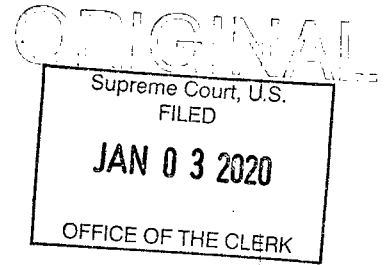


19-7722
No. _____



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

AUDREL JACK WATSON JR. — PETITIONER - PRO SE
(Your Name)

vs.

ATTORNEY GENERAL
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

SUPREME COURT of VIRGINIA
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

AUDREL JACK WATSON JR. - PRO SE
(Your Name)

24414 MUSSELWHITE DR
(Address)

WAVERLY, VA. 23891
(City, State, Zip Code)

(804) 834-2678 - # TO SUSSEX II, SUSSEX I
(Phone Number) would NOT give NUMBER

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. ARE ALL STATES MANDATED BY ANY U.S. PROVISIONS TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE RULE 11, BY ADOPTING THEIR OWN SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL RULES AND LAWS?
2. DOES THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION, STATUTES, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT RULE 3A:8, THAT ARE DESIGNED TO DO SO, PROPERLY ADHERE TO FRCP RULE 11, AND THE MANY U.S. COURTS CASE LAW THAT SUPPORT AND EXPAND RULE 11?
3. DO STATES, SUCH AS VIRGINIA, THAT HAVE ADOPTED SUCH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, STATUTES AND RULES, VIOLATE ANY U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS WHEN THEY PURPOSELY OR IN ERROR, IGNORE OR ACT CONTRARY TO SAID LAWS/RULES?
4. SPECIFICALLY, DID THE VIRGINIA (VA) SUPREME COURT ERR, U.S. CONSTITUTIONALLY, BY DECLARING WATSON'S PLEAS AND CONVICTIONS WERE NOT "VOID AB INITIO," AS OTHERWISE DICTATED PURSUANT TO ITS OWN CONSTITUTION, STATUTES, AND RULES, AS WELL AS BY FRCP RULE 11, DUE TO HIS PLEAS NOT BEING "VOLUNTARY" AND/OR BY REFUSING TO ADDRESS WATSON'S ALLEGATIONS OF FRCP RULE 11 VIOLATIONS?

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

5. Specifically, did the VA. Supreme Court Err, U.S. Constitutionally, by declaring Watson's pleas and convictions for the 3 gun charges were NOT "VOID AB INITIO", even though his sentences were "OUTSIDE" the statutorily mandated mandatory minimum?

6. Specifically, did the VA. Supreme Court Err, U.S. Constitutionally, by denying Watson "redress" to the extreme "prejudice" inflicted upon him, when the court sentenced him "Below" the statutorily mandated mandatory range? Denial to "redress" due to the VA Supreme Court's ruling that a sentence "Below" a statutory range is only "voidable" and can be corrected administratively, yet a sentence "Above" a statutorily mandated range is "VOID AB INITIO", allowing one to "Plea anew", when one "illegal" sentence is as "prejudicial" as the other?

7. Specifically, did the VA. Supreme Court Err, U.S. Constitutionally, in ruling that Watson did NOT have "standing" to "impeach" the other "illegally" sentenced "Below" the statutorily mandated, defendants, yet granting "standing" to those illegally sentenced

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

"ABOVE" THE STATUTORILY MANDATORY RANGE?

8. SPECIFICALLY, did the VA. SUPREME COURT EFFECTIVELY, RE-WRITE VA'S CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES, AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, by DENYING WATSON'S RIGHTS AFFORDED HIM UNDER FRCP RULE 11 AND RELATED VA. PROVISIONS?
9. SPECIFICALLY, did the VA. SUPREME COURT EFFECTIVELY, RE-WRITE VA'S CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES, AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, by "ILLEGALLY" SENTENCING him "OUTSIDE" THE STATUTORILY MANDATED MANDATORY, RANGE AND by DENYING him ANY REDRESS?
10. If the VA. SUPREME COURT IS ALLOWED TO "IGNORE" THE "LEGAL" DIRECTIVES IMPOSED UPON THEM BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RELATED TO FRCP RULE 11, WILL IT SET A DANGEROUS "PRECEDENT" FOR OTHER STATES TO ALSO DO SO, AS WELL AS A "PRECEDENT" FOR ALL STATES TO "IGNORE" ANY FEDERAL DIRECTIVE IT SO CHOOSES?
11. SPECIFICALLY, did ANY VIRGINIA COURT VIOLATE ANY U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AFFORDED TO WATSON including CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 5, 6, 8 + 14, AS ALLEGED BY WATSON HERE- IN OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER?

LIST of PARTIES

[X] ALL PARTIES APPEAR IN CAPTION OF THE CASE ON THE COVER PAGE

RELATED CASES

COM. V. WATSON, NO'S CR07-35484 TO 35492, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JUDGMENT- 8/23/07.

WATSON V. COM., NO. 2643-07-3, VIRGINIA COURT OF APPEALS, JUDGMENT- 6/19/08.

WATSON V. COM., NO. 081353, SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA, JUDGMENT- 11/21/08.

WATSON V. COM., NO. CL17-3815, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JUDGMENT- 5/11/18.

