

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF
THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOURTH
DISTRICT, 1525 PALM BEACH LAKES
BLVD., WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33401**

CASE NO.: 4D16-0064

L.T. No.: 2014CP003698XXXXNB

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN v. TED BERNSTEIN, AS TRUSTEE. ET AL.

Appellant / Petitioner(s)

Appellee / Respondent(s)

WARNING: POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF THIS COURT

**PETITION FOR ALL WRITS, WRIT OF PROHIBITION, WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND
PETITION TO STAY CASES AND TEMPORARILY RESTRAIN SALE, TRANSFER,
DISPOSITION OF ANY ASSET AND FOR PRESERVATION OF ALL EVIDENCE**

Now comes ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN (“PETITIONER”) who respectfully petitions and pleads and shows this court as follows:

1. This is a Petition for All Writs and is a Writ of of Prohibition as Directed and Determined by the 4th DCA, a Writ of Mandamus and an application for a Temporary Restraining Order-Stay prohibiting any transfer, sale or disposition of any assets herein under the Estates and Trusts of Simon and Shirley Bernstein and Trusts of PETITIONER’S minor children and further requiring the parties, including the courts where there has been proven Fraud on the Court, to preserve any and all evidence, documents, records, notes, statements, properties and materials relating to these Estate and Trust matters in all cases stated in the caption.

2. It is respectfully submitted that Hon. Judge John L. Phillips (“Phillips”) has failed to perform mandatory duties under Florida law by failing to mandatorily Disqualify himself under

the Judicial Canons and as required by law by instead proceeding to act outside of his jurisdiction to hold an improperly scheduled Trial.

3. In so doing Judge Phillips has acted in excess of his jurisdiction and outside the law and must be prohibited by the writ herein. Because the Orders of Judge Phillips who should have mandatorily Disqualified are a nullity and void and must be officially voided, there are no valid and proper Orders under which the parties are acting and thus the parties herein and each case listed in the caption shall be temporarily restrained from any further transfers, sale, disposition or compromise of any asset herein pending proper determinations of authority to act, proper determinations of who is and should be Trustee, the Personal Representative and what Dispositive documents prevail and other substantive orders in the case.

BASIS FOR INVOKING JURISDICTION

4. This is an Original Proceeding filed in the Florida Supreme Court pursuant to Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 9.100(b) and 9.030 for extraordinary writs.

Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure Provides:

Original Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court may issue writs of prohibition to courts and all writs necessary to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction, and may issue writs of mandamus and quo warranto to state officers and state agencies. The supreme court or any justice may issue writs of habeas corpus returnable before the supreme court or any justice, a district court of appeal or any judge thereof, or any circuit judge.

5. This Court has jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition and any other writ within the exercise of its judicial authority. See *McFadden vs. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal*, 682 So.2d 1068 (Fla. 1996).

Florida Rule of Appellate procedure 9.100(h) provides:

Order to Show Cause. If the petition demonstrates a preliminary basis for relief, a departure from the essential requirements of law that will cause material injury for which there is no adequate remedy by appeal, or that review of final administrative action would not provide an adequate remedy, the court may issue an order either directing the respondent to show cause, within the time set by the court, why relief should not be granted or directing the respondent to otherwise file, within the time set by the court, a response to the petition. In prohibition proceedings, the issuance of an order directing the respondent to show cause shall stay further proceedings in the lower tribunal.

6. Upon information and belief, Judge John L. Phillips is a Palm Beach County Judge sitting in the North Branch acting as a Probate Judge herein.
7. As such, Judge John L. Phillips actually knows and should know he has an Oath to uphold the US Constitution and State Constitution of Florida.
8. As such, at all times relevant herein, Judge John L. Phillips actually knows and should know that fundamental US Constitutional Due Process requires fair Notice and an Opportunity to be Heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.
9. Moreover, Judge Phillips knew and had to know Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.200 Pre-Trial Procedure Case Management Conference provides that “The matter to be considered shall be specified in the order or notice setting the conference.” and further has provisions for determining a “complex case” and provisions relating to compliance with Discovery and production requests, determination of witnesses, pre-trial depositions, expert witnesses and other pre-trial procedures, yet Judge Phillips knowingly moved on Sept. 15, 2015 to order a “Trial” in a case that was Not Noticed to be Heard at the Case Management Conference and further demonstrated bias, prejudice, lack of impartiality creating a reasonable fear that Eliot Bernstein would not receive a fair trial and was denying due process by denying Eliot Bernstein proper notice and opportunity to be heard at the Case Management Conference of Sept. 15, 2015,

10. During the pendency of a Petition for All Writs filed by Petitioner Eliot I. Bernstein at the Florida Supreme Court including Writs of Prohibition and Mandamus and a request for a Stay and injunction at the Florida Supreme Court with respect to Judge Martin Colin, the current PR of the Simon Bernstein Estate Brian O'Connell of the Ciklin law firm brought into the Estate by Creditor Stansbury attorney Peter Feaman filed for a Status Conference after the case was transferred to Judge Phillips.

11. It is expressly noted that the re-filed Petition for All Writs with the Florida Supreme Court on June 30, 2015 expressly included a request for a Stay and Injunctive and other relief by the Florida Supreme Court further raising the novel and important Statewide issue of whether the Florida Courts themselves could be a proper forum consistent with due process to even hear the Bernstein matters herein for a variety of reasons including but not limited to current Chief Judge Labarga's involvement in the frauds upon the Florida Courts in the Proskauer Billing lawsuit.

12. It was expressly noted that the Proskauer Rose firm had "billed" for Estate Planning work involving Simon Bernstein and Bernstein family matters and further had been determined that Judge Coates who the case was originally transferred to after Judge Colin's "recusal" coming 24 hours after denial of a Disqualification motion himself had been a Proskauer Rose partner during the times of the original thefts of the underlying Technologies and Intellectual properties that were part of the Estate planning of Simon and Shirley Bernstein. The Court should note that Coates was a billing Proskauer Partner to the technology companies and that Proskauer is also a Counter Defendant in a stayed Counter Complaint of Bernstein's in a case he took over from Colin.

13. A status conference was scheduled by the Personal Representative O'Connell firm and held before Judge John L. Phillips at the North Branch on July 30, 2015.

14. During this Status Conference, Petitioner Bernstein attempted to Object before Judge Phillips to raise the issues of the pending Petition for All Writs and related relief and Judge Phillips, upon information and belief being words heard by Petitioner, Judge Phillips indicated this Petition would be discussed at a Case Management Conference that was being scheduled.

15. Again on July 30, 2015 at the Status Conference, Judge Phillips indicated at or near the close the issue of the Petition for All Writs filed by Petitioner Eliot Bernstein would be addressed at the Case Management Conference.

16. Petitioner Bernstein was acting Pro Se and without Florida Licensed counsel at this time and has been denied counsel and the funds for counsel from the Trusts and Estates part of which were specifically designed to plan for Eliot Bernstein and his immediate family including the minor children.

17. On several occasions during the pendency of the Petition for All Writs and at all relevant times herein, Petitioner Bernstein sought support from Creditor Stansbury and his licensed attorney Peter Feaman, Esq. for his Petition for All Writs and other relief making similar requests of the PR Brian O'Connell at the Ciklin law firm.

18. Prior to a Case Management Conference held by Judge Phillips at the North Branch on Sept. 15, 2015, Petitioner Bernstein specifically sought determination from the PR O'Connell firm on the Plan and Scheduling of issues to be heard and to further avoid delay and cost having been rendered indigent status by the continuing frauds herein.

19. Judge Phillips had actual knowledge and knew and at all times should have known that the Case Management Conference was Noticed and Scheduled for the Simon Bernstein case, not the Shirley Bernstein Trust case in the instant matter or other related cases.

20. After close of business hours on the eve of the Case Management Conference scheduled with Judge Phillips for Sept. 15, 2015, Petitioner Bernstein received a Filing by attorney Alan Rose on behalf of Ted Bernstein, still acting as Trustee despite licensed attorney Peter Feaman previously urging PR O'Connell in August of 2014 to file his own Petition to remove Ted Bernstein claiming he had an "absolute duty" or words to that effect to do so, including but not limited to, on grounds of the express language which Disqualified Ted and failures to account and waste of assets in the case as neither PR O'Connell nor Creditor attorney Peter Feaman took subsequent action to Remove Ted Bernstein despite the fact that Judge Colin who had denied Creditor Stansbury standing had now been suspiciously "Recused" within 24 hours of denying a subsequent mandatory Disqualification exposing not only Proven Fraud Upon the Court but also alleging Fraud By the Court and where Colin became a necessary and material fact witness to the fraud upon the Court committed by Ted as an alleged fiduciary and his court appointed attorneys Tescher and Spallina before Colin, all of them acting in fiduciary capacities in theese matters.

21. Creditor Stansbury attorney had previously written to Alan Rose about his own "conflicts of interest" in representing Ted Bernstein yet had taken no further action by the time the Case Management Conference was held by Judge Phillips on Sept. 15, 2015 to cure the conflicts he was aware of.

Judge Phillips Must be Mandatorily Disqualified for "Pre-Judging" the Case and for Bias, Prejudice and Reasonable Fear of Inability to Obtain a Fair Trial and Due Process

22. While never permitting Petitioner Bernstein to be Heard on his Petition for All Writs at the Case Management Conference on Sept. 15, 2015 despite two specific representations to the contrary on July 30, 2015 by Judge Phillips, Judge Phillips fundamentally prejudiced the case and created the reasonable fear that Petitioner would never receive fair trial right from the outset of the Case Management Conference by claiming: " I'm not here to question some other judge's order. You won't have me saying he was wrong. "

23. While this statement was in response to Creditor attorney Feaman questioning the Transfer to the North Branch, Judge Phillips determined from the outset and pre-judged Petitioner Bernstein's Petition for All Writs which sought to Void Judge Colin's Orders and declared him a necessary and material fact witness and further improperly prejudged all motions relating to the propriety of the prior Orders of Judge Colin.

