing et al.
US Court of Appeals for the Second Circ.
Order to Respondents dated April 2, 2024,
to file the Brief on or before June 17, 2024

US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit also denied the Writ Mandamus Certiorari and Prohibition to District Joan M. Azrack and Magistrate Judge Anne Y. Shields under the false excuse that it does not meet the standard for review, but that is false because the evidence shows that the Petitioner's Writ exceeds the standard and shows impropriety of the DC.

No. 23-7643 – In RE: Lidia M. Orrego
US Court of Appeals for the Second Circ.
Order dated March 14, 2024

Petitioner not only must file this Petition Writ Certiorari regarding case No. 23-7928, but she also must file the petitions related to cases in the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit No. 23-7643, No. 23-7941 and other venues unlawfully dismissed based on misrepresentation to abet and aid the Respondents' perjured affidavits, obstruction of justice, and falsification of business and insurance records, among others.

At this point, the Petitioner must additionally file a writ of mandamus and prohibition for an order from the US Supreme Court to the lower Courts, ordering "to properly fulfill their official duties and correct the abuse of discretion and power.

If the Petitioner's additional petitions are denied again to proceed in forma pauperis, she must expend additionally more than \$ 16,000.00. - only to provide the costly "booklets" instead to relieve the Petitioner of filing the petition under the Supreme Rules Supreme Court Rules 12, 33.2, and 39, who expend a lot of money to provide the Original and 10 copies with her Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis.

Petitioner asks the US Supreme Court to consider these systemic inequities and the heavy financial burdens placed on middle-class petitioners and to take steps to ensure that the right to justice is not limited to those who can afford the high costs of litigation.

Petitioner acknowledges that it is reasonable to expect a law firm or lawyer charging at least \$1,000.00 per hour to adhere to Supreme Court Rule 33.1. Given the circumstances, the Respondents will compensate at a higher rate by hiring a well-connected law firms like in this case, which involves significant costs to file perjured statements and commit fraud.

The Respondents counsel's criminal actions are not "cheap," including filing perjured affidavits, committing fraud, falsifying business records, and gross conflict of interest with the Petitioner's legal representation, justify that needs higher compensation to avoid the responsibility of holding the Respondents accountable for their civil wrongs and criminal actions in the lower Courts.

It seems that for the lower Courts, the case is based on the power of money and influence in the Court from the Respondents' counsel rather than the evidence held

by the Petitioner. It's horrifying that despite the Law and evidence, the case is "rigged," violating the Due Process of Law and the Equal Protection Clause.

d) Reasons to Grant the Motion

- 1) The Supreme Court noted, "There can be no equal justice where the kind of trial a man gets depends on how much money he has." *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 370 (1996); (internal citations omitted).
- 2) This Court has inherent equitable powers over its process to prevent abuse, oppression, and injustice. *Gumbel v. Pitkin*, 124 U.S. 131 (1888); *Covell v. Heyman*, 111 U.S. 176 (1884); *Buck v. Colbath*, 70 U.S. 334 (1865); *Krippendorf v. Hyde*, 110 U.S. 276, 283.
- 3) "EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW" - These words, written above the main entrance to the Supreme Court Building, express the ultimate responsibility of the United States Supreme Court. The Court is the highest tribunal in the Nation for all cases and controversies arising under the Constitution or the laws of the United States. As the final arbiter of the Law, the Court is charged with ensuring the American people the promise of equal justice under the Law and, thereby, functions as guardian and interpreter of the Constitution.
- 4) The Supreme Court should review the reconsideration of the Motion to Proceed in *Forma Pauperis* to prevent the Petitioner from suffering further economic, emotional, and physical harm. Without this review, this Court would fail to uphold the "Equal Justice under the Law for all Citizens" principle. The right to review ensures that Individuals have a mechanism to defend their constitutional rights.

5) Petitioner expends much money in the presentation under Rules by filing Original Petition Writ Certiorari and 10 copies under Supreme Court Rules 12, 33.2 & 39 on April 16, 2024. See Supreme Court Docket 24-5666.