WATSON V. COM., NO. 180819, SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA, JUDGMENT, 5/30/19

COM. V. WATSON, NO. 180940, SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA, JUDGMENT- 5/30/19

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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 _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ 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 _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ 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 A to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

CITATIONS OF OPINIONS AND ORDERS

A. COM. V. WATSON, NO. 180940, SUPREME COURT OF VA.
(2019) - VOID VS. VOIDABLE

"WE RULED THAT 'RAWLS' WAS PURPOSELY BROAD. WE NOTED OUR HOLDING WAS NOT LIMITED TO CASES IN WHICH THE JURY IMPOSED A SENTENCE IN EXCESS OF THE STATUTORY MAXIMUM. THE REQUIREMENT [FOR A NEW SENTENCING HEARING] WAS ANNOUNCED TO ENSURE THAT ALL CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS WHOSE PUNISHMENTS HAVE BEEN FIXED IN VIOLATION OF THE STATUTORILY PRESCRIBED 'RANGES' ARE TREATED UNIFORMLY. WE THEREFORE HELD THAT THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN SENTENCING ERROR BY A TRIAL JUDGE OR BY A JURY WAS ON WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE IN CONTEXT.

YET, THE VA SUPREME COURT NOW, IN "WATSON" EXPRESSLY COUNTERMANDS THAT ATTEMPT AT UNIFORMITY IN SENTENCING, THAT VIOLATES STATUTORILY PRESCRIBED RANGES (PLURAL - OUTSIDE - ABOVE AND BELOW) BY ARBITRARILY REWRITING EASILY UNDERSTOOD AND UNAMBIGUOUS DULY ENACTED LEGISLATED STATUTES BY LOUDLY DECLARING THAT "JUDICIAL ERROR" ONLY MEANT THAT THE "PREJUDICE"

INFLICTED UPON DEFENDANTS WITH SENTENCES "ABOVE" THE
STATUTORY/MANDATORY RANGE COULD SEEK REDRESS FOR THE
"PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS" CAUSED BY THEIR ILLEGAL SENTENCES,
WHILE DEFENDANTS (WATSON) WITH EQUALLY BUT PERHAPS
DIFFERENTLY SEVERE "PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS" (WATSON WAS
ENTICED TO PLEA AS HE DID WITH A "LOWER" (BUT UNKNOWN ILLEGAL)
PROMISED SENTENCE), YET WATSON CAN NOT NOW SEEK ANY
REDRESS. THE VA. SUPREME COURT IN "WATSON" NOW DECLARING
THEY WERE IN ERROR, IN "RAWLS", ATTEMPTING TO ADDRESS
"UNIFORMITY", BECAUSE (READING THEIR MINDS), IT WAS NOT
THE INTENT OF THE VA. LEGISLATURE. IN OTHER WORDS, THE VA.
SUPREME COURT IS DECLARING AN UN-LEGISLATED "RIGHT"
NOT ONLY TO REVOKE ERRONEOUS JUDGMENTS (REND-LAW),

BUT ALSO A "RIGHT" NOT TO EFFECTUALLY REMEDY THE NECESSARILY
RESULTING 'PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS' DIRECTLY CAUSED BY THE
ILLEGAL JUDGMENTS (READ A NEW LAW)

B. WATSON V. COM., NO 180819, SUPREME COURT OF VA.
(2019), ON "STANDING"

"THIS COURT HAS REPEATEDLY SAID THAT A [VOID] JUDGMENT
MAY BE CHALLENGED COLLATERALLY BY ANYONE, IN ANY PLACE,
AT ANY TIME, AND EVEN BY A COURT, SUA SPONTE, E.G. SINSH,
261 VA. AT 52

SEE COM. V WATSON, NO 180940, WHERE A MULTITUDE OF
REFERENCES QUOTE WHERE THE VA SUPREME COURT HAD PREVIOUSLY
DECLARED ALL SENTENCES "OUTSIDE" (ABOVE OR BELOW) WERE
"VOID AB INITIO". THEY NOW DECLARE WITHOUT ANY CLEAR
RATIONALE NOR LEGAL JUSTIFICATION, OTHER THAN PROCLAIMING
THEIR ABILITY TO "READ THE MINDS OF THE LEGISLATURE, THAT

"ONLY" SENTENCES ABOVE A STATUTORY RANGE ARE "VOID",
INSTANTLY NULLIFYING ALL RIGHTS TO ADDRESS ILLEGAL SENTENCES
BELOW A STATUTORY RANGE, EVEN THOUGH THE "PREJUDICIAL
EFFECTS" OF THE ILLEGAL BELOW THE STATUTES, SENTENCES
CAN BE, AND IN WATSON'S CASE IS JUST AS DEBILITATING.

ALSO, IN ANOTHER ACT OF AGGRESSIVE, PURPOSEFUL
JUDICIAL LAW-WRITING, OPPOSITIONAL TO THE LEGISLATURE,
THEY PURPOSELY IGNORE, WITHOUT COMMENT, WATSON'S
EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENTS THAT HIS SENTENCES ARE ALL
"VOID" BASED ON VA. RULE 3A'8 AND FRCP 11, AND ON
COUNTLESS RULINGS BY THIS COURT
(SEE APPX "I" AND "J").

IX

JURISDICTION

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

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

[] No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[] 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 _____.

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

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

A. ☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 5/30/19.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix A.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: 10/10/19, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C.

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

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

B.

BASIS FOR JURISDICTION

RULE 14 (e):

(i) JUDGMENT OF VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT DATED MAY, 30 2019.

PURSUANT TO THIS RULE AND RULE 11 THIS "WRIT" IS PRESENTED UNDER 28 U.S.C. SECTION 2101 (c) BECAUSE THE ISSUES INVOLVED ARE, "OF SUCH IMPERATIVE PUBLIC IMPORTANCE AS TO JUSTIFY DEVIATION FROM NORMAL APPELLATE PRACTICE AND TO REQUIRE IMMEDIATE DETERMINATION IN THIS COURT", i.e., THE VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT IS ESSENTIALLY CHALLENGING THE UNITED STATES' JURISDICTION TO COMPEL IT TO COMPLY WITH THE DIRECTIVES OF LAW ENACTED

FEDERAL PROVISIONS. IT IS ALSO CHALLENGING THE MANDATES OF BOTH THE VA. AND THE U.S. CONSTITUTIONS' REQUIRING A "SEPERATION OF POWERS" BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE AND THE JUDICIAL BRANCHES, BY IGNORING AND DISMISSING, THEREBY EFFECTIVELY RE-WRITING VIRGINIA STATUTES, PLAINLY AND UNAMBIGUOUSLY WRITTEN BY DULY ELECTED VA. LEGISLATORS, VIOLATING MANY VIRGINIA AND U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL DICTATES.