24. Judge Phillips must be mandatorily disqualified on these grounds alone.

25. Yet Judge Phillips pre-judging, bias, prejudice and knowing misstatement of law and procedure in Florida went further saying,

" If somebody made a mistake and you all think there's relief that should be granted to correct his mistake that's what the 4th is for. Please have a seat."

26. The improper transfer to Phillips was already appealed at the Supreme Court of Florida by the Petition for All Writs at the time of the statement above and thus Phillips should have waited for a determination from the Supreme Court but did not and moved ahead.

27. It was only confirmed and discovered by Petitioner on Dec. 3, 2015 by Licensed attorney Peter Feaman that, contrary to Judge Phillips gross misstatement of law during the Sept. 15, 2015

Case Management Conference that Florida has Rule 1.540 that permits a Trial Judge to in fact void such orders.¹

28. Further, the Florida Supreme Court has confirmed that Trial Courts and Judges in Florida have inherent power and authority to correct frauds in the court and preserve the integrity of proceedings.² Judge Phillips thus not only falsely represented his powers to a Pro Se party but could have simply brought up in Case Management if he wanted Eliot Bernstein to file a separate Stay despite the Stay request and Writs pending that Phillips said would be discussed or could have otherwise set a schedule for the filing and hearing of any motions regarding Judge Colin.

29. This Florida Supreme Court case makes it clear that “Finally, allegations of an attorney’s filing of fraudulent documents in connection with his or her client’s lawsuit would warrant a referral of that attorney to The Florida Bar for a possible violation of the Code of Professional Responsibility. See *id.* at 954 & n.2.” (emphasis added).³

30. The failure to take appropriate action as required by the Judicial Canons and Rules against attorneys Tescher & Spallina by Judge Colin is precisely one of the grounds upon why his Orders should be voided and yet Judge Phillips made it crystal clear from the outset at the Case Management Conference on Sept. 15, 2015 he would be taking no such action with Judge Colin and later goes on to compound the bias, prejudice and reasonable fear of not getting a fair trial when he professes his “love” for Judge Colin who is a material and fact witness as set forth above who should have his Orders voided.

¹ See, http://phonl.com/fl_law/rules/frcp/frcp1540.htm

² See, :Pino v the Bank of New York, Feb. 2013,
<http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/decisions/2013/sc11-697.pdf>

³ See, <http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/decisions/2013/sc11-697.pdf>

31. The remainder of the Transcript makes it clear how Judge Phillips prejudged and pre-determined any claims of Petitioner Bernstein by improperly cutting off and denying any fair opportunity for Eliot Bernstein to be heard on any issue thus demonstrating bias and prejudice as a further basis to mandate Disqualification.

32. This is further compounded and egregious where Pro se Petitioner Bernstein was having to be the one to try and step up and notify Judge Phillips that even licensed attorney PR O'Connell deemed Ted Bernstein to be invalid yet O'Connell failed to do so even though it was O'Connell's office as PR in the Simon Bernstein Estate that brought the matter on to be heard before Phillips in the first instance in the Simon Bernstein Estate at the Case Management Conference of Sept. 15, 2015.

33. Instead, Judge Phillips commits even further egregious and knowing Due process violations by permitting Alan Rose who has been claimed by Feaman to have conflicts of interest (not raised before Phillips but raised during Judge Colin's handling of the case) and claimed by both Feaman and O'Connell to be representing a Trustee Ted Bernstein who isn't "valid" under the language of the trust that precludes him and yet Phillips denies Eliot Bernstein to be heard there and instead allows Alan Rose to co-opt O'Connell's Management Conference to Schedule a Trial in Shirley Bernstein's Trust case the instant case before this Court which was never Noticed to be Heard in the first instance denying due process both on the count of improper Notice and on a fair Opportunity to be heard.

34. Judge Phillips clearly knew he was in the Simon Bernstein case and Petitioner Bernstein and Attorney at Law Peter Feaman attempted to clarify the matter and thus Phillips knew what he was doing when he improperly noticed a Trial to be scheduled in Shirley Bernstein when the

case was noticed for Simon Bernstein and thus Judge Phillips failure to sua sponte correct the matter on his own motion is further proof of bias, prejudice and reasonable fear of the inability to obtain a fair trial all of which mandates that Judge Phillips must be mandatorily disqualified.

35. The net effect of the due process violations and knowingly improper conduct by Judge Phillips is to again Deny Petitioner Eliot Bernstein fair opportunity to be heard and to even have Trial Counsel similar to the fraud upon the Court committed by Labarga in the Proskauer Billing lawsuit where it is later shown to Judge Colin that Ted Bernstein's attorneys Tescher & Spallina involved in the fraud are intimately involved with the Proskauer firm in the Boca Raton, Florida community and Proskauer is directly involved in these estate and trust matters as well.

36. It was only recently discovered during the week on or about Dec. 1, 2015 that the 4th DCA denied Petitioner's Writs as "moot" when no possible legal determination could be properly determined on "mootness" for the Mandamus petition and voiding of Judge Colin's Orders and determination of Colin as a necessary and material fact witness nor could the application for a Stay and Injunctive relief be determined as "moot" bringing the case back to that portion of the Writ and Petition that was filed in the Florida Supreme Court as to the novel and important statewide issue of whether the State of Florida and Florida Courts can provide due process in the Eliot Bernstein family matters based upon inherent conflicts of interest and fraud upon the Court and by the Court.

37. Yet, despite the fact that the 4th DCA just ruled and a reasonable argument could be made that not only should Judge Colin's Order denying Creditor Stansbury out of the Shirley and Simon Estates and Trusts be "re-heard" filed by Feaman, Feaman could have reasonably determined that until the 4th DCA spoke on Petitioner Bernstein's Petitions, there was a

reasonable basis to hold off before Phillips on a motion to Stay and Disqualify as unless someone had improper “inside” knowledge of what the 4th DCA was going to do, the 4th DCA could have issued a Show Cause Order for the Writs to be responded to thereby creating the Stay of the lower court rendering action before Phillips unnecessary and moot yet it had been just discovered Dec. 3rd, 2015 that Feaman would not take any such action before Phillips leaving Eliot Bernstein standing alone pro se at an improperly scheduled trial before Phillips on Dec. 15th, 2015 even though Feaman’s client Creditor Stansbury has sued Ted Bernstein and Tescher and Spallina in their fiduciary capacities both in the Civil court of Judge Kelley and the Estate cases all further calling into question the integrity of proceedings before Phillips as a further basis to disqualify.

38. The Petition for All Writs brought up very serious actions in the case including but not limited to alleged fraud by the court, proven fraud and fraud on the court, beneficiaries, including allegations of fraud by the original Personal Representatives and Trustees, the attorneys Tescher & Spallina⁴, who were directly involved in the drafting of specific Trust and Estate documents directly at issue before Judge Phillips.

39. The Petition for All Writs further brought up that, not only has one of the direct employees who was under the direction, control and management of Attorneys Tescher & Spallina, a Paralegal-Notary named Kimberly Moran, Admitted to Criminal charges in her acts of forging and fraud in preparation of FIVE Notarizations on dispositive documents of likely beneficiaries and a sixth POST MORTEM forgery for Simon Bernstein in the case in documents

⁴ Tescher and Spallina have recently been charged by the Securities & Exchange Commission for charges of Insider Trading. See <http://www.wsj.com/articles/sec-charges-five-with-insider-trading-over-2011-gilead-deal-1443460420> and <http://www.sec.gov/litigation/complaints/2015/comp-pr2015-213.pdf>

the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A. **then fraudulently deposited** with the Palm Beach Court of Martin Colin and then later Attorney Spallina admitted to Palm Beach County Sheriff officers that he and his partner, Donald Tescher. Esq., further fraudulently altered a Shirley Bernstein trust document but also that Palm Beach County Probate Court Judge Martin Colin was a direct material and fact Witness to the fraud in and upon the Court and thus was mandated to Disqualify himself from the proceedings from the start and void his Orders, not simply issue a Recusal and thus further should have been a Witness for any Trial that Judge Phillips was trying to schedule although proceeding to improperly schedule the Trial in a case Not Noticed for the Case Management Conference.

40. Colin's Recusal came a day after denying his own Disqualification Motion filed by Eliot Bernstein seeking to strike and void entirely all Colin's Orders for the proven and multiple Frauds on the Court that have occurred and reset the case and replace all parties involved in the Frauds, including but not limited to, counsel, courts officials and court appointed fiduciaries involved or potentially involved with the prior frauds and frauds on the court in the cases. As Colin interfered and steered the transfer of the cases to the North District and ultimately Phillips after his recusal, this would be cause to reset the whole jurisdiction and transfer and further brought up the improprieties of Judge Phillips even acting at the Case Management Conference in the first instance by the improper Transfer by Colin, yet all of this was pre-judged and pre-determined by Phillips demonstrating bias, prejudice, lack of impartiality and denying due process.

41. In fact, the precise circumstances of the "Recusal" and Transfer of this case leading to Judge John L. Phillips presiding was brought up and pending before the Florida Supreme Court

at the time of the Case Management Conference of Sept. 15, 2015 and had been pending at all times Judge John L. Phillips has presided in this case.

