

No 19-383

In The
Supreme Court of The United States

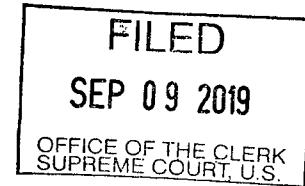
JOSEPH RAIMONDO, on behalf of
himself and all others similarly situated,

Petitioner

v.

DENISE PAGE HOOD, U.S. District Chief Judge,
U.S. Employee et al.

Respondent(s)



On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals For The
Eighth Circuit

CAPITAL
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Pro se: For The Court

Questions Presented

Question 1. Can the United States Federal Government signal out citizens and demand taxation and then deprive the citizens, Constitutional Equal Protections because citizens are Evangelical Christian's, Conservative's, or be a Republican?

Question 2. Can Social Justice Sanction the U.S. Constitution as means to war against; Evangelical Christian's, Conservative's, and/or Republican's Equal Protection Rights, as a means to deprive U.S. Constitutional Laws in the Courts?

Question 3. Can the Democrat National Committee be sued if their usage of Social Justice Policy was used as a means to deprive Constitutional Law, if it can be shown, Social Justice was used and it deprived Constitutional Protections under the law?

Petitioner

JOSEPH RAIMONDO

Respondent(s)

DENISE PAGE HOOD, U.S. District Chief
Judge, U.S. Employee et al.

LIST OF PARTIES

Denise Paige Hood, U.S. District Chief Judge, U.S. Employee; Lawrence Paul Zatkoff, U.S. Employee; George Caram Steeh, U.S. District Judge, U.S. Employee; John Corbett O'Meara, U.S. District Judge, U.S. Employee, Commissioner John Koskinen, U.S. Employee; Carolyn Chiechi, Federal Tax Judge, U.S. Employee; Macomb County, a County of the State of MI; Lt. Lynn Baumgarten, Employee of M/C MI; James Meyerand, an Employee of M/C MI; Village of Armada, an incorporated MI Village; Ben Delecke, an employee servant of the A/Village; Thomas Meyers, Attorney in interest of A/Village; Capac State Bank, John Doe, Democratic Nation Committee; United States of America Individually and in their official capacity, jointly & severally.

STATEMENT OF RELATED CASES

- .. Raimondo v. Vill. of Armada et al. No. 2:01-cv-71353-DT (E.D) Mich. 2001
- .. Raimondo v. Vill. of Armada et al. No. 2:02-cv-71696-DT (E.D) Mich. 2002
- .. Raimondo v. Fritz Builders et al. In. No. 2:03-cv-71972 (E.D) Mich. 2003
- .. Raimondo v. State of Mich. Et al. No. 2:03-cv-72991(E.D) Mich. 2003
- .. Raimondo v. Myers, et al No. 2:04-cv- 74287 (E.D) Mich. 2004
- .. Raimondo v. Hood et al. No. 5:06-cv-15007(E.D) Mich. 2006
- .. Raimondo v. Hood et al. No. 2:10-cv-15107(E.D) Mich. 2010
- .. Raimondo v. Armada, No. 2:12-cv-14773 (E.D. Mich. 2013.

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1
IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Joseph Raimondo, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgement of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in the Raimondo v. Denise Page Hood et al., Case No 18-2992.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Appendix for the Motion for Extension for time to before the United States Supreme Court filed 7/8/19, Granting Motion 07/16/19, and Notice List is produced in the Appendix Index as App.1a, 3a, & 5a on page vi.

The opinion of the United States court of appeals Before: COLLTON, SHEPHERD, and ERICKSON, Circuit Judges and from the 8th Cir. Court are produced at Appendix index pages vi & vii better detail in the Table of Contents to the petition and are unknown as being published.

The orders, judgements, opinions, motions, suggestions, replies, exhibits, including inserts from the presented complaint before the United States District Court in produced at Appendix Table of Contents index pages, vii, viii, ix, x, xi, xii,

xiii, xiv,xv to the petition and are unknown as being published presented in better detail in the Table of Contents.

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was February 20/2019. The date on which the United States Court of Appeals entered mandate on my case was May 12/2019. A Petition & response to the Court was timely filed in my case. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. sec 1254(1)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1st Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment or religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

4th Amendment

The right of people to be secure (safe) from unreasonable searches and seizures (arrests or taking of belongings)of themselves, their houses, their papers and effects (other personal property) cannot be violated . Warrants (written court orders) for any of these purposes must be issued with good

cause, sworn to by an oath, and must describe, in detail, the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

5th Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice be put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of the law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6th Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

7th Amendment

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by

a jury a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to rules of common law.

8th Amendment

Taking Clause, Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

14th Amendment

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or Immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of the law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

STATUTE PROVISIONS INVOLVED

42 USC 1983

Every person who, under the color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or person within the jurisdiction thereof to deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

42 USC 1985

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in in disguise on public highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

42 USC 1988

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters conferred on the district courts by the provisions of title 13, 24, and 70 of revised Statute for the protection of all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and for vindication, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws of the United States suitable to carry the same into effect.

**FEDERAL STATUTES PROVISIONS
INVOLVED**

18 U.S.C. 981- Civil Forfeiture Law

18 U.S.C. 371 Conspiracy to commit offense or to

defraud United States

18 U.S.C. 242 Deprivation of rights under color of law

18 U.S.C. 241 Conspiracy against rights

28 U.S.C. 455(a) Disqualification of justice, judges , or magistrate judge.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Mr. Raimondo is not before the Honorable Court with disrespecting the Courts. Courts are to be respected. But with that said, Judges are to respect as well, citizen's rights. This case originated from officers of the law disregarding Court orders while violating a warrant on April 6th 1998. Judge Hood saw, Honest Mistakes.

The petition addresses, Judicial conduct of Judge Hood, and Judge Chiechi. It would prejudice Mr. Raimondo if I had to conceal truth and facts because that would make me present my factual story, political correct, and the facts and the truth would then be suppressed when the Courts are about hearing the truth, may the Heavens Fall. This petition produces facts & truths, it's not used as a vendetta against either, Judge Hood, or Judge Chiechi. I'm simply presenting facts, evidence supports, so help me God. If the petition should be considered far-fetched and unbelievable; The complaint was not defended, it's only a claim. The

complaint was supported by real evidence to the lower court, now squashing such claim. That's not how civil cases work. I'm a person of value too as are Respondent's and law is to work for both sides.

