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9	UNITEI	O STATES DISTRICT COURT
10	CENTRA	L DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11 12	,	WESTERN DIVISION
13	Stanislav Arbit) CASE NO.:
14 15	Plaintiff,	
16	V.) COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
17 18	Meta Platfroms Inc. et al.) INJUNCTION
19)
20	(See Appendix A)) RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND
21) CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT
23) (RICO) (18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968)
24)
25) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
26 27) (See Appendix B)
28)
- 1		

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1. Plaintiff (Arbit) files this complaint for damages and for an injunction against Meta Platforms, Inc. (Meta) et al. and alleges, based on information and belief, as follows:

I. FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

Plaintiff ("Arbit") first learned that the Alpha Sigma Syndicate ("A.S.S.") was stalking him in 2006 when he called the AEPi Foundation to break his lease and cancel his membership at ASU's Alpha Sigma chapter of the AEPi fraternity. The first thing they said to Arbit was that they have a file on Arbit that is an inch thick.

Arbit had recently moved in to the fraternity house and was elected to be the Exchequer by the brothers. When the chapter's advisor demanded Arbit get a personal credit card to put the house's expenses on it Arbit refused and argued with said advisor on multiple occasions. After Arbit was removed from his elected position he decided to move out and quit.

A.S.S. members have been conspiring and executing crimes against Arbit for approximately two decades. The categorical objectives of the A.S.S. are entertainment and economic. The association-in-fact operates as a Facebook page with a hierarchical organization structure that includes designated administrators. The crimes have been a continuous open-ended scheme. The severity of the crimes ranges from stalking and harassment to attempted murder.

challenges. Since Arbit had made a few sales at SpaceX over the years, Arbit made an appointment with his SpaceX contact and proposed a unique data center cooling system that his grandfather had patented (US8899061B2). In 2015, French agents joined forces with the A.S.S. and forced Arbit to guit in hopes of getting away from the A.S.S.'s stalking, harassment, and murderous intentions. Arbit quit on 01/01/2016 and moved three times that year. In October of that year, Arbit interviewed with Facebook and accepted a contract offer in Menlo Park, CA. Since Arbit needed a short-term stay that would accommodate his large dog, his options were limited. The first place Arbit called accepted his dog and him for a reasonable price, and it was across the street from

In 2010, Arbit started working for a representative of a French manufacturer of

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While Arbit was at Facebook, Arbit tried to get a full time position by proposing Exhibit "A" to the robotics team. Arbit also interviewed with the data center mechanical team where Arbit proposed his grandfather's data center cooling system. Arbit also attended a workshop about climate change where he proposed the idea that

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built near population centers, and have them be sources of potable water for their communities instead of consumers. Meta Platforms would later attempt to copy this idea. The bullying on Facebook's closed campus started after Arbit posted Exhibit "A" to the internal data center robotics page. A Facebook employee fearfully told Arbit

that Zuckerberg is vindictive. In the context of the conversation, this employee was implying that Zuckerberg will be vindictive towards me. Mr. Zuckerberg, and other Facebook employees had taken control of the A.S.S. Arbit's Facebook contract was not renewed. Arbit's last day was in April of 2017. Arbit was not able to find another job until January 2019. In January 2020, under suspicious circumstances, the company shut down. While Arbit was there, Arbit learned that Mark Zuckerberg was personally involved in the A.S.S. and was running psychological operations against Arbit.

In 2020, Arbit purchased the domain name SecurePower.io and later registered SecurePower as a trademark. Arbit started selling for the French again as an independent reseller. Arbit was cognizant of the fact that the French were running operations on him, including locking Arbit out of his house without his keys, wallet, and phone—while his geriatric dog was left inside, when Arbit was in San Francisco. The harassment subsided until Arbit added U.S.-based manufacturers to his website. That's when Arbit received death threats and other unpleasantries.

Additionally, in 2021, through illegal methods, Meta stole a communications app idea Arbit had detailed his phone called "Threads" and used the name as a new communication app that it launched in 2023. Furthermore, in 2023, Arbit launched a Mastodon server to compete against Meta Platforms but was forced to shut it down due to lack of funds. An app was also completed but couldn't be deployed due to financial reasons.

Meta is engaged in interstate commerce:

Facebook's anticompetitive conduct has taken place in, and negatively affected the continuous flow of interstate trade and commerce in the United States in that, inter alia:

- a) Facebook has provided a social media network and platform and has exchanged consumer information and attention with advertisers and consumers throughout the United States;
- b) Facebook has used instrumentalities of interstate commerce to provide social media services to consumers and advertisers throughout the United States;
- c) In furtherance of the anticompetitive scheme alleged herein, Facebook has traveled between states and exchanged communications through interstate wire communications and via the Unites States mail; and
- d) The anticompetitive scheme alleged herein has affected billions of dollars of commerce. Facebook has inflicted antitrust injury by artificially raising the cost to consumers of using its platform, in terms of personal information and attention, by providing reduced user privacy protections to consumers in exchange for their personal data, and by artificially reducing consumer choice and competition in the Social Media Market in the United States.

-Maximillian Klein and Sarah Grabert v. Facebook, Inc., No. 5:20-cv-08570-VKD (N.D. Cal.)

Arbit is engaged in interstate state commerce and his trademark and social media application were affected by the A.S.S.'s acts. Meta Platforms is not a legitimate business. It is a front for racketeering activity. Activity that is incentivized, monetized,

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and leveraged for Meta's monopolistic advantage. This activity has damaged the plaintiff, an engineer and entrepreneur, by preventing him from working in any capacity. If it wasn't for Meta's criminal and tortious activity, it is plausible that Arbit's earnings could have exceeded that of Meta's.

Meta Platforms, in concert with the French, and other A.S.S. members, have engaged in racketeering in order to force Arbit to sell his I.P. and digital properties, such as, securepower.io, SchmarkStalkerberg.com (a social media app), ShmarkStalkerberg.com, and the SecurePower trademark. The A.S.S. also want to keep Arbit from working for the competition, or using his trademark to sell against them. They also wish to force Arbit's grandfather, or Arbit, to sell the family's patents, or prevent the novel devices from reaching the market where they can compete against the French manufacturer Schneider Electric or Meta's inferior data centers.

Meta Platforms Inc. and its subsidiaries are the culpable entities that have benefited the most from the A.S.S.'s exploitation of Arbit. Mr. Zuckerberg serves as a principal A.S.S. member. The A.S.S. has ballooned into a transnational conspiracy that encompasses the technology industry. The sheer complexity, absurdity, and hubris serve as the A.S.S.'s cover.

The U.K House of Commons said Mark Zuckerberg behaves like a "digital gangster." In typical British fashion that was an understatement. He is, by all negative definitions of the word, a gangster.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. Federal courts have subject matter jurisdiction over RICO claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C. § 1964.
- 3. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1965 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Meta Platforms, Inc. (2711108) lists its principal address at 1 Meta Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025). Section 1965(b) of RICO provides that process may be served "in any judicial district of the United States" when required by the "ends of justice." Section 1965(d) allows process to be served "in any judicial district in which such person resides, is found, has an agent, or transacts his affairs." Accordingly, courts have approved nationwide service of process under both § 1965(b) and § 1965(d).
- 4. Venue is proper because the court possesses personal jurisdiction over at least one co-conspirator based on a traditional minimum contacts analysis with the forum state, there is no other district in which a court would have personal jurisdiction over all of the alleged co-conspirators, an the facts show a single nationwide RICO conspiracy exists.

III. RICO COUNTS

A. COUNT 1: RICO § 1962(c)

In order to deprive Arbit of his intellectual property the ASS had to drain all financial resources and block all income opportunities. In furtherance of this scheme, a pattern of mail and wire fraud was employed.

1. AVA Eviction Scheme (mail and wire fraud)

Meta's agents conspired to evict Arbit under false pretenses. In doing so, they committed mail and wire fraud on numerous occasions. Forcing Arbit out of an apartment with an eviction on his record would mean having to live in hotels. This would put increased pressure on his finances and limit his ability to survive without having to sell the last of his possessions; namely, his trademark.

Meta's agents attempted to instigate a verbal conflict in order to draw Arbit into a physical altercation. When this failed, they went ahead with defamation, claiming that Arbit brandished a knife. Meta's agents contacted AvalonBay Communities' office and defamed Arbit to AvalonBay Communities' leasing agent, Justin Miller, who documented the complaint.

Mail fraud occurred when a 3-day notice was posted at Arbit's residence located at 200 West Los Angeles Street Apt 319, Los Angeles, CA 90012. The 3-day notice was posted on March xxx

Mail fraud occurred on xxx when a private courier served Arbit with the unlawful detainer complaint, 22STUD00831.

Arbit contacted the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles where Morgan James, a paralegal prepared an answer to the above mentioned complaint. Mr. James emailed Arbit at stanarbit@gmail.com, on Wednesday, Mar 9, 2022, at 11:27 AM, telling Arbit that his answers were filed. Mr. James attached copies of the documents. Mr. James committed wire fraud in this instance because the answer was not filed. Consequently, AvalonBay filed a default application.

Mr. James, claims in the attachments that was sent on 3/9/22, that the answer was served to AvalonBay's attorney—this constitutes mail fraud in furtherance of the scheme.

Mr. Zuckerberg, and disclosed party to the case, along with undisclosed Meta lawyers, led the tactical effort on behalf of the A.S.S. and in conjunction with AvalonBay Communities, Inc, with Kimball, Tirey, & St. John as the front. In furtherance of Mr. Zuckerberg's copy-acquire-kill (CAK) business stratagem.⁰

In furtherance of this scheme each docket entry required notice. Either electronic notice to KTS-Law or mail notice to Defendants, Arbit. Each event constitutes two counts fraud in furtherance of the scheme, even if no false statements were made.

These accounts to more than 100 additional counts of fraud. Another 38 emails were exchanged between KTS-Law and Arbit resulting in 38 additional counts of wire fraud in furtherance of the scheme

On 9/28/22, Ms. Truong proposed a phone call. Arbit agreed. Ms. Truong proposed Oct. 11 at 11 AM. Arbit accepted the same day and sent out a meeting invite.

Oct. 11, was past the date when the complaint was due. That is why Ms. Truong filed a false declaration on 9/28/22 regarding an inability to meet and confer. This letter was mailed to Arbit's apartment at 200 S. Los Angeles Street #319, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Ms. Truong misrepresented the facts in order to fraudulently earn an extension to file an answer or demurrer. In addition to mailing the letter, Ms. Truong electronically filed the letter resulting in an additional count of fraud.

Mr. Zuckerberg led the tactical effort on behalf of the A.S.S. and in conjunction with AvalonBay Communities, Inc. and Kimball, Tirey, & St. John, as part of his copyacquire-kill business stratagem.

3. Trademark Lawsuit (mail and wire fraud)

In order to deprive Arbit of the equitable disgorgement that he is entitled to for Schneider Electric's infringement of his trademark, and in furtherance of the ASS scheme to defraud Arbit of I.P. and digital property by limiting all income, and to neutralize Arbit as a competitor, ASS misrepresented the facts in case *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023).

In addition to the mail and wire fraud committed in Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Schneider Electric SE, and its

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alter egos have been knowingly infringing on Arbit's trademark online. Each infringement constitutes wire fraud, with hundreds of counts of fraud online.

Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32, p. 24 shows Arbit reaching out to Schneider Electric to give notice of lawsuit and ask where he can send the summons, complaint, and the request to waive service. Annette Clayton, Pankaj Sharma, and Aamir Paul copied in Jennifer Budoff. Ms. Budoff is an Associate General Counsel for NAM Legal Department for Schneider Electric. Ms. Budoff uses the se.com domain and the Schneider Electric logo. Ms. Budoff provided Arbit with a mailing address. Schneider Electric claimed in Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) and in Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) that they were never served. Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 12 and 15, show that SE refused to waive service at the address provided by Ms. Budofff. Schneider Electric never intended to receive and respond to mailed documents and personal service at that address. Schneider Electric also chose to ignore mailed documents and personal service by falsely claiming that the NAM legal department representative with an se.com email address is not a representative of Schneider Electric SE (se.com). This email is mail fraud because it is part of the scheme to defraud Arbit out of his I.P., digital properties, and the equitable disgorgement owed in this case and the overarching goal of depriving Arbit of all income and opportunities thereby

neutralizing him as a competitive threat. This email is also fraud because Schneider Electric would go on to claim that Arbit served the wrong Schneider Electric in *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023).

On 07/24/24, John Strand, representing the Defendant, Schneider Electric SE (SE), filed a motion for an extension of time to file an answer. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 16, 17. The motion for an extension of time was filed 107 days after Arbit mailed a copy of the summons, complaint, and request to waive service to the address provided by Ms. Budoff and four days shy of the deadline to file an answer. This motion was granted.

On 08/04/23 Arbit filed a motion for reconsideration. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 21, 22. Arbit states, and includes evidence that Mr. Strand, excluded an email thread in the exhibit that Mr. Strand included and endorsed by declaration in the motion for an extension of time. The exclusion of the email thread modified the conversation in favor of Mr. Stern for the purpose of receiving additional time to file an answer. The motion was mailed and emailed to Arbit and uploaded electronically to the court. The motion and declaration each resulted in three counts of fraud.

On Page 4, of Document 16 of *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Mr. Strand attests that this document was emailed and served by mail on the day of filing, 7/24/23. Plaintiff received the

document a few days later in the mail and received the email on 07/24/23 at 15:10:42 -0700 (PDT). The email was sent by Virginia Weeks using the wirginia.weeks@wolfgreenfield.com email address and was sent to stanarbit@gmail.com.

On 08/15/24, a motion to dismiss was filed by Mr. Strand on behalf of Schneider Electric. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 25. On page 13 Mr. Strand states in the Certificate of Conferral that attempted to confer with Arbit but Arbit was unresponsive. (*id*). This is categorically false and the opposite is true, it was Mr. Strand who was avoiding the issues and a conference as required by judges order and LRCiv 12.1(c). While it is true that Mr. Strand telephoned Arbit, Mr. Strand fails to include the following email sent by Arbit on 08/07/23 from stan@securepower.io to john.strand@wolfgreenfield.com at 12:36 PM:

Dear Mr. Strand:

Based on your initial review of my complaint, I don't believe we are at a point where a phone call would be productive. If you are interested in making a good faith effort to meet and confer, prior to submitting your motion to dismiss, I must insist that you send me your final set of issues for me to review. Please use the email that I provided in the complaint (stan@securepower.io).

-Stan Arbit

Mr. Strand never responded to this 08/07/23 request for the final set of issues.

As mentioned in paragraph XXX, Ms. Budoff, a Schneider Electric representative provided the instructions on how to serve Schneider Electric. However,

in Mr. Strand's motion to dismiss he claims that Schneider Electric SE was not properly served. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 32 reviews evidence that there is only one Schneider Electric and the Arizona court has jurisdiction over Schneider Electric, contrary to Defendant's §§ 1 & 2 in *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 25.

Fraud was committed when Mr. Strand effled this document. Fraud was also committed when Mr. Strand's firm email and mailed this document to Arbit. Mr. Strand attests that this document was emailed and served by mail on the date of filing, 08/15/2023. It was received by the Plaintiff on September 8, 2023 through the mail and the email was received on the day of filing. It was emailed by valeria.gomez@wolfgreenfield.com at 11:28:15 (PDT) and sent to stanarbit@gmail.com. The accompanying Declaration (*Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 25) was served along with the motion (*id*).

In furtherance of the scheme to defraud Arbit out of the disgorgement in this case and the previously mentioned overarching scheme to defraud Arbit out of everything, a reply was sent to *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 25 was submitted as Doc. 40 (*id*). The document was mailed to on 09/27/23 and emailed to Arbit on Wednesday, Sep 27, 2023 at 2:28 PM

(PDT) by Virginia. Weeks@wolfgreenfield.com. The email was sent to stanarbit@gmail.com.

On 10/24/23, Michael Radar submitted *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 46, a response in opposition for Plaintiff's motion for subpoenas. Working from Zuckerberg's playbook of escalating falsehoods, manipulations, obstructionism, and destruction of institutions, Michael Radar and the ASS take a more brazen approach in Doc. 46. (*Id*).

Mr. Radar, begins ¶ 2 by stating two points that are not "remotely plausible." In short, all five sell equipment that can be found on Schneider Electric SE's website, se.com. (see *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32). Mr. Radar also claims Schneider Electric Se is a holding company with just two employees and a single office in France, and that it conducts no business with third parties outside the Schneider Electric family of companies, let alone Arizona. This is a fraudulent statement. (*Id*).

On page two ¶ 1 Schneider Electric, the infringer of the Arbit's trademark, states that Plaintiff (Arbit) has unfairly forced Defendant to incur needless legal fees. This is a false statement because Schneider Electric knew it was, and still is, infringing on Arbit's trademark (SecurePower).

Next Mr. Rader lists some grievances as justification for additional obstacles to be placed to make it more difficult for Arbit to file motions. The first item in the list,

Mr. Rader complains that Arbit "refused a routine extension of time to answer or otherwise respond." As the docket in this case reflects, the defendant, Schneider Electric, 107 days passed between when Arbit mailed the summons and complaint and Schneider Electric filing their motion for an extension of time to file answer or otherwise respond. Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 12. There are six lawyers listed in the case as representing Schneider Electric, surely they can read and infer that the defendant has had ample to time to respond—especially considering that F.R.C.P Rule 12 requires an answer within 21 days of being served with the summons and complaint. If Schneider Electric had chose to waive service, as the option was presented by Arbit and USMS, then would of had 60 days to answer. Mr. Rader, and the other five named lawyers on the case, know that 107 is a bigger number than 60 and much bigger than 21, but he chose to be criminally fraudulent instead.

The next grievance is Mr. Rader stating that Arbit filed a frivolous motion for reconsideration. Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 21. The motion for reconsideration reiterates the fact that the defendant has had ample time to respond to the summons and complaint. Yet, Mr. Rader still chose to bring this point up in Doc. 46 (*id*). The motion for reconsideration also brings up the fact that Mr. Strand, who works at the same law firm as Mr. Rader

committed fraud when he filed his motion for an extension of time to file an answer or otherwise respond. This grievance is also fraudulent.

The next grievance of supposedly unfair legal fees, Mr. Rader cites Arbit's "expedited document subpoena on Microsoft for email records supposedly related to a "sophisticated scheme" of witness tampering and intimidation.." Not only is Mr. Rader aware of, and a party to, stalking and harassment of Arbit, he has own flavor of stalking harassment that utilizes he's last name and its implicit meanings as a homophone. The pattern of fraud continues.

Next Mr. Rader cites Arbit's motion for default judgement. The evidence will show that Mr. Rader was aware that Arbit had not received Defendant's motion to dismiss by mail until after Arbit submitted the default application.

Mr. Rader goes on to cite Arbit's TRO application as if he was not aware of the conspiracy to stalk and harass Arbit. Mr. Rader was most certainly aware, and as previously stated, an active participant.

The last point refers to the Pre-Hearing Statement. This exchange is a good sample of the conniving tactics used by the ASS in legal proceedings. Mr. Rader's point is that Defendant is participating in good faith in this lawsuit but the Plaintiff is not. However, the email record tells a different story.

On Monday, October 16 2023, 2:29 pm, Mr. Rader emailed Arbit for the first time. Mr. Rader used michael.rader@wolfgreenfield.com and WGS-

Arbitv.Schneider@WolfGreenfield.com to send an email to Arbit at stan@securepower.io with the subject: "Arbit v. Schindler Electric SE." Mr. Rader attached Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 12. The attachment was an order for an evidentiary hearing to resolve the issue of personal jurisdiction. The order was issued on 10/11/23. It was further order that the parties shall file a jointly prepared pre-hearing statement. The pre-hearing statement was due on October 23, 20[2]3. Mr. Rader said that he will prepare a draft of the joint filing for Arbit. To assist Mr. Rader in preparing that draft, Mr. Rader requested the following required information:

- 1. The name and address of any witness you intend to call;
- 2. Whether the witness is a fact witness or an expert witness;
- 3. A brief statement summarizing the testimony that the witness will give; and
- 4. For each witness, please state whether (a) you <u>intend</u> to call that witness at the hearing, (b) the witness <u>may</u> be called at the hearing, or (c) the witness is <u>unlikely</u> to be called at the hearing.

Mr. Rader also requested copies of any exhibits that Arbit planned to use at the hearing.

On Wednesday, 10/18/23, 7:00 am, Arbit responded with a list of five fact witness that he intended to call. Arbit included the witnesses name, title, position start date, and address. Arbit also included himself as a witness. Arbit also included the work address of the witnesses that worked in an office. Arbit included his justification for why the witnesses are relevant to the case. Arbit included seven exhibits that he

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would end up using at the hearing. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32.

On Thursday, 10/19/23, 5:24 pm, Mr. Rader responded to Arbit by again promising to a draft joint submission and to share the draft with Arbit for his review. Mr. Rader had a few follow-up questions:

- 1. To your email you attached 7 exhibits. The file names are of the format "x4 Exhibit 2," for example. Taking that example, do you intend it to be numbered as Exhibit 2, or Exhibit 4? I want to make sure we number your exhibits in the joint submission they way you wish for them to be numbered.
- 2. Your email did not attach an Exhibit 1. Did you intend to have an Exhibit 1? If so, please email it to me.
- 3. The Court's Order requires the parties to include a "brief statement as to the testimony of each witness." Please prepare those brief statements for the witnesses you listed, and email them to me so that we can include them in the joint submission.

On Fri, 10/20/23, 4:23 am, Arbit responded by all of the exhibit attached. Arbit renamed the exhibits and included one additional exhibit. Arbit listed the names and numbers of the of the exhibits in the email body and informed Mr. Radar that each witness will testify that SE conducts business in the state of Arizona.

Arbit was living in California at the time of this exchange and in order to meet the Monday deadline, Arbit had submitted his copies of the required at materials to USPS and shipped it using Priority Mail Express® so that it would arrive by the court ordered deadline. The transaction occurred on 10/20/23 at noon.

Mr. Radar, who along with the rest of the ASS was stalking and harassing Arbit and was well aware that Arbit had already submitted his documents to the court. They were also aware that Arbit had to work everyday.

At 2:45 PM on 10/20/23, almost three hours after Arbit had submitted his documents, Mr. Rader emailed Arbit his copies of the defendant's exhibits and a draft of the Pre-Hearing Statement. Mr. Radar is a registered PACER user and was notified the day the order was issued on 10/11/23 but waited until the end of the day of the business day before the due date to share any information in preparation for the court hearing. Mr. Radar is one of five lead attorneys notified on behalf of the defendant in this case. Three of the attorneys work for Wolf Greenfield Sacks PC and the other two work for Spencer Fane LLP in Phoenix, Arizona.

On 10/22/23 at 8:52 PM, Arbit emailed Mr. Rader a copy of the Joint Pre-Hearing Statement. Arbit informed Mr. Rader that he had made some changes to the doument.

On 10/23/23 the day the documents are due, Mr. Rader, who, along with his Wolf Green Field Sacks PC coworkers, is operating in the Eastern Time Zone, sent an email at 11:39 AM Pacific Time to Arbit saying that he had accepted Arbit's edits and a response to Arbit's objects. Mr. Rader requested that Arbit confirm by return email that they have authorization to sign Arbit's name where indicted so that the Joint Prehearing Statement can be filed that day, the day it was due.

When Mr. Rader sent the 10/23/23 email he was fully aware that Arbit was working and had to continue working. Mr. Radar knew this because he, and the defendant, along with the rest of the ASS were stalking Arbit. Nevertheless, Rader

followed up with another request to sign on behalf of Arbit. Mr. Rader sent that email at 2:15 PM on 10/23/23. At 2:29 on that day, Mr. Rader sent another email to Arbit clarifying that his question applies to the court reporter as well. At 3:24 on that day, Mr. Rader sent an email giving Arbit a deadline of 3:30 PM to respond.

Similar to the Motion for an Extension to File an Answer, Mr. Radar and the ASS manufactured a situation to falsely paint themselves in a good light, gain a strategic and unfair advantage, and blame the other party for the situation they themselves designed. In other words, classic Zuckerberg—but more importantly, it is mail fraud and wire fraud.

Following the list, Mr. Rader and the ASS have the audacity to conclude that "The Motion for Subpoenas continues Plaintiff's pattern of harassment." Looking at the factual record is enough to see that this statement is false. Additional evidence will be presented during this case that will show that Mr. Rader and the ass were stalking and harassing during a extended period of time that includes this case.

Page 3, ¶ 1, claims that Schneider Electric IT Corp. employee Matthew McGraw and Lucien Berthiaume, however, Schneider Electric IT Corp. is not a customer facing company and was unknown to Arbit who spent more than five years working with Mr. McGraw and a few years working with Mr. Berthiaume with the understanding that theses two gentlemen work for Schneider Electric SE (The French company). As *Arbit*

v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32 explains, Arbit had good evidence to make that assertion. To put it mildly, ¶ 1 or page 3 is disingenuous.

¶ 2 of page 3, claims that the remains witness are not relevant to the case. Again, we can turn to *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32 to see why these witnesses are relevant and necessary.

¶ 3 of page 3, is easily debunked by a little bit of research. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32 also has screenshots of Schneider Electric SE's website as why ¶3 of page 3 is false.

Mr. Rader then continues with an alternative proposition of can always seek permission to depose the witness Arbit requested to be subpoenaed. Without touching the procedural technicality of such a request, it is worth pointing out that this is a statement that misrepresents the facts in attempt to defraud Arbit of the equitable disgorgement and injunctive relief that he is entitled to in the trademark case. This is fraud because Mr. Rader know that Arbit works during the day as a delivery driver to make enough money to afford food and a hotel room for the night—a disposition is certainly not affordable. Mr. Rader is acutely aware of this fact because he is a memory of the gang that has orchestrated this predicament for Arbit.

Finally, as *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32 shows, the requested witness are parties to the case as alter egos. The subpoenas were granted.

It is clear that the defendant has gone all in on false statement, lies by omission, bad-faith participation, obstructionism, and gaslighting—the classic Zuckerberg. Also known as 18 U.S.C. Chapter 63, Mail Fraud and other Fraud Offenses.

On Tuesday, 10/24/23 at 9:53 AM, Ashley Lohr or Wolf Greenfield Sacks PC emailed Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Subpoenas. Defendant also efiled the motion. Defendant served a copy of the opposition to Arbit by mail by first class mail on 10/24/23. Arbit received the first-class package containing Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 46 on November 03, 2023 That would be two counts of wire fraud and one count of mail fraud for Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 46.

Next the ASS team turned to false character attacks in this trademark infringement lawsuit. Mr. Rader filed a truly spectacular set of lies with A*rbit v*. *Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 52 and 53.

In 2015, when Schneider Electric, it's French intelligence agents, AEPi and other A.S.S. agents ramped up their stalking, harassment, defamation, hacking, psychological operations, and other crimes when Arbit started looking for new challenges, they sought to inhibit his ability to file lawsuits by draining him of financial resources and restricting all forms of income (in addition to the overarching

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goal of extorting the family's IP, neutralizing Arbit as a potential competitor, and later extorting or stealing Arbit's IP and digital properties). As a secondary precaution, they conspired to defame Arbit on all scales—from family and friends to long-term customers—with the notable inclusion of Arbit's favorite customer SpaceX. Although Arbit had never worked with Mr. Musk, Mr. Musk employed an individual to move in next door to Arbit and stalk, harass, and hack Arbit in 2015—for fun, social equity, and profit.

Arbit was aware that his former employer, Dennis Strieter, President of LDP Associates, a manufacturer's representative of Schneider Electric was involved in these crimes and Arbit tried to engage diplomatically by offering a thoughtful gift with a request for dialogue and then later statements requesting that Strieter desist his activity. These failed attempts at diplomacy were also used against Arbit in this case when Mr. Rader filed Dennis Strieter's, declaration.

In Mr. Rader's motion to hold the evidentiary hearing remotely, Mr. Radar references an email as the strongest evidence to support his motion. Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 52. Mr. Radar states that the defendants are fearful for their safety because Arbit sent them a letter with the subject line "Death threats." What Mr. Radar fails to mention, is that email was a reference to death threats made to Arbit by the Defendant and their criminal enterprise. But as Mr. Radar has written it, the reader is left to interpret that Mr. Arbit

has made death threats against the witnesses that Arbit has requested be subpoenaed. Mr. Rader also states that Dennis Strieter has been suffering harassing behavior from Arbit for eight years. Arbit has not been stalking and harassing anybody and Arbit has not made any death threats. Mr. Rader seeks to flip his, and his defendant's own behavior back onto the victim. Mr. Rader, Mr. Strieter and the ASS are gaslighters, but in the context of this complaint, Doc. 52, 53 and 54, each represent two counts of wire fraud and one count of mail fraud. Id.

The email referenced in Mr. Radar's motion was sent on May 31, 2021 at 10:36 AM. It was sent from stan@securepower.io to Matthew McGraw at MMcGraw@apcc.com, Matthew.McGraw@se.com, Matthew.McGraw@schneiderelectric.com, and Matthew.McGraw@apc.com. At 10:55 AM, Arbit added Aamir Paul and Pankaj Sharma at Aamir.Paul@se.com, Aamir.Paul@scheider-electric.com, pankaj.sharma@schneider-electric.com and pankaj.sharma@se.com. Figure 1 is a screenshot of the email. Nothing in this email warrants a security concern. Mr. Rader's motion, filed 48 hours before a hearing was based on false facts and Mr. Rader. As an active participant in the ASS, was aware that he was committing fraud when he filed this motion and served it to Arbit.

Figure 1.



Stan Arbit <stan@securepower.io>

Death threats

5 messages

Stan Arbit <stan@securepower.io>

Mon, May 31, 2021 at 10:36 AM

To: MMcGraw@apcc.com, Matthew.McGraw@se.com, Matthew.McGraw@schneider-electric.com, Matthew.McGraw@apcc.com

Hey Matt,

I hope all is well. I'm reaching out to you today because I've been getting death threats and messages telling me to close my business. Do you think another APC partner has gone full gangster and is trying to protect their territory?

Best regards, Stan Arbit President | SecurePower stan@securepower.io (424) 398-2547

Stan Arbit <stan@securepower.io>

Mon, May 31, 2021 at 10:55 AM

To: Aamir.Paul@se.com, Aamir.Paul@scheider-electric.com, pankaj.sharma@schneider-electric.com, pankaj.sharma@se.com, MMcGraw@apcc.com, Matthew.McGraw@se.com, Matthew.McGraw@schneider-electric.com, Matthew.McGraw@apcc.com

- + Aamir
- + Pankaj

Best regards, Stan Arbit President | SecurePower stan@securepower.io (424) 398-2547

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27 28 Strieter's declaration that he signed under penalty of perjury. Doc 53 was served and filed along with the motion (Doc. 52). Dennis Strieter (Strieter) is Arbit's former employer and an active participant in the ASS. In his declaration Strieter made

Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 53, Dennis

Mr. Rader also knowingly committed fraud when he filed Arbit v. Schneider

numerous defamatory statements that in this context constitute fraud, in addition to perjury.

- \P 3 states that Strieter does not know anything about Schneider Electric SE is false. It, along with $\P\P$ 1 and 2 are also not relevant to a motion to hold an evidentiary hearing remotely.
- ¶ 6 states that Arbit resigned suddenly. This is a false statement. Arbit resigned because Strieter and the rest of the ASS were harassing Arbit. Arbit always was polite and patient, and followed the security protocols, when he visited SpaceX—a routine that Arbit was well accustomed to after five years.
- ¶ 7 Strieter, a criminal, who has been stalking and harassing Arbit for years, after Arbit gave him and Schneider Electric more than five years of good service, falsely claims that it was Arbit who was stalking and harassing him.
- ¶ 8, Strieter claims never to have spied on Arbit's computer use is a false statement. As part of the ASS, Strieter knew everything about Arbit, including information about his personal computer use.
- ¶ 9, states that Strieter believes Arbit is suffering delusions, but Strieter knows that Arbit is not suffering delusions. Arbit is suffering from stalking and harassment in which the Strieters are active participants.
- ¶ 10, misrepresents the truth. Arbit has made attempts at diplomacy and then explicit statements requesting the Strieters, as in all Dennis Strieters (I, II, and III) and

Mrs. Strieter, to cease their stalking and harassment campaign. When Arbit met with Mr. Strieter, Mr. Strieter was absolutely giddy with the power he held over Arbit. Mr. Strieter was enjoying the criminality orchestrated against Arbit in which he was an active participant.

¶¶ 11, 12, and 13 can simply be described as gaslighting.

Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 53 was fraud that was used to put the proverbial thumb on the scales of justice and deprive Arbit of the equitable disgorgement and injunctive relief he is entitled to in this trademark infringement case.

Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023), Doc. 54 echos false statement made in Doc. 52 and 53. *Id.* On page 2 of Doc. 53 Radar attributes stalking and harassment to Arbit instead of himself, the Strieters, Schneider Electric SE, and the rest of the ASS. Mr. Rader also references Figure 1, which by he falsely implies that Arbit has made death threats. The next page continues with more false statement about concern for the safety of the witnesses.

The motion was denied. Of particular interest was that Mr. McGraw was in line, right in front of Arbit, at the security check in, as a bait, at the November 2, 2023, hearing. In front of the security checkpoint, the rest of the witnesses were waiting for Mr. McGraw, along with the Defendant's counsel. They were baiting for a response from Arbit and hoping to quash the dispute out of court based on their goal of agitating

Arbit with the defamatory motion and declaration filed less than 48 hours prior to the hearing. Mrs. Boeltiz was smiling; the others had neutral expressions. Nobody seemed fearful of Arbit.

The transcript of the November 2, 2023, evidentiary hearing for case A*rbit v.*Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 65 was e-filed on 11/17/23. The transcript contains testimony that misrepresented facts.

Because the transcript was e-filed it constitutes wire fraud. As specified in Document 64, filed on 11/06/23, defendant's transcript order requested that the transcript be emailed, in PDF format, to michael.rader@wolfgreenfield.com and ashley.lohr@wolfgreenfield.com. The email delivery of the transcript adds two more counts of wire fraud.

The fraudulent statements were made with the intent of defrauding Arbit out of the equitable disgorgement and injunctive relief sought in this trademark infringement case. The fraudulent statements were material to the case. SE's The infringement has lasted for over 3 years. The disgorgement is trebled in the trademark infringement case, and trebled in this RICO complaint. The approximate liability for the ASS, in regard to just the trademark case, is 15 billion (as of 08/21/2024).

