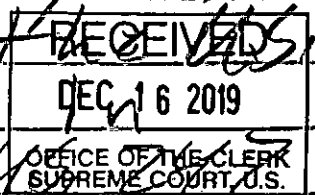


In The Supreme Court of The United States
in Maricopa County
Mitch Tachel
v. Case No. 19-5475
Doug Ducey et al

Petition For Rehearing Rule 44

To Mitch Tachel, Appellant
of this Case petition
For Rehearing. As this
Case has Mandatory
jurisdiction And is required
to be heard, As described
in the Introduction of
Land Mark Supreme Court
Cases (2004). This Court
has Additional Jurisdiction
Due to Diversity Citizenship,
28 USC § 1332. Appellant
is A Resident of California
And Indiana And has Been
Deprived of Liberty With out
Due Process of Law in
Arizona For Almost two years.
This Court Affirmed the
Seventh Circuit's ruling
Carey v. Phipps, 935



(1978) that A Defendant of
An Allegation is entitled
to Compensatory Damages
For injury Due to Any
Violations of Due Process.
Every Single Violation
of Due Process Appellant
Has Claimed For is illegal
And Has caused Substantial
Injury AS Evidence that
Appellant Was Legally Kidnapped
in Bad Faith / on TV After
A Victimless non Dangerous lawful
Refusal to Comply With An
unlawful officers Order, see
Thomas v. Collins, 323 U.S. 1516
(1945) Where A citizen has A
right to Refuse even An un-
lawful Court order And
Wainwright v. City of New
Orleans, Louisiana, 392 U.S.
598 (1968) Where Chief Warren
Affirmed A Law students right
to resist An unlawful Arrest
And judge Douglas quoted "Obviously,
however, one, can not be punished
for failing to obey the Command
of An officer if that Command

is itself violative of the Constitution" see *Wright v. State of Georgia*, 373 U.S. 284 (1963). In this case a slow speed pursuit of about an hour was captured on helicopter and dash cameras, showing there was no accident until after seven counts of Aggravated Assault and Attempted Kidnapping Against this Appellant, see *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989); see Unanimous Decision, *Brower v. County of Inyo*, 489 U.S. 593 (1989); which was an unreasonable seizure and should have suppressed the already illegal arrest, see *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961); see *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165 (1952) obviously the use of life threatening force for a victimless non dangerous allegation "violates a sense of justice", see *Smith v. City of Henrieville*, 319 F.3d 689 (2005) which defines Deadly Force, see *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985); see also *Lytle v. Beck*

County, Tex., 566 F.3d 404 (2009).
The Supreme Court ruled
in *Carey v. Piphus*, 435 U.S.
247 (1978) that Compensatory
Damages shall be Awarded For
Any Violations of Due Process
And For Additional Damages
Even if the Defendant is
guilty, the Court Also Affirmed
the Injunctions For two
different students who had
been suspended without a
Full And Fair Adversary Hearing.
This petition is Also For
Injunctive Relief Against
An Obviously Unlawful prosecution
made in Bad Faith, The Supreme
Court ruled "We conclude that
on the Allegations of the Complaint
if true, abstention and the
denial of Any effective safe-
guards against the loss of protected
freedoms and expression cannot
be justified." in A case where
where The Court ordered the
Lower U.S. Courts to Mandate
Dismissal of And An Unconstitutional
prosecution, see *Dombrowski v.*

Pfister, 380 U.S. 479 (1965);
See Also Younger v. Harris, 401
U.S. 37 (1971) Where Injunctive
Relief was Denied in A
Constitutional challenge against
A State statute that had already
been upheld by The U.S. Supreme
Court in Whitney v. California
however ruled that An unlawful
prosecution in Bad faith, for
harassment or other unusual
circumstances would entitle
A petition to Injunctive relief
similar to Carey v. Piphus, 458 (1978).
This Civil Action has jurisdiction
And mandatory jurisdiction which
the Court is obligated to
remand for trial, for
Both Violations of Due Process
with proximate damages of
emotional distress And Defamation
And For Injunctive Relief as
Described in the Complaint.
This petition was originally
Filed in state Court as
A Declaration of Factual
5 innocence Arguing the evidence
was over 800% in favor