Officers of the Court are grand standing before the Courts, in denial of facts crucifying Mr. Raimondo as a pro se for bringing politically incorrect claims, facts with evidence supports against them, not one attorney of as officers of court fact checked before attacking the complaint.

This Court was passed from the lower court a Taxation Case as a byproduct from an unresolved complaint reaching back to 2001 that was brought to the Court then dismissed on Summary Judgments. This Court will not find if any, no mention by the lower Court this complaint was filed on the claim of a taxation dispute over March 3rd 2015. This is Mr. Raimondo's 4th trip over the last 20 years to this Court seeking a Wirt of Cert Petition be granted. The appendix attached shows a contentious war of laws, and arguments in pleadings back and forth. Mr. Raimondo as a pro se got the short end of the stick, while respondents never addressing any claims made against them were all dismissed on res judicata.

The Supreme Court has ruled and has reaffirmed the principle that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice, *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S Ct. 1038 (1960). *Citing Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75, S. Ct. 11, 13 (1954). *Taylor v. O'Grady*, 888 F.2d 1189 (7th Cir.

1989).

There is no appearance of justice for April 6th 1998, and Mr. Raimondo for taxes demanded of me, and for all those years I paid in good faith, in turn I'm entitled justice when my Constitutional rights are violated as are Respondents.

Petitioner comes to the Honorable Court as Mr. Joseph Raimondo, I am a 65 year old pro se and for 20 years has been before the Courts as a pro se doing my level best to get the Courts to recognize the evidence proving a warrant was violated on April 6th 1998. I was not doing nothing wrong on April 6th 1998, there was no probable cause, and there is no reason not to believe, it was another one of Macomb County's civil asset forfeiture raids played out this time, on a law abiding man, gone bad, everyone involved knew, yet refused to live up to it, when it was less costly to just cover it up.

For going to authorities, authorities then destroyed me and the end result. I with my wife found our-selves homeless with two young sons witnessing our home and properties extorted by government for government usage with Judge Hood witnessed it, yet refusing to stop it!

That extortion process and that non-stop retaliation for going to the Federal Court, for airing Macomb County's Corruption on the record, turned into a death sentence judgment in Judge Hood's Court. I'm here to have completed or reversed by this Court Judge Hood's Judgment. I as a pro se

got the hell beat out of me before Judge Hood's Court, and she refused to stop those beatings. Respondent Hood allowed for Macomb County's organized corruption to enter her Court and play itself out, right in her own Court, and even with all the pleading Mr. Raimondo made to make it stop, she refused! She even allowed a 42 year prison attempt prosecution to go on Prosecuted by Macomb County against Plaintiff as a federal plaintiff to silence me claiming she had no jurisdiction to stop it in 2004!

As a family doing nothing wrong, We lost everything from our properties, to our dreams, onto our futures. Then trying to challenge the Hood Court before the other Courts, Those Courts vilified me, making this look like an unwarranted, mean spirited, merit-ness attack against the Honorable, Denise Page Hood, viewed as an African American Women who struggled through racism all her life, and any claims were meritless farfetched and unbelievable fairy-tails. Her lifelong struggles, measured by her achievements, granted her "amnesty" without any form of review into Mr. Raimondo's facts and evidence against her.

Attorney Ray has asked the Court on behalf of the United States Justice Department to make this stop! Appendix p77A Statement of the Federal Judge Defendants Regarding Proposed Default Judgement app p88a & p89a quoted as the Department of Justice presented defenses of facts without any formal pre-reviewed into this federal civil litigation legal process stating.

- 1 In this case, the allegations against Judge Hood have been definitively deemed to be frivolous, devoid of any merit, and utterly implausible. At least as to Judge Hood, Raimondo should be unequivocally told to stop.

“Make this stop” the department of justice pleaded! Had private citizens committed these horrific horrifying acts against us as a family and broke our ecosystem. As bad as it would have been for me to have accepted it; I would have picked up the broken glass and moved on. But Government did this to me, and my family, and the Courts expected me to just accept what comes my way, life’s not far, and simply move on when its Government’s employees doing it then have me shackled within their monopoly of Social Justice without means to appeal my way out of. Our life’s are a mess, they have been since, April 6th 1998.

So today, I’m the Huckleberry before the Court, showing how Respondents, with their team of Attorney’s use Social Justice as a weapon of policy to deprive; my Constitutional civil liberties, doing so because I’m an Evangelical Christian, Conservative, and a Republican. This Court should not allow Social Justice policy as Respondent D.N.C. advocates it to be the compass of the Courts for deciding Constitutional civil rights laws. Respondents are eroding our Rule of Law. Color or Sex, makes no difference to Respondents. All one need’s to do today is be “affiliated” with any of the three, Evangelical Christian’s, Conservative’s, or Republican’s to become a target of Social Justice and Petitioner is of all three,

defending myself as a pro se against the lawless that can't understand they're violating Constitutional Laws

Complaint Case NO. 2:17-cv-04254-NKL was signed as a Verified Complaint on 1/22/2018. It is Mr. Raimondo's last will and testament of my facts sworn before God to be nothing but the truth so help me God presented to this Court. I am willing to give my life for these facts before I Pay the Respondent United State 1 thin penny in demands for taxation. So this Court body must make a choice as the Country's most "Highest Court, and Worlds Most Respected Court." This Court is either going to speak unanimously as the High Court and uphold my civil rights as an Evangelical Christian Conservative Republican, or you're going to put me to death over those taxes and send me to my God.

Argument

Respondent's over the last 21 years monopolized the Courts through their Social Justice Policy which deprived Mr. Raimondo of my day in Court before a jury of my peers that allow a jury to have a voice in this case. A jury must decide whether we as a Society will accept, law enforcement don't have to comply with warrant commands from courts when taking our private properties. A jury must judge if law enforcement may retaliate on us for going to higher authority. A jury must have say if we accept government taking our real estate properties for their usage without compensation. A jury must judge facts and evidence when extortion of our

property is arranged, and if courts can silence we as citizens with threats of thousands of dollars in fines, and unjust taxation for challenging it. A jury must have a say whether Judges can inform citizens, the only thing important to our courts, is we pay our taxation as citizens.

Respondent, Chiechi demanded taxation and squashed defense with excessive fines on March 3rd 2015 which brought on the 2017 taxation complaint suit. That suit was mainly dismissed on, July 25th 2018 without one formal hearing, is based on res judicata.

This High Court is now being asked to decide a Question effecting the nation as a whole.

Can the United States federal Government demand from signaled out citizens taxation and then deprive signaled out citizens, Constitutional equal protections because the citizens are Evangelical Christians, Conservative's or Republicans?