Ms. Boelitz states that Schneider Electric SE has two employees. This is a false statement. Schneider Electric has over 150,000 employees. https://www.forbes.com/

companies/schneider-electric, last visited on August 20, 2024. And https:// www.se.com/us/en/about-us/company-profile/ last visited on August 20, 2024

Ms. Boelitz states that Schneider Electric is a holding company. This is a fraudulent statement. Schneider Electric SE's website is se.com https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/legal/terms-of-use.jsp

Per Schneider Electric SE's website (se.com):

We are a *global industrial technology leader* bringing world-leading expertise in electrification, automation and digitization to smart industries, resilient infrastructure, future-proof data centers, intelligent buildings, and intuitive homes. Anchored by our deep domain expertise, we provide integrated end-to-end lifecycle AI enabled Industrial IoT solutions with connected products, automation, software and services, delivering digital twins to enable profitable growth for our customers.

We are a **people company** with an ecosystem of 150,000 colleagues and more than a million partners operating in over 100 countries to ensure proximity to our customers and stakeholders. We embrace diversity and inclusion in everything we do, guided by our meaningful purpose of a sustainable future for all.

-https://www.se.com/us/en/about-us/company-profile/

Ms. Boelitz continues to commit perjury when she says that Schneider Electric SE does not do business with companies outside of the Schneider Electric family. Schneider Electric SE has alliances with major companies such as Microsoft and Accenture. https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/alliances/. Schneider Electric SE sells through distributors; system integrators; Process Instrumentation, SCADA and Telemetry, and Tank-Level Monitoring Partners; IT Resellers, Catalog Distributors; Retail locations; and directly to consumers. https://www.se.com/us/en/work/support/ locator/ (8/21/24). If you want to find a Schneider Electric SE sales office, you can use

this link: https://www.se.com/us/en/locate/310-schneider-electric-sales-office-locator (8/21/24).

Ms. Boelitz was asked if Schneider Electric SE does any business in the State of Arizona. Ms. Boelitz answered in the negative. But according to the sales office locator mentioned in the previous paragraph, Schneider Electric Se has an office in Arizona. In the where to buy link, found on the homepage, if you click IT Resellers and then data centers, you will be taken to Schneider Electric's APC-branded webpage. From there you can see that Schneider Electric has 23 partners that help it sell data center equipment in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. Arizona also had hardware stores that are listed in Schneider Electric's website: https://www.se.com/us/en/work/support/locator/?configId=310. And according to the website, you can buy square D and APC products at these hardware stores.

Ms. Boelitz was asked if Schneider Electric SE sells any products in Arizona.

Ms. Boelitz answered in the negative. But according to Schneider Electric's website and testimony provided by witnesses that were questioned before her, Ms. Boelitz has perjured herself.

Ms. Boelitz was asked if SE has any offices in Arizona. Ms. Boelitz lied when she stated that it does not.

Ms. Boelitz was asked if SE occupies any real estate in Arizona. Ms. Boelitz lied when she state that it does not.

Ms. Boelitz was asked if SE executes any contracts in Arizona. Ms. Boelitz lied when she said SE does not have any contracts in Arizona.

Ms. Boelitz was asked if SE as the parent and its various subsidiaries observe corporate formalities? Ms. Boelitz lied when she said they do. According to Schneider Electric, "We are one integrated company. We are the most local of global companies. Out multi-hub approach is a key element to offer improved resiliency, agility, and proximity to our customers and suppliers." *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32, page 22.

Ms. Boelitz was asked if Annette Clayton is the CEO of Schneider Electric U.S.A. Ms. Boelitz answered in the affirmative. But Annette Clayton is also listed as an executive leader of North America on SE's website. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.), Doc. 32, page 21.

Ms. Boelitz purports to not being an employee of Schneider Electric SE, and she explains that she is an employee of Schneider Electric U.S.A., Inc. When Arbit asked Ms. Boelitz if Schneider Electric U.S.A., Inc. has a website, Ms. Boelitz answered that there are many domain names managed by various subsidiaries across the Schneider Electric family, and she does not know if Schneider Electric U.S.A., Inc. has its own individual domain name. When Arbit followed up by asking if Ms. Boelitz has an email address, Ms. Boelitz answered in the affirmative. When Arbit inquired what the domain of said email address is, Ms. Boelitz answered, "SE.com."

Based on the exchange in the previous paragraph, it is clear that Ms. Boelitz as being evasive at first and that she works for Schneider Electric SE. To put it another way, Schneider Electric U.S.A. is a shell corporation, and Ms. Boelitz interests extend to Schneider Electric SE. Ms. Boelitz uses the same domain and trademarks as Schneider Electric SE.

When Ms. Boeltiz was shown a webpage from se.com, it had the same address as the Schneider Electric SE's address that Ms. Boelitz had previously read as the address for Schneider Electric SE according to an exhibit introduced by the defendant.

Ms. Boelitz was shown another page form se.com, one that included products and services, and Ms. Boelitz was asked if this website looked like it belonged to a holding company. Ms. Boelitz answered in the negative. Either Ms. Boelitz was lying at first or she was prepped by the Defendant's counsel to lie. As a highly educated women, in a senior position, Ms. Boelitz probably knew the truth and agreed to misrepresent the truth until she broke on the cross-examination and decided to be truthful.

However, on redirect, Ms. Boelitz continued the lie that Schneider Electric SE is a holding company, and that Schneider Electric has nothing to do with products being sold in the U.S. market. Ms. Boelitz continued to claim that Schneider Electric only has two employees and that they occupy only one office in France.

On November 27, 2023, Judge Steven P. Logan granted Defendant's Motion to Dismiss for Improper Service, Lack of Personal Jurisdiction, and Improper Venue. The Plaintiff, who's character was recently fraudulently and maliciously besmirched was to take nothing.

4. Trademark Appeal (fraud)

In furtherance of the overarching scheme to defraud Arbit out of all income and property and neutralize him as a competitor, wire and mail fraud was committed in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals case *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.).

On 01/18/2024, the Ninth Circuit court referred the matter back to the district court for the limited purpose of determining if in forma pauperis status should continue for this appeal or whether the appeal is frivolous or taken in bad faith. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 3.

On 03/13/2024, the Ninth Circuit received the District Court's order/notice electing *not to* revoke in forma pauperis status. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 11.

a. Summary Affirmation

On 03/28/2024, Defendant filed a Motion for Summary Affirmation, along with an Excerpts of Record. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 15. This motion misrepresented the facts of the case. The Motion was e-filed 03/38/2024.

The motion was emailed to Arbit by Virginia Weeks, using virginia.weeks@wolfgreenfield.com. Ms. Weeks sent the email to stan@securepower.com and stanarbit@gmail.com on 03/28/2024 at 2:13 PM. The email contained: Defendant-Appellee Schneider Electric SE's Motion for Summary Affirmance and for Stay of the Briefing Schedule (DktEntry 15.1); Corporate Disclosure Statement(DktEntry 15.2); and Excerpts of the Record (Volume 1 of 1) (DktEntry 16.1). Defendant also mailed the documents to Arbit on 03/28/24, and Arbit received the package in the mail on 04/08/24. The Summary Affirmation was mailed to Arbit at 440 N. Barranca Ave. 7377 from Wolf Greenfield, 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston MA 02210. The mailing of the reply constitutes one count of mail fraud. This motion adds three more counts of wire fraud for the two emails and e-file and another count of mail fraud to the ASS's pattern of fraud that affects interstate commerce.

In the Motion for Summary Affirmance, the most egregious falsehood stated by the ASS legal representative, Mr. Rader, is that the appeal is frivolous. Mr. Rader, stated that appeal is frivolous three times in his motion for summary affirmance. First of all, Mr. Rader knows that the appeal is not frivolous, because Arbit owns the trademark. Mr. Rader knows that Arbit owns the trademark because that it is public information that he himself presented in court. A simple internet search would be sufficient to find infringement of Arbit's trademark by his client, Schneider Electric, and with two law firms and four lawyers of record, plus the undisclosed legal staff

employed by Mr. Zuckerberg to assist in this case—Mr. Rader was clearly aware of this fact.

Additionally, the record clearly reflects the fact this appeal is not frivolous. On 03/13/2024, the Ninth Circuit received the District Court's order/notice electing *not to* revoke in forma pauperis status. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 11. Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023) Doc. 73.

Appellant states in his Opening Brief this appeal is for malicious trademark infringement. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 12, p. 11.

Appellee's Motion for Summary Affirmation falsely states Appellant's opening brief is insubstantial "...from the face of appellant's brief." *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 15, p. 1. A malicious trademark infringement case cannot be categorized as insubstantial by any lawyer not suffering from a medical condition—and certainly not by two law firms with four lawyers of record on this case—and the undisclosed legal team employed by Zuckerberg.

Appellant cited enough case law in his opening brief to show that, at the very least, general personal jurisdiction is an ambiguous and underdeveloped concept—far from being "obviously controlled by precedent." Mr. Rader, and the ASS legal team, attempted to short-circuit the appeal process by purposefully committing fraud.

The motion continues the pattern of fraud by stating that the testimony at the hearing established that Schneider Electric SE has no contacts with Arizona and does not dominate its or control its so-called subsidiaries. However, section of (III)(1)(C) of this complaint provides facts and links to show that this is false. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 32, provides additional facts and arguments as to why Mr. Rader's claims are false.

Mr. Rader falsly refers to his witness as "in-house counsel from a Schneider Electric SE subsidiary." Mr. Rader's statement is inaccurate. The witness's name is Ms. Boelitz and she represents Schneider Electric SE.

Mr. Rader continues to lie by saying that Arbit concedes that Schneider Electric SE is a foreign company registered and located in France that has only employees.

This is lying by omission because Arbit assumes these points for the sake of the argument but very clearly states in the opening brief that he believes they are false:

Defendant, Schneider Electric SE, did indeed contend that Schneider Electric SE is a French holding company, operated by two people in France. While the plaintiff, a former sales representative for Schneider Electric SE disputed these facts and continues to dispute the fact that Schneider Electric SE has no contact with the forum state—we can assume that they do not—as claimed by the defendant in the originating district court case and reflected in the final order (ER-1–11) that is being appealed here.

- Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 12

Mr. Rader knows that Schneider Electric SE is not a holding company and it has several orders of magnitude more employees than two (150,000). Mr. Rader also

knows that Schneider Electric SE has more than one office. Mr. Rader is also acutely aware that Schneider Electric SE has sales representatives, partners, and agents who sell equipment made by and promoted on Schneider Electric SE's website. Yet, Mr. Rader asserts the opposite of this positions.

Mr. Rader also knows that Schneider Electric SE's subsidiaries are merely shell companies and do not observe corporate formalities—they don't even have their own website. As previously mentioned, Schneider Electric SE considers itself one integrated company: "We are a **people company** with an ecosystem of 150,000 colleagues and more than a million partners operating in over 100 countries to ensure proximity to our customers and stakeholders (https://www.se.com/us/en/about-us/company-profile); "We are one integrated company. We are the most local of global companies. Our multi-hub approach is a key element to offer improved resiliency, agility, and proximity to our customers and suppliers." *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 32, p. 22.

In § 2, of the Appellee's Motion for Summary Affirmance, Mr. Rader claims that Schneider Electric has not had continuous and systematic contact with Arizona. This is false. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 32.

On Page 9, Mr. Rader states Schneider Electic SE does not dominate or control the operations of its subsidiaries. This is false. The subsidiaries exist to be shell corporation for the purpose of tax evasion and litigation mitigation. As previously

stated and further explained in Arbit's appeal, Schneider Electic SE is one single enterprise, commonly referred to as Schneider Electric. It owns other well-known product brands, such as APC and Square D. Its website is se.com. It is a mature business that can trace its roots back 170 years. All product brands and shell companies operate under the control of the flagship brand, Schneider Electric. Even Schneider Electric considers itself one integrated company according to its literature and website. Moreover, its website offers no information about its purported 400 subsidiaries that allegedly are not under control of the ultimate parent company, Schneider Electric. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 32.

In § 3, Rader claims that Schneider Electric SE is not a defendant located in the United States. As previously stated. This is false.

Mr. Rader continues to maliciously lie when he states that Arbit has filed several frivolous motion. In classic Zuckerberg style—delay, lie, obstruct, and gaslight—Mr. Rader filed a frivolous motion filled with lies and a request for additional time (the Motion for Summary Affirmance), and falsely claims that Arbit has filed frivolous motions.

One of the motions Mr. Rader mentions is a subpoena for Microsoft for email records of senior executives of Schneider Electric subsidiaries. First, they are not subsidiaries. The request was for the domain se.com. As previously stated, that is the defendant's domain. What Mr. Rader claims are independent subsidiaries, which they

Second, Mr. Rader is an ASS co-conspirator and is aware that Schneider Electric officials are involved in threats, stalking, and harassment of Plaintiff—Arbit.

Schneider Electric uses Microsoft email servers.

are not, also use the se.com domain—because they are not independent subsidiaries.

Another motion that Mr. Rader refers to as frivious, in his frivious and fraudulent Motion for Summary Affirmation, is a motion for default judgment. Once again, Mr. Rader was a co-conpirator in the delayed arrival of the Motion for Dismissal and knows that Arbit didn't receive it until after Arbit filed a motion for default judgement.

Mr. Rader mentions the TRO application filed in the district case, as if he was innocent and has no knowledge of what Arbit is referring to. This is fraud, and the criminal harassment serves to gaslight Arbit and defame him in this Trademark Infringement case.

In classic Zuckerberg style, Mr. Rader pretends that his client is the victim of harassment by way of abuse of the legal system. This is of course and an outlandish lie. Mr. Rader is a co-conspirator and an active participant in the extensive and daily stalking and harassment of Arbit designed to terrorize and defraud Arbit of the all income and property and legal recourse such as the equitable disgorgement Arbit is entitled to in the Trademark Infringement case for which Mr. Rader is an attorney of record.

The Motion for Summary Affirmance was denied, as Mr. Rader and the ASS expected it be, but Mr. Rader was given an extension to file an answer, and like he and his team did in the district court, they were able to paint Arbit as an unworthy litigant and themselves as the victims, all while continuing to agitate and gaslight Arbit (classic Zuckerberg). Arbit objected to the extension in his response to the Motion for Summary Affirmance and in Arbit's Motion for Reconsideration of a clerk's order granting an extension.

b. Reply to Response to Motion for Summary Disposition

Mr. Rader is misrepresenting the facts when he says that this appeal insubstantial in his Reply. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 20. As Arbit's response points out, Mr. Rader fails to explain why a trademark case, which is worth millions of dollars, is insubstantial. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 18, p. 2. Clearly Mr. Rader understands this and is lying.

The Opening Brief was filed almost a month prior to Mr. Rader's reply to Response to Motion for Summary Disposition. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 12, 20. In the opening Brief Arbit explains why Bauman is ripe for overturning. When Mr. Rader says that the appeal is obviously controlled by precedent he fails to address the points made in the Opening Brief.

Mr. Rader was made aware of the facts of this case. Paragraph xx. Mr. Rader knows that the facts differ substantially from the facts that were presented in *Daimler*

AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117, 141 (2014). Arbit also explicitly states that the there is a different set of facts in this case, compared to the Daimler AG v. Bauman, making this appeal not a case that is obviously controlled by precedent. Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 12.

Mr. Rader commits fraud when he again says that Arbit's appeal is frivolous. This appeal is not frivolous and that is a fact. On 03/13/2024, the Ninth Circuit received the District Court's order/notice electing *not to* revoke in forma pauperis status. *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 11.

Mr. Rader commits fraud when he implies that Appellee's allegations of "various unrelated offenses, including tax evasion, hacking electronic devices, engaging in psychological warfare, slander, bribing judicial officers and police officers, and stalking" are false. Mr. Rader, Mr. Zuckerberg, and Mr. Musk, along with their crime partners are indeed guilty of the these offenses.

Mr. Rader commits fraud when he accuses Arbit of abusing the legal system. Arbit's trademark case is a legitimate trademark infringement case where Arbit's registered trademark is being used by the Defendant, Schneider Electric SE, Mr. Rader's client.

This reply was e-filed on 04/11/24 for one count of wire fraud. This reply was emailed to Arbit at stan@securepower.io and stanarbit@gmail.com from ashley@lohr@wolfgreenfield.com on 04/11/2024 at 1:51 PM. The email also had an

extension of time to file an answering brief request attached to it. The email serves as two counts of wire fraud. The reply was mailed to Arbit at 440 N. Barranca Ave. 7377 from Wolf Greenfield, 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston MA 02210. The mailing of the reply constitutes one count of mail fraud.

c. Appellee Schneider Electric SE'S Opposition to Plaintiff-Appellant's Motion for Reconsideration

Mr. Rader committed fraud when claimed that Arbit is abusing the legal system or that his motions are frivolous.

Because or the ASS's tendency to weaponize willful incompetence, it seems more likely than no,t that Mr. Rader and his legal team of illegal actors, is purposely confusing the terms summary affirmance and summary disposition. A summary disposition automatically stays the briefing schedule but a summary affirmance does not. Mr. Rader cites no legal authority to dispute this fact.

In classic Zuckerberg fashion (lie, delay, obstruct and gaslight), Mr. Rader attempted to delay the proceedings until the summary affirmance was ruled on.

This fraud also attempted to "sanction by taxing Appellant" and is a continuation of the ASS's goal of depriving Arbit out of all income, property, and legal recourse, including the equitable disgorgement he is entitled to in the Trademark Infringement case that is the subject of this appeal.

This document was email to Arbit at stan@securepower.io and stanarbit@gmail.com by ashley.lohr@wolfgreenfield.com on 04/23/2024 at 7:58 AM, for the two counts of wire fraud. An additional count of wire fraud occurred on 4/23/2024 when this document was filed at docket entry 26.1 in *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.). This document was sent to Arbit at 440 N. Barranca Ave. #7377 from 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210. It was received on May 1, 2024.

d. Appellee Schneider Electric SE's Answering Brief (Mail and Wire Fraud)

The fraud contained in this document can be subdivided into two buckets—
fraud that stems from the district court case and fraud that is new to this appeal
document. Each fraudulent assertion can be further subdivided into false statements
and fraud by omission. The purpose of the fraud contained in this document is to deny
Arbit the legal recourse he is entitled to for the infringement of his registered
trademark. The fraud also serves the overarching ASS goals of entertaining the ASS
members and depriving Arbit of all income and property.

The appeal makes a multi-pronged argument that Mr. Rader reduced to elements that only fit his false narrative. The main themes of this section are: (1) Arbit presented evidence in the district court that contradicted Schneider Electric's claims and continues to challenge the facts asserted by Schneider Electric; (2) Schneider Electric's claims in the district are misleading or outright lies; (3) Even if we assume Schneider

Electric's fraudulent assertions to be true, the case should still be remanded back to the district court to avoid a miscarriage of justice; and (4) Mr. Rader, a top-ranked attorney, is aware of the complexities in this case but leverages willful incompetence—a tactic often deployed by Mr. Rader's co-conspirator, Mark Elliot Zuckerberg. https://web.archive.org/web/20240304171155/https://wolfgreenfield.com/professionals/rader-michael-n.

Page 1

Mr. Rader starts to lie on page 1 of *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 29. Mr. Rader says that the lawsuit is meritless but that is false. Mr. Rader falsely states that Schneider Electric SE, a company that does business in Arizona, is not subject to personal jurisdiction in Arizona.

Mr. Rader implied that Schneider Electric SE has legal protections against Arbit's trademark, but this is false. Schneider Electric SE is sophisticated multination corporation with over 35 billion Euros in revenue per year, and it protects its portfolio of trademarks with the trademark symbol and the registered trademark symbol. Neither symbols were ever used for the mark that Schneider Electric uses to infringe on Arbit's registered mark with a similar mark.

Mr. Rader claims that Arbit's trademark application was improper but that unsupported statement is false. Furthermore, Schneider Electric SE and the ASS agents working in concert with Schneider Electric SE were aware that the trademark

application occurred and was published because Schneider Electric SE and the group of criminals working in concert with Schneider Electric SE had illegally hacked Arbit's computer and were actively monitoring Arbit's digital activities. Schneider Electric never filed an opposition to the published trademark with the United States Patent and Trademark Office®.

Mr. Rader fraudulently claims that Schneider Electric SE is not subject to personal jurisdiction in Arizona. This is false because Schneider Electric SE has for many years sustained continuous, systematic, and substantial business activities, and evidence of this was provided by Arbit in the district court. As Arbit explained in the Opening Brief and the Reply, that even if we accept, for the sake of the argument, that Schneider Electric SE's claim that only the subsidiaries of the Schneider Electric SE operate in Arizona, Mr. Rader's argument still fails because the subsidiaries are alter egos of Schneider Electric SE. Evidence was presented in the district court to support the alter ego argument in Arbit's opposition to Schneider Electric SE's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction and at the evidentiary hearing regarding jurisdiction.

Mr. Rader lied when he said that Schneider Electric SE has no relationship with Arizona. Mr. Rader falsely attributes its Arizona actives to subsidiaries that exist for the sole purpose of evading tax and legal liability.

Mr. Rader says that Schneider Electric SE does not have offices in Arizona. But it does have showrooms that are operated by its manufacturer's representative, LDP

Associates. It also has employees who work from home. While the employees claim they work for so-called subsidiaries, they can't name one fact that differentiates any of the subsidiaries between the parent corporation. They all share the se.com domain for product listings and email. They share the same logos and common name, Schneider Electric. Revenue is passed directly to the parent. Even Schneider Electric claims that it is "One integrated company. We are the most local of global companies. Our multihub approach is a key element to offer improved resiliency, agility and proximity to our customers and suppliers." ER-46

Mr. Rader fraudulently claims that Schneider Electric SE does not dominate or control its subsidiaries. This false statement is based on the false statement provided by Ms. Boelitz. Both Mr. Rader and Ms. Boelitz knew that this was a false statement. SE does dominate and control its subsidiaries to the extreme point where even long term employees do not know the difference between the parent and the subsidiaries and long term sales representatives, such as Arbit, believed they were selling for the French company Schneider Electric (SE), and had no knowledge of the subsidiaries prior to the filing of the complaint in the district court. If the subsidiaries do indeed exist they exist, they are purposely hidden from the public while Schneider Electric presents itself as one integrated multinational corporation.

Mr. Rader states the court correctly found that Schneider Electric SE is not at "at home" in Arizona for general personal jurisdiction, but this a lie. As the evidence in the

district court showed, Schneider Electric affiliates make and execute marketing plans to sell products found on Schneider Electric SE's website, se.com. Mr. Rader was aware that he was lying and he did so to defraud Arbit out of legal recourse he is entitled to for the infringement of his registered trademark.

Mr. Rader states district court correctly found that Arbit failed to establish any of the three purposeful availment factors for specific personal jurisdiction. This is misleading. Evidence was presented in the district court that showed Schneider Electric purposely directed its activists to the forum states (directly or through its affiliates); Arbit's claims arise out of the activities related to Schneider Electrics products sold in the forum state; and it would be reasonable for Schneider Electric to face litigation for said complaints in the forum.

Mr. Rader states the states district court correctly found that Arbit failed to establish an agency relationship between Schneider Electric SE and its subsidiaries, which would in any event be irrelevant to general personal jurisdiction as a matter of law. This is false on both points. General jurisdiction is not ruled by an agency theory and Schneider Electric has agents in Arizona. The agents are either direct employees of Schneider Electric SE, the French company, or they are agents of the alter egos that Mr. Rader refers to as subsidiaries.

Page 2

Mr. Rader says that Arbit concedes to the district court's factual findings. This categorically false. The appeal is made de novo, and Arbit states so in his opening brief and cites case law that requires that appealed personal jurisdiction ruling to be reviewed de novo. When Arbit said in his opening brief that we can use the facts used by the Honorable Steven P. Logan, he was referring to the facts presented in the excerpts of record. Some of the facts presented were used by Mr. Rader, but Mr. Rader purposely did not include all of the facts. Mr. Rader, as a shareholder at his firm, who has been practicing law since 1997 must be aware of the nature of de novo reviews. Since willful incompetence is a favorite technique of Mr. Rader and the criminal gang, ASS, he does not deserve the benefit of the doubt. In Arbit's Statement of the Case he is summarizing the statements presented by both sides, and Arbit even explicitly states that he disputed the facts alleged by Schneider Electric and continues to dispute the facts alleged by Schneider Electric. Even if we accept Mr. Rader's proposed facts, they are incomplete and need to be presented with all of the facts—which Mr. Rader does not because it would hurt his case.

Mr. Rader knows that even if we are to assume Ms. Boelitz fraudulent statements to be true, for the sake of the argument, Schneider Electric would still be subject to jurisdiction under the alter ego and agency doctrines that allow for equitable relief in situations where a company, such as Schneider Electric, is purposely

manipulating corporate structures to gain unintended and unfair advantages at the expense of other market participants.

Mr. Rader states Daimler AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117 (2014), held that a subsidiary's presence in a forum does not give rise to general personal jurisdiction over its parent company. But this is misleading because it also does not rule out the possibility that a subsidiary's contact with a forum can be used as a basis for general jurisdiction in situations where the subsidiary is dominated by the parent. Mr. Rader, as an accomplished and highly ranked attorney, is more likely than not, fully aware of this fact, but chose to cherry pick the Supreme Court's opinion, much like he cherry picks facts, to favor his client— Schneider Electric SE, a foreign (and hostile) company. This is fraud.

Mr. Rader even lies about filing the Excerpts of Record by falsely claiming that the "The parties filed Excerpts of Record at ECF Nos. 13 and 15.3." Schneider Electric SE had nothing to do with Arbit's Excerpts of Record and Mr. Rader attempted to file an excerpts of record with a motion which was labeled as defective (much like Mr. Rader's ethics) and attached as exhibits.

Mr. Rader mentions the agency theory brought up by Arbit fails to mention that Arbit incorporated elements of the Alter Ego doctrine in the opening brief. On page 11 of Arbit's opening brief, Arbit states, "the subsidiary appears to be just a bacon of a company that doesn't have its own website, and was unknown to the plaintiff (ER-22),

an indirect field sales engineer for the products sold on the parent company's website (se.com), and later an owner of a company that sold said products and a competitor to the defendant. This argument was originally mentioned in Arbit's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss and incorporated in Arbit's closing arguments at the jurisdiction hearing.

Page 4

On Page 4, of *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir.) Doc. 29, Mr. Rader states that his witness was in-house counsel from a Schneider Electric SE subsidiary. This is a false statement meant to give credence to the false idea that Schneider Electric SE has formal subsidiaries that operate independently of the ultimate parent, Schneider Electric SE.

On page 4, Mr. Rader classifies the court's order to dismiss as thorough and well-reasoned, but Mr. Rader knows that Schneider Electric should be subject to personal jurisdiction in Arizona, and evidence for subjecting Schneider Electric to jurisdiction in Arizona was presented in Arbit's response in opposition to Schneider Electric's motion to dismiss and at the evidentiary hearing regarding jurisdiction.

Mr. Rader states that Arbit concedes that Schneider Electric SE is a foreign company located in France with only two employees, but this is not true. Arbit did not concede this point nor is it a fact that reflects reality. This falsehood is based on a perjurious statement made by Schneider Electric SE's witness, Ms. Boelitz. Arbit

explicitly stated, in his Opening Brief that he opposes this lie. Exhibits from Schneider Electric's website were entered into evidence that directly contradict this false narrative. Moreover, it is a well known that fact that Schneider Electric SE is not a company with only two employees that only operates in France. Schneider Electric SE is a 170-year-old multinational corporation with over 135,000 employees, operating in 100+ countries as one integrated company. ER-46 (Exhibit 3).

In § 2, when Mr. Rader states that Arbit concedes that Schneider Electric SE is a foreign company in located in France with only two employees, Mr. Rader is not telling the whole truth. Arbit conceded the point for the sake of the argument but not as the truth that reflects reality. Schneider Electric SE has about 150,000 employees (paragraph XX).

To account for the clear evidence that Schneider Electric is doing business in Arizona, Mr. Rader admits that Schneider Electric SE has subsidiaries that do business in Arizona. However, none of the witnesses could distinguish any differences between the various so-called subsidiaries and the parent company.

Mr. Rader says that Schneider Electric only has one office. This is false.

Schneider Electric has many offices including locations in Phoenix. One location is listed on its website and other locations include offices of its alter egos. It also has representatives in Arizona who work from home in Arizona.

Mr. Rader lies when he says Schneider Electric SE has no connection at all to Arizona. To say that Schneider Electric SE is not registered to do business in Arizona is a misleading statement because they should be registered to do business in Arizona, because they do business in Arizona.

In § 2, Mr. Rader misrepresents the truth when he states that Schneider Electric SE "sells no products in Arizona, has no offices or other real estate in Arizona, has no telephone lines, sales representatives, or bank accounts in Arizona, and executes no contracts in Arizona."

In. § 2 Mr. Rader, states that it is undisputed testimony that Schneider Electric SE and its subsidiaries observe corporate formalities and Schneider Electric SE does not dominate or control the operations of its subsidiaries. This is categorically false, and evidence disputing this was presented to the district court. The subsidiaries are dominated by the parent that their existence can only be attributed to intent to manipulate the legal concept of a company beyond its intended purpose. Schneider Electric did not back up this conclusory and perjurious statement with any facts.

Page 5

Mr. Rader states that Schneider Electric SE is neither incorporated nor headquartered in Arizona, and therefore is not a resident of Arizona. But this is just smoke and mirrors. Schneider Electric SE conducts its business in Arizona as Schneider Electric—one integrated global company—but when it is sued it claims that

Mr. Rader says that Arbit did not provide any evidence to support general personal jurisdiction, but this a false statement. Arbit and other witnesses did provide facts that support Arizona as a principal place of business and that Schneider Electric is essentially at home in Arizona because it has management level employees who make and execute marketing plans to sell products found on Schneider Electric SE's website.

General jurisdiction was also supported by Arbit's declaration in opposition to defendant's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction. Specifically, Arbit said that Schneider Electric has "sustained substantial, continuous, and systematic operations in the State of Arizona and jurisdiction would not offend traditional notions of fair justice." Arbit's declaration also stated, "Schneider Electric SE is also known by its other brands...and aliases, but it is one global company."

Screenshots taken from Schneider Electric SE's websites also support general and specific personal jurisdiction based on Schneider Electric's activity.

Mr. Rader also falsely claims that Arbit did not establish the "Calder factors" for purposeful availment, but Arbit showed that Schneider Electric SE intentional actions involving expressly aiming marketing efforts at Arizona, while knowing that Arbit, a resident of Arizona would be injured from their actions—thereby satisfying the calder factors.

Mr. Rader claims that Arbit did not provide evidence that Schneider Electric SE's subsidiaries acted as agents of the parent company, and Mr. Rader claims that Arbit does not challenge any of the district court's factual findings. But his a false statement. Arbit did present evidence agency and did challenge the the district court's findings. Arbit also argued that even if we accept Mr. Rader's fiction, the case should still be remanded to avoid a miscarriage of justice. Arbit explicitly stated his objection to the district court's findings and in the argument section he described the situation specific to this case where the so-called subsidiaries were mere corporate stooges of the parent company.

Mr. Rader is at times echoing the district court's findings on page 5, but even we assume, for the sake of the argument, that the district court judge was not complicit in the conspiracy to defraud Arbit out of the legal recourse he is entitled to for the infringement of his registered trademark, the fraud previously outlined in regards to this court case undoubtedly led to the district court's erroneous and prejudicial decision. Mr. Rader's propagation of said frauds is in itself fraud.

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Mr. Rader cites Yu v. Idaho State Univ., 15 F.4th 1236, 1241 (9th Cir. 2021) as the case law to support a lower courts's findings of fact as "significantly deferential." However, as the cited case explains, this is after a bench trial and not an evidentiary hearing regarding jurisdiction, and certainly not for one that was scheduled three weeks from the date of the order and lacked any discovery.

Mr. Rader cites the following case but fails to mention that the cited appeal involved the amount of the damages and not the damages themselves. Pac. Nat'l Bank v. Derderian, 872 F.2d 281, 282 n.1 (9th Cir. 1989) ("On appeal, Derderian does not challenge the court's finding of liability...Thus, the court's findings of fact are established for the purposes of this appeal."). The elipses were added by Mr. Rader to remove the key words, "or the imposition of damages. He only challenges the amount of damages." Mr. Rader uses this false quote to support his proposed standard of review that unchallenged district court's findings should be accepted as correct.

On page 6, Mr. Rader introduces his argument for lack of personal jurisdiction and states that Schneider Electric SE has no contact with Arizona; personal jurisdiction cannot be imputed from is subsidiaries its subsidiaries; imputing subsidiary activities for general personal jurisdiction would contradict *Daimler*; This is all false. Mr. Rader continues to lie by stating that while an agency relationship could theoretically be

considered for specific personal jurisdiction, Arbit concedes he failed to establish an agency relationship between Schneider Electric SE and its subsidiaries.

Page 7

Mr. Rader states that "Schneider Electric SE is neither incorporated in, nor has a principal place of business (or, indeed, any place of business) in, Arizona." This is false. The converse is true.

Mr. Rader says, "Arbit admits that Schneider Electric SE is a European corporation with its sole office in France." Schneider Electric is French company, but this is not the whole truth. It a multinational company with extensive operations in the U.S., including Arizona. Schneider Electric also has offices outside of its place of incorporation. Arbit concedes the point for the sake of the argument while also challenging it by plainly stating that this is a lie in his opening brief.

Mr. Rader continues to state that Arbit does not contest that Schneider Electric SE lack any connection to Arizona. This is false. Evidence to support Schneider Electric SE's connection to Arizona was presented in Arbit's opposition to Schneider Electric SE's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction and at the evidentiary hearing. Mr. Rader knows that he is committing fraud when he states that Schneider Electric does not have any business activities in Arizona.

Mr. Rader states that Arbit concedes that Schneider Electric SE does not have nay contact with Arizona. But this is not the whole truth because Arbit is making a

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multi-pronged argument that both challenges Mr. Rader's false narrative and argues that that even if its true the case should still be remanded back to the district court.

