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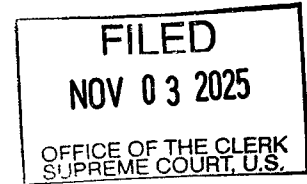
No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY CHEN,
(PETITIONER)

vs.

STATE OF MARYLAND
MANUFACTURERS & TRADERS TRUST COMPANY (M & T BANK)
BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
CAPITAL ONE BANK N.A. et.al.
(RESPONDENTS)



ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO U.S. COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT (CASE #25-7068)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

May Chen (Petitioner)

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

This is a 4th filing of Petition for a Writ of Certiorari following the previous Supreme Court Case No. 23-5501 "May Chen v. MPD et.al.". Due to repeated failure to implement law, misapplying law, miscarry justice, obstruction of justice, escalation of grievances, encourage evil, failure to return petitioner's banks deposit, persecution, intentional harm, murder etc., Petitioner hereby further appeal the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit Case No. 25-7068 and all other related cases based on the following issues:

1. Pursuant to the Rules of Judicial Conduct Rule 1.1, "a judge(s) shall comply with the law, including the Code of Judicial Conduct". For example, in regards to the subject case judges Patricia Millett, Pillard, Rao and the U.S. Court of Appeals Clerk should comply with the law F. R.C.P. Rule 55 (default / default judgment), F. R. C. P. Rule 12 (failure to answer Summons & Complaints), F. R. App. P. Rule 31 (failure to file Reply Brief), F. R. App. P. Rule 27 (Emergency Motions) as well as all other applicable law referenced under Table of Authorities.
2. Rules of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.2, "a judge shall uphold and apply the law, and shall perform all duties of judicial office fairly and impartially". For instance, I filed six Notice of Appeals including Appellant's Briefs with the U.S. Court of Appeals in 2023, 2024, 2025. Judges did not compensate for anything (\$90 per hour) instead of illegally taking away the petitioner's two primary residences, three banks deposit, vehicle, personal belongings, even murder.
3. Pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 3.3, the attorney(s) "shall not knowingly make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer". For example, the U.S. District Court Judges' Order / Judgment and U.S. Court of Appeals Clerk's Order / Judgment as well as Supreme Court Clerk's Judgment etc.

LIST OF PARTIES

[X] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

MAY CHEN (Petitioner)

STATE OF MARYLAND (Respondent)

M & T Bank, Capital One Bank, Bank of America et.al. (Respondents)

[X] All parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

Carol W. Elswick (State of California West Covina Court Judge) / Robinson's May

Robert Hoffman (State of Maryland Prince George's County Judge) / Teresa Micky et.al.

Karen Mason (State of Maryland Prince George's County Judge) / Springfield Hospital

Thomas Springfield/ Robin Weisse (State of Maryland Carroll County Circuit Court Judge)

Ingrid Turner (State of Maryland Prince George's County Circuit Court Judge) and Gail Francis (Prince George's County Tax Collector); DPIE staffs; Benjamin M. Decker (FNA Maryland LLC.)

Patrick L. Woodward (Maryland Court of Special Appeals Judge)

Michael Rankins (District of Columbia Superior Court Judge)

Anna Blackburne Rigsby (DC Court of Appeals Judge)

Police Officer Meyers #349 (State of California West Covina Police Department)

Police Officer Brown; Mitchell#3570; Taylor#3672 (Prince George's County Police Department)

Police Officers Rambo #3877 and Wall (Prince George's County Police Department)

Police Officer Bryant A #3472 (DC Metropolitan Police Department)

Cobb, C #00364 et.al. (Department of Public Works Dept 15)

Police Officers Stephen Franchak #3123, Suzie Stears #3985, English #3911, HomerWhyte#3749 et.al. (DC Metropolitan Police Department) / Tilden Garden Inc tenants et.al.

RELATED CASES

24-CV-01396; 24-7105 "May Chen v. State of California, State of Maryland, D.C."

24-CV-03620 "May Chen v. M & T Bank, Capital One Bank, Bank of America et.al."

24-CV-03213 "May Chen et.al. v. All Black People"

22-CV-00693; 23-7011 "May Chen v. State of California, State of Maryland, D.C."

23-CV-01493; 23-5287 / 23-5292 "May Chen v. EEOC et.al."

2021 CA 004151 B "May Chen v. Metropolitan Police Department" DC Superior Court

19-CV-00912 U.S. District Court for Maryland "May Chen v. Prince George's County et.al."

17-CV-02068 U.S. District for Maryland "May Chen v. Prince George's County et.al."

CSAREG009952018 Maryland Court of Appeals "May Chen v. FNA Maryland LLC; etc"

CAL 18-27463 "May Chen v. FNA Maryland LLC and Prince George's County et.al."

CAE 17-39047 Maryland Circuit Court "FNA Maryland LLC v. May Chen"

15-MIPG-1228133 Maryland Tax Court "May Chen v. Prince George's County et.al."

13-PWG-02564; 13-PWG-02565 "May Chen v. Prince George's County et.al."

3E00484571 "State of Maryland v. May Chen" April 16, 2012

4E00513797 "State of Maryland v. May Chen" March 22, 2013

06C13064504 "In the Matter of May Chen" Maryland Circuit Court for Carroll County

0502SP098652012 Maryland Circuit for PG County "Prince George's County v. May Chen"

2JM00716 California West Covina Court "State of California v. M Chen"

01S00192 California Monrovia Court "M Chen v. Marvin Quon et.al."

KS 011439 California Pomona Court "Jeffrey L. Romig v. M Chen"

15-F-13183; 15-F-13184; 15-F-1 3185 State Bar of California Client Security Fund Complaints

150206-001675, 150209-001493, 210927-7331735 etc. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau et

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APPENDIX B: Order issued by U.S. Court of Appeals Clerk Clifton B. Cislak on Oct 20, 2025

APPENDIX C: Judgment issued by U.S. Court of Appeals Clerk Clifton B. Cislak before Circuit Judges Millett, Pillard and Rao on October 20, 2025

APPENDIX D: Order issued by U.S. Court of Appeals Clerk Clifton B. Cislak on August 13, 2025

APPENDIX E: U.S. Court of Appeals Case 25-7068 docket sheet

APPENDIX F: Order issued by U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia Judge Tanya S. Chutkan on April 2, 2025

APPENDIX G: Memorandum Opinion issued by U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia Judge Tanya S. Chutkan on April 2, 2025

APPENDIX H: U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia Case No. 24-CV-03620 docket sheet

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

Supreme Court Rule 10
Supreme Court Rule 11
Supreme Court Rule 12
Supreme Court Rule 13
Supreme Court Rule 14
Supreme Court Rule 20
Supreme Court Rule 22
Supreme Court Rule 29
Supreme Court Rule 39
F. R. C. P. Rule 12
F. R. C. P. Rule 55 / 65
F. R. C. P. Rule 8(a)(2)
F. R. App. P. Rule 31
F. R. App. P. Rule 27
F. R. App. P. Rule 34 (a)(2)
F. R. App. P. Rule 34(j)
F. R. App. P. Rule 24 (Proceedings in Forma Pauperis)
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28 U.S.C. 1331/1332
28 U.S.C. 1407 (Multidistrict Litigation)
29 C.F.R. Part 1614.501 (Remedies & Relief)
Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
Equal Pay Act of 1963
Title VII Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Race, Color, National Origin, Sex – Female etc.)
12 C.F.R. Part 1024 (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Complaints)
The Fair Credit Reporting Act 1681 (Credit Report)
21 U.S.C. 342 (Poisoning Food)
12 U.S. C. 1831

47 C.F.R. 64.1507 (Prohibition on Disconnection or Interruption of Phone Service)
DC Official Code 50-2303.11(g) & (b) (DC DMV Hearing Decision over 180 days)
DC Official Code 50-2303.03 C-1(4) (Burden of Proof)
DC Official Code 50-2302.06 (Hearing)
DC Official Code 50-2303.05(a)(2)(E) (DC DMV Defense on Parking Ticket)
DC Official Code 50-2455 (Impoundment)
DC Official Code 50-1050.01 (Historical Vehicle Emissions Exemption)
DC Code 50-2201.04; 50-2201.05 (Hit & Run and Reckless Endangerment)
DC Code 31-2231.17 (Unfair Claim Settlement Practices)
DC Code 21-521; Code 7-1231.08 (DC Forced Medication)
DC Code 22-3211 (Theft of Money, Theft of the Cell Phone; Theft of 115 Clothing Items)
DC Code 28-3152 (Merchant's Civil Recovery for Dishonored Checks)
DC Code 22-3212 (Penalties for Theft)
DC Code 22-404 (Simple Assault)
DC Code 22-2803 (Carjacking);
Code 22-404.01 (Aggravated Assault)
Code 22-2801 (Robbery)
DC Code 22-3227.02 (Theft of Driver's License)
DC Code 4-502 (Crime Victim Compensation Program)
DC Attorney General COVID-19 pandemic order 2020-10
Maryland Code Sec. 3-801 Course of Conduct
Maryland Code Sec. 6-401 and 6-402(a) (Prohibits Trespassing on Property)
Maryland Code Sec. 3-802 Stalking; Code Sec. 3-803 Harassment
Maryland Code Sec. 3-2-4 Reckless Endangerment
Maryland Code Sec. 6-408 Entry on property for purpose of invading privacy of occupants
Maryland Code Sec. 6-202 (first degree burglary and felony home invasion)
Maryland Code Sec. 10-708 (g) violates the Maryland Declaration of Rights by permitting forced medication without a showing that an individual is dangerous to himself or others
Maryland Code Sec. 6-403 Neighborhood; Community Assistance Program