(ii) A TIMELY "PETITION FOR REHEARING" WAS DENIED ON OCTOBER, 10 2019.

AS OF DECEMBER 23, 2019, WATSON HAS NOT RECEIVED AN ANSWER TO HIS REQUEST FOR A 60 DAY EXTENSION, SUBMITTED ABOUT 2 WEEKS EARLIER,

JUSTIFIED DUE TO HIS LEGAL RECORDS, THROUGH NO

FAULT OF HIS OWN, BEING INARRESTABLE FOR OVER

45 DAYS.

VIII

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, STATUTES, AND REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO THIS CASE

A. VIRGINIA: *

CONSTITUTION - ARTICLE III, DIVISION OF POWERS; § 1;
"THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL DEPART-
MENTS SHALL BE SEPERATED AND DISTINCT, SO THAT NONE
EXERCISE THE POWERS PROPERLY BELONGING TO OTHERS"

CONSTITUTION - ARTICLE I, SECTION 8; CODE 1950,
SECTION 19.2-254. (APPX)

STATUTES - CODES OF VIRGINIA MANDATE SPECIFIC
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM RANGES OF SENTENCING FOR
CERTAIN CRIMES, SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING, "USE OF
A GUN IN THE COMMISSION OF A FELONY":

COV; SECTION 18.2-53.1: "...VIOLATION OF THIS
SECTION SHALL CONSTITUTE A SEPERATE AND DISTINCT
FELONY, AND ANY PERSON FOUND GUILTY OF SHALL BE
SENTENCED TO A MANDATORY/ MINIMUM TERM OF
IMPRISONMENT OF THREE YEARS FOR A FIRST CONVIC-
TION, AND TO A MANDATORY/ MINIMUM TERM OF FIVE
YEARS FOR A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION"

THE CODES OF VIRGINIA ALSO DIVEST THE TRIAL COURT OF ALL AUTHORITY TO DEPART FROM A MANDATORY/ MINIMUM PUNISHMENT:

COV., SECTION 18.2-12.1 "MANDATORY/ MINIMUM WHERE-
EVER IT APPEARS IN THIS CODE MEANS, FOR PURPOSE OF
IMPOSING PUNISHMENT UPON A PERSON CONVICTED OF A
CRIME, THAT THE COURT SHALL IMPOSE THE ENTIRE TERM
OF CONFINEMENT, THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE FINE AND THE
COMPLETE REQUIREMENTS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
PRESCRIBED BY LAW. THE COURT SHALL "NOT" SUSPEND IN
FULL OR IN PART ANY PUNISHMENT DESCRIBED AS MANDA-
TORY/ MINIMUM PUNISHMENT"

STATUTES - "NO STATUTE PERMITS THE TRIAL (JUDGE)
TO ENTER A GUILTY PLEA FOR AN ACCUSED WITHOUT THE
(ACCUSED'S) VOLUNTARY CONSENT AND FULL UNDERSTANDING
OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF HIS OR HER'S PLEAS"

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT RULES - RULE 3A:8 IS
SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT TO ANY MANDATED BY FRCP 11:

"A CIRCUIT COURT SHALL NOT ACCEPT A PLEA OF
GUILTY OR NOLO CONTENDERE TO A FELONY CHARGE WITH-
OUT FIRST DETERMINING THAT THE PLEA IS MADE

VOLUNTARILY WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THE CHARGE AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLEA." ALSO, THE DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS OF BOYKIN HAVE BEEN RESTATED IN RULE 3A:8(b) OF THE RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VA. JAMES V. COM., 18 VA. APP. 746 (VA. APP. 1994).

UNITED STATES:*

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE RULE 11.

11(b)(1) "... DURING THIS ADDRESS THE COURT MUST INFORM THE DEFENDANT OF, AND DETERMINE THAT THE DEFENDANT UNDERSTANDS THE FOLLOWING: "...

(G) THE NATURE OF EACH CHARGE TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS PLEAD; ...

(I) ANY MANDATORY MINIMUM; ...

11(b)(2) 'BEFORE ACCEPTING A PLEA OF GUILTY OR NOLIT CONTENDERE, THE COURT MUST ADDRESS THE DEFENDANT PERSONALLY/ IN OPEN COURT AND DETERMINE THAT THE PLEA IS VOLUNTARY/ AND DID NOT RESULT FROM FORCE, THREATS, OR PROMISES (OTHER THAN PROMISES IN A PLEA AGREEMENT).

11(b)(3) "BEFORE ENTERING JUDGMENT ON A GUILTY PLEA, THE COURT MUST DETERMINE THAT THERE IS A FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PLEA."

11(E) "AFTER THE COURT IMPOSES SENTENCE... THE PLEA MAY BE SET ASIDE ONLY ON DIRECT APPEAL OR COLLATERAL ATTACK."

11(G) "...THE RECORD MUST INCLUDE THE INQUIRIES AND ADVICE ... REQUIRED UNDER RULE 11(b) AND (c)."

11(h) "A VARIANCE FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS RULE IS HARMLESS ERROR IF IT DOES NOT AFFECT SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS."

CONSTITUTION

AMENDMENT V, "... NOR BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT "DUE PROCESS" OF LAW "

AMENDMENT VIII, "... NOR CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED."