Page 8

Mr. Rader states that "Arbit does not address the alter ego test, let alone suggest it is met here." This is false. Arbit declared in his opposition to Schneider Electric SE's motion to dismiss that Schneider Electric SE has other aliases but it is one global company. Arbit reiterated this point in his closing argument at the evidentiary hearing, and Arbit raised the issue in his opening brief when he said that Schneider Electric SE's so-called subsidiaries appear to be nothing more than "...just a backend of a company that doesn't have its own website, and was unknown to the plaintiff, an indirect field sales engineer for the products sold on the parent company's website (se.com), and later an owner of a company that sold said products and a competitor to the defendant." Finally, at the evidentiary hearing evidence to support the alter ego was presented using screenshot of Schneider Electric SE's own website.

Mr. Rader continues to lie when he says that "Schneider Electric SE and its various subsidiaries strictly adhere to corporate formalities. ER-125-126. Schneider Electric SE does not dominate or control the operations of its subsidiaries. ER-126. Arbit has never argued, let alone proved, otherwise. The alter ego concept is inapplicable." This is categorically false. Schneider Electric SE's subsidiaries are unknown to the public and unknown to long-term employees. If they do exist as active

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companies, their sole purpose is to mitigate tax and legal liabilities. No evidence was presented that provided any facts to support any distinctness of the so-called subsidiaries and the parent, Schneider Electric SE, and no evidence of independence was presented. On the contrary, the court witnessed evidence that the Schneider Electric family uses the same website, logo, common name and email domain and most telling is that Schneider Electric SE's own website describes itself as one integrated company that spans most of the world. For Mr. Rader to say that Arbit waived the alter ego argument or didn't prove it is an attempt to gaslight, and in the context of this case, it is fraud for the purpose of depriving Arbit the legal recourse he is entitled to for the infringement of his registered trademark.

Mr. Rader claims that Arbit did not offer an agency theory of general personal jurisdiction but that's not true. Mr. Rader even refers to Arbit's agency theory on the next page of his answer.

Mr. Rader claims that *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 134-35 (2014) expressly rejected the agency theory of general personal jurisdiction, but *Daimler* does not rule of an agency theory for general jurisdiction like Mr. Rader claims. *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 134-35 (2014) ("This Court has not yet addressed whether a foreign corporation may be subjected to a court's general jurisdiction based on the contacts of its in-state subsidiary. Daimler argues, and several Courts of Appeals have held, that a subsidiary's jurisdictional contacts can be imputed to its parent only

when the former is so dominated by the latter as to be its alter ego") "But we need not pass judgment on invocation of an agency theory in the context of general jurisdiction, for in no event can the appeals court's analysis be sustained." *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 135 (2014).

Attributing general jurisdiction to company's principal place of business, established through alter egos, is not ruled out by precedent. Daimler AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117, 137 (2014) (" Goodyear made clear that only a limited set of affiliations with a forum will render a defendant amenable to all-purpose jurisdiction there. "For an individual, the paradigm forum for the exercise of general jurisdiction is the individual's domicile; for a corporation, it is an equivalent place, one in which the corporation is fairly regarded as at home." ") "Goodyear did not hold that a corporation may be subject to general jurisdiction *only* in a forum where it is incorporated or has its principal place of business; "Daimler AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117, 137 (2014). "As we have since explained, "[a] court may assert general jurisdiction over foreign (sister-state or foreign-country) corporations to hear any and all claims against them when their affiliations with the State are so 'continuous and systematic' as to render them essentially at home in the forum State" Daimler AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117, 127 (2014). Daimler AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117, 138-39 (2014) ("Accordingly, the inquiry under Goodyear is not whether a foreign

corporation's in-forum contacts can be said to be in some sense "continuous and systematic," it is whether that corporation's "affiliations")

Page 9

Mr. Rader states on page 9 that the Supreme Court held, in *Daimler*, that an agency relationship with a subsidiary is insufficient for general personal jurisdiction as a matter of law but this is false. The supreme court rejected a specific agency test based on "importance." But Schneider Electric SE has a substantial, continuous, and systematic presence in Arizona, and is essentially at home in Arizona, making general jurisdiction in Arizona complaint with Daimler. Mr. Rader offered no alternative venue.

Mr. Rader says that following *Daimler* this court confirmed its agency theory was voided. Once gain Mr. Rader is not being fair to the facts. Daimler rejected the agency approach based on "importance" but it did not reject the concept of agency altogether. We know this because the case Mr. Rader cites explains it. *Williams v. Yamaha Motor Co.*, 851 F.3d 1015, 1024 (9th Cir. 2017) ("While the Court reserved judgment on the viability of agency theory as a general concept"). Mr. Rader also cites Ranza v. Nike, Inc., 793 F.3d 1059 (9th Cir. 2015) for the same reason but Mr. Rader is lying again for the same reason as he was wrong in *William* because it is not agency that is question here but a specific form of agency that is based on "importance" that the supreme court rejected.

Mr. Rader's knows that Schneider Electric should be subject to general personal jurisdiction in the United States and that Arbit presented valid evidence and made a legitimate case for general personal jurisdiction in Arizona—a forum where Schneider Electric SE is essentially at home and has sustained substantial, continuous, and systematic affiliations. Mr. Rader did not present any other nexus of operations. The purpose of Mr. Rader's misrepresentations to persuade the courts to deny Arbit the damages he has sustained as a result of his client's willful infringement of a trademark owned by Arbit. Mr. Rader and the criminal enterprise he represents have effectively damaged Arbit, his business, and his property. Mr. Rader and the ASS have used the fraud reflected in Mr. Rader's last clause on page 9 to illegally affect interstate commerce.

Page 10

Mr. Rader states that Arbit is asking the court to depart from the Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit precedent by overruling Daimler and declining to follow Ranza and Williams. This is not an accurate account of the facts. Arbit is presenting facts that are different from the facts in Daimler and inviting the court to comment on Daimler in light of the distinguished facts. In Arbit's opening brief he states, "While the facts of Daimler AG V. Bauman and Goodyear V. Brown appear to be somewhat removed from the district courts in which they originated from, the facts in this case, as shown by declaration (ER-19, 21) are much more localized."

Arbit does not make any arguments regarding importance that was expressly denied in Daimler, Ranza, and Wiliams. Mr. Rader says that Arbit may not have appreciated that a court of appeal cannot overrule the Supreme Court, but Arbit does not mention the word overrule. Arbit's contention is that the Daimler case strayed from decades of legal precedent because bad facts make bad law.

Mr. Rader says that the Supreme Court noted the risks to "fairness" that would arise from excreting general personal jurisdiction based on an agency relationship. But fairness is discussed in regards to *International Shoe a*nd Justices Sotomayor's dissent in which she explains how the Daimler ruling strays from fairness and the canonical jurisdiction case *International Shoe*. By no means does fairness mean that a foreign multinational corporation can evade litigation in any U.S. court while reaping the benefits of the U.S. market—yet this is exactly what Mr. Rader is arguing for.

Arbit echos Justice Sotomayor's accurate portrayal of the effects of the Daimler ruling in his opening brief's summary of the argument, "...allows some foreign entities, who exert great commercial influence, to be beyond the reach of any U.S. judicial forum." This is no longer a hypothetical but evident in the very case being appealed here. Mr. Rader, as a sophisticated litigator, is cognizant of this unfair reality but chooses to gaslight instead.

When Mr. Rader is referring to the agency relationship he is once again referring to one that is based on importance—an argument not made by Arbit.

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Mr. Rader ironically refers to forseeability but the Supreme Court was not envisioning shamelessly corrupt companies such as Schneider Electric SE manipulating their corporate structure to be as nebulous as possible and then supporting their scheme with clearly fraudulent actions at every opportunity. Regardless, Mr. Rader did not present any principal place of business when the evidence suggests that most of Schneider Electric SE's revenue is generated in the United Sates of America.

Mr. Rader mentions lack of foreseeability of subjecting corporate defendants to jurisdiction based on unknown subsidiary contacts and he cites *Daimler*. This is not an argument made in *Daimler* and it is not relevant to this case because Schneider Electric SE is not an independent company that happens to own a subsidiary that is operating without the parent's company dominance or control.

To avoid litigation Mr. Rader is relying on agent/alter ego companies that don't even have their own website and are unknown to the market and unknown to industry experts. The agent companies serve as plausible deniability for a defense popularized in the hit song "It Wasn't Me" from the Jamaican-American reggae musician Shaggy. In this metaphor the next-door neighbor is Arizona, Mr. Rader is Shaggy, and Schneider Electric SE is RikRok. This song topped the charts in multiple countries and one of those countries was France. The metaphor is not completely accurate because

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the narrator in the song decided that the advice made no sense and he should confess and apologize.

Page 11

Mr. Rader states that Arbit failed to demonstrate that the activities of the Schneider Electric SE's subsidiaries would establish general personal jurisdiction. This is false. As Arbit pointed out in the opening brief, Arbit was personally involved in selling Schneider Electric SE's equipment and declared that Schneider Electric SE has sustained, substantial, continuous, and systematic operations in the State of Arizona. Arbit also presented evidence that Arizona is a nerve center, and no other location was presented by either parties to suggest an alternative principal place of business.

Mr. Rader cites *Daimler*, *Ranza*, and *Williams* as contradictions to the idea that a subsidiaries actions can be imputed to the parent, Schneider Electric SE in this case. But as previously explained establishing a principal place of business based not the activities of subsidiaries is not ruled out by the cases cited by Mr. Rader.

Mr. Rader states that Arbit offers no explanation how the activities of the subsidiaries in the case tip the balance in favor of general jurisdiction, but this is false. On page 11 of Arbit's Opening Brief, Arbit argues that in this case, the so-called subsidiary appears to be just backend of a company, that doesn't have its own website, and was unknown to the plaintiff, an indirect field sales engineer for the products sold on the parent company's website, and later an owner of a company that sold said

products and a competitor to the defendant. Mr. Rader ignores the statement he claims is absent, while offering a different statement to prove his point. Mr. Rader, a top-tier litigator must have seen the explanation he claims is missing, but Mr. Rader chose to gaslight the court instead—a classic Zuckerberg move.

Page 12

Mr. Rader states that Arbit's allegations of Schneider Electric SE being engaged in a dirty war with employees who live, work, cheat, and hunt Americans are "bizarre." Mr. Rader is a treasonous participant in Schneider Electric SE's dirty war and his denial of Schneider Electric SE's nefarious actions is made for the purpose of defrauding Arbit out of legal recourse and equitable damages that Arbit is entitled to.

Mr. Rader refers to Arbit's declaration "ER-19, 21" as conspiracy theories. This is categorically fraud. Mr. Rader is referring to Arbit's account of harassment that involves Mr. Rader himself as a co-conspirator and Arbit's declaration that Schneider Electric SE does business in Arizona. Neither the harassment or the fact that Schneider Electric or its subsidiaries do business in Arizona is a conspiracy. Mr. Rader actually says that Schneider Electric SE subsidiaries doing business in Arizona is a conspiracy theory, but this just advanced gaslighting because he states that subsidiaries of Schneider Electric do business in Arizona on page on page of Schneider Electrics answer in appeal.

Mr. Rader, again, repeats his false statement that Arbit offers no explanation how any particular subsidiary's activities would justify general personal jurisdiction even if attributed to Schneider Electric. But Mr. Rader, who admitted that the subsidiaries are active in Arizona, chooses to ignore Arbit's statement describing how the subsidiaries lack any meaningful structure that is typical of an independent corporation. Specifically, Arbit states the the subsidiary appears to be just backend of a company, that doesn't have its own website, and was unknown to the plaintiff, an indirect field sales engineer for the products sold on the parent company's website, and later an owner of a company that sold said products and a competitor to the defendant. Arbit also referred to declarations that provide facts as to why Schneider Electric should be considered at home in Arizona (e.g., they execute contracts, they have employees living in Arizona who are assigned to manage the Phoenix market, they provide onsite maintenance, and they have partners and resellers serving the Phoenix market).

Mr. Rader repeats the most outlandish and easily debunked fraudulent assertion that Schneider Electric SE is a holding company with approximately 400 subsidiaries around the world. This is fraud. Schneider Electric SE operates as one enterprise, while it may have subsidiaries for various reasons, they are alter egos at most. Evidence to disprove Mr. Raders false claim, that Schneider Electric SE is merely a holding company with 400 subsidiaries, was presented in court. Mr. Rader again quotes

Daimler, but Daimler's agency theory based on importance is not being argued here. In fact Daimler specifically states that attributing general jurisdiction based on the activities of a subsidiary is not ruled out, it's only ruled out based on importance and based on the facts presented in Daimler it was ruled out to extend to every state where subsidiary has extensive operations. However, this is ripe for overturning, and in this case no other nexus besides Arizona was presented making this case ripe for remanding.

Mr. Rader says that Arbit failed to show any agency relationship between Schneider Electric SE and its subsidiaries. But this is false. What Mr. Rider is not says is that vidence was presented to show that the so-called subsidiaries are alter egos of the parent company, Schneider Electric. Mr. Rader is also not saying he presented fraudulent testimony to distract the Judge from the truth. One example of Mr. Rader's fraud, is the absurd notion, presented by his witness, Ms. Boelitz that Schneider Electric is a holding company with only two employees who only deal with subsidiaries.

Mr. Rader is also not discussing the fraudulent motion he filed less than 45 hours prior to hold the evidentiary hearing remotely. This motion included numerous lies about Arbit and painted Arbit as a dangerous person who is mentally ill and because of the danger Arbit presents to the witness and the court, Mr. Rader requested that the hearing should be remote. The judge denied the motion with the explanation

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that he will request the present of United States Marshals. At the hearing, Mr. Arbit had to two U.S. Marshals standing a few steps behind him who were ready to pounce if needed. This undoubtedly distracted the district court judge.

Now Mr. Rader is trying to pass off past fraud that he successfully used to deny, or at lest postpone, a trademark lawsuit where Mr. Rader knows that his client should lose. Mr. Rader's appeal answer, on behalf of his client and the enterprise ASS is based on fraud and made in furtherance of the conspiracy to defraud Arbit out of all income and property and Arbit's right to defend himself and his property in a court of law.

Page 13

On page 13, Mr. Rader starts section (I)(B). This section is titled, "The District Court Correctly Found No Specific Personal Jurisdiction, and Arbit Does Not Appeal that Conclusion." While Arbit's appeal is not based on specific personal jursiddiction this is still false because Mr. Rader knows that the court's order was based on, and influenced by, a slew of fraud perpetuated by Schneider Electric SE and its defense counsel.

This is also false because Arbit challenges the facts in the appeal and Schneider Electric's so-called subsidiaries do not have a district identity, and if they do exist in any meaningful way, they are dominated by the parent corporation. Mr. Rader once again cites Daimler and Bollinger, "One may be an agent for some business purposes and not others ..." But even if we assume Mr. Rader's argument is true, then the so-

called subsidiary in question is still an agent for the parent because they both sell the same equipment that Arbit sells with his registered trademark. Mr. Rader and the ASS are aware of this fact but instead of accepting Arbit's reasonable settlement offer they chose to commit fraud.

Mr. Rader states that Arbit does not contest the findings but this is not entirely true. While Mr. Rader claims that Schneider Electric SE has no contact with the United States, Arbit argued in his opening brief, and presented evidence in the district court, that support subjecting Schneider Electric SE to jurisdiction in the United States, and specifically Arizona.

Mr. Rader is correct that the appeal is for general jurisdiction but the district court found that Arbit did not satisfy the Calder test *because of the fraud submitted by the Mr. Rader*.

The first prong of the Calder test is transacting business in Arizona or some act by which a defendant purposely avails themselves of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections. In this case Schneider Electric SE purposely targets the Arizona forum. This is clearly demonstrated by Exhibit 7 that was entered into the record showing a map of Arizona and Schneider Electric's logo on the top left corner. The product brand, APC is also seen on the page and as multiple witnesses testified, this is a brand owned by Schneider Electric SE. The map shows 30 results for resellers/partners in the Phoenix

area, including the manufacturer's representative. Additionally, Schneider Electric has acknowledged that it has subsidiaries in the market and we learned at the jurisdiction hearing that they are alter egos with no distinct identity of their own.

The plaintiff testified that he worked as field sales representative for Schneider Electric SE for many years, and then he started a company that sold Schneider Electric SE and then competed against Schneider Electric SE—throughout all of those years, after millions in sales, he believed he was selling for the French company, Schneider Electric SE.

The second prong, requires that claim arises out of or results from the defendant's forum-related activities. As Arbit stated by declaration, Schneider Electric SE's conduct in Arizona is related to Arbit's complaint. Schneider Electric sells UPSs in Arizona, according to witness testimony provided at the evidentiary hearing.

According to Schneider Electric SE's Exhibit '106' Arbit sells UPSs. Arbit states by declaration that he was damaged in Arizona because of Schneider Electric SE conduct.

The third prong is regarding reasonableness. Since Schneider Electric SE has for many years generated revenue in Arizona it follows that it should be reasonable for Schneider Electric SE to be obligated to defend itself in court on actions related to its forum related activities.

The problem is not with Mr. Rader's intelligence, as much as he would like the court to believe there is, but rather, the problem lies with his ethics.

Mr. Rader states that Daimler left open he possibility of considering agency theory for specific jurisdiction it also did not rule out applying agency theory to general jurisdiction.

When Mr. Rader says that the district court found that the Arbit failed to carry his burden of showing any agency relationship between Schneider Electric SE and its subsidiaries that operate in Arizona, he is committing fraud. Mr. Rader fails to mention the numerous counts of fraud that Mr. Rader unleashed in this case. Mr. Rader's continues to commit fraud by referring to the fraudulently acquired court order and in furtherance of the conspiracy to defraud Arbit in regards to his trademark.

Page 14

On page 14, Mr. Rader continues to gaslight on page 14 when he says that Arbit does not challenge any factual findings. He then asks the court to affirm the finding of specific personal jurisdiction even though he know that Schneider Electric SE should be subject to specific personal jurisdiction and that Arbit demonstrated in the district court that Schneider Electric SE should be subject to specific personal jurisdiction in Arizona.

Mr. Rader states that as the undisputed facts (he's lying, they are disputed) from the evidentiary hearing established (he's lying, they didn't) Schneider Electric does not dominate or control there operations of its subsidiaries (he's lying, they do). This is categorically fraud.

Mr. Rader claims that Arbit failed to establish that Schneider Electric SE controlled its so-called subsidiaries. Mr. Rader is lying. In Arbit's declaration submitted with Arbit's opposition to Schneider Electric's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction Arbit stated that Schneider Electric SE is also known by its other brands and aliases, but it is one global company. Exhibit 3 that was entered into evidence is a screen shot of Schneider Electric SE's Annual Report where it describes Schneider Electric SE as "...one integrated company. We are the most local of global of companies. Our Multi-hub approach is a key element to offer improved resiliency, agility and proximity to our customers and suppliers.

This exhibit also shows Schneider Electric SE's worldwide revenue. When Ms. Boelitz was asked if she thinks Schneider Electric SE's revenue of 34.2 billion Euros for 2022 specified in Exhibit 3 included the revenue of the so-called subsidiary Schneider Electric SE, Ms. Boelitz answered in the affirmative.

Exhibit 3 does not mention anything about subsidiaries. The record in the jurisdiction hearing reflects the fact that there is no distinction between the various subsidiaries. They use the same logos, domains, and emails. With 75 years of experience among the witnesses none of them could state a single fact that distinguishes any of the purported entities from each, and the witnesses expressed confusion about any alleged differences.

Mr. Rader's false narrative that Schneider Electric SE is a holding company with two employees and no U.S. contacts is clearly false, and Mr. Rader is was aware of this fact. Even if Schneider Electric SE lied to Mr. Rader, less than a minute of online research would have been required for Mr. Rader, a top-ranked and highly experienced attorney, who was one of five attorneys of record for the defendants, to uncover the truth. Even if Mr. Rader was ignorant of the facts, for whatever reason, he most certainly was made aware of them at the jurisdiction hearing. But he chooses to repeat them even at this level of legal proceedings. Because for Mr. Rader and the ASS, defrauding Arbit is of higher importance, and cheaper, than ethics and the rule of law.

Mr. Rader's last line on page 14 is to repeat that Arbit failed to show an agency relationship or dispute the district court's findings. Mr Rader is lying. Mr. Rader is and the ASS are committing fraud. Arbit did explicitly state that he continues to dispute the facts and that Schneider Electric SE is one enterprise.

On page 11, Mr. Rader states that Arbit failed to demonstrate the activities of Schneider Electric SE's subsidiaries would establish general personal jurisdiction. This is false. Evidence was presented that Schneider Electric SE has agents making and executing marketing plans to sell products found Schneider Electric SE's website.

Page 15

Mr. Rader claims that the Court should affirm the district's court's dismissal of the case and Arbit admitted that this point is moot by Arbit's own admission. This is

fraud because Arbit did not admit that his point is moot and the court should not affirm the district courts order, and order which was based on fraud. Mr. Rader adds that the defendant is not located in the United States but Schneider Electric SE, the defendant, has extensive affiliations with the United States.

Exhibit 4 in the district court's jurisdiction hearing shows the email correspondence with Schneider Electric SE's Associate General Counsel, Jennifer Budoff. Ms. Budoff lists NAM Legal Department and Schneider Electric in her signature. Ms. Budoff also has a banner in there email signature that has the Schneider Electric logo and the banner says "World's most sustainable company. Your digital partner for Sustainability and Efficiency. GLOBAL100." Ms. Budoff's email address is a se.com domain, the same as Schneider Electric SE's domain. Schneider Electric USA or Schneider Electric IT are not listed anywhere.

The mailing address that was provided by Schneider Electric SE's NAM legal representative was used by Arbit and the United States Marshal Service to request a service waiver.

Schneider Electric, as Exhibit 3 states, is one integrated company, but even if we accept Mr. Raders story about operating through subsidiaries and that Schneider Electric SE is only a holding company with two employees—the argument still fails because the so-called subsidiaries are, in the most generous regard, simply alter egos, and agents of the parent company, Schneider Electric SE.

Schneider Electric SE has sustained substantial, continuous, and systematic operations in the United States and Arizona specifically; to claim the contrary in a Federal District Court to derail a legitimate lawsuit is categorically fraud. Mr. Rader is the author of the legal documents but he conspired with Mark Zuckerberg and the rest of the ASS to defraud Arbit out of the legal recourse and equitable disgorgement that Arbit is entitled to. This attempt to fraudulently win an appeal of a district court case which was corrupted by the fraud orchestrated by the ASS is made in furtherance of the conspiracy to defraud Arbit out of all income and property.

Mr. Rader then lists motions that he claims are frivolous:

"a motion to subpoena Microsoft for email records of senior executives of Schneider Electric SE subsidiaries (2:23-cv-00533 ECF Nos. 27, 28), a motion for default judgment notwithstanding that Schneider Electric SE had already filed a motion to dismiss (2:23-cv-00533 ECF Nos. 30, 31), a request for a TRO based on a purported altercation with a dog-walker that Arbit bizarrely attributed to Schneider Electric SE (2:23-cv-00533 ECF Nos. 36, 37), a motion for entry of default in this appeal despite this Court having earlier stayed the briefing schedule (ECF No. 23), and a motion to reconsider that stay (ECF No. 25)."

Mr. Rader's statement that each of the listed motion are frivolous is fraud. Mr. Rader knows that Arbit was not served the motion to dismiss when Arbit filed the default motion. Mr. Rader is an active co-conspirator in the conspiracy to stalk and harass Arbit, and one of the crimes organized by the ASS and Mr. Rader includes the incident that Mr. Rader is referring to as frivolous. The motion for entry of default in this appeal was made because Mr. Rader was coordinating with Molly Dwyer to

receive an unwarranted extension of time to file an answer. Mr. Rader also fraudulently used weaponized incompetence to delay the court proceedings by trying to claim that he filed a summary disposition when he filed a summary affirmance. The difference between the two is that one has rules that support an automatic stay and the other does not.

Mr. Rader concludes with a classic Zuckerberg move, blame the other party for the crimes you have engaged in and problems that you have created. Mr. Rader speaks for the ASS and when he wrote that "Schneider Electric SE respectfully requests the Court's assistance in making clear to Arbit that further use of the legal system to harass Schneider Electric SE is unacceptable and will not be tolerated." Mr. Rader and his ASS co-conspirators are perpetuating the closed-ended fraud to deny Arbit legal recourse in this trademark infringement lawsuit and appeal, and the open-ended scheme to defraud Arbit out of all income, property, and legal rights while they commit crimes against him for entertainment and profit.

Mr. Rader, as the ASS legal representative and co-conpsiartor requests that this Court affirm the District Courts judgement dismissing Arbit's complaint for lack of jurisdiction amounts to mail and wire fraud. The document was e-filed and emailed to Arbit at stanarbit@gmail.com and stan@securepower.io by ashley.lohr@wolfgreenfield.com at 1:00 pm on June 21, 2024, the same day it was e-filed for three counts of wire fraud. The Answering Brief was mailed to Arbit at 440 N.

Barranca Ave #7377, Covina, CA 91723	on June 21, 2024 using U.S.P.S. Arbi
received the package on July 1, 2024.	

On page 12, when Mr. Rader calls Arbit's declaration conspiracy theories he is committing fraud.

On page 12, when Mr. Rader implies it is bizarre to say that Schneider Electric SE subsidiaries do business in Arizona, he is committing fraud.

On page 12, when Mr. Rader says that Arbit offers no explanation how any particular subsidiary actives would justify general personal jurisdiction even if attributed to Schneider Electric SE, he is lying.

On page 12, when Mr. Rader says that Schneider Electric SE is a holding company based in France with approximately 400 subsidiaries around world. He is lying.

On page 12, when Mr. Rader says that Arbit failed to carry his burned of showing any agency relationship between Schneider Electric SE and its subsidiaries, he not accurately portraying the evidentiary hearing.

On page 12, when Mr. Rader says that Arbit does not challenge that or any factual finding, Mr. Rader is not saying the whole truth.

On page 13, Mr. Rader says that Arbit's requested "change" is ruled out by *Daimler*: Mr. Rader cites "One may be an agent for some business purposes and not others ..." from *Daimler*; but that is merely dicta. We know that is dicta because the same paragraph in Daimler concluded by saying, "But we need not pass judgment on invocation of an agency theory in the context of general jurisdiction." *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 135 (2014). Furthermore, the same paragraph also states that "A subsidiary, for example, might be its parent's agent for claims arising in the place where the subsidiary operates, yet not its agent regarding claims arising elsewhere." *Id.* Schneider Electric SE asserted in the jurisdiction evidentiary hearing that it has subsidiaries operating in Arizona; therefore, by no means, is agency theory ruled out for general jurisdiction by *Daimler*.

Mr. Rader also cites CIR. v. Bollinger, 485 U.S. 340, 346-47 (1988) to support his argument but the facts are distinguished in this case, and the case would support Arbit's argument and not the defendants. The court ruled that the corporation in question was an agent of the partnership.

On page 13, Mr. Rader claims that Arbit does not contest the finding that Schneider Electric purposely availed itself for specific jurisdiction. This is false. Arbit elicited testimony, including his own, and provided exhibits contradicting Mr. Rader's no contest assertion. In the opening brief Arbit did not challenge the facts for the purpose of the Opening Brief.

On page 14, Mr. Rader cited Reusser v. Wachovia Bank, N.A.,525 E:3d:855:(9th Gir, 2008) and Sec. Pac. Nat'l Bank, 872 F.2d at 282 n.1. for no discernible reason except to waste Arbit's and the Court's time.

On page 14, Mr. Rader claims that it is an undisputed fact that Schneider Electric SE does not dominate or control the operations of its subsidiaries. Schneider Electric does dominate its so-called subsidiaries, if they even exist in any meaningful way. At most, Schneider Electric has alter egos that it uses to avoid paying taxes and claiming lack of jurisdiction in courts. Furthermore, Mr. Boelitz provided no facts to support lack of domination except for the conclusory lie.

On page 14, Mr. Rader once again claims that Arbit does not challenge the facts, but that is not the whole truth. Arbit accepted the facts for the sake for the Opening Brief with the caveat that he does not agree with them. In the Reply Brief Arbit added in the rest of the facts. Mr. Rader does not speak in whole truths.

On page 14, Mr. Rader claims that Schneider Electric SE is not subject to specific personal jurisdiction in Arizona based on the actions of its subsidiary. This is not true. Schneider Electric SE has had continuous and systematic contacts with Arizona for many years, and evidence for this contact was presented at the hearing and in the Arbit's declaration supporting Arbit's response to Schneider Electric's motion to

dismiss. Schneider Electric is subject to specific jurisdiction in Arizona based on its actions and the actions of its so-called subsidiaries, if they even exist in any meaningful way other than bad faith tax avoidance and fraudulent attempts to claim lack of jurisdiction in U.S. courts.

On page 14, Mr. Rader claims that the evidentiary hearing established that
Schneider Electric does not dominate or control the operation of its subsidiaries. This
is neither fact nor established court fact. Mr. Rader did not provide any facts to support
this claim. Mr. Boelitz merely stated this conclusion when she was perjuring herself on
the stand. As discussed in Arbit's reply, this is false. Schneider Electric has agents in
Arizona and evidence and testimony was presented at the hearing to support this fact.

On page 15, Mr. Rader continues to fabricate a reality that serves his client and does not reflect truth. Mr. Rader claims that Arbit admitted the issue of sanctions is moot—this does not represent the facts. Mr. Rader provides the quote that Schneider Electric SE is not a "defendant located in the United States." The facts in the case show that Schneider Electric has contact with Arizona. In fact, Exhibit 7 (ER-22) shows a map of Arizona and the Schneider Electric logo and lists 30 trained resellers and partners that sell Schneider Electric products. It is also a fact that Mr. Rader, and his witness, falsely claim that Schneider Electric SE has no contact with Arizona, but the fact that a misleading statement was made does not make the misleading statement a fact. Mr. Rader is an adept gaslighter. Mr. Rader obscures the entire picture by

leaving unfavorable facts out. In other words, Mr. Rader misrepresents the facts for the purpose of defrauding Arbit out of the legal recourse he is entitled to for the infringement of his trademark.

The quote Schneider Electric is not "defendant located in the United States" is not cited to any specific source. It also false because Mr. Rader is the legal counsel for the defendant in the U.S., Schneider Electric has contract with Arizona, and even if we assume they do not for the sake of the argument, it has alter egos operating in Arizona that it uses to avoid paying taxes, and claiming lack of jurisdiction in court.

As the facts in the court case show, legal counsel for Schneider Electric, using the domain owned by Schneider Electric SE, the logo of Schneider Electric SE, and claiming to be a "Associate General Counsel, NAM Legal Department, Schneider Electric (Exhibit 4, ER-47), gave Arbit the mailing address to use for the waiver of service.

Mr. Rader claims that the Court should affirm the district court's dismissal of the trademark infringement case. This is false. Schneider Electric has for many years sustained continuous, systematic, and substantial business operations in Arizona. Arbit presented a preponderance of evidence to support this fact. Mr. Rader's only counterpoint was a perjurious, conclusory statement provided by his witness, Ms. Boelitz.

	Because the appeals court should reverse	and	remand	the	case	the	issue	is	not
moot.	This is, after all, the point of the appeal.								

Mr. Rader claims that the sanctions were properly denied. This is false. As previously stated, Schneider Electric has for many years sustained continuous, systematic, and substantial business operations in Arizona. Arbit presented a preponderance of evidence to support this fact.

Mr. Rader claims that Arbit filed several frivolous motions that "unreasonably mulitpling the proceedings." This is fraud. Arbit did not file any frivolous motions. Mr. Rader seems to be purposely confusing his own actions for the actions of his opponent —classic Zuckerberg.

When Mr. Rader claimed that subpoeniing Microsoft for email record of senior executives is frivolous, Mr. Rader is lying.

When Mr. Rader claimed that a motion of default judgment is frivolous, Mr. Rader is lying.

When Mr. Rader claimed that TRO application in the trademark infringement case was frivolous, Mr. Rader is lying.

When Mr. Rader claimed, that motion for entry of default filed in the appeal of the trademark infringement case was frivolous, Mr. Rader is lying.

When Mr. Rader claimed, that a motion for reconsideration to stay was filed frivolously by Arbit, Mr. Rader is lying.

 When Mr. Rader claimed that "this court denied all of these motions," Mr. Rader is lying.

When Mr. Rader "requests the Court's assistance in making clear to Arbit that further use of the legal system to harass Schneider Electric SE is unacceptable and will not be tolerated." He is committing fraud. Arbit has a constitution right to use the legal system to defend his property, which his client is maliciously infringing on. Mr. Rader, who is an active participant in the criminal organization, ASS, that commits crimes against Arbit, including harassment continuous to commit fraud and project his guilt of criminality on the victim, Arbit. Classic Zuckerberg.

Mr. Rader filed this fraudulent document as "Defendant-Appllee Schneider Electric SE's Answering Brief." Mr. Rader filed it electronically, and emailed it to Arbit for three counts of wire fraud. Mr. Rader's law firm, Wolf Greenfield & Sacks mailed the fraudulent document to Arbit on 06/21/2024, for one count of mail fraud. The email was sent on 06/21/24 at 1:00 PM by ashley.lohr@wolfgreenfield.com to stan@securepower.io and stanarbit@gmail.com. The email contained the document as an attachment. The package was received at 440 N. Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723 by way of U.S. Mail on July 1, 2024.

When Mr. Rader cites case law it sometimes has no relevancy to his point and other times he is just picking words from the case law that fit his narrative—it would be like someone citing the dictionary as case law and only using certain words to prove

a point. Mr. Rader is an experienced and highly accomplished legal professional who weaponizes incompetence. He then uses repetition to continually hammer his false points—a classic Zuckerberg stratagem.

5. Arbit v Zuckerberg (mail and wire fraud)

Fraud was committed to prevent Arbit from receiving damages and injunctive relief he was entitled to in *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). The presiding judge Douglas W. Stern, the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, including Sheriff Corpus, conspired with the ASS to delay and corrupt the judicial process in *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). The lawsuit alleged Stalking and Defamation against Mark Zuckerberg.

Judge Stern started colluding with the ASS prior to Arbit's first appearance before him, on 03/06/24. As stated in Arbit's declaration filed along with a motion to disqualify Judge Stern on April 25, 2024 in *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.), Judge Stern's first words to Arbit were used to tell Arbit that he, Judge Stern, does not care about this case, and he believes that Plaintiff, Arbit, does not care either.