Maryland Code Sec. 6-405 Proposals for projects in priority funding areas
Maryland Code Sec. 6-602. Housing; Community Development Program
Maryland Code Sec. 6-606 Community Development Fund
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Maryland Code Sec. 2-203 Reviews of Assessments
Maryland Tax Code Sec. 6-401 (Determining Amount of Property Tax)
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Maryland Code Sec. 4-202. Depositing and Reporting Collections
Maryland Code Sec. 6-301 (Malicious Property Destruction is Punishable)
Maryland Code Sec. 10-304 Property Tax Payment Damaged Property Proration
Maryland Code Sec. 3-808 (Filing Fraudulent Lien Prohibited)
Maryland Code Sec. 6-302 (Malicious Destruction Throwing Object at Vehicle)
Maryland Code Sec. 14-817 (Tax Sale)
Maryland Code Sec. 3-604 (abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult in the first degree)
Maryland Code Sec. 8-801 Financial crimes against vulnerable adults
Maryland Code Sec. 8-103; 8-106 Obtaining property or services by bad check
California Corporation Code 2203
California Penal Code 243.4 (Felony Sexual Assault); Penal Code 261 (Rape)
California Penal Code 148.5 (False Police Report)
California Penal Code 520 (Burden of Proof)
California Civil Code 1689.7 (Notice of Cancellation) and Code 1057.3 (Release Deposit)
California Business Professions Code 6200-6206 (Attorney Client Fee Dispute)
California R& T Code 155.20 (Low Value Ordinance Tax Exemption)
County Adopted Resolution 2005-524; 2009-061
California Civil Code Unlawful Detainer 1161
Rules of Judicial Conduct Rule 1.1; 2.2; 2.3
Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 3.8; 3.3; 1.16; 1.5; 6.1; 8.4

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix to the petition and is

☐ reported at ; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix to the petition and is

☐ reported at ; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from state courts:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix to the petition and is

☐ reported at ; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the court appears at Appendix to the petition and is

☐ reported at ; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was October 20, 2025.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☒ A timely Emergency Motion and Motion for Reconsideration was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date August 18, 2025, and a copy of the order denying

Motion for Reconsideration appears at Appendix B.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was NA in Application No. A . The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from state courts: N/A

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was:

A copy of that decision appears at Appendix.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: , and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix .

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including (date) on (date) in Application No. A . The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a)

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 10

A petition for a writ of certiorari is rarely granted when the asserted error consists of erroneous factual findings or the misapplication of a properly stated rule of law.

Supreme Court Rule 11

A petition for a writ of certiorari to review a case pending in a United States court of appeals, before judgment is entered in that court, will be granted only upon a showing that the case is of such imperative public importance as to justify deviation from normal appellate practice and to require immediate determination in this Court. See 28 U. S. C. § 2101(e).

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 12.4. When two or more judgments are sought to be reviewed on a writ of certiorari to the same court and involve identical or closely related questions, a single petition for a writ of certiorari covering all the judgments suffices. A petition for a writ of certiorari may not be joined with any other pleading, except that any motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis shall be attached."

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 12.5.

No more than 30 days after a case has been placed on the docket, a respondent seeks to file a conditional cross petition.

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 13

Unless otherwise provided by law, a petition for a writ of certiorari to review a judgment in any case, civil or criminal, entered by a state court of last resort or a United States court of appeals (including the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces) is timely when it is filed with the Clerk of this Court within 90 days after entry of the judgment.

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 20.

Issuance by the Court of an extraordinary writ authorized by 28 U. S. C. § 1651(a) is not a matter of right, but of discretion sparingly exercised. To justify the granting of any such writ, the petition must show that the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction, that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court.

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 22 (1). An application addressed to an individual Justice shall be filed with the Clerk, who will transmit it promptly to the Justice concerned if an individual Justice has authority to grant the sought relief. (2). The original and two copies of any application addressed to an individual Justice shall be prepared as required by Rule 33.2, and shall be accompanied by proof of service as required by Rule 29 follows that of the most junior Justice. (4). A Justice denying an application will note the denial thereon. Thereafter, unless action thereon is restricted by law to the Circuit Justice or is untimely under Rule 30.2, the party making an application, except in the case of an application for an extension of time, may renew it to any other Justice, subject to the provisions of this Rule. Except when the denial is without prejudice, a renewed application is

not favored. Renewed application is made by a letter to the Clerk, designating the Justice to whom the application is to be directed, and accompanied by 10 copies of the original application and proof of service as required by Rule 29. (5). A Justice to whom an application for a stay or for bail is submitted may refer it to the Court for determination. (6). The Clerk will advise all parties concerned, by appropriately speedy means, of the disposition made of an application.

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 29

Ordinarily, service to a party must be by a manner at least as expeditious as the manner used to file the document with the Court. An electronic version of the document shall also be transmitted to all other parties at the time of filing or reasonably contemporaneous therewith, unless the party filing the document is proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis or the electronic service address of the party being served is unknown and not identifiable through reasonable efforts.

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 39 Proceedings in Forma Pauperis A party seeking to proceed in forma pauperis shall file a motion for leave to do so, together with the party's notarized affidavit or declaration (in compliance with 28 U. S. C. § 1746)

F. R. C. P. Rule 12.

(a) TIME TO SERVE A RESPONSIVE PLEADING. (1) In General. Unless another time is specified by this rule or a federal statute, the time for serving a responsive pleading is as follows: (A) A defendant must serve an answer: (i) within 21 days after being served with the summons and complaint; or

F.R.C.P. Rule 55. Default; Default Judgment ENTERING A DEFAULT. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default. (b) ENTERING A DEFAULT JUDGMENT. (1) By the Clerk. If the plaintiff's claim is for a sum certain or a sum that can be made certain by computation, the clerk— on the plaintiff's request, with an affidavit showing the amount due—must enter judgment for that amount and costs against a defendant who has been defaulted for not appearing and who is neither a minor nor an incompetent person.

F. R. C. P. Rule 65 (b) Temporary Restraining Order. (1) Issuing Without Notice. The court may issue a temporary restraining order without written or oral notice to the adverse party or its attorney only if: (A) specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; and (B) the movant attorney certifies in writing any efforts made to give notice and the reasons why it should not be required.

F. R. C. P. Rule 8 (a) Claim for Relief. A pleading that states a claim for relief must contain: (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court jurisdiction, unless the court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new jurisdictional support; (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief;

F. R. App. P. Rule 31. Serving and Filing Briefs (a) Time to Serve and File a Brief. (1) The appellant must serve and file a brief within 40 days after the record is filed. The appellee must serve and file a brief within 30 days after the appellant brief is served.

F. R. App. P. Rule 27. Requests for Expeditious Consideration. Any party may request expedited action on a motion on the ground that, to avoid irreparable harm, relief is needed in less time than would ordinarily be required for this court to receive and consider a response. The motion on which expedited action is sought must be labeled an "Emergency Motion" and the request for expedition must state the nature of the emergency and the date by which court action is necessary. The motion must be filed at least 7 days before the date by which court action is necessary or counsel must explain why it was not so filed. Counsel for the party seeking expedition must communicate the request and the reasons therefor in person or by telephone to the clerk's office and to opposing counsel.

F. R. App. P. Rule 34(a)(2) (2) Standards. Oral argument must be allowed in every case unless a panel of three judges who have examined the briefs and record unanimously agrees that oral argument is unnecessary for any of the following reasons: (A) the appeal is frivolous; (B) the dispositive issue or issues have been authoritatively decided; or (C) the facts and legal arguments are adequately presented in the briefs and record, and the decisional process would not be significantly aided by oral argument.

F. R. App. P. Rule 34 (j) Disposition Without Oral Argument. (1) Procedure. Whenever the court, on its own motion, or on the motion of a party or stipulation of the parties, concludes that oral argument is not needed, the court may, after causing notice of that determination to be given to the parties by the clerk, proceed to dispose of the case without oral argument.

DC Official Code 50-2303.11. Reconsideration (g) Failure by a hearing examiner to issue a decision within 180 calendar days after receipt of an application for reconsideration shall be deemed a decision in favor of the applicant. (b)(3) Probable error committed by the hearing examiner in the proceeding, including failure to judicially notice a fact on which the decision of the hearing examiner rests or failure to inform the respondent of a judicially noticed fact on which the decision of the hearing examiner rests; and

DC Official Code 50-2303.03 C-1(4) Notice of Infraction. The Notice shall include a copy of the photo or digitized image of the violation.

DC Official Code 50-2302.06 (a)Each hearing for the adjudication of a traffic infraction pursuant to this subchapter shall be held before a hearing examiner in accordance with Chapter 10 of Title 18 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations except as provided by this chapter. The burden of proof shall be on the District and no infraction shall be established except by clear and convincing evidence. (b)(1) If a person to whom a notice of infraction has been issued fails to appear at a hearing for which he or she received notice,

DC Official Code 50-2303.5(a)(2)(E) That the facts alleged on the parking violation notice are inconsistent or do not support a finding that the specified regulation was violated;

DC Official Code 50-1501.01 10(a) The term "class F(I) historic motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle whose manufacturer's model year is at least 25 years old, not exceeding a total driving mileage under all conditions of 1,000 miles annually".