42. In fact, proceeding without determination of the transfer issues raised in the All Writ Petition further denies due process, allegedly continues a fraud on the court and continues to causes waste, fraud and abuse for all parties and for all of the following reasons:

a. As noted in the Petition for All Writs, not only is Mandamus sought to force Judge Colin to issue a mandatory Disqualification in this case, not a Recusal, but further seeks Prohibition as Judge Colin, upon receiving the last motion for Disqualification on or about May 14, 2015, initially Denies the motion as insufficient and then, within 24 hours or less Sua Sponte “recuses” himself and afterwards proceeds to have “conversations” with other Judges in the Palm Beach Court Southern District interfering with the transfer process, in a case where Colin was already Petitioned to be a Material Fact Witness in the Fraud upon his Court and alleged fraud involving him directly as part of a larger Fraud by the Court. Colin’s Order and actions steer the case to the North District where the cases first ended up before one Judge Coates who ultimately at the first hearing, after denying any conflict with Petitioner, he suddenly Sua Sponte recused himself for multiple conflicts that should have precluded his involvement and mandated his mandatory disqualification before a hearing was even scheduled (wasting more time and costs of 5-10 attorneys who attended) and sending the cases before Judge John L. Phillips. It should be noted that this improper acceptance of the cases by Coates gave Coates and Proskauer (a counter defendant) highly privileged access to court records of Colin before the Sua Sponte recusal based on his inability to deny his conflicts he had concealed in taking the cases.

b. That Eliot Petitioned in the All Writ that Colin in fact allegedly knowingly transferred the case to Coates to give Proskauer Rose the confidential court files for their use in the matters they are involved in and giving them unfair advantage and knowing after gaining access to the files Coates would be forced out by his conflicts with Eliot and Iviewit. It should be noted that North District is the furthest courthouse approx 20-30 miles traveled for all parties involved, including 5-10 attorneys per hearing, fueling even more estate waste fraud and abuse as those attorney all have offices minutes away from the Palm Beach Main Courthouse.

c. Judge Coates also is alleged to maintain an interest in the Iviewit Companies as Proskauer Rose the law firm was a direct shareholder in the companies involved and where these companies and the Intellectual Properties which are suspended at the USPTO and are still under ongoing investigations and legal actions that directly implicate Proskauer and its partners, associates, of counsel et al.

d. Ironically enough, the first Judge where this case was steered by Judge Martin Colin's direct involvement while he was knowingly claimed to be a material and fact witness happens to be Judge Coates who just happened to not only turn out to formerly be a Partner at Proskauer Rose but who was reminded at the only appearance of this case in his Court in July of 2015 that Judge Coates was personally known to Eliot I. Bernstein as having worked at a Proskauer office right "across the hall" from their client Eliot I. Bernstein and the Iviewit companies in Boca Raton, Florida where some of the original Thefts of the Technology rights and inventions were occurring at the time and that his former firm Proskauer was not only conflicted in these matters but also was a Counter Defendant in the very matters before him that he was adjudicating upon.

e. Judge Coates ultimately recused himself on his own initiative from all of the cases herein although one case out of six, appears to have mistakenly not had a Recusal Order issued presently.

f. That it is alleged that the intended party that Colin may have intended to steer the cases to all along was Judge Phillips, as it is suspected Colin knew that Judge Coates was a former Proskauer Rose partner and that Eliot had included Proskauer in the Estate Cases before him now as Counter Defendants in certain actions in these matters and that Eliot had sued Proskauer previously and was pursuing them currently in other federal civil and criminal actions ongoing.

g. Further, the Petition for All Writs brought up whether the State of Florida Courts, presently headed by Chief Judge Jorge Labarga, can even be a fair and proper jurisdiction to hear any of these matters for a variety of reasons including but not limited to Judge Labarga's direct involvement in a prior case involving False Billing and Fraudulent Patent Applications filed in part by the international law firm of Proskauer Rose (where Judge Coates worked) involving Eliot I. Bernstein and his father Simon's Intellectual Property rights valued by Leading Experts in the digital video and imaging fields as worth Billions.

h. Moreover, the Petition for All Writs brought up for review and petitions and pleads making it clear that Eliot I. Bernstein seeks as relief the Vacating and Voiding of All Orders of Judge Martin Colin certainly at least from the time when he became a material and fact witness to the fraudulent dispositive documents being filed by Officers of the Court from the Tescher & Spallina law firm in Colin's court that were used to

illegally seize dominion and control of the Estates and Trusts fiduciary capacities, illegally alter beneficiaries and loot the Estates and Trusts of Simon and Shirley Bernstein of millions of dollars and yet despite a mandatory disqualification on his own initiative as proscribed by judicial cannon and statute continued to adjudicate outside the color of law. Colin then denied motions to voluntarily disqualify himself filed by Eliot.

i. For Phillips to act on Colin's prior Orders, as he does, without first knowing if the Orders of Colin will be stricken, "putting the cart before the horse," again causes fraud, waste and abuse of the Court and all parties time and monies, especially if the Colin Orders are stricken and all actions must then be reversed.

j. The All Writs Petition made it clear that under law Eliot I. Bernstein has the right to seek challenge, voiding and vacating of any such Orders in all jurisdictions where Fraud Upon the Court has occurred.

k. Yet, while the Petition for All Writs was first filed and pending (and remains pending) at the Florida Supreme Court, the current PR of Simon Bernstein's Estate Brian O'Connell's office filed prematurely to bring the cases onto the docket before Judge John L. Phillips for a Conference to set a schedule for other conferences and hearings to be held although PR O'Connell's office did not file or propose any Order for which motions and hearings should be held and this first appearance occurred before Judge John L. Phillips on or about July 30, 2015.

l. Approximately 7-8 lawyers for other parties appeared and Eliot I. Bernstein appeared in person at this first appearance before Judge John L. Phillips on July 30, 2015 and while Judge Phillips himself took No Notice or Acknowledgement on

his own action of the pending Petition for All Writs at the Florida Supreme Court in this case where hundreds of millions of dollars and properties are alleged to have been looted and illegally distributed, where admissions of crimes have already occurred in the filings before the Court, where murder has been alleged by Ted Bernstein to state authorities, Judge John L. Phillips did at least say twice on the Record during this first appearance when Eliot I. Bernstein brought up the pending Petition for All Writs that this Petition would be addressed at the next Court appearance and ultimately the parties were directed to work amongst themselves to arrive at a proposed schedule to hear matters by the next appearance.

m. Despite this direction by the Court and despite the fact that it was the PR of Simon Bernstein's Estate Brian O'Connell's office who had called for the original conference before Judge Phillips, on the *eve of the night before the second appearance on September 15, 2015 and after close of business hours at 5:18pm* no proposed Schedule had been made by the PR Brian O'Connell but instead attorney Alan Rose, attorney for alleged successor Trustee Ted Bernstein who is a business partner with Attorneys Tescher & Spallina and Ted's prior counsel who are at the center of the fraud upon the Court, proceeded to file an *after hours after close of business filing* with Judge John L. Phillips seeking to completely re-do and change the Schedule for the next morning to now be a schedule to attack and attempt to neutralize Eliot and appoint Guardians for Eliot Bernstein's children and Eliot Bernstein where no pleading for such had been made.

n. The Exhibit has material misrepresentations of case information and attempts to shift the court's focus from rectifying and dealing with the fraud on the court

and other frauds on beneficiaries to an assault of Slanderous and Defamatory information and case twisting to portray Petitioner Eliot as a cause of the problems in the matter and attempt to annihilate his and his children's rights and Judge Phillips held the hearing threatening contempt to Eliot and searching to see if there were guardianship pleadings regarding Eliot. Some of the key points of misrepresentation by Rose to Phillips are as follows:

o. The TRUSTEE'S OMNIBUS STATUS REPORT AND REQUEST FOR CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE starts as follows,

“The overarching issue in these cases is Eliot Bernstein. He is not named as a beneficiary of anything; yet he alone has derailed these proceedings for more than two years and has harassed and attacked the prior judges, fiduciaries and their counsel.”

i. That in fact, Ted Bernstein and his clients, business partners and Attorneys at Law, Tescher and Spallina and their co conspirators, Alan B. Rose, Esq. and approximately six other lawyers who have all resigned due to irreconcilable differences with Ted after the Law Firm Tescher & Spallina, PA was found to have COMMITTED A FRAUD ON THE COURT AND FRAUD ON THE BENEFICIARIES, which has derailed with intent the proceedings and inheritances and cost the injured parties millions more while the fraud was NOT LEGALLY remedied by Judge Colin but instead carefully and craftily continued. That the crimes were uncovered, prosecuted in part and led to arrest, all due to the efforts of Eliot Bernstein and where Alan Rose is a central suspect in the alleged crimes under ongoing investigations, has numerous

conflicts and adverse interests (also a counter defendant in the matters at hand) and so one can see how he tries to twist the truth to a new Judge Phillips.

ii. If Judge Phillips had reviewed the record and determined who and why the hearings were held and who caused problems with the Estates and Trusts by committing FELONY CRIMINAL ACTS, he would have noticed that Eliot only reported the crimes. The costs incurred by all Beneficiaries, Creditors, Interested Parties, the courts, etc. are wholly attributable to Ted Bernstein and his minion of attorneys at law who have tried to defend the criminal acts done, attorneys at law, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, Alan B. Rose, et al. This toxic pleading by Rose should have led to sanctions by Judge Phillips for wholly distorting the record.

iii. The second sentence of the TRUSTEE'S OMNIBUS STATUS REPORT AND REQUEST FOR CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE filing of Rose states,

"With regard to Judge Colin's final action before recusing himself, Eliot's delay of the Trust's sale of real estate is going on six months, and already his objections and "appeal" to the Florida Supreme Court have cost the Trust more than \$125,000. These sums are not insignificant in this case – these are relatively small trusts and estates which likely will have between \$1 million to \$2 million left to distribute in the end. Even less with every billable hour incurred, especially if things continue on their current path."

Wherein the delay in sale of real property again stems from a court order whereby it was found that Alan Rose and Ted Bernstein had failed to notify beneficiaries and interested parties of the sale of Simon's home in an undisclosed transaction with undisclosed terms and conditions of the sale and Judge Colin ceased the proposed sale. Again costs incurred by the failure of the fiduciary and his counsel to follow probate rules and statutes. Rose's estimation for a value of the Estates and Trusts years after the decedents deaths exhibits another glaring violation of probate rules and statutes by the alleged fiduciary Ted Bernstein and the former fiduciaries in that NO ACCOUNTINGS have been provided for Shirley's Trust and in Simon Trust, accounting does not start with an opening balance done after the decedent's death for over two years and the prior accountings by Tescher and Spallina that were required upon their removal for fraud and more were never done and never requested by Ted in violation of probate rules and statutes and accounting rules.

p. The next sentence is wholly false, whereby Rose states,

“For reasons which will become apparent to the Court, although these matters should be fully concluded by now – Shirley died first, nearly five years ago, and Simon followed nearly three years ago – it feels like we still are closer to the starting line than the finish line. **The sole reason [emphasis added]** for the lack of progress is their disinherited son, Eliot Bernstein.”

