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10 Of Counsel

11  
12 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
13 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

13 KIARA ROBLES,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
17 CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, et al.

18 Defendants.

Case No.: 4:17-cv-04864

**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE  
SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR  
RECONSIDERATION OF THIS COURT'S  
ORDER REVOKING LARRY  
KLAYMAN'S PRO HAC VICE AND TO  
DISQUALIFY THE HONORABLE  
CLAUDIA WILKEN UNDER 28 U.S.C. §  
144 AND CERTIFICATION OF THESE  
DECISIONS TO THE U.S. COURT OF  
APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT  
AND [PROPOSED] ORDER**

**Date: November 20, 2018  
Time: 2:30 p.m.**

25 **SUPPLEMENT TO NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION**  
26 **AND TO DISQUALIFY AND CERTIFICATION OF THESE DECISIONS TO THE U.S.**  
27 **COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT AND TO STAY PENDING ANY**  
28 **APPEAL**

1 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 20, 2018, at 2:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter  
2 as counsel may be heard, in the Courtroom of the Honorable Claudia Wilken (“Judge Wilken”),  
3 located at 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, CA., Plaintiff Kiara Robles (“Robles” or “Plaintiff”) will  
4 and hereby does move for an order granting leave to file a supplement to a motion for  
5 reconsideration of this Court’s Order of August 31, 2018 revoking Larry Klayman’s *pro hac vice*  
6 admission pursuant to LCvR 7-9 and to disqualify Judge Wilken under 28 U.S.C. § 144. This  
7 motion also seeks certification to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on the issues of  
8 disqualification and the revocation of Mr. Klayman’s *pro hac vice* admission. This motion is  
9 made based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities,  
10 all pleadings and papers before this Court, and any oral argument that may be presented to this  
11 Court. This motion is a supplement to Plaintiff’s prior motion [Dkt. # 87] and is incorporated  
12 herein fully by reference.  
13

14 **STATEMENT OF RELIEF SOUGHT**

15 Robles seeks an order granting leave to file this supplement to the motion for  
16 reconsideration of this Court’s Order of August 31, 2018 revoking Larry Klayman’s *pro hac vice*  
17 admission pursuant to LCvR 7-9 and, alternatively, an order disqualifying Judge Wilken  
18 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144. This motion is a supplement to Plaintiff’s prior motion [Dkt. # 87]  
19 and is incorporated herein fully by reference. This motion also seeks certification to the U.S.  
20 Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on the issue of disqualification and revocation of Mr.  
21 Klayman’s *pro hac vice* admission should this Court rule against Plaintiff.  
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**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff Robles hereby respectfully requests leave to file a supplement to her motion for reconsideration of this Court’s order of August 31, 2018 revoking the *pro hac vice* status of her counsel of choice, Mr. Larry Klayman (“Mr. Klayman”) on the grounds that there has been a “manifest failure by the Court to consider material facts or dispositive legal arguments presented before entry of judgment.” LCvR 7-9(3). Based on the same facts, Robles also seeks to disqualify the Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 based on demonstrable bias against herself and her chosen counsel, Mr. Klayman and Michael Kolodzi (“Mr. Kolodzi”). This Court has knowingly relied on false statements as set forth and manifested in her tentative ruling and failed to correct them in order to find a way to revoke Mr. Klayman’s *pro hac vice* admission, due to her personal, political and other biases, which have severely prejudiced Robles to the point where her constitutional due process rights have been effectively extinguished.

This extrajudicial bias and prejudice is demonstrated and thus manifest in the Court’s false findings of fact set forth in both its tentative ruling and final order, which incorporated the tentative ruling, despite these falsehoods having been pointed out in Robles’ pleading and at oral argument on July 17, 2018. *See* Exhibit 1. The Court has steadfastly refused to correct the record. The Court has also ignored sworn affidavits from Robles and Mr. Kolodzi, stating that this case cannot proceed without Mr. Klayman, thus effectively extinguishing Plaintiff’s rights and terminating this case.