DC Official Code 2455 (d) The impoundment notice required by subsection (c) of this section shall be mailed no later than 5 days after the vehicle is received at an impoundment or storage facility and shall:

DC Official Code 22-1510. Making, drawing, or uttering check, draft, or order with intent to defraud; proof of intent; "credit" defined. Any person within the District of Columbia who, with intent to defraud, shall make, draw, utter, or deliver any check, draft, order, or other instrument for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft, order, or other instrument in full upon its presentation, shall, if the amount of such check, draft, order, or other instrument is \$1,000 or more, be guilty of a felony and fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01 or imprisoned for not less than 1 year nor more than 3 years, or both; or if the amount of such check, draft, order, or other instrument has some value, be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01 or imprisoned not more than 180 days, or both.

DC Code 28-3152. Merchant's civil recovery for dishonored checks.(a) Any person who, for himself or herself, or for another person, with intent to defraud, makes, draws, utters, or delivers any check, draft, order, or other instrument for the payment of money for goods or services upon any bank or other depository and knows or should have known that payment of the check, draft, order, or other instrument for the payment of money for goods or services will be refused by the drawee bank or other depository, either because the drawer does not have sufficient funds in or credit with the bank or other depository, or the drawer, with intent to defraud, has ordered a stop payment on the check, draft, order, or other instrument for the payment of money for goods or services, shall be civilly liable to the payee who has presented the check, draft, order, or other instrument for the payment of money as provided in this section. (b) A person shall be liable under subsection (a) of this section only if the check, draft, order, or other instrument for payment of money is dishonored and the drawer fails to pay the face amount of that check, draft, order, or other instrument for payment of money within 30 days following the mailing by the merchant of a written demand for payment as provided in subsection (f) of this section. (c) Any person liable under subsection (a) of this section shall be liable to the merchant for the face amount of the check, and:(1) Additional damages in the amount of 2 times the amount of the check, draft, order, or other instrument for the payment of money, or \$100, whichever is greater;(2) Costs; and (3) Reasonable attorney fees.

DC Code 21-521. Detention of persons believed to be mentally ill; transportation and application to hospital. An accredited officer or agent of the Department of Mental Health of the District of Columbia, or an officer authorized to make arrests in the District of Columbia, or a physician or qualified psychologist of the person in question, who has reason to believe that a person is mentally ill and, because of the illness, is likely to injure himself or others if he is not immediately detained may, without a warrant, take the person into custody, transport him to a public or private hospital, or to the Department, and make application for his admission thereto for purposes of emergency observation and diagnosis. The application shall reveal the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody and the reasons therefore.

DC Code 7-1231.08. Administration of medication a) Except as provided in this section, no consumer shall be administered medication for the purpose of mental health treatment without his or her informed consent.

DC Code 22-3211 Theft (b) A person commits the offense of theft if that person wrongfully obtains or uses the property of another with intent.

DC Code 22-3212. Penalties for theft. (a)(1) Theft in the first degree. – Any person convicted of theft in the first degree shall be fined no more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, or incarcerated for no more than 10 years, or both, if: (A) The value of the property obtained or used is \$1000 or more; (2) A conviction for first degree theft under paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection merges with any other conviction for robbery under § 22-2801, and malicious destruction of property under § 22-303, arising from the same act or course of conduct.

DC Code 22-404 Assault (2) Whoever unlawfully assaults, or threatens another in a menacing manner, and intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes significant bodily injury to another shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01 or be imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “significant bodily injury” means an injury that requires hospitalization or immediate medical attention.

DC Code 22-2803. Carjacking (b)(1) A person commits the offense of armed carjacking if that person, while armed with or having readily available any pistol or other firearm (or imitation thereof) or other dangerous or deadly weapon (including a sawed-off shotgun, shotgun, machine gun, rifle, dirk, bowie knife, butcher knife, switch-blade knife, razor, blackjack, billy, or metallic or other false knuckles), commits or attempts to commit the offense of carjacking. (2) A person convicted of armed carjacking shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in §22-3571.01 and be imprisoned for a mandatory-minimum term of not less than 15 years and a maximum term of not more than 40 years, or both

DC Code 22-404.01 Aggravated Assault (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated assault if: (1) By any means, that person knowingly or purposely causes serious bodily injury to another person; (b) Any person convicted of aggravated assault shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01 or be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

DC Code 22-2801 Robbery Whoever by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching, or by putting in fear, shall take from the person or immediate actual possession of another anything of value, is guilty of robbery, and any person convicted thereof shall suffer imprisonment for not less than 2 years nor more than 15 years. In addition to any other penalty provided under this section, a person may be fined an amount not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01.

DC Code 31-2231.17. Unfair claim settlement practices (a) No person shall commit or perform with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice any of the following: (2) Refuse to pay a claim for a reason that is arbitrary or capricious based on all available information;

DC Official Code 50-2201.04. Speeding and reckless driving (b-1) A person shall be guilty of aggravated reckless driving if the person violates subsection (b) Of this section and the person does

one or more of the following: (1) Operates the vehicle at a rate or speed at or greater than 30 miles per hour over the stated speed limit; (2) Causes bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement to another; or (3) Causes property damage in excess of \$1,000.

DC Official Code 50-2201.05. Fleeing from scene of accident

Maryland Code Sec. 3-801 Course of Conducts. In this subtitle, "course of conduct" means a persistent pattern of conduct, composed of a series of acts over time that shows a continuity of purpose.

Maryland Code Sec. 6-402 Trespass on posted property: "Prohibited" (a) A person may not enter or trespass on property that is posted conspicuously against trespass by: (1) signs placed where they reasonably may be seen; or (b) Penalty (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to: (1) for a first violation, imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both; (2) for a second violation occurring within 2 years after the first violation, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both; and (3) for each subsequent violation occurring within 2 years after the preceding violation, imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 3-802 Stalking "Stalking" defined (a) In this section: (1) "stalking" means a malicious course of conduct that includes approaching or pursuing another where: (i) the person intends to place or knows or reasonably should have known the conduct would place another in reasonable fear: 1. A. of serious bodily injury; B. of an assault in any degree; C. of rape or sexual offense as defined by §§ 3-303 through 3-308 of this title or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree; D. of false imprisonment; or E. of death; Prohibited (c) A person may not engage in stalking. Penalty (d) a person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both. Sentence (e) A sentence imposed under this section may be separate from and consecutive to or concurrent with a sentence for any other crime based on the acts establishing a violation of this section.

Maryland Code Sec. 3-803 Harassment "Prohibited" (a) A person may not follow another in or about a public place or maliciously engage in a course of conduct that alarms or seriously annoys the other: (1) with the intent to harass, alarm, or annoy the other; (2) after receiving a reasonable warning or request to stop by or on behalf of the other; and (3) without a legal purpose. Penalty (c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to: (1) for a first offense, imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both; and (2) for a second or subsequent offense, imprisonment not exceeding 180 days fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 3-2-4 Reckless Endangerment Prohibited (a) A person may not recklessly: (1) engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another; Penalty (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of the misdemeanor of reckless endangerment and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 6-408 Use of vehicle on private property "Prohibited"(b) Except when traveling on a clearly designated private driveway, a person may not use a vehicle or off-road vehicle on private property unless the person has in the person possession the written permission of the owner or tenant of the private property. Penalty(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 6-402 Entry on property for purpose of invading privacy of occupants "Prohibited" (a) A person may not enter on the property of another for the purpose of invading the privacy of an occupant of a building or enclosure located on the property by looking into a window, door, or other opening. (b) Penalty. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 6-202 Burglary in the first degree and home invasion Intent to commit theft A person may not break and enter the dwelling of another with the intent to commit theft. Intent to commit crime of violence (b) A person may not break and enter the dwelling of another with the intent to commit a crime of violence. (c) A person who violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of the felony of burglary in the first degree and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 20 years. (d) A person who violates subsection (b) of this section is guilty of the felony of home invasion and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 25 years.

Maryland Code Sec. 6-403 Purpose of Program Neighborhood Community Assistance Program. The purposes of the Neighborhood and Community Assistance Program are to:(1) help nonprofit organizations to carry out approved projects in priority funding areas; (2) encourage business entities and individuals to invest in priority funding areas; and (3) strengthen partnerships between public and private entities.

Maryland Tax Code 6-401 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, to determine the amount of State, county, or municipal corporation property tax that is due, the assessment of the property is multiplied by the applicable rate. (b) The applicable tax rate or rates are expressed in dollars and cents or fraction thereof for each \$100 of assessment.

Maryland Code Sec. 10-304 Property Tax Payment Damaged Property Proration "Damaged property" defined (a) As used in this section, "damaged property" means:(1) Real property that is partially damaged or totally destroyed; or (2) personal property that is totally destroyed. Removal of damaged property from assessment roll (b) As to damaged property that should be removed from the assessment roll: (1) if the damage occurred during the 6-month period from the date off in a city to the June 30 following, property tax is not due for the taxable year beginning on the following July 1; (5) if the damage occurred during the fourth month of the taxable year. 33% of the property tax is due: Refund (c) If property tax is paid on property that qualifies for a property tax abatement under this section, the property tax shall be refunded as provided by Title 14, Subtitle 9 of this article.