First off Eliot is not a disinherited son by Shirley Bernstein as when she died the Eliot Bernstein Family Trust was a one-third beneficiary of the Shirley Trust, which became irrevocable upon her death and only due to the frauds proven and alleged and through fraudulent documents submitted in the matters to the

courts and others, the beneficiaries have come into question, the fiduciaries are in question, as well as the validity of the dispositive documents. Where the Governor Rick Scott has already found that documents attempting to disinherit Eliot in Simon case, a Will and Amended Trust allegedly signed 48 days prior to Simon's death, are again improperly notarized and the Governor's office has taken action against another notary in these matters and the documents are still being investigated as wholly fraudulent. Alan Rose is knowledgeable of these crimes of his colleagues Tescher and Spallina and Ted who recruited him and yet attempts to spin the truth to the newly appointed Judge Phillips in efforts to hide and conceal the fraud and the true cause of why the matter is before him and Phillips claiming he is "stupid" in the hearing acts as if he has read nothing in the docket and goes along with Rose's story, precluding Eliot from responding to the wholly false claims.

q. The next statement in Rose's diatribe of lies reads,

"If the Court were to appoint a guardian ad litem ("Guardian") for Eliot's three kids, who are beneficiaries of both trusts, everything else could be resolved quickly and easily between the remaining parties. Instead, while Eliot continues to turn the courtroom into his private circus and continues his online attacks, the limited assets in these estates and trusts continue to dwindle. This has been going on far too long, and now that this Court is overseeing these matters, 1 Eliot must be stopped before it is too late to salvage anything for the beneficiaries."

Rose fails to mention to this Court and in fact lies at the second hearing and states there have been no guardianship pleadings in the Simon and Shirley cases for a Guardian, where he is fully cognizant he filed and had heard a

guardianship hearing and was denied by Judge Colin as there was absolutely no basis for a guardian as already exhibited herein. From the hearing transcript Rose states,

10 THE COURT: Is there a motion for
11 appointment of a GAL? Has a motion been filed
12 by someone?

13 MR. ROSE: I think the -- my understanding
14 is the beneficiaries were about to file one. I
15 don't think they filed yet. There is a pending
16 motion to appoint an attorney for the children.
17 It's sort of a similar issue. Maybe
18 Mr. O'Connell can -- it's on one of his lists
19 of motions.

...
14 THE COURT: Okay. Great. This is the way
15 I intend to proceed -- I love Marty Colin.
16 This guy is a judge that's been around a long
17 time. I know him. He's an entirely different
18 guy than me. I expect that your experience
19 with Judge Colin has been different than
20 sitting here with me. Am I right? I never
21 appeared in front of him as a judge -- I never
22 appeared in front of him while he's a judge and
23 while I was a lawyer. He appeared in front of
24 me while he was a lawyer and I was a judge. I
25 don't know how he is as a judge but I am pretty

1 sure he's a different guy than me. Nice guy.
2 I like him. But we're different judges. Your
3 experiences with Judge Colin, put them aside.
4 You're having an experience with me now. We
5 have to do it the way I do it or else I'll mess
6 up.

7 The second thing I have on my list of
8 things to ask you about that I've been jotting
9 down here is this request for guardian ad
10 litem. I think I remember asking and being
11 told that no one has filed a formal request for
12 appointment of a guardian ad litem; is that
13 correct?

14 MR. O'CONNELL: Correct.

**15 MR. ROSE: In these four cases no one has
16 done that yet.**

43. One look at the docket and the court could see that multiple attempts have been made by Rose et al. to try and gain guardianship and have failed repeatedly. Further, Eliot's children are not beneficiaries under the Shirley Bernstein Trust as of the date December 08, 2010 when it became irrevocable with Ted Bernstein, Pamela Bernstein Simon and their lineal descendants considered predeceased for all purposes of the Shirley Trust. Per Robert Spallina who drafted the documents, when under interrogation by Palm Beach County Sheriff officers stated,

“SPALLINA REITERATED THAT HER DOCUMENTS READ THAT UPON SIMON'S DEATH, EVERYTHING (HER ASSETS) WENT TO JILL, LISA, AND ELIOT.” Further Spallina states, “HE SAID SIMON TOLD HIM THAT HE WANTED TO MAKE THE NECESSARY CHANGES TO HAVE BOTH TRUSTS READ THAT THE 10 GRANDCHILDREN WERE THE BENEFICIARIES. HE TOLD ME THAT HE TOLD SIMON (SI AS HE CALLS HIM) THAT HE COULD NOT MAKE THOSE CHANGES TO SHIRLEY'S TRUST BECAUSE SHE HAD WROTE TED AND PAM AND THEIR CHILDREN AS PREDECEASED IN HER TRUST. SPALLINA REITERATED THAT SIMON CAN DO WHATEVER HE WANTS WITH HIS ESTATE, BUT ALL HE CAN DO WITH SHIRLEY'S TRUST IS GIVE IT TO LISA, JILL, AND ELIOT'S CHILDREN.”

44. Yet, Alan Rose continues to attempt to perpetrate this Fraud on the Court that Eliot is not a beneficiary in efforts to try and eliminate Eliot, the bane of his existence, in part why he can no longer represent parties other than himself as a Counter Defendant and also due to his direct involvement in continuing the fraud through toxic vexatious slanderous filings and continued fraud upon the court and beneficiaries.

45. That Eliot had tried at the first hearing and at the second hearing of Phillips to put forth an order for case management into the record but Judge Phillips repeatedly denied his efforts, chastising him for speaking, threatening contempt and other bantering of Eliot to deny his rights and precluding his statement from the record. The statement was as follows:

**PETITIONER'S STATEMENT ABOUT WHAT SHOULD HAVE HAPPENED AT
STATUS CONFERENCE - ORDER FOR HEARINGS IF DUE PROCESS WAS
AFFORDED**

1. Determine Non Conflicted Venue – Federal/State, if Federal transfer cases to Federal Court, all of them, Simon Estate has already intervened and been accepted in the Federal Court under Judge Robert Blakey, if State with Federal Monitor oversight to restrict further state run fraud on the court.
2. Reset all probate/trust cases due to Fraud on the Court and Fraud by the Court as prescribed by law and strike all previous orders, remove invalid pleadings filed by parties involved in the fraud on the court and fraud on the beneficiaries et al.
3. Remove all parties involved directly or retained by any party involved in the prior fraud on the court, including but not limited to Alan B. Rose, Esq. and Ted S. Bernstein both directly involved and benefiting from the prior fraud on the court and Upon information and belief, Judge John L. Phillips is a Palm Beach County Judge sitting in the North Branch acting as a Probate Judge herein.
4. Remove all cases out of Palm Beach county, possibly state, perhaps have judge from other state or fed monitor of state court hear proceedings to parse the multiple conflicts.
5. Return ALL assets and personal properties of Simon and Shirley Bernstein to the court, including home and condo sold and any other tangible personal property or distributions made.
6. Have Spallina Tescher et al. involved in the fraud return all fees and put up bonding or other sources of funding for Court costs, attorney fees for innocent injured parties from the fraud now necessitating these legal costs and to fund for independent forensic document examination and forensic accountings caused by their intentional interference with expectancies and causing adversity and turmoil between parties.
7. Immediate court ordered production of all parties involved in the fraud of all documents, accounts, records of any sort, including the courts records, all certified, including but not limited to:
8. Depositions, Interrogatories, etc. paid for by bad actors.
9. As Tescher and Spallina have provide upon their COURT ORDERED production of records after the court learned of their admitted fraudulent alteration of a Shirley Trust document to Palm Beach County Sheriff investigators, NO original documents, including but not limited to, all the Dispositive Documents they alleged to have executed with Simon and Shirley, the court should immediately seize all of their records and demand the original documents. It is alleged that virtually all of the records (approximately 9000 pages) of production produced by Tescher and Spallina are fraudulent and were carefully crafted for months after their law firm was found committing fraud on the court and fraud on

the beneficiaries to try and cover up their crimes further. It should be noted in the first hearing before Judge Colin, when he infamously stated that he had enough evidence at that time to read attorneys at law and fiduciaries Tescher and Spallina and their client, alleged fiduciary Ted Bernstein, their Miranda warnings, that attorney Spallina stated after admitting that documents had been submitted to the Court and others that were fraudulently notarized, including Post Mortem for Simon, that he knew of nothing else in the cases wrong at the time or done fraudulently. Yet several months later, while being investigated by Palm Beach County Sheriff investigators admitted to fraudulently altering himself, after discussions with his partner Donald R. Tescher, Esq, a Shirley Trust document. This concealment of the truth, along with Colin's allowing attorneys and fiduciaries involved in the original fraudulent activity to continue, turned into almost two years of proceedings attempting to demonize Eliot Bernstein as the cause and seek guardians and contempt proceedings and more, all bleeding the Estates and Trusts in court costs and attorney fees with scienter.

10. All of Simon Bernstein's business records and properties remain missing and unaccounted for and must be returned to the Court and distributed to the beneficiaries, fiduciaries and interested parties for examination.

11. Parties needing to produce all records and assets at this time, include but are not limited to, Alan B. Rose, Ted Bernstein, Gerald Lewin, Proskauer Rose LLP, Foley & Lardner LLP (including Hopkins Sutter documents acquired by Foley & Lardner) Steven Lessne, Esq., Brian O'Connell, Esq., Judge Martin Colin, Judge David French, Judge Howard Coates, Judge John Phillips, Steven Greenwald, Esq., Traci Kratish, Esq., Oppenheimer Trust Company of New Jersey, Oppenheimer Trust Company of Delaware, JP Morgan, Heritage Union Life Insurance Company and all successors, LaSalle National Trust Company and others.