The answer is an easy No.

There're two impacting dates here. One is March 3rd 2015, Respondent, Chiechi held tax court, demanding taxation announcing her intent to give excessive fines, totaling \$69.000 for a \$3.800 tax being protested. Ordered to paid taxes, fines and penalties, order was respected as an order, paid in full & under; Flora v. United States 246 F.2d 929 (1957) Case No. 5502; (Tenth Circuit) Flora v. United States 357 U.S.63 (1958) No. 492

(U.S. Supreme Court) Flora v. United States 362 U.S. 145 (1960) No. 492 (U.S. Supreme Court) Petitioner can sue contesting that imposition for that taxation.

The other date is, April 6th 1998, a warrant was violated; those violations led to the destruction of life as the Raimondo family once knew it. Those violations have been covered up for 20 years, and Respondent, Chiechi gave a knowing furtherance to an ongoing conspiracy to the cover-up facts.

March 3rd brought a much larger Constitutional picture into the tax court then Respondent, Chiechi wished exposed on her Courts record.

Respondent, Chiechi proved she was educated and read about April 6th 1998 and Judge Hood, and made the choice to squash it all together matter altogether as the senior federal tax judge, traveling from Washington D.C. to pick pockets and take \$69.000 from a poor citizen, and his family that already lost everything we had as a result of April 6th 1998 and Judge Hood's failure to up hold law. Respondent Chiechi would have completed the mission had I opened my mouth.

Petitioners Tax dispute is not rebellion against taxation. Petitioner believes strongly in taxation, that's how government gets its abilities to provide service which provides protection for all citizens. Mr. Raimondo's reasoning, is government can't take that taxation then rebel against

Constitutional Protections in properties, or in liberties because the citizen is an Evangelical Born Again in my Faith Christian, or Conservative, or be a Republican.

Employees over Government as citizens can not demand taxation then deny equal protection and due process under the laws they are protected under themselves under the Constitution. Yet under Social Justice they can!

Case NO. 2:17-cv-04254-NKL was erroneously dismissed on Respondents presented defenses for res judicata. Yet the events of 2015 are a byproduct of a monopoly Respondent hold on the Courts, and this Taxation issue and their monopoly prevents Mr. Raimondo from living a normal life having the abilities to share in on the American Dream. and res judicata as a defense is erroneous in this case.

In *Lawlor v. National Screen Services Corp.*, 349 U.S. 322 (1955), The United States Court unanimously reversed the application of res judicata where the lower court applied the same reasoning as the district court applied here.

REASONING WITH FACT

A citizen, subjected to a search warrant by law enforcement acting under the color of law for the purpose of seizing private properties under, 18 U.S.C. 981 civil asset forfeitures is Constitutionally protected in their private properties under the 4th Amendment as well as under the 8th Amendment

Taking Clause. When the citizen faces properties seizure and the properties are forfeited without notice served to defend before the Court for the return of the properties, it becomes an issue of law and the Courts are called upon to address the law and the violations.

[W]hen warrants under law become unlawful seizures of private properties. [T]he citizens facing this situation is simultaneously in need of the most careful and exacting adherence to rigorous legal standards that safeguards his constitutional rights and among the least likely to receive them in 2001 or more so in 2019 was Petitioner Joseph Raimondo (“Mr. Raimondo” or “Petitioner”). A White pro se, an Evangelical Born Again Christian, Conservative, Republican, (“does this Court remember us in 2019”) without a past criminal history, with no driving record coming before the Court in his prime of life pleading to have his civil rights up held before a clearly known Federal Judge, (“Respondent Hood”) with a family history running deep in politics of the Democrat party, and as the Hood family is known for; strong advocates for Social Justice with family going on local cable T/V political channels promoting Respondent DNC’s political politics.

Political politics had no place in the house of law & justice when Respondent Hood was to be doing her level best insuring, equal justice is served to all those that come before their Courts being in need of such justice.

Respondent, Hood was incapable of serving equal justice, equally and fairly in an impartial manner in her court do to her political beliefs; "Social Justice" justifies April 6th 1998 as she titled April 6th 1998 as unfortunate circumstances, not Constitutional Violations. Therefore, Respondent Hood failed to serve justice equally and fairly, and justified it through Social Justice Policy which sanctioned the U.S. Constitution and Statute Laws; and by doing so removed her from Immunity Protections while acting outside her jurisdiction for substituting the U.S. Constitution with Respondent D.N.C Social Justice policy used to target mainly the Whites who are Evangelical Christian's, Conservative's, and Republican's.

Respondent Hood knew the warrant was violated, she's a scholar of civil rights law, under Social Justice, those laws don't not apply to citizens like Mr. Raimondo.

Authorities to Invalidate for Fraud upon the Court and Failure to Disqualify

People v Zajic, 88ill.APP.3d 477,410 N.E.2d626 (1980). A Federal Judge is a federal judicial officer, paid by the federal government to act impartially and lawfully. Litekly v. U.S., 114 S.Ct.1147, 1162 (1994). Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp., 486 U.S. 847, 108 S. Ct. 2194 (1988) United States v Balistreri, 779F.2d 1191 (7th Cir. 1985),Code, 28 U.S.C. sec 455(a), Taylor v. O'Grady, 888 E.2d 1189 (7th Cir. 1989) In Pfizer

Inc. v Lord, 456 F.2d 532 (8th Cir. 1972), Levine v. United States, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S Ct. 1038 (1960). Citing Offutt v. United States, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75, S. Ct. 11, 13 (1954). Taylor v. O'Grady, 888 F.2d 1189 (7th Cir. 1989).

Authorities why Respondent Hood had to of disqualify herself, and United States v. Sciuto, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996) clearly brings forth, Petitioner had right to a tribunal, free from political bias or prejudice based, on the Due Process Clause.

Under the People of the State of Illinois v. Fred E. Sterling, 357III. 354; 192 N.E. 229 (1934) Allen F. Moore v Stanley f. Sievers, 336 III. 316: 168 N.E. 259 (1929) In Village of Willowbrook, 37 III.App.2d 393 (1962) Dunhm v. Dunham, 57 III.App. 457 (1894), affirmed 162 III. 589 (1896: Skelly Oil Co. v. Universal oil Products Co., 338 III.App. 79, 86 N.E.2d 875, 883-4 (1949) Thomas Stasel v. The American Home Security Corporation, 392 III. 350; 199 N.E. 798 (1935).

