26A50

[EMERGENCY STAY REQUESTED]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 2025
No. _____

HUGUETTE NICOLE YOUNG,
Applicant,

v.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
Respondent,

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, CPRA UNIT;
HON. TERESA A. BEAUDET;
HON. LAWRENCE P. RIFF,
Real Parties in Interest.

EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR A STAY PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) PENDING ACTION BY THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND/OR A FORTHCOMING PETITION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

[EMERGENCY STAY REQUESTED]

Applicant respectfully submits this Application because the impending July 24 deadline creates an immediate, un-correctable crisis that the California Supreme Court cannot realistically resolve in time to prevent total, irreparable harm. Even if the state court ultimately acts, an immediate intervention by this Court is absolutely necessary right now to freeze the status quo and prevent the administrative machinery below from executing a void judgment. Nothing short of a complete, immediate grant of all requested relief by the state court before July 24 can defuse this crisis, making this Court's emergency protective stay vital.

Huguette Nicole Young, J.D.
Applicant Pro Se
1015 NW 21st Ave, #201
Gainesville, Florida 32609
415-948-8076 | hn_young@yahoo.com

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The facts of this case and the resulting request for emergency relief are straightforward and deceptively simple, yet they are by no means trivial. This is evidenced by the fact that the highest court of the largest state court system in the United States appears completely paralyzed and stopped dead in its tracks when a politically weak, pro se litigant (Applicant) presents a factually powerful, slam-dunk "yes or no" question in her favor backed by irrefutable digital evidence that forces the court to struggle choosing between carrying out its constitutionally mandated duty to protect the rights of the least powerful against the whims and desires of a most powerful opponent that possesses both the means and the method (under Article VI, Section 16, of the California Constititon) to remove the entire court from the bench during the next few election cycles:

Is the transfer of a trial court case from its properly assigned Department[1] of original jurisdiction to another Department void *ab initio* if court clerks violated several state and local laws and committed at least four felonies trying to make this unauthorized transfer happen via back-door manipulations of the electronic docket?

[1] In California state courts, all courtrooms are referred to as "Departments."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR A STAY 1
QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW 2
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES 4
I. OPINIONS AND ORDERS BELOW 5
STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD 6
II. JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT 7
III. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION 8
A. System Logs Provide Prima Facie Evidence of Four Independent Felony Offenses Executed by Court Custodians 8
B. There is a Significant Likelihood of Success on the Merits 8
C. Applicant Faces Immediate, Irreparable Injury Absent an Emergency Stay 9
IV. FACTS OF THE CASE 10
V. ARGUMENTS: 14
A. The Three Independent Structural Violations Rendering the Venue Transfer Void *Ab Initio* 14
B. Why the stalemate in the California Supreme Court 17
VI. PRESERVATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES TO THE 14TH AMENDMENT AND HURTADO V. CALIFORNIA 22
A. Clarification of Citations Used by Applicant in All Court Filings 22
1. The Financial Prerequisite of Liberty (art. I, § 2, cl. 3) 24
2. The Core Due Process Shield (art. I, § 9, cl. 2 – The Great Writ) 24
3. The Ubiquitous Command of Absolute Equality (art. I, § 9, cl. 3) 24
4. The Redress Mechanism as a Litmus Test of Sovereign Legitimacy – The Forgotten 1st Amendment Right to Petition 25
B. The Urgency and Importance of an Immediate Stay 26
An immediate temporary stay until the question of legal jurisdiction in the lower court is properly addressed 28
C. Amendment XIV and Hurtado v. California must both be struck down and/or overturned as unconstitutional misinterpretations of the original U.S. Constitution 28
PRAYER FOR RELIEF 32
VERIFICATION 33

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

- *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884) 20, 21, 24, 26, 29
- *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803) 25

Constitutional Provisions:

- U.S. Const. art. I, § 2, cl. 3 (No Taxation Without Representation) 22
- U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 2 (The Great Writ of Habeas Corpus)...21, 22, 23, 27
- U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 3 (Personal Equality Constraints) ..21, 23, 24, 26, 29
- U.S. Const. art. I, § 10, cl. 8 (Ubiquitous Equality State Mandate)....21, 23, 24
- U.S. Const. art. IV, § 4 (The Republican Form of Government)../17, 21, 24, 28
- U.S. Const. amend. I (Right to Petition for Redress).....21, 23, 24, 26, 26
- U.S. Const. amend. V (The Baseline Due Process Restraint) 21, 23
- U.S. Const. amend. IX (Unenumerated Substantive Due Process).....23
- U.S. Const. amend. XIV (The Modern Incorporation Model) 20, 21, 26
- Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16 (The State Judicial Election Framework) 2, 16

Statutes:

- 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) (State Court Final Judgment Appellate Jurisdiction) 7
- 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (The All Writs Act Emergency Shield) 7
- Cal. Gov. Code § 6200 (Court Custodian File Alteration Felony) 8, 14, 15
- Cal. Gov. Code § 6201 (Public Record Manipulation Felony).....8. 14, 15
- Cal. Penal Code § 134 (Court Timeline Fabrication Felony) 8, 14, 15
- Cal. Penal Code § 470(c) (Court Record Forgery/Corruption Offense).8, 14, 15

Rules of Court:

- Supreme Court Rule 22 (Circuit Justice Emergency Stay Requirement).....7
- Supreme Court Rule 23 (Operational Enforcement Holding Stay Standard) 7
- California Rule of Court 3.1300 (Multi-Case Assignment Tracking).....16

I. OPINIONS AND ORDERS BELOW

The June 16, 2026, order of the Court of Appeal of the State of California, Second Appellate District, is unreported and attached hereto as Exhibit A (App. 3). The June 8, 2026, minute order of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, is unreported and attached hereto as Exhibit A (App. 4–5).