12. The Court must demand untampered with, signed and verified IRS certified tax returns for Simon and Shirley including for all companies owned, trusts, etc.

13. Distribute immediate Emergency funds to Eliot and his family who have been harmed for three years with no caveats attached to the funds other than to be reduced fairly when beneficiaries are determined and construction hearings completed.

14. Hold hearings to remove Ted Bernstein, Alan Rose, Esq. and John Morrissey, Esq. as Fiduciaries and/or Counsel.

15. Hold Will and Trust Construction hearings after hearings to remove Ted, as it would be wasteful to everyone to hold construction hearings where fiduciaries with adverse interests and conflicts are allowed to argue before the court and pervert the record and then have to overturn such rulings and proceedings conducted with fraudulent fiduciaries and counsel acting in violation of law and ethics rules.

16. Have hearings to determine new successor trustees. Corporate Trustee with Eliot as a Co-trustee to save legal costs by accessing records that have been suppressed and insure no further fraud occurs).

17. Determine Authenticity.

18. Determine Beneficiaries.

OTHER ISSUES REQUIRING DISQUALIFICATION

46. That Alan Rose, Esq. denied to Judge Phillips that guardian pleadings for Eliot and his children were filed in the Court when it was approximately year earlier where Alan Rose argued his own pleading for guardianship which was denied by the Court on August 20, 2014, with the court claiming, “In addition, to the extent that it would be necessary, the Court waives any requirement for the appointment of a guardian ad litem and further finds that, in respect to the Agreement and this Order, the Agreement is in the best interests of the minor children and that Eliot and Candice Bernstein adequately represent the interests of their minor children.” It should be noted that Alan Rose and Ted Bernstein then went on to violate this Court order to pay for three minor children's school tuition that was court ordered and all three children were without notice removed from school after the second day when the Trustee Ted and his counsel Alan Rose failed to comply with the Order leading to massive damages to the children in their school futures.

47. This second appearance before Judge Phillips also generating fees for approximately 5-7 attorneys, all having to drive over 40 miles and all wasting time and money for a third hearing in approximately four months to achieve nothing but churning of legal bills and scheduling a hearing in a different case than was scheduled for hearing.

48. Sure enough, the next morning before Judge John L. Phillips, Judge Phillips proceeds to allow attorney Alan Rose to take over the schedule and course of proceedings despite the fact

that not only did his filing come **after close of business hours** the night before but also despite the fact that 2 other Florida licensed attorneys, the PR Brian O'Connell of the Estate of Simon Bernstein and attorney Peter Feaman for a Creditor William Stansbury who is suing Ted Bernstein and the Estate both agreed that the first Order of business should be a hearing to remove Ted Bernstein as an alleged Trustee and both had already filed motions before Judge Colin showing that Ted Bernstein is not properly acting as a Trustee and that he and his counsel Rose were alleged to be violating ethical cannons and fiduciary duties, yet Phillips ignored this information and moved in favor of Rose's request.

49. This last minute **after close of business hours filing** by Alan Rose and Judge Phillips conduct in permitting this after hours business filing to take over the case that day on September 15, 2015 under the circumstances and history of this case is sufficient to demonstrate lack of impartiality, bias and prejudice against Eliot I. Bernstein and a reasonable fear that he will not receive a fair trial before Judge Phillips sufficient to mandate Disqualification by Judge Phillips itself.

50. Still, the express words and conduct of Judge Phillips itself during this appearance culminating in the Order issued September 24, 2015 further provide the factual basis to mandate the Disqualification of Judge John L. Phillips since a careful and proper review of said Audio transcripts of said proceeding (it is presumed that Judge Phillips recorded the hearings as is his typical practice) will demonstrate notable bias and prejudice toward Eliot I. Bernstein creating the reasonable fear that he can not receive a fair trial before Judge Phillips.

51. It is noted that Candice Bernstein, wife of Eliot Bernstein, contacted the Court of Judge John L. Phillips the day after this appearance on or about Sept. 16_, 2015 to determine how to

obtain an audio transcript and yet over 10 days later, neither Candice nor Eliot Bernstein have heard back from the Court of Judge Phillips in this request further demonstrating bias, prejudice and lack of impartiality and creating the reasonable fear that a fair trial can not occur before Judge Phillips and thus mandating Disqualification.

52. At the time of this second appearance before Judge John L. Phillips on Sept. 15, 2015, at *no time anytime during this appearance did Judge Phillips even acknowledge* the pending Petition for All Writs at the Florida Supreme Court which brings up *very serious alleged criminal acts, fraudulent acts, acts showing Judge Colin as a material and fact witness*, acts implicating the validity of ALL orders of Judge Colin, acts calling into question Chief Judge LaBarga himself, acts calling into question the transfer of the cases to Judge Phillips himself as the intended receipt of the cases through Colin's direct interference Post Recusal and whether as a matter of fundamental US Constitutional Due Process the Florida Courts can even be a proper jurisdiction to hear these cases and yet not only does Judge John L. Phillips wholly disregard this petition as if it did not even exist, but further acts with express words and conduct to deny and cut off and deprive Eliot I. Bernstein's fair Opportunity to be heard due process rights throughout the proceeding this day.

53. That at the second hearing, while demanding the scheduling of a hearing in a different case, Phillips requested the parties to identify how much time a Shirley Trust construction would take. When Rose stated it would take a day, Eliot Bernstein objected and stated that additional time of a day or two would be required as it would have to first entail a hearing to remove Ted Bernstein as Trustee first, as is allowed under Florida Probate Statute for a Trust Construction but Phillips again rudely cut off Eliot's request and moved forward scheduling only a day for the Trust Construction to be heard. The problem for Ted and Rose, also ignored by Judge Phillips is

that if Ted is not a valid Trustee as claimed by the PR and others how can he conduct further hearings and further, if the outcome of the Trust Construction does not come out as intended by Rose, Ted Bernstein and his lineal descendants will receive nothing and thus Ted cannot impartially represent the trust when his own pecuniary interest is at stake, creating an imparsable conflict of interest that makes him have adverse interests to certain alleged beneficiaries.

54. That at the second hearing scheduling conference Judge Phillips denied to hear a Petition for Attorney fees to be paid by the Estate for Eliot and his minor children beneficiaries, where the need for legal representation is a direct cause of proven frauds of on the court and the beneficiaries by the prior removed fiduciaries Tescher and Spallina and the current alleged fiduciary Ted Bernstein and then instead of providing payment for counsel, scheduled the trust construction hearing whereby Judge Phillips knew Eliot and his minor children would be deprived counsel at the hearing. Where Judge Phillips should have seen the need for counsel caused by the fraud which force trust construction and validity hearings on the victims and ordered those who directly caused the disputes through fraudulently altering the dispositive documents in the matters and causing the need for counsel now to post bonding or other remedies to cover such costs and not order the Estate to pay them further harming the beneficiaries.

55. These actions here not only demonstrate the lack of impartiality of Judge Phillips but further the competency of this Judge, both which mandate Disqualification.

56. Judge Phillips knew and should have known that due process is a fundamental US Constitutional right and the fair Opportunity to be heard is a part of that right.

57. Judge Phillips knew and should have known that a Petition such as the Petition for All Writs which calls up for review the fundamental fairness of the Florida Courts to act in these cases is central to any ability to move the case forward in his Court.

58. Yet without deciding, determining, or even acknowledging these Petitions by Eliot I. Bernstein, and the seriousness of the claims made, Judge Phillips not only denies Eliot Bernstein the fair opportunity to be heard by cutting him off repeatedly and not providing a fair opportunity but instead Judge Phillips goes even further making the fatal error of proclaiming actual "Love" for Judge Martin Colin, such that Judge Phillips proclaims his "Love" for Judge Martin Colin twice on the record without ever acknowledging, hearing, deciding or determining whether Colin is a Material Fact Witness or a participant in the Fraud In his Court, without permitting Eliot Bernstein the fair opportunity to be heard to proclaim that Judge Colin is a material and fact witness and instead Judge Phillips permits the attorney for Ted Bernstein, Alan B. Rose, Esq. who is at the center of the fraud with Tescher & Spallina to take over the proceedings, not even having the PR Brian O'Connell be heard who was the attorney who first Noticed the Conference that lead to this appearance in the first instance.

59. As pointed out in the Petition for All Writs pending with the Florida Supreme Court, Judge Martin Colin somehow had allowed attorneys Tescher & Spallina as well as alleged Trustee Ted Bernstein to Not provide any Accounting in the cases of the Simon and Shirley Bernstein Trusts for YEARS, violating Probate Rules and Statutes, despite being notified expressly by an Emergency filing made by Eliot I. Bernstein in May of 2015 detailing various acts of fraud and wrongdoing upon the court and before the Court in an Estate that should be worth in the millions, may in fact be worth be billions but somehow has been depleted to perhaps

\$2 million or less at this time without Accountings or accountability by fiduciaries and attorneys at law moving in fraud.

60. Proskauer Rose also was involved in prior Estate Planning for Simon Bernstein who was a 30% shareholder in the Iviewit Technologies and now where current alleged Trustee Ted Bernstein alleged on the night of Simon Bernstein's passing that this may be "murder" and called with others for a Sheriff's investigation and Coroner's investigation claiming Simon's girlfriend may have poisoned him.