Respondent Hood's Fraud upon the Court voids all judgments orders to date for the reason. Defenses rely on Fraud on the Court and the United States Government by law must return, the Raimondo family our properties known as 74555 Fulton Armada, MI. 48005. That taking was a byproduct of a poisonous unlawful civil asset forfeiture show above to of been in violation of due process.

Mr. Raimondo had a Constitutional 14th amendment right to an impartial judicial process entering the court arena as a pro se, Evangelical Christian, Conservative, Republican. United States v. Sciuto, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996).

Respondent Hood as [T]he original court in 2001 felt differently and made it known in opinion orders, the Plaintiff's before the court were Evangelical Christian, Conservative, Republicans, it was not called for: No facts from Mr. Raimondo were cited about the case so clear.... In Respondent Hood's "CONCLUSION" of the courts delivered in; Raimondo v. Vill. of Armada et al. No. 2:01-cv-71353-DT (E.D) Mich. 2001; Raimondo v. Vill. of Armada et al. No. 2:02-cv- 71696-DT (E.D) Mich. 2002: notes verbatim: [T]hat Plaintiff's ("Mr. & Mrs. Raimondo") are acting *pro se* and have done a fine job in representing themselves through their oral presentations in open court and in their papers, Inasmuch as plaintiff's "believe there is a conspiracy against them resulting in the "unfortunate circumstances" they have gone through, the Court notes that the law provides precise definition of claims set forth in the Court's analysis, and for reason set forth above, Plaintiffs have failed to show such violations by the above noted defendants.

Reasoning for Returning to the Court

A. Factual MARCH 3RD 2015 COURT ROOM

History

Case No. 2:17-cv-04254-NKL ripened in 2014 when Respondents of the IRS sent formal notice \$44.000 was owed for the tax year 2011. Petitioner reasoning with the Respondent IRS, was impossible. An appeal was filed. Petitioner's choice was to take the case to a Missouri Court to argue, and that process began. [I]n Dec. of 2014, once Petitioners facts, and respondent IRS Stipulation of facts were being exchanged; Respondent Chiechi sent formal notice by U.S. Mail informing Petitioner; if presented at the March 3rd 2015 trial any part of my defense I did not owe the IRS \$44.000, I'd be fined \$25.000, with the IRS being awarded demand of \$44.000; "or about". Stipulated Fact placed in print by Respondent Chiechi.

On March 3rd 2015, Traveling U.S. Tax Judge Chiechi, from Washington DC came to K/C/ Mo. doing the business of Respondent United States. Petitioner likewise traveled from the state of Mi. to the state of Mo. prepared as a pro se to represent my merited defense why I did not owe Respondent, IRS \$44.000. Respondent Chiechi denied Mr. Raimondo in open Court the right to present defense unless, Mr. Raimondo was willing to take the \$25.000 fine, informed, the judgment of \$44.000 would be granted to Respondent IRS. Mr. Raimondo was forced to forego presenting defense, paid the imposition of a taxation demand, paid all assess fines, all penalties, paying it in full.

On the March 3rd 2015 Respondent Chiechi's

build up for each case was to call them up one at a time, lay out her ground rules how trial would be conducted, informing the parties in the case, what she would, and would not allow presented, or argued. Petitioner's case was called up $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way through the morning retrial process allowing Mr. Raimondo to witness, Respondent Chiechi court process.

Senior Judge Chiechi used careful direct language informing Petitioner. "She did not care what the District Courts failed to do for me," "nor, cared about what law enforcement did to Mr. Raimondo"!

With those known claims made in open court, that lets this Court know, Respondent Chiechi understood the case history of this case. It is reasonable to believe, Senior Judge Chiechi came informed as a Judge recognizing the argument of defense was a politically incorrect defense before the court, and a subject matter over taxation without Federal Representation was not going to tolerated presented by any, Evangelical Christian Conservative Republican citizen....

Petitioner, never spoken a word to Senior Judge Chiechi. Mr. Raimondo simply came forward and stood before her bench having Respondent Chiechi opened up on Mr. Raimondo letting me have both barrows from her tax Court. Respondent Chiechi made it very clear in open Court on the record, the only thing she cared about was, "I was going to pay my taxes" making it clear, anything about civil

rights were irrelevant factors before her tax Court when it comes to Taxation v Constitutional rights.

Senior Judge Chiechi, again warned in open court 3 times her written threat from her Dec. 2014 notice of the fine and judgment totaling \$69.000 or about, if there was anything I did not understand about what was about to happen to me if I presented my defense, why I did not owe Respondent IRS, stipulation of fact, Mr. Raimondo owed, \$44.000 for the tax year 2011.

Ripening the complaint, Petitioner witnessed as stated in the lawsuit Case No. 2:17-cv-04254-NKL, and as produced in Appendix 2-E p 232a in Count 9 produced on p 234a of the verified complaint seen in 12. An 13 paragraphs of the Count, Respondent, Chiechi fined one man \$4500 or about for simply answering her question, whether he was challenging the law. For his response, maybe the law needed to be challenged. Respondent, Chiechi slapped the man with both a judgment and fine, then threw the man out of the Court. All this taking place before, IRS attorneys, court recorder, and court staff, before a court room full of terrorized citizens waiting their turn to stand before the theatrics of a psychopath maniac terrorizing those before the Court.

Accordingly under Special Functions of a Trial Judge Standard 6-1.4. Appearance and demeanor, and statements should reflect the dignity of the judicial office and enhance public confidence in the administration of justice. The wearing of the

judicial rode in courtroom will contribute to these goals.

With shock and awe witnessing what I was seeing and hearing from a senior tax judge from Washington D.C. I figure it was best to keep my mouth glued shut. March 3rd 2015 did not appear to me to be the day, nor the right Court, I was willing to fall on the sword before, having my frail wife 750 miles from home witnessing it. Today's a new day. This is the Court I'm willing die before for my rights before I pay Senior Judge Chiechi one more penny in taxes.

Petitioners tax returns that were with me showed, I only owed in the figure of or about \$3.800.00 dollars which respondent IRS gladly accepted. The IRS attorney, Mr. Wilson on behalf of the Respondent IRS appeared very eager to get this taxation matter away from Respondent, Cheichi. In fact, Mr. Wilson was clearly showing signs he was quit shaken and made it very clear to petitioner he had never seen anything like this from a tax judge before.

When the trials started after the lunch break, Petitioners case was the very first case called for trial. It was at that time the IRS Attorney announced to the court that a settlement had been reached. Respondent, Cheichi expressed great anger with Mr. Wilson for settling that case based upon Petitioners tax return and made demands and gave one week for the paper work to be completed and before her or t she was not accepting

the settlement.