The Petition for Review and Request for Immediate Stay arising from these lower court orders was filed in the Supreme Court of California on June 26, 2026, under Case No. S297228. That petition is currently pending action and is attached hereto as Exhibit B (App. 6–65).

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD

1. The Evidence of the Crime

The physical system metric logs of the trial court are available as part of the Petition for Review filed on June 26, 2026, attached hereto as (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 50; App. 56). These electronic logs provide irrefutable proof that administrative court custodians manually went into the system, deleted (i.e., "ghosted") official minute orders dated May 28, 2026, and retroactively backdated the file to force an unauthorized case transfer from Department 508, the court of origial jurisdiction, into Department 833, a court presided over by a hand-picked judge that Party of Interest could more easily pressure, under threat of removal from the bench, to sign a weak demurrer that no legitimate Department would sign in good faith.

2. The Total Breakdown of Oversight

Applicant presented this explicit evidence of institutional corruption to every level of the California judiciary several times. The California Court of Appeal summarily issued a blind denial of the last appellate court appeal on June 16, 2026. The Supreme Court of California has remained paralyzed, refusing to act on an emergency stay under Case No. S297228 while an unauthorized, procedurally void hearing in Department 833 is allowed to move forward on **July 24, 2026**.

3. The Irreparable Consequence

Because the state judiciary has abandoned its constitutional duty to investigate its

own administrative staff, Applicant faces an unconstitutional "due process trap." Non-participation on **July 24** results in the automatic dismissal of her case, while participation under a corrupted docket forces a constructive waiver of her jurisdictional rights. Federal intervention is the absolute last line of defense

II. JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

Applicant invokes the jurisdiction of this Court under **28 U.S.C. § 1651(a)** (the All Writs Act), **28 U.S.C. § 1257(a)**, and **Supreme Court Rules 22 and 23** to secure an immediate emergency administrative stay of state court proceedings.

Applicant filed a timely emergency Petition for Review and Request for Immediate Administrative Stay in the Supreme Court of California on June 26, 2026, under Case No. S297228 (App. 6). The underlying state tribunal has actively scheduled an unauthorized, procedurally void hearing for **July 24, 2026**, in Department 833.

As of the date of this filing, the Supreme Court of California has failed to act upon Applicant's emergency stay request. Because a failure to grant relief prior to the **July 24** target date will inflict immediate, irreversible constitutional injury, the state court's ongoing inaction constitutes a **constructive denial** of emergency relief, establishing interlocutory jurisdiction in this Court.

This Application is submitted to the Honorable Elena Kagan as Circuit Justice for the Ninth Circuit to establish a protective federal stay pending the final disposition of Applicant's pending state actions, and/or pending the filing and disposition of a formal Petition for a Writ of Mandamus and/or a Writ of Certiorari to this Court.

III. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION

A. The Unrebutted System Metric Logs Provide Prima Facie Evidence of Four Independent Felony Offenses Executed by Court Custodians.

The undisputed evidence embedded within the system metric logs does not reveal a mere administrative oversight; it exposes prima facie evidence of four distinct felony offenses deliberately executed by court custodians operating at the highest levels of the state's largest civil court. By manually deleting judicial orders and rewriting the electronic registry, these custodians violated Government Code §§ 6200 and 6201, as well as Penal Code §§ 134 and 470(c). Because these actions were perpetrated by officers of the court serving the Supervising Judge, this criminal conduct represents a total structural collapse of the judicial machinery. A proceeding built upon an ongoing administrative felony is void *ab initio* and completely incompatible with the baseline protections of procedural due process.

B. There is a Significant Likelihood of Success on the Merits.

There is a significant likelihood of success on the merits regarding the underlying constitutional questions of procedural due process, equal protections under the law, and Amendment I rights violations. If the Supreme Court of California corrects this jurisdictional defect under Case No. S297228, starting with granting Applicant's request for an immediate administrative stay pending resolution of the petition before July 24, 2026, the necessity for final federal intervention will be safely averted. However, should the state judiciary allow this corrupted, clerk-manipulated file to proceed in silence or to

a final adverse judgment, Applicant will immediately file a formal Petition for a Writ of Mandamus and/or Certiorari to this Court. Given the irrefutable digital evidence of record tampering in the file, there is a reasonable probability that four Justices will grant review to correct a profound structural breakdown of state-level due process.

C. Applicant Faces Immediate, Irreparable Injury Absent an Emergency Stay.

An applicant seeking an emergency stay must demonstrate that irreparable injury will occur during the period the stay is sought. The impending July 24 deadline creates an un-correctable crisis that satisfies this standard under two distinct legal categories:

1. **The Automatic Execution of a Void Judgment:** On July 24, the administrative machinery below is scheduled to automatically enforce orders built upon the clerk fraud detailed in Section III.A. Under long-standing federal jurisprudence, the execution of a judgment entered in total violation of Due Process constitutes per se irreparable harm because a void judgment cannot legally vest rights or strip property.

2. **The Destruction of the Status Quo:** If this Court does not freeze the clock, the respondent court will take irreversible administrative actions on July 24 that will completely moot Applicant's pending California Supreme Court case and forthcoming U.S. Supreme Court writ. An emergency stay is the only mechanism available to preserve this Court's jurisdiction to review the underlying structural

constitutional breakdown.

