

24-6230
No. _____

ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED
JUL 20 2024
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

LA'TESA COBBS — PETITIONER

VS.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY – STANLEY MOSK
COURTHOUSE, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD, and J. PAUL
GETTY TRUST — RESPONDENTS

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF
CALIFORNIA

Review of Superior Court of Los Angeles County Honorable Kerry Bensinger, Court of
Appeal of the State of California Second Appellate District Elwood Lui, and Supreme
Court of California Patricia Guerrero.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Does the false information Petitioner received about the position with J. Paul Getty Trust explain why she declined the security officer position offered to her in September 2019 and chose to pursue the false position offered in August 2019?
2. Whether Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board erred several times in deciding Petitioner was without good cause when she resigned from J. Paul Getty Trust.
3. Whether Respondents used misinformation and intimidation to try to confuse and discourage Petitioner from further pursuing this case.
4. Whether the errors, especially the error of rejecting CIV-100 and JUD-100, made by Respondents were intentional and meant to unnecessarily delay and harass Petitioner.
5. Whether the business practices of the supposed council of Respondents and Respondents, which include the Judges, the clerks, and any individuals assigned to the lower courts, detailed in PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF and PETITIONER'S WRIT OF CERTIORARI, are fair, reasonable, and consistent with the guidelines set forth in various rules, California law, and Federal law.

Rule 14. Content of a Petition Writ of Certiorari

1. (a) **Page 9**; Questions Presented for Review.
- (b)(i) **Page 10**; A List of All Parties. (Included in A List of All Proceedings)
- (iii) **Pages 10**; A List of All Proceedings.
- (c) **Pages 10, 11, and 12**; Table of Contents and Table of Cited Authorities.
- (d) **APPENDIX D and Blue Folder**; Orders and Opinions.
- (e)(i) **Page 15**; Basis for Jurisdiction.
- (iv) **Page 15**; Statutory Provision.
- (f) **Green Folder**; Constitutional Provisions.
- (g) **Pages 15 and 16**; Statement of the Case.
- (i) **Pages 15**; The federal question to be reviewed was raised in Petitioner's first Petition and Petitioner's Amended Petition and Complaint filed June 30, 2020 and November 3, 2020 with Los Angeles County Superior Court - Stanley Mosk Courthouse. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 55. Default; Default Judgment (a) and (b) applies to this matter and was rejected, and has been called into question, by Los Angeles County Superior Court - Stanley Mosk Courthouse on May 17, 2021.
- (h) **Pages 16 and 17**; Argument on Allowance of the Writ.
- (i) **Pages 17 and 18 and Blue Folder**; Orders and Opinions.
- (iv) **Pages 66**; There was no official judgment entered in this case but the Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari was "Denied" by Guerrero of California Supreme Court on September 11, 2024.

LIST OF ALL PROCEEDINGS

Petitioner in this case is La'Tesa Cobbs. Proceedings as listed online; Respondents are Superior Court of Los Angeles County - Stanley Mosk Courthouse
<https://www.lacourt.org/casesummary/ui/casesummary.aspx?casetype=civil>, consists of LATESA COBBS VS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD at Stanley Mosk Courthouse, proceedings as listed online,
<https://tf3.truefiling.com/login?ReturnUrl=%2Fcases&TimeOut=False>, B335393 Cobbs v. California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board et al, and S286330 COBBS v. S.C. (CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD). Respondents, Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust, have not legally appeared with counsel, lawyers, or a defense, other than Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board's special appearance in July of 2020, when filed at Stanley Mosk Courthouse.

RELATED CASES

Related cases consist of 20STCP02105 LA'TESA COBBS v. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD and J. PAUL GETTY TRUST at Superior Court of Los Angeles County - Stanley Mosk Courthouse, B335393 LA'TESA COBBS v. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD and J. PAUL GETTY TRUST at California 2nd District Court of Appeal, and S286330 LA'TESA COBBS v. SUPERIOR COURT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD, and J. PAUL GETTY TRUST.

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APPENDIX E	Separate Labeled Green Cover Folder

A	
B	
C	<p><u>California</u> <u>2nd District Court of Appeal, APPENDIX A, 48</u> Petitioner, known as Appellant in California 2nd District Court of Appeal, was not able to move forward in California 2nd District Court of Appeal because Stanley Mosk Courthouse did not give California 2nd District Court of Appeal the record known as Record on Appeal, Page 49.</p> <p><u>Constitutional</u> <u>Provisions, APPENDIX E, Labeled Green Cover</u> The laws that justify the arguments of the Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari.</p>
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	<p><u>Los Angeles County</u> <u>Superior Court - Stanley Mosk Courthouse, APPENDIX B, 55</u> Petitioner, known as Plaintiff and Petitioner in Superior Court of Los Angeles – Stanley Mosk Courthouse, was sent a NOTICE OF DEFAULT on May 8, 2024 by Civil Appeals Unit of Superior Court of Los Angeles – Stanley Mosk</p>

	Courthouse, Pages 56 - 61. Petitioner provided any required and missing information necessary to designate the record on appeal. According to the instructions APP 001 and APP 003 Petitioner doesn't serve Defendants or Respondents with Designation of Record on Appeal. APP 003 states to file the form with Superior Court of Los Angeles. According to California Rules of Court Rule 8.130-8.163 proof of service is not required for Designation of Record on Appeal, Pages 62 - 65.
M	
N	
O	<u>Orders</u> and Opinions, APPENDIX D , Labeled Blue Cover
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Q	
R	
S	<p><u>Supreme</u> <u>Court of California, APPENDIX C</u>, 52</p> <p>Petitioner, known also as Petitioner in Supreme Court of California, was unable to file any pleadings in the Supreme Court of California, as of May 6, 2024, because there was no decision made by California 2nd District Court of Appeal regarding the Appellant's (Petitioner's) appeal filed in California 2nd District Court of Appeal.</p> <p><u>Supreme</u> <u>Court of California, APPENDIX C</u>, 66</p> <p>Supreme Court of California's decision on Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari. This decision didn't include an explanation of denial for Petitioner to argue against.</p>
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*Citations of Official and Unofficial
Reports of Opinions and Orders* **S - ORDERS AND OPINIONS**

Employment Development Department DENIED Petitioner unemployment insurance benefits on October 3, 2019.

Administrative Law Judge Benjamin Kim of Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board GRANTED Petitioner unemployment insurance benefits on November 26, 2019.

Employment Development Department DENIED Petitioner unemployment insurance benefits on November 16, 2019.

Administrative Law Judge Howard Wien of Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board DENIED Petitioner unemployment insurance benefits on February 3, 2020 claiming Petitioner leaving work voluntarily to seek other work is without good cause.

Administrative Law Judge Mike Eng and Michael Allen of Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board DENIED Petitioner unemployment insurance benefits on March 30, 2020.

Deputy Clerk N. DiGiambattista of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via NOTICE, ordered Petitioner to give notice of this hearing to all parties within ten days on June 30, 2020.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via court order, DENIED Petitioner's Fee Waiver (FW-003) on July 2, 2020.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via court order, GRANTED Petitioner's Fee Waiver (FW-003) on July 8, 2020.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DENIED" Petitioner's request to file an oversized brief on October 15, 2020.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, claimed Plaintiff and Petitioner's request for a complete and accurate administrative record was "MOOT" due to the fact an individual emailed Plaintiff and Petitioner an administrative record that didn't include all decisions made in Plaintiff and Petitioner's unemployment insurance claim on December 10, 2020.

Unknown, assumed of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "ORDERED" the Petitioner to show cause why her courtesy copy of VERIFIED AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES should not be struck on December 16, 2020.

Unknown, assumed of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "STRUCK" Plaintiff and Petitioner's VERIFIED AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES courtesy copy and "STAYED" the third through the tenth causes of action on January 12, 2021.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DENIED" Plaintiff and Petitioner's motions and requests on February 9, 2021.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DENIED" Plaintiff and Petitioner's motions and requests on March 9, 2021.

UNKNOWN of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "ORDERED" Plaintiff and Petitioner to limit Plaintiff and Petitioner's Opening Brief to fifteen pages on March 17, 2021.

Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DENIED" Plaintiff and Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Traditional Mandate and Petition for Administrative Mandate and "STAYED" causes of action three through ten of Plaintiff and Petitioner's Complaint on May 11, 2021.

Honorable David J. Cowan of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "ORDERED" Plaintiff's case reassigned on May 13, 2021.

Honorable Yolanda Orozco of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, informed the Plaintiff of a scheduled Case Management Conference on May 17, 2021.

Deputy Clerk D. Rosas of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse REJECTED Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on May 20, 2021.

Honorable Yolanda Orozco of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "ORDERED" the Petitioner to show cause why her VERIFIED AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES shouldn't be dismissed on July 2, 2021.