But it was the IRS's demand letter that then followed thereafter in Dec. of 2015 very shortly following the United States Supreme Court refusal to take up my 3rd Petition for review did the IRS send notice giving Petitioner 30 days to gather up all tax years from 2008 to the current year and demanded, I file them and make arrangement to pay all those taxes, plus all fines and penalties in 30 days.

Again trying to reason with the employees of the IRS was like reasoning with Respondent Hood to see the warrant shown in the Appendix Z app161a was violated, It was never going to happen without this Court Supervisory Power.

But had Respondent, Cheichi got her way, Petitioner already had plans to take my wife back to Mi. grab my Marine Corp Dress Blues, drive thr rental car to Washington D.C. and burn my body live on YouTube on this Courts door steps in political protest as to what the Courts allowed Respondents to do to me, and to my family since April 6th 1998, by putting us through this living hell with no appeal out of.

Petitioners Certiorari is indeed like none other probably presented before drafted by a pro se. We as a nation are in the midst of troubling times in a time when Social Justice is being weaponized as a political sanction weapon against the United States Constitution and this Certiorari is an ensample of

how out of control things have gotten when this case started as a simple Warrant Violation Respondent Hood refused to address, let alone correct..

ARGUMENT: FRAUD ON THE COURT

Respondents Meyerand and Lt. Baumgarten falsified dates, times and places addressing directly, April 7th 1998. Produced in Appendix W **144a** is the sworn affidavit from Respondent Baumgarten. Appendix Y **149a** is Respondent Meyerand signed motion to dismiss or for summary judgement. Respondent Hood based her Summary Judgments based upon these two signed documents present to the Court with known Fraud on the Court, is was shown to Judge Hood and the Fraud was resisted and discredited because of the favored treatment she granted to the defendants as government before her Court.

Appendix W p144a from Baumgarten: I took possession of twenty-four (24) titles from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma and Missouri, the real count was 25 titles. 1. Respondent Baumgarten never makes claim he provided the tabulation list which supports he failed to follow commands. 2nd Petitioners claimed I was engaged in and interstate business Hood rejected as fact. 3rd Those 25 titles, titles included the state of, Missouri. 4th Baumgarten claims those titles where not signed or transferred in Petitioners name yet. Makes no claim I was a business with the right to own those cars and have those titles. 5th Bumgarten claimed

"I assisted Detective Kline" who was an office assigned to Baumgarten as Lt. over the officers under his command, yet Baumgarten makes known he himself took those titles. 6th Baumgarten claimed, Mr. Raimondo was Informed that he would not be charged with the crime of not transferring the titles, but that he would be required to transfer the titles as required by Michigan law. R.Q.N. There was no crime, it's a standard \$15 added late fee. 7th Baumgarten claim is he informed Mr. Raimondo he was to meet him at the Secretary of State in Richmond, Mi. on April 7, 1998, at 9:00 a.m. 8th Baumgarten's claim is. On April 13, 1998, "I received a call from the Bureau of Automotive Regulations to pick up the titles left at the Richmond Secretary of State due to Mr. Raimondo's failure to transfer the titles". 9th Baumgarten the further claims, Due to Mr. Raimondo's failure to transfer the titles in a timely fashion, I again contacted the Bureau of Automotive Regulations and was told to return the titles to the states of origin.

Baumgarten has shown, a raid was conducted searching for a chop shop officer Kline and Baumgarten accused me of operating on April 6th 1998 on the work of his informant that allowed probable cause once a drive by view was conducted by officer Kline see many old classic cars have great value. There is no claim a crime was found, yet titles were seized and there was no tabulation list provided when they were unsigned titles. That opened Baumgarten's criminal mind with opportunities up to selling those titles with his

informant partner who also collected old Chrysler Muscle Cars who knew, Mr. Raimondo owned a gold mind for their taking through civil assert forfeiture law the tow used regularly to take private properties and sell them at their place of business holding police auctions. That scam was real in 1998 and the evidence supporting it was presented to Hood proving what Baumgarten was doing and it was thrown in the trash were everything less Mr. Raimondo presented ended up.

Now if what Baumgarten swore to was the truth, which investigation proved it to be a lie in his Affidavit. It was impossible to meet him on Aril 7th 1998 at 9:am because supported by eye witness account, of Mr. Steven Hazard officer, Kline was at my house on the morning of April 7th 1998 at 9:00 am returning a title to a 1969 Ply. Roadrunner on. I was to meet Baumgarten on April 8th 1998 at 9:00 am.

It is paragraph of Appendix W 144a in 7,8,9,10, and 11 incriminates Baumgarten. Petition was told on April 6th by Lt. Baumgarten I was to meet him on the morning of April 8 1998 at 9 am. These are the facts Respondent hood conclude as not so based upon Baumgartens affidavit.

What Buamgarten claim he was called on April 13, 1998 by the State of Mi. and told to go pick up my titles? Then claim he place a call and was told to send the titles back to the state of origin.

Mr. Steven Hazard was present and signed a sworn affidavit presented to Judge Hood, that is nowhere found anywhere on the Court Docket that supports Mr. Raimondo's testimony officer Kline was at my house on the morning of April 7th 1998 returning a title to a 1969 Ply. Roadrunner. Hood personally requested that affidavit be given to her.

This Court has on it 9 of the most brilliant Scholars of the law in our vast nation. It is not conceivable Petitioner failed to appear at a time and place when I was meeting with another officer of the law that directly was involved with Respondent Baumgarten setting the date I was to meet with Respondent Baumgarten on April 8th 1998. It is physically and human-ley impossible Petitioner could have met with two different law enforcement officers assigned to the same case matter, and been in places 10 miles or so apart from one another at or in the very same time lines. Someone is lying in this case and has been lying to court with the court, and it's not Petitioner telling lies, so it's got to be Respondents, dismissed on res judicata. It does not make logical sense, A law abiding man would file his own capital petitions asking for death, refusing to pay income tax, taking this form of a legal stand before the Courts if the man was the one lying to the court.

Being 9 of the most brilliant Scholars of the law in our vast nation, it is impossible not to see from Appendix W 144a and from Appendix Y 149a that warrant was violated and both Baumgarten and Meyerand signed papers presented to the Hood

court presented under known Fraud on the Court to cover up the warrant Violation and **Appendix Y 149a** as Respondent Meyerand signed motion to dismiss or for summary judgement justified was Baumgarten did because Mr. Raimondo failed to meet Baumgarten on a date the two pull from thin air that don't stick to the facts of this case..