3. **No Adequate Remedy at Law:** Money damages cannot compensate for or undo a corrupted judicial proceeding managed by fraudulent administrative intervention. Because the California Supreme Court cannot realistically clear its docket and rule before the July 24 trap springs, Applicant has exhausted all local remedies, leaving this Court as the sole shield against an unconstitutional enforcement action.

IV. FACTS OF THE CASE

1. During a hearing on January 30, 2026, Applicant alerted Judge Teresa A. Beaudet in Department 508 that Applicant had detected evidence of apparent judge shopping across all her related cases in both state and federal courts (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 34–36; App. 40–42). Applicant had observed a distinct pattern that all her judges were either tightly associated with Loyola Law School or were of Jewish Heritage or both, just like the two main defendants on her federal case, high-profile celebrity divorce attorneys Laura Wasser and Samantha Spector, both graduates of Loyola Law School, both of Jewish Heritage, and both of whom Applicant suspected of being behind the judge shopping, the fraudulent issuance of a CHRO against her out of LA County Family Court in January 2023, and the 190 days of false imprisonment in LA County Jail (on one, non-violent misdemeanor charge of breaking a court order), as a result of the fraudulently issued, politically motivated CHRO (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 34–36; App. 40–42).

2. What Applicant did not reveal at the hearing was that she had elicited aid from various AI systems the night before to calculate conservative estimates that revealed that the chances that Judge Beaudet, a graduate of Loyola Law School, was "randomly" assigned to her case was about 1 in 10,000.

3. Applicant told Judge Beaudet that once bad actors discovered she was a good judge who could not be bought, they were going to try to transfer the case out of her courtroom and to a judge who had strong ties with Loyola Law School or who was of Jewish Heritage or both, in yet another attempt to curry political favor with a shopped judge on the case (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 34–36; App. 40–42).

4. During a hearing on May 13, 2026, Judge Beaudet issued what Applicant considers to be the last legitimate order from the last legitimate Deparment of jurisdiction for the trial case: A consolidation of three future hearings spread across two different hearings set in August and September, 2026, into two hearings on a single, advanced date of July 31, 2026. Judge Beaudet showed no signs of requesting a transfer of the case out of her courtroom or otherwise voluntarily giving up jurisdiction when she ended the hearing addressing both parties with, "We'll see you then" (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 38; App. 44).

5. From May 19, 2026, to June 8, 2026, five court hearings were heard on this case in either Department 508 (Judge Teresa A. Beaudet) or Department 534 (Judge Lawrence

P. Riff, the Presiding Judge of the Civil Division of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County), two of which were unnoticed, closed back-door hearings (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 53; App. 59).

6. During this time, a total of 8 orders attempted an unauthorized transfer away from Judge Beaudet in Department 508 and to either "Judge Joseph Lipner" (a professor at Loyola Law School who is of Jewish Heritage – with a 1 in 10 million chance of this happening randomly) or to "Writs and Receivers Department 833" or both (i.e., "Judge Lipner in Writs and Receivers Department 833"), the latter of which made no sense because Judge Lipner presided over Department 731 at the time and had never heard a Writs and Receivers case prior to these orders. All 8 orders are attached hereto (Exhibit C; App. 70). Not one of the 8 orders was legally served on Applicant (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 28; App. 34).

7. On June 9, 2026, Applicant filed an "Emergency Motion for Temporary Administrative Stay and to Compel Correction of the Trial Court Record."

8. On June 16, 2026, the appellate court summarily denied the request (Exhibit A; App. 3).

9. On June 23, 2026, at 10:23 AM PDT, in one last ditch effort to give the trial court a chance to take accountability and correct the record ahead of a Petition for

Review with the CA Supreme Court, Appellant filed a 165-page "Ex Parte Application for Immediate Stay", segments of which are attached hereto as Exhibit C (App. 66). Despite several warnings and notices given during the process of filing via One Legal, as well as on the caption page and the first thing written on page 2 in the Introduction stating that the Ex Parte Application contained evidence of criminal misconduct by court clerks in Department 534 and Department 833 and must not be routed to any other court except Department 222 (Hon. Sergio Tapia III, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County), the case was nevertheless routed to "Judge Lipner in Department 833," the very Department the clerks were attempting to effect the unauthorized transfer.

10. On June 23, 2026, at 8:39 PM PDT, Appellant felt forced to file a "Notice of Withdrawal of Ex Parte Application for Immediate Stay" to avoid the "due process trap" presented to her and to preserve her right to challenge the unauthorized jurisdiction of Department 833 (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 47; App. 53).

11. On June 26, 2026, Appellant filed a timely Petition for Review in which she was unable to submit the full 165-page Ex Parte Application due to exhibit length restrictions (Exhibit B; App. 6).

12. On June 27, 2026, Appellate filed a 3-page Motion for Judicial Notice with the California Supreme Court to ensure that the Ex Parte Application that she was forced to withdraw from the trial court (that contained irrefutable evidence of crimes being

committed by court clerks), would be officically entered as part of the docket for preservation on appeal and is attached hereto as Exhbit E (App. 102).

13. As 4 PM EDT on July 3, 2026, the California Supreme Court has remained silent on both Appellant's request for an immediate stay of lower court proceedings and Appellant's Motion for Judicial Review to make sure irrefutable evidence of crimes being committed by court clerks is officially entered into the record.