Honorable Yolanda Orozco of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DISMISSED" Plaintiff's VERIFIED AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES for lack of prosecution on August 2, 2021.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on August 25, 2021.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on September 27, 2021. If CIV100 (RECEIVED SEP 17 2021 FILING WINDOW) is referenced, bottom of the page (FOR COURT USE ONLY), you will see that the form is not filled out at all. *NOTE: None of the other forms submitted with this form, CIV 100 and JUD 100, were filled out correctly or at all.

Deputy Clerk J. Turriaga of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on October 08, 2021 and October 25, 2021 as stamped on the form. *NOTE: None of the other forms submitted with this form, CIV 100 and JUD 100, were filled out correctly or at all.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on January 19, 2022.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on May 31, 2022. If CIV100 (RECEIVED MAY 26 2022 Default Section) is referenced, bottom of the page (FOR COURT USE ONLY), you will see that the form is not filled out at all. *NOTE: None of the other forms submitted with this form, CIV 100 and JUD 100, were filled out correctly or at all.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on July 19, 2022.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on August 15, 2022.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on August 21, 2022.

Deputy Clerk A. Pergler of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on October 20, 2022.

Honorable Serena R. Murillo of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, CONTINUED Plaintiff's Motion to Reopen Case on July 13, 2023.

Honorable Serena R. Murillo of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via pleading entitled as order, DENIED Plaintiff's Motion to Recuse and STRUCK Plaintiff's statement of disqualification on July 14, 2023. *NOTE: If page (4) and (5) are referenced the signatures on these pages are different.

Honorable Serena R. Murillo of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse "ORDERED" Plaintiff give notice and file proof of service on July 19, 2023.

Honorable Serena R. Murillo of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, took UNDER SUBMISSION Plaintiff's Motion to Reopen Case on August 7, 2023.

Honorable Serena R. Murillo of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DENIED" Plaintiff's Motion to Reopen Case on September 12, 2023.

Deputy Clerk G. Ho of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via notice, "ORDERED" Plaintiff to give notice and file proof of service on November 1, 2023. *NOTE: If the envelope image pages are referenced this notice was sent to two different addresses when the Plaintiff submitted a change of address form prior to being sent this notice.

Honorable Kerry Bensinger of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via minute order, "DENIED" Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings November 29, 2023.

Administrative Presiding Justice Elwood Lui of California 2nd District Court of Appeal GRANTS Appellant's duplicate Fee Waiver (FW-003) on March 14, 2024. The fee waiver and email dated February 26, 2024 has been removed from Appellant's email. Appellant has reported cyberterrorism and stalking to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the president.

Deputy Clerk J. Chea of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on May 1, 2024.

Deputy Clerk JTI EFM of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on May 2, 2024.

Assistant Deputy Clerk P. Tang of Supreme Court of California stated that Petitioner's Petition was not in compliance with CRC 8.504 and was not able to be filed in Supreme Court California on May 6, 2024.

Appendix A Decision of State Court of Appeals

Appendix B Decision of State Trial Court

Appendix C Decision of State Supreme Court Denying Review

Appendix D Order of State Supreme Court Denying Rehearing

8. Table of Authorities

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On the page provided, list the cases, statutes, treatises, and articles that you reference in your petition, and the page number of your petition where each authority appears.

9. Opinions Below

Page titled (Bottom of page) Appendix D

In the space provided, indicate whether the opinions of the lower courts in your case have been published, and if so, the citation for the opinion below. For example, opinions of the United States courts of appeals are published in the Federal Reporter. If the opinion in your case appears at page 100 of volume 30 of the Federal Reporter, Third Series, indicate that the opinion is reported at 30 F. 3d 100. If the opinion has been designated for publication but has not yet been published, check the appropriate space. Also indicate where in the appendix each decision, reported or unreported, appears.

10. Jurisdiction

Page titled (Bottom of Page) Rule 14.(e)(1) and (iv)

The purpose of the jurisdiction section of the petition is to establish the statutory source for the Court's jurisdiction and the dates that determine whether the petition is timely filed. The form sets out the pertinent statutes for federal and state cases. You need provide only the dates of the lower court decisions that establish the timeliness of the petition for a writ of certiorari. If an extension of time within which to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted, you must provide the requested information pertaining to the extension. If you seek to have the Court review a decision of a state court, you must provide the date the highest state court decided your case, either by ruling on the merits or denying discretionary review.

11. Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

Green folder

Set out verbatim the constitutional provisions, treaties, statutes, ordinances and regulations involved in the case. If the provisions involved are lengthy, provide their citation and indicate where in the Appendix to the petition the text of the provisions appears.

12. Statement of the Case

Page 15

Provide a **concise** statement of the case containing the facts material to the consideration of the question(s) presented; you should summarize the relevant facts of the case

Deputy Clerk C. Regalado of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse claimed that Appellant didn't properly designate the record on appeal on May 7, 2024.

Deputy Clerk C. Regalado of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse claimed that Appellant's Appeal was noncompliant on June 28, 2024.

Administrative Presiding Justice Elwood Lui of California 2nd District Court of Appeal DISMISSED Appellant's appeal, according to Rule 8.140 (b), due to the fact that Appellant is in default on July 25, 2024.

Clerk Sara Simmons of UNKNOWN, Petitioner is not sure if these individuals are actually employed with these courts, stated that Petitioner's Petition of Writ of Certiorari may not be reviewed on July 31, 2024.

Deputy Clerk Tayvan Ma of Supreme Court of California, via letter, REJECTED Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari on August 7, 2024.

Deputy Clerk Tayvan Ma of Supreme Court of California, via letter, ACCEPTED Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari on August 8, 2024.

Deputy Clerk B. Millen of California 2nd District Court of Appeal, via letter, REJECTED Appellant's Response to the July 25, 2024 Filing and Request to Not be Sent False Statements and Forged Orders on August 8, 2024. Millen REJECTED the Appellant's filing due to lack of service on "counsel/client(s)" and due to the fact that the appeal was DISMISSED, according to Rule 8.140 (b) on July 25, 2024. The use of Rule 8.140 (b) didn't make any sense to the Appellant.

Deputy Clerk G. Robinson of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse claimed that Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari was not supposed to

be served on Superior Court County of Los Angeles – Stanley Mosk Courthouse on August 16, 2024.

Tayvan Ma of Supreme Court of California, via letter, REJECTED Petitioner's Application to File a Longer Petition for Writ of Certiorari stating that "there is no provision in the Rules of Court to supplement such a petition on August 21, 2024. California Rules of Court Rule 8.504 (d) (4) does state that an application is required.

Tayvan Ma of Supreme Court of California, via letter, REJECTED Petitioner's Application to File a Longer Petition for Writ of Certiorari stating that Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari is within the word limit on August 26, 2024.

Petitioner was sent another email and/or letter by someone who Petitioner is unsure if they are employed by any of the court systems in California or United States of America on October 3, 2024.

Chief Justice Julia Guerrero of Supreme Court of California DINIED Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari for no given reason on September 11, 2024.

Deputy Clerk JTI EFM of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse rejected Plaintiff's application, REQUEST FOR DEFAULT (CIV100), and JUDGMENT (JUD100) on May 11, 2024. *NOTE: Additional pictures are included because cyberterrorist may be just posting the same rejection form image online.

BASIS FOR JURISDICTION AND STATUTORY PROVISION

The date on which the highest state court responded to or decided to not go forward with Petitioner's case was September 11, 2024. A copy of that decision appears at page 66, please reference Appendix C for further information. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 (a).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays for this court to accept Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari to review the following decisions given to Petitioner by Stanley Mosk Courthouse's Honorable Mary H. Strobel, Honorable David J. Cowan, Honorable Yolanda Orozco, Honorable Serena R. Murillo, Honorable Kerry Bensinger, California 2nd District Court of Appeal's Elwood Lui, Supreme Court of California's Patricia Guerrero, and all other assumed court clerks and deputy clerks. Stanley Mosk Courthouse's Honorable Mary Strobel, Honorable David J. Cowan, Honorable Yolanda Orozco, Honorable Serena R. Murillo, and Honorable Kerry Bensinger refused to issue a real order regarding Petitioner's legal action.

JURISDICTION

For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court responded to or decided to not go forward with Petitioner's case was September 11, 2024. A copy of that decision appears at page 66, please reference Appendix C for further information. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 (a).

STATEMENT OF THE BASIS FOR JURISDICTION

The date on which the highest state court responded to or decided to not go forward with Petitioner's case was September 11, 2024. A copy of that decision appears at page 66, please reference Appendix C for further information. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 (a).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner filed a PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE with the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Stanley Mosk Courthouse, on June 30, 2020. The petition was served on Respondents along with another request to Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board for the administrative record. This request was served to Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board on July 6, 2020 and is documented on the proof of service filed with the court July 8, 2020. Petitioner amended her petition and filed a VERIFIED AMENDED PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND TRADITIONAL WRIT OF MANDATE, COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AND DAMAGES with the Los Angeles County Superior Court on November 3, 2020.