App154a thru app159a is Mereyands defense for Baumgarten making claim from his Exhibit 8 and Exhibit 9, p. 240). Produced in Appendix W found from p149a thru p159a produced on App p155a. It is undisputed that Mr. Raimondo p156a failed to appear at the Secretary of State's office at the designated time, and the Defendant, Lt Baumgarten, left the titles with the Secretary of State for the Plaintiff to transfer same. According to the Plaintiff's testimony, instead of transferring the titles, he proceeded to the Macomb County Sheriff's Department to complain about Lt. Baumgarten (Exhibit 9, p.240

Argument

I did travel to the Sheriff's department and talked to Caption Rick Kalm, Caption over Baumgarten and that took place on the morning of April 8th 1998 once I left the Secretary of State finding Buamgarten had just left and dropped the titles off with Angie and Angie informed Baumgarten just left. I asked Angie if I could return on Monday Morning and transfer the titles informing her I needed to raise the money and it was confirmed this was not a problem. I then let

and then travel to the Sheriff's Department. Captain Kalm wanted me to file a complaint against Baumgraten but I explained I wanted no trouble. On April 13th when I returned to transfer the titles Angie informed me Baumgarten had again just let and request back all my titles and I was to call him. I then called and Buamgarten informed me that I should not have gone to his boss and that he was going to get my ass and then hung up.

Mr. Raimondo never saw those titles again. A meeting was arranged with Sheriff William Hackle Rick Kalm and Bumgarten and at that meeting Baumgarten was given a direct order to return those titles. Following that Buamgarten still refused to return the titles. Soon Mr. Raimondo learn Baumgarten had a warrant out for my arrest and at that trial had officer claim I was operating collision business without a current lic. That trial was then conducted in Aug. 4/1998 at 11:20 am in the 42-1 District Court before Judge Richard D. Mclean. From April 6th 1998 till Aug. 4/98 it was believed Baumgarten had those titles personal refusing to allow me the return of my property. It was at that trial Baumgarten was heading out the door when I asked him again, when am I getting my titles back. Baumgarten then informed me he no longer has informing me he was called and told to send my titles back to the state of origin. Through investigation it was learned thru Tina Dunsmore from the Bureau of Automotive Regulation and informed me Baumgarten called her for advice as to what to do with titles he had in

his filing cabinet and he had no cars to match with the titles.

When William Hackel learned of what Baumgarten did on his own, the Sheriff's Department and the Prosecutors office went into damage control and by the end of 1998, Baumgarten was forced into retirement and the cover-up over what Baumgarten did and caused moved to a county cover-up.

On or about April 13, 1998, Lt. Baumgarten received a telephone call from the Bureau of Automotive Regulations advising him to pick up the titles left at the Richmond Secretary of State due to the fact that Mr. Raimondo had still failed to transfer the titles (Exhibit 8, Paragraph 9). After the Plaintiff's failure to transfer the titles in a timely fashion. Baumgarten again contacted the Bureau of Automotive Regulations, and was told to return the titles to the states of origin. Accordingly, the Lieutenant returned the titles to the states of origin (Exhibit 8, Paragraph 10 & 11).

The fact that the Plaintiff failed to transfer the titles in a timely fashion is confirmed by the Plaintiff's testimony during his deposition on June 21, 2002 wherein the Plaintiff was asked why he waited almost two months to contact Lt Baumgarten to transfer his titles. Of course, the Plaintiff can provide no reasonable explanation for the delay, but instead. chooses to blame Lt. Baumgarten for his woes. (Exhibit 9, p. 240,241). As the Court can see, the Plaintiff testified that he

failed to meet Lt. Baumgarten at the p157aSecretary of State offices on April 7th and he failed to transfer the titles on that date based upon the Plaintiffs Verified Complaint and testimony, he was told by the Secretary of State that Lt. Baumgarten had picked up the titles on April 13th Most Importantly, the Plaintiff's Verified Complaint and testimony confirms that he waited until the end of May to re contacted Lt. Baumgarten regarding his titles. It would appear undisputed, therefore, that the Plaintiff failed to timely transfer his titles and Lt. Baumgarten was Justified in returning the titles back to the states of origin.

When I did get to file TR54 applications to file then for duplicate titles under, Mi. Law, under the direction of Baumgarten, Baumgarten had me the red flagged through Vehicle Enforcement and they then took taking months to return a duplicate that was subject to those who had the originals. No state from investigation including Mi. Buamgarten claims he took title of that origin had any record of ever receiving those titles.

Those titles were proof of ownership to very valuable Classic Cars. Everything Mr. and Mrs. Raimondo was given for collateral to travel and collect those cars for a business venture that was months away from opening on the Morning of April 6th 1998.

In final on the Warrant, once that warrant was violated and the fruits from that poisonous warrant

took off and the cover-up grew. Everything that fell upon the Raimondo family is a direct byproduct of that violated warrant and really there is nothing that should be needed said to Grant this Writ of Cert.

Argument on Conspiracy

Precedence set in the United States Supreme Court in, *United States v Price* *United States v Price* (383 U.S. 787) 1966, it is a felony under federal Statute law, 18 U.S.C. 371, 18 U.S.C. 242, & 18 U.S.C. 241; to conspire to interfere with a citizens guaranteed Due Process rights under the Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *United States v. Williams*, 341 U.S. 70, 72, 2 [383 U.S. 787, 790]. Under a conspiracy law, even the DOJ defense ascertained an erroneous conclusion, Mr. Raimondo is making claim that the Judges were even involved in April 6th 1998. Petitioner never alleged the U.S. Respondents were remotely even involved in April 6th 1998, the U.S. Respondents in fact did not know about April 6th 1998 until it was brought to respondents attention as the litigation grew in size.

The elements of a civil conspiracy are: 1 There are two or more persons involved. 2 The Defendants have an unlawful objective. 3 The defendants come to an agreement on the objective or means to achieve the objective. 4 The defendants commit one or more overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. 5 The defendants' actions result in causing an injury or damages to the plaintiff.

[T]he specific intent requirement does not require that each individual knows all the details of the crime or all members of the conspiracy. As long as an individual understands that the act being planned is a criminal one and proceeds nonetheless, he can be charged with conspiracy.