14. At approximately 4:30 PM EDT, on July 3, 2026, Petitioner mailed this Emergency Application for Immediate Administrative Stay via USPS Priority Mail to:

Clerk of the Court
Supreme Court of the United States
Attn: Emergency Applications Clerk/
Ninth Circuit Justice Elena Kagan
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

V. ARGUMENTS:

A. The Three Independent Structural Violations Rendering the Venue Transfer Void Ab Initio.

The administrative transfer of this file to Department 833 was not a routine administrative assignment; it was executed through three distinct categories of severe law violations that completely stripped the receiving department of lawful jurisdiction and violated Due Process, Equal Protection, and First Amendment rights for Applicant:

1. The Docket Falsification and Record Tampering Violation (Gov. Code §§ 6200, 6201; Pen. Code §§ 115, 134)

As fully briefed in Applicant's Petition for Review (App. 6), court custodians manually overwrote the official electronic registry and deleted (i.e., "ghosted") valid judicial minute orders to manipulate case tracking. Unalterable transaction logs expose an irreconcilable conflict between the malleable, public-facing dashboard layer (Docket A) and the immutable system transaction database (Docket B). Court personnel utilized a closed-hearing template shortcut to inject a manual, out-of-sequence creation timestamp of 10:53 AM PDT on May 28, 2026, hours after the live morning session had already concluded.

Furthermore, database sequence logic exposes an impossible structural paradox: Judge Beaudet's 10:00 AM minute order (Exhibit C; App. 74) cites an order that mentions Judge Lipner by name when the only other minute order for May 28, 2026, that mentions Judge Lipner (Exhibit C; App. 75) currently sits *behind* the Judge Beaudet minute order. This intentional disruption of the digital chain of custody constitutes a severe record-tampering offense violating **California Government Code §§ 6200 and 6201**, as well as **California Penal Code §§ 115 and 134**, stripping the challenged entries of any legal authority to vest Department 833 with valid calendar jurisdiction.

2. The Mandatory Service and Due Process Blockade (CCP §§ 1010.6, 1013b)

Court staff executed the file transfer through an intentional breakdown of standard

electronic service infrastructure, creating an unconstitutional ex-parte procedural loop. Under **California Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1010.6 and 1013b**, electronic service by a court clerk is a strict jurisdictional requirement that is not legally complete if the data packet is systematically severed from its foundational directives.

As conclusively demonstrated by Petitioner's *Inbound Electronic Transmission Metric Log* (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 28; App. 34) the trial court clerk consistently transmitted "hollow payloads." These electronic notifications physically omitted the underlying transfer orders and corresponding certificates of service, leaving Applicant jurisdictionally blind ahead of a dispositive demurrer hearing. As a matter of law, a party cannot be legally bound by an order that has been physically omitted from the data transmission envelope under CCP §§ 1010.6 and 1013b.

3. The Off-Protocol Case Reassignment Violation (CRC Rule 3.1300; LASC Local Rule 3.4)

The transfer directly violates the explicit, non-discretionary commands governing how cases are related and moved within the court system. Under **California Rule of Court 3.1300** and **Los Angeles Superior Court (LASC) Local Rule 3.4**, a matter assigned to a direct-calendar department cannot be divested and reassigned to another department unless a party files a formal, noticed motion, or the court issues an explicit Order to Show Cause (OSC) and conducts a hearing thereon.

The record is completely silent regarding any such procedures. No noticed motion

was ever filed by Real Parties in Interest, and no OSC was ever issued by Judge Teresa A. Beaudet in Department 508. The back-office administrative transfer, executed first to Department 534 and subsequently to Department 833, was conducted entirely within a procedural vacuum, bypassing automated, random routing protocols to hand-pick a specific department that possesses zero authority to review or vacate a transfer directive issued by a supervising authority.

B. Why the stalemate in the California Supreme Court.

Applicant has now presented both the California Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court a simple question that has a slam-dunk, procedural due process *yes* answer for any legitimate court: Does the criminal transfer of a case from one Department to another void that transfer? Yet this simple question appears to be impossibly difficult for the California Supreme Court to answer.

The reason for this apparent stalemate is not that the court clerks and justices of the California Supreme Court are unaware of the obvious answer to that question. It is because this is not the question the court clerks and justices are asking themselves when they look at any filings by any pro se litigants, which is: **If I answer this question correctly under the constitutionally mandated duties of my job to protect the rights of the least powerful from a misbehaving most powerful, what are the chances I will lose my job and not be able to support my family?**

The unfortunate answer for the California State court system, in which all judges and justices from the lowest trial courts to the Supreme Court are elected to the bench like common politicians under Article VI, Section 16, of the California Constititon, is "pretty high," especially in Applicant's case where the combined market capitalization of all the corporate defendants Applicant has named in her underlying, related Defamation, Malicious Prosecution, and Violation of RICO action she has filed in federal court (C.D. Cal. No. 2:25-cv-07597) is over $5 trillion.

As Applicant has pointed out in a pending, related Petition for Review (S296900), California's Article VI, Section 16 is a direct violation of the Article IV mandate guaranteeing a Republican form of government, resulting in massive violations of due process, equal protections, and Amendment I rights to petition the government for all California ligitants and defendants across all courts (civil, criminal, family) that have caused these rights to deteriorate over the decades and become hollow shells of powerlessness with no teeth because judges and justices are forced to base decisions on political motives rather than on facts, reason, logic, and the law.