that I lawfully resisted An
unlawful Arrest, See "One has
An undoubted right to resist
an unlawful Arrest", see
U.S. v. Di Re, 338 U.S. 581 (1948)
And lawfully refused An un-
Constitutional Command, see
The Law Student Stephen R.
Wainwright who refused An
unconstitutional order in
Wainwright v. City of New Orleans,
Louisiana, 392 U.S. 598 (1968);
See ALSO John Bad Elk v. U.S.,
177 U.S. 529 (1900). The Arizona
Complaint CV 2018-009781 was
Requested to be removed to the
U.S DC who Accepted, by the
Defendant, then 2:18 CV 024
96-PHX-JAT-ESW which ALSO
Alleges Fraud on part of the
respondents And complicity to
Kidnapping, \$5 Billion in lawsuits
were Filed less the 21 days
prior to this False Arrest And
Kidnapping, in the U.S. Courts. The
False Arrest was intentional
Obstruction of Justice. This
Case Must Also be Compared to

the O.J. Simpson Pursuit And Arrest where OFFICERS NEVER Attempted A PIT or to DePlate his tires on the highway, I Am Also A California And Los Angeles resident With CA Plate S And Drivers license who was driving one of the Best American And Most Awarded SUVs of All time A 2014 Red Jeep Grand Cherokee Limited 4x4. The Docket History Shows Violations of Arizona Rules of Criminal procedure Rules 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.2, 8.6, 11.6, 12.9, 15.1, 16.2 And 16.4 which Are All required by U.S. minimum standards. Joe Arpaio was convicted of Violating U.S. Court Order Lopez-Valenzuela v. Arpaio, 770 F.3d 772 (9th Cir. 2014) Against Unconstitutional Pre trial Detainment, July 31st less than six months prior to this False Arrest. Ariz. R. Crim. P. Rule 4.1 states A Defendant must be taken to

the nearest magistrate as soon
as possible, per 18 USC § 3501;
see also Mallory v. US, 354 US, 949
(1957) as Appellant was unlawfully
arrested at approximately 11 AM
and did not see a magistrate
John McLaughlin until the next
day, officers also made an
unnecessary trip back to the
hospital in a retaliatory response
to Appellants refusal to answer
any questions per Miranda v. Arizona,
384 US, 436 (1966). Rule 5.1 which
gives every defendant a right
to a full and fair adversarial
probable cause hearing has been
in violation, see also Goss v.
Lopez, 419 US, 565 (1975) which
has resulted in almost two years
of detainment and extensive duress
and defamation, Appellant is also
a fully employed Screen Actors
Guild and American Federation
of Television and Radio Artists
Union member with starting wages
at about \$20/hr. Appellant was
already booking principle work
at 150% the daily salary of

A US President less than a year
After graduating College in
(2010). Appellant Filed over
20,000 pages in the AZ
And US Courts pro-persona.
Appellant who is La Lumiere
Academy Alumni As is John
Roberts And has Made a
Public invite to All Alumni
And Colleagues For A Union
of All three High Schools
And three Colleges Appellant
has Attended including Marnette
in Michigan City, IN And Oak
Creek Ranch in West Sedona,
AZ And Colorado Mountain
College, Semester At Sea Fall
2007 through University of
Virginia Arizona State University.
I Attended H.S. From 2001
to 2005, I Was A State
Football Champion Senior
Year At Oak Creek. I
graduated From College
in 2010 Before moving
to Los Angeles to Build
A Career in Film And
television, I Was in An

XCV Super Bowl Commercial,
XOOM. Com, Farmers Boy,
Yahoo Genome And A Fantasy
Football SAGAFTRA
Commercial which played
Across Europe Before
I Built Vimeo And Youtube
channels with over twenty one
short films and videos winning
two Film Awards in 2017
After sending a number of
short films to Festivals
Around the World receiving
one from Los Angeles Film
Festival And Another from
the Sweet As Film Festival
in Canada. In 2018 I
Attending ASU For Film
And Media Production Full
time And was studying at
the time of this hour long
Police Pursuit Filmmaking
And Entertainment Law.
The state of Washington
prohibits police pursuits all
together in most circumstances
see RCW 43101.225 / 43B5165
Police take a picture of your

plates And unless A Driver is out to kill someone, they go away. The State of Florida has very similar policies see FL Highway Patrol Policy Manual sec. 17.05.02. Judge Stevens of The US Supreme Court stated in his opinion "During a pursuit, the need to apprehend the suspect should always outweigh the level of danger created by the pursuit. Pursuits should usually be discontinued when the violator's identity has been established to the point that later apprehension can be accomplished without danger to the public", quoting The Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc. "see Scott v. Harris, 550 US 372 (2007). Appellant made six phone calls reporting the unlawful pursuit and attempted kidnapping after using Google Voice search to locate the Phoenix Mayor's