When a judge has a conflict of interest it is expected that they recuse themselves. But even if they don't, and a party to the case submits a motion to disqualify a judge, that judge does not get to rule on his own conflict of interest. This

would of course always result in a corrupt judge continuing his corruption. The law reflects this common sense. Section 170.3(c)(5) requires that the question of disqualification be heard by another judge. This did not occur in *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). Judge Stern submitted an answer and decided to rule in his favor—even though he did not have the authority to do so. He also issued an order striking the Statement of Disqualification.

Judge Stern's answer was mailed to Arbit, as is required, and it contained false statements. The letter was mailed by J. Edwards, Deputy Clerk of Court on 05/02/2024. The letter was sent to Stanislav Arbit at 440 N Barranca Ave #7377 Covina, CA 91723. Arbit received the letter on May 07, 2024.

Arbit scheduled the Ex Parte Motion to Disqualify Judge Stern for April 26, 2024 at 8:30 AM. On the day that Arbit filed his Motion to Disqualify Judge Stern, Judge Stern scheduled an Ex Parte hearing at 2:30 PM, no attempts at providing notice were made and Arbit made changed his plans to show up to court the next day when he was scheduled to do so. The hearing is listed as "Not Held - Taken Off Calendar by Court." The next day, Judge Stern put the hearing back on the calendar and labeled it as "Not Held - Advanced and continued - by Court." This information was gleaned from lacourt.org, and as previously stated Stern is an ASS member and therefore has visibility into Arbit's internet usage. These judicial actions were designed to keep Arbit out of Court and constitute wire fraud.

In the motion to disqualify Judge Stern, Arbit stated the following:

- 1. As previously stated, Judge Stern declared his prejudice against Arbit and his complaint. Judge Stern told Arbit on 03/06/24) that he does not care about Arbit's complaint, he believes Arbit doesn't care about Arbit's complaint and Judge Stern made it clear that he does not approve of the complaint's title.
- 2. At the next hearing (3/19/24), Judge Stern demonstrated his proclaimed disinterest by exhibiting a willful lack of understanding of the motion before him. Arbit stated Judge Stern is not reading what Arbit is submitting and and Arbit reiterated the gravity of the situation and asked if it would be helpful if Arbit came back the next day so that Judge Stern could have more time to familiarize himself with the motion. Judge Stern declined the suggestion and denied the motion.
- 3. The hearing after being told by Plaintiff that he is not reading or understanding the documents being submitted, Douglas W. Stern's courtroom had a Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputy present. Right before Plaintiff's case was called the deputy positioned himself at the door leading to Plaintiff's desk. Plaintiff stated his name with an armed deputy next to him—both of the deputy's hands could reach the Plaintiff without having to adjust his stance.

- 4. After appearances, Douglas W. Stern asked the Plaintiff about what exactly Mr. Stern was not understanding. Plaintiff told him that everything he wanted Mr. Stern to understand was in the filed documents. This hearing occurred on 3/26/24 and included the declaration (filed on 3/21) that accused Mr. Stern of having an undisclosed conflict of interest. Mr. Stern then stated he is once again denying the motion. Plaintiff left the courtroom immediately and was followed to the elevator by the deputy. Before the elevator's doors closed the armed deputy made a showing of stretching his arms as a show of force.
- 5. Before leaving the Torrance Courthouse, Plaintiff stopped by the library to do legal research. While conducting the research, various deputies would poke their heads in and make a comment before leaving. This was not just distracting, but more intimidation that was intended to silence the Plaintiff.
- 6. On 03/28/24, Arbit emailed a litigation hold to Dept. B, addressed to Mr. Stern. It was emailed to tordeptb@lacourt.org at 9:14 a.m. as an attachment. It was included as Exhibit "1" in the motion to disqualify Judge Stern.
- 7. On 04/13/24, Arbit emailed a copy of a cease and desist letter, regarding harassment, addressed to Mr. Stern and sent it to tordeptb@lacourt.org as an attachment. It was included as Exhibit 2 in the motion to disqualify Judge Stern.

- 8. On 04/16/24, Mr. Stern ruled, without calling the matter for hearing, against an ex parte application/motion.
- 9. In the motion to disqualify Judge Stern, Arbit stated that he believes Judge Stern has conspired with Defendant, Mark Zuckerberg, either directly or indirectly, to manipulate the proceedings in a way that unfairly harms the plaintiff.
- 10. The San Mateo Sheriff's Office is unable or unwilling to serve the summons and complaint (see motion filed on 4/15/24). Judge Stern has denied four motions for alternative service and failed to recuse himself after being told that he is not reading or understanding the documents submitted by Plaintiff, receiving a declaration stating Plaintiff's belief that Douglas Stern, the presiding judge, has a conflict of interest, receiving a litigation hold notice, and a cease and desist notice regarding harassment.
- 11. While avoiding service, Defendant, Mark Zuckerberg, continues to wage his daily campaign to terrorize Plaintiff, Stanislav Arbit, physically, mentally, and financially.

The Order to Strike and the Verified answer that were filed together on 05/01/24 contained nothing but falsehoods. Judge Stern was working with the A.S.S. members.

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Starting with § 1, Judge Stern claims to be a Judge of the Superior Court and presides over this case. While Judge Stern is a Judge of the Superior Court, he was acting in his personal interests in this case and not in the State's or Court's interests. And technically speaking, he legally is not the judge over this case once he refused to recuse himself—at least not until another judge ruled on the motion to dismiss as is required according to C.C.P. 170.3(c)(5).

In § 2, Judge Stern claims not to be biased or prejudiced against any party to this proceeding or counsel. This is categorically false. He most certainly is prejudiced against Plaintiff, Arbit. Judge Stern explicitly stated his prejudice in court on 03/06/24. Judge Stern said that he does not care about his case, he believes Arbit does not care about this case, and he dislikes the way the complaint is titled. While Judge Stern claims to be a Judge of the Superior Court, he acts more like a king.

In § 3, Judge Stern claims that all rulings have been made based upon facts and arguments officially presented to Judge Stern and upon Judge's Stern understanding of the law. This is false because the only facts Judge Stern has been represented where officially from Arbit. At this time, Zuckerberg and his ASS gang were not officially a party of the case, yet they had influenced Judge Stern to delay and rule against Arbit on four ex parte applications for alternative service and the motion to disqualify Judge Stern.

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§ 5, Says that the best evidence for his statements and ruling is the court record. A transcript of the record will show that he began the case while trying to discourage Arbit with his prejudice against the case. If one takes a look at the record then they can see that Arbit is showing facts sufficient and logical for the motions that he is filing—if one was not on the take and dirty like Judge Stern is. Furthermore, the best evidence of Judge's action would not be the record in *Arbit v*. Zuckerberg, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). The best evidence of Judge Stern's actions will be presented in this case, where the Plaintiff will show that Judge Stern colluded with the ASS gang because the ASS gang defamed Arbit and incentivized Judge Stern to grossly infringe on Arbit's first amendment right to petition his government.

§ 6: Plaintiff's characterizations are directly reflective of what transpired in court, contrary to Judge Stern's proclamation. Judge Stern did say he did not care about the Arbit's actions. The official record will reflect his dismissive statements designed to discourage Arbit from pursuing his actions. Judge Stern demonstrated a willful incompetence, a technique often used by Zuckerberg and well documented in other court cases involving Zuckerberg.

Naturally, based on the previous paragraphs it follows that § 7 is categorically false. Judge Stern is as corrupt as a Judge can get and offers no remorse for his previous actions. Judge Stern has decided to cover up his malfeasance with perjury

in the form of the verifiable answer that is being discussed here and mail fraud when this verifiable answer and order to strike was mailed to Arbit, as well wire fraud when this answer and order where uploaded to the electronic docket system used by the Los Angeles Superior Court system.

Additional counts of mail and wire fraud in this include each of the docket entries, because as previously stated, Judge Stern was working with the ASS to defraud Arbit out of the damages and injunction relief he was entitled to.

Sheriff Corpus and her office are also part of the ASS gang and committed mail fraud and wire fraud in support of the overarching goals of the ASS. Sheriff Corpus and her deputies never made any good faith attempts to serve Zuckerberg. Instead, Sheriff Corpus colluded with the ASS to delay the process. In doing so, Sheriff Corpus committed multiple counts of fraud.

Arbit first contacted the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office (SMCSO) on January 09, 2024 at 9:57. Arbit provided his email address, stan@securepower.io, his full name, and informed SMCSO that "A California court has authorized a fee waiver for my civil case. Can I email the documents that I need to serve?" by using the online contact us form found at https://www.smcsheriff.com/contact-us.

SMCSO responded requesting a completed SER-001 or SER001A form and instructed Arbit to submit the documents to

SHERIFFS civil enforcement@smcgov.org. SMCSO sent that message on

01/09/24. At this time, SMCSO was already part of the ASS and this constitutes as the first count of wire fraud in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Arbit out of damages and injunction relief.

Arbit responded on 01/09/24 at 12:54 PM with a completed SER-001 and the summons, complaint, and ancillary service documents for case *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.).

On 01/15/25 at 2:46 PM, Arbit sent an email to

SHERIFFS_civil_enforcement@smcgov.org (SMCSO) with a completed SER-001 and a copy of form CH-116 notifying Zuckerberg of a restraining order hearing for case *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415, (L.A. Sup. Ct. Mar. 8, 2024).

On 01/17/24 at 9:40 AM, Arbit sent a completed SER-001 and a Notice of Case Reassignment for *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.) to the SMCSO's civil enforcement email address.

On 01/17/24 at 10:34, SMCSO's civil enforcement responded to Arbit's 01/17/24 email asking for a fee waiver.

On 01/17/24 at 2:53 PM, Arbit replied to with a fee waiver and the previously supplied SER-001 and notice of Case Reassignment for *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.).

On 01/19/24 at 7:50 AM, SMCSO's civil enforcement responded to Arbit's 01/17/24 request with an acknowledgment of receipt of the document and confirmation that document was prepared for service.

On 01/24/24 at 6:44 PM sent an email to SMCSO's civil enforcement asking for an update on *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415, (L.A. Sup. Ct. Mar. 8, 2024). Arbit attached the SER-001 and the CH-116 forms related to this request.

On 01/25/24 at 3:58 PM responded by falsely claiming that that two attempts were made but both were unsuccessful and proof of service will be mailed. Arbit responded with a thank you at 6:40 PM.

On 01/29/24 at 7:18 AM, Arbit emailed SMCSO with a completed SER-001 and a notice of rescheduled hearing for *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415 (L.A. Sup. Ct.).

On 02/12/24 at 9:56 AM, Arbit emailed SMCSO asking for an update to the attached request. The attachment was a follow up to the request sent on 01/29/24 for service of the rescheduled Notice of hearing in *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415, (L.A. Sup. Ct. Mar. 8, 2024).

On 02/12/24 at 10:37 AM, SMCSO emailed Arbit in response to the 02/12/24 email. SMCSO informed Arbit that the service was unsuccessful. SMCSO never attempted service and this counts as wire fraud. Arbit responded with a polite "Thank you."

On 02/22/24 at 2:57 PM, Arbit replied to the message he sent on 01/09/24 at 12:54 requesting service of summons and complaint and ancillary documents. Arbit included the SER-001 request form and the service packet for reference. The subject the email, the request form, and the service packet all listed the case number for *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415 (L.A. Sup. Ct.).

On 02/26/24 at 7:03 AM, SMCSO responded to Arbit 02/22/24 request by informing him that he service was unsuccessful. This email constitutes wire fraud because SMCSO never attempted service nor did they intend to attempt to service.

On 02/26/24 at 2:01 PM, Arbit emailed SMCSO asking for a copy of the Declaration of Diligence and Proof of Unsuccessful Service.

On 02/26/24 at 2:11 PM, SMCSO responded to Arbit's request. The subject of the email listed case 23TRCP00474, and the thread was continuation of the original request sent on 01/09/24 for service of summons and complaint in case *Arbit v*.

Zuckerberg, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). However, SMCSO office responded with a proof of service for the case reassignment and not for the summons and complaint. The case realignment was the second request in this case. Arbit included the attachments for the original request and the service documents in his email on 02/22/24 at 2:57 PM. Regardless, SMCSO had no intention of cooperating as they are legally and ethically obligated to do. They also made no attempt to serve the notice of case reassignment. This email is another count of wire fraud.

On 02/26/24 at 6:32 PM, Arbit once again responded with the SER-001 asking for service of summons and complaint, and included the service packet. Arbit retained the case number for *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.)., in the subject line, and once again asked for update for the attached request for service of summons and complaint.

On 02/27/24 at 9:05 AM SMCSO responded to Arbit's last request asking when this service was submitted to our office. This email was meant to cover up the scheme to avoid serving Zuckerberg and defraud Arbit out of damages and injunctive relief he was entitled to and constitutes wire fraud.

On 02/27/24 at 1:51 PM, responded to SMCSO question. This email chain contained the previous emails quoted, and SMCSO could have answered their own questions if they were not corrupt and purposely avoided their legal obligation to serve the summons and complaint that was submitted. Arbit responded by saying, "I submitted this request on January 9, 2024. This email chain is about a complaint and summons. The defendant is Mark Zuckerberg What would you like me to tell the judge in my motion for alternative service?"

On 02/27/24 at 2:05 PM, SMCSO stated "It appears the fee waiver is missing from the service request. Please provide us with the waiver so we may attempt service." The fee waiver was never requested in the first place, but it was later requested in the same case for the second request, which was a notice of case

reassignment. Arbit submitted the fee waiver on 01/17/24 at 2:53 PM. SMCSO was covering up the fact that they have not attempted service and they did not have any intention of serving Zuckerberg in a timely matter. This email misrepresents the facts and constitutes wire fraud.

On 02/27/24 at 3:12 PM, Arbit sent an email to SMCSO asking for confirmation that SMCSO has not attempted to serve the summons and complaint which was requested on 01/09/24. Arbit also attached a copy of the fee waiver, the SER-001 request form and the service packet.

Following the first hearing with Judge Stern on 03/06/24; and after not hearing back from SMCSO regarding the summons in complaint for case *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.); almost two months after first submitting the request to serve a summons and complaint; and SMCSO's failure to even make it past the guard tower to serve two notices of hearing for for a restraining order in case *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415, (L.A. Sup. Ct. Mar. 8, 2024) and a notice of case reassignment in *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.); Arbit filed a new SER-001.

The new SER-001 was for *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). The location of service was still Meta/Facebook's headquarters in Menlo Park located at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park CA 94025. Under section (5)(e) where the document asks if the court has allowed you to serve the papers in another way besides

personal service, and then lists the options as "I don't know, No, and Yes," Arbit redlined the section that says if yes please include aa copy of the order allowing another type of service. The law does not require an order for substituted service and Judge Stern would not issue an order for such a service. At the redline, Arbit wrote "See Code of Civl P./part 2/Title 5/Chap. 4/Article 3/Section 415.20." In the additional information portion of that section, Arbit wrote, "Please leave the documents with the person who is apparently in charge and let them know it is a summons and complaint, and mail a set of copies to Mark Zuckerberg at 1 Hacker Way, Men[1]o Park, CA 94025."

The new SER-001 for substituted service, along with another copy of the fee waiver, and the service packet were attached to an email sent to SMCSO on 03/06/24 at 6:07 PM. The subject of the email was "Case: 23TRCP00474 | Summons and Complaint | Arbit v Zuckerberg." This email was the start of a new chain with no other emails quoted in it. This email was sent to SMCSO.

On 03/08/24 at 9:05 AM responded to Arbit's 03/06/24 email by saying, "We currently have an open service for these documents."

On 03/13/24 at 6:42 AM, Arbit emailed SMCSO asking for an update. The email chain contained Arbit's 03/6/24 request and SMCSO 03/08/24 response. Arbit conveyed the urgency of the request by stating, "The crimes are ongoing and the damages continue to accrue. Please consider this matter urgent."

On 03/30/24 at 5:15 PM, Arbit sent a litigation hold to SMCSO. The hold named Sheriff Corpus and San Mateo County Sheriff's Office Civil Division. The email, along with the attachment was sent to SHERIFFS_civil_enforcement@smcgov.org and ccorpus@smcgov.org.

On 04/05/24 at 2:11 PM, Arbit sent a request to SMCSO that was identical to the request sent on 03/06/24 but was a dated 04/05/24. The email included the fee waiver and the service packet.

On 04/11/24 at 8:16 AM, Arbit emailed SMCSO and Sheriff Corpus. The email asked Sheriff Corpus if she has made any progress on case #23TRCP00474.

On 04/12/24 at 7:28 AM, Arbit followed up to this 04/11/24 by asking the same question but adding a "SECOND REQUEST" notice at the top of email.

On 04/12/24 at 12:57 PM, SMCSO responded to Arbit's 04/12/24 email by stating, "An attempt was made, however the service was unsuccessful and a card was left. The documents are still out for service."

On 04/12/24 at 2:04 PM, Arbit emailed Sheriff Corpus. Arbit stated, "Sheriff Corpus: This is the third service of summons request (second alternative request) that you are unwilling or unable to execute in this case." Arbit then asked, "Why didn't you leave the summons and complaint and mail a set to the same address as requested?"

On 04/12/24 at 4:28 PM Lt. Dan Reynolds emailed Arbit. Mr. Arbit:

Good afternoon. I write to express that the Civil Unit Team is attempting service of the documents in 23TRCP00474 in accordance with the CA Code of Civil Procedures. You may

rest assured that we conduct our attempts with due diligence and lawful actions at all times. While you have the right to email Sheriff Corpus directly, it will not influence the professional, appropriate manner in which the Civil Unit Team conducts its responsibilities in 23TRCP00474. The Civil Unit Team serves court documents on the Sheriff's behalf. She does not personally serve them, and entrusts the Civil Unit Team to handle those responsibilities.

Please stop contacting her directly unless there is a circumstance which merits your doing so. For updates on the status of service, you should contact the Civil Unit directly via this email account or telephoning us at 650/363-4497 (press option 8). Alternatively, you can await the eventual, required mailing of our completed proof of service, which documents our service or attempts to serve. Contacting Sheriff Corpus directly for updates on service isn't as efficient or proper as contacting the Civil Unit Team.

We look forward to serving you as the plaintiff/petitioner in this matter, per the law and with professionalism and impartiality. Thank you in advance for allowing us to do so, Mr. Arbit.

I hope this addresses your concerns, and that you have a great day, Sir. If you've any further questions, please ask. Our team is ready to serve.

Respectfully, Lt Dan Reynolds

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On 04/12/24 at 7:00 PM, Arbit responded to SMCSO but informing them that Arbit's concerns have not been addressed. Arbit asked Lt. Dan Reynolds what specific section of the code he was referring to. Arbit asked this because his last two requests were for substituted service and Arbit cited the code, as Judge Stern had requested. But instead of leaving a the summons and complaint, SMCSO had only left business cards with security at Meta's headquarters. Like all other emails from SMCSO, this email serves to cover up the fact that SMCSO had no intention of serving Arbit's summons and complaint in a timely matter. At this point, more than three months have passed since Arbit made the original request.

On 04/13/24 at 4:39 PM, Arbit emailed Sheriff Corpus asking her to cease and desist all harassing activities towards Arbit. Arbit included a PDF version of the letter as an attachment.

On 04/17/24 at 8:26 AM, Lt. Dan Reynolds emailed Arbit. Mr. Reynolds was responding to Arbit's 04/12/24, 7:00 PM email. Mr. Reynolds email stated that they have provided a timely response to Arbit's inquiry on the status of the document service in Arbit's case, and a proof of service of service documenting their results will be mailed. Lt. Reynolds cited Government Code 26608. More specifically Reynolds did not cite the substituted service code that was requested in the last two requests that are pending. This email misrepresents the facts and is fraud. SMCSO had no intention of attempting service in good faith.

On 05/07/24, 7:04 AM, Arbit sent an email to SMCSO asking for an update on case 23TRCP00474. At this point, 119 days have passed since Arbit's first request for service of summons and complaint, and 62 days have passed since Arbit first requested substituted service.

On 05/08/24 at 5:45 AM, Arbit emailed a letter to SMCSO notifying Dan Reynolds to cease and desist all harassing activities towards Arbit.

On 05/08/24 at 8:24 AM, SMCSO emailed Arbit to inform him that an attempt for service was made on 04/12/24, and the documents are still out for service.

On 07/01/24 at 6:54 PM, Arbit emailed SMCSO and Sheriff Corpus. Arbit attached a proof of service that was filed on his behalf in case *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.). The proof of service was for a Texas-based Plaintiff named Phillip Reynolds who sued Meta Platforms in Texas. Arbit told Sheriff Corpus that her continued incompetence is hereby noted. Arbit requested an update for case 23TRCP00474. Arbit reminded Sheriff Corpus that her office is under a litigation hold and will be sued shortly.

On 07/02/24 at 6:09 PM, Arbit emailed SMCSO and Sheriff Corpus with a second request for an update for case 23TRCP00474. Arbit reminded SMCSO and Sheriff Corpus that the original request was made on January 09, 2024. This email was 175 days after the first request and 118 days since Arbit requested substituted mail service.

On 07/03/24 at 11:38 AM, expressed his frustration with Sheriff Corpus. That same day at 4:44 PM Arbit added Governor Newsom's Chief of Staff and California's Attorney General to the email chain.

Each of SMCSO emails to Arbit are a count of wire fraud. SMCSO sent three proof of no service to the court, each of which count as additional counts of wire fraud. Arbit received mail on 05/24/24 from SMCSO that contained somebody else's summons, but Arbit's case number on the first page. This was mail fraud, in attempt to

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cover up the scheme to defraud Arbit out of the damages and injunctive relief he was entitled to.

On February 06, 2024 Arbit received a package from Christina Corpus, sheriff of San Mateo County. The package was sent through USPS. The return address was 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. The package was addressed to Stanislav Arbit at 440 Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723. The package contained a total of 23 pages. The first page was a Declaration of Due Diligence. The SMCSO declared that it attempted to personally serve Mark Elliot Zuckerberg twice. On 01/23/2024 at 11:00 AM by personal service at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025. The deputies listed are Patrick McKenna and Albert Tuipulotu. A remark was added, "Not at location, Sheriff's Office contact card left with security." The second declared attempt occurred on 01/25/2024 at 11:07 AM by personal service at the same address. Albert Tuipulotu and Todd Schindler are listed as the deputies. A remark was added saying, "Not at work. Sheriff's Office contact card left with security." This package was for the restraining order, 23PSRO02415, Arbit v Zuckerberg. The second page lists the documents that were received by SMCSO to be served on defendant Mark Zuckerberg. The documents included CH-116, CH-100, CH-120, and CH-800. The Proof of Unsuccessful Service was for a restraining order hearing scheduled for 01/30/24 at 8:30 AM. The hearing was scheduled for 7339 So Painter Ave, Whittier, CA 90602. The Proof of Unsuccessful Service was signed by Albert Tuipulotu on January 29,

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2024. The rest of the package contained copies of the documents that were to be served. Because the Sheriff's office was coordinating with Mark Zuckerberg about how to delay and avoid service, this package constitutes mail fraud.

On February 21, 2024, Arbit received an envelope from Christina Corpus, Sheriff of San Mateo County. The package was sent through USPS. The return address was 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. The package was addressed to Stanislav Arbit at 440 Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723. The envelope contained a total of three pages. The first pages was a Declaration of Due Diligence for case 23PSRO02415. The case name is Stanislav Arbit v. Mark Elliot Zuckerberg. There are two declared attempts to personally serve Mark Elliot Zuckerberg. The first attempt listed is for 01/30/24 at 10:40 AM for personal service by Patrick McKenna and Eric Forrecter at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park CA 94025. A remark was added to state that Respondent not at work. Sheriff's Office contact card left with security lead.

The second declared attempt is listed as occurring on 02/07/2024 at 10:27 AM for personal service performed by Patrick McKenna and Eric Forrester at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park CA 94025. A remark was added by the deputies, "Not at work, Sheriff's Office contact card left with security lead. The second page is a Proof of Unsuccessful Service for a hearing scheduled for 02/16/2024 at 8:30 AM. The documents received for service are listed as: CH-116, CH-100, CH-120, and CH-800. The document was signed by Patrick McKenna on February 12, 2024. Because the

Sheriff's office was coordinating with Mark Zuckerberg about how to delay and avoid service, this package constitutes mail fraud.

On March 01, 2024, Arbit received an envelope from Christina Corpus, Sheriff of San Mateo County. The package was sent through USPS. The return address was 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. The package was addressed to Stanislav Arbit at 440 Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723. The envelope contained a total of three pages. The envelope contained a Declaration of Diligence and Proof of Unsuccessful Service that are identical to the ones received on February 21, 2024. This letter serves as another count of mail fraud because SMCSO was coordinating with defendant, Mark Zuckerberg to delay and avoid service.

On March 06, 2024, Arbit received an envelope from Christina Corpus, Sheriff of San Mateo County. The package was sent through USPS. The return address was 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. The package was addressed to Stanislav Arbit at 440 Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723. The envelope contained a total of three pages.

The first page was a Declaration of Diligence for Arbit v. Zuckerberg, case # 23TRCP00474. The Delaration lists two attempts to personally serve Defendant, Mark Zuckerberg. The first listed attempt is 01/23/2024 at 11:00 AM. Patrick McKenna and Albert Tuipulotu are listed as the deputies. A remark is added stating, "Not at location, Sheriff's Office contact card left with security. The second listed attempt is 01/24/2024

at 11:07 AM. Albert Tuipulotu and Todd Schindler are listed as the deputies. A remark states, "Not at work. Sheriff's Office contact card left with Security." Both of the attempts occurred at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park CA 94025.

The next page is a Proof of Unsuccessful Service for Arbit v. Zuckerberg, case # 23TRCP00474. It states that the document to be served is a Notice of Case Reassignment. The document states that the Notice was received by SMCSO on 01/19/24 and was to be served on Mark Elliot Zuckerberg at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Albert Tuipulotu signed the document on January 29. 2024.

47 days passed between when SMSCO received the documents and Arbit received a Proof of No Service. This was the second request in this case, and nothing has been received for the first request which was for service of summons and complaint in case 23TRCP00474. Deputy Tuipulotu signed the proof of Unsuccessful Service on January 29, 2024 but it was not mailed for another month. The delay is because SMCSO coordinated with defendant Mark Elliot Zuckerberg to delay and avoid service. This letter is mail fraud.

On March 28, 2024, Arbit received an envelope from Christina Corpus, Sheriff of San Mateo County. The package was sent through USPS. The return address was 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. The package was addressed to Stanislav Arbit at 440 Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723. The envelope contained a total of four pages.

The Declaration of Diligence is for case 23TRCP00474, Arbit v Zuckerberg. The declaration lists two attempts for personal service. Both attempts were at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025. The first listed attempt is 02/29/2024 at 2:23 PM for personal serve by Deputies Patrick McKenna and Eric Forrester. A remark was added stating, "Respondent not at work. Sheriff's Office contact card left with security lead. The second listed attempt was 03/14/24 at 1:10 PM for personal service by Patrick McKenna and Albert Tuipulotu. A remark was added, "Refused at guard station, Sheriff's Office contact card left with security desk."

The Proof of Unsuccessful Service lists the summons, complaint and ancillary documents as received by SMCO on 02/28/2024. Arbit sent these documents on 01/09/24. The Proof of Unsuccessful Service was signed on March 19, 2024. 79 days had passed since Arbit first submitted the request to service a complaint and summons and received notice of unsuccessful service. This letter is mail fraud because SMCSO coordinated with Mark Zuckerberg to delay and avoid service.

On May 24, 2024, Arbit received an envelope from Christina Corpus, Sheriff of San Mateo County. The package was sent through USPS. The return address was 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. The package was addressed to Stanislav Arbit at 440 Barranca Ave 7377, Covina, CA 91723. The envelope contained a total of four pages.

The first page was a Proof of Service of Summons for case 23TRCP00474, Arbit v. Zuckerberg. Item number 2 lists a Summons and Complaint as the documents that were served. The ancillary documents were not listed like they were in the letter received on March 28, 2024.

The Proof Of Summons claims that it personally served Mark Elliot Zuckerberg at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park CA 94025 at 12:15 PM on 05/08/24. Deputy Patrick McKenna signed the document on May 8, 2024. A copy of the documents served included a small claims citation for a court in Texas. The Plaintiffs name is Phillip Reynolds. Not Arbit. This letter serves as mail fraud because SMCSO coordinated with the defendant to delay and avoid serving Mark Elliot Zuckerberg.

On 08/01/24, Judge Stern sustained Defendant's demurrer and entered Judgement on 08/05/24.

On 08/06/24, Arbit filed a notice of appeal. On 08/07/24 Arbit filed a notice designating record of appeal, and a clerk rejected it but without putting a reason, thereby not notifying Arbit of the rejection. This is wire fraud by omission meant to run out the 10-day time period in which a notice designating record is required to be filed within.

Arbit reached out to the court room by sending an email to tordeptb@lacourt.org to ask if they had received the e-file that was submitted. Arbit sent this email on August 9, 2024 at 7:43 AM. Arbit did not receive a response. Arbit followed up on

August 12, 2024 at 9:38 but this was not answered. Arbit included the Judge, dstern@lacourt.org, on the follow up.

On August 12, 2024, at 12:09 PM, Arbit received an email from tordeptb@lacourt.org with a copy of Judge Stern's order stating that Arbit's emails are improper and are considered Ex Parte communications. Arbit was ordered to not email anything to Judge Stern, and no person involved in this case may email Judge Stern or the Court's email resource account. This order was e-filed for one count of wire fraud. This order was emailed for another count of fraud and the order was mailed for a third count of fraud. The order is fraud because no documents or court actions were sent that would constitute ex parte communication. Arbit was reaching out because he believed that the corrupt Judge would continue to do corrupt actions to cover up past corruption by not accepting the documents necessary for an appeal. This order is also fraud because it implies that Judge Stern does not accept communications from parties (outside of filed documents and hearings), but Judge Stern was colluding with the defendant to stall and kill this case.

This order, and the judges behavior constitute a First Amendment violation by infringing on Arbit's right to petition his government.

A proof of service was submitted on 08/15/24 but was rejected for not being in proper court format. Arbit used a court-approved form. This rejection constitutes wire fraud.

A corrected notice designating record, along with a proof of service was filed on 08/15/24 at 10:24 AM. On August 22, 2024, the notice designating record and the proof of service was returned because Mark Zuckerberg does not have a fee waiver. The notice, APP-003, states that Arbit is submitting the notice and Arbit has a fee waiver. The court did not reach out to Arbit by phone or email to discuss. This constitutes another cause of action for violation of the First Amendment because Judge Stern, and the ASS are colluding to avoid processing legal documents and prohibiting Arbit from petitioning his government.

Mark Zuckerberg, Sheriff Corpus, and Judge Stern made heavy use of nefarious tactics such as: perjury, false statements, obstruction of justice, lies by omission, cherry-picking Arbit's statements, willful incompetence, delay tactics, stonewalling, and gaslighting—in other words, classic Zuckerberg.^X

XIN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION, No 3:18-md-02843-VC, Doc. 1104, 02/09/23. Available at https://fingfx.thomsonreuters.com/gfx/legaldocs/zgvobklmnpd/FacebookGibson_sanctions.pdf, Last viewed on August 04, 2024.

SHERIFFS_civil_enforcement@smcgov.org

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6. Department of Social Services (mail fraud and wire fraud)

As ASS's plan progressed to the point where Arbit needed State assistance to survive, as planned. The ASS was ready to take advantage of that situation too. They recruited DPSS employees to first deny Arbit benefits.

In October of 2023 Arbit applied for CAlFresh. Arbit submitted his expenses and income. However, after the interview his expenses were modified, by the case worker to disqualify him from the program. This constitutes mail fraud because a letter of disqualification was sent to Arbit in October.

In July of 2024, Arbit once again applied to DPSS. The DPSS case worker deleted Arbit's statement of income. During a phone call the DPSS case worker demanded additional proof of income. The DPSS worker asked Arbit's honesty in an attempt to agitate Arbit. The DPSS worker also removed the unit number on Arbit's mailing address in attempt to defraud Arbit out of social services. The DPSS worker committed mail fraud and wire fraud.

7. WeWork Mail (Wire Fraud, theft of mail, and access control fraud)

WeWork committed wire fraud when Vanessa Cruz emailed Arbit on 07/30/24 at 8:18 AM. Ms. Cruz sent an email from vanessa.cruz@wework.com to stan@securepower.io.

Arbit had told the WeWork community managers that he was expecting three letters but was only given two, when he stopped by the day before. Arbit inquired if

WeWork had any mail addressed to Stanislav Arbit. Ms. Cruz stated they had only received two letters.

WeWork, and its employees are ASS members, and conspired and executed a plan to steal an envelope containing Arbit's PIN to his EBT card. Because they didn't need to open the envelope with the card to learn what the numbers are, they just needed the pin to steal Arbit's supplemental nutrition funds provided by the State of California.

Ms. Cruz, an ASS member, was part of this conspiracy and committed wire fraud when she covered it up in the email to Arbit.

TALK ABOUT OTHER EMAILS USED TO COVER UP CRIMES

8. Computer Crimes: Electronic Email Provider Fraud (Gmail and AWS)

The ASS first started hacking my computer and intercepting internet traffic when I moved into the fraternity house belonging to the Alpha Sigma chapter of the Alpha Epsilon Pi (AEPi) Fraternity at Arizona State University in 2006. The house was located at 717 E. Alpha Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85281 and was demolished in 2012.

In 2007 Arbit moved to an apartment with two fraternity brothers, Joshua Simon and Michael Brooks. Mr. Simon's and Mr. Brooks's intention for living with Arbit was Machiavellian—they were to spy on Arbit for AEPi.

Also in 2007 Arbit built and operated an e-commerce website called yourweddinginstyle.com. The website was a complimentary business of Arbit's

family's business, a photo lab and portrait studio located in Phoenix, Arizona—where the plaintiff had worked since 2001. The ASS used their illegal access to Arbit's computer to monitor Arbit's progress and sabotage his e-commerce store and steal the work that he had produced. The hacking, stalking, and harassment never stopped.

In 2009, while Arbit was still living with Mr. Brooks, Arbit graduated from college and began searching for engineering jobs, the ASS used their hacked access to sabotage Arbit's job prospects. Arbit was finally able to get a job in October of 2010, but that was only because of a familial connection to Arbit's first employer. Still, the hacking, stalking and harassment by the ASS did not stop.

