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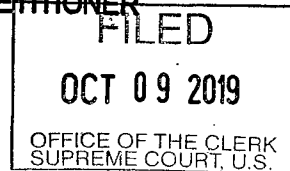
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Charles M. Ray
(Your Name)

PETITIONER

vs.

State of Florida
RESPONDENT(S)



ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

District Court of Appeals, State of Florida Fifth Dist.
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

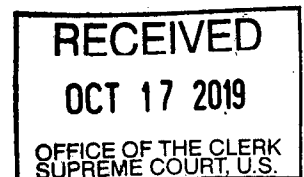
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Charles M. Ray
(Your Name)

State Correction Institution
(Address)

1900D S.W. 37th Street Florida City, Fla. 33034
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)



QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Why must the fact relevant to the issue submitted for review 28 USC § 636(b)(1) federal magistrate act can't seek to enforce the Constitutional limits pursuant to Article III Sec. 1-2, U.S. Constitution?
2. Why can't extraordinary circumstances, demanding redress illustratively, showing controversies under Amendment XIV Sec. 1-5 with the Due Process Clause, the Fourteenth to the U.S. Const. be allowed to be reviewed after dismissal?
3. Why can't title 28 USC § 1251, chapter 81 Supreme Court Original Jurisdiction allow statutory concerns to be explained further for review? after dismissal or denial?
4. The assertion of the petition for review is from a court order of dismissal, why can't all controversies with merits of an clearly erroneous error be remanded were required under 28 USC § Title
5. Why attacking factual findings conferred by the lower court 28 USC § 636 title Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985); Henley v. Johnson, 885 F.2d 790, 794 (1989); to Conte v. Dwyer, 844 F.2d 745 (11th Cir. 1988); manifest injustice?
6. Why must a clear abuse of discretion contrary to laws and standards of review that signifies erroneous doctrine be allowed?
7. Why pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 5 amend. XVI to the U.S. Const. the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution and law be brought against me for review.
8. Why can't the appeals court when deciding consider the legal and factual complexities of the plaintiff's case generally with, or when no counsel exist?
9. Why can't the general statutory standards allow the appeals court to stretch their jurisdiction to it's furthest possible limits?
10. Why can't effectively and applicable rules allow, Federal practices and procedures to aid pro se litigants with, constitutional challenges?

LIST OF PARTIES

☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

☐ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION.....	
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	
CONCLUSION.....	

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	<i>Copy of the Order denying Rehearing Supreme Court of the United States Court of Appeals with Order denying petition for writ of Habeas Corpus filed 16-10-2017</i>
APPENDIX B	<i>Supreme Court of Florida Pending dispositions. Supreme Court of Florida Acknowledgment 9-5-19</i>
APPENDIX C	<i>Arrest information; Special Findings; Ct. 1, 2, 3, 4; Order Sentencing; Punishment Code Worksheet; Judgment;</i>
APPENDIX D	<i>Affidavit of insolvency for purposes of appeal; Motion for Rehearing; Petition for writ of Habeas Corpus;</i>
APPENDIX E	<i>IT-Reporting and Transcripts:</i>
APPENDIX F	

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is with Order denying petition for writ of Habeas Corpus;
[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is Supreme Court of Florida pending disposition Supreme Court of Florida Acknowledgment 9-5-19;
[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

[] For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix C to the petition and is armed. information. Special Handling Ct 12/31; Order sentencing; Punishment Code 30000000;
[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the Affidavit of indolence for appeal court appears at Appendix D to the petition and is motion for rehearing Petition for writ of Habeas Corpus;
[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

x The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was August 13, 2019.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

x ☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: , and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix A.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including N/A (date) on N/A (date) in Application No. N/A N/A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was August 13, 2019.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix A.

x ☒ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: September 18, 2019, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix A.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including N/A (date) on N/A (date) in Application No. N/A N/A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
Article III section 1-2. United States Const.	
Due Process Clause, Fourteenth Amend. XIV sec. 1-5.	
Henley v. Johnson, 885 F.2d 790, 794 (1989);	
La Conte v. Dugger, 874 F.2d 745 (11th Cir. 1986)	
manifest injustice.	
Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985);	
Middleton v. State, 465 So. 2d 1218 (Fla. 1985).	
McCoy v. State, 988 So. 2d 51 (Fla. 2008) 3 D07-31	
41, 3rd DCA.	
Quiceto James, Petitioner, v. State of Florida,	
Supreme Court of Florida, 57 So. 3d 2010 Fla.);	
Grant v. State of Florida, 138 So. 3d 1011 (4th DCA,	
4 D12-2801, May 7, 2014, decided	

