

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Appendix A.....

42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights..... Civil cover sheets "et al"

NRS 484C.010 Definitions.

NRS 484C.020 "Concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath" defined. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

NRS 484C.030 "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his or her blood or breath" defined. "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his or her blood or breath" means 0.18 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his or her breath.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1737; A 1993, 2895; 1997, 3370; 1999, 2140; 2005, 151, 613, 2042; 2005, 22nd Special Session, 105; 2007, 100, 2805; 2009, 1867)—(Substituted in revision for part of NRS 484.3792)

NRS 484C.040 "Concentration of alcohol of less than 0.18 in his or her blood or breath" defined. "Concentration of alcohol of less than 0.18 in his or her blood or breath" means less than 0.18 gram of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his or her breath.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1737; A 1993, 2895; 1997, 3370; 1999, 2140; 2005, 151, 613, 2042; 2005, 22nd Special Session, 105; 2007, 100, 2805)—(Substituted in revision for part of NRS 484.3943)

NRS 484C.050 "Evaluation center" defined.

NRS 484C.053 "Ignition interlock device" defined. "Ignition interlock device" means a mechanism that:

1. Tests a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his or her breath; and
2. If the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his or her breath, prevents the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting. (Added to NRS by 2021, 2453)

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NRS 484C.057 "Ignition interlock privilege" defined.

NRS 484C.060 "License to drive a motor vehicle" defined. "License to drive a motor vehicle" means any license or permit to drive a motor vehicle issued under the laws of this State, including:

1. Any temporary license or instruction permit.
2. The privilege of any person to drive a motor vehicle whether or not such person holds a valid license.
3. Any nonresidents driving privilege.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.077)  
Appendix A-B

NRS 484C.070 "Nonresident's driving privilege" defined.

NRS 484C.090 "Revocation of driver's license" defined.

NRS 484C.105 "Under the influence" defined.

NRS 484C.109 Person deemed not to be in actual physical control of vehicle in certain circumstances.

NRS 484C.460 When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required.

NRS 484C.090 "Revocation of driver's license" defined. "Revocation of driver's license" means the termination by formal action of the Department of a person's license to drive a motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480; A 1985, 1943)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.138)

NRS 484C.470 Extension of order to install ignition interlock device; penalties for tampering with or driving without ignition interlock device; probation and suspension of sentence prohibited; plea bargaining restricted.

NRS 483.560 Driving while license cancelled, revoked or suspended; probation, suspended sentences and plea bargaining prohibited; exception; penalties.

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**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED**

**Appendix B.....**

**United States District Court and Bankruptcy Courts For The District of Columbia No. 2:23-cv-01359**

**42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights..... Civil cover sheet provision**

Section 1983 Outline Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals(.gov)[https://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov › uploads › guides](https://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/uploads/guides)  
PDF by K Brintnall · Cited by 1 — I. GENERAL § 1983 PRINCIPLES 1.  
A.Elements of a § 1983 Action .181 pages  
Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken (a) **Appeal in a Civil Case.**

28 U.S. Code § 1331 - Federal question July 25, 1958

NRS (2015-2018) Revision of The Nevada Revised Statute / NRS

**NRS 484C.460 When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 5, a court shall order a person to install, at his or her own expense, an ignition interlock device in any motor vehicle which the person operates as a condition to obtaining an ignition interlock privilege pursuant to NRS 483.490 to reinstate the driving privilege of the person:(a) For a period of 185 days if the person is convicted of a first violation within 7 years of NRS 484C.110.(b) For a period of 1 year if the person is convicted of a second violation within 7 years of NRS 484C.110.(c) For a period of 3 years if the person is convicted of: (1) A violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120 that is punishable as a felony pursuant to NRS 484C.400 or 484C.410; or(2) A violation of NRS 484C.130 or 484C.430. 2. A court may provide for an exception to the provisions of subsection 1 for a person who is convicted of a violation of NRS 484C.110 that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 484C.400, if the court determines that:(a) The person is unable to provide a deep lung breath sample for analysis by an ignition interlock device, as certified in writing by a physician or an advanced practice registered nurse of the person; or (b) The person resides more than 100 miles from a manufacturer of an ignition interlock device or its agent. 3. If the court orders a person to install an ignition interlock device pursuant to subsection 1: (a) The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director. The order must include a statement that an ignition interlock device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The Director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the Department and noted on the person's ignition interlock privilege.

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NRS 483.560 Driving while license cancelled, revoked or suspended; probation, suspended sentences and plea bargaining prohibited; exception; penalties.