AMENDMENT XIV, SECTION 1. "... NOR SHALL ANY STATE DEPRIVE ANY PERSON OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY,

WITHOUT "DUE PROCESS" OF LAW."

AMENDMENT XIV, SECTION 1, "... NOR DENY TO ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE "EQUAL PROTECTION" OF THE LAWS."

AMENDMENT VI, "... AND TO BE INFORMED OF THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF THE ACCUSATION"

* [APPENDIX E, F, G, H] FOR A SMALL SAMPLING OF VIRGINIA AND U.S. CASE LAW SUPPORTING THE DIRECTIVES OF FRCP RULE 11 AND ITS MANDATED AND EQUIVALENT VIRGINIA'S RULE 3A:8, AS WELL AS THOSE SUPPORTING THE ISSUES, HEREIN, INCLUDING ILLEGAL/INVALID SENTENCES, VOID V. VOIDABLE, STANDING, DUE PROCESS, ETC., BUT FOR MORE COMPREHENSIVE CITATIONS, PLEASE REFER TO WATSON'S "SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENTS", HIS "MOTION TO STRIKE AND WITHDRAW ALL PLEAS, BOTH SUBMITTED TO THE TRIAL (CIRCUIT COURT) AND TO HIS "SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENTS" AND HIS "PETITION FOR REHEARING" BOTH SUBMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA.

~~IX~~ ~~31~~

STATEMENT OF CASE

A. BACKGROUND

ON 2/20/17, WATSON WAS INDICTED ON 9 CHARGES IN WHICH HE
PLEADED EITHER ALFORD PLEAS OR GUILTY. WATSON KNEW HE WAS
NOT GUILTY OF MOST OF THE CHARGES, BUT HE WAS CONVINCED THROUGH
COERSION AND A YEAR OF THREATS BY HIS ATTORNEY THAT VIRGINIA
ALLOWS ONE TO BE CHARGED AND SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTED MUR-
DER MERELY FOR POINTING HIS GUN IN SOMEONE'S DIRECTION, NO
MATTER HOW BRIEFLY, AND ABSENT OF ANY OVERT ORAL OR PHYSICAL
THREATS, AND CONVINCED WATSON HE WAS GUILTY OF B + E, EVEN
THOUGH HE WAS GIVEN PERMISSION TO ENTER THE VICTIM'S
(WATSON'S SON'S MOTHER) AS ALWAYS, HOME, BECAUSE SHE
LATER, BY IMPLICATION, RESCINDED THAT PERMISSION. WATSON'S

ATTORNEY ALSO CONVINCED HIM THROUGH CONTINUOUS CO-
ERSION THAT IF HE DID NOT PLEAD AS HE WAS TOLD TO DO SO,
AND DEMAND A JURY TRIAL, THAT THE JURY WOULD GIVE HIM
80-90 YEARS AS A FIRST-TIME OFFENDER, AND "PROMISED"
WATSON THE JUDGE WOULD ONLY GIVE HIM THE 12 YEARS
THAT THEY ALL ERRONEOUSLY (?) BELIEVED WAS THE STATUTORILY
MANDATORY MINIMUM. WATSON INSTEAD RECEIVED 87 YEARS
AS A 55 Y.O. 1ST TIME OFFENDER, AND A PREVIOUS VERY
SUCCESSFUL, HIGH WAGE EARNER, BUT RECENTLY DIAGNOSED
AS "BI-POLAR" WITH NO VIOLENCE EVER. WATSON WAS ONLY
CAPABLE, WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS OR SO, TO READ, STUDY,
ANALYZE HIS COURT CASE, WHEN HE DISCOVERED HIS
PLEAS AND CONVICTIONS WERE "VOID AB INITIO", THERE-

FORE WITH NO TIME-BAR FOR TWO EQUALLY COMPELLING

STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATES: (1) HIS SENTENCES WERE

OUTSIDE THE STATUTORILY MANDATED RANGE, THUS VOID

BECAUSE IT WAS A JUDGMENT THE COURT DID NOT HAVE THE

[APPX D]

POWER TO RENDER; AND (2) THEY WERE ADDITIONALLY

"VOID" BECAUSE HIS PLEAS WERE NOT "VOLUNTARY" DUE TO

THE GROSS "PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS" IMPOSED CAUSING

WATSON TO PLEAD CONTRARY TO WHAT HE WOULD HAVE HAD HE

BEEN ACCURATELY APPRISED, AS REQUIRED, TO THE CORRECT

STATUTORY MINIMUM, PURSUANT TO VIRGINIA (VA) PRO-

VISIONS, INCLUDING THEIR RULE 3A:8 AND FRCP 11.

[SEE WATSON'S 204 PAGE COMPREHENSIVE, "MOTION TO

STRIKE AND WITHDRAW ALL PLEAS" AND HIS "ADDENDUM OF

EVIDENCE", BOTH PRESENTED TO THE CIRCUIT COURT AS WELL

AS HIS "SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENTS AND HIS 'PETITION

for rehearing, submitted to the VA. Supreme Court,
as well as appendices "D-J" herein.]

ON 3/19/18, WATSON FILED A "MOTION TO VACATE VOID
JUDGMENTS FOR THE 3 GUN CHARGE SENTENCES THAT WERE
ILLEGALLY IMPOSED. HE WAS GIVEN 3 YEAR SENTENCES ON
EACH OF THOSE CHARGES, WHEN THE ONLY LEGAL SENTENCE
WAS THE STATUTORILY MANDATED MINIMUM OF ⁵ YEARS EACH.
WATSON WAS ALREADY TEETERING "ON THE FENCE" AND WOULD
NOT HAVE PLED AS HE DID HAD HE KNOWN OF THE 66%
MANDATORY INCREASE TO HIS SENTENCES

ON 4/30/18, WATSON FILED A "MOTION OF ADDENDUM OF
EVIDENCE" BASED ON HIS JUST DISCOVERED "U.S. V. HURSTON",
OUTLINING HIS RIGHTS PURSUANT TO FRCP 11 (APPX. "E")

WATSON, in his INITIAL MOTION, impounded 11 other
similarly sentenced defendants based on his right
to do so pursuant to numerous rulings declaring any
sentence "outside" the statutory range is "void ab initio",
with no time bar and unperishable by anyone, any time.