STATUTES AND RULES

Title 28 USC § 636 (b) (1)
Title 28 USC § 1251. Chapter 81 Supreme Court
Title 28 USC § 2254 (d)
Title 28 USC § 1327 Federal questions
Title 28 USC § 1291 Final decisions of the Dist. Court
Title 28 USC § 2072 Supreme Court
Title 28 USC § 1652 Rules of Decisions Act
Title 28 USC § Unjust Conviction and Imprisonment
§. 782.04 (2); §. 777.04; §. 775.087 (1); §. 775.087 (2)
(a) (3); §. 784.045 (1) (a) (2); §. 775.087 (2); §. 784.03;
§. 843.02;
Rule 3.992 (a); Rule 9.141 (c) Fla. R. App. P.; Rule 9.141 (c).
Constitutional Laws of the U.S. see, e.g. R.I. Gen. L § 9-5
3, 5 Cal. civ. pro code § 410.10.

OTHER

Article II, Section 4 (b) (3)
Teeny v. State, 14 So. 3d 264, 266 (Fla. 4th DCA
2009) (quoting Castillo v. State, 929 So. 2d 1180, 1181
(Fla. 4th DCA 2006);
Supreme Court Rule 10
Fed. R. Civ. P. 52 (a); 58; 81 (a) (2);

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Charles M. Ray, on the 20th day of September 2008 in said county and State, did in violation of Fla. Stat. 782.04(2), 777.04 775.08 (1) and 775.087 (2)(a)(3), by an act imminently dangerous to another in self defense.

The Attorney for the State of the ninth judicial circuit prosecuting for the State of Florida in Orange County by and through the undersigned designated Asst. State Attorney, under oath, claims on evincing, depraved mind regardless of human life, intentionally commit this act which would have resulted in the death of Alexander Castillo, by shooting him in the commission of said offenses.

Charles M Ray did carry did carry a firearm and actually possessed a firearm or destructive device and actually discharged a firearm or destructive device, and as a result of the discharge of the firearm or destructive device great bodily harm was inflicted upon Alexander Castillo in, self defense.

M.A. Charles M Ray argues stand your ground.

S. 784.045 (1)(a)(2) and S. 775.087 (2), alleged Mr. Charles M. Ray knowingly committed a battery upon Alexander Castillo against the will of Alexander Castillo, or did intentionally caused bodily harm to Alexander Castillo and in the commission of the Battery, Charles M Ray did use the actual discharge a firearm, a deadly weapon, and as a result of the discharge did inflict death or great bodily harm upon Alexander Castillo all in self-defense in fear of his life.

S. 784.03 battery upon William Lzada and in furtherance of said battery the said defendant did actually and intentionally touch or strike the said William Lzada, against the will of the victim or did cause great or intentional bodily harm to William Lzada all in self-defense, Fla. Stand your ground laws. S. 843.02 Obstruct or oppose Justin Hall or Ryan Oberlander, a law enforcement officer for the Orange County Sheriff in the lawful execution of a legal duty, to wit: an investigation, arrest, without offering or doing violence to a person of the said Justin Hall or Ryan Oberlander by not refusing to comply with the lawful commands and falsified report and documents.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Direct and concise argument with amplifying reasons relied on for the allowance of the writ are this case involves Amendment XIV to the United States Constitution,

Charles M. Ray argues compelling reasons with characters of reason this court should consider governing review for granting this writ of Certiorari.

The United States Court of Appeals entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another United States Court of Appeals on the same important matter and has so departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court as to call for an exercise of this court's supervisory power to Reverse and Remand Cause 28 USC § 2106 Title.

Pursuant to Chapter 133-Review: Miscellaneous provisions section 82101 CC. Civil or Criminal: Any other appeal or any writ of certiorari intended to bring any judgment or decree,

A Justice of the Supreme Court for good cause shown may extend the time for applying for a writ of certiorari for a period not exceeding 60 days.

§ 2072 USC § 28 Title Rules of Procedures and evidence, power to prescribe, the Supreme Court shall have power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedures and rules of evidence for cases in the United States District Court including proceeding before a Magistrate Judge thereof and courts of appeals.

Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify any substantive right.

All law in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rule has taken effect.

Such rules may define when a ruling of a district court is final for the purposes of appeal under section 1291 28 Title USC.

Article III section 1-2. Article IV. sec. 3. U.S. Const.: Amend. XIV 1-5 28 USC § 1651 Title Writs.

The Supreme Court and all courts established by Acts of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdiction and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

USC § 636: USC § 2109 CC; Alternate Writs or Rule nisi may be issued by a justice or judge of a court which has jurisdiction.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

x Charles M. Ray

x Date: October 9th 2019