There is no better example of political motives at work creating significant due process, equal protection, and Amendment I rights violations than the Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles County Civil Division, Hon. Lawrence P. Riff, making substantive decisions about Applicant's case from the bench on the fly with zero knowledge of the facts of the case and zero deference to the law by simply rubber stamping whatever

Applicant's politically powerful opponent requested (Exhibit C; App. 78-79):

"THE COURT: MS. YOUNG, DO YOU WANT THE CASES RELATED OR NOT?

THE PETITIONER: I DO NOT WANT THEM RELATED IF IT TAKES IT OUT OF DEPARTMENT 508, WHICH HAS HEARD THIS CASE SEVERAL TIMES ALREADY. SHE'S VERY FAMILIAR WITH IT, AND I QUESTION, I QUESTION YOUR STATEMENT THAT SHE IS THE ONE WHO ORDERED THIS. I DO NOT BELIEVE SHE ORDERED THIS, EVEN THOUGH IT'S ON AN ORDER.

THE COURT: MS. YOUNG, I-- YOU CAN QUESTION IT, BUT I'M LOOKING AT A MINUTE ORDER.

THE PETITIONER: RIGHT. AND WHAT DOES IT SAY ON THE MINUTE ORDER?

THE COURT: THERE'S A MINUTE ORDER FROM THAT DEPARTMENT, SO, I MEAN, THERE'S NOT MUCH TO DEBATE THERE. SO LET ME JUST FIND OUT FROM MS. LIANG. YOU OUT THERE?

MS. LIANG: I'M HERE.

THE COURT: OK. WHAT'S YOUR POSITION ON WHETHER THESE CASES SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE RELATED?

[...]

MS. LIANG: IT'S OUR POSITION THAT THE CASES ARE NOT RELATED WHATSOEVER.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

THE PETITIONER: (CHUCKLE.)

THE COURT: IF [NEITHER] EITHER OF YOU WANT THE CASES RELATED, I'LL MAKE AN ORDER. THE CASES ARE NOT RELATED. THE NOTICE OF RELATED CASES DENIED. ALRIGHT, MS. YOUNG, SO THE CASE IS NOT GOING TO GO TO A FAMILY LAW DEPARTMENT.

PETITIONER: OKAY, SO THE OTHER ISSUE IS IF THEY'RE NOT RELATED, WHY IS THIS GOING TO A WRITS AND RECEIVERS DEPARTMENT IF IT'S JUST A STRAIGHTFORWARD CPRA PETITION, WHICH THE OTHER SIDE AGREES WITH?"

As Applicant pointed out in Footnote 1 of her Petition for Review (App. 10):

"The Court of Appeal summarily declared in its June 16, 2026, denial order (Exhibit A) that the immediate California Public Records Act (CPRA) action (Young v. LAPD, LASC Case No. 25STCP04304) and the underlying civil harassment proceeding (Clarkson v. Young, LASC Case No. 22STRO07989) are "not related." This constitutes an unprompted, advisory answer to a question that was never presented to the court by Petitioner in her Motion for an Emergency Stay. Nevertheless, this conclusion is factually and legally absurd. Both actions share a completely identical fact pattern, an identical evidentiary record, and an identical legal destination: Exposing the fraudulent foundation

of a void ab initio Civil Harassment Restraining Order (CHRO) to secure its mandatory vacation. The structural relatedness of these files is anchored directly to Young v. Garcetti's Attachment 1—the 49-case matrix. In the underlying CHRO proceeding, adverse actors sought to retaliate against Petitioner's decades-long criticism of the Los Angeles County Family Court's handling of the Britney Spears case, and against Petitioner's attempts to shield celebrity Kelly Clarkson from the same fate by the same attorneys and bad actors involved in her divorce case, namely, Laura Wasser, Samantha Spector, and their close ties with bad actors from both the Los Angeles County Family Court and with TMZ. This retaliation eventually led to a forged TRO and a fraudulent January 19, 2023, CHRO hearing featuring an unverified, systemic impersonation of celebrity Kelly Clarkson. Part of the scheme leading to this is a sworn declaration executed by Ex-LAPD Homicide Detective Jack Struble on December 26, 2022, and filed in Clarkson v. Young, LASC Case No. 22STRO07989 (Declaration of Jack Struble, p. 2). To construct a false, bad-faith narrative painting Petitioner as vexatious, Struble explicitly detailed Petitioner's history of "90 lawsuits" in Paragraph 10 of his declaration. Yet, in the immediate preceding sentence in Paragraph 9, Struble explicitly swore under penalty of perjury: "Although I was able to determine her cell phone number, I was not able to determine an e-mail address." This is a blatant perjury designed to bypass a mandatory judicial order to serve the underlying Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) via email, which would have triggered federal electronic transmission liabilities due to the forged TRO. Because the public lawsuits meticulously tracked within his Paragraph 10 narrative prominently feature Petitioner's unalterable, 25-year primary email address (hn_young@yahoo.com), Struble's own consecutive paragraphs supply the absolute forensic proof of facial perjury. The CPRA petition to compel the underlying CLETS logs and body-worn camera data is the direct, lawful vehicle to unpack this multi-agency fraud; consequently, the state's desperate administrative maneuvering to partition these actions as "unrelated" is an extrajudicial attempt to insulate a law enforcement officer's facial perjury from structural review."