Petitioner was heard by five individuals who appeared to assume the position as a judge in this action. Hon. Mary Strobel, Hon. David Cowan, Hon. Yolanda Orozco, Hon. Serena Murillo, and Hon. Kerry Bensinger all had access to Petitioner's court filings and sent out minute orders to Petitioner. The individuals listed were not deliberating the action according to the California Law or the California Rules of Court and that is the only fully honest resource Petitioner had to reference to learn civil law and litigation. It seems as if the verbal decisions, minutes orders, and tentative rulings were made based on nothing relevant to the action or the California Rules of Court, California law, Federal law, State Bar of California Rules of Professional Conduct, and Code of Conduct for United States Judges. According to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1014 the supposed council for Respondents and Respondents didn't appear in the action.

According to California Code of Civil Procedure § 471.5 (a) judgment of default may be entered upon Respondents failure to answer. Petitioner sent an application for

default to the clerk of the court, the clerk of department 82, and the clerk of department 31. None of the judges or clerks filled the forms out correctly and sent me rejection notices. The clerk of department 82 didn't send me an application according to the rules, which may have changed, that Petitioner read in early 2021. Petitioner has noticed several changes to web pages that cite rules regarding winning by default or other circumstances. For example, <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/civil-lawsuit/plaintiff/request-default> states that a litigant must ask for a default judgment within 10 days of the defendant missing the deadline to respond but it doesn't state that in California Rules of Court or California law according to Petitioner's knowledge. Bensinger suggested that Petitioner appeal the decision. On November 29, 2023 and on all other dates Petitioner visited Stanley Mosk Courthouse Petitioner began to notice that the judges and the clerks were not thinking logically about the facts stated in Petitioner's court filings and Petitioner's verbal statements made in court.

I. NECESSITY FOR REVIEW

Petitioner, La'Tesa Cobbs, request a review based on the lower courts stagnation and unwillingness to comply with the requests of Plaintiff and Petitioner, La'Tesa Cobbs. The necessity for this review would be to administer justice for Petitioner, La'Tesa Cobbs. The goal of the legal system is to provide justice for all those accessing the legal system. Petitioner, La'Tesa Cobbs, can request a review based on California Code of Civil Procedure § 904.1 (4) From an order granting a new trial or denying a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. No formal judgment or order was filed or given by Superior Court of Los Angeles County – Stanley Mosk Courthouse. Judge Bensinger verbally denied Petitioner's requests in MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS.

Several judges refused to give real signed orders and judgment regarding this action. Bensinger suggested that Petitioner take the action to the Court of Appeals. Judge Strobel, Judge Cowan, Judge Orozco, Judge Murillo, and Judge Bensinger all gave Petitioner the impression that they were not able to understand Petitioner's arguments and requests for relief so Petitioner has no other choice but to seek relief in a higher court. Petitioner believes Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States Part

III. Rule 10 Considerations Governing Review on Certiorari (c) applies to Petitioner's circumstances and Writ of Certiorari. The lower courts have "so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power". Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 55. Default; Default Judgment (a) and (b) are relevant to the important question of federal law that have been ignored in this case in the lower courts.

The judges, clerks, or individuals involved in making decisions, filing, and sending papers to litigants at Stanley Mosk Courthouse all operated using illegal methods instead of California Rules of Court, California law, and Federal law. This behavior contradicts the point of the judicial system and prevents litigants from ending or resolving legal actions. Petitioner hopes that these circumstances are enough to make the November 29, 2023 and the September 11, 2024 decisions reviewable. Petitioner hopes this court also considers Petitioner's April 29, 2023 kidnapping and acts with urgency. Petitioner was living in her vehicle and individuals with Los Angeles County Sheriff uniforms illegally seized her vehicle and gun on April 29, 2023.

Petitioner would like to resolve this case utilizing California or Federal law and leave Los Angeles County as soon as possible given the circumstances. Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings was filed by Petitioner on September 29, 2023. Bensinger verbally denied Petitioner's request. Petitioner was sent an unsigned minute order that was filed with the court on November 29, 2023. Deciding on this case is fairly easy so Petitioner doesn't believe there would be a similar case where injustice has happened. If there is any case like this one the court system may be too embarrassed to publish the decisions and responses of that case. Petitioner is guessing that the court system would be too embarrassed because of how terrifying and obvious the bullying and harassment is.

II. OPINIONS BELOW

Administrative Law Judge Howard Wien of Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board DENIED Petitioner unemployment insurance benefits on February 3, 2020 claiming Petitioner leaving work voluntarily to seek other work is without good cause. Honorable Mary H. Strobel of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse, via tentative ruling, DENIED Plaintiff and Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Traditional Mandate and Petition for Administrative

Mandate and stayed causes of action three through ten of Plaintiff and Petitioner's Complaint on May 9, 2021. Honorable Yolanda Orozco, via minute order, DISMISSED Plaintiff's complaint for lack of prosecution. Honorable Serena R. Murillo, via tentative ruling and minute order, DENIED the Petitioner and Plaintiff's Motion to Reopen Case.

Honorable Kerry Bensinger, via tentative ruling, DENIED the Petitioner and Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. The opinions of Los Angeles County Superior Court's Stanley Mosk Courthouse are published on

<https://www.tentativerulings.org/search/?location=222&judge=314&zpage=&zresults=100>. There were three tentative rulings that Honorable Mary H. Strobel had available at this website address. The tentative ruling that is still found on the website listed was posted on March 10, 2021. February 8, 2021 and May 11, 2021 tentative rulings are no longer found on <https://www.tentativerulings.org/search/?location=222&judge=314&zpage=3&zresults=100>.

The tentative rulings of Honorable Mary H. Strobel, Honorable Serena R. Murillo, and Honorable Kerry Bensinger were not available on Superior Court of Los Angeles County's website lacourt.org. Petitioner concluded that the tentative rulings were not found on the Superior Court of Los Angeles County's website lacourt.org because the procedure didn't follow the procedures outlined in California Rules of Court Rule 3.1308 (a). Administrative Presiding Justice Elwood Lui of California 2nd District Court of Appeal DISMISSED Appellant's appeal due to the fact that the Plaintiff/Appellant is in default. Chief Justice Julia Guerrero of Supreme Court of California DINIED Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari for no given reason.

The order to be reviewed was entered and or sent to Petitioner on September 11, 2024. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 (a). Supreme Court of California's Julia Guerrero's order does not raise any federal questions but was given without explanation.

III. IMPEDING THE PROGRESS OF LITIGANTS

According to California Code of Civil Procedure§ 904.1 an appeal has to be filed based on an order. Throughout litigation Petitioner has only been mailed unsigned minute orders. Petitioner has also received two real orders. One order was regarding Petitioner's fee waiver filed on July 8, 2020 and another order was an order denying peremptory challenge and striking statement of disqualification; verified answer filed on

July 14, 2023. According to California Courts Self - Help Glossary,
<https://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-glossary.htm?rdeLocaleAttr=en#m>:

A minute order is the courtroom clerk's written minutes of court proceedings. A minute order is done when a trial judge sits officially, with or without a court reporter, and a clerk keeps minutes of the court session. In this cases, the minute order may be the only record of an oral order made by the judge. Copies of the minute orders are usually kept in the case files and the court clerk's office. The format of minute orders can vary from court to court. Generally, they include the name of the court, the name of the judge and the court clerk, the case number and names of the parties in the case, the date of the order, the nature of the proceedings, and the court's ruling. The length of a minute order can be a single page or it can be several pages long.

According to Cornell Law school dictionary,
https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/court_order#:~:text=Court%20orders%20are%20the%20means,a%20court%20for%20consent%20orders:

Court orders are the means in which decisions or judgments of judicial officers are issued from a court. They can include: an order made after a hearing by a judicial officer, or an order made after parties who have reached their own agreement have applied to a court for consent orders.

Based off of these definitions Petitioner concluded that the Judges, staff, volunteers, or people assuming positions as staff of Stanley Mosk Courthouse weren't willing to make a real court order regarding this action. Petitioner assumed, after reading more of the California law and writing PLAINTIFF'S REPLY TO OPPOSITION filed March 4, 2021, that the Judge wasn't giving an order because Petitioner won by default December 2, 2020 based on the November 3, 2020 serve or based on the November 23, 2020 serve Petitioner won by default on December 22, 2020. These actions by Judges, staff, volunteers, or people assuming positions as staff of Stanley Mosk Courthouse confused Petitioner and are not consistent with California Rules of Court, California law, or Federal law. After filing and sending forms and an application for default judgment over several years Petitioner was and is still a little unclear of what the court system or the individuals assuming positions within the court system would like Petitioner to file to resolve and end this case.

Petitioner knows that the California Rules of Court and the California law are detailed instructions on how to litigate but Petitioner is unclear as to why the individuals

assuming positions within Stanley Mosk Courthouse have verbally denied and constantly rejected Petitioner's requests for relief, motions, proposed orders, and applications. Petitioner is unclear as to why the individuals assuming positions within Stanley Mosk Courthouse have verbally denied and constantly rejected the California Rules of Court, the California law, and the Federal law. The individuals assuming positions within Stanley Mosk Courthouse are inherently denying the laws that govern this land. Petitioner is not sure if there is some type of rebellion going on within California or Los Angeles county but Petitioner is not associated with any rebellions against the government or the laws that govern the land.