6) The content of filing the petition is the same for Supreme Rules 33.1 and 33.2; the outcome would be identical. It would be grossly unjust to compel the Petitioner to resort to a high-interest loan to cover the fees and unnecessary costs under her Pro Se status, particularly when there is no guarantee of the petition being granted.

7) It's unclear why the Supreme Court has ordered the Plaintiff, who is the head of her household, to bear the financial burden to file under Supreme Rule 38 (a) and the costly Rule 33.1 when the Petitioner raises the issue of the economic burden imposed upon her, as the head of her household, in filing under Supreme Court Rule 38(a) and the costly Rule 33.1. The Petitioner is struggling to meet basic living expenses, which directly reflects the broader economic realities facing many families across the nation, including in New York City, where nearly 3 million New Yorkers are struggling to afford healthy food. These statistics represent a significant portion of the population facing hardship that severely limits their ability to access essential services, including legal representation and the ability to file petitions before this Court. If the People cannot access healthy food with their income, they will be less able to access justice.

8) Under 28 U.S.C. § 1292, appellate jurisdiction is granted to review certain interlocutory orders, particularly those involving substantial legal questions or irreparable harm. However, in the Petitioner's case, the lower courts have

consistently failed to adequately review the orders impacting her legal rights, leading to a denial of due process and a violation of constitutional protections. This repeated denial of review denies the Petitioner's right to seek redress for harm and undermines the principles of justice that the statute is meant to uphold.

9) The injuries suffered by the Petitioner are real and substantial, yet when the orders directly affecting those injuries were reviewed under the statutory framework of 28 U.S.C. § 1292, the resulting decisions were arbitrary and insufficient. This systematic denial of review constitutes an unconstitutional infringement on the Petitioner's right to access meaningful legal recourse and further exacerbates the inequities faced by individuals in her position.

10) The use of 28 U.S.C. § 1292 is precisely to ensure that orders causing irreparable harm or substantial legal questions are given the prompt and thorough review they merit. The fact that the Petitioner's case has been ignored or dismissed under this provision, despite the substantial injuries at stake, reflects a breakdown in the application of the law that warrants correction at this level.

11) This financial burden is due to the court fees and the expensive "booklet" required by Supreme Court Rule 28(a) and Rule 33.1. middle-class family, to choose between paying her rent or providing food for her family for at least three months in order to cover the court fees and the costly "booklet" required under Supreme Rule 28(a) and Rule 33.1.

12) The right to access the courts must not be limited to the wealthy or those with financial privilege. If individuals are unable to feed themselves or their families, it

is unjust to require them to go into further debt to access their constitutional rights. The current rules, as applied, create a system in which only the financially secure can fully participate, leaving those most in need of justice without recourse.

13) The Petitioner is dedicated to seeking justice in her case. It is unfair for the lower Courts to deplete her resources and deny her the right to pursue interlocutory appeals. This is especially true considering the lower Court has automatic jurisdiction over injunctions under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1). There is also concern that the lower court may mistreat the petitioner because she is a Hispanic woman representing herself without an attorney and has disabilities.

14) This Court has the inherent power to grant permission to file in forma pauperis in order to protect Petitioner's Constitutional Rights to due process and equal protection of the Law, as well as her right to access the courts. This is necessary to prevent unfair deprivation of her rights before they are decided upon by the lower Courts in violation of Due Process. This Court will consider that the Petitioner has paid only in Court fees and expenses more than \$ 5,938.00. - since July 2020.

15) Alternatively, the Petitioner requests relief from the costly compliance of U.S. Supreme Court Rule 33.1. In this opportunity, the Petitioner may organize a fundraiser for up to 60 days to cover the court fees instead of requesting a new loan. Despite being a billionaire, even elected President Donald Trump asked for donations to combat the "lawfare." This situation mirrors the challenges faced by the Petitioner in the lower courts, stemming from legal maneuvering and an abuse of power. It highlights the need to ensure that justice is accessible to everyone.