Maryland Code Sec. 3-808 False, fictitious, or fraudulent liens or encumbrances prohibited In general (a) A person may not file a lien or an encumbrance in a public or private record against

the real or personal property of another if the person knows that the lien or encumbrance is: (1) false; or (2) contains or is based on a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation. Violations and penalties (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to: (1) for a first violation, imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or both; and (2) for each subsequent violation, imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 6-302 Malicious destruction throwing object at vehicle "Prohibited" (a) A person may not willfully throw, shoot, or propel a rock, brick, piece of iron, steel, or other similar metal, or a dangerous missile at or into a vehicle or other means of transportation that is occupied by an individual. Penalty (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both.

Maryland Code Sec. 3-502 Kidnapping Prohibited (a) A person may not, by force or fraud, carry or cause a person to be carried in or outside the State with the intent to have the person carried or concealed in or outside the State. Penalty (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of the felony of kidnapping and conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 30 years.

Maryland Code Sec. 3-604 Abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult Definitions (a) (1) In this section and §§ 3-605 and 3-606 of this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated. (2) (i) "Abuse" means the sustaining of physical pain or injury by a vulnerable adult as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of a malicious act under circumstances that indicate that the vulnerable adult's health or welfare is harmed or threatened. (7) (i) "Neglect" means the intentional failure to provide necessary assistance and resources for the physical needs of a vulnerable adult, including: 1. food; 2. clothing; 3. toileting; 4. essential medical treatment 5. shelter; 6. supervision.

Maryland Code Sec. 8-801 Financial crimes against vulnerable adults Prohibited conduct (b) (1) A person may not knowingly and willfully obtain by deception, intimidation, or undue influence the property of an individual that the person knows or reasonably should know is a vulnerable adult with intent to deprive the vulnerable adult of the vulnerable adult property. (2) A person may not knowingly and willfully obtain by deception, intimidation, or undue influence the property of an individual that the person knows or reasonably should know is at least 68 years old, with intent to deprive the individual of the individual property. (ii) A person convicted of a violation of this section when the value of the property is at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a felony and: 1. is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding \$15,000 or both; and 2. shall restore the property taken or its value to the owner, or, if the owner is deceased, restore the property or its value to the owner estate, (iii) A person convicted of a violation of this section when the value of the property is \$100,000 or more is guilty of a felony and: 1. is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 20 years or a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or both; and 2. shall restore the property taken or its value to the owner, or, if the owner is deceased, restore the property or its value to the owner estate.

Maryland Code Sec. 8-106 Obtaining property or services by bad check; penalties prohibited issuing check with intent to stop payment (b) A person may not obtain property or services by issuing a check if: (1) when issuing the check, the person knows that the person or, if the case of a representative drawer, the person principal intends, without the consent of the payee to stop or

countermand the payment of the check, or otherwise to cause the drawee to disregard, dishonor, or refuse to recognize the check; and

California Corporation Code 2203 (a) Any foreign corporation which transacts intrastate business and which does not hold a valid certificate from the Secretary of State may be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars (\$20) for each day that unauthorized intrastate business is transacted; and the foreign corporation, by transacting unauthorized intrastate business, shall be deemed to consent to the jurisdiction of the courts of California in any civil action arising in this state in which the corporation is named a party defendant. (b) The penalty established by subdivision (a) of this section shall be assessed according to the number of days it is found that the corporation has been willfully doing unauthorized intrastate business. Prosecution under this section may be brought, and the money penalty recovered thereby shall be paid, in the manner provided by Section 2258 for a prosecution brought under that section. The amount of the penalty assessed shall be determined by the court based upon the circumstances, including the size of the corporation and the willfulness of the violation.

California Penal Code 261 (7) If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

California Penal Code 243. (a) A battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

California Penal Code 148.5 (a) Every person who reports to any peace officer listed in Section 830.1 or 830.2, or subdivision (a) of Section 830.33, the Attorney General, or a deputy attorney general, or a district attorney, or a deputy district attorney that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed, knowing the report to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

California Penal Code 520 Burden of Proof The court on all proper occasions shall instruct the jury as to which party bears the burden of proof on each issue and as to whether that burden requires that a party raise a reasonable doubt concerning the existence or nonexistence of a fact or that the establish the existence or nonexistence of a fact by a preponderance of the evidence, by clear and convincing proof, or by proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

California Civil Code 1057.3 (b) Any buyer or seller who fails to execute any document required by the escrow holder to release funds on deposit in an escrow account as provided in subdivision (a) within 30 days following a written demand for the return of funds deposited in escrow by the other party shall be liable to the person making the deposit for all of the following: The amount of the funds deposited in escrow not held in good faith to resolve a good faith dispute.

California Business and Professions Code 6200-6206. (2) Claims for affirmative relief against the attorney for damages or otherwise based upon alleged malpractice or professional misconduct, except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 6203.

California R & T Code 155.20 (b) (1) (A) The board of supervisors shall have no authority to exempt property with a total base year value, as adjusted by an annual inflation factor pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 110.1, or full value of more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), County Adopted Resolution 2005-524; 2009-061 "Revenue & Taxation code section 155.20 authorizes a county board of supervisors to exempt all real property up to a base year value of 5000 where that value is so low that if not exempt, the total taxes, special assessments and applicable subventions on the property would amount to less than the cost of assessment and collection. "Effective January 1, 2010, senate Bill 822 amends Revenue & Taxation code section 155.20 and increases the maximum value of property from 5000 to 10000 that a county board of supervisors has authority to exempt from property exemption. California Civil Code 1161 Unlawful Detainer A tenant is guilty of unlawful detainer when he continues in possession of the property, without the permission of the landlord, after default in the payment of rent, and three days' notice, in writing, requiring its payment. (Cal. Civ. Proc. Code, §1161(2).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Prince George's County, State of Maryland criminal activities.

Petitioner relocated from California to Maryland because of an employment matter. Due to unable to provide public housing, petitioner's immediate family member was unable to reside in P.G. county, Maryland. As such, the petitioner's family member overpaid \$8000 housing expense, \$2500 relocation expense, \$8000 food expense, \$2700 trash fee etc. State of Maryland brought severe elder abuse, irreparable damages, irreparable injuries, aging, predatory activities, loss of public benefits toward my family members. Petition claims \$15000000 per person.

On October 16, 2011, Petitioner's vehicle was hit by a shopping cart at Shoppers in P.G. County. Police directed the petitioner to ERIE Insurance. ERIE Insurance denied the claim and filed a \$1300 lien to Maryland MVA. Petitioner was unable to register the vehicle due to \$1300 lien.

In January 2012 petitioner purchased land and improvement at 16402 Newasa Ln, Accokeek MD 20607 (\$560000 in 2012). On January 26, 2012 petitioner moved to the subject property. On that day, the next-door tenants named "Teresa Micky" called P. G. County Police by using false statements. Two weeks later about 21:00pm, an unknown male driver trespassed to the subject property (garage door) and made a U-turn to ask the petitioner to leave. Since then the petitioner experienced three months trespassing, disturbance of public peace, threat, stalking, gun shots, blocking way, harassment from local criminal nuisance. Petitioner called P.G. County Police numerous times report offenders who ride motorcycles to the Appellant's backyard, who drove a vehicle and trespassed to the subject property front door, and who trespassed to the property to take photos without consent etc. PG county police never took any action. On March 15, 2012 petitioner filed a written complaint to PG County Police 5th district. On April 6, 2012 petitioner was disturbed 72 hours by surrounding motorcycles and trucks. An unknown male motorist rushed out of a wooded area on Newasa Ln on that day. Petitioner came out to stop. The next-door tenants also came out to interfere with the matter by stating "do not listen to her" "bitch" etc. Petitioner called PG county police immediately. After police officer Brown came, he charged the petitioner with "disorderly conduct" and wrongfully confined the petitioner for two months because of discrimination. During the confinement, PG county Judge Robert Hoffman issued a Stay Away Order without any evidence alleging petitioner accessing next-door tenant's kids' school, backyard etc. Petitioner opposed Judge Robert Hoffman's false statement without any proof by refusing to sign. On June 15, 2012, Petitioner also filed a Restraining Order against "Teresa & Stephen Micky" to the P.G. County Court accusing burglary, repeated trespassing, stalking, harassment, threat, blocking way, disturbance of peace, intentional harm, discrimination. The court denied Appellant's Restraining Order request.

On June 12, 2012 petitioner was released and returned back to the home. Petitioner found that all of the personal belongings were searched and stolen (burglary) including destroyed sexual assault evidence. The stolen personal belongings include; bed frames, five sets mattresses, two sets sofas, two dining tables and chairs, tea table, rocking chairs, photo frames, toys, cabinet stuffs, microwave, computer, computer table, 3 printers, tying machine, 5 cameras, fax machines, 20 CDs, sound system, cosmetics, 3 telephones, 2 answering machines, refrigerator, washing machine, TV, TV stand, VCR, Casio musical keyboard, vacuum, juice blender, massagers, 26 boxes of personal belongings and five luggage suitcases including jewelries, crystal monkey, multiple handbags. 20

pairs of shoes, 15 pantyhose, clothing items, 3 new comforters, wool blanket, tooth brushes, tooth pastes, 2 oil paintings, flowers, as well as all other items etc. (see shipping list for details).