According to California Code of Civil Procedure § 904.1 (4) Petitioner can appeal based on Judge Kerry Bensinger's November 29, 2023 verbal denial of Petitioner's motion for judgment on the pleadings. Petitioner received paperwork the morning of the hearing on the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings entitled Department 31 Law and Motion Rulings. Judge Bensinger expressed to Petitioner that he had read the paperwork filed. This information made Petitioner believe that he may be knowledgeable of the details of this case. An issue Petitioner raised with the Department of Justice, on August 7, 2023, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on August 2, 2023, is that there may be some suspected cyber terrorism on lacourt.org. Petitioner didn't read the paperwork but waited to speak with Judge Bensinger once he called the case. Surprisingly Bensinger brought up Orozco's minute order decision and verbally stated Petitioner's motion for judgment on the pleadings was denied based on a failure to appear and a failure to prosecute. On the last page on what is entitled a "tentative ruling" there is a space for Bensinger to sign but Petitioner's copy is not signed.

Several statements made in the tentative rulings filed with the court are false. From Petitioner's experience, the tentative rulings seem to become minute orders and not court orders and Petitioner believes this is some what strange. Maybe someone is looking to enforce a stereotype of reality like systematic inequality? Petitioner mentions this only because she was kidnapped on April 29, 2023 and she noticed that her business plan that she worked on while litigating her way through this action was leaked to several different people. Petitioner has walked throughout Carson, California and has looked on Apple iPhone's Maps app and has noticed several "businesses" with the

same design, color schemes, menu items, themes, and concepts as Petitioner's business plan. To Petitioner it seems very obsessive and strange. It is unrealistically negative and it may be a retaliation from people who legally or illegally knew about the action and would wish that Petitioner would be silenced. There is so much that Petitioner can speculate and although very extreme and strange, these actions are understood by Petitioner. The motives of this bizarre behavior and treatment are similar to the same treatment Petitioner received when contacting Respondents and the supposed council.

IV. THE SUPPOSED COUNCIL OF RESPONDENTS, RESPONDENTS, IF INVOLVED, AND INDIVIDUALS ASSUMING POSITIONS WITHIN STANLEY MOSK COURTHOUSE HAVE CONSTANTLY REJECTED THE CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT, THE CALIFORNIA LAW, AND THE FEDERAL LAW

On December 8, 2020 Petitioner tried to compel the court to urge the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board to deliver the correct administrative record. SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES Local Rule 3.231 (g) provides:

In cases under Code of Civil Procedure section § 1094.6, the local agency must prepare the record. Which ever party prepares the record, the parties must cooperate to ensure timely completion of a record which they agree is complete and accurate.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES Local Rule 3.231 (g) also includes that all parties must cooperate to ensure a timely completion of the record that each party agrees on. In court Petitioner verbally told the Judge that there were several instances when Petitioner was denied her right to obtain the administrative record. With this being said in court along with Petitioner's written application, NOTICE OF EX PARTE APPLICATION AND EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER TO COMPEL DEFENDANT, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD, TO COMPLY WITH COURT ORDERS AND DELIVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD, filed December 8, 2020 there would seem to be adequate reason for Judge Strobel to sign the proposed order attached to the application. PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF EX PARTE APPLICATION AND EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER TO COMPEL DEFENDANT, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD, TO COMPLY WITH

COURT ORDERS AND DELIVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD includes several exhibits that prove the administrative record was previously requested. Petitioner's proposed order only asked that the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board deliver the complete and accurate administrative record to Petitioner within 45 days, before or on December 21, 2020, from the date the original verbal order was given in the Superior Court.

The proposed order was not signed by Judge Strobel but Strobel did verbally ask that the administrative record be delivered to Petitioner in order for Petitioner to reference the information within the administrative record while writing the necessary paperwork. On December 9, 2020 Petitioner received an incomplete electronic copy of the administrative record. In response to the electronically sent incomplete administrative record Petitioner filed a MOTION TO CORRECT, SUPPLEMENT, AND AUGMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD'S ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD; AND TO ORDER THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS. The record in administrative mandamus cases generally consists of the pleadings, all notices and orders, the exhibits presented at hearing, all written evidence, the proposed and final decision, any post-decision actions, and any reporter's transcripts according to Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles Local Court Rule 3.231. Since Petitioner was seeking both administrative and traditional mandate the administrative record was required to include all of the previously quoted documents. Petitioner attested to the fact that all of the above quoted documents are not present in the administrative record electronically delivered by the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. Petitioner stated several California laws and rules to justify Petitioner's arguments and requests specifically Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles Local Court Rule 3.231 (g), California Public Records Act, California Government Code § 6253 (b), and California Public Records Act, California Government Code § 6253 (c).

Petitioner, once again, filed a proposed order on January 15, 2021 with the MOTION TO CORRECT, SUPPLEMENT, AND AUGMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD'S ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD; AND TO ORDER THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS. The proposed order simply stated that Petitioner would be allowed to correct, supplement, and augment the administrative record with

the documents identified as exhibits A – J. The production of documents identified in Petitioner's motion, transcriptions as well as the entire audio recording of the hearings held on November 26, 2019 and January 23, 2020, are to be included in the administrative record. All of the pleadings, all notices and orders, all the exhibits presented at the hearings, all written evidence, the proposed and final decision, any post-decision actions, and any reporter's transcripts in Petitioner's unemployment insurance claim from August 11, 2019 until March 30, 2020 are to be included in the administrative record.

Petitioner didn't believe the requests made were to unusual or difficult to agree with being that these documents are needed to support Petitioner arguments.

PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR AN ORDER HOLDING ATTORNEY, ALYSON REED PARKER, AND RESPONDENTS IN CONTEMPT; REQUEST FOR SANCTIONS and PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF FORMAL MOTION AND FORMAL MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AN OVERSIZED OPENING BRIEF were also filed and written with reasonable requests being made. There were tentative rulings and minute orders that summarized what the judge stated in court. Petitioner was not able to follow Judge Strobel's logic in the decision stated in court on in the minute order. Once Petitioner read the minute orders or decisions over Petitioner realized they didn't make much sense.

Before being kidnapped Petitioner noticed several computer glitches and problems with her online accounts. Petitioner sent a report and tip to Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and the White House regarding suspected cyber terrorism. Before noticing the suspected cyber terrorism Petitioner noticed that several titles of pleadings that were filed and available to view online were input into the court's computer system incorrectly. By March 4, 2021 Petitioner filed REPLY TO OPPOSITION. This pleading clearly outlines why the individuals pretending to be council for Respondents were not legally part of the action. To make Petitioner's arguments more clear she filed PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF on March 12, 2021 with exhibits. The administrative record was and had to be filed without the documents Petitioner requested to be produced on May 4, 2021. With all of the information and evidence that Judge Strobel, Judge Orozco, and several individuals who, on paper, are

said to be clerks of the court, had access to they still deliberated incorrectly or sent out incorrect notices to Petitioner.

From May 2021 to March 2023 Petitioner has filed request for entry of default and judgment against all Respondents because Respondents did not respond according to California Code of Civil Procedure § 471.5 (a) but Petitioner was constantly sent rejection notices. According to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1014 Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust have not appeared in this action so Petitioner is not sure why she was sent rejection notices. After receiving a rejection notice in March 2023 Petitioner decided to file an opposition to the minute order filed on August 2, 2021. On April 17, 2023 Petitioner also decided to file a motion to reopen the case although Petitioner didn't receive a court order that the case was dismissed. After filing a motion to reopen the case on April 17, 2023 Petitioner was kidnapped on April 29, 2023.

After being kidnapped Petitioner received notice from a different judge. Judge Murillo sent out a signed order stating that Petitioner should give notice to individuals who are not part of the action. Petitioner obeyed the order but also explained verbally and through writing that the individuals that the judge directed Petitioner to serve were not part of this action according to California law. Petitioner was kidnapped until June 15, 2023 so Petitioner was unable to attend the hearing on May 31, 2023. Petitioner rescheduled the hearing. Petitioner also submitted a motion to recuse Judge Murillo because Murillo denied Petitioner's motion to reopen by minute order stating that Petitioner failed to articulate the proper legal standard to "reopen" the case.