The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, uses the same eleven words, called the Due Process Clause, to describe a legal obligation of all states. These words have as their central promise an assurance that all levels of American government must operate within the law ("legality") and provide fair procedures. Most of this article concerns that promise. We should briefly note, however, three other uses that these words have had in American constitutional law.

The fifth Amendment **Double jeopardy** [1]The government cannot try someone again for a crime they have already been acquitted of.[2] **Due process** Requires the government to apply laws equally and treat people justly. It also prohibits arbitrary or discriminatory actions by the government.

Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution establishes citizenship and civil rights for all people born or naturalized in the United States. It also prohibits states from denying equal protection under the law, or depriving life, liberty, or property without due process.

NRS 213.155      **Restoration of civil rights after discharge from parole; limitations.**

NRS 213.157      **Restoration of right to vote when placed on probation, granted parole or granted pardon; restoration of civil rights after sentence served.**

**NRS 483.375 Change of full legal name on license: Requirements; circumstances when permitted; fee.**1. A person shall request that the Department change his or her full legal name on a driver's license, including a motorcycle driver's license, issued by the Department after a legal change of the person's name indicated on:

- (a) An order of a court of competent jurisdiction changing the name of the person;
  - (b) A decree of adoption;
  - (c) A certificate of marriage; or
  - (d) A decree of divorce.
2. A request required pursuant to subsection 1 must:
- (a) Be made on a form prescribed by the Department; and
  - (b) Include an original or certified copy of the order, decree or certificate.

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Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken (a) Appeal in a Civil Case.

**United State Court of Appeals District of Columbia Circuit.....Appendix C**

Rule 21. Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition, and Other Extraordinary Writs

Rule 57. Declaratory Judgment, These rules govern the procedure for obtaining a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §2201 . Rules 38 and 39 govern a demand for a jury trial. The existence of another adequate remedy does not preclude a declaratory judgment that is otherwise appropriate. The court may order a speedy hearing of a declaratory-judgment action.

The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 was a federal law that established a new sentencing structure for federal crimes. The act also created the United States Sentencing Commission. Established determinate sentencing Abolished parole, except for certain cases. [1]Reduced good time[2]Established mandatory minimum sentencing provisionsCreated guidelines for courts to use when sentencing.[3]Specified factors for sentencing courts to consider.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It applies to all aspects of employment, including hiring, firing, pay, benefits, and promotions.

The Judiciary Act of 1789 was a law that established the United States federal court system. It was passed by Congress on September 24, 1789. What did the act do? [1]Defined the jurisdiction of the federal courts[2]Set the qualifications for federal judges, district attorneys, and marshals[3] Established the number of justices on the Supreme Court.

Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution establishes the jurisdiction of the federal courts and the right to a jury trial. Jury trials All crimes, except impeachment, must be tried by a juryThe trial must take place in the state where the crime occurredIf the crime didn't occur in a state, Congress can direct where the trial will take place

A federal tort claim is a claim filed against the United States government for injuries, deaths, or property damage caused by a federal employee. The Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) of 1946 allows individuals to sue the federal government in federal court for these claims.

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5 U.S. Code § 552 - Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings. Each agency shall make available to the public information as follows:

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) is a US federal law that governs how federal agencies create and issue regulations. It also establishes how courts can review agency actions.

Criminal Justice Act (CJA) Guidelines United States Courts (.gov)

[https://www.uscourts.gov/judiciary-policies/criminal-j...](https://www.uscourts.gov/judiciary-policies/criminal-j) Enacted in 1964, the CJA establishes a comprehensive system for appointing and compensating legal representation for accused persons who are financially unable ... Chapter 2, § 210 · Chapter 2, § 230 · Appointment of Counsel · Case Budgeting

The Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution protects the rights of people accused of crimes. It guarantees the right to a fair trial, including the right to a lawyer, an impartial jury, and the right to know the charges against you.

The United States Constitution

Declaration Article 1

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Bills of Rights

**Speedy and public trial:** The government can't delay a trial without good reason. **Impartial jury:** The jury should be made up of people from the district where the crime occurred. **Know the charges:** The accused should be told the nature of the charges against them. **Confront witnesses:** The accused should be able to question witnesses who are against them. **Have witnesses appear:** The accused should be able to have witnesses appear in their favor. **Legal representation:** The accused should have the right to a lawyer.

Article IV, Section 2 of the United States Constitution addresses the relationship between citizens of different states and the movement of people across state lines. It includes the Privileges and Immunities Clause and the Interstate Extradition

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Clause. Privileges and Immunities Clause. Citizens of each state have the same rights and privileges as citizens of other states.