Petitioner reported the burglary to police and the county attorney. Also, Petitioner filed an instant complaint against PG county police officer Brown for false confinement and discrimination. On March 21, 2013 petitioner called PG county police to ask for a first - degree burglary report because of negligence (failure to issue and prosecute burglary crime) for 9 months. PG county police Mitchell and Taylor showed up at Appellant's residence in Accokeek, Maryland. When two police officers approached. Petitioner was waiting inside of her car. Officer Mitchell approached the petitioner's car window stating "come out, we can give you help". Petitioner opened the car door, at that time Officer Mitchell used excessive force to force Appellant into the police car without issuing burglary crime report. Two Officers forced the petitioner to PG county court. Prince George's County judge Karen Mason and Judge Lewis stated that petitioner has mental disorder. They forced the petitioner to Maryland Springfield Hospital for 18 months by using forced medication. Petitioner rejected all medical treatment, diagnosis and forced medication during the stay in Springfield Hospital because of severe body injuries and health damages such as abnormal muscle movement, muscle stiffness, dizziness, long-term irritation, anger, fear, anxiety, trauma, pain, suffering etc. Springfield Hospital brought body injuries to Appellant due to repeated forced medication which was completely against petitioner's will.

In August 2013 Springfield Hospital filed a "Guardianship" to Maryland Circuit Court for Carroll County to deprive petitioner's rights in order to force medication and conduct predatory activities. Carroll County judge wrongfully issued "Guardianship" to treat petitioner as a vulnerable adult by abusing authority. According to the state and federal government official records petitioner was over 18 years old, not a disabled person, never received disability benefits. On December 12, 2013 U.S. District Court Judge Paul Gramm cancelled the wrongful guardianship. However, A Maryland attorney Robin Weisse illegally withdrew petitioner's bank deposit in the amount of \$9889.66 from Bank of America and \$68938.55 from Capital One Bank as well as illegally cashed Appellant's \$750 checks. Robin Weisse also obtained petitioner's identity to open new bank accounts and to obtain petitioner's bank statement. Petitioner filed fraud claims to the Bank of America in December 2013. Bank of America issued five cashier's checks totaling \$9889.66 and sent five confirmation letters. Due to confinement in Springfield Hospital, petitioner cashed the subject cashier's checks later on. All of the cashier's checks were bounced and returned by the bank. In July 2015, petitioner went to Capital One bank in Fort Washington, Maryland to ask for money back by speaking with PG county police. PG county police issued a report number. Capital One Bank refused to return the petitioner's money.

From 2014 to 2025, petitioners filed multiple Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) complaints, FDIC complaints, OCC complaints, FTC Fraud Report, FBI Crime Reports, Theft Reports against Robin, Weisse, Bank of America, Capital One Bank. Petitioners also demand Bank of America, Capital One Bank to reissue checks plus compensate all theft related damages, losses, irritation, anxiety, trauma since 2014. Petitioner was released from Springfield Hospital in July 2014. As a result, petitioner's EEOC employment discrimination case was delayed three years per EEOC AJ' Order. When the petitioner came back to the residence in Accokeek, the petitioner

found all four car tires were cut by perpetrators. Petitioner called local locksmith (PG county stole petitioner's keys) in the amount of \$45. Also, the petitioner called a tow truck to transport the damaged car to Tire Plus to fix tires for \$400.

In March and April, 2015 petitioner participated in EEOC Hearings in Baltimore, Maryland. After an EEOC hearing, in June 2015 a P.G. county DPIE female staff stepped into the petitioner's property without consent. DPIE staff stated that she was doing a housing inspection. Petitioner has completed First Time Home Buyer Education Certificate (\$25000 in down payment and closing cost) and Single-Family Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Both applications were submitted to the P.G. county Community and Housing Development Dept. The Single - Family Housing Rehab Program which assists Low Income County residents to improve housing conditions, to assist eligible P.G. County homeowners with health and safety home repairs. Homeowners may qualify for HRAP home loans for up to \$60,000. This loan has a 0% interest rate and no monthly payment. Eligible HRAP home repairs include: Lead, mold and asbestos abatement; Roof, electrical systems, plumbing, and flooring; Windows, insulation, air sealing, siding; Ramps, grab bars, railings etc.

On October 13, 2015 P. G. County Department Permitting Inspection and Enforcement (DPIE) 10 staffs and P.G. county police officer Mitchell illegally demolished 16402 NewasaLn in Accokeek, Maryland. Petitioner refused to sign the demolition paper because of lack of proof showing the safety and health hazard. Petitioner called the U.S. District Court for Maryland in Greenbelt during demolition and was unable to stop the demolition because of police officer Mitchell's threat. Appellant saw the subject residence was torn down in 30 minutes. Also, PG County police Moss asked the petitioner to leave premises after demolition. Petitioner drove to the U.S. District Court in Maryland and filed an Emergency Motion accusing property damages (both land, improvement, destroyed personal belongings) etc.

On January 25, 2016, P. G. County two police officers Rambo and Wall as well as EMS staffs broke into the petitioner's property in Accokeek during a snowstorm. They refused to leave instead of breaking the petitioner's left rear car window into pieces. Petitioner was dragged out of the car by excessive force and was sent to Southern Maryland Hospital in Clinton, Maryland for a week. Due to forced medication. Petitioner refused medical treatment. On February 4, 2016 a local non- profit organization fixed Petitioner's car window based on the Damage Report issued by officer Rambo.

On February 6, 2016 a fraudulent lien \$11256 (20% interest) was assessed on the petitioner's property by the P. G. County tax collector. Petitioner reported violation of civil rights to the FBI Baltimore Field Office. According to Maryland Code Property Tax 6-401, only the Maryland Department of Assessment & Taxation can issue assessment on Maryland properties. Also, the property tax is an assessment of the property multiplied by the applicable rate. The applicable tax rate for P.G. County is 1.19%. For example, $\$53200 \times 1.19\% = \633.08 . Also, the tax should be calculated according to the damaged property which was 33% of the property tax \$211.02. Petitioner complained to the Maryland Department of Assessment & Taxation Director regarding fraudulent lien \$11256 (20% interest). The Director responded that the assessment was \$53200. The lien \$11256 plus 20% interest was demolition expenses ordered by DPIE.

In February 2016 petitioner went to the P.G. county tax collector's office to pay taxes. Due to the wrong amount given by the tax collector. Petitioner questioned the tax collector because demolition caused damages to the property. A security officer named Lewis forced the petitioner to leave the building. In May 2017, P.G county illegally started a tax sale process against the petitioner's property in Accokeek. Petitioner sent two checks \$731 and \$788.78 for tax year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 via certified mail (received) to the Office of the Finance Director. However, the P.G. county tax collector returned the petitioner's two checks by mail. According to the tax collector's letter, \$18500 certified funds must be paid in order to avoid tax sale. Petitioner filed the copies of the two checks to the PG county court as proof of record. Petitioner has filed multiple lawsuits against FNA Maryland LLC and P.G. county. Due to failure to answer the lawsuit. Petitioner requested default judgment against FNA Maryland LLC and P.G. county: criminal prosecution and penalties \$1050 million USD plus 20% interest. In December 2018, the P.G. County Office of Finance Director illegally transferred the petitioner's property title to FNA Maryland LLC Benjamin Decker. In late 2018 petitioner moved to the District of Columbia due to unlawful demolition and tax sale. Due to long-term homeless and irreparable irritation, anxiety, distress, loss of earnings, loss of family. Petitioner demanded compensation of damages for forced homeless \$2500000 per year.

B. District of Columbia theft and predatory activities

1. 44 Wrongful Parking Tickets & Towing Vehicle

Due to wrongful demolition, illegal tax sale, financial abuse and forced homeless and lack of housing assistance \$7200/year from both PG county and DC housing authorities as well as failure to pay off default debt. Appellant's vehicle was wrongfully assessed 44 parking tickets by Cobb, C (#00364 Dept 15) and Bryant, A (MPD) et.al.