Lastly, Robles moves for certification of the issues of disqualification and the revocation of her counsel of choice’s *pro hac vice* admission.

**II. ARGUMENT**

**A. THIS COURT HAD A DUTY TO PROCEED NO FURTHER IN RULING ON DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS WHEN PLAINTIFF FILED A MOTION**

**FOR DISQUALIFICATION.**

1  
2 On September 13, 2018, Robles filed, *inter alia*, a motion for disqualification [Dkt. # 87].  
3 *Only a day later*, but after the filing of the disqualification motion, the Court ruled on Berkeley's  
4 Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint [Dkt. # 88]. It is black letter law that a judge should  
5 not rule on a dispositive motion while a motion to disqualify is pending before it.

6 In *Connelly v. United States Dist. Court*, defendant petitioned for a writ of prohibition to  
7 prevent respondent judge, who had made disparaging remarks to defense counsel concerning his  
8 client's representation of communists, from acting on defendant's motion for release on bail  
9 pending the trial in the district court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144. *Connelly v. United States Dist.*  
10 *Court*, 191 F.2d 692, 693 (9th Cir. 1951). Defendant, accused of being part of a communist  
11 conspiracy, filed an affidavit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 for the recusal of respondent judge  
12 based on informal remarks made to defense counsel. *Id.* The court granted defendant's petition  
13 and ordered the judge to take "no action" regarding bail or in connection with his prosecution  
14 under an indictment. *Id.* at 697. "There are several other district judges available to hear and  
15 determine petitioner's motion for reduction of bail. Here are applicable the words of the Berger  
16 opinion . . . for of what concern is it to a judge to preside in a particular case; of what concern to  
17 other parties to have him so preside? Such queries apply a fortiori in this prosecution of alleged  
18 Communists, likely to excite the widest public attention." *Id.* ("Whenever a party a party to any  
19 proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge  
20 before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor  
21 of any adverse party, **such judge shall proceed no further therein**, but another judge shall be  
22 assigned to hear such proceeding."). *Id.* at \*2 (emphasis added); *see also United States v. Sibla*,  
23 624 F.2d 864 (9th Cir. 1980) (same).

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27 Here, notwithstanding the merits of Robles' disqualification motion, upon the filing of it  
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1 and sworn affidavits, this Court had a duty to “proceed no further” and assign Defendant  
2 Berkeley’s Motion to Dismiss to another judge. Yet, despite this well-settled law, the Court took  
3 it upon itself to grant Defendant Berkeley’s motion in furtherance of its extrajudicial bias and  
4 prejudice to severely harm Robles and her counsel in favor of her alma mater and former  
5 employer, Berkeley.

6 **B. IF THIS COURT FAILS TO DISQUALIFY ITSELF OR RULE IN FAVOR**  
7 **OF PLAINTIFF ON HER MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE**  
8 **PRO HAC VICE ADMISSION OF LARRY KLAYMAN, PLAINTIFF**  
9 **RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS IT CERTIFY ITS DECISIONS TO THE**  
10 **U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.**

11 **1. Legal Standard for Certification.**

12 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), this Court may certify appeal of an interlocutory order if  
13 the judge is “of the opinion” that (1) the order involves “a controlling question of law”, (2)  
14 appealing the order may materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation, and (3)  
15 there “is substantial ground for difference of opinion” as to the question of law. Certification  
16 should be used in cases where “decision of an interlocutory appeal might avoid protracted and  
17 expensive litigation.” *Rubber Co. v. Wright*, 359 F.2d 784, 785 (9th Cir. 1966).