61. Estate Planning was done at great expense to Simon and Eliot by Proskauer in addition to the Intellectual Property work, as Proskauer felt it was best to distribute the stock of the Iviewit companies into irrevocable trusts created for their children while the stock was at a relatively low value after seed investments, including from Wayne Huizenga and other institutional investors, the company had a Private Placement Memo with Wachovia, contracts with Fortune 100 companies for licensing of the IP and had Goldman Sachs preparing to go IPO at the height of the internet boom before the controlled bust, where it was anticipated the stock price would skyrocket. The intellectual properties being backbone technologies now power over 90% of internet transmissions. With the stocks transferred pre-IPO the growth would grow in the children of Eliot and Simon and skip taxes on the growth and transfer of the stocks that occur if it was done post-IPO, therefore the estate plans were being rushed as things were moving light speed toward IPO and Simon prepared plans as did Eliot for his children. Further bias, prejudice, lack of impartiality and a reasonable fear that a fair trial can not be held is demonstrated by Judge Phillips issuing the Order for Construction the Shirley Bernstein Trust case, which case and pleadings were not Noticed to be Heard at the second hearing as it was a hearing in the Simon Bernstein Estate and when Eliot Bernstein attempted to clarify the matter

and set straight the case being heard before the court that day the bias and prejudice was further exaggerated by Judge Phillips repeatedly denying Eliot I. Bernstein fair opportunity to be heard to even clarify on the Record which Case Judge Phillips was even discussing and issuing Orders under.

62. Due process requires fair notice and an opportunity to be heard. The Shirley Bernstein Trust case was not Noticed for hearing at the time of the appearance in Simon's Estate case noticed by the PR Brian O'Connell and the resulting VOID Order was issued on a pleading in the Shirley Trust case.

63. The Order issued by Judge Phillips in a case Not noticed to be heard and denying opportunity to even clarify on the record all the while disregarding any of the fundamental due process issues raised in the Petition for All Writs embodies all the grounds that mandate disqualification at this time particularly where the "rush" to Schedule a Trial in a case Not Noticed for Case Management specifically disregarded the outstanding Orders of Judge Colin for Tescher and Spallina to turn over all originals to the successor PR and yet the Trial proceeded to be scheduled without determination of Production and Discovery, without determination of proper Witnesses, without determination of the need for Experts in a case where clear document fraud and fraud upon the Court had already been admitted and proven.

64. Attorney at Law and new PR O'Connell has already Petitioned the Court that Ted is invalid as Trustee under the terms of the Trust and Attorney at Law Peter Feaman for the creditor William Stansbury has made a written statement entered into the court record that Ted and Alan Rose should be removed and are acting improperly in the Federal Insurance Case under Judge John Robert Blakey involving the Estate of Simon and more and yet Phillips in the second

hearing held by him allows Alan Rose to run the hearing scheduled by the PR O'Connell who virtually says nothing on the record and turn the hearing into a discussion about Shirley Bernstein's trust and schedule with Phillips a hearing for trust construction in Shirley's Trust which Rose was petitioning for without proper notice.

65. Rose also attempts to schedule a hearing to have a guardian placed on Eliot Bernstein and his children. where no motion was filed for such guardianship and no notice of hearing was scheduled for one and where Rose when asked by Phillips if a motion for guardianship had been filed, stated one had not been filed and factually failed to Disclose that in a prior Hearing for guardianship Rose was denied a Guardian motion for Eliot Bernstein and his children a year earlier on the same flawed logic he claimed to Phillips.

66. Judge Phillips must mandatorily be disqualified as his impartiality is reasonably questioned on multiple grounds as further set forth herein including but not limited to his "pre-judging" and "pre-determination" in the case that he would not do anything to find Judge Colin "wrong" prior to Petitioner even being heard on Sept. 15, 2015, further based upon Judge Phillips professed "love" for Judge Colin who is a necessary and material fact witness, for his due process violations in Ordering a Trial in Shirley Bernstein's Estate when the Conference was only "Noticed" for Simon Bernstein's Estate and for other grounds as set forth herein.

67. Judge Phillips impartiality is challenged as despite now being a material and fact witness in the matter, he did not clarify or rectify this matter first before determining if he could adjudicate, or allow the Florida Supreme Court to determine if the Colin transfer was improper, before taking ANY judicial action in the matters.

68. Instead, Judge John L. Phillips began acting in the matters and in fact held two hearings, including issuing an Order on Sept. 24, 2015 thereby scheduling a Trial date of December 15, 2015 on a claim for construction filed by Attorney Alan B. Rose, Esq. on behalf of an alleged trustee Ted Bernstein and further enforcing a prior Stay Order of Judge Martin Colin who was petitioned for mandatory Disqualification by Eliot I. Bernstein as a material and fact witness to fraud in the Court, upon the Court and potentially by the Court and further that this Order by Judge John L. Phillips was issued despite the pendency of a Petition for All Writs at the Supreme Court of Florida seeking Mandamus and Prohibition in relation to the conduct of Judge Martin Colin and further seeking injunctive relief and other redress.⁵

69. Judge John L. Phillips, both by express words, conduct and by omission has committed acts that mandate Disqualification since the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned in this proceeding as defined herein.

⁵ See Petition for All Writs by Eliot I. Bernstein @ See All Writ Filed with the Florida Supreme Court @ <http://iviewit.tv/Simon%20and%20Shirley%20Estate/20150609%20FINAL%20All%20Writs%20Mandamus%20Prohibition%20and%20Restraining%20Order%20Stay%20re%20Martin%20Colin%20Disqualification%20ECF%20STAMPED%20COPY.pdf> and

See Amended All Writ Filed with the Florida Supreme Court @ <http://iviewit.tv/Simon%20and%20Shirley%20Estate/20150630%20FINAL%20REDO%20All%20Writs%20Mandamus%20Prohibition%20and%20Restraining%20Order%20Stay%20re%20Martin%20Colin%20Disqualification%20ECF%20STAMPED%20COPY.pdf> and

See VERIFIED SWORN EMERGENCY PETITION AND AFFIDAVIT FOR IMMEDIATE DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGE MARTIN COLIN @ <http://iviewit.tv/Simon%20and%20Shirley%20Estate/20150514%20FINAL%20Motion%20for%20Disqualification%20Colin> and

Colin Order Denying Disqualification @ <http://iviewit.tv/Simon%20and%20Shirley%20Estate/20150518ORDERDenyingDisqualificationColin.pdf> and

See Colin Sua Sponte Recusals @ <http://www.iviewit.tv/Simon%20and%20Shirley%20Estate/20150519%20Colin%20Recusals%20Clerk%20Reassigns.pdf>

CANON 3E(1)(a) - ...the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a party's lawyer, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding.

70. Judge John L. Phillips is further mandated to be Disqualified again both by express words, conduct and by omissions demonstrating bias and prejudice against Eliot I. Bernstein, a party in this proceeding as defined herein.

CANON 3E(1)(d)(iv) - ...the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person: (iv) is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding;

71. As already stated above Judge Phillips has knowledge that he is likely to be a material and fact witness in the improper Transfer of the case by Judge Colin and should have disqualified on that ground alone.

72. For the reasons set forth herein, Florida Probate Judge John L. Phillips must be mandatorily disqualified from this case and all related cases under the US and State Constitution. Disqualification is mandatory under Florida Rule of Judicial Administration Rule 2.330 and Florida Statute 38.10.

73. In 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court held that "Disqualification is required if an objective observer would entertain reasonable questions about the judge's impartiality. If a judge's attitude or state of mind leads a detached observer to conclude that a fair and impartial hearing is unlikely, the judge must be disqualified." *Liteky v. U.S.*, 114 S.Ct. 1147, 1162 (1994). Positive proof of the partiality of a judge is not a requirement, only the appearance of partiality. *Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847 (1988); *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610 (1960);

74. Should a judge not disqualify himself, the judge is in violation of the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution. *United States v. Sciuto*, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996) ("The right to a tribunal free from bias or prejudice is based, not on section 144, but on the Due Process Clause.") "[A] fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard . . . at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner." *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). *Garraghty v. Va. Dep't of Corr.*, 52 F.3d 1274, 1282 (4th Cir. 1995); *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976);

75. Judges do not have discretion not to disqualify themselves. By law, they are bound to follow the law. Should a judge not disqualify himself as required by law, then the judge has given another example of his "appearance of partiality" which further disqualifies the judge. Should a judge not disqualify himself, then the judge is violation of the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution. *United States v. Sciuto*, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996).

76. Disqualification is Mandatory under the Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 3 "A Judge Shall Perform the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially and Diligently" Section E. Disqualification. (1) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where: (d) the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person: (iv) is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding."

77. *State ex rel. Brown v. Dewell*, 131 Fla. 566, 573, 179 So. 695, 697- 98 (1938). *See also Hayslip v. Douglas*, 400 So. 2d 553 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981). **The question of disqualification focuses on those matters from which a litigant may reasonably question a judge's**

impartiality rather than the judge's perception of his ability to act fairly and impartially.

State v. Livingston, 441 So. 2d 1083, 1086 (Fla. 1983) (emphasis added). In a case where the PETITIONER'S liberty is at stake, the court "should be especially sensitive to the basis for the fear." *Chastine v. Broome*, 629 So. 2d 293, 294 (Fla. 4th DCA 1993). The circumstances of this case are of such a nature that they are "sufficient to warrant fear on PETITIONER'S part] that he would not receive a fair hearing by the assigned judge." *Suarez v. Dugger*, 527 So. 2d 191, 192 (Fla. 1988).

78. The writ of prohibition is issued when a judge improperly denies a motion for recusal or disqualification and appropriately directs the Judge to refrain from exceeding its jurisdiction. *Carroll v. Fla. State Hosp.*, 885 So. 2d 485 (Fla. 1st D.C.A. 2004) (noting that prohibition is the appropriate way to review a trial judge's order denying a motion to disqualify).

79. WRIT OF PROHIBITION is proper to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from improperly exercising jurisdiction over a controversy and if a petition for a writ of prohibition demonstrates a preliminary basis for entitlement to relief, the court can issue an order to show cause why relief should not be granted. Once a show cause order issues in prohibition, it automatically stays the lower court proceeding. Fla. R. App. P. 9.100(h).