ON 8/1/18, WATSON filed a 204 PAGE "MOTION TO STRIKE
ALL PLOTS", pursuant to his recently discovered VA
SUPREME COURT RULE 3A:8 which was mandated and
equivalent to FRCP 11 and other federal provision
(APPX "F"). THE CIRCUIT COURT having admitted to
reading WATSON'S MOTION, however denied it,
because it was 2 or 3 days late, explaining it would
NOT ALTER their decision anyway, effectively

TO "Plea ANNEO" WITHOUT THE "GROSS PREJUDICE" THAT WAS INITIALLY INFLICTED UPON HIM.

ON 1/29/19, WATSON FILED HIS BRIEF (NO. 180819) TO THE VA. SUPREME COURT, CHALLENGING THE CIRCUIT COURT DECISION ON "STANDING". ON 1/30/19, THE COMMONWEALTH FILED ITS BRIEF (NO. 180940) CHALLENGING THE CIRCUIT COURT'S RULING THAT WATSON'S SUN PLEAS WERE "VOID AB INITIO" BUT ONLY BASED UPON THE SENTENCES BEING "OUTSIDE" THE STATUTORY MINIMUM.

ON 5/30/19, THE VA. SUPREME COURT RULED AGAINST WATSON ON BOTH ISSUES, DECLARING HIS SENTENCES WERE NOT "VOID" AND THAT HE DID NOT HAVE "STANDING" TO IMPEACH THE OTHER DEFENDANTS

ON 7/18/19, WATSON FILED A "WRGT OF LEAVE FOR A
PETITION FOR REHEARING AND IT WAS GRANTED. WATSON
ARGUED HIS RIGHTS UNDER VA RULE 3A18 AND FRCP 11
PREVIOUSLY PUT FORTH TO THE CIRCUIT COURT, AND PUT
FORTH IN THE "SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENTS" TO THE VA
SUPREME COURT, THAT WATSON PERSONALLY PRESENTED
BECAUSE HIS ATTORNEYS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO. THE VA
SUPREME COURT GRANTED ME "LEAVE" TO PETITION WITH CLEAR
KNOWLEDGE I WAS ARGUING RULES 3A18 AND FRCP 11

ON 10/19/19 WATSON WAS DENIED HIS REHEARING
[APPX C]

B.

ARGUMENTS

THERE ARE 3 ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR by the VIRGINIA
(VA) SUPREME COURT HEREIN BEING CHALLENGED TO THIS
COURT:

1. THE COURT VIOLATED WATSON'S "DUE PROCESS" RIGHTS
UNDER AMENDMENTS 5, 6, AND 14 OF THE U.S. CONST-
TUTION, RESULTING IN A VIOLATION OF THE 8TH AMEND-
MENT [APPX "H"], by NOT COMPLYING TO THE VA. CONST-
TUTION, STATUTES, AND ITS OWN RULE 3A18 [APPX "D-J"]
WHICH WAS MANDATED BY FRCP 11 [APPX "F"], by SENTEN-
CING him "OUTSIDE" THE STATUTORILY MANDATED SENTENCE
RANGE; by INITIALLY ACCEPTING HIS NON-VOLUNTARY AND
HIGHLY "PREJUDICED" PLEAS; by NOT ALLOWING him REDRESS

TO GROSS JUDICIAL ERRORS; by NOT DECLARING his
SENTENCES "VOID AB INITIO", AS WELL AS by DENYING
WATSON "STANDING", THAT WAS ALREADY AFFORDED HIM,
VIS-A-VIS, CURRENT VA. STATUTORY AND CASE LAW;

2. THE COURT, ADDITIONALLY, VIOLATED THE VIRGINIAS'
AND U.S. CONSTITUTION'S "SEPERATION OF POWERS"
DOCTRINE OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT, by ESSENTIALLY
REWRITING AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDEFINING duly
ENACTED, UNAMBIGUOUS VA. LEGISLATED STATUTES,
WHEN THEY PURPOSELY IGNORED AND EFFECTIVELY
DISMISSED THOSE STATUTES WITHOUT "REDRESS"
FOR THE VICTIMS, AS WELL AS DISMISSING U.S. RIGHTS
TO IMPOSE ANY LEGAL DICTATES SUCH AS THOSE

IMPOSED by FRCP 11, which did COMPEL ALL STATES
TO ENACT THEIR OWN BUT EQUIVOCAL RULES, SUCH AS
VA.'S RULE 3A:8 [APPX. D-H]

3. THE COURT ALSO VIOLATED WATSON'S RIGHTS UNDER THE
"EQUAL PROTECTION" CLAUSE OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

by NOT TREATING him SIMILARLY WITH SIMILAR SITUATED
INDIVIDUALS BY:

A. REFUSING him THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER
VA. SUPREME COURT RULE 3A:8 AND RELATED STATUTES
[APPX. "F"], ALL MANDATED BY FRCP 11 AND
RELATED CASE LAW [APPX. E], THAT OTHERS SIMILARLY
SITUATED ENJOY

B. REFUSING him STANDING AS OTHERS SIMILARLY

situated enjoy;

C. SENTENCING him illegally, thereby severely prej-

udicing him, as opposed by all those within the

COMMONWEALTH BEING SENTENCED with NO Prejudice;

D. DECLARING his illegal sentences merely "VOIDABLE"

RATHER THAN "VOID AB INITIO" simply because WATSON'S

illegal sentences were "below" the statutorily

MANDATORY range, as opposed to those illegally

SENTENCED "above" the statutorily mandated range,

in which the court declares their illegal sentences

"VOID AB INITIO", giving "only" them redress for the

"Prejudice" inflicted upon them, even though the

"PREJUDICIAL EFFECT" of WATSON'S PLEAS BEING

PREDICATED ON EQUALLY ILLEGAL SENTENCES, IS AS

SEVERE AND "PIEA ALTERING" AS THE OTHER.