18 An issue involves a “controlling question of law” under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) if the  
19 “resolution of the issue on appeal could materially affect the outcome of the litigation in the  
20 district court.” *In re Cement Antitrust Litig.*, 673 F.2d 1020, 1026 (9th Cir. 1982). “To determine  
21 if a ‘substantial ground for difference of opinion’ exists under § 1292(b), courts must examine to  
22 what extent the controlling law is unclear.” *Couch v. Telescope, Inc.*, 611 F.3d 629, 633 (9th Cir.  
23 2010). The controlling law is unclear where the matter certified for appeal “involves an issue  
24 over which reasonable judges might differ,” and where uncertainty over the certified matters  
25 “provides a credible basis for a difference of opinion.” *Reese v. BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc.*,  
26 No. 10-35128, 2011 WL 2557238, at \*5 (9th Cir. June 29, 2011) (citations omitted). Finally, to  
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1 determine whether an issue on appeal would “materially advance the litigation,” courts need not  
2 find “that the interlocutory appeal [would] have a final, dispositive effect on the litigation.”  
3 *Reese*, 2011 WL 2557238, at \*5. It is sufficient that a court find that a reversal of the underlying  
4 issue “may” take parties or claims out of the case. *Id.*

5 **2. Certification of Disqualification Motion.**

6 Certification is warranted on the issue of whether this Court should recuse or disqualify  
7 itself. An impartial judiciary is a fundamental component of the system of justice in the United  
8 States. The right to a “neutral and detached judge” in any proceeding is protected by the U.S.  
9 Constitution and is an integral part of maintaining the public’s confidence in the judicial system.  
10 *Ward v. City of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62 (1972); *see also Marshal v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446  
11 U.S. 238, 243 (1980) (The U.S. Constitution guarantees a party an impartial and disinterested  
12 tribunal in civil cases.). To ensure that this right is protected, Congress has sought to secure the  
13 impartiality of judges by requiring them to step aside, or in some circumstances, disqualify  
14 themselves, in various circumstances.  
15

16 Under 28 U.S.C. § 144:

17  
18 Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely  
19 and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a  
20 personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such  
21 judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear  
22 such proceeding.

23 28 U.S.C. § 144. This statute is unambiguous – if the requirements are met, another judge must  
24 be assigned to take over the case.

25 The disqualification statute, 28 U.S.C. § 144, is mandatory and automatic,  
26 requiring only a timely and sufficient affidavit alleging personal bias or prejudice  
27 of the judge. The judge is a silent defendant, unable to make findings on the truth  
28 or falsity of the affiant’s allegations, and truth must be presumed. *United States v.*  
*Hanrahan*, 248 F. Supp. 471, 474 (D.D.C. 1965) (emphasis added); and the  
allegations may be based upon information and belief, *Berger v. United States*,  
255 U.S. 22, 34 (1920).

1 *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen v. Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.*, 380  
2 F.2d 570, 576 (D.C. 1967) (emphasis added). As evidence of the absolute requirement of  
3 impartiality from judicial officers, the U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Fifth, First, Sixth, Tenth,  
4 and Eleventh Circuits have said that close questions should be decided in favor of recusal. See  
5 *Republic of Pan v. American Tobacco Co.*, 217 F.3d 343, 347 (5th Cir. 2000); *In re United*  
6 *States*, 158 F.3d 26, 30 (1st Cir. 1998); *Nichols v. Alley*, 71 F.3d 347, 352 (10th Cir. 1995);  
7 *United States v. Dandy*, 998 F.2d 1344, 1349 (6th Cir. 1993); *United States v. Kelly*, 888 F.2d  
8 732, 744 (11th Cir. 1989).