80. The writ of prohibition is issued when a judge improperly denies a motion for recusal or disqualification and appropriately directs the Judge to refrain from exceeding its jurisdiction. *Carroll v. Fla. State Hosp.*, 885 So. 2d 485 (Fla. 1st D.C.A. 2004) (noting that prohibition is the appropriate way to review a trial judge's order denying a motion to disqualify).

The Court further stated:

In *Metropolitan Dade County v. Martinsen*, 736 So. 2d 794, 795 (Fla. 3d DCA 1999), this Court restated the well-settled principle "that a party who has been guilty of fraud or misconduct in the prosecution or defense of a civil proceeding should not be permitted to continue to employ the very institution it has subverted to achieve her ends." *Hanono v. Murphy*, 723 So. 2d 892, 895 (Fla. 3d DCA 1998) (citing *Carter v. Carter*, 88 So. 2d 153, 157 (Fla. 1956)).

81. That COLIN influencing the matters after recusal appears further obstruction and may have given Proskauer inside information and records with intent and scienter in further efforts to derail PETITIONER'S rights and thus Judge Phillips should have disqualified as a material and fact witness on this issue alone or at minimum provided fair opportunity to Eliot Bernstein to be heard on the issues herein.

82. This is the exact same divisive and devious conduct exhibited herein – these state actors are employing the very institution they have subverted to achieve their ends.

83. Where a judge fails to disqualify, there is no jurisdiction to act and any order issued is illegal and void. *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U.S. 168 (1881). In *Kilbourn*, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives was held not to have immunity for ordering that the PLAINTIFF be arrested under a warrant issued by the House for refusing to testify because they lacked jurisdiction to issue such an order. *Id.* The court held that the House *did not have jurisdiction* to conduct the particular investigation. The Sergeant at Arms was liable for false arrest and could not assert the issuance of the warrant as a defense. *Id.* An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court is void, and can be attacked in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the judgment comes into issue. See *Pennoyer v. Neff* (1877) 95 US 714; *Windsor v. McVeigh* (1876) 93 US 274; A void judgment is no judgment at all and "a court must vacate any

judgment entered in excess of its jurisdiction." *Lubben v. Selective Service System Local Bd. No. 27*, 453 F.2d 645 (1st Cir. 1972). *Kalb v. Feuerstein* (1940) 308 US 433.

84. "A void judgment does not create any binding obligation. *Kalb v. Feuerstein* (1940) 308 US 433. If a court grants relief, which, under the circumstances, it hasn't any authority to grant, its judgment is to that extent void." An illegal order is forever void. A void order is *void ab initio* and does not have to be declared void by a judge. The law is established by the *U.S. Supreme Court in Valley v. Northern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 254 U.S. 348, (1920) as well as other state courts, in *People v. Miller*. "Courts are constituted by authority and they cannot go beyond that power delegated to them. If they act beyond that authority, and certainly in contravention of it, their judgments and orders are regarded as nullities..." *Valley v. Northern Fire and Marine Ins. Co.*, 254 U.S. 348.

85. Thus, because Judge Phillips should have disqualified and acted outside his jurisdiction, all such Orders of Judge Phillips should now be vacated and voided.

All Prior Orders of Judge Phillips should be Vacated as Void and a legal nullity

86. "Procedural due process promotes fairness in government decisions by requiring the government to follow appropriate procedures when its agents decide to deprive any person of life, liberty or property." *John Corp. v. City of Houston*, 214 F.3d 573, 577 (5th Cir. 2000) (internal citations and quotations omitted). "Substantive due process, by barring certain government actions regardless of the fairness of the procedures used to implement them, serves to prevent governmental power from being used for purposes of oppression." Id. In order to establish either a substantive or procedural due process violation, a plaintiff must first establish

the denial of a constitutionally protected property interest. See *Bryan v. City of Madison*, 213 F.3d 267, 276 (5th Cir. 2000).

LEGAL AUTHORITIES **MANDATORY DISQUALIFICATION**

87. Judge Phillips had a statutory duty and was mandated by judicial canons to disqualify himself on his own initiative years before his Sua Sponte Recusal on May 20, 2015 and after PETITIONER filed a Petition to Disqualify on May 14, 2015 that was legally sufficient within Fla. Stat. 38.10 and Fla. Rules Jud. Admin 2.330 and Judicial Canons.

88. The Florida Code of Judicial Conduct Canon 3 provides states:

A Judge SHALL disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where: (a) the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning the party or a party's lawyers.

89. Disqualification is mandatory under Florida Rule of Judicial Administration Rule 2.330 and Florida Statute 38.10. In 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court held that "Disqualification is required if an objective observer would entertain reasonable questions about the judge's impartiality. If a judge's attitude or state of mind leads a detached observer to conclude that a fair and impartial hearing is unlikely, the judge must be disqualified." *Liteky v. U.S.*, 114 S.Ct. 1147, 1162 (1994). Positive proof of the partiality of a judge is not a requirement, only the appearance of partiality. *Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847 (1988); *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610 (1960);

90. Should a judge not disqualify himself, the judge is violation of the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution. *United States v. Sciuto*, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996) ("The right to a

tribunal free from bias or prejudice is based, not on section 144, but on the Due Process Clause.") "[A] fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard . . . at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner." *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). *Garraghty v. Va. Dep't of Corr.*, 52 F.3d 1274, 1282 (4th Cir. 1995); *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976);

91. Judges do not have discretion not to disqualify themselves. By law, they are bound to follow the law. Should a judge not disqualify himself as required by law, then the judge has given another example of his "appearance of partiality" which further disqualifies the judge. Should a judge not disqualify himself, then the judge is in violation of the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution. *United States v. Sciuto*, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996).

92. Disqualification is Mandatory under the Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 3 "A Judge Shall Perform the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially and Diligently" Section E. Disqualification. (1) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where: (d) the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person: (iv) is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding."

93. The issues before this Court are the failure of Phillips to mandatorily Disqualify and the "legal sufficiency" of the motion to Disqualify filed by PETITIONER and more importantly the failure of COLIN to mandatorily disqualify on his own initiative versus waiting for PRO SE PETITIONER to file sufficient pleadings. In order to demonstrate legal sufficiency, PETITIONER needed to show:

...a well-grounded fear that he will not receive a fair [hearing] at the hands of the judge. It is not a question of how the judge feels; it is a question of what feeling resides in the affiant's mind and the basis for such feeling.'

State ex rel. Brown v. Dewell, 131 Fla. 566, 573, 179 So. 695, 697- 98 (1938). See also Hayslip v. Douglas, 400 So. 2d 553 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981). The question of disqualification focuses on those matters from which a litigant may reasonably question a judge's impartiality rather than the judge's perception of his ability to act fairly and impartially. State v. Livingston, 441 So. 2d 1083, 1086 (Fla. 1983) (emphasis added). In a case where the PETITIONER'S liberty is at stake, the court "should be especially sensitive to the basis for the fear." Chastine v. Broome, 629 So. 2d 293, 294 (Fla. 4th DCA 1993). The circumstances of this case are of such a nature that they are "sufficient to warrant fear on PETITIONER'S part] that he would not receive a fair hearing by the assigned judge." Suarez v. Dugger, 527 So. 2d 191, 192 (Fla. 1988).

94. PETITIONER and his minor children are entitled to a full and fair proceeding, including a fair determination of the issues by a neutral, detached judge. Holland v. State, 503 So. 2d 1354 (Fla. 1987); Easter v. Endell, 37 F.3d 1343 (8th Cir. 1994). Due process guarantees the right to a neutral, detached judiciary in order "to convey to the individual a feeling that the government has dealt with him fairly, as well as to minimize the risk of mistaken deprivations of protected interests." Carey v. Piphus, 435 U.S. 247, 262 (1978). Principles of due process demand that this case be heard by another judge selected without COLIN'S prejudice and for COLIN to disqualify himself and remove his Orders issued outside his jurisdiction and outside the color of law:

The Due Process Clause entitles a person to an impartial and disinterested tribunal in both civil and criminal cases. This requirement of neutrality in adjudicative proceedings safeguards the two central concerns of procedural due process, the prevention of unjustified or mistaken deprivations and the promotion of participation and dialogue by affected individuals in the decision making process. See *Carey v. Piphus*, 435 U.S. 247, 259-262, 266- 267 (1978). The neutrality requirement helps to guarantee that life, liberty, or property will not be taken on the basis of an erroneous or distorted conception of the facts or the law. See *Matthews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 344 (1976). At the same time, it preserves both the appearance and reality of fairness, ‘generating the feeling, so important to a popular government, that justice has been done,’ *Joint Anti-Fascist Committee v. McGrath*, 341 U.S. 123, 172, (1951) (Frankfurter, J., concurring), by ensuring that no person will be deprived of his interests in the absence of a proceeding in which he may present his case with assurance that the arbiter is not predisposed to find against him. *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238, 242 (1980).

95. The disqualification rules require judges to avoid even the appearance of impropriety and COLIN’S self-dealing actions after knowing he would be a material and fact witness to crimes that occurred in his court by officers and fiduciaries he appointed, in which his own actions became questionable, establishes a *prima facie* case of appearance of impropriety:

It is the established law of this State that every litigant...is entitled to nothing less than the cold neutrality of an impartial judge. It is the duty of the court to scrupulously guard this right of the litigant and to refrain from attempting to exercise jurisdiction in any manner where his qualification to do so is seriously brought into question. The exercise of any other policy tends to discredit and place the judiciary in a compromising attitude which is bad for the administration of justice. *Crosby v. State*, 97 So.2d 181 (Fla. 1957); *State ex rel. Davis v. Parks*, 141 Fla. 516,

194 So. 613 (1939); Dickenson v. Parks, 104 Fla. 577, 140 So. 459 (1932); State ex rel. Mickle v. Rowe, 100 Fla. 1382, 131 So. 3331 (1930).

