

No. 19-0317

ORIGINAL

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
APR 10 2020
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mitch Laebel — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

Douglas Perry et al — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

U.S. Ninth Circuit Court
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)
19-16169
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Mitch Laebel
(Your Name)

206 W. 10th St.
(Address)

Ft Lauderdale, FL 33315
(City, State, Zip Code)

Video Calls Only see
gettingout.com
(Phone Number)

- 1) Is this Deliberate Indifference by Donald Trump, The U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Catherine Chamon And The DoJ or What? QUESTION(S) PRESENTED
- 2) Who is Responsible For Stopping A Kidnapping on TV?
- 3) Is Detainment After An Unlawful Arrest on TV Solicitation to Future Public Endangerment, Officer Assault And Manslaughter?
- 4) Who is Responsible For Ensuring Due Process in this Country?
- 5) Is it in Any Way Possible to Discredit the government, more, than Refuse to Commence An Adversary Probable Cause Exam?
- 6) Does The Presumed to be Innocent still Have the Absolute Right to be Free of Arbitrary Authority And Pretextive Detainment?
- 7) Are Legal Assistants An Unconstitutional And Arbitrary Substitute For Law Library Access?
- 8) Does the presumed to be innocent still retain the Absolute Right to Visitation by Friends, Family And Professional Acquaintances?
- 9) Does the presumed to be legally innocent still retain An Absolute right to Unrestricted Mailing And to Receive Exonerating evidence And Legal materials?

Rizzo v. Dawson, (9th Cir. 1985)
"Retaliation"

LIST OF PARTIES

Wainwright v. City of New Orleans, US (1968)

[] 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:

Mitch Tazbel, Appellant
v.

Douglas A Ducey, Arizona Gov. (Served)
Thelda Williams, Phoenix Mayor
Spurgin, 4th Ave Jail Capt.

Micelli, 1st shift Commander

Hallott, 2nd shift Commander

Bullard, 3rd shift Commander

Paul Penzone, Maricopa County Sheriff (Served)

Mark Brnovich, Arizona Attorney General

Cowen Buckeye Jail Capt

Wierzbicki, 1st shift Commander

Everett, 2nd shift Commander

Hernandez, 3rd shift Commander

Original State Action CV2019-000061

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Ex parte Ryan, 94 Cal. 555 (1872)
State v. Tucker, 133 Ariz. 304 (1982)
State v. Gutierrez, 121 Ariz. 176 (1978)
Watzel v. Walker, 14 Ariz. App. 393 (1971)
Escalanti v. Superior Court., 165 Ariz. 385 (1990)
Stat v. Vasko, 193 Ariz. 142 (1998)
Bright v. Hickman, 96 F. Supp. 2d 572 (2000)
8 Braithard v. Maricopa County, 224 Ariz. 481 (2010)

Congressional Acts

18 USCA § 1365 Tampering
18 USC § 3161 Speedy Trial
18 USC § 3501 Speedy Due process
18 USCA § 3142 Bail Reform Act
18 USCA § 371 Conspiracy
18 USC § 1201 Kidnapping
28 USCA § 1654 Procs
18 USC § 242 Civil Rights Act
18 USC § 241 Kidnapping
28 USC § 1345 Jurisdiction
42 USC § 1983 Civil Rights Act
18 USC § 1501 Obstruction of Justice

Arizona Revised Statutes

ARS § 13-404(B)(2) Right to Resist Unlawful Arrest
ARS § 13-205A Standard of proof
ARS § 13-3967 Right to Release
ARS § 13-206 Entrapment
ARS § 13-303 Complicity
ARS § 13-209 "Necessary" is lawful

Relevant Statutes

FL Highway Patrol Policy Manual 17.05.02
9 Washington State RCW 43101.225

Books on Law

Palgrave Law Masters (2017)
by Jonathan Herring a
Professor of Law at The
University of Oxford And
Editor of The Great Debates.

Pass The Bar Exam (2017)
by Sarah Bergman

Nolo Criminal Law Handbook (2018)
by UCLA Professor Paul Bergman

Nolo's Represent Yourself In
Court: How to Prepare And
Try A Winning Case (2016)

The Supreme Courts Greatest Hits -
The 44 Supreme Court Cases that
most directly affect your life
by Michael G. Trachtman

Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Ed.
By Bryan A. Garner, Editor

10 Landmark Supreme Court Cases
by Hartman, Moskely And Tate

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 1 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 2 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 _____ 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 _____ 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.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 3/30/2020.

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

Motion to show Cause Filed 7/11/20
☐ 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).

☐ For cases from state courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix ____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied 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. § 1257(a).

Rizzo v. Dawson, (9th Cir. 1985)

This is About Deprivation of Liberty
Without Due Process of Law As

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Explicit in the Contract between Every
State of The Union! This is About The
Bill of Rights And The 5th And 14th Amendments
Including Equal Protections of Law Attained
After The Civil War. This is About "the
presumption of innocence, secured only after
centuries of struggle" As in *Stack v. Boyle*,
342 U.S. 1 (1951). This Court ruled Post
Arrest or "pretrial" Conditions Are A Matter
of "Due Process" rather than of "Unusual Punishments",
As there is no Punishment Without A Conviction,
And Where The U.S. 2nd Circuit ruled in Majority
opinion, the Standard for Constitutionality Was
"Compelling Necessity", Although this Court had
A slightly lower standard of "Nationally Related
to a legitimate nonpunitive governmental purpose",
See *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520 (1979), there
Were Four Dissenting Judges Marshall, Brennan,
Stevens And Powell. Appellant is Related
to Chief Judge Harlan F. Stone through
1st Grandmother Mildred Stone And to Judge
Potter Stewart through 1st Maternal Grandmother
Colleen Stewart, this Case has Mandatory
Jurisdiction And Must be Heard!!!