#7021090926; #7901738913; #8243563020; #8251877745; #8264853273; #8270094195; #8272648871; #8273394710; #8273394706; #8274637910; #8274637906; #8274981433; #8274981422; #8274981411; #8275228592; #8275228581; #8275538961; #8275538972; #8275538983; #8275705955; #8275705944; #8275705933; #8279510514; #8279510525; #8280433630; #8280560875; #8280746180; #8280746191; #8280537526

Pursuant to DC Code 50-2303.11 (g) "Failure by a hearing examiner to issue a decision within 180 calendar days after receipt of an application for reconsideration shall be deemed a decision in favor of the applicant" and 50-2303.11 (b) "Probable error committed by the hearing examiner in the proceeding, including failure to judicially notice a fact" as well as DC Code 50-2303.05(a)(2)(E) "That the facts alleged on the parking violation notice are inconsistent or do not support a finding that the specified regulation was violated". According to the FTC fraud complaint. Appellant denied all 44 parking tickets based on the two initial tickets #7021090926 and #7901738913 that the DMV hearing decision exceeded 180 days from the date of issuance. Petitioner parked at Friendship Place designated parking space on church parking lot. CVS never gave a towing notice to the petitioner as a customer. In fact, the subject vehicle displayed a valid parking permit effective until April 19, 2026; the subject vehicle displayed current vehicle tag front and back (ED ****). Pursuant to DC Code 50-1501.01 10(a) "The term "class F(I) historic motor vehicle" means any

motor vehicle whose manufacturer's model year is at least 25 years old, not exceeding a total driving mileage under all conditions of 1,000 miles annually", petitioner visited DC DMV 22 times from June 2022 to July 27, 2024 by presenting all required documents: insurance, tags and inspection report to request Historical Vehicle Registration. Petitioner requested F(I) vehicle inspection report at DMV vehicle inspection station on May 10, 2024 and July 26, 2024. Further, the Historical Vehicle Registration fee is \$25/year (total \$100), but Cobb, C et.al. overcharged me \$3471. Appellant hereby strongly condemn Cobb, C et.al. destruction of vehicle and predatory activities by abusing authority, misapplying law, misrepresenting facts because of violation of civil rights especially housing. Bryant, A and Cobb, C et.al. also signed WAIVER to the Supreme Court in September 2023.

On August 6, 2025 Blue Plains Auto Impoundment illegally towed and booted petitioner's vehicle without sending any notice pursuant to DC official code 50-2455. Within 28 days, petitioner sent a written demand letter to the Blue Plains Auto Impound, DC DPW, DC AG representative on August 7, 2025. On August 9, 2025 and after, petitioner filed at least three theft and FBI crime reports accusing auto theft and invading privacy. On September 25, October 26, 2025 petitioner physically demanded the vehicle back from MPD. Because of the illegal impoundment, petitioner experienced severe trauma, pain, suffering because of violation of human rights (housing).

On August 21, 2025 Petitioner received a DC DMV hearing examiner's dismissal letter. Pursuant to DC code 50-2303.03, 50-2302.06 the alleged parking tickets lack of burden of proof. "The Notice shall include a copy of the photo or digitized image of the violation". "The burden of proof shall be on the District and no infraction shall be established except by clear and convincing evidence".

In the past, another parking ticket related to a parking permit was dismissed.

2, Bounced Checks & Theft of Money

In 2024, Appellant experienced five times closing depository accounts by the financial institutions such as M & T bank et.al. who illegally possessed petitioner's full deposit without return, illegally operate business, repeated obstruction banking transactions. As such it caused extra returned checks fee and late fees \$750, overdraft fee \$36, loss of promotional bonus \$800, interest rate 50%, property damages \$12000000, all other irreparable damages and irreparable losses etc.

(1)M & T Bank: according to the New York State Department of State Division of Corporations ID #3673513 Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company (M & T Bank) is INACTIVE showing "Unauthorized Foreign Business Corporation". Latest filing was May 16, 2008.

M & T Bank closed Appellant's accounts on December 2, 2024 after establishing banking relationship 180 days. Failed to disburse petitioner's full deposit \$29822.61. On March 25, 2024 petitioner opened new checking accounts at M & T Bank Chevy Chase branch with banker Tayyaba Aleemuddin et.al. Petitioner made deposit more than \$25000 to the new accounts. Subsequently petitioner experienced vehicle hit & run which caused vehicle damages. On October 21, 2024 petitioner deposited several checks into checking account such as Bank of America cashier's checks \$9889.66 and the rent payments owed by a private company. I explained to M & T Bank via secured messages regarding State of Maryland guardianship matter which was

cancelled by the U.S. District Court for the State of Maryland on December 12, 2013. Bank of America and Capital One Bank illegally released my deposit to Robin Weisse (unknown) after December 12, 2013. On November 6, 2024 customer advocacy representative Marci Pratt sent me a letter to close all accounts before December 3, 2024. On November 7, 2024 petitioner called the customer service immediately because of closing accounts and blocking banking transactions issues. Petitioner was referred to fraud department by representative "Ali". On November 18, 2024 M & T Bank failed to disburse funds and obstruct banking transaction causing returned checks fees. On November 27, 2024 petitioner received another three closing letters from Marci Pratt. On November 27, 2024 M & T Bank failed to disburse funds to close accounts at Downtown DC branch because of driver's license expiration date (petitioner showed the same driver's license on file). On December 2, 2024 petitioner closed all accounts and was given two cashier's checks \$29692.48 and \$130.13 (Official Check #400995357-3 and 400995358) by Subrena Dukharan at M & T Bank Woodley Park branch. Pursuant to DC Code 28-3152 "A person shall be liable under subsection (a) of this section only if the check, draft, order, or other instrument for payment of money is dishonored and the drawer fails to pay the face amount of that check, draft, order, or other instrument for payment of money within 30 days following the mailing by the merchant of a written demand for payment".

On December 5, 2024 about 9am I confirmed with Subrena Dukharan over the phone that both cashier checks were valid and never cashed. Therefore, I went to the Truist Bank to open new accounts because of repeatedly closing accounts by Fidelity Investment on December 4, 2024. On December 9, 2024 one of the cashier's check #400995357 \$29692.48 was bounced and never paid according to the Truist Bank Returned Check Notification. On December 11, 2024, I received an email from Shurla Samuel (M & T Bank regional retail manager in Rockville Maryland) and Subrena Dukharan regarding the subject matter. Shurla Samuel stated "we did verify the official check issued was cleared through M & T Bank. Please reach out to the Truist Bank where you deposited the check for additional information". I replied to Shurla Samuel to request the copy of cancelled cashier's check (#400995357 amount \$29692.48) and to request compensation for damages. Shurla Samuel and Subrena never replied my email. I had severe pain on Christmas day because of loss of money. On December 26, 2024 petitioner called CFPB by speaking with CFPB representative based on multiple CFPB complaints, Federal Reserve System complaints, FDIC complaints, FBI and MPD crime reports. On December 30, 2024 I filed civil litigation to the U.S. District Court and served M & T Bank, Capital One Bank, Bank of America, State of Maryland on that day. On January 27, 2025 I filed Request to Enter Default / Default Judgment Per F. R. C. P. rule 55 and rule 12 due to failure to answer Summons & Complaints within 21 days. On February 24, March 28, 2025 I filed three Emergency Motions.

On February 13, 2025 petitioner requested money back in person at M & T Bank Chevy Chase branch. Petitioner left the email address to a branch staff but never received any response from the branch. On April 10, 2025 petitioner called MPD police officers D Rodriguez #3193 and Homere Whyte #3749 at M & T Bank Chevy Chase branch 5630 Connecticut Ave NW DC. Petitioner was told by officer D Rodriguez to contact Truist Bank. From November 2024 to current, petitioner never received money back from M & T Bank et.al.

(2) Fidelity Investment: illegally closed petitioner's account on December 4, 2024 over the phone without any prior notification for retaliation purpose. On December 4, 2024 petitioner cannot login

her Fidelity account at 17:00pm. According to the system message, petitioner called Fidelity customer service at 19:20pm. Two representatives "Anthony" and another Hispanic male staff told petitioner that the account was closed by Fidelity. Petitioner argued with them that there was no 30 days notification in advance. Petitioner also verified with them if Fidelity received the subject cashier's check deposit issued by M & T Bank on December 2, 2024. The representatives confirmed that Fidelity never received the subject check deposit. As such, petitioner verbally notified Fidelity representative to return the deposit immediately due to closing account. The phone conversation was cut off. Petitioner was unable to login since then. From December 4, 2024 until current, petitioner never received anything from Fidelity. On December 7, 2025 petitioner filed formal complaint to Security Exchange Commission (SEC). Petitioner made several calls to the SEC chair's office to collect the subject deposit and remaining balance. On May 12, 2025 Petitioner sent another follow up message to the SEC chair's office concerning the check deposit if cashed by Fidelity. I recalled Fidelity attempted to possess another \$10000 in October 2024.

(3) Truist Bank: closed petitioner's accounts on December 23, 2024. Failed to disburse the previous unpaid \$21265 (Paycheck Protection Program forgiveness loan \$20000, previous promo bonus \$700 and bonus \$400, overdraft fee \$36). On December 5, 2024 I opened two new accounts at Truist Bank Adam Morgan branch with promotional bonus \$400. After the completion of new accounts opening, I deposited two M & T bank cashier checks \$29692.48 and \$130.13 via Truist Bank branch representative Darling Elberry. She gave me two receipts issued by the teller showing funds availability date. Due to cashier's checks were cash equivalent and guaranteed to pay, therefore on December 5, 2024 I sent payments to payees by mail. On December 9, 2024 I received a Returned Check Notification and overdraft fee \$36 from the Truist Bank regarding bounced check: M & T Bank official check #400995357 amount \$29692.48. On January 2, 2025 I was informed by Truist Bank team leader at branch that Truist Bank closed all accounts based on insufficient funds. Truist Bank disbursed remaining balance \$94.13 and closing statement by mail. Subsequently, payees (tax authority) charged me returned checks fees, late fees \$750 because of the subject matter.

(4) Citi Bank: closed Appellant's accounts on April 6, 2024 for blocking completion of promo bonus activities at Georgetown branch. Mistreatment toward Appellant by calling police during completion of promo bonus requirement.