Number And then After Calling 911
And Speaking With A Detective,
FOX NEWS See O.J. Meet up
With his Attorney, While I
100% innocent, Was Attempting
to meet up the City Attorney
of The Media. Rule 6.1
gives A Defendant An Avenue
to Manage his Own Case
Per Farekha v. California, 422
U.S. 806 (1975); 1st sess. Cong.
Ch. XX Sec. 35; the state however
has refused to Honor this Absolute
right since before they were
ever Barristers in the U.K. See
Also The Eng. Treason Act (1695).
Rule 7.2 states A Defendant
A Defendant should be released on
own recognizance, See Also U.S. v.
Salerno, 481 U.S. 739 (1987). Appellant's
Father Worked At Morgan Stanley
For over twenty years, My
Minimum standard in life is
that If Anything is Brothersom
I get on a plane And leave.
I have Credit + Cards And other
12 payments to make, I Am Fully
employed And like to work

At least sixty hours A Week
For my Career, house,
Wife And Kids AS Soon AS
I Can, "The Constitutional
right to be Admitted to bail
to reasonable bail Cannot be
disregarded. the judge has
no more right to disregard.
The judge has no more right
to disregard and violate
the Constitution than the
Criminal has to Violate the
Law.", People ex rel Sammons
v. Snow, 740 ILL. 469 (1930).
I have not had A Detention
Hearing per 18 USC § 3142 or
A probable Cause Adversary
Hearing, Manuel v. City of Joliet,
ILL, 668 U.S. (2017). I have
even requested A Bail reduction
From the governor by letter
And habeas, CV 2018-009066
Who is liable; Haines v. Kerner,
404 U.S. 519 (1972). Appellant
Worked AS A Paratran Transportation
Agent in Broward County FL
For About A Year in College And
Worked up to 70 hrs/wk Also

Never turned down overtime once,
Before that Appellant worked
AS A Professional Fly Fishing
guide in Steamboat Springs,
CO And After Moving to
California Appellant worked
At two of the Best gyms
in the World LA Fitness
Hollywood And Universal,
When Appellant isn't working
Appellant spends up to three
hours A Day in the gym
Doing At least 45 min of cardio
in the morning And About two
hours of weights in the
Afternoon. The gyms in CA
Are Also some of the Biggest
in the World, the 24hr Fitness
on Empire Blvd is Over 100,000
Square Ft. Due to the illegal
media preclusion Appellant
has Not been able to defend
his character to the public.
In 2007 Appellant traveled Around
the World on Semester At Sea
With over 700 Students From
Around the Country And Dated
more girls than any guy on

the Boat just as I did Freshman
year of High School At La
Lumiere Academy where I
Wore A Blazer And tie
every Day. The Supreme
Court ruled one has a
"traditional right to release"
so he can make An "unhindered
Defense", *Stack v. Boyle, US (1951)*.
Rule 8.6 states if the
time limitations of Speedy
Trial have been exceeded
of 150 Days As Described in
Rule 8.4 the the Charges
must be Dismissed And the
Defendant must be released.
The Congressional Speedy Trial
Act (1974) is only 70 Days.
Rule 11.6 e provides A Def. may
be released At Any time, see
Wagenmann v. Adams, (1st Cir. 1987)
Restitution is in The Holly
Bible see Exodus 22

Dated Dec, 4th

15

of yr. 2019 Mitch Tachel 430659
201 S. 4th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003

In The Supreme Court of the U.S.
in Washington D.C.

Mitch Tachel

v.

Doug Tucey

Case No. 19-5475

Certificate of Service

I, M.C. Tachel, Certify in
Oath And Affirmation that
this Petition For rehearing is
presented in good faith and
not for Delay And has been
Delivered to legal services to
be Forwarded to:

U.S. Supreme Court
Washington, D.C. 20543

Christine B. Stutz

Maxine S. Mak Suite 1100

222 N. Central Ave

Phoenix, AZ 85004

Dated Dec. 4th Mitch Tachel T430659
at yr. 2019, 2015, 4th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003

MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

INMATE LEGAL SERVICES

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that on this date December 5, 2019

In accordance with the instruction received from the inmate, and the requirements of this Court, I mailed the original document to the Clerk of the Court of Supreme Court of United States, State of Washington, D.C.

I further certify that a copy of this document has been forwarded to:

___ Hon _____ U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, San Francisco, California

___ Hon _____ United States District Court, District of Arizona.

___ Attorney General _____ State of Arizona.

___ Judge/Comm. _____ Superior Court, Maricopa County, State of Arizona.

___ Clerk of Superior Court, Maricopa County, State of Arizona

x County Attorney, Maricopa County, State of Arizona C. STUTZ / M. MAK

___ Public Defender, Maricopa County, State of Arizona _____

___ Advisory Counsel _____

___ Other _____



Legal Support Specialist Signature

B3638
S/N

INMATE LEGAL SERVICES
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
3250 W. Lower Buckeye Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009