The ASS conspired with Arbit's employer LDP Associates and Schneider Electric SE, the manufacturer of the goods that Arbit sold to sabotage Arbit's life. The opportunity came in 2015 when Arbit started looking for new challenges.

In 2015, Arbit was living at 705 S Pacific Coast Hwy Apt C, Redondo Beach CA 90277. Arbit moved there in the summer of 2011 and the landlord's name was Tom Bauer. The ASS had bribed Arbit's landlord to gain access to Arbit's apartment to hack his computers, iPhone, and iPad. They also installed an air conditioner unit with a camera and microphone hidden in the vent to spy on Arbit. When Arbit purchased and installed a security camera, the ASS had cut the power, entered the apartment, and hacked the security system to send alerts constantly to harass Arbit. This was done conjunction with other harassment orchestrated to instill fear and anxiety.

Late 2015, as the orchestrated crimes against Arbit were intensifying, Tom Buaer, Arbit's landlord, informed Arbit by email that he had not received the rent check. Arbit used Bank of America's bill pay service which means the money was already deducted from Arbit's account and Bank of America sent a check. Mr. Bauer was lying when he said he didn't receive the rent payment and was attempting to defraud Arbit out of an extra month's rent and the late fee. Mr Bauer and Arbit communicated through email and Mr. Bauder sent six emails regarding this topic for six counts of mail fraud.

In 2015 the ASS moved a person who claimed to be born in Ukraine, like Arbit, and worked for SpaceX. This person claimed that he was having problems signing up for internet access and asked Arbit if he could use his Wi-Fi temporarily. Arbit created a guest password and Arbit told him the name of the Wi-Fi network. Arbit's WiFi network was not being broadcasted and with the name of the network the neighbor hacked into Arbit's network with a brute force attack.

One clear indicator that Arbit's personal computer was hacked in 2015 was when it would reboot while Arbit was in bed. Another clear indicator of hacking occurred in late 2015 when Arbit checked his Find My Phone feature in iOS it showed a spoofed location that was distant from his current location and not a location where he had travelled. The ASS had hacked Arbit's personal phone that had a new number.

Dennis Strieter, the owner of LDP Associates, the manufacturers representative for the French multinational corporation commonly referred to as Schneider Electric strong-armed Arbit into transferring the phone number he had since he was 16, (602) 329-3602 when he was hired. Mr. Strieter told Arbit that he would like to pay for his phone bill and that Arbit should meet him at the Verizon store. At the verizon store Mr. Strieter requested that the phone number be transferred to his corporate account and then he immediately left. Since Arbit had no other job prospects because of the ASS's hacking he was forced to comply. A phone number was not worth loosing income when he and his dog were facing homelessness. Mr. Strieters later indicated his intention for managing the phone number was because he was already conspiring to end Arbit's career when and if he chose to leave. Having Arbit's phone number would be conducive to future hacking. That act also counts as extortion.

Also in 2015, the ASS also hacked Arbit's car by breaking into Arbit's Infiniti G35 sedan and installing a tracking device that was wired into the car's CAN bus system. Arbit was aware that the car was broken into because of three reasons: (1) alarm was reset when started the car; (2) clutch pedal spring was detached on one end; and (3) Arbit's Social Security card was stolen from the center console. Arbit was made aware of the scope of the hack at a later date by ASS members.

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In 2015, it became apparent, based on multiple indicators, that agents employed by Schneider Electric SE, SpaceX, and AEPi, were coordinating their efforts to commit crimes against Arbit, and they were using Facebook to communicate.

Also in 2015, Arbit started developing a business based on an application called PinkySwear (pinkyswearapp.com). The application's purpose was to reduce friction in making simple agreements. Arbit also registered a domain name datacenterninja.com that was to be used for a consultancy business that would leverage his years of experience in the data center market. However, when the stalking and harassment started, it proved to be too much of a distraction for Arbit and the ASS had successfully sabotaged businesses number two and three.

In 2015 Arbit purchased a 3D printer and a CNC router to start prototyping an idea he had for an exercise machine. Arbit was not discussing his plans with anybody but the ASS, with their hacked access, where able to contact the manufacturer of the CNC router and hold the shipment of the product while providing false shipping information to Arbit.

One clear indication that Arbit's new Android was hacked was that the battery would drain very quickly be warm even if it was not used at all. One plausible attack occurred in January of 2016 when Brad Schultesis, Arbit's former manager at LDP Associates emailed a ".dat" filed that Mr. Schultesis labeled as a voice mail from Arbit's (602) 329-3602 phone number, that Mr. Strieter had stolen.

In late 2015, Arbit purchased a new MacBook Pro. The ASS arranged for two actors to sit across from Arbit at a Starbucks and spill liquid on Arbit's new computer. The two actors succeeded, the liquid spilled onto Arbit's computer. The actor that did spilled the cup said, "at least it wasn't a hot liquid, right?"

Arbit also believes that going back to at least the time when the French intelligence agents joined the ASS in their dirty war against Arbit (and most likely other Americans), the ASS also employed a common Signaling System 7 attack.

To get away from the technology industry and Arbit's former employer, Arbit moved to Colorado to work on his exercise machine full time. By early 2016 ASS had successfully hacked his new Android phone, new Apple computer, new iPad and the shop computer that was operating the CNC router. The ASS enlisted Arbit's roommates, a childhood friend, David Marcus, and his wife, Staci Marcus, to continue to stalk and harass Arbit and to sabotage Arbit's business efforts.

On the way to Colorado, the ASS used Arbit's hacked computers to track Arbit on the road. As Arbit was driving they would, on multiple occasions, switch lanes to be in front of Arbit then slow down to annoy Arbit. After sometime they will signal and pull off in hopes of drawing Arbit into a physical confrontation.

Cameras were also installed in Arbit's bathroom, workspace, and bedroom. The ASS had stolen all passwords for all his devices and applications, including the recently purchased iPad. Arbit decided it was once again necessary, for his own safety,

to move and the ASS had successfully sabotaged Arbit's fourth business by leveraging unauthorized access to Arbit's electric devices and software and using the information obtained to stalk and harass Arbit—in addition to more traditional physical stalking by third parties, such as private detectives at the gym, on the road, and at stores.

While in Colorado, during the winter, the ASS leveraged their hack of Arbit's car to disable the electrical system while Arbit was at a Home Depot. At the time, it appeared to Arbit to be bad battery. Arbit was buying supplies for his business.

Arbit moved to Arizona after leaving Colorado and went to stay with his Grandfather, Michael Reytblat, to casually work with Mr. Reytblat's company on his data center related intellectual property and services. Arbit also looked for a new job related to the data center field. During this Arbit was followed by people and was harassed. The tracking device and hacked electronics were key in ASS's ability to stalk, harass, and contain Arbit's employment prospects..

Examples of stalking include while Arbit was eating and noticed a person stalking him and when the person noticed Arbit looking at him suspiciously the person drove off. While Arbit was studying for the Fundamentals of Engineering test a person was keeping tabs on him, and when Arbit was studying MySQL, a person was at the Starbucks to track what Arbit was working on. In another instance, they knew when and where Arbit had scheduled the Fundamentals of Engineering test. The ASS sent a person to have an emotional meltdown in the lobby of the test taking facility because

they forgot their identification—while Arbit was waiting to be called back to the test taking area.

To cover up the fact that the ASS was using Arbit's hacked computer to limit his job prospects they also setup fake job interviews to cover up the fact that they were committing wire fraud for the purpose defrauding Arbit out out of a engineering salary. Arbit last year at LDP Associates, Arbit made 165,000. The damage for lost income amounts to about 2,000,000 USD. However, lost income for damage to business prospects is unlimited.

Schneider Electric itself conducted a fake interviews with Arbit where they subjected Arbit to multiple interviews with no intention of offering him permanent employment and actively blocking him from conducting his own search through the use of their unauthorized access to Arbit's information technology. Schneider Electric enlisted other companies to participate in the destruction of Arbit's career by means of defamation, fake interviews, and leveraging the unauthorized intelligence gathered by hacking Arbit's computers.

In October of 2016, while Arbit was waiting for the background check to go through for the contract position at Facebook, he took a trip to San Francisco. The ASS knew which hotel Arbit was staying and the type of room he had. They had this information because of the unauthorized access to Arbit's phone and computer that

they had gained. The ASS leveraged this knowledge and the situation to do three types of operations. Variations of these to type of the operations would continue all the way up to the writing of this section in October of 2024.

One of the operations involves using the same person to stalk Arbit at different locations. The ASS initiated one such operation in October of 2016 while Arbit was staying at the Hotel Bijou for 10 days. While Arbit was smoking a cigarette in front of the hotel a person would stop by and chat Arbit up. This person would ask Arbit for cigarette then talk to Arbit. He told Arbit that he was in the Army, and in a paranoid manner told Arbit that he was behaving and that Arbit shouldn't be concerned. He also told Arbit that he was homeless. Arbit responded that he is also close to being homeless, but this person responded with disbelief like he had information on Arbit.

This person would also show up to stalk and talk to Arbit when Arbit's contract was ending at Facebook while he lived at the 1027 Lincoln Way house. This person also showed up when Arbit stayed in San Francisco at a hotel in San Francisco months after the Facebook contract ended. At that time he walked by and announced to Arbit that he brought backup because he found Arbit intimidating—and he was indeed walking with another person. This same person would also show up in Santa Monica in 2021 when Arbit called the police on the ASS for stalking Arbit. He distracted the police by acting suicidal and was pleading for the police to shoot him while Arbit tried to file a complaint. The stalker was arrested for acting belligerent but not for stalking.

This same person also showed up at Arbit's office, in Los Angeles County, after Arbit received notice of a court ruling that didn't go his way in 2024

Another type of operation that would be repeated over the years is using honeypots, including underage honeypots. The honeypots would imply that they are older. In this example, that occurred in October of 2016, the underage honeypots were coming from the direction of the Tenderloin late at night—a neighborhood with a famously high crime rate. Arbit was smoking a cigarette outside of his hotel when two girls came around the corner and one of them stumbled and fell down. Behind here a large man followed as if he just pushed her and then glanced at Arbit and turned around to go back to the Tenderloin.

These fake damsels in distress looked like they were younger than 16 years old. They seemed to be out of danger and Arbit ignored them. They showed up again when Arbit's Facebook contract ended. The ASS along with co-conspirators at Uber had arranged for the two girls to join Arbit's Uber Pool when Arbit went to go pick up his rental car to drive back to Arizona. During the Uber Pool these two underage honeypots had a fake conversation about how they just graduated college but are not sure what to do with their lives and were feeling vulnerable. Arbit ignored them. There is no doubt in Arbit's mind that these two girls were the same girls that were walking through the Tenderloin late night. Extensive use of honeypots including underage girls

is a theme that would continue all the way up to the writing of this section in October of 2024.

A third type of operations which would be repeated throughout the years is the fake medical emergency. In the the first instance that was used in October of 2016, the ASS had a man lie on the sidewalk near the entrance of Arbit's hotel. As Arbit approached the man began to urinate onto the sidewalk while laying on his side. A good samaritan came up to the man, confirmed that he was a diabetic and called an ambulance on his behalf.

During Arbit's contract at Facebook, French intelligence agents would evaluate Arbit to decide if they should continue to destroy Arbit. Arbit's options for affordable housing that would accept his dog on a short term basis were limited. The first place he called accepted him. French intelligence agents lived next door and pretended to befriend Arbit. The agents claimed their names were Julien Tixier (a PE teacher), Adeline Piaf, and Elli Mac. All three claimed to be teachers at the local French school in San Francisco.

Arbit's apartment was the "Front" Apartment at 1027 Lincoln Way, San Francisco, CA 94122. Mr. Tixier and Ms. Mac occupied the back apartment while Ms. Piaf claimed to occupy the attic space in the main part of the house. Arbit's internet activity was being monitored by the French agents and was also reflected back to Arbit

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by at least one Facebook employee—a manager on the data center facilities team which reported to the same director that Arbit's manager reported to.

Three type of operations were employed by the French agents. Variations of the these three operations would continue for the next 7+ years. These three operations are a good sample of the operations deployed by the ASS because they show the range of their goals, from minor inconvenience, to major inconvenience, from an implication of potential violence to the setup of actual violence.

Starting with the most innocent type of operation—the shared resource takeover. The shared resource takeover is designed to annoy for the purpose of instigating a confrontation, one that hopefully lands the target, Arbit in this case, in legal trouble. At the 1027 Lincoln Way house, this asset was the washing machine. The French would purposely time their washing cycles to coincide when Arbit would use his the machines. If Arbit changed his pattern they would too. When this failed to properly elicit a response from Arbit they switched to using the dryer for one item at a time. This item would be in the dryer most of the times when Arbit needed the machines. The item would be on air dry to maximize the length of dry time. To make sure that Arbit knew who to aim his response at, one of the female agents let Arbit know that the item of clothing belonged to Mr. Tixier. This type of operations is still being heavily used to this day, as Arbit types this section in October of 2024.

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On the other end of the spectrum of inconvenience was an operation performed by Julien Tixier at the end of Arbit's stay in the 1027 Lincoln Way. In 2015 when the orchestrated criminal activity targeting Arbit started, Arbit started to smoke cigarettes again. Arbit was still smoking in 2017 when he lived at the 1027 Lincoln Way house. The French also smoked and Arbit would interact with the French in a friendly manner when the three French agents and Arbit would walk down to the sidewalk to smoke together. The only time that the interaction was less than friendly was when Mr. Tixier would display signs of anger towards Arbit. The time Mr. Tixier verbally expressed his anger towards Arbit, directly and in English, was when Mr. Tixier told Arbit that people think that France is a small and weak nation. Arbit did not imply or state either of those two things. Mr. Tixiers statements came from on actions unrelated to Arbit's actions.

One day when Arbit went to the sidewalk to smoke, he left his phone, keys, and wallet inside the unlocked apartment—as he typically did for the previous four months, multiple times per day. Mr. Tixier, from the back apartment, sneaked up to Arbit's apartment and turned lock on the handle so that it would lock behind him. Arbit was locked out of his apartment and his possessions, including his elderly dog, were inside. Mr. Tixier timed this while the landlord was European vacation.

Another operation that implied the potential of violence or was a setup for future violence, would be placing a male behind and near where Arbit smoked by the street.

The purpose would depend on Arbit's reaction, and either purpose was a win for the ASS. Either Arbit was intimidated by a large athletic looking male smoking behind him all the time or Arbit would ignore him which would setup an opportunity for violence as Arbit was not paying attention to the other individual he saw regularly.

The key indicator that this person was not a random stranger occurred when Arbit sent Mr. Strieter a \$400 airplane propeller blade and asked Mr. Strieter for a meeting, in hopes that there could be a diplomatic solution to the ASS's crimes that have now been going on for ten years, with the last two years much more intense. Shortly after sending the item, Arbit was walking on the sidewalk to the corner store, and the large stranger, with a smile of relief on his face, stuck his hand out for Arbit to shake. Arbit had never interacted with this man before that incident. This was also an indication that Arbit's computer activity was being monitored even though he was using a VPN.

Before leaving the 1027 Lincoln Way house, Mr. Arbit had a conversation with Mr. Tixier that indicated he had knowledge of the events that transpired in late 2015 when the ASS escalated their operations against Arbit. The conversation related to Arbit's behavior in late 2015.

In late 2015, Arbit noticed that his iPhone sounded odd on calls and he suspected that his phone was hacked. To check to see if it was still hacked, Arbit would call Bank of America's toll free automated phone service and listen to how it sounded.

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This also allowed Arbit to see if his bank accounts were compromised. Arbit did this many times. To refer to this, Mr. Tixier came up to Arbit while Arbit was outside of his apartment, and while Mr. Tixier held his working phone in his hand, which was also in range of the WiFi, asked Arbit if he knew what Bank of America's phone number is. There was no reason for Mr. Tixier to assume that Arbit would know Bank of America's phone number—a number that he could have easily looked up with his phone in his hand or his computer at his apartment. Arbit recited the number from memory. To further indirectly provoke Arbit, one of Mr. Tixier's female French accomplices walked up to Arbit and Mr. Tixier, at which Mr. Tixier told the French agent that he just asked Arbit what the phone number for Bank of America is and Arbit was able to recited it from memory. The only thing that was left unsaid was that Arbit was also dialing the phone number from memory in late 2015.

In June of 2017 Arbit left San Francisco and went back to Arizona to stay with his grandfather. The ASS continued to monitor Arbit's computer use and use the information gathered to block employment opportunities and times to setup fake interviews to cover up their crimes and unethical behavior.

On his way back to Phoenix Arbit stopped for a few days in Santa Barbara. The ASS tracked Arbit there using their unauthorized access to his phone and computer. An example of an operation first used in Santa Barbara involves a reoccurring theme played out by the ASS—mocking Arbit for being old.

One evening Arbit walked to a restaurant on a pier to sit on the patio with his dog and have dinner. When Arbit exited the restaurant a group of young females were in the parking lot, and they noticed Arbit and Arbit's dog walking towards them. One of them made an "awww" interjection at the site of Arbit's old dog. As Arbit walked by them on his way out and under the parking lot light where they were loitering, one of the females, the one that made the "awww" interjection, made a grimace and loudly exclaimed, "Gross, he's so old." At 34 years old, that was the first time Arbit was called old. The young females got in their car and drove away.

After a couple of months in Phoenix, Arbit began to travel. Every few days,

Arbit and his dog would move to a different Motel 6. During this time the ASS

continued to stalked, harass, and leverage their unauthorized computer access to block

Arbit's employment search.

After about three months Arbit started to look for an Airbnb. The ASS knew that Arbit was searching for a airbnb based on their unauthorized accesss to Arbit's computer. The ASS setup a scenario to bait and possibly trap Arbit. Arbit leased a small back unit for \$5200 for three months. The person living there before Arbit was a French agent who acted like the landlord was a problem for her. She was setting up a conflict between Arbit and the landlord, but the landlord was in on the scheme. The landlord's name is Eran Cohen. His address is 22639 Oakcrest Court Cupertino, CA 95014. The lease start date was September 23, 2017.

During the three months that Arbit stayed in the Cupertino Airbnb. The ASS continued to monitor Arbit's employment search in order to sabotage it, but allow fake interviews, real rejections, and a new type of scheme. The new scheme was to allow Arbit to work for a startup that was destined for failure but the ASS wanted to get Arbit's engineering advice on how such a system could be used in the data center space. In other words, Arbit can't work unless he's being enslaved.

Arbit accepted the contract position at one such company and moved in November of 2017 to an Airbnb in San Francisco to be close to he company that he agreed to work at as a contractor. However, prior to moving the landlord would constantly parade potential tenants through Arbit's apartment. Arbit would take his large dog and leave during these times. While it perfectly reasonable to expect that the landlord would have potential tenants view the property, Mr. Cohen, in conjunction with the ASS (which has included Mr. Zuckerberg since early 2017 while Arbit was employed at Facebook's Menlo Campus), would send people who were not actually interested in the property for the express purpose of annoying Arbit and trying to instigate a conflict. If successful, where success would be defined along the lines of an arrest, Mr. Cohen would receive a bonus payment.

Also while staying in the Cupertino Airbnb, Arbit believes that there were cameras installed in the apartment. Moreover, when Arbit would go and eat or get coffee, the ASS would send agents to talk about Arbit while Arbit was sitting by

himself enjoying a meal or a drink. On Arbit's daily walks the ASS would at times follow him with a drone. The ASS also left a partially mauled deer carcass at the entrance to Stevens Creek Trail at Stocklmeir Farm, where Arbit walked daily.

The second Airbnb was also a trap. The location of the Airbnb is 119A Sutro Heights, San Francisco, CA 94121. The rental was handled by company calling itself to SF Holiday Rentals. Arbit moved in on 11/29/17. Arbit extended the stay until February 17, 2018. An extension was not offered after Arbit quit working for a company called Axiom Exergy.

During Arbit's stay his computer activity was monitored and there were cameras in the rented studio. The ASS continued to track Arbit. They coordinated with the rental property prior to Arbit moving to execute schemes and plant hidden cameras.

One scheme that was initiated from the beginning was the rental property's "new" accounting system. The property manager had trouble running the credit card, not because it was being declined, but because it was apparently new and confusing to the property manager. Prior to Arbit moving out, the property manager double charged Arbit and when Arbit called it out, the property manager just blamed in on the new accounting system. This was the first use of weaponized incompetence—-a classic Zuckerberg move.

More fake interviews occurred while Arbit was staying in this Airbnb and while the ASS controlled Arbit's job search through the use of unauthorized access to his computer. One of those companies was Twitter and another was Cruise.

119A Sutro Heights, apartment also contained a shared washer and dryer which would be constantly occupied by the only one other tenant. Another previously employed operation was the use of physical stalking. A person who approached Arbit, while Arbit lived at the 1027 Lincoln Way house continued to stalk Arbit around the 119A Sutro Heights apartment. The person first came up to Arbit dressed as a typical person, but the person was in a somewhat hysterical emotional state, and was clearly acting. The person claimed to be homeless, but did not appear to be homeless. The person claimed a man was sticking his camera phone in their face and taking pictures. This person asked if they could go to Arbit's house to sit down for a while. This same person was stalking Arbit again. People using their phones to make it look like thier filming Arbit continues to be a theme as of the writing of this section in October of 2024. Using previous stalkers to stalk Arbit in other locations, with clear indicators that they are stalking Arbit specifically, would be repeated again over the years.

Two types of operations were used at the gym that Arbit used while staying at the 119A Sutro Heights apartment. Both of these types of operations would continue for years. One of these operations would be the "bad example" operation. In this particular version the gym manager, a young and fit male, was paid to try to push

himself beyond the limit of what was safe. The goal was to have Arbit, who was 35 years old at the time, and much more prone to injury than a younger male would be inspired to train harder than his older body could handle thereby injuring himself.

The other type of operation first used at this gym was the use of females to hopefully get Arbit to fight another male. A younger couple came into the gym, they were not regulars and Arbit only saw them this one time. It was also clear that they were acting. In this version, the female started following Arbit around the gym and making eye contact. The other male took notice, and acted like he was getting jealous. He walked over to Arbit and asked if he could work in. Arbit obliged and the male increased the weight and did his set. The female continued to follow Arbit. This operation at the minimum creates an awkward social situation at time when Arbit is focused on a particular task or it could create a tense situation where Arbit could suspect that the male could become agitated to the point of violence. Luckily this couple was clearly acting and its as just a distraction for Arbit. But placing attractive females and agitating Arbit in situation would continue to be a recurring theme.

Another typically employed operation is the use of cars tuned to be noxious and could not possibly have passed emissions. While living at the Sutro Heights apartments Arbit would walk his dog along the beach path. At the start of the path, in the parking lot would be a minivan that looked broken down but was always running. A person sat

in the passenger seat while desperately tying away. The air around the minivan was highly polluted. The minivan was always there.

The desperation and despair of the man was also a strategic element of the operation. Emotional transference is phenomena that Mr. Zuckerberg has deep expertise in based on Facebook's experiment on more than half a million people over the age of 13 that proved the efficacy of emotional contagions. Experimental evidence of massive-scale emotional contagion through social networks," Adam Kramer et al, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, June 17, 2014. This tactic would be used extensively as the ASS continued to stalk, harass, organize other crimes against Arbit.

Another operation on the beach walk would to light toxic fires. Burning tires on the beach would be used to disrupt Arbit's enjoyment of the walk along the beach with his dog. Another type of disruption used on the beach walk, which would be repeated on numerous occasions, is the use of off leash dogs. Arbit's dog was dog aggressive to strange dogs that would run up to it while off leash. Because it elicited a response from Arbit, it would be repeated numerous times, because Mr. Zuckerberg enjoys eliciting engagement based on anger—it has made him the world's second most richest person, and it brings him great joy to see other people angry.

Another venue for operations was the local grocery store. A memorable example of an operation there was when a female walking to the store stopped, dropped her

pants, and had explosive diarrhea in the parking lot. She was not in a hurry to get to the store and she stopped near Arbit. This was clearly orchestrated.

All venues that Arbit visited were prime targets for operations. The last venue in the area that Arbit visited once, was a bar. The ASS were ready for a plan even though this was not a typically visited venue because they knew Arbit was looking up such establishments online. When Arbit arrived at the bar he ordered a drink and sat down to enjoy it while reading his phone. Based on Arbit's head position and body fat percentage, this created a double chin. To mock Arbit, the ASS sent a older Chinese man to the bar who sat next to Arbit and cut a profile sketch of him that included the double chin.

To cover up the computer crimes used to hamper Arbit's career and ability to make an income, and allow the ASS to gain a low cost feasibility study, the ASS coordinated with a startup called Axiom Exergy to allow Arbit to work be a contractor there for a limited time.

The interviewing process was extensive and took three months. Afterwards,
Arbit was onboarded as the only contractor. The company was destined to fail for
various fundamental reasons. However, the ass had three goals for Arbit employment
there: (1) wind down Arbit's career; (2) insult Arbit to lower his self-esteem which was
high based his previously exemplary work for Schneider Electric; and (3) receive a low
cost feasibility study. There was never any intention from Axiom Exergy to offer Arbit

full time employment or the equity. Arbit quite in less than a month in January of 2018. To Arbit this was a clear that the this was an inauthentic job and the ASS were behind yet another trap.

After Arbit quit the Airbnb would not renew the rental agreement. They did try to double charge Arbit and blamed it on the "new" and "confusing" accounting system.

For the next seven months, the ASS tracked Arbit, through unauthorized electronic means as he stayed in Motel 6s and then in his car under the Golden Gate Bridge when Arbit ran out of money. The fake interviews still occurred. Some of the fake interviews came from Apple, Cruise (getcruise.com), Twitter, Equinix, Amazon (AWS), Microsoft, Greensmith Energy Management Systems, Samsara, Molekule, Particle, Cyxtera, Schneider Electric, and a person recruiting contractors of the same job I had at Facebook reached out to me.

On one occasion, when speaking to a recruiter, Arbit inquired what he should be studying in preparation for the interviews. The recruiter, knowing that Arbit was being put through fake interviews so that Arbit would stop looking for jobs, told Arbit, in a concerned tone, told Arbit not to study anything.

AWS went as far as flying me to Seattle. Arbit put his dog in a kennel and flew to Seattle only to be dismissed on sight at the beginning of the interview by Jeevitha Aruchamy. Ms. Aruchamy was incentivized by the ASS not to hire me. Before the six

interviews started, Ms. Aruchamy took Arbit to an early lunch where she was rude and dismissive right off the bat.

On anther occasion, during a fake interview. The interviewer was reading Arbit's resume and asked, surprisingly, "you've passed the Fundamentals of Engineering exam?" Arbit confirmed that he had after which the hiring manager said, "That's something that they can't take away from you." The day before, while Arbit was walking his dog a person, with fake excitement and near Arbit, yelled out, "Yipee, I got a job." The bad acting was not an accident. Bad acting for the purpose of using inauthentic behavior so that Arbit knows it is inauthentic behavior has been a constant theme throughout the many years that the ASS have stalked and harassed Arbit.

In the fall of 2018, Arbit and his dog were living in Arbit's Mustang. At night they slept at H. Dana Bowers Rest Area & Vista Point on the North side of the Golden Gate Bridge. Arbit showered at the 24 Hour Fitness at NorthPoint Centre. During the day Arbit would apply for jobs, but even though he was a degreed engineer who did a good job for Schneider Electric and a good job at Facebook, he was not able to get any job. Arbit was not able to get a job because the ASS continued to monitor and sabotage Arbit's job search using the unauthorized access to his computer and his phone.

In late 2018, Arbit moved to Phoenix, Arizona, to stay with is brother. The ASS, using their unauthorized access to Arbit's computer systems, tracked Arbit to this location to continue to stalk, harass, and manage his job search.

One example of stalking harassing involved the nearby gym. At the gym, two males, who appeared to be down on their luck, and not fitness enthusiasts, went to the gym and watched Arbit. One time, when Arbit walked in front of them, one of the males was so focused on being intimidating and watching Arbit that he fell on the treadmill.

The ASS continued to conduct fake interviews to cover up the fact that they were blocking legitimate job prospects from contacting Arbit while allowing rejections to flow through. Github was one such company that put me through the process without any intention of hiring me. The hiring manager's name was Sam Kottler.

After running out of jobs to apply for Arbit started searching nationally for a sales engineering job. The ASS, of course, were monitoring Arbit's activity and when Arbit applied to a company called Jumpshot, they started planning a new scheme.

Jumpshot was headquartered in Mark Zuckerberg's backyard in San Francisco. The VP of Global People Operations was Jessica Miranda. Jessica had previously worked at Facebook as a compliance partner between January 2015 and July 2016. Facebook was also a Jumpshot customer. The interview process was easy and Arbit was made an offer in late 2018—more than 587 days had passed since he had left Facebook. Jumpshot was a trap and not a legitimate job offer based on Arbit's education, work experience, or previous professional success. It was a trap set by Zuckerberg and his criminal enterprise, ASS.

This is where the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) enters the conspiracy. The principal members of the ASS have close relationships with the CCP. Mr. Zuckerberg asked Xi Jinping to name his danger https://qz.com/1115960/an-idiom-uttered-by-xi-jinping-perfectly-describes-mark-zuckerbergs-frustrating-china-courtship. Mr. Musk is dependent on China https://www.nytimes.com/2024/03/27/world/asia/elon-musk-tesla-china.html. France, by way of Schneider Electric, has a significant investment in China. https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/14177/25-release-china-investor-call.pdf

The ASS, with full knowledge and control of Arbit's life, through the use of their unauthorized access to Arbit's phone and computer, set yet another trap for Arbit.

There was only one apartment that Arbit could afford that would accept a dog in New York City. The apartment was located at 208 Grand St, New York, NY 10013. It was an Airbnb, and Arbit stayed there from January 2, 2019 to February 5, 2019.

Arbit along with his dog drove from Phoenix to New York City, when Arbit arrived at the location he messaged the Airbnb host. The host didn't show up for approximately four hours until it was dark and cold. The host blamed in on a mixup—but it was willful incompetence, a classic Zuckerberg move. The apartment was located in a predominantly Chinese area and was operated by Chinese intelligence agents.

Arbit's first day at the office was January 7, 2019. Arbit's Jumpshot colleagues would employ multiple psychological operations on behalf and in corporation with the ASS. One of these recurring operations was reflecting intelligence gathered with the hidden spy cameras in Arbit's apartment to harass Arbit at work. For example, Mr. Carney, a Jumpshot account director made it known to Arbit that he was aware that Arbit's dog watches Arbit in the shower. Arbit's dog had a fear of water and did indeed watch Arbit in the shower. On another occasion, Mr. Carney made it known to Arbit that he was aware that Arbit was feeding his dog chicken; this was also a daily occurrence. On another occasion the ASS used a wework worker to reflect a fact that somewhat unique to Arbit—the fact that he used his iPad with a app called "Presence" to monitor his dog and the apartment's door.

The reflection of the Presence application is worth noting because it is a technique that is highly effective and is used extensively by the ASS in their campaign of terror. The ASS overload the victim, in this case, Arbit, with circumstantial evidence —often with plausible deniability. They will rotate themes and people but they will constantly create situations that leverage the improbable, and when multiple improbable events are strung together, statistically speaking, they become less probable.

For example, a person almost walking into you because they are not looking where they are going because they are engrossed in their phones happens. But the ASS

will take this to the extreme and do it constantly. In this case, the iPad app was a possible coincidence but not improbable. If that was the only "coincidence" most people would think nothing more of it. However, if you have been stalked and harassed for over a decade with significant increase escalation of said stalking and harassment over the previous four years, and these type coincidences kept occurring you would be more untuned to them. Another telltale sign that an event is not real is that most people are terrible actors.

Jumpshot employees ran the ASS's psychological operations on Arbit at work.

In addition to the reflection of the hidden camera intelligence back to Arbit the Jumpshot employees also started to break Arbit down more directly. For example, Arbit's first few days, Natalie Seidman, the VP of North America Sales, shared an office with Arbit and was growing agitated that she had to leave to take personal calls, she also appeared to fire a person to take their desk and be with the rest of sales team. This was coordinated to create drama much like a real Reality Show, except this reality show was being broadcast on Facebook.

Because of the persistent nature of the ASS's computer crimes, against Arbit,

Arbit's credit score was below 500 and he did not have money for a security deposit.

The ASS were well aware of the challenges of finding affordable housing in New York

City and this was especially true for Arbit and his large dog. The ASS had hoped, and

one Jumpshot employee, Caroline Camargo, tried to push Arbit into finding

roommates. This was not a friendly suggestion. This was an attempt to make a more entertaining program for Facebook. To further force Arbit to consider this proposition, the heat in the Chinese government's Airbnb where Arbit was staying was extreme even with the windows open in the New York winter.

In the early days of the Arbit's employment one employee, Eli Goodman, the VP of Strategic Sales called Arbit a scumbag. There was no rhyme or reason, he just did it. On another occasion, Mr. Goodman showed Arbit a picture of a young and fit female that he claimed was his girlfriend. Arbit recognized this female as a person who attended the same class at the local UFC gym as Arbit. Because of the ASS's unauthorized access to his computer they were able to plan their stalking ahead of time. So shortly after Arbit reserves a spot in a class, they can plan to put agents at the same class. Arbit would later meet Mr. Goodman's significant other and it was not the person in the picture.

Brendan Brady was Arbit's hiring manager. Mr. Brady's job was to be toxic to Arbit's career directly and indirectly. By setting up another job where the ASS could control a job reference the ASS had practically ensured the end of Arbit's career. Additionally, Mr. Brady would act like he is never happy with Arbit's performance in order to destroy Arbit's confidence and put him out of practice in a profession where Arbit had previously excelled at (sales engineering). To ensure compliance, the ASS used defamation. The defamation was reflected back to Arbit by the Jumpshot

employees. The Jumpshot employees made it known to Arbit that they believed that Arbit was: (1) A pedophile; (2) A thief; and (3) A domestic abuser. The false proclamation made by the ASS, that Arbit was a pedophile, was first made known to Arbit when he was staying in Denver.

On one occasion Mr. Brady set up a scenario with Mr. Carney and Arbit where Arbit was led to believe that he was about to get fired, but Mr. Brady apparently changed his mind because Arbit made a good joke. On another occasion, Alvin Jeng, while visiting the New York office fired Arbit by having IT turn off his computer access. This was reinstated shortly after.