The understandably vulnerable, self-preserving human actions of judges and justices who are not protected from powerful political forces with life tenure is expected and does not reflect badly on their character in the midst of a fundamentally broken system where all they are trying to do is the responsible thing of providing for their

families. Consequently, that justices on the Supreme Court of the United States are not elected to the bench like common politicians is another critical factor supporting Applicant's request for an emergency stay directly from the U.S. Supremem Court: **The U.S. Supreme Court may be the only tribunal left available to Applicant that has the proper shield from powerful political influences required to put a stop to the madness** going on in the California courts and bring much needed law and order to Applicant's case and to the protection of rights to all California state court litigants and defendants, not just to Applicant on this case.

VI. PRESERVATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES TO AMENDMENT XIV AND HURTADO V. CALIFORNIA

Applicant reserves the right to request in a future writ that Amendment XIV and *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884), be struck down and/or overtuned as unconstitutional misinterpretations of the original Constitution. The QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW would be:

1. **Does the U.S. Supreme Court inherently possess the power of Judicial Review over Constitutional Amendments and the amendment process outlined in Article V?**

2. **Must the U.S. Supreme Court strike down Amendment XIV as unconstitutional?**

3. **Do all Fundamenal Laws of Peaceful Self-Governing apply to all governments (federal, state, and local)?**

4. **Must the U.S. Supreme Court overturn Hurtado v. California?**

A. Clarification of Citations Used by Applicant in All Court Filings

Applicant submits this Emergency Application to Stay all underlying trial court proceedings in Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 25STCP04304 (pending an order establishing Department 508 under the Honorable Teresa A. Beaudet as the Court of legal jurisdiction) under the following Constitutional authority:

1. the Due Process Clauses of Article I, Section 9, Clause 2 (Writ of Habeas Corpus) and Amendment V,
2. the Equality Clause as applied to states under Article I, Section 10, Clause 8,
3. the Amendment I authority to petition the government for a redress of grievances, and,
4. the Article IV, Section 4, guarantee for a Republican form of government.

To avoid premature dismissal of this Application based on what may appear above to be novel citations to fundamental rights violations (which are in fact not novel at all but are the proper citations as originally intended by the Framers of the U.S. Constitution), Applicant refers the Court to Section IV of her Petition for Review: "IV. Database of Reform and the Constitutional Frame" (Exhibit B; Pet. p. 8; App. 14) . In this section Applicant highlights a thus far overlooked, elegant, self-contained framework the Framers laid out in the original Articles of the U.S. Constitution and in Amendment I in the Bill of Rights, dictating the first four most critical Fundamental Laws of Peaceful Self-Governing, in chronological order of importance (and often repeated in the text to highlight the weight of the right) as follows:

1. The Financial Prerequisite of Liberty: The most important of all fundamental rights is the right of no taxation without representation that the Framers presented as the first human right mentioned at Article I, Section 2, Clause 3 (also listed in two other sections of the text at Article I, Section 9, Clause 4 and at Article V – the only directive listed three times in the Constitution, solidifying its place as the most important fundamental right of all according to the Framers). As the Framers were painfully aware through hard experience, it is not possible to protect any other rights when the fundamental financial right to not work as a slave for the government is not protected above all else.

2. The Core Due Process Shield: The next most important rights of procedural and substantive due process are represented by the oldest written human right in history: The Writ of Habeas Corpus (at Article I, Section 9, Clause 2). The right to procedural due process is once again repeated at Amendment V[2].

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[2] Applicant holds that both procedural and substantive due process right protections for citizens of all forms of government (federal, state, local) can be inferred under protections afforded from the Great Writ of Habeas Corpus alone at Article I, Section 9, Clause 2. However, if the Bill of Rights is to be cited, only procedural due process rights are inferred from Amendment V because substantive due process rights not otherwise enumerated in the Bill of Rights are protected under Amendment IX. Arguments citing "substantivie due process rights guaranteed under the 5th Amendment" are therefore inaccurate and illogical to Applicant.

3. The Ubiquitous Command of Absolute Equality: The third most important Fundamental Law of Peaceful Self-Governing is the right to equal protections under the law that the Framers outlined at Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, listing the personal equal protection rights of no bills of attainder, no ex post facto laws, and no titles of nobility, respectively. And just to make clear to future Supreme Court Justices and constitutional scholars that all Fundamental Laws of Peaceful Self-Governing, including those of equal protections and including all those listed in the Bill of Rights, are ubiquitous and transcend all governments (federal, state, and local), the Framers listed the exact same three laws in two different sections: Article I, Section 9, cited above, addressing restrictions on the federal government, and once again in Article I, Section 10, Clause 8, addressing restrictions on the state governments. These three equal protection rights are the only laws repeated in the two sections outlining restrictions on federal and state governments, respectively.

4. The Redress Mechanism as a Litmus Test of Sovereign Legitimacy: Finally, the fourth most important Law of Peaceful Self-Governing is one of the first laws listed in Amendment I in the Bill of Rights: The right to petition the government for a redress of grievances. There is no more pertinent example of the mechanics of a Republican form of government guaranteed under Article IV, Section 4, at work than the least powerful political entity imaginable (a single pro se litigant) challenging the actions of the most powerful political entity imaginable (the full force of a state or federal government), and having the power to stop a misbehaving government or a powerful

corporate interest in its tracks under the authority of a single judicial officer enforcing the law. This entire premise, however, rests on the "single judicial officer" being held accountable by procedural due process rules that are not only enforced, but enforced with equal protection guarantees, making sure the judicial officer does not give preferential treatment to a represented litigant with more financial resources or politcal power than that single, least politically powerful pro se litigant like Applicant.