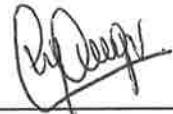
16) Therefore, in light of the repeated constitutional violations and the importance of upholding the legal rights of the Petitioner, we respectfully ask the Court to take action in reviewing the underlying orders and ensuring that justice is properly administered in accordance with the principles enshrined in the statute.

e) Conclusion

Wherefore, Petitioner respectfully requests to review this reconsideration and Grant to proceed in forma pauperis and granted the relief to avoid a miscarriage of justice and continuing the abuse of power in her case from the lower Courts for the Second Circuit.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: December 14, 2024



(Signature)

III. Table of Exhibits

Appendix A: No. 24-5666 – Orrego v Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP et al. Supreme Court of United States Order dated June 24, 2024.....	1a
Appendix B: No. 24-5666 – Orrego v Orrego v Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP et al. Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis filed April 16, 2024.....	3a
Appendix C: No. 23-7273 – Orrego v Knipfing et al. Supreme Court of United States Invoice Supreme Court Press Dated November 15, 2024.....	10a
Appendix D: No. 23-7273 – Orrego v Knipfing et al. Supreme Court of United States Shipping and Filing Completed Dated December 5, 2024	13a
Appendix E: No. 23-7273 – Orrego v Knipfing et al. Supreme Court of United States Certificate Word Account and Service Dated December 5, 2024	15a
Appendix F: No. 23-7273 – Orrego v Knipfing et al. Supreme Court of United States Writ of Certiorari Direct and Adjacent Proceedings Dated December 5, 2024	18a

EXHIBIT A

**Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001**

**Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011**

November 25, 2024

Ms. Lidia M. Orrego
9508 Queens Blvd.
Apt. 3E
Rego Park, NY 11374

Re: Lidia M. Orrego
v. Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano LLP, et al.
No. 24-5666

Dear Ms. Orrego:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The motion of petitioner for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is denied. Petitioner is allowed until December 16, 2024, within which to pay the docketing fee required by Rule 38(a) and to submit a petition in compliance with Rule 33.1 of the Rules of this Court.

Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk

EXHIBIT B

No. 24-5666



IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Lidia M. Orrego — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

AUG 06 2024

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

VS.

Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh
Stanton & Romano LLP et al. et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

The petitioner asks leave to file the attached petition for a writ of certiorari without prepayment of costs and to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

Please check the appropriate boxes:

Petitioner has previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the following court(s):

Petitioner has not previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any other court.

Petitioner's affidavit or declaration in support of this motion is attached hereto.

Petitioner's affidavit or declaration is not attached because the court below appointed counsel in the current proceeding, and:

The appointment was made under the following provision of law: _____
_____, or

a copy of the order of appointment is appended.



(Signature)

**AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS***

I, Lidia M. Orrego, am the petitioner in the above-entitled case. In support of my motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of this case or to give security therefor; and I believe I am entitled to redress.

1. For both you and your spouse estimate the average amount of money received from each of the following sources during the past 12 months. Adjust any amount that was received weekly, biweekly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually to show the monthly rate. Use gross amounts, that is, amounts before any deductions for taxes or otherwise.

Income source	Average monthly amount during the past 12 months		Amount expected next month	
	You	Spouse	You	Spouse
Employment	\$ <u>4,158.00</u>	\$ <u>4,050.00</u>	\$ <u>4,158.00</u>	\$ <u>4,050.00</u>
Self-employment	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Income from real property (such as rental income)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Interest and dividends	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Gifts	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Alimony	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Child Support	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Retirement (such as social security, pensions, annuities, insurance)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Disability (such as social security, insurance payments)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Unemployment payments	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Public-assistance (such as welfare)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Other (specify): _____	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>0</u>
Total monthly income:	\$ <u>4,158.00</u>	\$ <u>4,050.00</u>	\$ <u>4,158.00</u>	\$ <u>4,050.00</u>

2. List your employment history for the past two years, most recent first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
DOH	47th Avenue, LIC, NY 11101	Jul. 2024 to present	\$ 4.158,00.-
LHH	77th St, NY, NY 10075	Nov.2021 to Jun. 2024	\$ 3.748,00.-
			\$

3. List your spouse's employment history for the past two years, most recent employer first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
FT Inc.	St. Glen Oaks, NY 11004	May. 2024 to present	\$ 4.050,00.-
DOTC	36th, Astoria NY 11106	Aug. 2021 to Apr. 2024	\$ 4.159,00.-
			\$

4. How much cash do you and your spouse have? \$ 900,00.-

Below, state any money you or your spouse have in bank accounts or in any other financial institution.