Towards the end of the first year, 2019, after Arbit had on numerous occasion shown value—at times by going out of his way to help others, numerous sales employees implied and explicitly stated that Arbit would be promoted above his manager, Mr. Brady. Mr Brady played along, but it was just another ASS operation.

Late in 2019, during one 1-1 meeting with Mr. Brady, Arbit stated that the company lacks sufficient documentation. Mr. Brady had prepared a short document that described a few products that Jumpshot sells and did not take kindly to Arbit's comment. The ASS used this to setup a conflict between Arbit and Mr. Brady, a rageaholic. The contents of the Mr. Brady's document was shared with a media representative who lambasted the company for its privacy violations. Mr. Brady

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informed Arbit that he would like to violently assault whoever leaked the internal document.

Jumpshot's parent company, and the source of the data, was Avast. Avast being a security company did not like the negative press coverage and shut Jumpshot down. The ASS had put Arbit out of work.

Using the knowledge gained in the Facebook study on the effectiveness of emotional contagions that was conducted on unknowing participants, the ASS recreated the same effect in real life on Arbit. The type of operation would be repeated often over the years but it started while Arbit was in New York. For example, in front of Arbit's office and in front of Arbit apartment building they would put two people who were clearly out of place and very sad looking. The one in front of the office would sit in clothes that one would typically wear at home, and not outside in SoHo, and he would smoke weed with his dog. Another sad individual first approached Arbit in font of Arbit's apartment building and asked about leasing an apartment and then he would sit on the stairs and look very sad. These theme would typically be repeated with homeless people because a major objective of the ASS is to leave Arbit destitute. Whenever possible additional objects are added that connect Arbit to the person. In one example a homeless person outside of Arbit's apartment in Downtown Manhattan had a bag of almonds next to him every time Arbit passed him, which was a daily snack for

Work In Progress

Arbit. In another example, when Arbit purchased a skateboard, a sad homeless skateboarder started to follow Arbit around.

The ASS also would follow Arbit as he walked and rode the subway. If they stalker would notice something unique about Arbit's behavior they would reflect it back to Arbit. The reflections would often by indirect. For example, Caroline Carmago, a sales director at Jumpshot at the time liked to talk about Arbit in front of Arbit but pretend like she is talking about another employee. One specific instance of this was when Arbit was riding the subway to visit his dying grandmother in the hospital he was wary of touching the metal pole and preferred to hover his hand around it in case he needed as a way to be slightly more sanitary. The ASS seized on this had a good laugh about how "the other guy" does that on the subway—this was shorty after Arbit started doing it on his way to the hospital.

Jumpshot had an unlimited vacation policy but when Arbit attended his Grandmother's funeral. The funeral was done around midday, but Arbit went home instead of back to the office. To let Arbit know that he was being stalked and they were aware he could have gone to the office, Jumpshot docked his pay for half a day.

When Arbit tried to explore a bar that was next to his house the ASS were ready to bribe the bartender to pour water and not vodka, because to the ASS, this was a game of total domination.

The ASS coordinated their activities digitally but any small insult was an objective. For example, Jumpshot employees would audibly make plans and invite the new hire but not Arbit to social events.

The ASS had access to to Arbit's computer and phone but they also bribed the property manager at his Downtown Manhattan apartment to gain access to Arbit's aparment in order to hack his router, Google Nest, and install hidden cameras. To circumvent the Google Nest the ASS bribed the building cut the internet access, then the property manager let the ASS into the apartment. To make sure that Arbit's dog would be friendly, a person would ride with Arbit and his dog on the elevator while holding food—this way the dog became accustomed to the person and the dog could be bribed with chicken.

With router and security system hacked, and the bribed access from the property manager the ASS were able to enter Arbit's apartment to change out the batteries in the hidden cameras. The ASS also swapped out Arbit's mouthwash with something that causes skin tissue to peel. They also documented Arbit's fridge content. Mr Brady commented on Arbit's fridge content, which consisted of only meat, by claiming that Arbit is very far from a vegetarian—a comment that could've only been made with the knowledge of Arbit's fridge.

While Arbit was living in the Downtown Manhattan apartment the ASS also started to hurt Arbit's dog while Arbit was away from his apartment. Arbit's dog started

to cower in the back of the apartment, out of sight of the front door, when Arbit came home instead of meeting him at the door and waiting to be taken for a walk. He developed symptoms resembling a tick bite where he became lethargic and at times almost passed out on his feet. His health would improve but this was far from the last time that the ASS would abuse Arbit's dog.

Aribt went to the apartment management office to see what he could learn and to let them know that he has unique security concerns. As Arbit was explaining the situation to the residential associate the apartment manager, Nicole Macajoux leaned over from behind her computer and asked if Arbit had any evidence—which is not the type of response an innocent person who has a fiduciary reasonability to a client gives.

After Arbit gave notice to move out in February, the ASS arranged to tours of Arbit's apartment. Arbit checked the apartments's website and there were many identical studios that were vacant. A high end call girl showed up to view Arbit's apartment twice. On the second visit Arbit heard her rummaging through Arbit's closet. Arbit had recognized because she of the professional bikini picture she used as her profile pic in a dating application. Her profile said she was only in town for a few days and provided her contact information in the profile. The ASS were once again trying to setup a confrontation or a honeypot that would lead to a confrontation and other unpleasantries.

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The ASS would then indirectly reflects about Arbit back to Arbit at the Jumpshot office. The ASS would also indirectly reflect facts about Arbit's trips outside of the home, like when he went to Apple Store.

The ASS also had agents living at the same apartment building, which was located 71 Broadway Manhattan NY 10006 (Owned by Equity Residential). One of these agents ran a fake emergency operation one day. In one of these fake emergencies the person slapped the elevator as it was coming up the 9th floor, where Arbit and his dog where waiting for it so they could take their evening walk. When the doors opened, a person was pretending to have a seizure. When Arbit called 911, the person put themselves in a recovery position with a quick smile and then continued to pretend to convulse. After the person came back to consciousness he acted confused and was checking to see if he still had his wallet.

Another type of operation that was first used in New York City would be to reflect back to Arbit recently searched subjects. For instance, during one point, Arbit became interested in the possibility of owning a Siberian Husky and started to do research about them. This was a unique enough event that the ASS brought a Siberian Husky puppy in front of him while Arbit was walking outside with his dog, shortly after the research. On another occasion in or around December of 2019, after I searched for Dennis Strieter, my old boss from LDP Associates, he showed up in front of my apartment in New York City.

For a few months, in New York City, Arbit joined a gym in Downtown Manhattan that had a punching bag. To interfere with Arbit the ASS sent a person to show up after Arbit would start working out and ask how much longer they would be using the bag. This is typical at a gym but the ASS, take everyday social events that range from inconvenient to dangerous and do them on *purpose* against Arbit. Arbit would often workout for an extended period of time on the bag, and this fact was related back to Arbit by Mr. Brady who said he was tired of just watching it. Mr. Brady did not work out at that gym.

Another type of operation that the ASS did near Arbit's apartment building involved a large guy, who looked out of place near Wall Street, that was standing on the sidewalk where Arbit was walking his dog, and stared at Arbit while speaking loudly on the phone about how he just got paid a large sum of money to hit this guy on the back of the head.

In another type of operation, the ASS started paying petty criminals to do crimes at the local Duane Reed that Arbit frequented almost daily. When Arbit first moved there, there were no crimes, but shortly before Arbit moved out the crimes started to occur and appeared to be increasing. This was meant to intimidate Arbit and to cover up a future crime against Arbit. The crimes ranged shoplifting to vandalism. On multiple occasions, the ASS simply paid people to cut in front of Arbit at the Duane Reed or yell at the cashier and create a scene.

While Arbit was interviewing with LuanchDarkly, a company that was conducting fake interview with Arbit on behalf of the ASS, Jumpshot VP of People Operations, Jessica Miranda conducted a mock exit interview Arbit that she broadcast with her AirPods. Arbit made a good joke at the end of it and when he got back to the office the Jumpshot employees were laughing. Mr. Brady made it a point to state that they hired a clown.

The hiring manager at LaunchDarkly was someone who Arbit had hired while living in New York City using UpWork. The LaunchDarkly hiring manager was named Lev Lazinskiy and Arbit had hired him for a resume review. Arbit would later apply to LuanchDarkly with that resume. The ASS knew this because of their unauthorized access to Arbit's computer. The ASS also knew what Arbit salary expectation was based on Arbit's internet research. The ASS setup a scenario not just to waste Arbit's time, but they hope to draw Arbit into a confrontation with a New York based employee who appeared reluctant to hire Arbit and made a low ball offer that he Arbit would counter. When Arbit countered with a reasonable offer, the negotiation ended and the original offer was pulled. The ASS hoped that this would create a dramatic confrontation, one that hey hoped would lead to police involvement.

In early 2020, while living at the New York apartment, Arbit started a California LLC, registered as a Schneider Electric partner to sell products that he had previously

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sold for Schneider Electric, and purchased a domain name to start building an ecommerce store. The first domain that Arbit purchased was "apcstan.com." The ASS, with their authorized access of Arbit's computer were aware of this, but allowed it because it would be free marketing for the ASS principal, the French multinational, Schneider Electric. Had Arbit found a big project he wouldn't be able to float the transaction cost and Schneider Electric would simply take it away from him.

In March Arbit reserved an Airbnb in San Diego. The ASS with their unauthorized access to Arbit's computers mirrored his action and reserved the beach condo next to Arbit. Two young French agents at the beach acted like a couple and the male was in the Army stationed nearby. They ran a few operations while Arbit was here.

One of the operations was just to be annoying and smoke cigerettes on the patio so that smoke filled Arbit's condo. Another operation involved the female flirting with Arbit to get his attention while the male was away. A subsequent operation involved the male pretending like he was having some erectile dysfunction problems, that he proclaimed loudly enough for Arbit to hear with his windows open. And yet another operation while the male was at work involved the female discussing how she plans to steal the males life savings and she is just playing him. The male later retuned home and they started making plans to move in together and get married.

At one point, the male loudly, so that Arbit could hear it in his rental, instructed the female on how to use the new handgun he had given her. He told her how to chamber a round. This served a dual purpose. First this created more tension in the situation, and second, Arbit would evidentially drive back to Arizona and get his Glock 9mm. To ensure that the ASS could successfully execute a home invasion they hoped that this skit would convince Arbit to keep his Glock's chamber empty.

Of course all of these was fake. After the female tried to flirt with Arbit and Arbit literally shut his door, the male congratulated Arbit in passing later that afternoon when he got home, while wearing a big smile on his face.

Outside of the San Diego beach rental, two types of operations were first used.

One was vandalism of Arbit's car and another involved people marching with intent to intimidate. The vandalism to Arbit's car involved placing a kit on Arbit's car to make it look like it "just crashed there." An example of intimidation involved a person who was marching, as in taking extraordinary long and quick steps while holding a guitar with the neck down on his shoulder as if it was a rifle. Using objects that can turn to weapons is a typical operation of the ASS.

When Arbit moved to another Airbnb in San Diego, the ASS followed him there too. They repeated the previous two operations, but this time they intensified their effect. Arbit's tire was punctured with a nail leaving it flat one day, and while Arbit was walking his dog in the neighborhood, a man exited the front door of his house and

marched with a rife over his shoulder around the front yard and to the back of the house. The ASS also made sure that the Airbnb hosts were rude to Arbit and shut off his internet while Arbit was working on a National Science Foundation grant.

While at this location the ASS watched Arbit search for apartments and they set a trap for him in Santa Monica. Arbit noticed this reasonably priced apartment that looked good and allowed for dog was on the market longer than it should have been, but there were no other affordable options for Arbit. Arbit was correct to be concerned, as this turned out to be anther ASS trap.

The apartment was located at 1053 11th St, Santa Monica, CA 90403. The landlord's name is Eve Anne Mcguire. Ms. Mcguire would end up sending her son to a French college while Arbit was still living at her apartment which is connected to Ms. Mcguire's house, located at 1103 California Ave, Santa Monica, CA 90403.

Ms. Mcguire would facilitate the hacking of Arbit's computers and the placement of hidden cameras in Arbit's apartment. Additionally, Ms. McGuire hosted French intelligence agents that required access to Arbit's apartment to facilitate the psychological operations aimed at Arbit and extract work and hidden camera footage.

The ASS continued to run psychological operations on Arbit. Some were designed just to be things out of the ordinary and others were more menacing. Some examples incudle: people posing out of truck pickup beds as Arbit would walk by; placing midgests and excessively tall people along Arbit's walk; a man stopping me to

tell me I'm old and that my dog is old and then blocking my path as I tried to leave; people following me in the neighborhood who don't live there; random guy running by with a boom box playing a song about how my time is up while staring at me; and a "blind" man that would walk by my apartment a every time I open the door, exactly as I opened the door—my schedule was not consistent and I purposely changed it, yet there he was every time; and one time when I too my dog for a walk at 3:00 am, I man came around the corner with a lanyard—this same person would later show up in Arizona outside of the hotel I was staying at (he still had the lanyard in hand).

Events that occurred in this apartment would also be reflected back to me. One example is that I had acid reflex when I ate pickles that caused me to have to clear my throat aggressively. The ASS had adopted this as their call sign and multiple times a day I have people clearing their throats in an excessive, grunt like manor. One time, when I had moved to Downtown Los Angeles, I went to Target where I picked up a book called "An Ugly Truth: Inside Facebook's Battle for Domination" and started reading it in the shopping plaza's courtyard and a man came up and sat next to me. This man opened a bucket of pickles and started consuming them quickly and mimicking my acid reflex just.

The ASS also used their unauthorized computer access to steal about 3,000 email contacts that Arbit had acquired of decision makers in the Information

Technology industry. Arbit was using a company called Mailgun and was sending the

emails programatically. The ASS would intercept the attempted API call and send back a fake accepted message. None of the emails made it to the end users. No emails of interest were received by Arbit.

Arbit's grandmother that recently passed away while Arbit was in New York was named Lucy. The ASS learned this fact and leveraged it for their psychological operations. One way this does this was with using the name in fake phone conversation that actors would have as Arbit would pass them while walking his dog. Anther way to leverage to push on this button inovolved the landlord, Eve Mcguire, getting an adult dog name Lucy. Since Arbit's apartment's windows faced the landlords backyard, Ms. Mcguire would should "Lucy" so that Arbit could hear it be reminded of his recently deceased grandmother.

The ASS also used their access to Arbit's apartment to hurt Arbit's dog. This coincided when Arbit was gaining focus and momentum in his business. To jam Arbit up they made his dog ill. One late evening as Arbit was coding a marketing application, his dog started vomiting and couldn't keep his balance. Arbit took the dog to an emergency veterinarian. The ASS had prepped the employees, including the veterinarian to imply that they can't be sure what the problem is but he should be left at the hospital and possibly put down. Arbit took his dog home and for the next few weeks the dog slowly started walking again but the disorientation never went away completely. The ASS would pull a similar attack on Arbit's brother's dog, a young

golden retriever, when Arbit stayed in Arizona in October of 2022 through September 2023.

Prior to Arbit's dog getting sick, a man walked by Arbit while Arbit was walking his dog and say to Arbit, "Nice dog, it would be shame if anything would happen to him." Arbit had never seen this person and never this person again.

In another operation, the ASS dropped a book on the sidewalk near Arbit's house where he walking his dog. Near the book where two people in sleeping bags snoring loudly and in a fake manner. This was a residential area and the police would have not allowed people to sleep there before—it was also in the middle of the day. The book was about murder.

The ASS were also more explicit in their threats. One day, as Arbit returned from a walk with his dog and entered his kitchen where the window was open, a man walked by and yelled, "Stan, you're a dead man." This had occurred after Arbit had other vendors, and was no longer just selling for the French multination corporation commonly referred to as Schneider Electric.

One afternoon Arbit looked up the nonemergency line for the Santa Monica

Police. The ASS, with their hacked access to Arbit's computer and phone intercepted
the call and had a fake police officer show up. The fake police officer was of Chinese
decent and he didn't have a name tag, gun, or radio. On another occasion Arbit called
911 and met the police at a location other than his house to try and file a report. The

ASS had switched out a supplement called 1-theanine with cocaine. So when Arbit went to talk to the police he first took a supplement which was helping him focus, but this time, instead of focus, he was on an upper. When the police showed up, the guy that had been stalking him in San Francisco since 2016 showed up and begged to be shot by the police. The ASS where trying to create a situation where Arbit not only couldn't file a police report but would possibly get arrested or shot because of the drugs he was dosed with and the wild story that is difficult to tell.

On another occasion, while living in Santa Monica (between May of 2020 and August 2021), Arbit used his phone to submit an FBI tip but it looked like web application failure and no confirmation that the message went through was received. This was because the ASS had hacked Arbit's phone.

While living in Santa Monica Arbit received several emails from a company purporting to represent Facebook. The emails stated that they would like to hire local companies to help build Facebook's data center campus in Mesa, Arizona. The emails had a call to action to schedule a meeting. When Arbit went to the person's website, the company claimed that it worked with corporations and local law enforcement to prosecute extortion. Arbit received these emails at his business email address, securepower.io. At the time, the domain was hosted with Google Workspace. The emails have since been deleted by the ASS.

In August of 2021, Arbit vacated the apartment. Since the ASS had physical access to the door, and the apartment had no A/C so the open windows were also a point of possible entry, Arbit had no choice but to vacate. The landlord, Eve McGuire, did not refund Arbit his security deposit because he failed to provide a 30 day notice. In addition to the free college for her son and the free trips to France, Eve McGuire had defrauded from Arbit the security deposit.

This is the fourth business venture that the ASS had once again successfully disrupted. For the next 3+ years the ASS will continue to dispute this business through racketeering acts that all stem from their illegal access to Arbit's computers.

In the summer of 2021, Arbit departed to Phoenix so that Arbit could pick up his Glock 9mm. Arbit began staying in various hotels and short term rentals until November. At each location the ASS continued to stalk and harass Arbit using the unauthorized access to his computers.

At one hotel the ASS unlocked and opened the room door while he was in the shower and left it open. At another hotel, they made sure that Arbit was given a room that was trashed and only had scolding hot water in the shower. At another hotel, where Arbit stayed for an extended period of time, the ASS pushed cameras through the common HVAC vents to monitor Arbit's activity, and while Arbit was showering they entered Arbit's hotel room and stole Arbit's business debit card. The ASS would also have people stalk Arbit, like the guy who Arbit first met at 3:00 am in Santa Monica

and followed Arbit to Phoenix, but the ASS also brought in other people. These people could best be described as "having the appearance of Methamphetamine aficionados." Others would talk about Arbit near Arbit so that Arbit knew that he was being stalked and harassed by professional goons.

At one point, Arbit, assuming that his phone was hacked, took his new Chromebook and quickly drove to the McDonalds nearby to use their Wi-Fi and attempt to submit another FBI tip. Arbit had left the phone in his room as a precaution, but an SUV drove up next to Arbit, in a hurried fashion, and the driver sat in their car as Arbit attempted to submit an FBI tip from his car. Arbit never received any confirmation that the tip was received.

Arbit stayed at a few hotels in Arizona at that time, and started taking note of the cars in the parking lot to see if there were any cars that followed him to different hotels. Arbit identified one such car and left a note on it saying, "Hello SE, -SA." SE is Schneider Electric's shortened name and domain name. This same car then followed Arbit to Arbit's storage unit in Phoenix, Arizona, where Arbit had his CNC mill and 3D printer stored. Arbit dropped off some items that he took in a hurry while running away from the Santa Monica apartment. Arbit had left some of his belongings in Santa Monica because he did not move out of that apartment. He left one night in a hurry to avoid being murdered. The SUV did not park, rather it stayed in a position on the street

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right in front where Arbit was crossing the street as he shuttled items from his car to the unit.

After 10 days in Phoenix, Arbit drove back to California and mostly stayed in a budget Cabin for about two months. To avoid the weekend rate Arbit would stay at Motel 6 San Bernardino South. The ASS continued to stalk and harass me. During one stay at the Motel 6 in San Bernardino, ASS member, Simon Rhyner, had stalked Arbit there. Simon Rhyner was the district manager for Schneider Electric in Southern California. Arbit and Mr. Rhyner had worked together on most of the larger projects that involved Schneider Electric's APC brand. Arbit declined the bait, and went back to his room to eat the food he had picked up. But to further agitate Arbit the motel staff had locked Arbit out of his room. Mr. Rhyner was still across the street waiting for a confrontation.

The ASS continued to stalk and harass Arbit using their unauthorized access to his computers. One example of an operation in Big Bear occurred when Arbit was using his computer inside his cabin and saw a post about Facebook's new data center campus in Arizona and how it planned to mitigate the excessive amount of water that it would require in a desert environment. This was related to Arbit because prior to leaving Facebook, Arbit attended a voluntary workshop discussing Facebook's effects on the environment. Arbit pitched the idea that Facebook datacenter should be located near population centers instead of distant locations as Facebook typically deployed

them. And these data centers should be suppliers of potable water and not consumers.

Facebook was attempting to copy the idea. When Arbit saw their plan he clicked
"Like" on LinkedIn and explained, out loud that he didn't care. The ASS responded
later that day by parading a couple dressed in leather bondage in front of Arbit's cabin.

Another type of operation that involved the invasion of Arbit's privacy being reflected back to him, occurred after Arbit was searching for a quote by Cyrus the Great. Some time later, while Arbit was still staying in the budget cabin in Big Bear, Arbit went for a walk around the lake with his dog. Two stray dogs ran up to Arbit and they wouldn't leave Arbit and his old dog alone, until sometime alter a woman drove up and was shouting, repeatedly "Cyrus." The woman was clearing doing a skit and not actually looking for her dogs. Dogs off leash are a source of stress for Arbit and his dog who typically reacts aggressively to strange dogs running up to it without a leash.

Another operation that involved an off leash dog involved a child. The child was also a bad actor and pretended to let go off his dog's leash so that his dog ran up to Arbit and his dog while they were walking on a street near the cabin. In the air, there was a drone that was waiting to film Arbit's stressed overreaction to this operation. Arbit's dog collapsed from exhaustion as the strange dog ran up to him, and Arbit asked the child to take his dog and move along. The kid's dad was hiding in the bushes nearby.

Another operation in Big Bear once again involved Dennis Strieter, the owner of LDP Associates whom Arbit had worked for from October of 2010 to January 1, 2016. In that time Arbit had over \$10,000,000.00 in attribute wholesale sales and helped make Mr. Strieter a multimillionaire. Mr. Strieter owned a cabin in Northern Arizona and his primary home was in Phoenix, but showed up to the "Cabins4less" in big bear where Arbit was staying.

As the sun set, Arbit opened the front door to air out the cabin and stood there.

Mr. Strieter along with youngest child walked across the parking lot so that Arbit could see him. Mr. Stieter had once again stalked Arbit across state lines. Later that night Arbit could hear footsteps around his cabin. Then he heard two small animals fighting to the death in the crawl space under the cabin. Then, around 2:30 AM, Arbit heard what sounded like Mrs. Strieter yell, "Get out of my home."

The next day, Arbit went to the local gym. Arbit had been attending the gym while staying in Big Bear and there were other "bad actors" there. Bad actor as in ASS members and literally people that purposely act out weird skits to gaslight their victim. Their bad acting is not so much a bug but a feature. The morning after Strieter stalked Arbit, two of these bad actors acted part of the opening scene from The Dark Night movie. Except they used talked about vermin instead of the operation involving the bank robbery.

Arbit was still actively trying to build and market his SecurePower business and carried his computer in his gym bag as a precaution. It became obvious that people were eyeballing his backup and Arbit to find an opportunity to snatch it. There were also multiple men that tried to purposely act suspicious and intimidating both at the gym, driving by, or at the local convenience store, where one guy with a tear drop tattoo on his face harassed Arbit. More than a year later, this person would follow Arbit to Phoenix and physically stalk him at the gym.

Arbit started searching for apartments and narrowed his choice down to an apartment in downtown Los Angeles. A car was needed in downtown Los Angeles and Arbit could sell his Mustang 5.0 at a good price to fund his business. The ASS used their unauthorized access to Arbit's computers to once again set a trap. Before Arbit even moved into AVA Little Tokyo apartments located at 200 South Los Angeles Street (owned by AvalonBay Communities Inc.) the ASS had conspired with the onsite property management to evict Arbit.

The move in date was October 30, 2021. The ASS's first operation was that weekend. After Arbit moved he went to the pool, when Arbit returned from the pool, the ASS had once again locked him out of this apartment. This time, they set the electronic key fob to expire on Sunday October 31, 2021. Arbit had to call the emergency maintenance line to come down to the apartments and give him a new electronic key fob.

Arbit had purchased a new alarm system with a security camera from SimpliSafe and a new MacBook and router. Before setting up the MacBook, Arbit setup the alarm system. The ASS, using their unauthorized access of Arbit's computers knew that he had purchased these items. The alarm system was delivered but Arbit couldn't find it. It wasn't deliver to his apartment or the delivery lockers. The alarm systems was held by the apartment management office. Thought out Arbit's year long stay at the AVA apartments he took many deliveries, none of them were ever held by the management office.

The ASS had hacked Arbit security system. This was evident by them playing the keypad sound remotely while Arbit was in the Apartment; this was also clear evidence that the ASS hacked Arbit's new router.

The ASS also had cloned Arbit's electronic key fob that was used to access the building and Arbit's apartment. One of the first operations to take advantage of this access was to poison Arbit's dog. Arbit's dog was elderly and ate kibble sparingly, but the ASS gave Arbit's dog extra human food and fed him a laxative. This resulted in an unusually large accident in the elevator. An ASS associate was waiting in the lobby at the elevator to notice the mess and report it. This same person would continue to intercept Arbit on most times that he traversed through the doors in the lobby—a statically inplausible amount of times unless it was coordinated. This same person also

tried to speed and run over Arbit while Arbit was walking his dog. This same person also stalked Arbit at the gym. This person was in contact with Zuckerberg.

The ASS would poison Arbit's dog again so that it had diarrhea for over four hours straight. This is a considerable stress on a 15 year old dog. The ASS also once again injected Arbit's dog with something that resembled a tick related virus so that he would suffer from vertigo and nasuea, luckily it was not as prolonged as the multiple weeks of suffering that the ASS inflicted on Arbit's dog while in Santa Monica.

The ASS also continued to deploy dogs off leash while Arbit was walking his dog in downtown Los Angeles. Multiple people and dogs were involved in these type of operation but one of the character was a paid regular. Another type of loose dog opertion involved a dog that was running around the streets of Los Angeles. Arbit reported it the city. The ASS knew that his would disturb Arbit and that he reported it, so sometime later, they sent a person with that same dog to loiter around Arbit near one of the AVA's security cameras while Arbit was walking his dog in an attempt to draw Arbit into confrontation with the owner of the dog. The owner of the dog was of Chinese decent. Another type of operation involved a vary aggressive dog. This dog was confined to a car but the car would be placed in the parking garage along Arbit's path of travel. As Arbit passed the car the dog would try to lunge through the window and bark aggressively at Arbit.

Another type of psychological operation involved other apartments in Arbit's wing of the floor where the ASS would constantly change up who went into each apartment. For example, one studio apartment seemed to have dozens of people living there. Most of them were Chinese but one was a black man. The black man had a thing where he would jump into the elevator as the doors opened hoping to crash into Arbit as he was about to disembark.

Another type of operation that the ASS employed on more than occasion occurred at a Chipotle in downtown Los Angeles (the ASS recently tried a similar operation at a McDonalds in Irvine, CA), where instead of being able to quietly and peacefully enjoy you meal, the ASS employ a person to act like they are experiencing a manic and dissociative episode where the person suffering the fake medical event is in an agitated state. The person is highly mobile and continuously traverses the restaurant and interacts directly with the victim in this case, Arbit, to ask for money. The event's duration extends beyond the length of the meal.

The next door neighbor was a large male to female French transvestite Some of the transvestite's operations were innocuous like when Arbit started eating a lot of broccoli which caused him to have more flatulence than usual which apparently could be heard in the hallway, the Transvestite would stand in front of his apartment door and make farting noises. Her other operations were much more serious.

It appears that the ASS were going to make good on their murder threat. The first odd thing the French transvestite did to make her self known as an operative was push a small box across the floor because it was apparently too heavy to carry. The box was about the size of a shoe box and she had to put her 250 pound frame behind it. Shortly after that, a skinny French operative who did not live on the floor got off the elevator and walked towards Arbit as Arbit was walking to the elevator. This operative had a small box in his right hand. He looked nervous and was looking to see if Arbit was paying attention. Arbit prepared himself for a physical confrontation and the operative sighed and appeared to change his mind. The operative continued down the hall and headed straight to the back where Arbit heard him use the door leading to the stairwell.

The Transvestite's next move was to ride the elevator with Arbit a few times as she welcomed and/or escorted visitors with luggage in and out of her apartment. In other words, setting the stage for how the French kill team planned to move Arbit's body out of the apartment complex. On some occasions the French kill team even used a dolly, again in plain view of Arbit.

The next stage was for the French transvestite to stop inviting fashion and theater type of people to the apartment and started having goons of various heights but all of larger builds, stay in the apartment all day long because the French transvestite

realized that even though she enjoys a considerable size advantage, Arbit might still prove to be more than she can handle by herself based on the French's reconnaissance work at the gym where Arbit worked out. Arbit could clearly hear them working up the nerve to jump out of the apartment, round the corner, and grab Arbit as he unlocked his apartment door. This went on for months. At one point Arbit stuck a small mirror on the wall so that he could see around the blind corner, but the AVA management requested, based on a complaint, that the safety mirror be removed and Arbit obliged.

Another operation that the French transvestite was trying to setup was to come at Arbit from the other side as he was unlocking or leaving his apartment and push him into her apartment. The setup for this was to come around the elevator side which was also a blind corner and speed walk by Arbit so that Arbit would become accustomed to the large transvestite coming at him with considerable momentum and angst. One day when she did this move and came straight at Arbit instead of going around Arbit, Arbit instinctively went into a hockey check position and this made her go change direction and go around. This approach was apparently called off after that incident because she stopped doing the setup or attempting to come directly at Arbit from that side. But the goons continued to stay with her and the team plan was apparently still in play.

Another French operative who lived at the apartment complex was a middle aged man with a wife and child. This man ran a few types of operations. To first identify himself as an operative he would push a stroller with a doll in it in front of the

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window of the gym where Arbit was running or cycling. After a few weeks of the doll the person brought out his small child (sans doll) while wearing a big cheeky smile on his face. This man would come in and out of the AVA apartments on the gym side as a resident. This man would also come in and out of the restricted access apartments just down Toyo Miyatake Way, which were not part of AVA little Tokyo, as Arbit walked his dog by there. Once he identified himself as an operative he started working at the local grocery store, Marukai Market—to demonstrate that Arbit's food supply is also at risk.

Another operative who would visit the AVA apartments would ride his electric scooter at full throttle around and at times charge at Arbit with it while Arbit was walking his dog. This person was clearly conscious of Arbit and always appeared nervous. He had a key fob that unlocked the restricted access doors.

While at the gym the ASS would send various people through there to run operations. Examples include people that have loud, fake, and annoying conversations while working out; people that burst out laughing while lifting; people that prance on the treadmill; people that stared and furrowed their brows at Arbit upon initial meeting; and people that took up as many machines as possible. While at the gym Arbit's phone was stolen from his backpack while he was on a bench doing presses and a knife was placed on top of the bag.

The ASS would have both French and Chinese operatives, as well as Zuckerberg's goons convey messages through clothing. One example was when they announced their intention to increase the frequency and speed at which people approached Arbit, another person wore a Jacket that said, "Fuck Around and Find Out." One person marched by Arbit wearing a sweater that said "Everywhere."

The ASS took the "Everywhere" promise seriously, everywhere Arbit went the ASS tried to jam Arbit up. For example, Arbit enjoyed the spa by the pool, so the ASS broke the button that turns it on. Another example, includes when Arbit would exercise outside by running stairs that led to common outdoor area in the apartments, the ASS would send guys to smoke at the bottom of the stairs or they would parade a gang of people to take the stairs instead of the elevators.

The ASS took advantage of the fact that the treadmills and bikes that face Los Angeles Street. The ASS put on various performances in front of this window such as: parading sad looking people as a form social contagion in front of the window; a man who did a 360 and then pulled his hand from the back of his pants and held it in the shape of a handgun at Arbit; people coming up and filming inside of the gym; overweight women in underwear; old woman completely nude; having Michael Ullman (A/K/A Moses) walk by who was in AEPi with Arbit; people walking by while wearing masks; imitating me after I missed flipping my new cruiser skateboard up and

catching it; and having people walk by with gasoline canisters and their pants exposing skin below the pant line while and stopping while staring at Arbit.

As a continuation of the gasoline theme, the ASS would setoff the apartments fire alarm repeatedly. They would use the hidden spy cameras in Arbit's apartment to time the alarm to Arbit taking his first bite of dinner.

The ASS were able to replace the hidden spy cameras batteries because they had hacked his security system and cloned Arbit's electronic key pad to his apartment. The ASS also used their unauthorized access to hack Arbit's computer including stealing his browser's cookies. The ASS also used thier unauthorized access to Arbit's apartment to break into his small safe to steal a credit card that Arbit had applied for to use as a business card. The ASS didn't take the card but borrowed it or cloned it, but they had left a piece of gauze tape on it before it was maxed out with stolen items. When Arbit had noticed the fraudulent charges he called up U.S. Bank and they informed him that one of the charges was for an expensive dress at the local department store in downtown Los Angeles. After this call, which was monitored by the ASS, the transvestite neighbor wore a fancy black dress a few times to try and bait Arbit into a confrontation. The ASS also stole Arbit's drivers license. This was especially disturbing because it had to done while Arbit was at home.

Having various people walk by Arbit while he was going about his business was also an operation. Various types of walking operations were executed by the ASS while

Arbit was living in downtown Los Angeles. Some were more innocent like people that would just wear flamboyant clothes and wait for a reaction during a forced encounter, this was done with the hope that Arbit would get aggressive at young and skinny homosexuals. Other walk by operations were more sinister. One example of a more serious walk by would be to have an athletic male walk by, first stalking and getting Arbit used to his presence. This person would act nervous on some of his walks. The purpose of this would be to either make Arbit nervous without having do anything or get Arbit comfortable with the person walking by and setup a sucker punch or grab Arbit's phone or keys and run off. Another operation involved paying a homeless guy to wear a camping head mounted lamp and spit at Arbit's feet while walking towards Arbit. In yet another type of operation with odd people walking by involved a man walking by a chain around his neck that went down to his ankles. The gauge of the chain would be something that would be used for an anchor on a boat— a large boat.