9  
10 “The test for personal bias or prejudice in [S]ection 144 is identical to that in Section  
11 455(b)(1), and the decisions interpreting this language in [S]ection 144 are controlling in the  
12 interpretation of Section 455(b)(1).” *Sibla*, 624 F.2d at 867. In *Liteky v. United States*, the U.S.  
13 Supreme Court held that if the judge succumbs to extrajudicial influence, he or she is subject to  
14 such a motion. Even more, in the absence of an extrajudicial influence, judicial rulings coupled  
15 with the requisite “degree of favoritism or antagonism” can serve as the basis for such a motion  
16 even “when no extrajudicial source is involved.” *Id.* Last, “opinions formed by the judge on the  
17 basis of facts introduced or events occurring in the course of the current proceedings, or of prior  
18 proceedings” constitute a basis for such a motion if “they display a deep-seated favoritism or  
19 antagonism that would make fair judgment impossible.” *Id.*

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21 This Court has exhibited a pattern and practice of manifestly exhibiting through patently  
22 and intentionally false or misleading factual findings extrajudicial bias and prejudice towards  
23 Robles and her counsel of choice, Mr. Klayman and Mr. Kolodzi, that requires disqualification  
24 under the express provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 144. This extrajudicial bias likely stems from her  
25 past connection with and affinity to U.C. Berkeley, a Defendant in this case and where the Court  
26 attended law school and taught for many years, *until the Court dismissed U.C. Berkeley as a*  
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1 *Defendant while a motion to disqualify her remained and still remains pending.* This act alone  
2 requires recusal and interlocutory appeal on the issue of whether a Court can rule on a dispositive  
3 motion when a motion to disqualify him or her is pending. This extrajudicial bias has  
4 undoubtedly caused the Court to revoke the *pro hac vice* admission of Robles' counsel of choice,  
5 Mr. Klayman, based on demonstrably false or misleading findings of fact that had previously  
6 been clarified on the record. Yet, nonetheless, the Court intentionally adopted her final ruling.  
7 This has effectively extinguished Robles' Fifth Amendment constitutional right to due process  
8 and Sixth Amendment right by leaving her without counsel. This also prejudices Mr. Kolodzi by  
9 putting him in ethical jeopardy and could effectively bankrupt him.  
10

11 This issue must be certified because whether this Court remains on the case is a  
12 controlling question of law. The Court's demonstrable extrajudicial bias and prejudice – not the  
13 least of which is evidenced by its granting Defendant Berkeley's Motion to Dismiss [Dkt. # 88]  
14 before it ruled on its own disqualification motion with supported affidavits and sworn testimony  
15 – will definitely affect the outcome of the litigation in the district court. Appealing the order  
16 would certainly advance the ultimate termination of litigation because this Court is bent on  
17 taking parties and claims out of the case based on its extrajudicial bias and prejudice. Indeed, it  
18 already has taken Berkeley out of the case. And lastly, this issue “involved an issue over which  
19 reasonable judges might differ[.]” *Reese*, 2011 WL 2557238, at \*5.  
20

### 21 **3. Certification of Larry Klayman's *Pro Hac Vice* Admission.**

22 Certification is also warranted for the decision to revoke Mr. Klayman's *pro hac vice*  
23 admission. The Court consciously disregarded Robles' Fifth Amendment due process rights and  
24 Sixth Amendment rights by way of her revoking Mr. Klayman's *pro hac vice* admission, insofar  
25 as there are sworn affidavits on the record from both Robles and Mr. Kolodzi, Dkt. # 71; Ex. 3-4,  
26 swearing that this case would not be able to proceed without Mr. Klayman. In her declaration,  
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1 Robles swears:

2 If Mr. Klayman is not permitted to represent me, I am certain, given my past  
3 efforts, that I cannot find another attorney to represent me, since Mr. Klayman is  
4 representing me pro bono and because of the risks involved with prosecuting this  
5 case given Antifa's very violent actions which harmed me physically and  
emotionally. In this event, I will be unable to proceed with this case and I will  
lose all of my rights.