Article 1 of a declaration of rights often states that all people are born free and equal, with inalienable rights. These rights may include life, liberty, property, and safety

Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution is the Supremacy Clause. It establishes that the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties are the highest form of law in the land.

Clause 1 General Welfare

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects job applicants and employees from employment discrimination. It applies to all aspects of employment, including hiring, firing, pay, and job training. What does Title VII prohibit? Discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin

The United States Constitution

Bills of Rights

The Nevada Revised Statutes

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**Appendix E.....**

**LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE UNITED STATES ...U.S. District Court - Nevada  
(.gov)[https://www.nvd.uscourts.gov/uploads/2017/09/PDF May 1, 2016 — § 1914.](https://www.nvd.uscourts.gov/uploads/2017/09/PDF_May_1_2016_1914.pdf)  
**LR IC 2-1. ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM FILERS: REGISTRATION,  
TRAINING, AND RESPONSIBILITIES. (a) Required Filers. Attorneys****

**LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE UNITED STATES U.S. District Court - Nevada  
(.gov)[https://www.nvd.uscourts.gov/uploads/2017/09 PDF May 1, 2016 — § 1914.](https://www.nvd.uscourts.gov/uploads/2017/09/PDF_May_1_2016_1914.pdf)**

**LR IC 2-1. ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM FILERS: REGISTRATION,  
TRAINING, AND RESPONSIBILITIES. (a) Required Filers. Attorneys ...**

## Statement of The Case

Insofar as applicable and provided by Rules of the Supreme Court of The United States, Rule 13. And the provisions 28 U.S.C. § 2101. The time for an appeal to the Supreme Court by method or manner of raising them and the way in which they were passed. This is an appeal taken by the petitioner to the U.S. Supreme Court, as a petition asking the court to grant a writ of certiorari. The case does involve unusually important legal principles, or when two or more federal appellate courts have interpreted a law differently. This appeal is being taken for to The United States Court of Appeals for The Ninth Circuit after being transferred from an, "appeal to transfer", written because the appellate court for the DC Circuit court ordered a writ of mandamus, a memorandum of fact of law, to be provided by me e.g. Appendix B to compel the District court not to transfer the case from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to The Nevada District Court where the case originated. See the courts opinions appended e.g. in each appendix A,B,C,D provided to this court in appendix. Your honor may it please the court, **A Section § 1983 lawsuit may be brought in state or federal court.** See e.g., *Gonzaga University v. Doe*, (2002) 536 U.S. 273; a case where holding that nothing "short of an unambiguously conferred right ...

support a cause of action brought under § 1983" violation of civil rights.. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, a case arising under the United States Constitution or federal laws or treaties is a federal question case 28 U.S. Code § 1331 - Federal question "*The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.*"

The Mottley Rule was established in the 1908 case Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company v. Mottley. "*requires that the federal question be presented in the initial complaint, and not as part of an anticipated defense. The claim for relief must be based on a federal question, and resolving the federal question must be on the critical path to a plaintiff's recovery.*"

The federal district court is the starting point for any case arising under federal statutes, the Constitution, or treaties. This type of jurisdiction is called "original jurisdiction." Cases that are entirely based on state law may be brought in federal court under the court's "diversity jurisdiction." Diversity jurisdiction allows a plaintiff of one state to file a lawsuit in federal court when the defendant is located in a different state. A claim of **Section § 1983 lawsuit** permits you to seek financial compensation for violations of your constitutional rights by **state and local government agencies**. The Breath Interlock device is cited, as the description

of the case and a REASON, however the reasons for the complaint are all filed as different violations as actions in the lower court proceedings and reason to start a lawsuit based on a claim of violation of your civil right. The civil rights violations under the provision provided by each civil cover sheet e.g.in each appendix provided in the beginning of each Appendix provided in this appeal the case is filed under is 42 1983, S 1983 and has a layer of claims with their very own, constraints, in contract, with state law. In the exhaustion of remedies, as evidence, is all of the lack or none of supporting evidence for the defence to uphold their reasons for continued remand. The laws surrounding the Breath Interlock Device, are at question regarding the requirements of the petitioner of Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez. Federal question is captioned cited on the presiding courts docket reports notates this case as federal question e.g. the docket report for each court in the beginning of the appendix. On the complaint under Basis of Jurisdiction provided in the Civil Cover Sheet is exposed another layer of filing the section 1983 Claim Under U.S. 42 1983 also allows the suing of State and local officials for the "deprivation of any right, privileges. This appeal is governed by entitlement under U.S. 42 1983 s. Claims because of exhaustion of remedies and the lower court attempts to see why the agency is continuing to enforce