Other street operations involved people walking on the wrong side of the sidewalk trying to walk into Arbit by moving side to side, and on one occasion a involving a police officer in front of the LAPD headquarters who purposely initiated his walk right at Arbit so that Arbit had to stop and let him pass. The person that pulled a finger gun on me in front of the gym also had an extended performance on the street one day when Arbit went to get groceries where the person pretended like he was in some sort of dramatic dying scene and crawled around on the sidewalk. Setting up

situation on the street where a random stranger gets unreasonably angry at a situation unrelated to Arbit but might unleash his anger at Arbit was also an operation favored by the ASS. Other random street operators were less creative, and the ASS just paid a person to go by Arbit and say, "I'm going to fuck you up."

The ASS continued to setup fake medical emergencies around Arbit as he went around his business in downtown Los Angeles. One example of this was a man who faked a fall on his bike and lay in the middle of the street as cards were approaching forcing Arbit to try and waive the cars over into the next lane. In another example, a you lady faked a collision with a car.

Arbit would inline skate, and once her purchased a skateboard, also use that to travel to the Whole Foods Market which was a mile and a half away. The ASS setup various operations to take advantage of this too. One of the operations that occurred while Arbit was inline skating involved a guy on a BMX bike who, as Arbit was approaching on the sidewalk started to ride at Arbit, when Arbit changed direction, he changed direction, and when Arbit changed direction again he again changed direction by using his brake and skidding. Arbit avoided him but it took significant effort and skill to do so. Another operation occurred while Arbit was skateboarding to the Whole Foods Market, this option involved car that timed its exit out of the garage and a narrow part of the sidewalk as Arbit was about to approach. Arbit avoided this because

he previously identified that point as a possible operation and stopped to check to see if any cars were coming.

The ASS also used the building automation and security systems to harass and stalk Arbit. Sometimes they would invalidate Arbit's key to the lobby door when it clearly worked for the person that went in right in front of Arbit. They would also send the elevator to the wrong floor and often wrong direction. On one occasion they sent to the top floor where the property manager's (Angela Garcia) family member was waiting for Arbit. As Arbit arrived he just said, "going down" and walked away.

One day a Chinese agent came to the AVA Little Tokyo apartments to instigate an unlawful physical altercation with Arbit. The first encounter with this agent whose name, according to AvalonBay Communities' legal counsel, is Bobby Wu, occurred on Toyo Miyatake Way in January of 2022. As Arbit was walking on the sidewalk and approaching a section where the sidewalk drops to street level and there is no curb to separate the roadway from the sidewalk, Mr. Wu was sitting in his stopped car on the opposite side of the road. Mr. Wu looked back and saw Arbit approach and instead of waiting two seconds for Arbit to pass by the uncurbed section and be out of Mr. Wu's way, Mr. Wu initiated a turn into Arbit.

Shortly after, Arbit again encountered Mr. Wu. The ASS had been placing gangs of people that bunch up near the locked residential lobby door of Arbit's building at 200 South Los Angeles Street and Mr. Wu did the same. Mr. Wu had his hands in his

pockets and was standing in the hallway where the locked residential doors are. Arbit had to turn his back to him in order to unlock the door and enter. Arbit expressed his security concerns about people loitering behind him, but Mr. Wu argued back and proceeded to attempt to follow Arbit into the residential lobby. Arbit blocked his path and the situation grew tense.

Arbit shut the door and went to his apartment. Arbit dropped off his coffee and went to the AVA Little Tokyo gym as he did every morning. The gym was located in the building that is on the other side of Toyo Miyatake Way. Instead of going out through the same entrance where he encountered Mr. Wu, Arbit went out the side entrance, which is an exit only door. Mr. Wu, along with the resident that Mr. Wu came to visit, Roxanne Resendiz, were outside waiting for Arbit.

The two Chinese agents followed Arbit across the street and into the garage located at 236 South Los Angeles Street where the entrance to the gyms is. While following Arbit they tried to verbally instigate a fight and Ms. Resendiz, while laughing like a hyena, was holding her phone as if she was filming the encounter.

Arbit ignored them and worked out and then went back across the street to his apartment building. Mr. Wu and Ms. Resendiz were walking down Toyo Miyatake Way and intercepted Arbit on his walk back to this apartment. Ms. Resendiz was once again filming the encounter as Mr. Wu used inflammatory insults and rude requests for a physical altercation in an attempt to draw Arbit into a fight. At one point Mr. Wu,

while standing front of Arbit in a fighting stance put his metallic water bottle in the air above Arbit's head as if he was about to strike Arbit with it. Arbit walked away and continued to his apartment while the two agents followed him. Arbit was frustrated by the encounter and grabbed his punching gloves and went back to the gym to work on the punching bag. He again tried to evade the two agents, and did not encounter them on his way back to the gym for his second workout.

From the gym, Arbit saw Mr. Wu and Ms. Resendiz enter the lobby, where the leasing office was located to speak with the apartment management. Arbit went down stairs to give his side of the story. Contrary to the completely perjurious testimony provided by the Chinese agents in the unlawful detainer case filed against Arbit, *Avalonbay Communities, Inc. v. Arbit*, No. 22STUD00831 (L.A. Sup. Ct. Aug. 8, 2022), Arbit did not threaten or throw anything during this encounter or any other encounter. An AVA employee asked Arbit to leave while they took Ms. Rezendez's complaint, since she was there first, and Arbit left as requested.

Even through Arbit was assaulted by the Chinese agents, agents representing AvalonBay Communities Inc, including the property manager, Angela Garcia, conspired with the ASS to evict Arbit. The ASS lied about the entire encounter that the ASS manufactured. According to court testimony the Chinese/ASS agents went as far as filing a false police report, and lying under oath in the civil case, that Arbit

 brandished a flipped open knife. Arbit denied the allegations and continues to deny any allegation of criminal, civil, or contractural infractions.

The ASS used the unlawful detainer case to distract Arbit from continuing to work on his business, Arbit LLC DBA SecurePower®, and his other business idea, Threads, a messaging application. The Threads application idea had already been stolen by the ASS and Mr. Zuckerberg would later launch the application as a complimentary product to Instagram. The case lasted six months and took a considerable amount of work and studying. It wasn't just this particular apartment that was at stake for Arbit, but Arbit feared the negative reputation that would follow him, including not being able to rent another apartment.

Ms. Resendiz and another Chinese agent would force another encounter with Arbit the same day as the previously mentioned events. They seemed very proud of their work and asked Arbit how he felt about it. Arbit told them that they should avoid each other in the future. The three male Chinese agents and Ms. Resendiz that were involved in this day's scheme would continue to loiter and force encounters with Arbit in hopes that having to deal with the eviction for over six months would finally enrage Arbit into a physical altercation. When Arbit filed a lawsuit against AvalonBay Communities Inc., one of the Chinese agents that lived in the apartment complex got on the elevator with Arbit and asked Arbit, "Is there going to be a problem?" They failed to bait Arbit into a criminal altercation, but through fraud and perjury they

succeeded in the eviction and unlawful detainer, and would ultimately continue to successfully interfere with interstate commerce for business number four, and now, business number five—Threads.

After months of running operations the ASS attempted to bait Arbit into talking with a fake police officer again like they did in Santa Monica. This time they used a fake police car. The police car did not have the LAPD markings on it, it just said Police on it and was painted black and white. The ASS attempted to qualify the police officer by enlisting a personal banker at the nearby Wells Fargo to speak with fake police officer.

Angela Garcia, the property manager also had her husband and father try to bait Arbit into fight. The husband would pop out of doors or loiter while Arbit was walking his dog. Ms. Garcia's father was more direct, as Arbit was walking his dog her father approached Arbit and asked what he was looking at.

On another occasion, as Arbit was walking his dog on Toyo Miyatake Way, a man brandished a gun while sitting in his car. Arbit walked by and stared to make sure he was not about to get shot. The man got out of his car and started yelling at Arbit and asking why he was starting. There were bystanders so the man stayed by his car and Arbit stayed about 30 feet in front with his phone out and 911 entered into it and ready to push call if the man approached Arbit or brought the gun out of the car.

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Cars, trucks, and in one occasion a police cruiser tried to run over Arbit. The police cruiser was stopped at a red light and as Arbit started to cross the street the police cruiser ran the red light and started crawling towards Arbit while pretending to be distracted. Typically the cars and trucks would take their runs at Arbit at either Toyo Miyatake Way as Arbit was going between the gym and his apartment or they were turning left as Arbit was walking across Los Angeles Street. Arbit crossed Los Angeles Street on most days because he would walk around the police building for exercise as the police building had cameras setup on all corners.

In October of 2022, more than 15 years since the ASS started stalking Arbit, Arbit moved from Los Angeles to Mesa, AZ. During the last year that he endured countless attempts on his life and physical safety, daily psychological operations, false criminal and civil accusations, and persistent computer crimes.

During his time in the City of Los Angeles, Arbit sent out over 75,000 marketing emails, but the ASS used their to unauthorized access to his computer to sabotage outgoing and incoming electronic communications. Redundancy is a key concept in engineering, and the ASS implemented redundancy in as many layers in their criminal schemes against Arbit as possible. This means that if you discover and block one of their exploits they still have others.

Their methods include hidden cameras to watch passwords be typed in, stealing browser cookies, hacking Arbit's wireless security system, hacking the router, hacking

the apartment's networking closets, installing custom hardware and firmware into Arbit's devices, hacking the iPhone's bootloader in Arbit's phones, falsely marking emails as SPAM as both a major email service provider (e.g., Google), and at the individual account level.

Arbit has used Apple and Google phones, computers, and tablets. Both Google and Apple are co-conspirators and defendants in this case. Both companies have actively participated in the scheme and covered the scheme up.

One ASS member has explicitly stated that the popular tool, John the Ripper, was used to hack Arbit's devices. John the Ripper is included as a standard tool in Kali Linux. In addition to using standard computer exploitation tools found in Kali Linux, the ASS, with their unlimited resources, dominance in the technology industry, and designers of the technology used by Arbit, have other exploits that are known only to them. It has also been widely reported that China, a defendant in this case, has hacked Internet Service Providers to spy on individuals. https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/2024/10/06/salt-typhoon-china-espionage-telecom/

The damages to Arbit are extensive during his year at AVA Little Tokyo. Of all the marketing emails sent during that year period, none of them resulted in a reply. Arbit used Amazon's Web Services'(AWS) Simple Emails Service (SES) to send the mail and signed up for AWS's Simple Notification Service's (SNS) receipts of the outgoing emails. Arbit used Google Workplace to receive mail, but Google

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strategically blocked incoming emails, or alternatively, the ASS blocked incoming emails at Arbit's network and computer.

Without income, and with the distractions of being effectively at war against nation states and their local criminal representatives, which includes the likes of Musk and Zuckerberg, Arbit's other business ideas were also snubbed out of existence (e.g., Threads). Arbit produced hundreds of verified emails of decision makers in the Information Technology industry per day, an effort that required many hours per day. The ASS stole thousands of email contacts that took Arbit months of full time labor.

Then ASS's extensive influence in the technology industry gives them access to recruits additional companies and key personal to restrict Arbit's business and job opportunities. One such example occurred while Arbit was living at the AVA Apartments in Little Tokyo. In addition to the Uninterruptible Power Supply manufacturer's, all of whom are engaged in the conspiracy to defraud Arbit, Arbit also was a registered partner of Juniper Networks. However, Juniper networks terminated that agreement (without cause). Juniper has a relationship with Schneider Electric and Facebook, with it's significant demand for networking equipment influenced Juniper to drop Arbit as a sales partner.

In mid-October of 2022, Arbit had to comply with Court's writ requiring him to vacate from his Los Angeles Apartment or be removed by Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Arbit had to rent a car but in order to get their he had to use Lyft.

Both Lyft and Uber are named defendants because they have manipulated Arbit's rides and rider rating at the behest of the ASS. On that day, potential drivers or Lyft would cancel their arrivals prior to arriving at the pick up location. After an extended wait in downtown Los Angeles, one Lyft driver picked Arbit up but a block later the Lyft application stopped working, and he had to reset both of his phones to try to get it working. Arbit exited the ride. Arbit eventually made it to the rental car site but the ASS, in conjunction with Lyft and operatives driving Lyfts had jammed up Arbit for a an extended period of time. The ASS always try to jam Arbit up in any way they can. This specific jam had a purpose of causing Arbit to arrive in Phoenix later than his brother's typical bedtime on days when he is scheduled to work the next two days as a firefighter. The delay meant that Arbit and his brother had to discuss alternative lodging for the night while Arbit was en route. Arbit could not afford to stay at a Motel 6.

The ASS, with their unauthorized access to Arbit's computers continued to stalk Arbit, once again, over state lines.

When Arbit arrived in Phoenix he dropped off his dog and belongings at his brother's old house in Phoenix, Arizona. The next day he dropped the car of Sky Harbor Airport. With very little money but lots of time, and difficulty of using Uber and Lyft, Arbit skateboarded back to the house. Along the 15 miles back to his brother's house, the ASS setup multiple operations.

The First operation that occurred on this 15 mile journey, involved a fake medical emergency with a person just lying in on the sidewalk. Fortunately a firetruck arrived as Arbit was skating up to this person.

The next operation occurred around noon, there were limited spots to stop for lunch and get out of the most intense sun. An option that the ASS, with there obsessive and compulsive stalking of Arbit, knew that Arbit would take. Especially since it involved one of his favorite types of food, Mexican. At the establishment, the ASS used an agitation method that they had previously deployed when Arbit went to a bar while in New York City to attend a social function. They asked the establishment to increase the volume of the sound system to a level that would make it difficult to communicate, and they asked the restaurant to act like they can't hear what Arbit is saying and to "forget" to give him his drink. Additionally, the ASS paid a local provocateur to stand behind Arbit and complain about the restaurant and the people working there.

The ASS often employ homeless people to run operations because of the plausible deniability they offer, it aligns with the ASS goal of making Arbit destitute, and the inherit negative emotions that people feel when confronted with people that have to suffer through life on the streets. On this day, they had a homeless person, that Arbit had to pass, act like he was undressing quickly to evacuate his bowels, like that lady did in San Francisco at the grocery store parking lot. Instead he pulled his pants

back up and tucked his shirt in—much like a how a person that repeatedly walks in front of Arbit and tucks his shirt into his pants at Arbit's office in 2024.

Another type of operation involved a skit with two males of approximately 40 years of age. Both men did not appear to be homeless and they were not dressed for hiking, but they were standing in the desert, near the road, in a drainage ditch. No bikes, or automobiles were near them. One man was holding a glass pipe and a torch while the other was giving him instructions. When Arbit passed by, the one holding the pipe pretended like he was hiding it, but the one giving instructions told him not to worry, that he used to be concerned but it's never been a problem. This is a "bad example" operation where the ASS attempted to normalize meth use.

As Arbit arrived near his destination he stopped to get dinner and then treat himself to a birthday frozen yogurt. But the ASS were tracking Arbit through the use thier unauthorized access to his phone and they had a plan for next stop too. This type of plan has been deployed way too many times, and is deeply troubling. As Arbit sat down outside and the sun was setting so that he could only look comfortably in one direction or face a wall, they set up a man, women and a little girl at the table in his line of sight. They then instructed the girl to start dancing in front of Arbit. The ASS's goal of disrupting Arbit's life all the time, everywhere and forever, and by any means necessary was succeeding.

The original delay caused by the ASS in Los Angeles on Arbit's moving day was intended to force Arbit to spend his birthday alone and sleeping on the floor, but that was only the start, the ASS had more operations to do while Arbit was waiting for his brother to finish his two day shift.

The day after Arbit returned the rental car, the ASS coordinated with a real estate agent to schedule a viewing of Arbit's brother's old house. This meant that Arbit had to take his 16-year-old dog, who had permanent damage from the tick like disease that the ASS inflicted on him, and get out of the house. The temperature was in the 80s and Arbit's dog can only walk about 500 ft. Arbit had to hose his dog down to try and keep him cool, and they spent about two hours sitting outside under a tree. The real estate agent made sure to report seeing a person near the house sitting under a tree with a dog to Arbit's brother.

That evening Arbit was in the garage and the ASS hired some goons to intimidate and bait Arbit into a confrontation. After the sun set Arbit was in the garage and a black SUV pulled up at the bottom of the driveway and stopped. At that position, they were in the house's security camera field of vision. The back right window of the SUV was partially down but all of the windows were tinted and Arbit could not see anyone or what they were doing. Arbit declined the bait to approach and confront the SUV and it eventually drove off. Given the context, Arbit believes they had firearms in the SUV, because the ASS knew that Arbit had his Glock with him.

For the next six months Arbit used the few dollars that he had to buy dog food, flour, and butter or tomato sauce to survive while he rebuilt his computer infrastructure on a free trail of Google Cloud and applied for jobs. The ASS continued to stalk, harass, and sabotage using local agents and their unauthorized access to Arbit's computers.

The first French agents made themselves known instantly when Arbit arrived at his brother's new house. While Arbit was exercising with his inline skates, hockey stick, and hockey ball, a car pulled up and stopped at the house next door. It was dusk so the car had it's headlights on but the person did not place the car into park, or turn the lights off, instead, it sat there and inched up in order to disrupt Arbit. When the driver finally parked and got out of the car he entered the house that across and one over from Arbit's brother's house. That house was full of French agents. Several of them had red hair but otherwise they were as genetically different as possible—a continuation of stringing along normal occurrences to improbable lengths.

Both houses next to Arbit's brother's new house were also either agents or paid assets. On one side the house had a moving lights that displayed scorpions on the house. A subject that Arbit had researched online as an atypical curiosity and the ASS were reflecting it back. This house had a high end boxing gym in the garage which was setup as bait to lure Arbit onto their property where the owner of the house would have castle doctrine protection.

On the other side there was a family of professional psychological operations agents. One example of an operation that they ran was that the man of the house, who was very nice and polite, and was very fit and slim, but by the end of Arbit's stay he had become out of shape and with a spare tire, seemingly overnight. This was not the only time that the ASS employed twins in their operations.

Another neighbor that was a few houses down, would always time their arrivals to coincide with Arbit passing by. Another neighbor would lock the door as Arbit passed by and another occasion let her dog run up to Arbit's dog as a continuation of the off leash dogs operation.

Off leash dog operators would also be used at the park down the street, where three dogs where off leash and Arbit had to defend himself as they came barked and tried to snap at him. The owner of the dogs in turn yelled at Arbit to leave his dogs alone. The stranger told Arbit that he is going to get a rock and hit Arbit with it. After the stranger with the off leash dogs wrangled up his dogs and drove off he came back and walked straight at Arbit to intercept while Arbit was jogging in the park and continued to harass Arbit. This was after Arbit filed his trademark infringement lawsuit against Schneider Electric. The ASS would deploy off leash dogs on multiple occasion in the neighborhood where Arbit walked for exercise.

Another operation at the park down the street involved a dead cat that was in the tree at eye level where Arbit would pass by and see it. In yet another operation at the

same park, involved a guy that came down to practice his chip shot and Arbit had to dodge golf balls while trying to exercise. This person lived on the other side of the park, in the first house off the major roadway, and other people living in that house tried to back out of the driveway as Arbit would turn into the neighborhood—purposely trying to cause an accident. The ASS knew Arbit exact location and speed because of their unauthorized access to his phone.

Another neighbor, a white, retired man was paid to wear a durag, as the ASS enjoyed using odd fashion. At the same house the ASS placed police cars at them while they searched the garage. Arbit is not sure if these police cars and officers were actually real or if they were ASS agents. Two of the vehicles pulled up to the house with their lights off when it was already dark out, suggesting to Arbit that they were trying to hide from actual police and that the vehicles and uniformed men were actually ASS agents.

The ASS were successful in bribing multiple other people in the neighborhood to run operations. Some of the operations included locking the front door as Arbit passed by so that he can hear it, or attempting to hit Arbit while he's walking through the neighborhood or make it appear like they are trying to time their driveway exit to coincide with Arbit passing by. Other operations in the neighborhood involved a kid purposely falling on his bike and another involved coordinating with a delivery driver

to make sure he stops as a kid races by on his bike on the sidewalk and an imminent collision is clearly visible to Arbit.

When Arbit would practice inline hockey in front of the house the ASS would send cars around the corner as a high rate of speed in attempt to disrupt and injure Arbit. This would continue until they stole the hockey ball. The hockey ball had a unique tigh dye design. After it was stolen, a man with a smug face walked by with a jacket that had the exact same design.

The ASS typically identify themselves through speed walking. They paid another neighbor, a retiree, to speed walk with her dogs throughout the neighborhood. One day, when Arbit was jogging with his brother's puppy, she purposely placed her self in a position that forced Arbit and his dog run through gravel. She saw that this frustrated Arbit so she made to sure to start baiting an interaction in front of her house where a camera was setup.

While Arbit would walk with his brother's dog, a golden retriever, through the neighborhood, people would often ask if that an Irish Setter. An odd question because Golden Retrievers are a popular breed with Irish Setters are rare breed. Perhaps that questions might come up, but to have it come up repeatedly is a continuation of the ASS's operation to use possible events that string together to statistically improbable lengths.

Another example of an operation while Arbit was walking his brother's dog involved two French men jogging like they were in a slow motion shot. At their exaggerated pace, their arrival at a corner coincided with Arbit's arrival. Arbit stopped and let the two French operatives pass. This was also an example of a "bad example" operation where they tried to teach normalize the pace of a job to about 2 mph.

The ASS continued to hire homeless people to swarm Arbit. Some would be tasked with walking through the park in a interceptor path to Arbit while Arbit was exercising or to approach Arbit while he was walking through the neighborhood or to act manic around Arbit as he waited to cross the street at an intersection.

Another operation that involved a "bad example" operation with a bait operation was to have two males spar each other on a basketball court at the park, instead of the grass area that surrounds the court. The idea being to bait Arbit into an activity that he is interested in and make it dangerous.

Another "bad example" operation that occurred in Arbit's brother's neighborhood while Arbit was walking involved two males skating at a high rate of speed after it was dark. The ASS had witnessed Arbit hitting small rocks that ended up stopping his 30 in. cruiser board and hoped to replicate that.

Another example of an operation that started in the Mesa, Arizona in front of the house that Arbit was staying at involved a parade of trucks that drove by and when they were passing in front of Arbit, the driver would extend his arm and making a

grabbing motion with hand. This operation would continue and Arbit understood it to mean that the ASS were threatening to abduct him as he was driving.

Another example an operation involving a neighbor in the residential area where Arbit walked occurred when Arbit put together an new marketing email that he though would be effective. At the time, Arbit did not realize that the email where not being delivered and to make him think the ASS, and its French operatives who represent Schneider Electric were upset at this they organized a small, indirect operation to make it seem like they were upset at the emails. To do this they simply paid a man, who they had previously paid to loiter in a driveway with a gun on him, while Arbit was walking to yell "shut up" as Arbit was passing by.

In yet another operation, and based on information and beliefsthis person was a French national and not a bribed neighbor, the French used their knowledge of Arbit, based on Arbit's internet activity to set a very dangerous trap. The French knew that Arbit is a car enthusiast and like other car enthusiasts he was interested in racing Mazda Miatas. The French house owner along Arbit's path through the neighborhood first made sure that Arbit witnessed how nice and friendly this neighbor was. The neighbor had a Mazda Miata sitting on jack stands in his driveway. One day as Arbit was passing the person looked at Arbit and did his best I need help face. At approximately 2500 pounds it wouldn't take much to knock the Miata off its jack stands as it sat on the inclined driveway.

Another type of operation that occurred in the neighborhood involved an SUV and two ASS operatives that drove by Arbit. As the SUV approached, Arbit noticed that on the opposite side of the SUV, a man was standing on the running boards. Arbit could not see if the man had a gun, but the idea that the man was positioned in this manner to execute a drive by shooting was an idea that Arbit instantly considered. Arbit believes that this was a veiled threat.

In yet another operation occurred in front of the house that Arbit was staying in while Arbit was in bed. Arbit's bedroom was on the street side of the house and a bedroom window was locked in a slightly open position. Arbit could see and hear a flash go off that was aimed at the bedroom one evening.

Another operation house did a few types of operations. One of them was to block the sidewalk while Arbit was walking by. Another operation they tried was to try and back a truck out of the driveway into Arbit. They also had an underage female of around high school age follow Arbit through the neighborhood.

In a house that could be seen from the front of the house that Arbit was staying was another house that was part of the ASS's operation. This house had a female child play volleyball with men who did not look like they were related to her in the front yard. The volleyball would often go in the street as Arbit would pass. At one point the child complained that she did not have friends to play with. At another time when Arbit was passing by the child actor was telling another child that she had not had sex yet.

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The child was not speaking to the other child but was instead performing to the street where Arbit was walking by. The ASS were trying to bait Arbit to approach so that they could film the encounter.

Alternatively, when they realized this was not going to happen a male was waiting for the mail truck on day, and as the mailman approached the house the neighbor ran through a script about how he hoped it was not a civil lawsuit. This particular house had motorcycles and an expensive looking RV parked on the side. This operation house's secondary objective was to bait Arbit into suing them—an endeavor that would have gotten Arbit nowhere and just would have wasted Arbit's time. Sexualizing children is also a RICO violation.

Example of operations during the first six months in Mesa, Arizona, at the grocery store where Arbit walked to include, damaging tomato sauce cans, and then waiting outside the house with the French redheads to bait Arbit into using the bag of cans to damage a French asset while the French agents smugly looked on. Another operation involved positioning adjacent flour packages so that the bottom corners would overlap and when one package is grabbed the other one falls—no inconvenience is too slight, because the point is to maximize agitation and hope for a reaction. The ASS also, on numerous occasions, placed female honeypots at the grocery store. ASS agents trying to time intercept Arbit around corners with their shopping carts was also a typical occurrence at grocery stores.

A more serious operation at the grocery store involved trying to steal Arbit's purchases and literally starve him. The attempt to steal involved a man, wearing medical scrubs, a popular outfit for ASS agents, who was ahead of Arbit in the checkout aisle. He delayed gathering his items until Arbit's items were placed on the other side of the scanner and waited until Arbit was distracted to gather his, and hopefully Arbit's, items while Arbit was distracted with running his card. Arbit noticed the delay and the man aborted. However, plan B, if noticed, was to loiter in the parking lot hoping to bait Arbit into confronting the man and having the situation escalate from there.

Multiple types of operations were completed on the way to the local grocery store. One of them, after Arbit filed his Trademark Infringement against the French multinational company, Schneider Electric, heavily relied on the unauthorized access to his phone. By knowing exactly where Arbit is and his rate of travel, the ASS tried, on multiple occasion, to have cars turn into Arbit as he was walking past a driveway on the major road leading to the grocery store. Other operations included, leaving packs of cigarettes as bait, employing hookers to walk by, and several times a white man and a Chinese spy would ride their bikes along the narrow sidewalk to force Arbit off the path.

On at least one attempt to use Arbit's phone to track him for the purpose of executing a precision vehicular assault as Arbit was walking to the grocery store

involved the use of a distraction. One specific example of a distraction once again involved the use of odd fashion. As Arbit was walking down the sidewalk a young female approached him in a shiny evening gown. Around the crook of her arm, she had about a dozen flat bike tires. If Arbit had looked back at her after she passed he would have missed the car turning left into him as he crossed a driveway. The car initiated the turn from the same direction as Arbit was traveling so it would have come up behind him. The turn was from a main roadway so it could explain the high velocity. The driveway led to a strip mall.

Another opeation near the strip mall that was along Arbit's walk toto the grocery store, involved a man that had been stalking Arbit in Los Angeles. This man, on multiple occasions, would walk to the barber shop in the strip mall as Arbit was passing it. The goal was to intimidate, unnerve, and bait Arbit into a physical confrontation.

Another French agent lived with his French neighbors in the house behind Arbit's house. This agent would do walk by operations. First they normalized his presence and he would walk with his French parents. Then he started to normalize walking by himself. Eventually, he approached Arbit from behind, while crossing the street in attempt to get close to Arbit, while looking very nervous. Arbit saw him, and he aborted his approach. This man would continue to do walk by approach with the intent to strike or steal from Arbit while Arbit was not paying attention. This was made

clear to Arbit during one approach when the French operative squealed while bracing for what he (falsely) thought was an imminent strike from Arbit.

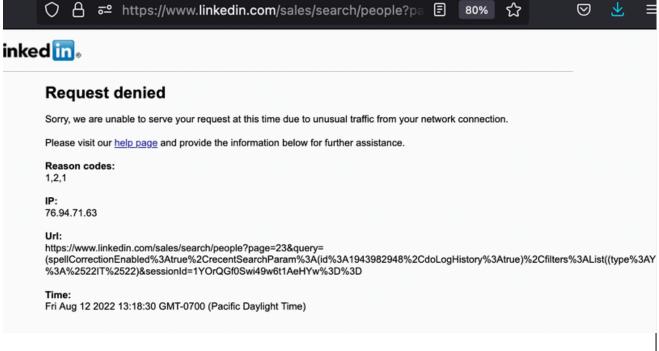
During Arbit's stay in Mesa, Arizona, from October 2022 to September 2023, Arbit applied for sales engineer jobs—a career where he had previous found success and made good sales for the some of the ASS members. A number of fake interviews were setup to waste Arbit's time and exhaust him with the job search that never works out. During this time the ASS had access to Arbit's computers and they worked in concert with ASS participant Google to block incoming emails to Arbit's personal and work email addresses—including rejections, which was the key indicator of sabotage.

Some of the fake interviews were extensive and required studying and preparing presentations. Others were made easier and the interviewers tried to make it seem like they were really interested in Arbit's broad and deep knowledge base and his sales acumen. But, they were all fake. By this time, several years had passed since Arbit's last sales engineering job, and as a backup plan, all of Arbit previous managers were ASS members—so Arbit would not be able to get references.

Between November 2022 and September 2023, Arbit applied to 355 career related job posts. The ASS were able to use their unauthorized access to Arbit's computers to monitor and sabotage his job search. This did this by blocking incoming mail and using defamation to get companies to reject Arbit, since they knew which companies he was applying to.

Alternatively, ASS member Linkedin.com, which Arbit used to apply for jobs, also had provided the ASS with information about what specific and type of jobs Arbit was applying to. LinkedIn had previously throttled Arbit's marketing efforts while he was living in downtown Los Angeles. LinkedIn has also throttled Arbit's connection speed to LinkedIn.com to slow down his business related marketing efforts. Figure XX is a copy of the code LinkedIn.com provided when they rejected Arbit access even though he was a paying customer

Figure xx



LinkedIn Commercial Sabotage

Natalia Cozma was one example of a fake interview. Ms. Cozma worked for a German company called Productsup. At the time of the scheduled interview with Arbit,

Ms. Cozma was a Senior Talent Acquisition Manager. During the video interview between Arbit and Ms. Cozma, Ms. Cozma indicated extreme interest in Arbit. She asked if Arbit had a passport and when Arbit replied that it was expired, Ms. Cozma told him that he needs to renew it. This is going to be a quick hire and they want to get Arbit onsite for training. However, the purpose of Ms. Cozma interview, besides wasting Arbit's time and covering up for the ASS's interception of Arbit's business emails, was to get Arbit to renew his passport, because the ASS were planning, as they have already threatened to do, to abduct Arbit. Had Arbit obtained a passport and then was abducted it would have complicated any local investigation.

Arbit also applied to job that were not related to engineering or sales. For example, Arbit applied to multiple positions at the nearest grocery store, but failed to land an interview. Arbit also applied to a furniture store that was within skating distance and this job asked him to come in for an interview. Of course the interview was fake. When Arbit arrived at the store he the managers first ignored him which made the receptionists anxious. Then the manager asked Arbit to take a walk around the store and they'll talk afterwards.

When the hiring manager finally found Arbit and they sat down for an interview the manager asked Arbit to talk about his work history. When Arbit got to the Facebook job, that was listed on his resume, the manager, who was younger than Arbit, asked Arbit, "what's that?" Arbit asked for clarification, and the hiring manager was

indeed asking what Facebook was, because such a question would be amusing to ASS member Mark Zuckerberg.

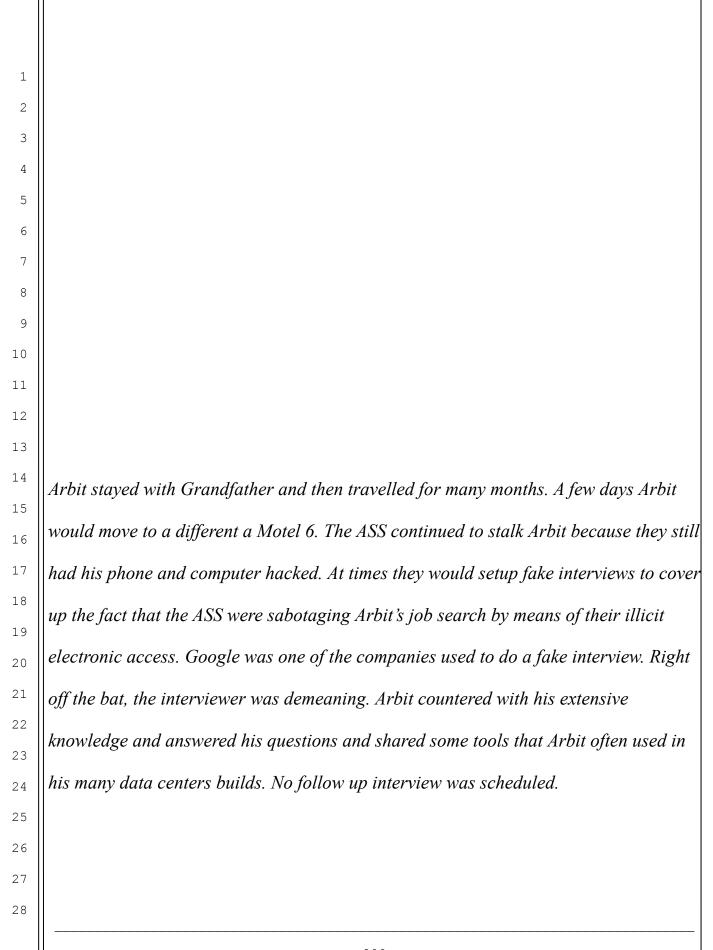
The manager finished the interview by telling Arbit that he liked him and gave Arbit some coaching on what the successful sales representatives do. Arbit assured the manager that he was interested in being successful in this position and that Arbit's previous sales success would transfer well to this position. The manager told Arbit that he'll give him a call. The manager never called.