2

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

NUMEROUS U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, INCLUDING THE 4TH CIRCUIT, AND THIS COURT, AS WELL AS OTHER STATE COURTS, HAVE CONTINUOUSLY RULED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, AS WELL AS ALL STATES, MUST ADHERE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF FRCP 11 AND ITS FEDERALLY MANDATED EQUIVALENT STATE LAWS, OPPOSITIONAL TO THIS RECENT VA. SUPREME COURT RULING IN COM. V. WATSON, THUS REQUIRING THE EXERCISE OF THIS COURT'S "SUPERVISORY POWER"

THE VA SUPREME COURT RULING WAS NOT A MERE MISAPPLICATION OF A STATED RULE OF LAW, BUT A "CLEAR" REFUTATION OF THIS COURT'S JURISDICTION TO COMPEL

STATES TO COMPLY WITH DULY ENACTED FEDERAL LAW.

THE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF THIS COURT'S NEED FOR CLARIFICATION IS QUITE SELF-EVIDENT AND COMPELLING -

IF THE VA SUPREME COURT'S RULING IN COM. V. WATSON IS ALLOWED TO "STAND", IT WILL CREATE A DANGEROUS BIFURCATED "PRECEDENT" PERMITTING ALL STATES TO NOT ONLY

"IGNORE" FRCP RULE 11 AND THEIR FEDERALLY IMPOSED EQUIVALENT STATE PROVISIONS, BUT EVEN MOST TROUBLING, WILL GIVE ALL STATES THE IMPETUS TO "BUCK" THIS COURT'S AUTHORITY ON ANY ISSUE, AT WILL.

IT IS "PRESUMED" THAT THE COURTS "KNOW THE LAW" AND WILL APPLY JUDICIALLY, "SUAS PONTE", HOWEVER THE VA SUPREME COURT, HAVING BEEN REPEATEDLY INFORMED

by WATSON in various pleadings, of the requirements of their very own Rule 3A:8 as well as to the Virginia Constitution, that were mandated by federal jurisdiction, willfully ignored and steadfastly refused to apply these requirements imposed upon them.

It is apparent to all that Watson's pleas were not voluntary, knowingly, and intelligently made since he was not informed of the correct legal, statutorily mandatory minimum sentence, and that misinformation greatly "prejudiced" Watson into pleading in a way he would not have otherwise done so, but the VA Supreme Court willfully ignored the predicates of the federally imposed FRCP II, and its equivalent state provisions.

IT IS APPARENT TO ALL THAT THEREFORE, ALL OF WATSON'S
PLEAS ARE "VOID AB INITIO", WITH NO TIME BAR, AND THAT
WATSON SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO "PLEA ANEW" WITHOUT ANY
"PREJUDICE", YET THE VA. SUPREME COURT, PRESUMABLY
FOR "JUDICIAL ECONOMY", RULED IN COM. V. WATSON AND
CONTRARY TO ITS PREVIOUS PROCLAMATIONS THAT WATSON'S
ILLEGAL SENTENCES WERE MERELY "VOIDABLE", NOT "VOID AB-
INITIO", ALLOWING THE VA. COURT TO ADMINISTRATIVELY
"ADJUST" WATSON'S ILLEGAL SENTENCE WITHOUT "DUE
PROCESS" - A NEW HEARING THAT WOULD HAVE ALLOWED
WATSON TO ADDRESS THE "GROSS PREJUDICE" THAT WAS
IMPOSED UPON HIM PREVIOUSLY, BY "PLEADING ANEW"
WITHOUT "PREJUDICE" - AN ALLOWANCE BY THE WAY THAT

THE VA. SUPREME COURT, NOT THE VA. LEGISLATURE,
BESTOWS ONLY UPON THOSE WHOSE ILLEGAL SENTENCES ARE
ABOVE THE STATUTORILY MANDATED RANGE, BUT NOT FOR
THOSE, AS WATSON, WHOSE ILLEGAL SENTENCES ARE "BELOW"
THE STATUTORILY MANDATED RANGE, EVEN THOUGH THE "PRE-
JUDICE" IMPLICATED IS AS SERIOUS AND PLEA "ALTERING" IN
ONE ILLEGAL SENTENCE AS THE OTHER. AND ITS DIFFEREN-
TATION "NEWLY" MADE IN THIS COM. V. WATSON, CONTRARY
TO PREVIOUS RULINGS

IT IS APPARENT TO ALL THAT THE VA. SUPREME COURT'S
RULING, CONTRARY TO ITS PREVIOUS RULINGS AND TO THE
VA. LEGISLATURE, WAS IN ALL LIKELIHOOD PREDICATED SIMPLY
ON "JUDICIAL ECONOMY", NOT JUSTICE, AS WATSON, JUST

IN HIS ONE COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM, DISCOVERED AND
IMPEACHED "ELEVEN" OTHER DEFENDANTS WHO WERE SIMILARLY
ILLEGALLY SENTENCED "BELOW" THE STATUTORILY MANDATORY
MINIMUM SENTENCE, WHICH "BEGS THE QUESTION" - JUST
HOW MANY MORE ILLEGAL SENTENCES WILL "FLOOD" THE
COURTS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COMMONWEALTH. HAD
WATSON BEEN GRANTED HIS "DUE PROCESS" RIGHTS?