Respondents and at times the Courts are making claims Mr. Raimondo is claiming every named respondent was at my home on April 6th 1998 and engaged in the raid and the properties seizures. That is erroneous designed to prejudice Mr. Raimondo and make me out to be some nut case looking for someone to blame for troubles I caused. Every respondent named came into this case at different times and did a part while acting under the color of law to directly impede the judicial process of the Courts from working as designed and the goal was for a common cause designed to deprive civil rights and knowing or not worked to cover-up April 6th 1998.

**Judicial Procedure of Case No. 2:17-cv-04254.
Raimondo v Hood et al.**

This Court will find the District Court conducted no case hearings, and discovery was denied and the case dismissed on the defense of res judicata prior to a default Motion having to be filed to bring the Respondent Judges to the table to defend the Default Motion. Had the Default Motion not been filed by Mr. Raimondo, this case would still lie on the docket of the District Court because the District Court was not doing anything to make

any Respondent comply with good faith effort in the judicial process.

This Court will find as well, the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals Appendix: C: Notice letter for the United State Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit; No briefing schedule will be established, and no additional pleadings are required from you: 09/18/18 did not allow Mr. Raimondo to defend not one order the District Court handed down.

Now I am to defend these orders an what's presented in the attached Appendix eating up my word limits set by this Court in a case such as this. The record speck's for its self in the appendix and I will use my word limit as a pro se respecting the Court rule

REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. THIS COURT NEEDS TO CLAIRFY STANDARDS PRO SE PARTIES BEFORE THE COURT ARE TO BE HELD BY WHEN COURTS ARE TO LIBERALLY CONSTRUED PRO SE COMPLAINTS, THE WORDING IS AMBIGUOUS THAT GIVES NO DIRECTION THE COURTS MUST ADHERE TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

Background1

In this case as a pro se, Petitioner originally brought before the Court in 2001 a civil complaint

alleging that On April 6, 1998, law enforcement officers from the Macomb County Sheriff's Department, Clinton Township, and the Village of Armada conducted a raid on Plaintiff Joseph Raimondo's property to investigate allegations that he was operating an illegal "chop shop." Although the officers obtained a warrant, Plaintiff alleges that the officers violated the warrant,¹ The facts are found in Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, Doc. 6, of the district court civil docket.

For 20 years, the Courts have managed to evade the warrant as being violated altogether. 20 years and the Courts have failed to liberally construed anything this Petitioner has presented to the Court other than the fact, "Mr. Raimondo is an Evangelical Born Again Christian Conservative Republican" and that was easy, and useful to use against Mr. Raimondo as a Pro se using Social Justice over the U.S. Constitution.

Pro se parties are the most discriminated class of citizen that come before the Court when we have been violated by our government. The government targets the poor because most times the poor if you're the right poor citizen, government knows the Court are not going to take the pro se seriously because we are by a rule, poor citizens from an underclass group of Americans. Lower Court know the appeals courts would go against the lower court, and the appeals courts know this Court wont address their erroneous mistakes. So where does that leave a pro se? in Mr. Raimondo's shoes

Mr. Raimondo's only recourse is doing what I am doing in this Writ of Cert. Pleading my factual case of erroneous mistakes willing to give this Court my life as a result of the rejection the Courts express against truth, facts, and evidence in support of my Complaint.

II. THIS COURT NEEDS TO CLAIRFY STANDARDS OF Justice Black in Conley v Gibson, 355 U.S. 41 AT 48 (1957) "The Federal Rules reject the approach that pleadings are a game of skill in which one misstep by counsel may be decisive to the outcome and accept the principle that the purpose of pleading is to facilitate a proper decision on the merits."

Respondents in this case have been playing with Mr. Raimondo while the case history right up into Complaint Case NO. 2:17-cv-04254-NKL, routinely and systematically violate F.R.C.P. Rule 11, and when discovered get away with it as if it is the way the Court do business. This Court must remember Mr. Raimondo is a pro se that observes while the courts are turning the house of justice into a game of skills that brings into the court; dishonesty and corruption. That's exactly what the case has been turned into, a game of skill mastered by officers of the court beating the hell out of one small bodied pro se for simply trying to show this Court a warrant was violated and the byproducts from those violation destroyed a law abiding family unit.

III. THIS COURT SHOULD CLAIRFY WHETHER RES JUDICATA AS IT'S RELIED UPON IN DISMISSING CASE NO. 2:17-cv-04254-NKL CONFLICTS WITH THIS COURTS UNANIMOUSLY RULING IN *Lawlor v. National Screen Services Corp.*, 349 U.S. 322 (1955),

[T]his Court should grant certiorari to clarify with an exorcise of this Courts Supervisory power over the cited case authorities relating to this case matter, defense resting on res judicata that is directly shielding to cover for what; Under United States v Price sets case law precedence on, is a felony under law when conspiring to interfere with a citizens guaranteed Due Process rights under the Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. United States v. Williams, 341 U.S. 70, 72. 2 [383 U.S. 787, 790].

The lower courts choice to accept res judicata when this case brought totally new claims as byproducts resulting from the continuance and un going conspiracy with intent to deprive Constitutional equal protection for the purpose of covering-up the original claims the res judicata is resting on is a continuance of a miscarriage of justice being served and the Courts doing there level best to serve equal justice to all those that come before the Courts.

IV. THIS COURT SHOULD CLAIRFY TO THE LEGAL STANDARD 11 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure: Civil§ 2865 (3d ed. 2012) ("Relief

under Rule 60(b).

The District Court's Order presented in App. I addressing reasoning for dismissing District Court Doc, Motion 44, and Doc. 45 for the return of real estate property "74555 Fulton Armada Mi. 48005" based upon the motions argument, the Order of the Court states in Appendix I the following.

Further, on the merits, Rule 60(b)(3) authorizes only a motion for relief from a final judgment, not an independent action. 11 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure: Civil§ 2865 (3d ed. 2012) ("Relief under Rule 60(b) ordinarily is obtained by motion in the court that rendered the judgment."). Mr. Raimondo has not cited any authority that one federal district court can vacate an order of another federal district court because of an alleged fraud perpetrated on the sister court. Mr. Raimondo's request for reconsideration on this issue is without merit.

A. If Respondent Hood is a defendant before the Court and has not recognized and wrongs, and has not responded to the Complaint claims against her for the Fraud upon the Court, Legal Standard in, 11 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure: Civil§ 2865 (3d ed. 2012) ("Relief under Rule 60(b) would leave the original court with the sole discretion as the court to be the final say of all Courts making it impossible to invalidate any judgment unless the

original Courts fines it's lost conscience.