The ASS's unauthorized access to Arbit's computers allowed them to know which storage unit contained Arbit's business assets and personal belongings. The unauthorized access to Arbit's computers also allowed the ASS to know that Arbit's brother was in procession of the key. The ASS had made a copy of the key to steal Arbit's business accessories needed to operate the CNC router in order to deprive Arbit the ability to make any money. This is an example of industrial espionage and sabotage. The ASS also stole some personal items. The ASS had hoped that Arbit would assume it was his brother who had stolen the items. The theft was discovered when Arbit and his brother went to clear the storage unit out so that Arbit could use the machine.

- exaggerate waiving, goodbye
- French people jogging unusually slow near me

1	account then calling me at 4am (knowing its on silent) when asked for email
2	communication.
3	-truck with trailer trying to run over me
5	-guy that stalked me in LA shows up to the barber shop as I'm walking to sprouts
6 7	-job at sprouts, home depot, furniture store interview (whats Facebook)
8	-gym follow with the guy from Big Bear
9	-men dressed as firefighters trying to force a fight by going in front of the punching
10	bag
12	-firefighters kept whistling like brother whistles
13	-person taking flash photography of house at night
14 15	-young women in a weird shiny dress with a arm full bike tires
16	
17	-overcharging me at the copy center
18 19	-trying to force an accident on days I go to court to file
20	-blocking outgoing emails by google
21	-google saying ive already used that phone number to confirm my account
22	-fake interview with product board? And the automation company both were super
24	excited, Oxford instruments
25	-stolen items from business assets and personal items from storage
2627	-grubhub sending me to the completely wrong direction
28	

1	- Google blocking all outgoing emails-no OoO responses except for one email cover
2	up.
3 4	- Sage super scared at the sight of a handgun
5	- Guy with a bat asking me to bring him the food inside the garage because he's can't
6	walk well. Proceeds to chase me to my car with the stick
7 8	- Female that asks me to bring it to hand it her beyond the closed gate as I was
9	walking away, proceeds to berate me
10	- Ants where I work out
11	- Ants in my bedroom
13	- The other side has a guy who was skinny then got fat (twin), says he's enjoyed
14	watching me
15	- Feeding the dog socks that where in my closed room; feeding the dog sunglasses that
16 17	were in the middle of the counter and out of reach
18	
19	- Trying to hit me with a car as I walk around my car to fill up for gas
20	
22	- Trying to rip me off when I post products for sale
23	- Dude riding on side boards
24	- Chinese heavy bag soft slapper
25	- Monkey see monkey do at the gym, then gets delivery as bait
2627	- Calling the court clerk and annoying her right before I arrive
28	



Vertiv Rittal, AWS, and Github did fake interviews to cover up the ASS's criminality.

Other then the few fake interviews Arbit did not receive interview requests in 2016,

2017, and most of 2018. By 2018 Arbit had expanded his job search national roles.

Back to phoenix, travel, back to phoenix, NYC, San Diego Airbnb beach (fake army cunt), airbnb house, SM, DTLA, Phoenix

The ASS had hacked my computer and email services. They have used their access to commit wire fraud. In addition to dropping incoming and outgoing employment related emails, the ASS have sabotaged Arbit's marketing efforts related to his business, Arbit LLC DBA SecurePower®. Arbit LLC used securepower.io and secureenergy.io to send marketing emails starting in April of 2021. The ASS were actively monitoring Arbit's communication and stole email contacts that Arbit had acquired. Hundreds of thousands of emails have been sent. Zero customers have responded with interest to any of the marketing emails.

Arbit has used Google's Workspace, Mailgun, and Amazon's AWS to send emails. Amazon, Google, and Microsoft dominate the enterprise email market. These three companies also have cloud offerings which compete against Arbit's business of selling infrastructure for on premises data centers. These three companies leveraged their market dominance to mark Arbit's emails as SPAM in order to gain an unfair advantage in the market.

Arbit's emails where all personalized and targeted while providing a unique service of an engineer owned small business that specializes in data center power, cooling, and layouts. Labelling Arbit's emails as SPAM was strategic business move to quash competition and not a legitimate action to protect their customers.

Amazon, Google, and Microsoft also engaged other technology companies in their scheme to commit wire fraud.

Arbit sent out hundreds of thousands of emails over the years and that amounts to hundreds of thousands of counts of wire fraud committed by the ASS.

Multiple sabotage techniques were used over the years. Sometime the emails where marked as SPAM, other times they never reached their destination because the ASS dropped them or refused to relay them. Incoming mail was also deleted or dropped. Sometimes this happened at on Arbit's computer directly other times his cookies where stolen so that the crimes could be committed remotely. And in other instances the service provider would commit there crimes using their own servers.

The first sign of hacking occurred in 2021. When Arbit first started programming Mailgun to send his emails. Before finding the script the API appeared to start working. This was because French intelligence agents were intercepting the API calls and sending back fake confirmations. When Arbit tried to call the police because of the stalking and harassment that escalated around the time and contact the FBI

because his emails where being highjacked he failed because his phone was also hacked. iOS updates did not fix the hacking and neither did OS updates on his Macs.

Over the years the ASS have hacked multiple phones and computers. They have done so with various means; such as, hacking the boot loader on the iPhone, sending data files by other ASS members, and installing cameras in Arbit's home to watch him type in passwords, cookie stealing, and hacking his router.

In 2021, Arbit suspected he was hacked and when he opened up the Activity

Monitor he saw that there was a process running called "KeyLogger." The ASS wanted

Arbit to know he was being hacked. But the key logger was not the only hack the ASS

had accomplished—they had full control of his keyboard, video, and mouse.

Alphabet and Amazon were recruited to the ASS to inhibit Arbit's personal and business emails from reaching their destination and to keep emails sent to Arbit, both personal and business, from Arbit's personal and business email accounts. Both Alphabet and Amazon actively covered there acts with additional counts of wire fraud.

TALK ABOUT WHEN SIGN UP OCCURD AND HOW MANY EMAILS WERE

SENT AND THE NATURE OF THE EMAILS d AWS charts

Cookies

iboot

ss7

2.0

9. Interview Fraud

Criminals launder money to remove the connection between the ill gotten gains and the crimes. Similarly, when a corrupt company, such as ASS member Schneider Electric, wants to neutralize an employee who is leaving, they will treat the employee like dirty money, and use other companies to "wash their hands" of a former employee and the unjustifiable end of this person's career that the corrupt company will orchestrate.

In my case, the Facebook contract position was the first cycle. The intention when hiring me was to not give me a permanent position. When that didn't work, a second cycle was used with the job I got in New York. That company shut down under suspicious circumstances. While I was there, the A.S.S. team was stalking and harassing me for entertainment and profit.

Fake interviews were used to cover up the fact that Arbit's private electronic resources (e.g., email, phone, router) are under the control of the A.S.S. One such example occurred while I was in New York City, and it went as far as the offer stage.

Taek Yun worked for Instagram prior to his job at LaunchDarkly. Mr. Yun reached out to Arbit on email. Mr. Yun used the email address taek@launchdarkly.com when he email Arbit at stanarbit@gmail.com on July 19, 2019 at 5:18 PM. Mr. Yun

expressed his enthusiasm for Arbit's application and was interested in learning more about Arbit's skills and background. Mr. Yun said that the first step would be to speak with Lev Lazinskiy, Solutions Engineer Team Lead at Launch Darkly. The call was to last about 45 minutes and Mr. Yun requested Arbit's schedule over the next two weeks.

On July 19, 2019 at 3:26, Arbit replied from stanarbit@gmail.com to Mr. Yun at taek@launchdarkly.com. Arbit requested an evening call (ET).

On July 19, 2019 at 3:43 PM, Mr. Yun confirmed receipt of the Arbit's availability and informed Arbit that a calendar invite should be expected. Mr. Yun included some links about LaunchDarkly for Arbit to review.

On July 19, 2019 at 3:43 PM, Mr. Yun, sent a calendar invite for July 22, 2022. The call was scheduled for 3PM PDT and Mr. Lazinkiy was to call Arbit on Arbit's mobile phone. Mr. Yun requested that Arbit confirm the invitation. Mr. Arbit confirmed that he is able to attend by accepting the google invite.

On July 22, 2019, Mr. Lazinkiy and Arbit spoke and the call went well.

On July 29, 2019, Mr. Yun emailed Arbit expressing his excitement that Arbit has advanced to the next stage of the interview process. The next step was an exercise.

Mr. Yun requested that Arbit fill out a google form (https://goo.gl/forms/

<u>UkzpBkSzWuyegnsj2</u>). Mr. Yun informed Arbit that the project should take 2-3 hours.

Mr. Yun informed Arbit that LaunchDarkly encourages candidates to turn the project in within one week of receiving the project. Mr. Arbit completed and submitted the

project on August 4, 2019 to google sheets and his gitlab repo at https://github.com/gethello/LD.

On August 6, 2019 at 4:47 PM, Mr. Yun sent an email to Arbit asking if Arbit had any questions or comments regarding the homework assignment. Mr. Yun added that the team is really looking forward to seeing the solution.

On August 7, 2019 at 10:09 AM, Mr. Arbit forwarded a copy of the submitted answers to Mr. Yun.

On August 19, 2019, Madoree Pipkins sent an email from mpipkins@launchdarkly.com to stanarbit@gmail.com informing Arbit of the next step in the interview process. Ms. Pipkins asked Arbit to provide at least three blocks of time so that she can schedule an interview between Arbit and Steven Glass, Solutions Engineer. The call should take between 30-45 minutes.

On Aug 21, 2019, 4:00 PM Arbit replied. Arbit said he was available tomorrow but would be traveling the following week, after which his availability returns to any time after 6:00 PM EDT.

On Aug 21, 2019, 4:44 PM, Ms. Pipkins replied to Arbit stating "Sounds good. Confirmation coming your way shortly."

On August 21, 2019 at 4:43 PM, Madoree Pipkins sent an email from mpipkins@launchdarkly.com to stanarbit@gmail.com informing Arbit that

LaunchDarkly is excited to have Arbit speak with Steven Glass, Solutions Engineer.

Ms. Pipkins also informed Arbit that he should be expecting a calendar invite.

A calendar invite was receive at the same time. The next call was scheduled for August 23, 2019 at 12pm PDT.

August 23, 2019 at 12pm PDT Mr. Glass and Arbit spoke when Mr. Glass called Arbit's phone at the scheduled time (August 23, 2019 at 12pm PDT).

On August 26, 2019, 1:28 PM, Ms. Pipkins emailed Arbit to congratulate him for moving on to the next step. The next step would be an onsite interview or a videoconference lasting 3–4 hours. Ms. Pipkins requested Arbit's schedule for the next two weeks.

On August 28, 2019 at 4:35 PM, Arbit replied that he is available at any time after Labor Day.

On September 3, 2019 at 2:46 PM, Ms. Pipkins emailed Arbit to inform him that a videoconference call with the team has been scheduled. At the same time Arbit received a calendar invite for a zoom meeting. The meeting was scheduled for September 10, 2019 from 12:30 PM to 3:00 PM (PDT). Arbit was scheduled to speak with Thi Nguyen, Steve Glass, Tom Fashola, Nikki Galosh, and Lev Lazinskiy. Arbit responded to the invite with a "Yes."

On September 10, Arbit attended the zoom meeting that was scheduled using the following link: https://zoom.us/j/5728099558.

On September 10, 2019 at 4:06 PM Mr. Yun emailed Arbit to congratulate him on moving to the last and final step. The final step was a two part demonstration which would occur over two days. The first day Arbit presented a SaaS product followed by objection handling and coaching with Steve Glass, Solutions Engineer. The following day Arbit was required to incorporate the feedback Mr. Glass provided and redo the demonstration. Mr. Yun requested Arbit's availability.

On September 11, 2019 at 10:47 AM, Arbit responded with his availability preference.

On September 11, 2019 at 9:29 PM, Ms. Pipkins sent Arbit an email informing him that he should be receiving a calendar invite for day one.

On September 11, 2019 at 9:29 PM, Ms. Pipkins sent a calendar invite for Sep. 19, 2019 at 11:30-12:00 PM EST and included a zoom link: https://zoom.us/j/321238475. Arbit accepted the invite.

On September 11, 2019 at 9:41 PM, Ms. Pipkins sent Arbit an email informing him that he should be receiving a calendar invite for day two. This was scheduled for September 20, 2019 at 9:30–10:00 AM PST. Steve Glass, Solutions Engineer, and Kevin Gemulla, Account Executive were scheduled to join. A zoom link was provided.

On September 15, 2019, Arbit purchased a LaunchDarkly Core Starter plan at \$90/month in preparation for the final step in the interview process. The invoice lists LaunchDarkly as a DBA of Catamorphic Co., located at 1714 Franklin Street Suite

100-140, Oakland, CA 94612. Https://launchdarkly.com, acccounting@launchdarkly.com. Catamorphic Co. banks at Silicon Valley Bank. The invoice number was INV-11124. Arbit used his stanarbit@gmail.com email address to make the purchase.

Arbit and LaunchDarkly completed both days of the interviews.

Knowing that references would be difficult since the only two companies I had worked for prior to the company in New York (Facebook & Schneider Electric) were, for business purposes, "putting me through the wringer." Ms. Pipkins requested references on September 23, 2019 at 12:49 PM.

On September 23, 2019 at 1:12 PM, Arbit responded saying he will get back to her.

On September 23, 2019 at the 7:07 PM, Arbit responded with two references.

On September 25, 2019 at 1:18 PM, Ms. Pipkins responded that she reached out to them to get their availability for a call.

On September 25, 2019 at 1:42 PM, Arbit thanked Ms. Pipkins for the update.

On September 23, 2019 at 6:50 AM, Steve Glass sent Arbit an email expressing his excitement to offer Arbit the position. LaunchDarkly was part of ASS and was monitoring Arbit's internet usage. LaunchDarkly knew that Arbit was expecting a higher salary based on Arbit's research and actual expenses of living in New York City. Mr. Glass made gave Arbit the following three options:

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Option	Base	Variable	Equity	OTE
1	112000	28000	6700	140000
2	116000	29000	5300	145000
3	120000	30000	3900	150000

On September 23, 2019, at 6:46 PM, Arbit replied with a counteroffer of \$126,143 base and \$43,650 bonus/commission based on sales and no equity. Arbit provided a link for data on salaries for sales engineers in New York (https://www.builtinnyc.com/salaries/dev-engineer/sales-engineer/new-york). Arbit's salary request was around average but below the common salary for a sales engineer in New York. In March of the same year, LaunchDarkly announced that they raised \$44 million in Series C financing.

On September 24, 2019, at 2:40 AM, Mr. Glass responded that he will get back to Arbit.

On September 27, 2019, at 5:37 AM, Mr. Glass responded that they are unable to meet the salary requirements and the position has been filled with another candidate.

At this time, Arbit was working for a company called Jumpshot.. The VP of Global People Operations at Jumpshot was named Jessica Miranda. Ms. Miranda worked in HR at Facebook between January 2015–July 2016. Ms. Miranda indicated that she was aware of the interview process that Arbit was engaged in with

LaunchDarkly by conducting a mock exit interview with Arbit while leaving her AirPods on the table and covertly broadcasting the interview to other ASS members.

While at Jumpshot, in the words of Arbit's manager, Brandon Brady, Mr. Brady acted as a "sales engineer cooler" (referring to *The Cooler*, a 2003 film by Wayne Kramer). Mr. Brady's job at Jumpshot was to be toxic to Arbit's career and sales engineering performance. ASS sough to limit Arbit's role and never be satisfied with Arbit's performance while at Jumpshot. This was in preparation for the next stage of the ASS's plans for Arbit—the end of Arbit's career, and completely freezing Arbit out of society.

Each email and meeting represent one count of fraud in furtherance of the scheme of separating Arbit from income, the family's intellectual property, and neutralizing him as a competitor. As well as profiting off the monetization by framing this as a reality show on Facebook, where real people do real crimes targeting Arbit. This is also theft of intangible resources like time, quality of life, enthusiasm for job hunting, and opportunity cost of not working on the family business or other ventures.

Additionally, LaunchDarkly realized real revenue when Arbit purchased a subscription to LaunchDarkly under false pretenses provided by LaunchDarkly. LaunchDarkly also received free consultation services from Arbit on how he does presentations. With more experience and probably much higher sales than his interviewees, Arbit was milked for his knowledge at Arbit's cost.

Another type of interview fraud involves identity theft where the ASS apply and interview for jobs as Arbit.

- Conducted fake interviews to cover for other methods of restricting income, such as blocking potential employers and but allowing rejections to be received. This was achieved with unauthorized access to personal compute resources.
- 2. Made bad faith job offers
- 3. Provided bad faith temporary employment
- 4. Akin to money laundering

10. SEC Filings (Fraud)

A. See RI

11. Threat of arson at AVA

In furtherance of Meta's scheme to extort Arbit, the A.S.S. threatened to commit arson while Arbit was living at 200 S. Los Angeles St, Los Angeles, CA 90012. The A.S.S. employed agents who would loiter in the area where Arbit lived, walked his dog, and exercised. A.S.S. agents with pants halfway down exposing their bare

gluteus maximus would walk by, stop, stare, and pose at Arbit while they were holding a gasoline container with its nozzle engaged in the upright dispensing position. On other occasions, in the evening, while Arbit was in his apartment, the A.S.S. would set off the building fire alarm and time it to coincide with Arbit taking his first bite of dinner.

Pursuant to California Penal Code, Part 1, Title 7, Chapter 9, § 186.2 (a)(1) and 18 U.S.C. 1961 (1)(A) any threat involving arson constitutes "racketeering activity" or "criminal profiteering activity". Arson is chargeable in the State of California under § 451 of the Penal Code and is punishable by more than one year in prison.

12. Dealing in Obscene Matter

Meta Platforms enables and profits from the distribution and solicitation of obscene matter that depicts minors engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct as defined in California's Penal Code § 311.4. This subdivision is punishable by more than one year in prison and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1961 (1)(A) constitutes "racketeering activity". California Penal Code, Part 1, Title 7, Chapter 9, § 186.2 (a)(3) lists this crime as a "criminal profiteering activity" which is synonymous with "racketeering activity." (*State of New Mexico, ex rel. v. Meta Platforms, Inc. et al,* 1:23-cv-01115, PACER, New Mexico District Court)

13. Attempts at Extortion

A.S.S agents are constantly making direct and indirect threats of violence (the most recent being a few hours prior to the writing of this section, July 22, 2024 at my gym). Some threats are more direct, such as, "Stan, you are a dead man". Some threats are more stereotypical mafioso type threats like, "Nice dog, it would be a shame if anything would happen to him." See also threats of arson in section III(1) (F).

Officers in the local police departments, such as the El Segundo PD, Los Angeles PD, and Manhattan Beach PD, are part of the A.S.S., and there have been creative hints that I will be setup with a crime. Considering that Arbit's computer and phones are hacked and his office has been constantly trespassed, and when Arbit had a car, it too was comprised—this seems like a real possibility.

Furthermore, they have already provided perjurious testimony that Arbit brandished a knife on an A.S.S. agent (Avalonbay Communities, Inc. v. Arbit, 22STUD00831, Los Angeles County). The lawyer for the plaintiff, Matthew Hogan of Kimball, Tirey & St. John LLP (A.K.A. KTS-Law), told the judge in that case that he was working with the D.A., and Mr. Hogan expressed his surprise that Arbit has not been arrested yet.

Over the course of many months they tortured Arbit's dog to death. The A.S.S. slowly would increase the frequency of grand mal seizures in Arbit's dog. The toxin would be administered while Arbit was away from him. The grand mal seizures

were brief at first but their duration would increase along with the frequency. This was used as a tool to hinder Arbit's performance in a trademark infringement trial against Schneider Electric, who both use A.S.S. agents and have employees who are A.S.S. members, where a dose was administered the evening prior to a hearing to dismiss. Arbit lost the motion and the case was dismissed.

Prior to the dismissal, a final dose of toxin was administered to Arbit's dog about week after the hearing, around the middle of November 2023. The final dose of toxin induced a seizure episode that would not stop. After about 12 hours, Arbit borrowed money to have a vet put the dog down. This was an act of retaliation by the French A.S.S. members in response to the evidentiary hearing for the trademark infringement case (*Arbit v. Schneider Electric* SE, 2:23-cv-00533-SPL, D. Ariz.)

A.S.S. agents have also poisoned Arbit's food and his dog's food with bacteria on numerous occasions. And they have "dosed" Arbit with laxatives extensively. Arbit only eats packaged, non-perishable food as a result of this, but utensils, cups, toothpaste, etc., are still targets of magnesium citrate.

A.S.S. agents, for years now, have been physically swarming Arbit. Some are regular swarmers but there is always a rotation involved. This lets you know that you are under constant physical surveillance and violence can occur at any time, but you can't get a restraining order because the regulars have plausible deniability (e.g., they live or work near by) and the ones on rotation change after a few days.

Imagine going to the grocery store and seeing person "A" there. You have never seen person "A" before. You then go to the gym and person "A" is already there. The next day you decide to take your dog to the park and person "A" is arrives after you. The next three mornings, even if you change your regular schedule, person "A" walks by your front door at *exactly* the same time as you open the door. Next week it will be person "B". And as you might have guessed, the following week it will be person "C".

Sometimes, the swarmers will try to intercept you physically. As in run or walk into you, like grade-school bullies. Other times they will just lurk near you or sneak up behind you. This is especially concerning when they do it with cars. As in they try to assault Arbit, both as a pedestrian and in his car, with a motor vehicle. On some occasions they have used multiple cars and try to make it look like an accident or garden-variety negligence. There have even been occasions when A.S.S. agents have tried to set their children up to be hit by Arbit as he backed out of parking spots. On one occasion, a little girl was saved because she yelled, "Stop my shoe fell off" as her mom tried to usher her into the path of Arbit's car, and Arbit could see the mom break down emotionally as he passed her.

Threats of extortion is considered a "racketeering activity" in 18. U.S.C. § 1961 (1). Extortion is a state crime under Penal Code Part 1, Title 13, Chapter 7 §§ 518–527. Punishment is greater than one year as is required in 18. U.S.C. § 1961 (1)(A).

Extortion is also defined as racketeering activity in 18. U.S.C. § 1961 (2)(B) citing 18. U.S.C. § 1951.

14. Witness bribery in AVA

The evidence will show that Plaintiff's witnesses in Avalonbay Communities, Inc. v. Arbit, 22STUD00831, Los Angeles County lied. They were paid by A.S.S. to provide perjurious testimony. The point of the lawsuit was to act as a strategic lawsuit against business participation, and the plaintiff purposely dragged the unlawful detainer out for six months. As a solo-entrepreneur Arbit was representing himself and this drained his resources which allowed Meta to build out its version of the Threads app and prevented Arbit from building up his data center business. It also served as a form of agitation that coupled with A.S.S.'s psychological operations would, they hoped, result in a reaction from Arbit that would lead to criminal charges against Arbit. 18 U.S.C. § 201, bribery of a witness, is defined as racketing activity under 18. U.S.C. § 1961.

15. Production, Trafficking, and Use of an Authorized Access Device (Section 1029)

I first learned that my mobile phone, an iPhone, and my MacBook were hacked in 2021. This means the A.S.S. had access to my home security system, bank accounts, personal and work email, uspto.gov login information, private notes, business plans,

custom code written for my business, trade secrets, entertainment choices, travel plans. They could and did manipulate job prospects, and identify which jobs I applied for in order to defame me; they could, and did, use my security camera to stream video and voice from inside my apartment.

They manipulated business software and captured the business contacts that I acquired. They spoofed police websites and served me with false non-emergency police phone numbers and had a fake police officer show up. The officer did not have a name tag, gun, or radio. They intercepted and blocked my FBI tips. They accessed my apartment by using my phone to circumnavigate my security system and infected my dog with a something that resembles a tick-borne disease when I was gaining focus on my work—and this was all done in the name of entertainment and financial gains.

When Arbit moved to Los Angeles, his apartment used an electric key fob which was cloned; wireless router, and new alarm system were also hacked. A.S.S. continued to gather intelligence on Arbit and his business—as they do to this very day (July 23, 2024).

18 U.S. Code § 1029 is defined as a racketing activity under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.

16. Theft of Government Identification (Section 1028)

The A.S.S. used the unauthorized access devices to gain entry to Arbit's downtown Los Angeles apartment and bypassed his alarm system to steal his Arizona Drivers License.

18 U.S. Code § 1028 is defined as a racketing activity under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.

17. Theft and Unauthorized Use of a Credit Card (Section 1344)

The A.S.S. used the unauthorized access devices to gain entry to Arbit's apartment at 200 S. Los Angeles St. 319 and bypassed his alarm system to steal credit card. The card was used at local retailers. Upon investigation by the credit company it was made known to Arbit that a dress was procured. The French transvestite intelligence agent that lived next door and followed Arbit around, started to a black dress after that.

18 U.S. Code § 1344 is defined as a racketing activity under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.

18. 18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant

18. U.S.C. § 1512 (a)(1)(A): During the *Avalonbay Communities, Inc. v. Arbit*, No. 22STUD00831 (L.A. Sup. Ct. Aug. 8, 2022) case, numerous attempts were made by the A.S.S. to hit Arbit with a motor vehicle while crossing Toyo Miyatake Way and S Los Angles street on the 200 block. The intent was to prevent the attendance and testimony of Arbit in an official proceeding.

18. U.S.C. § 1512 (a)(1)(A) also applies to the following subsequent cases: *Arbit LLC v. Schneider Elec. SE*, No. CV-23-00446-PHX-DLR (D. Ariz. Mar. 16, 2023); *Arbit v. Avalonbay Communities, et al.*, No. 22STCV17894 (L.A. Sup. Ct. May 8,

2023); Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27,
2023); Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE et al., No. 2:23cv10369 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 14,
2023); Arbit v. Zuckerberg, No. 23PSRO02415, (L.A. Sup. Ct. Mar. 8, 2024); Arbit v.
Zuckerberg, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct.); Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE, No.
24-35 (9th Cir.).
18. U.S.C. § 1512 (a)(2)(A): The A.S.S. used the threat of physical force on
countless occasion with the intent to influence, delay, and prevent Arbit's testimony in
Avalonbay Communities, Inc. v. Arbit, No. 22STUD00831 (L.A. Sup. Ct. Aug. 8,
2022); Arbit LLC v. Schneider Elec. SE, No. CV-23-00446-PHX-DLR (D. Ariz. Mar.

18. U.S.C. § 1512 (a)(2)(B)(i): AvalonBay communities, whose employees are part of A.S.S., withheld video recordings of the alleged incidents in *Avalonbay* Communities, Inc. v. Arbit, No. 22STUD00831 (L.A. Sup. Ct. Aug. 8, 2022).

18. U.S.C. § 1512 (a)(2)(C): The A.S.S uses physical force or the threat of physical force with the intent to maintain compliance with A.S.S's objectives and

prevent the communication to law enforcement officers of information relating to the commission or possible commission of Federal offenses.

- 18. U.S.C. § 1512 is defined as a racketing activity under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.
 - B. Starting with the FBI tip while in SM
 - C. Don't forget attempted murder

19 U.S. Code § 1513 - Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant

The continuous crimes ranging from stalking and harassment to attempted murder are in retaliation against Arbit as a witness in the previously filed case: *Avalonbay Communities, Inc. v. Arbit*, No. 22STUD00831 (L.A. Sup. Ct. Aug. 8, 2022); *Arbit LLC v. Schneider Elec. SE*, No. CV-23-00446-PHX-DLR (D. Ariz. Mar. 16, 2023); *Arbit v. Avalonbay Communities, et al.*, No. 22STCV17894 (L.A. Sup. Ct. May 8, 2023); *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 2:23-CV00533-SPL (D. Ariz. Nov. 27, 2023); *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE et al.*, No. 2:23cv10369 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2023); *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23PSRO02415, (L.A. Sup. Ct. Mar. 8, 2024); *Arbit v. Zuckerberg*, No. 23TRCP00474 (L.A. Sup. Ct. pending); *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir. pending).

18 U.S.C § 1513 (a)(1)(A): The ASS have attempted to kill Arbit for being a witness and a party in court proceedings. The ASS have explicitly stated their desire to silence Arbit in *Arbit v. Schneider Electric SE*, No. 24-35 (9th Cir. pending). *id*. Doc. 29 at 16, Doc. 26 at 1, Doc. 20 at 1, and Doc. 15 at 10.

18 U.S.C § 1513 (a)(1)(B): The ASS have attempted to kill Arbit in retaliation for speaking to law enforcement regarding ASS's criminality.

18 U.S.C § 1513 (b)(1): The ASS have damaged property and threaten to cause bodily harm to Arbit with the intention to retaliate against Arbit for being a witness and a party in an official legal proceeding.

18 U.S.C § 1513 (b)(2): The ASS have damaged property and threatened to cause bodily harm to Arbit with the intention to retaliate against Arbit for providing information relating to the commission or possible commission of Federal offenses and violations.

18 U.S.C. § 1513 (e): The ASS have knowingly, with the intent to retaliate, have taken action, in the form of defamation and electronic sabotage, to prevent Arbit from earning income from, including, but not limited to, his businesses, engineering career, or entry-level retail jobs

18 U.S.C. § 1513 (f): All ASS members have conspired to violate § 1513 and are subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

- 18. U.S.C. § 1513 is defined as a racketing activity under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.
 - E. Peonage, Slavery, And Trafficking In Persons

B. COUNT 2: RICO § 1962(a)

Meta has used income derived from incentivizing, monetizing, and participating in the RICO acts in Count 1 was to maintain control in Meta

C. COUNT 3: RICO § 1962(b)

Meta has maintained control of Meta by employing the RICO acts in Count 1.

D. COUNT 4: RICO § 1962(d)

Meta conspired to violate subsections (a), (b), and (c) of 18 U.S.C. § 1962.

IV. DEFAMATION AND TRADE LIBEL

V. STALKING AND HARASSMENT

VI. TRADE SECRETS (UNJUST ENRICHMENT)

VII. FALSE IMPRISONMENT

VIII. NEGLIGENCE

IX. ASSAULT AND BATTERY

X. INTENTIONAL INFLICITION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

XI.RIGHT OF PRIVACY

XII. CONSPIRACY?

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and argued with said advisor on multiple occasions. After I was removed from	my
elected position I decided to move out and quit.	

- 7. After I moved out, I focused on my engineering studies. In 2009 I graduated.
- 8. In 2010 I started working for Schneider Electric's manufacturer's representative in Arizona and moved to Southern California in 2011 to be the commercial sales engineer, for data center power, cooling and software sales.
- 9. SpaceX was my first customer and I made a few large sales over the next few years to Mr. Musk's company.
- 10.I did well with other customers too. Each year I increased my attributable profit by 30%. I also had multiple seven-figure sales deals.
- 11.In 2015, I learned that Mr. Weiss, the AEPI advisor with whom I argued with, hated me, still, after almost 10 years since he failed to convince to pay the expenses of a fraternity house, and its kitchen operations, on a personal credit card.
- 12.Also in 2015, I was looking to move on from selling for SE and its alter ego LDP. I subscribed to MANA, an industry magazine for manufacturer's representatives, and explored the idea of starting my own agency. I also designed a workout device. I purchased a 3D printer and CNC router to prototype my idea.
- 13. In 2015 the harassment and hacking started. That is also when I first saw indicators of a conspiracy to murder to me. This lead to me resigning (1/01/16) and moving.

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Facebook partner.

harbor from my French oppressors—it did not. Schneider Electric, as I learned, is a

20. I tried to bring Schneider Electri	c in on business deals	while I was at I	Facebook, but
they did not return my messages.			

- 21. I tried to befriend my French neighbors but that didn't work. Julien Tixier, who was apparently the lead French spy, told me that people think France is weak. Soon after, they locked me out of my house by closing and locking my front door behind me when I went down the driveway for a couple of minutes. They didn't admit but it lots of signs point to them. After that, Julian, let me know that he knew facts that there was no way he could know unless he had knowledge of the harassment I was experiencing in 2015 in Southern California.
- 22. The French neighbors pretended to be my friends at first while they plotted against me.
- 23. After my Facebook contract ended in April 2017, I purchased a gift for my former boss and arranged a meeting to discuss his involvement in my harassment and the negative recommendation he gave to Facebook. The meal concluded with veiled threats.
- 24. Because my computer was and continues to be hacked, as is my phone, I had trouble getting a job.
- 25. I was finally able to get a job that started in January 2019 in New York, but it turned out to be a trap to allow Mr. Zuckerberg an opportunity to stalk and harass me.

Meta which was dismissed by the judge for failing to state a claim.

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- 33. On December 18, 2023, I filed a stalking and defamation lawsuit against Mark Zuckerberg in Los Angeles County.
- 34. The first indication that the stalking and harassment was being coordinated on Facebook was in 2015.
- 35. Mr. Zuckerberg's harassment is slightly different from the French's. For the French it has a flavor of nation vs nation. Where they try to exploit weaknesses in American culture and institutions. While Mr. Zuckerberg has more of a revenge of the nerds flavor. Both try to agitate and then bait you into a physical altercation.
- 36. Mr. Zuckerberg, uses the internet as a his reference to stalk and harass offline. For example, because my computer is hacked, if I do something in private online, it will be reflected in the real world—like ads following you around after you make a purchase.
- 37. Reflection is used as a tool to demonstrate that you are under constant surveillance.

 By recruiting people to act out reflections, and other odd behavior, it serves to demonstrate that everyone is against you.
- 38. By recruiting such a large number of people, the defendants effectively terrorize the plaintiff by purporting the idea that harm can come at any time and by any one.
- 39.He uses trolls, often actual people of small stature. But there are countless other motifs, the point is to provide a swarm of constant and clearly inauthentic behavior.

1	72. Meta has been willfully negligent and malicious in its quest for profit—believing
2	the they are immune to ciivl action from common law ethics violations.
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6	JURY TRIAL DEMAND
7	73. Plaintiff respectfully demands a trial by jury on all claims and issues so triable.
8	Transfer respectively definition of July en all courses and results to true to
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25	By: Stanislav Arbit
26	440 N Barranca Ave #7377
27	THO IN DAILAING AVE #/3//
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