Petitioner refiled the MOTION TO REOPEN, Petitioner also filed NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO RECUSE, REPLY TO ANSWER, and MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS. In the PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO REOPEN CASE Petitioner explains that there are no statutes that permit this action to be dismissed and according to California law judgement is granted upon written application of Petitioner and proof of the service of summons which can be found in PLAINTIFF'S DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT AND JUDGMENT AGAINST RESPONDENTS. If the case is ever properly

dismissed this case can be reopened according to California Code of Civil Procedure § 662:

In ruling on such motion, in a cause tried without a jury, the court may, on such terms as may be just, change or add to the statement of decision, modify the judgment, in whole or in part, vacate the judgment, in whole or in part, and grant a new trial on all or part of the issues, or, in lieu of granting a new trial, may vacate and set aside the statement of decision and judgment and reopen the case for further proceedings and the introduction of additional evidence with the same effect as if the case had been reopened after the submission thereof and before a decision had been filed or judgment rendered. Any judgment thereafter entered shall be subject to the provisions of sections 657 and 659.

California Code of Civil Procedure § 662 is the proper legal standard to “reopen” the case. Petitioner did not fail to articulate the proper legal standard to “reopen” the case. According to <https://www.imperial.courts.ca.gov/system/files/f104info.pdf> it states: A minute order from the hearing may contain the decisions in your case, but it is not the order because it is not signed by the judge. From previous experiences with Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust’s supposed legal counsel Petitioner noticed that their paperwork stated the opposite of the truth and or the opposite of what Petitioner wrote. Judge Murillo’s statement that Petitioner failed to articulate the proper legal standard in Petitioner’s Motion to Reopen was a warning to Petitioner that, that statement could have been given to the Judge by someone else who wrote papers illegally for Respondents or that Judge Murillo may not be able to rationalize what may be the proper administration of justice in this case.

According to Petitioner’s understanding Petitioner should have based her Motion to Recuse on California Code of Civil Procedure § 170.1 and not California Code of Civil Procedure § 170.6 because of the time constraint provided within that statute. Petitioner only believed that Judge Murillo may be unable to reasonably deliberate based on an untruth communicated through a minute order. California Code of Civil Procedure § 170.1 communicates that a person aware of the facts might reasonably entertain a doubt that the judge would be able to be impartial. The minute orders and tentative rulings are based off of a continuous reiteration of deceit. It seems as though whoever is typing these minute orders and tentative rulings are basing their arguments off of what they would like to happen in this case as opposed to what should happen in this case.

For example the Department 31's August 7, 2023 tentative ruling. This tentative ruling starts by stating Petitioner's Motion to Reopen is denied. The legal standard that is supposed to justify the denial of Petitioner's motion is Code of Civil Procedure § 473 (b) which states:

The court may, upon any terms as may be just, relieve a party or his or her legal representative from a judgment, dismissal, order, or other proceeding taken against him or her through his or her mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect. Petitioner is not sure how this pertains to Petitioner's Motion to Reopen and Petitioner is not sure what attorney is seeking relief. The attorneys who opted to try to join the action did not answer within the time allowed by California Code of Civil Procedure § 471.5 (a) and defaulted. Petitioner didn't file a motion to set aside dismissal because there was no order given to Petitioner stating the case was dismissed.

Under Reconsideration California Code of Civil Procedure § 1008 (a):

When an application for an order has been made to a judge, or to a court, and refused in whole or in part, or granted, or granted conditionally, or on terms, any party affected by the order may, within 10 days after service upon the party of written notice of entry of the order and based upon new or different facts, circumstances, or law, make application to the same judge or court that made the order, to reconsider the matter and modify, amend, or revoke the prior order. The party making the application shall state by affidavit what application was made before, when and to what judge, what order or decisions were made, and what new or different facts, circumstances, or law are claimed to be shown.

Petitioner is not sure if the Motion to Reopen would be considered an application for an order. Furthermore department 31 did not send Petitioner a court order. Petitioner did express that a minute order was sent that stated the action was dismissed without prejudice because Petitioner didn't attend an order to show cause re: dismissal. Petitioner was not given notice regarding Order to Show Cause Re: Dismissal so Petitioner is unsure how Petitioner would have known to be present in Department 31 that day. The fact that Judge Orozco would send a minute order stating that the case was dismissed after Petitioner didn't attend Order to Show Cause Re: Dismissal without receiving notice is very strange. There has to be some type of legal reason why a case would be dismissed.

This tentative goes on to address counsel that are not legally part of the action not receiving proper service of papers they are not legally allowed to have. Under *Discussion* it states that Petitioner failed to offer an explanation as to why there was a delay in seeking relief. Petitioner followed the California law when it came to this action. Petitioner didn't base her arguments off of wishful thinking but off of the statutes that pertained to the case. According to Oxford's dictionary the definition of Judge is a public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law. Under Robert Bork's theory a judge must neutrally derive, define, and apply legal principles. Petitioner believes that this statement within Bork's theory promote the efficient administration of justice. The Judge is expected to treat all rivals or disputants equally; fair and just. If anyone would read the minute orders or tentative papers one could come to the conclusion that the Judge, the clerk, the judicial assistant, or whoever it is that is typing these papers are acting as defense attorneys in this case and it is really annoying.

V. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR UNITED STATES JUDGES AND CALIFORNIA CODE OF JUDICIAL ETHICS

Code of Conduct for United States Judges and California Code of Judicial Ethics clearly state rules, regulations, and expectations of Judges, those who are allowed to assume a position as a judge, or those who do assume a position as a judge. According to David J. Sachar the judiciary supports measures that hold it accountable. Sachar's quote goes on to state that while the majority of judges serve with honor ethical missteps should be corrected and major breaches of trust should be acknowledged. Code of Conduct for United States Judges and California Code of Judicial Ethics clearly outlines what should be expected of Judges in this country while overseeing civil actions.

1. Canon 1: A judge shall uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

Canon 1 of Code of Conduct for United States Judges states:

An independent, impartial, and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should participate in establishing, maintaining, and enforcing high standards of conduct, and shall personally observe those standards so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary is preserved. The provisions of this code are to be construed and applied to further that objective. A judicial decision or administrative act later determined to be incorrect legally is not itself a violation of this code.

The Appellant filed several pleadings that were reasonable and clearly stated various laws and rules that are applicable to this action. Every pleading that requested some form of relief from Storbel, Murillo, and Bensinger was partially or fully denied for unjust reasons and seemingly for no reason at all. Based on the groundless and constant denials the judges did not participate in establishing, maintaining, and enforcing high standards of conduct. The minute orders and tentative ruling were sometimes stating laws and rules that did not pertain to the action.

In the Appellant's PLAINTIFF'S REPLY TO OPPOSITION under section III. The Oppositions Filed by Kenneth K. Wang Lack Legal Basis page 9 line 1 the Appellant begins to state the issue of dishonest minute orders. The February 9, 2021 minute order contains arguments that oppose the Plaintiff's motions which is very strange. This occurrence prevents accurate minute orders from being filed and referenced. The Appellate mentioned these unusual acts of behavior and also recognize that these behaviors persisted and were not acknowledged by the judges as errors.

2. Canon 2: A Judge shall Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in all of the Judge's Activities.

Canon 2 of Code of Conduct for United States Judges states:

A judge should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

The judges failed to observe standards or show due honesty throughout litigation. The judges constantly ignored various laws and rules that are applicable to this action and the Appellate mention's this fact in several pleadings. Petitioner believes that one of the most important laws that the judges chose to fail to observe was California Code of Civil Procedure § 1014 which states:

A defendant appears in an action when the defendant answers, demurs, files a notice of motion to strike, files a notice of motion to transfer pursuant to Section 396b, moves for reclassification pursuant to Section 403.040, gives the plaintiff written notice of appearance, or when an attorney gives notice of appearance for the defendant. After appearance, a defendant or the defendant's attorney is entitled to notice of all subsequent proceedings of which notice is required to be given. Where a defendant has not appeared, service of notice or papers need not be made upon the defendant.

Another important law that the judges failed to observe was California Code of Civil Procedure § 471.5 which states:

The defendant shall answer the amendments, or the complaint as amended, within 30 days after service thereof, or such other time as the court may direct, and judgment by default may be entered upon failure to answer.

3. Canon 3: A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially, and Diligently.

Canon 3 of Code of Conduct for United States Judges states:

The duties of judicial office take precedence over all other activities. The judge should perform those duties with respect for others, and should not engage in behavior that is harassing, abusive, prejudiced, or biased. The judge should adhere to the following standards:

A. Adjudicative Responsibilities.

1. A judge should be faithful to, and maintain professional competence in, the law and should not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.
2. A judge should hear and decide matters assigned, unless disqualified, and should maintain order and decorum in all judicial proceedings.

3. The duty to hear all proceedings fairly and with patience is not inconsistent with the duty to dispose promptly of the business of the court. Courts can be efficient and businesslike while being patient and deliberate.