B. The legal standard 11 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure: Civil§ 2865 (3d ed. 2012) ("Relief under Rule 60(b) as used makes it impossible to invalidate judgments base upon Fraud upon the Court and that invalidates case laws;

V. THIS COURT SHOULD CLAIRFY Tyson Timbs v State of Indiana Supreme Court 586_1393.CT.682; 20 L ED.2d 11 2019 to Raimondo v Hood et al., Case No. 2:17-cv- 04254.

Bases upon Tyson Timbs v State of Indiana Supreme Court 586_1393.CT.682; 203 L ED.2d 11 2019, it clearly addresses what Respondent Baumgarten and the actors involved did under the color of law violated the 8th Amendment under the Excessive Taking Clause and by acting under the color law with officers of the Court and Co-Respondents creates a 42 U.S.C. 1983 Civil Rights claim for a cause for action for relief.

For in total of 25 fines to the State of Mi. would have amounted \$15.00 each totaling \$375.00 which was not a criminal chargeable offence, Petitioner's legal papers as private properties were seized, and forfeited without notice to defend.

For not signing those titles, Petitioner's total life's worth of achievements and wealth with my real estate was taken from me, and from my family which would clearly raise to the level of an

excessive fine and taking in violation of the 8th amendment Taking Clause.

VI THIS COURT SHOULD TO EVALUATE;
Rose Mary Knick v Scott Township
Pennsylvania Case NO 17-647,588 U.S. 2019 to
Raimondo v Hood et al., Case No. 2:17-cv-04254.

Mr. Raimondo's family's home our land, and private properties were taken through theft and by extortion. For 20 years, every respondent named knew of those facts. While only a selected few engaged in the theft and in the extortion of those properties. Every respondent name was educated on that taking of properties yet failed to act in the official capacity to uphold the Constitution of the U.S. when civil rights were clearly violated letting the wrongs mount for 21 years after April 6th 1998.

The properties were taken for government usage and for gain without pay as a byproduct from a warrant that was unequivocally violated on April 6th 1998. Every respondent named did their part to insure payment for that taking would never happen, and Respondent Hood's summary judgments would never get a review.

VII This Court should evaluate Curtis Giovanni Flowers v Mississippi Supreme Court Case NO 17-9572; 2019 Case NO 17-647,588 U.S. 2019 to Raimondo v Hood et al., Case No. 2:17-cv-04254.

The case presented in 2001; 4th amendment violations that rose to the level of being 5th

amendment due process violations, as well as 8th amendment under the Takings Clause and because the acts were done under the color of law, it created a 42 U.S.C. 1983 violations under the law. The originally court owed Mr. Raimondo's as pro se, 14th amendment due process, and the Court held original jurisdiction over the presentation of those Constitutional violations. *United States v. Sciuto*, 521 F.2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996). Petitioner had right to a tribunal, free from bias or prejudice is based on the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. Mr. Raimondo's Pro se pleadings weren't to be held to the same high standards of perfection as practicing lawyers. *Haines v Kerner* 92 Sct 594, also seen in *Power* 914 F2d 1459 (11th Cir 1990), also seen in *Hulsey v Ownes* 63 F3d 354 (5th Cir 1995), also seen in *Re: Hall v Bellmon* 935 F.2d 1106 (10TH Cir. 1991)." In *Puckett v Cox*, (456 F2d 233 (1972 6th Cir. USCA). it was held that a pro-se pleadings requires less stringent reading than ones drafted by a lawyer.

The Supreme Court has ruled and has reaffirmed the principle that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice, *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S Ct. 1038 (1960). *Citing Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75, S. Ct. 11, 13 (1954). *Taylor v. O'Grady*, 888 F.2d 1189 (7th Cir. 1989). [T]he United States v Price under U.S.C. 371 to violate 18 U.S.C. 242 & 18 U.S.C. 241, sets case law precedence, it is a felony under law to conspire to interfere with a citizens guaranteed Due Process rights under the Clause of the Fourteenth

Amendment. United States v. Williams, 341 U.S. 70, 72, 2 [383 U.S. 787, 790]. [T]he United States Court from Lawlor v. National Screen Services Corp., 349 U.S. 322 (1955), unanimously reversed the application of res judicata where the lower court applied the same reasoning as the district court applied here making the lower court's rulings conflict with this Courts.

VII. THIS COURT NEEDS TO CLAIRFY STANDARDS Ackra Direct Marketing Corp., 86 F.3d at 857, F.R.C.P. for Rule 55 (b) Motion for Default where decision is left to the "sound discretion" of the District Court. F.T.C. v. Packers Brand Meats, Inc., 562 F.2d 9, 10 (8th Cir. 1977).

The Supreme Court has ruled and has reaffirmed the principle that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice, *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S Ct. 1038 (1960). Citing *Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75, S. Ct. 11, 13 (1954). *Taylor v. O'Grady*, 888 F.2d 1189 (7th Cir. 1989).

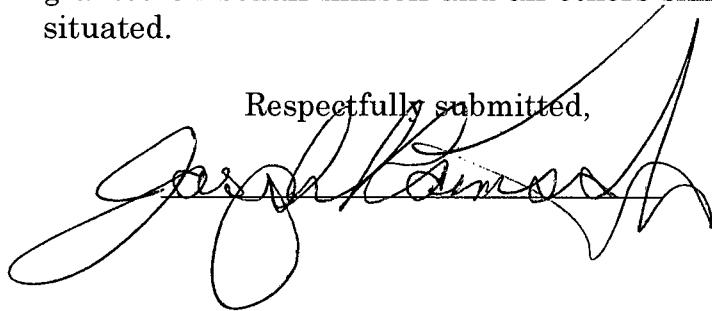
Respondent Judges were properly served, they performed duties under the color of law, they failed to respond to the alleged claims made against them and were 55 days into default. Defendants were served under F.R.C.P. Rule 55 (b) Motion and Brief in support for Default in Doc. 47. of the District Court including Doc. 48 with attached supporting Exhibits in support under F.R.C.P. Rule 55 (b) with proper argument and evidence to show a

default Judgement for Federal Employees that met the needed standard. The District Court notes the 8th Cir. Court leaves that sound discretion" to the District Court. F.T.C. v. Packers Brand Meats, Inc., 562 F.2d 9, 10 (8th Cir. 1977). Motion was denied

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that the petition for a writ of certiorari be granted on behalf himself and all others similarly situated.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph Raimondo". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized 'J' at the beginning.

JOSEPH RAIMONDO
23443 Prospect
P.O. Box 330
Armada Mi.
586-404-5365

Date: Sept. 9/2019