B. The Urgency and Importance of an Immediate Stay.

Not only does this elegant, deeply satisfying structure of personal rights outlined by the Framers in the original Constitution lead directly to Applicant's requests and arguments presented below that both the 14th Amendment and *Hurtado v. California* be must be struck down or overturned as unconstitutional misinterpretations of the original U.S. Constitution, but more importantly, this elegant structure shows that the most critical personal liberties of due procesa, equality, and the right to petition the government, intentionally listed by the Framers in the Articles and Amendment I in order of importance, offers strong support for Petitione's request for an emergency stay by elevating the significance of the due process, equal rights, and Amendment I violations cited by Applicant as carried out by lower court actions.

Historically, the Court and constitutional scholars have dismissed due process, equal protection, and Amendment I rights to petition the government for a redress of grievances as relatively insignificant -- so much so that, according to modern

interpretations, the Framers "forgot" to even mention two of the three anywhere in the original Constitution (due process for states and equality for all). The third overlooked right (to petition) is usually misinterpreted as citizens having the right to march outside a government building protesting while carrying signs – not the specific act of filing a lawsuit, the original intended meaning of "petitioning the government." In fact, Supreme Court justices may be apt to forget this right even exists when questioned during confirmation hearings before the U.S. Senate or when referencing *Marbury v. Madison* 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803) as the definitive case establishing the power of Judicial Review over laws being questioned for constitutionality[3].

The exact opposite of historical oversight is the real truth: All three of the main rights violations forming the basis of this Application for Emergency Stay (due process, equality, Amendment I right to petition) are in the top four most critical rights listed in chronological order of importance by the Framers and must be treated as such (i.e., with strict scrutiny for procedural due process and equality rights and with deference to the

[3] Modern scholars often assume Chief Justice John Marshall purposely set out in *Marbury v. Madison* to establish that the ultimate power of Judicial Review over the constitutionality of a law lies with the Supreme Court, though this is a fallacy. First, not many bright minds in 1803 seriously questioned the idea that the power of judicial review lies with the Judicial Branch of the Government. Second, if John Marshall truly set out to accomplish this feat (like knocking down a straw man by stating the obvious) he simply would have penned a two sentence statement that read: "The power to challenge an unconstitutional law lies squarely and entirely within a single individual who files with a court in the judicial branch a petition to redress the specific grievance of an unconstitutional law being passed by the legislative branch. According to the Constititonal Contract between The People and The Government, the Court referees the dispute and eventually issues a decision on the matter, thereby demonstrating without argument or fanfare that the judicial branch inherently possesses the Power of Judicial Review embedded in every citizen's Amendment I right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

irreparable injury that will certainly occur, especially to public trust at large, if ongoing, systemic, procedural due process rights continue to be violated in the lower courts in the absence of any accountability by the lower courts and absence a stay from the U.S. Supreme Court).

An immediate temporary stay until the question of legal jurisdiction in the lower court is properly addressed is the least harmful ask possible when weighed against the massive negative consequence of not granting a stay to put a halt to an out-of-control lower court in the midst of a complete due process implosion and breakdown of law and order.

C. Amendment XIV and Hurtado v. California must both be struck down and/or overturned as unconstitutional misinterpretations of the original U.S. Constitution

Petitioner cites segments of her own historical filings and writings spanning over two decades, hereto attached as Exhibit D – selected segments from Applicant's "Database of Reform," consisting mostly of a 978-page "*Declaration in Support of Anticipated Writ of Habeas Corpus*" filed in the trial court on May 27, 2026 (Exhibit D; App. 84), to establish the following chain of arguments:

1. The U.S. Constitution is a Contract formed between The People and The Government, which itself consists of six distinct subparties of The Government: (1) the federal executive branch (led by the president); (2) the state executive branches (led by state governors); (3) the federal legislative branch (led by

Congress); (4) the state legislative branches (led by state legislatures); (5) the federal judicial branch (led by the U.S. Supreme Court); and (6) the state judicial branches (led by state supreme courts) (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 679; App. 89)

2. It would be unconscionable and create a voided, illusory contract if one side of the contract was granted, within the contract itself, unilateral power to modify the contract in material ways. Therefore, the U.S. Supreme Court, in its constitutionally mandated capacity as guardian, keeper, protector, and final say as a neutral umpire on all things regarding the Constitutional Contract between The People and The Government, **must** possess inherent powers of judicial review over constitutional amendments and the process of ratifying amendments that is outlined in Article V, which has been wildly misinterpreted to establish that the sole power to modify the most important law of the land rests squarely, exclusively, and unreviewably with the politically motivated legislative branches of The Government alone with zero regard to minority rights violations that may result from the unfettered will of the majority vote - itself a violation of the Article IV guarantee of a Republican form of government that comes just before it (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 680; App. 90)

3. The standard of review that the U.S. Supreme Court must use in its limited power of Judicial Review over constitutional amendments is to ask two questions of the amendment:

- Does it modify a material term of the contract by either creating or destroying a power already granted to any one of the 7 parties involved?
- Is this not something already covered in the constitution or something that Congress can address with a simple act of Congress, rendering the amendment as "frivilous and unnecessary?" (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 681; App. 91)

4. There is no statute of limitations on when an amendment can be reviewed and struck down as unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, and in fact, the U.S. Supreme Court should strike down amendments liberally. Applicant's quick glance over all 17 Amendments after the Bill of Rights suggests every amendment after 12, with the possible exception of #20, must be struck down as unconstitutional, especially Amendment 16, which strikes at the very heart of the U.S. Constituion and has rendered it completely broken and non-functional since 1913 (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 686; App. 96)