6 In the same regard, Mr. Kolodzi swears, "[s]hould this Court revoke Mr. Klayman's *pro hac vice*  
7 status, I will be unable to continue representation of Plaintiff Kiara Robles on m own, due to a  
8 lack of available time and resources." Yet, despite all of this, this Court completely ignored these  
9 sworn testimonies in her Order on Motion to Revoke *Pro Hac Vice*, and incredibly states:  
10 "Robles' remaining counsel, Michael Kolodzi, shall continue to represent her." Dkt. # 86. It is  
11 evident that this Court has failed to consider material facts, which would warrant  
12 reconsideration. Holding otherwise would mean that this Court has decided to sua sponte force  
13 dismissal of Robles' claims and make a case-determinative ruling in favor of Defendants. This  
14 demonstrates a strong extrajudicial bias against Robles and her counsel, Mr, Klayman and Mr.  
15 Kolodzi, that requires disqualification. Indeed, judges examining a Section 144 affidavit are  
16 precluded from evaluating the truth of falsity of the facts alleged by instead must accept all of  
17 them as true. *See, e.g., Berger v. United States*, 255 U.S. 22. 36 (1921); *Chitimacha Tribe v.*  
18 *Harry L. Laws Co.*, 690 F.2d 1157, 1165 (5th Cir. 1982); *Hodgson v. Liquor Salesmen's Union*  
19 *Local No. 2*, 444 F.2d 1344, 1348 (2d Cir. 1971).

22 Furthermore, the Court based her ruling on numerous other false and misleading findings  
23 of facts, and despite being presented with the correct facts, still chose to adopt these falsities in  
24 her final ruling. The hard fact remains that Mr. Klayman has never been sanctioned by the  
25 District of Columbia Bar and has continuously been a member in good standing for 36 years.  
26 Robles addressed any confusion on the record stating:

27  
28 The recommendation of the hearing committee in the Judicial Watch matter

1 before the District of Columbia Bar (“D.C. Bar”), which is referenced in the  
2 Bundy Order, is just that – a recommendation. When the matter went up on appeal  
3 to the Board of Professional Responsibility of the D.C. Bar (the “Board”), the  
4 Board in its recommendation found that Mr. Klayman had not testified falsely  
5 during the prior hearing. In fact, Berkeley has also failed to tell the Court that  
6 even the Board’s recommendation is not final, as the matter is on appeal to the  
District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Even more egregiously, when Mr.  
Klayman pointed this out on the court record, Berkeley failed to withdraw its  
misstatements and today these misrepresentations remain uncorrected, even after  
the recent hearing of July 17, 2018 before this Court.

7 Robles presented similar arguments to the Court during the previous hearing on July 17, 2018;  
8 *see* Exhibit 1, incorporated herein by reference. Despite this, this Court, while acknowledging  
9 the appeal of the simple recommendation of the hearing committee, still adopted the  
10 recommendations to the District of Columbia Board of Professional Responsibility as dispositive  
11 law, absent any final ruling. The Court inserted herself as the judge, jury, and executioner and  
12 usurped the role of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals to presume Mr. Klayman guilty  
13 until proven innocent. This contravenes the most basic and fundamental principle of the legal  
14 system, which requires an order granting reconsideration, is evidence of extrajudicial bias and  
15 animus that requires disqualification, and if the Court fails to rule favorably, certification to the  
16 U.S. Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit is not only warranted, but required.  
17