Type of account (e.g., checking or savings)	Amount you have	Amount your spouse has
Saving	\$ 152,93.-	\$ 1.500,00.-
Cheking	\$ 837,69.-	\$ 0
		\$

5. List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings. N/A

Home
Value _____

Other real estate
Value _____

Motor Vehicle #1
Year, make & model _____
Value _____

Motor Vehicle #2
Year, make & model _____
Value _____

Other assets
Description _____
Value _____

6. State every person, business, or organization owing you or your spouse money, and the amount owed.

Person owing you or your spouse money	Amount owed to you	Amount owed to your spouse
N/A	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____

7. State the persons who rely on you or your spouse for support. For minor children, list initials instead of names (e.g. "J.S." instead of "John Smith").

Name	Relationship	Age
T.J.	Child	11
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

8. Estimate the average monthly expenses of you and your family. Show separately the amounts paid by your spouse. Adjust any payments that are made weekly, biweekly, quarterly, or annually to show the monthly rate.

	You	Your spouse
Rent or home-mortgage payment (include lot rented for mobile home)	\$ 750	\$ 750
Are real estate taxes included? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Is property insurance included? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Utilities (electricity, heating fuel, water, sewer, and telephone)	\$ 180,00.-	\$ 180,00.-
Home maintenance (repairs and upkeep)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Food	\$ 300,00.-	\$ 300,00.-
Clothing	\$ 200,00.-	\$ 200,00.-
Laundry and dry-cleaning	\$ 60,00.-	\$ 60,00.-
Medical and dental expenses	\$ 60,00.-	\$ 0

	You	Your spouse
Transportation (not including motor vehicle payments)	\$ 200,00.-	\$ 350,00.-
Recreation, entertainment, newspapers, magazines, etc.	\$ 0	\$ 0
Insurance (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)	\$	\$
Homeowner's or renter's	\$ 0	\$ 0
Life	\$ 153,00.-	\$ 0
Health	\$ 120,00.-	\$ 0
Motor Vehicle	\$ 0	\$ 345,00.-
Other: _____	\$ 0	\$ 0
Taxes (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)	\$	\$
(specify): _____	\$ 0	\$ 0
Installment payments		
Motor Vehicle	\$ 392,00.-	\$ 0
Credit card(s)	\$ 1,500.00.-	\$ 1,500.00.-
Department store(s)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Other: <u>Loan</u>	\$ 615,00.-	\$ 250,00.-
Alimony, maintenance, and support paid to others	\$ 0	\$ 0
Regular expenses for operation of business, profession, or farm (attach detailed statement)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Other (specify): _____	\$	\$
Total monthly expenses:	\$ 4,530,00.-	\$ 3,935,00.-

9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months?

Yes No If yes, describe on an attached sheet.

Petitioner's and Spouse Debts Credit Cards Total \$ 22.000,00.-

Petitioner's debts are part of accrued expenses for legal expenses (non-attorney)

10. Have you paid – or will you be paying – an attorney any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form? Yes No

If yes, how much? between \$ 2.600,00.- and 3.200,00.- Compliance of the Rules 38 (a) and 33.1.

If yes, state the attorney's name, address, and telephone number:

To confirm the information of the provider to comply with Rules 38 (a) and 33.1.

11. Have you paid—or will you be paying—anyone other than an attorney (such as a paralegal or a typist) any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form?

Yes No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the person's name, address, and telephone number:

12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the costs of this case.