THIS "BEGS A QUESTION" OF EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANCE -
HOW MANY MORE DEFENDANTS, OTHER THAN WATSON WILL
CONTINUE TO BE FORCED TO LANGUISH FOR YEARS AND
YEARS IN PRISON WITHOUT "DUE PROCESS" DUE TO THE
"PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS" INFLICTED UPON ALL OF THEM
BY "GROSS JUDICIAL ERROR", IF THIS COURT DOES NOT

NOW OVERTURN WATSON'S PLEAS AND CONVICTIONS,

PURSUANT TO INNUMERABLE PRIOR U.S. AND STATE

PROCLAMATIONS, AND DEMAND BACK TO THE CIRCUIT

COURT, WHERE JURISDICTION RESIDES TO DETERMINE

WATSON'S FATE, WITH THE CONSIDERATIONS OF THE

INJUSTICES INFLICTED UPON HIM ["]FOURTEEN["] YEARS AGO.

IT SHOULD BE APPARENT TO ALL THAT THE MOST

SIGNIFICANT AND COMPELLING REASON FOR THIS COURT

TO GRANT WATSON'S "WRIT", "REGS THIS ULTIMATE

QUESTION" - HOW MANY JUDICIALLY ERRED, PREJUDICED

DEFENDANTS IN THE FUTURE AND FOR HOW MANY DECADIES,

WILL THE VA-SUPREME COURT CONTINUE TO RATIONALIZE

AND UPHOLD "DUE PROCESS" VIOLATIONS IN FAVOR OF

"JUDICIAL ECONOMY"?

SUMMATION

ALL OF WATSON'S PLEAS, CONVICTIONS, AND SENTENCES should be declared "VOID AB INITIO" AND REMANDED BACK TO THE TRIAL COURT, AFTER HIS GUN CHARGE SENTENCES WERE INITIALLY PERPETRATED THROUGH "JUDICIAL ERROR", WHICH CAUSED "GROSS PREJUDICE" UPON WATSON ON HIS DECISION TO PLEAD AS HE DID ON ALL THE OTHER CHARGES.

1. WATSON WAS INCORRECTLY AND ILLEGALLY INFORMED OF THE STATUTORILY MANDATED MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES FOR HIS 3 GUN CHARGES, BY HIS ATTORNEY, THE JUDGE AND THE PROSECUTOR
2. WATSON WAS "GROSSLY PREJUDICED" BY THAT FAKEHOOD, AS HE WOULD NOT HAVE PLED AS HE DID HAD HE KNOWN OF

A 66% MANDATORY INCREASE IN SENTENCING.

3. THE FACT A LAW HAS OR MAY BE ENACTED AFTER THE FACT, THAT WOULD PREVENT WATSON FROM HAVING TO SERVE MORE TIME NOW, IS IRRELEVANT. WATSON PLEADED AS HE DID AT THAT TIME, BASED ON "ERRONEOUS" DIRECTIONS BY THE COURT JUDGE AND THE PROSECUTOR.
4. WATSON FILED SUIT WITHIN WEEKS OF DISCOVERING HIS SENTENCES WERE ILLEGAL. HIS "SERIOUS" MENTAL ILLNESS "PREVENTED HIM FROM DISCOVERING SOONER. DUE TO HIS MENTAL ILLNESS, WATSON HAD TO RELY ON BOTH HIS ATTORNEY AND THE COURT TO PROPERLY AND LEGALLY ADMINISTER "JUSTICE". THEY BOTH FAILED HIM.
5. THE CIRCUIT COURT RULED WATSON'S SENTENCES ILLEGAL AND "VOID AB INITIO", AND GRANTED HIM A "NEW" REHEARING ON THE 3 GUN CHARGES, GIVING HIM THE OPPORTUNITY TO "PLEA A NEW", BUT IGNORED WITHOUT COMMENT, WATSON'S MULTIPLE MOTIONS TO STRIKE ALL PLEAS AND CONVICTIONS BASED ON THE "PRESUMPTIVE EFFECTS" INFLICTED UPON HIM BY HIS PLEAS NOT BEING "VOLUNTARY", PURSUANT TO VIRGINIA'S CONSTITUTION, STATUTES, AND THE VA. SUPREME COURT'S RULE 3A.8, ALL PROVISIONS BEING MANDATED

AND COMPELLED BY FRCP RULE 11 AND OTHER RELATED FEDERAL PROVISIONS.

6. THE VA. SUPREME COURT REVERSED THE CIRCUIT COURT'S RULING THAT WATSON'S ILLEGAL GUN CHARGE SENTENCES WERE "VOID AB INITIO", CONTRARY TO ITS PREVIOUS DECLARATIONS, INSTEAD RULING NOW THAT ONLY BECAUSE HIS ILLEGAL GUN SENTENCES WERE "BELOW" THE STATUTORILY MANDATORY SENTENCE RANGE, HIS ILLEGAL SENTENCES WERE MORE "VOIDABLE" AND THUS ADMINISTRATIVELY CORRECTABLE, DENYING WATSON "REDRESS" TO THE "PREJUDICE" INFLICTED UPON HIM, WHILE MAINTAINING A VERDICT OF "VOID AB INITIO" FOR THOSE SENTENCED "ABOVE" THE STATUTORY RANGE, EVEN THOUGH THE "PREJUDICE" INFLICTED IS AS SEVERE FOR ONE AS THE OTHER.

7. THE VA. SUPREME COURT ALSO IGNORED WITHOUT COMMENT WATSON'S MULTIPLE AND ADDITIONAL MOTIONS TO THEM THAT REITERATED AND REFERRED BACK TO HIS CIRCUIT COURT'S MULTIPLE MOTIONS SUPPORTING THE FACT ALL HIS PLEAS WERE ADDITIONALLY "VOID AB INITIO" BASED ON FRCP RULE 11 AND RELATED U.S. PROVISIONS AND THOSE VA. PROVISIONS COMPELLED BY FRCP 11 AND OTHER RELATED U.S. PROVISIONS.