18 The Honorable Jay Bybee of the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit adopted the  
19 finding of the lower court and thus relied upon the erroneous finding of the lower court with  
20 regard to the District of Columbia Bar proceeding to affirm the denial of Mr. Klayman’s *pro hac*  
21 *vice* application. This Court’s final ruling also used this erroneous finding, where it held that it  
22 “found the reasoning of the majority opinion to be more persuasive.” [Dkt. # 86]. However, this  
23 cannot change the simple fact that the Honorable Ronald M. Gould (“Judge Gould”), in his  
24 forceful dissent, made the incontrovertible findings of fact that this Court had no choice but to  
25 accept. The most crucial of which was that “[t]here is a disciplinary proceeding pending before  
26 the District of Columbia Board of Professional Responsibility that was filed almost 8 years ago .  
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1 .” *Bundy v. United States Dist. Court (In re Bundy)*, 840 F.3d 1034, 1054 (9th Cir. 2016). Mr.  
2 Klayman legitimately opined at the time that “[t]he matter is likely to be resolved in my favor”  
3 and points out that “there had been no disciplinary action.” Judge Gould further made the clear  
4 finding that ‘Klayman properly disclosed the ongoing disciplinary proceeding in his initial  
5 application for *pro hac vice* admission, saying that the proceeding had not yet been resolved.  
6 **This disclosure was accurate.**” *Id.* (emphasis added). This factual determination that Mr.  
7 Klayman had not made any misrepresentations, made by an esteemed member of the Ninth  
8 Circuit, was apparently *summarily ignored by this Court*. This again warrants reconsideration  
9 and also shows strong judicial bias and prejudice that requires recusal.  
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11 The analysis for certification is straightforward and airtight. This Court’s order revoking  
12 Mr. Klayman’s *pro hac vice* admission involves a controlling question of law (resolution of the  
13 issue on appeal will affect the outcome of the litigation in the district court because Plaintiff has  
14 sworn that she will lose her rights, as she will not be able to find another attorney to represent  
15 her); appealing the order will materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation (a  
16 reversal of the underlying issue will take counsel out of the case); and there is substantial ground  
17 for difference of opinion as already proven by Judge Gould’s forceful dissent. This matter clearly  
18 “involves an issue over which reasonable judges might differ[.]” *Reese*, 2011 WL 2557238, at  
19 \*5.  
20

### 21 **III. CONCLUSION**

22 Based on the foregoing, Robles respectfully requests that this Court grant Robles leave to  
23 file a motion for reconsideration and disqualification pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 and vacate all  
24 of its previous orders, including its grant of Defendant Berkeley’s Motion to Dismiss.  
25 Regrettably, based on her apparent desire to effectively end this case, thereby protecting the  
26 Berkeley Defendants, where this Court attended law school and taught as a professor for many  
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1 years, this Court has demonstrated a strong extrajudicial bias and prejudice towards Robles, Mr.  
2 Klayman and Mr. Kolodzi that makes fair adjudication impossible.

3 Not only has this Court effectively stripped Robles of her constitutional due process  
4 rights by depriving her of her counsel of choice, so as to hand the Defendants the “win,” it has  
5 done so under numerous false findings of fact that were corrected by Robles but were ultimately  
6 adopted and relied upon regardless. This contravenes Robles’ right to a “neutral and detached  
7 judge” as protected by the U.S. Constitution. *Ward*, 409 U.S. at 61-62. This Court therefore now  
8 must be disqualified and all of its prior orders vacated. If not, Robles respectfully requests that  
9 these issues be certified immediately to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and this  
10 stayed pending any appeal.  
11

12 DATED: October 2, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

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9 Of Counsel

10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 KIARA ROBLES,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
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16 Dfendants.

Case No.: 4:17-cv-04864

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE  
SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR  
RECONSIDERATION OF THIS  
COURT’S ORDER REVOKING LARRY  
KLAYMAN’S PRO HAC VICE AND TO  
DISQUALIFY THE HONORABLE  
CLAUDIA WILKEN UNDER 28 U.S.C. §  
144 AND CERTIFICATION OF THESE  
DECISIONS TO THE U.S. COURT OF  
APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

21 Plaintiff Kiara Robles moved for leave to supplement the motion for reconsideration of  
22 this Court’s order revoking Larry Klayman’s *pro hac vice* admission and to disqualify the  
23 Honorable Claudia Wilken. Plaintiff also moved for certification of these decisions to the U.S.  
24 Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The Court considered the motion and argument of the  
25 parties.

26 1. Plaintiff’s motion for leave to supplement is GRANTED, and Plaintiff’s motion  
27 for reconsideration and to disqualify is GRANTED.

28 2. Alternatively, Plaintiff’s Motion for Certification and Stay is GRANTED.

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Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

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Hon. Claudia Wilken

\_\_\_\_\_