their accusation of owed criminal sanction long past revocation and the statute of limitations. Instead the case has been remanded without addressing what is required of the bail or sentence or providing Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez with proper documents ORDERS etc. as required by the law NRS The Nevada Revised Statute **NRS 484C.460** **When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required NRS 484c.460(a)** (a) **The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director. The order must include a statement that an ignition interlock device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The Director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the Department and noted on the person's ignition interlock privilege.** In lower court nowhere did the defence provide court orders to support their claim for the enforcement of the Breath Interlock Device. Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, was never Ordered the Breath Interlock Device. The Department of Motor Vehicles is ongoing effort to revoke privilege to this day and defamates the charter of Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, violating the civil rights of Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez and creating judicial

miscarriage of law because Reina wood-Jimenez was never ORDERED the Breath Interlock Device. The administrative agency, Department of Motor Vehicles, is enforcing the breath Interlock device, a device defined by Law NRS 484C.053 "Ignition interlock device" defined. *"Ignition interlock device" means a mechanism that: 1.Tests a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his or her breath; and 2.If the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his or her breath, prevents the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting.(Added to NRS by 2021, 2453)*

May the law be entered as evidence The Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) governs the allowed enforcement also mentioned as tolling period 484c460 (6) and addresses FACT to the department being well beyond the states statutes allowance of the legal right to enforce provided the NRS Nevada Revised Statute your honor it has been 13 years in Double Jeopardy without proper relief.

The Motley Rule States in Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company v. Mottley States that federal questions be presented in the initial complaint, and not as part of an anticipated defense. The claim for relief must be based on a federal question, and

resolving the federal question must be on the critical path to a plaintiff's recovery. instead

**6 of 13 years** in double Jeopardy is labeled as related cases and a verifiable synopsis of consecutive time on docket in the exhaustion of remedies when presenting a case in federal question to the united states courts for review of an administrative agency that is depriving me of life liberty of and way to access freedoms of property and depriving right to fundamental freedoms and violating my civil rights. The opinions of the related cases are appended e.g. in accordance to the appendix as required by the Guide to Filing *In Forma Pauperis* Cases #7 I , Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez does have the legal right to apply for a *writ of habeas corpus with the common grounds for relief*: with New evidence that supports innocence, Changes in the law, Ineffective assistance of counsel, Conviction under unconstitutional law, and Prosecutorial misconduct because I am being made to carry the burden of proof in a accusation of criminal sanctions by a administrative agencies challenge to the law.

Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez is showing that her conviction or sentence violates the federal Constitution, federal law, or a treaty of the United States.

Because of the enforcement of the Breath InterLock Device currently being enforced by the Department Of Motor Vehicles enforcing the installation of the The Breath Interlock Device as defined. The writ should issue time for appeal.U.S. 42 § 1983 exhaustion of remedies proved in 28 U.S.C. § 2101(a). *The time for the filing of other direct appeals in the Supreme.*

This statement

e.g. the initial complaint in this appeal in appendix A. statement of facts p.g. number 38

## Reasons For Granting The Petition

Reina Tea Wood- Jimenez, was never ordered, the Breath Interlock Device. The administrative agency of The Department of Motor Vehicles continues to withhold driving privileges in lieu of the installation of a breath interlock device. Thus far I have been held twice in double jeopardy for 13 years by an administrative agency and stripped of my dignity. I have been forced to live below my means for several years and at some points I have ended up homeless and found it hard to work without proper documentation because the department of motor vehicles refused my privileges Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, never was ordered the Breath Interlock Device.

The Department of Motor Vehicles, Nevada illegally canceled my driver's license and changed my last name, violating my constitutional rights, all caused by their desire to regulate and enforce criminal sanctions with **The Breath Interlock Device**.

I, Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, was found guilty of a crime, a violation of **DUI / NRS 484C.109 Person deemed not to be in actual physical control of vehicle**. Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez was not driving the car that is why Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez was

not ordered to install the Breath Interlock Device on an indeterminate sentencing structure.

The Driver's license is a matter of life, liberty and property and in the power of a piece of plastic, a license issued under governmental authority that permits the holder to operate a motor vehicle. Government authority means any agency or department of the United States, or any officer, employee or agent thereof see. § 219.2 Definitions. 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868) Section 1 Rights, 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**. Gathering Information

With accusations of me being required to install the Breath Interlock Device coming from the agency, Department of Motor Vehicles, I was forced to self-incriminate evidence back and forth between court and state agency. The civil hunt is to search to fill the request of the Department of Motor Vehicles and to bring an **ORDER** to the Department of Motor Vehicles if I wanted my driver's license. e.g. Constitutional Statutory provisions involved in addition exhaustion of all administrative remedies. With the

constant denial from the department that illegally canceled my driving privileges, twice, **without a court's discretion** e.g. Appendix A pg.80 and altered my last name using one form of identifier Appendix A pg.52 then .All provisions set forth by the United States constitutional statutory provisions I exhausted without an answer to resolve the matter administratively.