In Petitioner's pleadings she constantly made the judges aware of applicable laws that pertain to this action and Petitioners arguments were ignored. The judges constantly denied clearly stated arguments that were also reasonable requests for relief that Petitioner urgently needed. The individuals claiming to be lawyers for Respondents also continued to send confusing pleadings. Petitioner found it hard to comprehend the several unrequested notice of ruling pleadings sent to Petitioner. These pleadings, like many others sent to Petitioner, are immodest attempts to arrogantly state what these individuals wanted to happen in the courtroom even if the judge denied and disregarded Petitioner's arguments. It seemed as if these individuals thought they were in control of the judges, clerks, or courtroom. This behavior was insulting to Petitioner and was difficult to understand throughout litigation. These behaviors are harassing, abusive, extremely offensive, and insulting. The fact that this cruel behavior persisted for several years further proves that these actions were intended to harass and abuse Petitioner if not totally confuse her. The fact that this cruel behavior persisted for several years further proves that someone, if not all who were trying to be involved or were involved in this action, were biased and causing harm to the situation.

If an individual reads the pleadings and minute orders Petitioner is absolutely sure that the reader would agree that there was a lack of impartiality and diligent deliberation. Surely Petitioner was decent and timely enough in court to grant several of her requests for relief. After being kidnapped April 29, 2023 Petitioner began to think more about the possibility that there may have been some type of bias that may have swayed the individuals assuming positions within Stanley Mosk Courthouse. Petitioner is unsure but believes that there is a possibility that partisan interests or public clamor could have played a role in these individuals attempting to delay and delaying this action from being resolved. Petitioner considers that these ideas may be possible motivating factors in the other individual's minds because of Petitioners experience with and report on suspected cyber terrorism.

The Code of Conduct for United States Judges clearly states a judge should hear and decide matters assigned, unless disqualified, and should maintain order and decorum in all judicial proceedings. On page 3 line 16 of Petitioner's PLAINTIFF'S REPLY TO OPPOSITION Petitioner argues that there is no reason to stay any of the causes of action because Judge Strobel is assigned case, 20STCP02105, for all purposes. Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.734 states: "The presiding judge may, on the noticed motion of a party or on the court's own motion, order the assignment of any case to one judge for all or such limited purposes as will promote the efficient administration of justice." Judge Strobel is the presiding judge for this case. It is apparent that the unwillingness of the judge to resolve the action and the multiple unlawful denials of Petitioners requests is a failure to hear the proceeding fairly.

B. Administrative Responsibilities.

2. A judge should not direct court personnel to engage in conduct on the judge's behalf or as the judge's representative when that conduct would contravene the Code if undertaken by the judge.

Canon 2 provides that acting in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary applies to all the judge's activities, including the discharge of the judge's adjudicative and administrative responsibilities. The duty to be respectful includes the responsibility to avoid comment or behavior that could reasonably be interpreted as harassment, prejudice or bias. The previously explained behaviors, harassing pleadings, unreasonable denials of Petitioner's requests for relief, and unnecessary delay in litigation, violate several court rules and Petitioners civil rights. The United States Constitution 14th Amendment states:

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.

The strange way in which the action was conducted alerted Petitioner that the actions of the judges and all other individuals involved in the courtroom were unfair. Unfair treatment is the exact opposite of due process. 42 United States Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights also explains that Petitioner can sue any individual

acting "under color of state law" for civil rights violations. A civil right is an enforceable right or privilege, which if interfered with by another gives rise to an action for injury. Procedural due process refers to the constitutional requirement that when the federal government acts in such a way that denies a citizen of a life, liberty, or property interest, the person must be given notice, the opportunity to be heard, and a decision by a neutral decision-maker. Throughout litigation Petitioner wasn't given proper notice, the opportunity to be heard and not ignored, and a decision by a neutral decision-maker.

Harassment is aggressive pressure or intimidation. Petitioner was sent many emails, notices, and pleadings from individuals claiming to be attorneys for Respondents. Early on in litigation Petitioner expressed that she was not willing to participate in communicating through email with staff from Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and a special appearance attorney for Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board because the communication was dishonest. The dishonesty could possibly confuse Petitioner so Petitioner expressed in court that she did not want to receive any emailed communication.

A special appearance attorney, Parker, and an individual who Petitioner assumed worked with Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, Moore, actions are identical to violations detailed in California Code of Civil Procedure § 1209. These individuals falsely pretended to act under authority of an order or process of the Court. Petitioner details this occurrence in PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR AN ORDER HOLDING ALYSON REED PARKER AND RESPONDENTS IN CONTEMPT; REQUEST FOR SANCTIONS.

Petitioner's kidnapping, if related to this case, would be considered harassment. The only way Petitioner would believe anyone would have known about this action is if the clerks, who received Petitioner's applications for default, would have looked at the paperwork thoroughly instead of just simply entering the default judgment or if anyone else would have spoke to someone involved or not involved in the action. If the kidnapping is not related to the action, because that incident would strongly prove harassment, there are similar words that describe this situation. Pressure is the use of persuasion, influence, or intimidation to make someone do something. It would be easy to prove that the individuals sending Petitioner mail wanted to persuade and pressure

Petitioner into believing something that isn't true. Nonetheless these individuals actions caused harm and injury to Petitioner in several ways. This harm and injury is detailed in Petitioner's XIV statement of damages and Petitioners report on suspected cyber terrorism.

Canon 3 B (4) states:

A judge should neither engage in, nor tolerate, workplace conduct that is reasonably interpreted as harassment, abusive behavior, or retaliation for reporting such conduct. The duty to refrain from retaliation includes retaliation against former as well as current judiciary personnel.

Under this Canon, harassment encompasses a range of conduct having no legitimate role in the workplace, including harassment that constitutes discrimination on impermissible grounds and other abusive, oppressive, or inappropriate conduct directed at judicial employees or others. See Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, Rule 4(a)(2) (providing that "cognizable misconduct includes: (A) engaging in unwanted, offensive, or abusive sexual conduct, including sexual harassment or assault; (B) treating litigants, attorneys, judicial employees, or others in a demonstrably egregious and hostile manner; or (C) creating a hostile work environment for judicial employees") and Rule 4(a)(3) (providing that "cognizable misconduct includes intentional discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, gender identity, pregnancy, sexual orientation, religion, national origin, age, or disability").

Part of Canon 3 A (4) states:

A judge may encourage and seek to facilitate settlement but should not act in a manner that coerces any party into surrendering the right to have the controversy resolved by the courts.

Instead of encouraging a settlement the Judges merely denied and dismissed reasonable requests made by Petitioner without providing court orders. Judge Strobel handed the case over to another Judge for no lawful reason. Judge Cowan assigned the case, via minute order, to Judge Orozco for no lawful reason. Judge Orozco "dismissed" the case via minute order for no lawful reason. On August 7, 2023 there was hearing for Petitioner's MOTION TO REOPEN CASE, filed April 17, 2023, Petitioner also filed a MOTION TO RECUSE on July 7, 2023. On July 14, 2024 Judge Murillo sent Petitioner a pleading entitled ORDER DENYING PREEMPTORY CHALLENGE AND STRIKING STATEMENT OF DISQUALIFICATION; VERIFIED

ANSWER. This pleading was some what confusing to Petitioner because the title of the pleading starts off as "Order".

Petitioner attempted to recuse Judge Murillo after receiving mail from department 31 that was untruthful. Petitioner believes that the reasons given in MOTION TO RECUSE were acceptable reasons for Judge Murillo to be recused. One of the reasons Petitioner believed Judge Murillo would not be able to fairly administer justice in this action was based on the repetitive shared behaviors of the judges. The Plaintiff filed a motion to reopen the case and the matter was set for hearing on May 31, 2023. Judge Murillo denied the motion by minute order stating that the Plaintiff failed to articulate the proper legal standard to "reopen the case". A minute order is not a court order and Petitioner believes that the statement that she failed to state the proper legal standard is untruthful.

The Judge's verified answer seems to read as dishonest as well. The statutes are quoted only by title and number but the statute itself is not quoted. On July 19, 2023 Judge Murillo sent a signed court order continuing the hearing to August 7, 2023. On August 7, 2023 a minute order was filed stating that Petitioner's MOTION TO REOPEN CASE was under submission. This minute order was not sent to Petitioner but Petitioner had to visit Department 31 to retrieve her copy.

On September 12, 2023 a five page minute order was sent to Petitioner. Petitioner didn't submit a morion to set aside dismissal because the action was not properly dismissed. By reading the first paragraph it seems as though someone is requesting a relief from default judgment according to California Code of Civil Procedure § 473 (b). The minute order doesn't discuss any of the statutes Petitioner outlines in her argument and it seems to be the same as the other minute orders, stating the opposite of the truth. Judge Bensinger also denied Petitioner's MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS via minute order for no lawful reason.

According to Canon 3 A (5):

In disposing of matters promptly, efficiently, and fairly, a judge must demonstrate due regard for the rights of the parties to be heard and to have issues resolved without unnecessary cost or delay. A judge should monitor and supervise cases to reduce or eliminate dilatory practices, avoidable delays, and unnecessary costs.

Prompt disposition of the court's business requires a judge to devote adequate time to judicial duties, to be punctual in attending court and expeditious in determining matters under submission, and to take reasonable measures to ensure that court personnel, litigants, and their lawyers cooperate with the judge to that end.