(5) Wells Fargo Bank: closed Appellant accounts about 10 days on January 31, 2024. Failed to disburse unpaid \$1975 promo bonus: \$825 promo bonus was unpaid by Adam Morgan branch representative due to refuse to accept Appellant's check deposit (more than bonus requirement) at teller's window after verification. Another \$1150 promo bonus was unpaid by Spring Valley branch Cynthia Rodriguez after completion of the promo bonus requirements. Accounts were also closed within 10 days by Cynthia Rodriguez. On Feb 6, 2025 Appellant requested promo bonus at Spring Valley branch in person. However, after verification of identification and credit check, the banker refused.

3. Failure to Prosecute Crimes & Compensate damages, loss etc.

Petitioner as a victim of crimes has not received any proof of criminal prosecution and Crime of Victim of Compensation (CVCP) funds (8 CVCP applications submitted) based on the following police reports issued by MPD.

- Crime Report #20058472 Theft of Phone April 13, 2020;
- Crime Report #20091995 Theft of 115 clothing items June 23, 2020;
- Crime Report #20097816 Simple Assault July 6, 2020 (face swollen, eye injury etc.);
- Crime Report #20114588 Damages to the Property August 11, 2020 (vehicle damages)
- Crime Report #22017199 Aggravated Assault and Robbery February 6, 2022 (head injury, eyes injury, cheek bone injury, purse and ID were robbed)
- Crime Report #22058505 Stolen ID April 27, 2022 (Driver's License)
- Crime Report #24424106 Destruction of Property September 21, 2024
- Three FBI Crime Reports & three MPD Theft Reports against M & T Bank et.al from December 17, 2024 to April 19, 2025.
- All other rejected theft reports and Damages to the Vehicle reports.

4. Misapply law and intentional harm.

On October 8, 2021 MPD 5 police officers Stephen Franchak, Suzie Stears, English, Homere Whyte, P202 and another two DC DBH staffs used excessive force to conduct illegal confinement at PIW for 21 days by misapply DC code 21-521 and 7-1231.08. At the time of the MPD arrival, I was sitting inside of my car because of violation of civil rights (illegal demolition). I remember in September 2021 I notified Tilden Garden Inc Apartment building security that all residents were prohibited to access my car due to repeated hit & run, reckless endangerment. My car was severely damaged multiple times and has about 40-50 dents, scratches, cracks, pressure, mold all over the vehicle. However, the insurance companies denied most of the claims. MPD did not show me any report that I have illness which brought the harm to the others. However, local reckless drivers, police officers, C Cobb et.al. brought all kinds of the damages, harm, losses, trauma, pain, suffering to me, my family members and my car. Except for the previous damages, Tilden Garden Inc and Sedgwick Garden Inc tenants constantly invade my privacy to harm my family members, my car. The same as Accokeek, Maryland. I hereby strongly condemn and demand Tilden Garden Inc and Sedgwick Garden Inc tenants as well as referenced police officers, C Cobb et.al. to pay off the default debt.

5. Repeatedly deprive rights and bullying.

From 2018 to 2025, DC MPD, DPR, DC Tenley town library, UDC and CVS Pharmacy, Safeway, Giant, Target et.al. issued 15 Barring Notice to me in writing and verbally to restrict me to access building because of bullying and humiliation. All these Barring Notice were issued by Black people. For example: Restrict me to use shower on January 23, 2025, April 23, 2025 and May 5, 2025 at DC DPR.

6. Failure to pay public benefits.

Failure to provide housing assistance funds at least \$7200 per year upon three applications in 2023, 2024, 2025. Cancellation of public benefits SNAP unpaid \$206 in August 2023, unpaid \$298 from May 2025 to the remaining 5 years term. State of Maryland and D.C. conducted economic sanctions and persecution toward me and my family members.

C.State of California criminal activities

On January 23, 2002 a West Covina, California police officer Meyers (#349) and a West Covina Court judge Carol W. Elswick issued a false police report and wrongful judgment without burden of proof, failure to comply with the law California Evidence Code 520 - Burden of Proof, California Corporation Code 2203, Penal Code 261, Rules of Judicial Conduct Rule 1.1, Rule 2.2; Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 3.3, Rule 3.8, Rule 8.4 etc. She treated me extremely unfair with bias and discrimination based on Violence against Woman Act (VAWA). Petitioner never brought any damages and losses to the State of California People especially Robinson's May - a bankrupted & dissolved department store. According to the California Secretary State Business Entity records, Robinsons-May Inc. was merged out on January 22, 1993 file #1850572; Robinsons-May Inc was terminated on June 23, 2003 as an out of state stock corporation file #2541030. However, Robinsons-May Inc. illegally operated business after June 2003 which was in violation of California Corporation Code 2203.

At the time of the subject matter, petitioner experienced sexual abuse by the State of California government employees Steven C. Thompson et.al Ten years later, federal agency released the subject police report to petitioner due to background check. Petitioner found out that West Covina police officer Meyers wrongfully listed a \$280 merchandise on the report. Petitioner hereby deny Robinson's May wrongful accusation without any clear & convincing evidence as burden of proof. Also, Robinson's May was prohibited to intervene the irrelevant issue which was outside its jurisdiction. In 2004 petitioner questioned West Covina Police Dept about the police report. In 2010, Appellant served documents to the Los Angeles County West Covina DA's office to seal the record without any response. Further, State of California never answered Summons & Complaints regarding the subject matter. As such, Robinson's May, officer Meyer, Judge Elswick et.al. brought me irreparable damages such as clearance, age, citizenship, employment, reputation, long-term injuries (anger, irritation, anxiety, distress, trauma, pain, suffering), loss of primary residence 1493 Outrigger West Covina CA \$852200, loss of personal belongings (California Penal Code 487), additional expenses \$5750 etc. Due to State agencies lack of responsibilities and discrimination, petitioner experienced several sexual abuses in Los Angeles County, California brought irreparable, long-term physical harm and mental anguish to me. Pursuant to California Penal Code 261, sex crime is punishable by 4-8 years prison and \$10000 fine. Due to confidentiality, I will disclose sex offenders' identities per court order. Appellant hereby declare that I am independent and career - oriented person. According to the research, sexual crime civil penalty was \$200000 per person in the State of California.

On April 9, 2001 Monrovia court commissioner Michael Durfee made another wrongful judgment because of defrauding consumer matter. A local real estate agent never issued a valid purchase

contract to petitioner according the Deed record: one owner signed contract; the other two owners never signed. Petitioner also physically inspected the vacant lot which was not buildable. Within applicable time petitioner canceled the invalid purchase contract by asking \$3000 deposit back from escrow pursuant to invalid purchase contract part 15(A); "Buyer has 21 days from acceptance to complete all inspections, investigations, and review of documents and other applicable information, and to either disapprove in writing any items which are unacceptable to Buyer, or to remove the contingency associated with such disapproval right by the active or passive method. Also, according to purchase contract 15 (C) Cancellation of Sales/Escrow, Return of Deposits "If Buyer or Seller gives written Notice of Cancellation pursuant to rights duly exercised, the deposits less costs and fees applicable shall be returned to Buyer". Because of defrauding consumer and discrimination, the Monrovia court commissioner Durfee made wrongful judgment which brought monetary loss \$13400 plus extra 10% interest including attorney fees to Frank Miller, Frank Carleo, opposing party attorney. Petitioner never brought any property damages to the Seller instead of virtual inspection.

Pursuant to California Professional Code 6200-6206 and the Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.5 (fees), the State Bar of California Client Security Fund (CSF #15-F-13183; #15-F-13184; #15-F-13185) should return overpaid attorney fees \$17400 plus extra 10% interest. Except the above referenced, the other fees Lynn Chao \$2000 (restore housing), Daniel Deng \$1000, immigration case \$1000 also need to be returned: Appellant did not sign Attorney /Client fee agreement with Lynn Chao; immigration attorney withdrawal case; Rule 1.5 (fees) stated "the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services; the amount involved and the results obtained" etc.

California R&T Code 155.20 (Low Value Ordinance Tax Exemption) stated "The board of supervisors shall have authority to exempt property with a total base year value, as adjusted by an annual inflation factor pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 110.1, or full value of less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (B). The county adopted Resolution 2005-524 & 2009-061 Specifically, Resolution 2005-524 involved the exemption of certain real and personal property with low values from property tax assessment less than \$10000". From January 2019 to current, the County Tax Collector failed to implement California R&T Code 155.20 and the County adopted Resolution 2005-524, 2009-061 which over charged taxes \$2158.50 as economic burden. The tax collector brought irreparable loss (tax sale) to petitioner.

Dominion Energy Services Inc /co. EDF Renewables failed to pay sufficient rent at least \$500000 in the past 10 years based on the lease part 4.3 "understated payment" and two comparable market analysis After receiving multiple 30 days notices, Dominion Energy still miss three payments; \$750 in 2014, \$875 in December 2022, \$875 in March 2023 plus extra \$1000 increase every 10 years from 2022 to current. All payment subject to 10% interest.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1. Pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court Rule 10.

A petition for a writ of certiorari will be granted only for compelling reasons. A petition for a writ of certiorari is rarely granted when the asserted error consists of erroneous factual findings or the misapplication of a properly stated rule of law. The following, although neither controlling nor hilly measuring the Court's discretion, indicate the character of the reasons the Court considers: (b)a state court of last resort has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a United States court of appeals. For example, Petitioner was completely case free and completely clear in her home country. However, Petitioner was repeatedly damaged in the United States by experiencing extremely unfair and wrongful judgments with all listed cases above.