See attached Supplementary Application and Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denial the reimbursement of the Fee of \$ 505,00.- paid by the Petitioner for the Interlocutory Appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1292 but improperly dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. If the Court had fulfilled its duties or returned the money, the Petitioner would pay this Fee. Undue enrichment from the lower Court. Gross Miscarriage of Justice.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: July 31, 2024



(Signature)

EXHIBIT C

Supreme Court Press
 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, #283
 Boston, MA 02215
 Phone: (617) 505-1088 | Fax: (888) 958-5798
 Email: accounting@supremecourtpress.com

INVOICE PRO FORMA

Client: Lidia M. Orrego	Date: Nov 15, 2024
Firm: Petitioner Pro Se	Case: <i>Lidia M. Orrego v. Kevin Knipfing et al.</i>
Phone: 347-453-2234	Type: Petition for Writ of Certiorari
Address: 95-08 Queens Blvd. 3E Rego Park, NY 11374	Email: litorrego@gmail.com
	Invoice #: 472487

Item Description	Amount
Petition for Writ of Certiorari <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 for the Court, 3 for client, and 3 for respondent. • Typesetting. You send us unformatted documents which we place into Supreme Court format. Preparation of Cover • Generation of table of contents/authorities Set Up Fee = \$1800 discounted 10 % to \$ 1620. Covers all pages of the main brief up to 50 (around 9000 word limit). Additional brief pages if any @ \$20/typeset page	\$ 1,620
Est 57 Additional appendix pages @ \$20/typeset page discounted to \$18/typeset page. Appendix pages that are typeset, but later remove by the client are refunded at \$8/typeset page. See initial appx items on page 3.	\$ 1,026
Preparation and Production Fees	\$ Est 2,646
Pass Thru and Other Costs	
Service upon court and parties, certificate of service/compliance, E-File prep, E-filing (atty only)	\$ 175
SCP Issuance of Filing Fee Check	\$ 300
Estimated Total (with filing fee check)	\$ Est 3,121
Initial Payment (Due Upfront) by Check or Wire (add \$ 31.21 for card payment)	\$ 1,560.50
Final Payment (Due Prior to Print Date)	\$ Est 1,560.50

Terms and Conditions:

- We accept checks, wires, money orders, and credit/debit cards. If you mail a check, you must provide a tracking number for the shipment with a check image. There is a 2% fee on credit/debit cards to partially offset the high transaction fees. Payment of any outstanding balance is due prior to the print date or project completion date. There are no refunds.
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- Late submission, late edits, or slow Client proof review may result in additional night/weekend/early AM charges at \$150/hr.
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**Lidia M. Orrego v. Kevin Knipfing et al. — Petition for Writ of Certiorari
Initial Appendix Documents**

Opinions and Orders

Order, Second Circuit (December 1, 2023)

Order on Motion for Certificate of Appealability, USDC, ED NY (July 28, 2023)

Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration, USDC, ED NY (July 20, 2023)

Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration in their Entirety, USDC, ED NY (July 11, 2023)

Motion Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201 Is Denied, USDC, ED NY (April 10, 2023)

Order Adopting Report and Recommendations, USDC, ED NY (March 28, 2023)

Order Denying Motion to Vacate, USDC, ED NY (March 28, 2023)

Order and Report and Recommendations, USDC, ED NY (March 9, 2023)

Memorandum and Order, USDC, ED NY (September 21, 2021)

Rehearing Order

Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration, Second Circuit (January 19, 2024)

EXHIBIT D



Lidia Orrego <lidorrego@gmail.com>

NOTICE: DOCUMENT SHIPPED, FILING COMPLETE

1 message

documents@supremecourtpress.com <documents@supremecourtpress.com>

Thu, Dec 5, 2024 at 9:57
PM

To: lidorrego@gmail.com

Your Petition has shipped to the Court and the service parties (see attached images of the tracking numbers). Your filing date is established by ship date (Sup. Ct. R. 29). Once arriving at the Court, your box undergoes a security screen that involves biological/chemical tests. The filing is then reviewed by the clerk for compliance. Thus, it usually takes 6 to 8 calendar days for the clerk to officially docket the item. You can check the status of docketing by performing a docket search on the Supreme Court home page at <http://www.supremecourt.gov>. There is a search bar at the top right. Press the radio button that says 'docket search' and type in your name as it appears on the cover.

Documents at Supreme Court Press

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2 attachments



Orrego_Lidia.jpg
139K

 Lidia Orrego Certs Dec 5 24.pdf
92K

EXHIBIT E

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT

No. 23-7273

Lidia M. Orrego,

Petitioner,

v.