* *

The prejudice of a judge is a delicate question for a litigant to raise but when raised as a bar to the trial of a cause, if predicated on grounds with a modicum of reason, the judge in question should be prompt to recuse himself. No judge under any circumstances is warranted in sitting in the trial of a cause whose neutrality is shadowed or even questioned. Dickenson v. Parks, 104 Fla. 577, 140 So. 459 (1932); State ex rel. Aguiar v. Chappell, 344 So.2d 925 (Fla. 3d DCA 1977).

96. The United States Supreme Court has stated:

...the inquiry must be not only whether there was actual bias on respondent's part, but also whether there was 'such a likelihood of bias or an appearance of bias that the judge was unable to hold the balance between vindicating the interests of the court and the interests of the accused.' Ungar v. Sarafite, 376 U.S. 575, 588 (1964). 'Such a stringent rule may sometimes bar trial by judges who have no actual bias and who would do their very best to weigh the scales of justice equally between contending parties,' but due process of law requires no less. In re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133, 136, 75 S.Ct. 623, 625, 99 L.Ed. 942 (1955). Taylor v. Hayes, 418 U.S 488, 501 (1974) (emphasis added).

97. The appearance of impropriety violates state and federal constitutional rights to due process. A fair hearing before an impartial tribunal is a basic requirement of due process. See In re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133 (1955). "Every litigant is entitled to nothing less than the cold neutrality of an impartial judge." State ex rel. Mickle v. Rowe, 131 So. 331, 332 (Fla. 1930). Absent a fair tribunal, there can be no full and fair hearing.

98. In Partin v Solange et al, 2015 WL 2089081 (Fla.App. 4 Dist., 2015), the court granted the petition to disqualify stating the lower court judge cut-off petitioners' counsel and expressed

his prejudgment of the matter and in another hearing, the lower court judge made acerbic comments about petitioners and exhibited overall hostility toward both petitioners and their counsel. Not only did Phillips engage in this similar egregious conduct towards PETITIONER from the start but his disqualification is also mandated because of his direct involvement and handling of the fraudulently notarized and forged documents posited in his court and other direct involvement in the matters that eroded PETITIONER'S rights to fair and impartial due process under law by retaliating for two years against PETITIONER instead.

99. The Due Process Clause serves to protect use of fair procedures to prevent the wrongful deprivation of interests and is a guarantee of basic fairness. Johnson v. Mississippi, 403 U.S. 212, 216 (1971); Peters v. Kiff, 407, U.S. 493, 502 (1972). "[A] fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard . . . at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner." Armstrong v. Manzo, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965) Garraghty v. Va. Dep't of Corr., 52 F.3d 1274, 1282 (4th Cir. 1995); Denying access to important records, evidence, and witnesses and mistreating PETITIONER and his minor children as a pro se party are violations of Equal Protection and due process of law. Pro se parties are a distinct minority class in judicial proceedings.

100. Judge Phillips should have demanded that the minor children and PETITIONER were represented by counsel, forced bonding of the fiduciaries and officers he appointed involved in the criminal acts, posted bonds for the court, reported the misconduct, removed all parties involved in the fraud instead of allowing them to continue to participate for months and even to this day, disqualified himself and instead Phillips took opposite actions to harm PETITIONER and his minor children and delay their inheritances by continuing the Fraud on the court, Fraud in the court and Fraud by the court, to intentionally cause catastrophic financial ruin

upon PETITIONER and his minor children by continuing to hold fraudulent proceedings and illegally issue orders.

101. None of the orders issued by a judge who has been disqualified or should have disqualified by law are valid. They are void as a matter of law, and are of no legal force or effect. The orders issued by COLIN are null and void and of no force and effect as they are procured by fraud, without jurisdiction, the result of unlawful rulings, are unconstitutional and violate due process causing criminal Obstruction of Justice.

ALL ORDERS OF JUDGE Phillips ARE A NULLITY AND ARE VOID

102. Where a judge fails to disqualify, there is no jurisdiction to act and any order issued is illegal and void. *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U.S. 168 (1881). In *Kilbourn*, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives was held not to have immunity for ordering that the PLAINTIFF be arrested under a warrant issued by the House for refusing to testify because they lacked jurisdiction to issue such an order. *Id.* The court held that the House did not have jurisdiction to conduct the particular investigation. The Sergeant at Arms was liable for false arrest and could not assert the issuance of the warrant as a defense. *Id.* An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court is void, and can be attacked in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the judgment comes into issue. See *Pennoyer v. Neff* (1877) 95 US 714; *Windsor v. McVeigh* (1876) 93 US 274; A void judgment is no judgment at all and "a court must vacate any judgment entered in excess of its jurisdiction." *Lubben v. Selective Service System Local Bd. No. 27*, 453 F.2d 645 (1st Cir. 1972). *Kalb v. Feuerstein* (1940) 308 US 433.

103. "A void judgment does not create any binding obligation. *Kalb v. Feuerstein* (1940) 308 US 433. If a court grants relief, which, under the circumstances, it hasn't any

authority to grant, its judgment is to that extent void." An illegal order is forever void. A void order is void ab initio and does not have to be declared void by a judge. The law is established by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Valley v. Northern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 254 U.S. 348, (1920) as well as other state courts, in *People v. Miller*. "Courts are constituted by authority and they cannot go beyond that power delegated to them. If they act beyond that authority, and certainly in contravention of it, their judgments and orders are regarded as nullities..." *Valley v. Northern Fire and Marine Ins. Co.*, 254 U.S. 348

**I. PETITION TO STAY CASES AND TEMPORARILY RESTRAIN ANY
SALE, TRANSFER, DISPOSITION OF ANY ASSET OR PROPERTY AND
PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE**

104. Petitioners must establish the following four elements:

(1) a substantial likelihood that the plaintiffs will prevail on the merits; (2) a substantial threat that plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury if the injunction is not granted; (3) the threatened injury to plaintiffs outweighs the threatened harm the injunction may do to the defendant; and (4) granting the preliminary injunction will not disserve the public interest. *Church v. City of Huntsville*, 30 F.3d 1332, 1342 (11th Cir.1994).

105. The mandamus petition herein and filed motion for mandatory Disqualification clearly shows said motion was legally sufficient and Judge Phillips should have mandatorily disqualified. Thus Petitioners have a substantial likelihood to prevail on this application. In addition to an illegal sale of real property being the home of deceased Simon Bernstein imminently scheduled for sale by June 10, 2015, Petitioners have shown loss of property, loss of records, loss of documents and evidence, loss of trusts and inheritances and other issues of irreparable harm. Granting a temporary stay and injunction against further threatened injury to

Petitioners outweighs and harm to Respondent –defendants. Granting a temporary stay is in the public interest until a neutral court can sort out the frauds and conflicts and proper parties and proper trustees and proper trusts and instruments.

106. PETITIONER has suffered at the hands of the Florida court system for thirteen years and has been denied INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES and due process to seek redress as the alleged criminals are almost all attorneys at law in their various capacities as private lawyers, judges, prosecutors and politicians.

107. PETITIONER again cannot get redress or due process in the Florida court system and seeks to have the cases moved from the Florida court system as due to his pursuit of Supreme Court Justices, the Florida Bar and many Florida Lawyers and Law Firms and therefore PETITIONER fears he cannot get a fair and impartial hearing and adequate remedy of law by any party that is a member of the Florida Bar.

108. PETITIONER has properly filed a legally sufficient motion to remove JUDGE Phillips for disqualification on several grounds but who refused to follow Judicial Canons and Law and thus has caused severe harms to PETITIONER and his three minor children as the record reflects.

109. That COATES had reviewed the case file and stated on the record that he was NOT CONFLICTED with PETITIONER and the matters until PETITIONER reminded JUDGE COATES that despite his desire to stay on the case that he had JUDICIAL CANONS that could make his retaining the case violate them, whereby JUDGE COATES after several attempts to claim NO CONFLICT suddenly SUA SPONTE recused himself.

110. That due to this nefarious setup of PETITIONER'S cases to further stymie and delay and interfere with PETITIONER'S due process and procedure rights PETITIONER fears that no matter how or who the cases are transferred to in Florida that PETITIONER cannot receive due process and any successor to Judge Coates was part of a forgone plan to derail due process.

II. CONCLUSION AND PRAYER

WHEREFORE, PETITIONER seeks a WRIT OF PROHIBITION to prohibit Phillips from:

1. Acting in excess of his lawful jurisdiction;
2. Attempting to enforce the ANY ORDER of Judge Phillips;
3. Taking any action in this matter other than vacating and voiding all Orders and immediately disqualifying himself;
4. Prohibition is invoked for the protection of PETITIONER and his minor children, whose safety and well being are in danger if this WRIT is denied for lack of a legal remedy.

WHEREFORE, PETITIONER seeks a WRIT OF MANDAMUS, compelling Judge Phillips to:

5. abide by the laws of the State of Florida, Federal law and the United States Constitution and cease acting beyond his jurisdiction immediately;
6. set aside the ALL ORDERS as void ab initio immediately;

7. set aside all other Orders in his Court as void ab initio immediately as they are the product of fraud on, in and by the court; and,
8. immediately disqualify himself from this case and take no further action.

WHEREFORE, PETITIONER seeks a 30 day STAY ORDER for all cases in order to move the cases to a conflict free venue, either state or federal and further:

9. Immediately Disqualify Judge Phillips and prohibit him from acting further herein and/or issue a Show Cause order to respond herein;
10. IMMEDIATELY SEIZE ALL ASSETS AND PROPERTIES OF THE ESTATES AND TRUSTS of Simon and Shirley Bernstein and have all assets that have been converted through the fraudulent orders immediately be returned and put in protective custody by this Court, until all matters of document fraud, trust constructions, trust validity, fraud and breaches of fiduciary duties can be adjudicated by a fair and impartial court of law; and,

11. And for such other and further relief as to this Court may seem just and proper.

DATED: January 29, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished to parties listed on attached Service List by E-mail Electronic Transmission; Court ECF; this 29th day of January, 2016.

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