TIMELINE OF FEDERAL ISSUES, BEING TO WHAT COURT

CIRCUIT (TRIAL) COURT

3/19/18 - BASED ON PREVIOUS OPINIONS THAT "VOID" JUDGMENTS WERE "VOID" WITH NO TIMEBAR IF, INTER ALIA, IF THE JUDGMENT WAS ONE THE COURT DID NOT HAVE THE POWER, HENCE JURISDICTION, TO RENDER, WATSON FILED HIS INITIAL PLEADING - "MOTION TO VAGATE VOID JUDGEMENTS" BECAUSE HIS THREE GUN SENTENCES WERE "OUTSIDE" THE STATUTORY RANGE. AND WATSON BASED ON PREVIOUS RULING [SEE] IMPERACHED ELEVEN OTHER DEFENDANTS WITH SIMILAR ILLEGAL SENTENCES

4/30/18 - BASED ON HIS JUST DISCOVERED FRCP RULE 11, CITED IN U.S. V. HAIRSTON, WATSON FILED A "MOTION OF ADDENDUM OF EVIDENCE", EXPRESSLY AND EXPLICITLY ASSERTING HIS RIGHTS TO FRCP 11 DIRECTIVES

8/1/18 - BASED ON HIS JUST DISCOVERED VIRGINIA RULE 3A:8 THAT'S MANDATED BY AND EQUIVALENT TO FRCP 11, WATSON FILED A COMPREHENSIVE, 204 PAGE, "MOTION TO STRIKE AND WITHDRAW ALL PLEAS PURSUANT TO THE RIGHTS AFFORDED HIM IN BOTH RULES, INCLUDING

his right to withdraw ALL pleas, even to redirect charges, when "plea altering" "prejudice" results from violated compliance to those mandatory "rules."

5/11/18 - IN ITS FINAL ORDER, THE CIRCUIT COURT IGNORES WATSON'S RIGHTS TO RULES 3A:8 AND FRCP 11, EVEN THOUGH WATSON WAS NOT REQUIRED TO DO SO, BUT DID INFORM THAT COURT OF THESE RIGHTS, BOTH BEING "ON THE BOOKS" FOR MANY YEARS. THE COURT DID SO, BY RULING HIS 3 GUN CHARGE SENTENCES WERE, IN FACT, "VOID AB INITIO", BUT SOLELY DUE TO THE SENTENCES BEING "OUTSIDE" THE STATUTORY RANGE, FORBIDDING WATSON'S ATTORNEY TO ARGUE ALL SENTENCES ADDITIONALLY "VOID" DUE TO VIOLATIONS TO THOSE RULES
[SEE

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT

WITH WATSON'S ATTORNEY REFUSING TO DO SO, WATSON FILES A "MOTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENTS" BASED ON HIS RIGHTS AFFORDED HIM PURSUANT TO VA'S RULE 3A:8 AND FRCP RULE 11, EVEN THOUGH IT SHOULDN'T HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO DO SO, AS IT IS EXPLICIT IN THOSE TWO RULES, THAT THE COURT "MUST" COMPLY WITH ALL THE DIRECTIVES OF THE TWO RULES.

5/30/19 - THE VA. SUPREME COURT IN ITS FINAL ORDER DENIES WATSON PLEAS AS BEING "VOID AB INITIO", WITH NO INDICATION WHAT FACTORS WERE CONSIDERED, INCLUDING WHETHER OR NOT THE DIRECTIVES OF RULES 3A:8 AND FRCP 11 MAY HAVE BEEN. THAT COURT ALSO DENIED WATSON "STANDING" ON THOSE IMPETCHED.

7/18/19 - WATSON PERSONALLY FILED A "WRIT OF LEAVE FOR A PETITION FOR A REHEARING", HIS ATTORNEY BEING BARRED FROM DOING SO. WATSON, AGAIN ARGUED HIS RIGHTS PURSUANT TO RULES 3A:8 AND FRCP 11 AND BASED SOLELY ON THOSE TWO RULES, THE VA. SUPREME COURT GRANTED HIM "LEAVE" TO SUBMIT THE PETITION.

10/10/19 - THE VA. SUPREME COURT DENIED WATSON'S "PETITION FOR REHEARING" EVEN THOUGH IT INCLUDED ALL THE ARGUMENTS FOR HIS RIGHTS PURSUANT TO BOTH RULES, THAT WERE INCLUDED IN HIS "MOTION OF ADDENDUM OF EVIDENCE", HIS "MOTION TO STRIKE AND WITHDRAW ALL PLEAS", BOTH TO THE CIRCUIT COURT, AND HIS "SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENTS" AND IN HIS "PETITION FOR REHEARING" TO THAT COURT.
[APPX.

XII

CONCLUSION

THE SENTENCES IMPOSED ARE "VOID AB INITIO" ON TWO COUNTS: (1) THE GUN CHARGE SENTENCES WERE "OUTSIDE" THE LEGISLATED MANDATORY STATUTORY ALLOWABLE RANGE; (2) THE COURT DID NOT INFORM ME OF THE CORRECT LEGAL MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE, THEREFORE I WAS "GROSSLY PREJUDICED", IN THAT I WOULD NOT HAVE PLEADED AS I DID HAD I KNOWN THE LEGAL MANDATORY MINIMUM, RESULTING IN ALL MY PLEAS AND CONVICTIONS BEING "INVOLUNTARY", THUS "VOID" PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS INDICATED HEREIN.

THE PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI SHOULD BE GRANTED

Respectfully Submitted,

Audrel Jack Watson Jr

12/27/19

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