Kevin Knipfing, Employer, aka Kevin James et al.,

Respondents.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF NORFOLK) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.
2. That, as required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the LIDIA M. ORREGO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI contains 7079 words, including the parts of the brief that are required or exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.



Lucas DeDeus

December 5, 2024

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

No. 23-7273

Lidia M. Orrego,

Petitioner,

v.

Kevin Knipfing, Employer, aka Kevin James et al.,
Respondents.

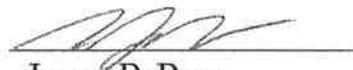
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF NORFOLK) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say under penalty of perjury:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. On the undersigned date, I served the parties in the above captioned matter with the LIDIA M. ORREGO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI, by both email and by mailing three (3) true and correct copies of the same by USPS Priority mail, prepaid for delivery to the following address which the filing party avers covers all parties required to be served.

Kuuku Minnah-Donkoh
Gordon Rees Scully Mansukhani, LLP
One Battery Park Plaza, 28th Floor
New York, NY 10004
(212) 453-0709
kminnahdonkoh@grsm.com
Counsel for Respondents



Lucas DeDeus

December 5, 2024

EXHIBIT F

No. 23-7273

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

LIDIA M. ORREGO,

Petitioner,

v.

KEVIN KNIPFING, EMPLOYER,
AKA KEVIN JAMES ET AL.,

Respondents.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Lidia M. Orrego
Petitioner Pro Se
95-08 Queens Blvd. 3E
Rego Park, NY 11374
(347) 453-2234
liorrego@gmail.com

December 5, 2024

SUPREME COURT PRESS

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The Due Process Clause provides that no person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Due process requires notice, an opportunity to be heard, and an unbiased decision maker. A hearing that meets due process standards must ordinarily be held prior to the deprivation.

The Questions Presented Are:

1. Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in the interest of justice, recognizes the mitigating effects of upholding the Constitutional Rights to Due Process and Equal Protection of the Law before the Constitutional Rights are deprived.
2. Whether the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit analyzes and recognizes the impact of judicial explicit bias in its decision-making to prevent a gross violation of Due Process and avoid a Miscarriage of Justice in the District Court.
3. Whether the U.S. Eastern District of New York Court abuses its power with explicit bias in violation of the Due Process and Equal Protection guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and this Court to benefit the Respondents who are committing fraud, perjury, and obstruction of justice due to their privileged social standing.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

Petitioner and Plaintiff-Appellant

- Lidia M. Orrego

Respondents and Defendants-Appellees

- Kevin Knipfing, Employer, AKA, Kevin James
- Stephanieanna James-Knipfing, Employer, AKA Steffiana de la Cruz
- Old Westbury EDDIE LLC, Company/Payroll Owner Kevin Knipfing
- Old Westbury LLC Unknown Entity under registration in NY State
- Steve Savitsky
- Teresa A. Zantua

LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

Direct Proceedings Involving Same Parties

U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

No. 23-1114

Orrego v. Knifing et al.

Final Order: December 1, 2023

Order Denying Reconsideration: January 19, 2024

U.S. District Court, E.D. New York

No. 20-cv-3361

Orrego v. Knifing et al.

Order Denying Cert. of Appealability: July 28, 2023

Order Regarding Continuing Stay: April 29, 2024

U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

No. 23-7941

Orrego v. Knifing et al.

Final Order: September 25, 2024

Order Denying Reconsideration: November 6, 2024

**Adjacent Proceedings Involving Related Issues
but Different Parties**

U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit
No. 23-7928

Orrego v. Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano, LLP et al.

Order of Dismissal: March 14, 2024

Order Denying Reconsideration: May 28, 2024

U.S. District Court, E.D. New York
No. 23-cv-06507

Orrego v. Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano, LLP et al.

Order regarding continuing stay: February 27, 2024

U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit
No. 23-7643

In re Lidia M. Orrego

Order of Dismissal: March 14, 2024

Order Denying Reconsideration: May 28, 2024

U.S. Supreme Court
No. 24-5666

Orrego v. Pasternack Tilker Ziegler Walsh Stanton & Romano, LLP et al.

Order Denying in Forma Pauperis
Application: November 25, 2024.