In the matter of, to fulfill the request of finding an **ORDER** requiring me to install a Breath Interlock Device and in the matter of my name is in, The Notice of Designation of related cases. all of where I was denied an attorney. Claim; The Department of Motor Vehicles, illegally accusing me of requirements of sanctions backed by their **personal** desire to enforce or regulate the Breath Interlock Device that acts outside the scope of their constitutional authority. At no time can the Department seem to produce an actual Order from the court with my name on it stating the requirement. This violates the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

***SUPREME COURT RULES ADOPTED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA Effective October 15, 1965 and Including Amendments Through July 22, 2022***  
**Rule 117. Proceedings when an attorney is declared to be incompetent or is alleged to be incapacitated The Burden of**

**proof** "In a proceeding for transfer to disability inactive status or for reinstatement under this rule, the burden of proof rests with the petitioner." They are making me carry my own burden to and through the court houses begging for my freedom.

In ex post facto to or compel a court to provide additional orders in self-incrimination to satisfy the agency with their enforcing request interim to receive a driver's license. The heavy burden of orders and supply of proof is only the heavy burden of the court. I didn't have an order for the breath Interlock device and according to the Nevada revised statute.

**At the Department of Motor Vehicles- "Gathering Information"** e.g. the initial complaint in this appeal in Appendix A. Statement of Facts p.g. number 38.

Every phone call made was to bring resolution to what was being asked of me with the NRS in mind. I went to the department of motor vehicles many times. It almost felt like I lived at the Department of Motor Vehicles. I was there at many locations including the centralized call center, I spoke to the entire Department including the Director and the Deputy Directors. It felt like it became my second job. Some of the employees would teach me about their system as you can read

e.g. the initial complaint in this appeal in appendix A. statement of facts beginning p.g. number 38

I also contacted the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles via email to inform her what was going on and asking what I could do. see **Exhibit J pg. 1-2 Appendix A p.g.56-88** while I was in Carson City I stopped in Reno Nevada at the public defender's office located at Washoe County Public Defender 350 S Center St #6 · (775) 337-4800 to see if I could get represented by the public defender's office, I spoke to Jeremy Bossler, Chief Deputy Public Defender, who also stated they could not re-open the case.

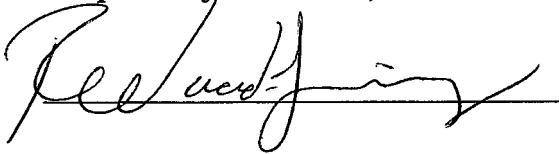
**Exhibit K e.g. pg 83** dated July 6th 2023 From the Washoe County Public Defender's Office Reno Nevada Provided document(s) showing the state trial court is concluded what can I do, what about me when the public defenders saying the case is concluded. The Chief Deputy Public Defender sent the documents that states the state trial court is concluded through the public defender's office [1] **Judgment Exhibit K pg. 2-3 Appendix A p.g.83** and [2] **Order of Affirmance Exhibit k pg 4-7. None of which is an order with a header stating the order for Breath Interlock and a specific period of time the device is required, as required by law NRS 484c460 a. She also stated the case was closed and her services were not available.**

2016-2018 before I filed in District Court Because of the difference between court and a state agency I was backed in the corner by accusations of an administrative agency and pushed into civil where no attorney would or could help me. They couldn't help me because my state case is closed and has been for 10 years. , I had to leave Las Vegas being a full-time college student Culinary Club Member and from my job and go to Reno, NV to access the court records in person. These trips were done several times. The total one way driving and flying distance from Las Vegas, NV to Reno, NV is 438 miles or 705 kilometers. I came to Washington D.C. 3000 miles from my state to learn how to get freedom. The trips were not planned nor seen or caused by me. The monetary loss/cost is every spare penny I could wrack up and spend on filing in court for court and to court. The different versions of what happened to me were being talked about around town and social backlash was created. I was called a murder an alcoholic. When the department illegally took my privileges I was 25 years old and in college now I'm 39 years old being forced to watch everyone get to move forward in life while I'm stuck in court in my past. I really want my freedom please.

**CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. A. ...", written over a horizontal line.

Date: 02 / 25 / 25