5. Given arguments 1-4, Amendment XIV must be struck down as destroying a power (to naturalize or deny naturalization to whomever they please without being overridden with the concept of "birthright citizenship) that the original Constitution grants exclusively to the current Congressional session, and for the amendment also attempting to incorporate frivilous laws granting rights of "due process to the citizens of states" and "equal protections for all" that are already

covered in the Constitution (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 684; App. 94)

6. *Hurtado v. California* must be overruled because the Framers made it clear when they presented fundamental rights of equal protections under the law at Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 and again at Article I, Section 10, Clause 8 that all fundamental human rights, including equality protections and including those outlined in the Bill of Rights, are ubiquitous and transcend all Republican forms of governments (federal, state, or local). (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 685; App. 95)

7. Further evidence supporting the overturning of *Hurtado v. California* is found in an analysis of the specific wording used in the Preamble to the Articles, which binds The People in the Contract and therefore mentions The People by name in the contract: "We The People..." when compared with the specific wording used in the Preamble to the Bill of Rights, which binds The Government in the Contract and specifically mentions the exact entity that is bound in the Contract: The Government, the term used through the text of both the Articles and The Bill of Rights to indicate both the state and federal government. If the Framers intended for the Bill of Rights to bind only the federal government, they would have used the term in the preamble to the Bill of Rights that specifically refers only to the federal government: "The United State Government." (Exhibit D; Decl. p. 686; App. 96)

PROCEDURAL MOTION FOR INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

To ensure a complete record of the systemic lower court manipulation and constructive denials referenced throughout this filing, Applicant respectfully moves to incorporate by reference the full, unredacted records of: (1) the 165-page *Ex Parte* Application docketed on June 23, 2026, and (2) the 978-page Declaration in Support of Anticipated Writ of Habeas Corpus docketed on May 27, 2026. True, correct, and authenticated representative excerpts of the core file-stamps, ghost orders, and transcripts from these two massive filings are physically bound at the conclusion of this record as **Exhibit C** and **Exhibit D**, respectively.

Applicant further notes that the complete, 3-page Motion for Judicial Notice—which the California Supreme Court has constructively denied through its permanent, bad-faith silence—is attached in its absolute entirety as **Exhibit E** to independently establish the ongoing due process blockade.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Applicant respectfully requests that this Court:

- **Grant** an immediate administrative stay freezing all lower court proceedings, including the scheduled July 24, 2026, demurrer hearing.
- **Maintain** this operational freeze pending a final determination by the California Supreme Court regarding proper jurisdiction.
- **Extend** this stay through the final disposition of a forthcoming Petition for Writ of Mandamus or a Writ of Certiorari to this Court, should the California Supreme Court issue an adverse ruling or structural denial on the jurisdictional question.

- **Order** the incorporation by reference of the full, unredacted 165-page *Ex Parte* Application originally filed in the trial court (Case No. 25STCP04304) on June 23, 2026, supported by the authenticated representative excerpts bound herein as **Exhibit C (App. 66-80)**.
- **Order** the incorporation by reference of the full, unredacted 978-page Declaration in Support of Anticipated Writ of Habeas Corpus filed on May 27, 2026, supported by the authenticated representative excerpts bound herein as **Exhibit D**.

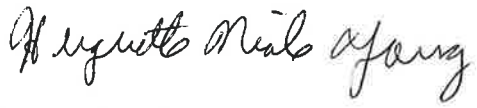
- **Recognize** the forced withdrawal of the June 23, 2026, *Ex Parte* Application as a non-voluntary act, compelled solely to prevent the constructive waiver of Applicant's jurisdictional objections within a coercive procedural loop.

- **Deem** these records and the completely attached Motion for Judicial Notice (**Exhibit E**) officially incorporated into the federal record to remedy the current due process blockade, which persists due to the California Supreme Court's structural failure to rule on Applicant's pending motions.

VERIFICATION

I, Huguette Nicole Young, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 3, 2026, at Gainesville, Florida.



Huguette Nicole Young, J.D.
Applicant Pro Se

APPENDIX INDEX

EXHIBIT A: Opinions and Order Below..... App. 02

EXHIBIT B: Applicant's Petition For Review Filed in the California Supreme Court (Filed June 26, 2026) ..... App. 06

EXHIBIT C: Representative Excerpts and Record Evidence Extracted From Applicant's 165-Page Emergency Ex Parte Application For Immediate Stay (Filed June 23, 2026) ..... App. 66

- Caption Page and Introduction (pp. 1–3) ..... App. 67
- Chronological Docket Orders (May 19, 2026 – June 8, 2026) ..... App. 70
- Verified May 28, 2026 Hearing Transcript Segments ..... App. 78
- Executed Verifications, Oaths, and Index (pp. 19–21) ..... App. 80
- Lower Court File-Stamped Proof of Electronic Service ..... App. 83

EXHIBIT D: Representative Excerpts Extracted From Applicant's 978-Page Declaration In Support Of Anticipated Writ Of Habeas Corpus (Filed May 27, 2026) ..... App. 84

EXHIBIT E: Applicant's Complete 3-Page Motion For Judicial Notice Submitted To The California Supreme Court (Constructively Denied Via Bad-Faith Judicial Silence) ..... App. 102

Additional material from this filing is available in the Clerk's Office.