Dilatory tactics are when a party to a lawsuit abuses the rules of procedure in order to delay the progress of legal proceedings. Unfortunately, those who assumed positions as Judges in this action participated instead of eliminating the dilatory practices, avoidable delays, and unnecessary costs. Although Respondents have defaulted according to California Code of Civil Procedure § 471.5 and California Code of Civil Procedure § 1014 this tactic was still continually used to discourage Petitioner in pursuing this case. Petitioner can only assume that the Judges, the judicial assistants, the courtroom assistants, and the others who have tried to be part of this action on Respondents behalf have all participated in abusing the rules of procedure in order to delay the progress of legal proceedings.

These circumstances are something that experienced legal authorities or court employees know may discourage and psychologically injure and confuse a first time self represented litigant. These dilatory tactics are obvious when you visit lacourt.org's case access or case document images and read the filings that were allowed to be shown. The papers filed by individuals wishing to be part of the action don't make any sense, the minute orders don't make any sense, and the tentative papers don't make any sense. After reading these papers Petitioner has come to the conclusion that these individuals were just trying to delay Petitioner from resolving this matter.

Canon 3 also states:

A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially and Diligently (A) *Adjudicative Responsibilities*. (6) A judge should take appropriate action upon receipt of reliable information indicating the likelihood that a judge's conduct contravened this Code, that a judicial employee's conduct contravened the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees, or that a lawyer violated applicable rules of professional conduct.

Judge Strobel verbally denied Petitioner's request for Traditional and Administrative mandate on May 9, 2021 so Petitioner believed that this action was based upon the judgement of the recovery of money or damages only. Petitioner filed

REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT and JUDGEMENT on May 17, 2021, August 18, 2021, and on several other dates over the last two years and the REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT and JUDGEMENT forms were sent back to Petitioner and Petitioner with a rejection notice but weren't filled out correctly. There are no statutes that permitted this action to be dismissed by Stanley Mosk Courthouse and according to California law judgement is granted upon written application of Petitioner and proof of the service of summons, which can be found in Petitioner's March 29, 2023 court filing, PLAINTIFF'S DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT AND JUDGMENT AGAINST RESPONDENTS. Petitioner is self represented and is not knowledgeable in civil litigation other than what she has read and learned in the past three years. Petitioner has filed this appeal with hopes that this case can be properly resolved according to the California law that Petitioner had referenced in her pleadings. The Judge is allowed to assist or direct Petitioner to a proper way of ending this case. This assistance and or suggestion is welcomed by Petitioner in order to properly end this case.

4. Canon 6: Compliance with the Code of Judicial Ethics.

According to Canon 6 California Code of Judicial Ethics:

Judges, anyone who is an officer of the state judicial system, and who performs judicial functions including, but not limited to, a subordinate judicial officer, a magistrate, a court-appointed arbitrator, a judge of the State Bar Court, a temporary judge, or a special master, is a judge within the meaning of this code. All judges shall comply with this code except as provided below.

Petitioner believes that receiving truthful help no matter how much responsibility your job position requires is always intended in a positive way. Petitioner only includes Code of Conduct for United States Judges and California Code of Judicial Ethics to assist the Court of Appeal with determining whether or not Petitioner was treated fairly by Stanley Mosk Courthouse. According to Canon 6 all who perform judicial functions must comply with the code of ethics.

VI. DAMAGES

Petitioner respectfully requests Supreme Court of the United States to consider this section, as it relates to Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari and requests for relief. This section of Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari is almost identical to Petitioner's March 12, 2021 filing of PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF XIV. DAMAGES but has been reduced due to the page limit. This section of Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari states the relief that was sought and is still being sought by Petitioner. Petitioner believes that Respondents should be held accountable for continuing to impose unnecessary emotional and psychological stress by sending strange pleadings and letters to Petitioner. Petitioner was also kidnapped and harassed often by individuals in the communities she visited. Petitioner believes that they all should be held accountable for continuing to impose unnecessary emotional and psychological stress by harassing, defaming, and kidnapping Petitioner.

1. Compensatory Damages

A. Future Wages

The monthly salary for Petitioner at the time of resignation was \$5,056.00 (PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF, Exhibit J). Had Petitioner been in the position to resume work she would have experienced a pay raise in 6 months. As stated by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's website, Pay and Benefits (last visited August 30, 2020), available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/por/pay/>, Range K is equal to \$7,782.00 and is the top of the pay scale for correctional officers after 2 years of state service and or an accumulation of appropriate hours. This breakdown does not include the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) pay raises of 5% in 2019 and 3% in 2020 and does exclude the annual or sick leave hours Petitioner used throughout her employment. These damages are sought because Petitioner would have been able to reinstate to California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation but needed financial resources in order to successfully reinstate.

For example, February 2020 to December 2023 is equivalent to forty seven months. Six of those months are calculated at \$5,056.00 and the remaining number of months are calculated at \$7,782.00. Forty seven months of wages is equivalent to \$349,398.00. Wages for six months after Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari and requests are granted are sought by Petitioner because she feels that would be a reasonable amount

of time for her to physically and mentally prepare herself to return to work after this experience. Petitioner respectfully requests for these factors to be considered when granting compensatory damages. Petitioner seeks for Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust to each pay compensatory damages for the loss of future wages.

B. Lawsuit Expenses

Petitioner has and is incurring expenses for printing, making copies, purchasing postage, purchasing envelopes, and serving paperwork (vehicle rental). Petitioner seeks for Respondents to pay the expenses Petitioner has incurred and is continuing to incur for having to file and pursue a lawsuit, if the court agrees that this is reasonable.

2. General Damages

Petitioner had to endure the psychological trauma of repeatedly being intentionally misguided by organizations that were intended for public service. It began to ruin her perception of what she knew public, state, and government agencies were supposed to stand for. Respondents took Petitioner's honesty and trust and chose to misinform her. Petitioner began experiencing depression, anxiety, and the loss of enjoyment of life. Petitioner also began avoiding social situations and experienced symptoms of agoraphobia. Petitioner's civil and constitutional rights were violated several times throughout her experience with Respondents. As it is outlined in PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF various laws were violated by Employment Development Department, Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, J. Paul Getty Trust, Does 1-25, and the lower courts. Petitioner's civil rights along with Petitioner's United States Constitution 1st and 14th amendment rights were also violated.

A. Emotional Distress

Throughout and after Petitioner's experience with J. Paul Getty Trust, Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, Does 1-25, and the lower courts she endured and experienced psychological, mental, and emotional pain derived from a non-physical origin. This pain resulted in emotional distress that caused psychological and emotional suffering, muscle twitches, humiliation, overwhelming feelings of fear and uncertainty, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment of life, hobbies, and activities, grief, shock, ear ringing, nightmares, anxiety, insomnia, confusion, and physical and mental

restlessness. With no medical insurance and no way to pay for any type of counseling or treatments Petitioner began to utilize an over the counter sleep aid (PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF, Exhibit W, Page 1), biblical teachings, and prayer to cope with the distress (PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF, Exhibit W, Pages 2 – 10).

After considering the evidence it is very clear that there was an intentional infliction of emotional distress by Respondents and the lower courts. Petitioner respectfully requests Supreme Court of the United States to take in consideration how challenging it can be to undo the psychological affects of the trauma Petitioner endured by trusting Respondents and the lower courts to do the right thing. Petitioner respectfully requests for these factors to be considered when granting or reviewing Petitioner's demand of general damages. Petitioner seeks for Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust to each pay general damages for emotional distress.

3. Aggravated Damages

Petitioner's unemployment insurance claim was opened August 11, 2019 and on October 3, 2019 her unemployment insurance claim was denied by an Employment Development Department examiner who concluded that Petitioner's symptoms were a health condition that didn't prevent her from working. Petitioner submitted an appeal letter that detailed why she knew the symptoms she was experiencing were dangerous to have given the environment she worked in. Petitioner also discussed why the symptoms prevented her from efficiently doing her job. A prison environment has a high potential for violence at any given moment which can be very dangerous for any trained correctional officer experiencing the symptoms Petitioner experienced. Petitioner considered she'd also be putting her coworkers and or any victimized inmates in danger working in her condition.

At the November 26, 2019 hearing Petitioner spoke about her symptoms. Petitioner spoke about how she visited several doctors and took various tests but no diagnosis was given. Petitioner also spoke about how she concluded her symptoms were the result of stress. On Petitioner's unemployment insurance claim she provided that her reasoning for resignation was a result of moral and ethical objection. Petitioner stated that her ethical and moral objections to the work culture on certain yards in the

institution resulted in her experiencing an extreme amount of stress. As a result of that stress she experienced prolonged illness and symptoms of emotional distress.