Example: (1) Pursuant to DC Code 22-3211; 22-3212; 28-3152; 12 U.S. C. 1831; F. R. C. P. Rule 55 etc., U.S. Court of Appeals failed to take - action against M & T bank, Bank of America, Capital One Bank, State of Maryland et.al. Based on the fact: illegally operating business and theft of money. Evidence: copies of returned / bounced checks in the amount of \$29822.61; \$9889.67; \$58938.55; \$750. The M & T Bank, Capital One Bank, Bank of America, State of Maryland as Defendants brought irreparable damages and irreparable economic losses to the petitioner. No cross complaints and No cross appeals filed by the Defendants. Penalties for theft. (a)(1) Theft in the first degree. – Any person convicted of theft in the first degree shall be fined no more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, or incarcerated for no more than 10 years, or both, if: (A) The value of the property obtained or used is \$1000 or more.

(2). In August 2018 and 2017, the illegal tax sale litigation with Maryland Circuit Court for Prince George's county May Chen v. FNA Maryland LLC (#CAL 18-27463) and FNA Maryland LLC v. May Chen (CAE 17-39047) had contradictory judgment. On one hand, Petitioner win default judgment \$1050 million plus 20% interest and criminal prosecution against FNA Maryland LLC and Prince George's county Maryland. On another hand, Prince George's county judge Ingrid Turner ruled in favor of FNA Maryland LLC although Benjamin Decker failed to appear on the court hearing. Example

(3) State of California Pomona Superior Court issued a restraining order against Petitioner because EOIR immigration judge initiated his personal matter (#KS0114391) toward Petitioner without any proof showing his mental anguish. However, another Judge in Pomona Superior Court refused to issue a restraining order against crime offender Cristimar Macatangay (#KS0F3553). Example

(4) Prince George's County Maryland Circuit Court "Teresa & Stephen Micky" v. May Chen (Case 0502SP098652012) and Cross-Complaint "May Chen v. Teresa & Stephen Micky" (Case 0502SPXXXXXXXXXX) were decided extremely unfair.

2. Pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court Rule 20.

Petition for an Extraordinary Writ, to justify the granting of any such writ, the petition must show that the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction, that exceptional circumstances

warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court. From September 2013 to 2025, Petitioner has repeatedly filed lawsuits to both state and federal courts to seek justice. Due to failure to implement the law, misapply law, miscarry justice, unfairness, obstruction of justice, discrimination etc., all petitioner's court cases, complaints, claims to seek adequate relief were denied, closed and dismissed regardless petitioner's objection. Pursuant to the supreme court rule 20, the court cannot dismiss the case without petitioner's consent. Accordingly, petitioner continue to seek grant of petition and adequate relief from the Supreme Court of the United States.

3. Pursuant to the F.R.C. P. Rule 55; F. R. C. P. Rule 12; F. R. App. P. Rule 31, F. R. App. P. Rule 27.

Petitioner demand the Supreme Court to implement the law correctly and timely such as issuance of Default Judgment against Respondents. Pursuant to F. R. C. P. Rule 12 (1)(A) "A defendant must serve an answer: (i) within 21 days after being served with the summons and complaint;" Pursuant to F. R. C. P. Rule 55. Default / Default Judgment (a) ENTERING A DEFAULT. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default. (b) ENTERING A DEFAULT JUDGMENT. (1) By the Clerk. If the plaintiff's claim is for a sum certain or a sum that can be made certain by computation, the clerk— on the plaintiff's request, with an affidavit showing the amount due—must enter judgment for that amount and costs against a defendant who has been defaulted for not appearing and who is neither a minor nor an incompetent person.

F. R. App. P. Rule 31 "Appellees must file Reply Brief within 30 days after serving Appellant's Brief".

F. R. App. P. Rule 27 Emergency Motion. Under life threatening and multiple irreparable damages and irreparable losses circumstance, petitioner filed multiple emergency motions by using facts to establish irreparable damages, irreparable economic losses, irreparable injuries, irreparable loss of time, irreparable damage to the reputation caused by the Defendants. For example, irreparable physical injuries (long term anger, irritation, anxiety, distress, depression, pain, trauma, mental anguish, suffering, potential cancer etc.); irreparable loss of time (AGE); irreparable life (generation) and career damages (employment and wage loss); etc.

denial and delay of immigration benefits due to severe financial loss caused by the Defendant; cancellation of auto insurance policy due to payment issue; passport fee; damage of tax records; all other payment issues.

4. Misapply the law F. R. C. P. Rule 8(a); Rule 34(a)(2); Rule 34(j)

F. R. App. P. Rule 34(a) (2) Oral Argument Standards. Oral argument **must** be allowed in every case unless a panel of three judges who have examined the briefs and record unanimously agrees that oral argument is unnecessary for any of the following reasons: (A) the appeal is frivolous; (B) the dispositive issue or issues have been authoritatively decided; or (C) the facts and legal

arguments are adequately presented in the briefs and record, and the decisional process would not be significantly aided by oral argument.

Petitioner's opinion: (A) petitioner was very serious about the six appeals and all other summons & complaints filed to the U.S. Court of Appeals and U.S. District Court. (B) the dispositive issue or issues have been authoritatively undecided and never resolved. (C) the facts and legal arguments are adequately presented in the briefs and record, and the decisional process would not be significantly aided by oral argument. Therefore, oral argument must be allowed in the subject case.

Rule 34 (j) Disposition without Oral Argument. (1) Procedure. Whenever the court, on its own motion, or on the motion of a party or stipulation of the parties, concludes that oral argument is not needed, the court may, after causing notice of that determination to be given to the parties by the clerk, proceed to dispose of the case without oral argument.

Petitioner strongly oppose the wrongful judgment based on the F. R. App. P. 34(a)(2) Oral Argument Standards and F. R. App. P. 34(j). Accordingly, the subject case should not be disposed according to the oral argument standards.

Further, petitioner clearly stated the remedies and relief by using F. R. C. P. rule 8(a) (2) Claim for Relief. "A pleading that states a claim for relief must contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief";

- ☐ Criminal prosecution
- ☐ Monetary penalties \$147500000000000000000000 US Dollars plus penalties 50% interest
- ☐ Barring Notice, Injunction relief etc.

(5) Criminal facts.

(A) State of California: sexual crimes \$200000 each person; violence against woman (VAWA), false police report (West Covina), wrongful judgments (\$147500000000000000000000 USD), miscarry justice, discrimination, unfairness, burden of proof, life damages, employment damages, loss of property (1493 outrigger \$850000); deprive consumer rights, failure to release escrow deposit; economic losses, overcharged attorney fees \$17450 plus 10% interest, fraudulent tax bills; refund \$2500 plus 20% interest, failure to implement California R& T code 155.20 and county adopted resolution 2005-524 \$ 2009-061, property damages \$150000000, defrauding consumer; failure to pay market rent \$5000000, wrongful lawsuits \$200000 etc.

(B) State of Maryland: 10 false court records (\$147500000000000000000000 USD), wrongful judgments, false police reports, miscarry justice, criminal threat, stalking, harassment, trespassing, discrimination, perjury, burglary (\$20000); failure to issue burglary report, wrongful confinement, forced medication, criminal injuries, false medical diagnosis, wrongful lawsuits, abuse authorities, deprive rights, wrongful guardianship, illegally withdrew bank deposit (Bank of America \$9889.66; Capital One Bank \$68938.55; two checks \$750), illegally obtain account information without consent, vehicle damages (cutting tires, stealing car key), failure to provide housing rehab

funds, vandalism, illegal demolition without proof of safety and health hazard (16402 Newasa Ln Accokeek MD 20607 \$560000 in 2012), broke car window, excessive force, wrongful confinement; forced medication, fraudulent tax assessment and fraudulent tax bill \$18500, failure to apply tax payment, wrongful tax sale, wrongful lawsuit, forced homeless, intentional insult and degrade dignity, failure to pay public benefits (First time home buyer program \$25000, housing rehab \$60000, rental assistance \$7200 per year), elder abuse \$15000000 per person.

(C) District of Columbia: wage loss \$6000000 (penalty 50% interest); 44 wrongful parking tickets and illegal impoundment (grievance) \$200000, theft of vehicle \$30000; theft of money (\$160000 plus penalty 50% interest); property damages \$15000000; 22 times DMV blocking vehicle registration renewal, failure to provide rental assistance \$21600 for three years, SNAP \$2300; misapply law 21-521, wrongful confinement 21 days; forced medication at DPW, criminal injuries, failure to prosecute six crimes: repeated theft activities (phone; 115 clothing items etc.), simple assault (eye injuries \$3000000), aggravated assault (bone, head, eye injuries \$3000000), aggravated robbery (purse; ID), stealing car key, carjacking, ID theft, 17 times bullying; deprive rights, repeated reckless endangerment 24/7, repeated vehicles hit & run, vandalism, repeated deny auto claims \$160000 per claim, criminal threat, stalking, harassment, poisoning food (\$15000000) etc.

CONCLUSION

The Petition for A Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials 'MC' or a stylized 'M' and 'C'.

MAY CHEN (signature on file)

November 3, 2025