Respondents were made aware of Petitioner's previous emotional distress. It is very rare for anyone who has experienced an excessive amount of emotional distress to be treated the way Petitioner was and it raises very important questions in this case. Why did the treatment happen and why did the employees of J. Paul Getty Trust and Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board think it was acceptable? The aggravation of Petitioner's emotional distress was preventable and further illustrates Respondents lack of care. Petitioner, out of respect and trust, was very honest with both J. Paul Getty Trust and Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board about her previous employment and her current condition. Petitioner respectfully requests for these factors to be considered when granting or reviewing Petitioner's demand of aggravated damages. Petitioner seeks for Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust to each pay aggravated damages for aggravation of emotional distress.

4. Punitive Damages

With respect to the facts of this case, the rights of any potential claimant of unemployment insurance benefits, and any individual pursuing employment it is reasonable to conclude that punitive damages are appropriate. After considering the evidence it is reasonable for Petitioner to respectfully request that punitive damages be granted. It needs to be made clear that no one by any means should be allowed or feel they have the permission to take away anyone's rights. No place of employment, no agency, no board, no receptionist, no one has the right to take away anyone else's civil or constitutional rights. It needs to be made clear that, whether or not an individual is knowledgeable of their rights, as citizens, and non citizens, of this country we have a duty to adhere to the law when in this country and in any other country.

As citizens we have a responsibility to "respect and obey federal, state, and local laws" as well as "respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others". The previously stated quote is available at <https://www.uscis.gov/citizenship-resource-center/learn-about-citizenship/citizenship-and-naturalization/citizenship-rights-and-responsibilities>. Many of these rights are based on dignity, fairness, equality, and respect; therefore, it is

appropriate to question whether the treatment Petitioner received from Respondents serves as a good example of dignity, fairness, equality, and respect.

Throughout Petitioner's experience with Respondents the very 1st Amendment, which is the freedom to express oneself, was violated and taken away by Respondents. Coercion to keep quiet about an uncomfortable and incorrect uniform fit is just the start of suppressing someone's right to exercise their United States Constitution 1st Amendment rights. Although notice was given about the uniform Petitioner didn't receive alterations to her uniform and was coerced not to ask about it or alter the uniform herself several times after mentioning it.

Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board tried several times to suppress Petitioner's right to express herself as well. One of the most agonizing attempts involved Jane Doe 9's questioning of Petitioner's thoughts about her initial request of the administrative record. If not more agonizing and disappointing was her experience with a male claiming to be the chief of security for Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. Supposedly an authoritative figure, representing a group of people Petitioner had dedicated her time to and risked her health to be apart of. Freedom of speech is a principle that supports the freedom to articulate opinions and ideas without fear of retaliation, censorship, or legal sanction. Respondents' coercion and intimidation led Petitioner to fear retaliation. Petitioner respectfully requests for these factors to be considered when granting punitive damages. Petitioner seeks for Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust to each pay punitive damages.

VII. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Once Petitioner filed a lawsuit in June of 2020 she began to notice that random individuals were participating in seemingly systematic and organized harassing behaviors. Individuals have regularly walked passed Petitioner's vehicle at a close proximity to the driver's side door and on the right side of the vehicle as well. Furthermore, Petitioner was kidnapped April 29, 2023 by individuals dressed in Los Angeles County Sheriff Uniforms. Individuals have harassed Petitioner in strange and petty ways that are detailed in a Federal Bureau of Investigation Tip, number two, that was sent on June 28, 2024. Besides the injustice, of not acknowledging the default win

of Petitioner by court order, of case 20STCP02105, Petitioner has been repeatedly mistreated by individuals assuming positions in the court and random individuals who seem to be in a gang, cult, or both.

The prolonged harassment makes Petitioner wonder if the individuals are harassing her so that she will be provoked to commit violent crimes or have a nervous breakdown. This has all happened while someone was spying on Petitioner's phone and possibly using Petitioner's paperwork to fraudulently obtain a lawsuit by claiming the same causes of action. Petitioner believes that hateful individuals are attempting to prolong the case with hopes it would become a complex case but the whole situation has become ridiculous. This case is an easy ruling because it was won by default in December 2020. The harassing behaviors that persist have been reported, to Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the President, even though no sheriff or police agency Petitioner called in Los Angeles County would take the report. The case was also fully prosecuted by May 2021 as requested by Honorable Mary H. Strobel. It is now 2024 and Petitioner has been severely harassed by individuals and what seems to be electronically shocked after being kidnapped, having her vehicle illegally seized, and placed in an apartment unit.

Electronic shocks to the head, chest, lower abdomen, spinal cord, crotch, buttocks, and legs have been felt by Petitioner. Petitioner feels like a "test bunny" and the idea of hurting one individual for no reason, and without permission, is very disgusting. Petitioner does believe in the law of the United States of America and Petitioner believes Petitioner's case is won without anyone feeling pity for her. Petitioner did not fill out any welfare paperwork to live in the apartment unit in Carson, CA or agree to be harassed by electronic shock. Petitioner didn't agree to any scientific studies being conducted on her and Petitioner believe that some individuals must have went beyond abusing their authority to try to get her to break down emotionally.

Petitioner believes that this unnecessary delay is ridiculous and speculates that individuals want to play into stereotypes and theories. Petitioner does not know if the individuals of southern California are leading a rebellion based on bullying innocent citizens but Petitioner speculates that the individuals existing in Los Angeles County, and other participating counties, feel as if they deserve welfare, or possibly anything

free, by acting like mental health patients and seemingly, uncontrollably, harassing an innocent unpopular citizen. Petitioner is not sure what her life has to do with any political or social issues because she is not popular and is not into politics. The whole situation seems sadistic, evil, and pointless. The continuance of harassment and Stanley Mosk Courthouse's noncompliance with the California law is very strange being that according to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1014 and California Civil Procedure § 471.5 (a) Respondents, Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and J. Paul Getty Trust, have not appeared in this action and Petitioner won by default in December 2020. As previously stated, this Court's rules describe the situation perfectly, "the lower courts have "so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power".

VIII. CONCLUSION

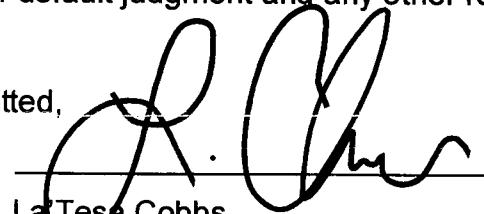
Considering Petitioner's arguments, the evidence presented, and the circumstances of this case it is legally justifiable to grant Petitioner her unemployment insurance benefits, requests for relief, and the Petition for Writ of Certiorari. Examining Petitioner's evidence provides compelling connections that uncover the truth in this matter. The connections between the evidence and the circumstances of the case provide further legal justification to grant the damages sought by Petitioner. Petitioner respectfully requests that, after adequate reflection, Supreme Court of the United States grant her relief ordering Respondents, and if it pertains, individuals holding positions in Stanley Mosk Courthouse, 2nd District Court of Appeal, or Supreme Court of the United States, to:

1. Grant Petitioner her unemployment insurance benefits.
2. Cover the costs incurred by Petitioner for having to file and pursue a lawsuit.
3. Pay compensatory, general, and aggravated damages, as stated in PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF, CIV 100, and JUD 100 for intentionally causing, prolonging, and aggravating emotional distress.
4. Pay punitive damages to assure that strict rules, regulations, and or training programs for employees on the matters discussed in PLAINTIFF'S OPENING BRIEF are adhered to and taken seriously.

The granting of Petitioner's requests serves as just monetary punishment for Respondents and all individuals involved. The false information given to Petitioner about the opportunity with J. Paul Getty Trust led her to pursue a fictitious position. The pursuit of this false opportunity resulted in Petitioner becoming ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits, caused emotional distress, and delayed her from further pursuing suitable careers. Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board prolonged the appeals process by ignoring and denying a qualifying individual their right to unemployment insurance benefits. The individuals assuming positions in Stanley Mosk Courthouse, and possibly the 2nd District Court of Appeal, prolonged Petitioner's emotional distress by sending untruthful notices and forsaking the California Rules of Court, California law, and the Federal law.

These actions led Petitioner to experience and endure emotional distress. Respondents and individuals assuming positions in Stanley Mosk Courthouse, and possibly the 2nd District Court of Appeal, made aware of previous emotional distress, displayed a lack of care and proceeded to violate several laws in addition to several of Petitioner's constitutional and civil rights. The actions and inactions of Respondents and individuals assuming positions in Stanley Mosk Courthouse all justify the granting of Petitioner's requests. Without the granting of Petitioner's relief she may continue to endure a great deal of irreparable harm. This action was officially over and resolved according to California law in December 2020 and Petitioner is requesting for Supreme Court of the United States, or any higher or equivalent court, whoever holds authority to do so, and has any respect for the rules of the court or the laws of the state of California, to consider and abide by Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles Standard 2.1 (a) Case Management and Delay Reduction – Statement of General Principles of California Rules of Court, especially section (a), the elimination of all unnecessary delays and grant Petitioner her default judgment and any other requested relief.

Date: May 20, 2024 Respectfully submitted,



La'Tesa Cobbs
Petitioner