Petitioner, Who's Priority is Wife,
House And Kids Has been 'Illegally Detained'

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

For Over 27 months in Retaliation For
Saying Officers "Could be Killed, on TV,
Under The U.S. Civil Rights Act. 18 USC 8242.
Appellant has Demanded Injunctive Relief
And \$100 Billion From The Arizona Governor
And County Sheriff, As Well As The Captains
Of The 4th Ave And LB Jails And All of
The Shift Commanders. Appellees Demanded
A Jury Trial 1/22/2019 however the Civil Action
was Dismissed by The same D.C. Judge who
Dismissed two previously Filed Lawsuits. This
Appellant Filed three Motions For preliminary
Injunctions, including A Temporary Restraining Order,
in The U.S. District Court, See *Mitchum v. Foster*,
407 U.S. 223 (1972); *Cary v. Piphus*, 435 U.S. 247 (1978);
Dombrowski v. Pfister, 380 U.S. 479 (1965) where A
total of Four Temporary Restraining orders were
Granted by The U.S. District Courts, See Also *Cate*
v. Oldham, 707 F.2d 1176 (1983) where The U.S.
Circuit Court ruled A preliminary Injunction
was Appropriate And that "Violations of 1st
Amendment rights" Always "Constitutes irreparable
injury justifying the grant of a preliminary
Injunction." Appellant is A SAG AFTRA
Union Member And A College Graduate
Who has Been Detained With An illegal Media Predation Order!

Statement of The Case

The Order is in Violation of Appellant's 1st Amendment Rights And in Violation of the 1st Amendment Rights of The Press Despite Numerous Objections by Appellant, See Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart, 427 U.S. 539 (1976); Schenck v. U.S., 249 U.S. 47 (1919) Where this Court ruled that only upon "Clear And Present Danger" of immediate and severe injury to this Appellant's rights could any court restrict the 1st Amendment, See Also New York Times Co. v. United States, 403 U.S. 713 (1971). The U.S. Courts thus far have failed to support The United States Constitution Pursuant Article II. Appellant Filed 7 Emergency U.S. Ninth Circuit Rule 27-3 And Fed. R. App. P. Rule 8 Motions, All with Supplemented Affidavits, that Apparently Fall Deep Fars, See Hunt v. Roth, 678 F.2d 1148 (1981).

At What Point Does Deliberate indifference become A Criminal offense, see Smith v. Wade, 461 U.S. 319 (1983); Black's Law Dictionary (2016). Allowing U.S. District Courts to Dismiss Valid Claims is A Criminal offense And puts pressure on the Appellate Courts. In Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319 (1989) The Court commented on Brower v. County of Inyo, U.S. (1989) A Complaint Against A Wrongful Death of A Motorist in A stolen car, the Complaint had been Dismissed by the U.S. District Court And the U.S. Ninth Circuit However The Supreme Court of The United States Found it to be A Valid Claim in Unanimous Decision. The Supreme Court ruled Force "likely to kill" in A "High Speed" Pursuit of A "stolen car" was illegal.

2 Considering that The Supreme

Court Does Not Hear Most of the Petitions, The U.S. Circuit Courts Are Generally the Only quatered level of security A Complainant has And should be Considered A last resort. The Fed. R. Civ. R. Rule 12(b) Dismissals Are often Reckless Indifference to the Petitioners rights, in *Screws v. U.S.*, 325 U.S. 91 (1945) This Court Affirmed A judge Has No immunity From Prosecution And Affirmed Any Willful Violation of A Citizen's Constitutional Right or Supreme Court Ruling Was A Criminal offense. This Complainant is Fully Employed And Owns Four Businesses, A Production Company, A Photography Business, An outdoor Fly Fishing Guide Service And Appellant Works As An Independent Contractor in Entertainment And Marketing For \$2,500 per Pay And Up Which

is Almost \$1 Million Per Year
If Appellant Worked Every
Day. Appellant Won A
Political Film Award
in May 2017 For A
Ten Minute Short Documentary
Titled Logic; Interviewing The
Frangeneration Protestors For The
Basis of Their Opinions Which
Was Sent to Film Festivals
in England, Canada And
Australia, The Film
is on Appellants IMDB
AS Well AS Four Other New
Credits From 2017. Appellant
Was Only in Arizona Before
this Incident For About two
Weeks, Appellant Enrolled
At ASU AS A Film And Media
Production Scholar to be A
TV And Film Director.
President Harry S. Truman
Went back to School With
only A High School Diploma
At 39 years of Age,
Appellant Was 33 At the
time of this Unlawful Arrest
And had Already Attained

A Degree. Appellant Also
Went Back to School
to Quarterback Competitive
Flag Football. This
Appellant spent two
years of High School
At A Private Boarding
School in Arizona And
Was A two time State
Flag Football Champion.
The Unlawful Police
Pursuit And illegal
Arrest occurred January
24th 2018 And should
have looked similar to
The O.J. Simpson Case
where he met up with An
Attorney. Appellant called
the Phoenix Mayors office
And Asked to Speak with
Mr. Greg Stanton before
calling 911 And The U.S.
Court of Claims, Appellant
then called Arizona News
After A Voice Activated Google
Search, And said the Officers
who were Attempting to
5 Make An illegal Arrest Could

be "sued And Prosecuted" if they made An Unlawful Arrest. The Pursuit Was About One Hour And began West of Phoenix between Phoenix And The Maricopa Train Station All the Way to Tempe Where Appellant got onto Scottsdale Rd before being Assaulted by a Police Vehicle while stopping At A red light. The pursuit began After An illegal Attempted traffic stop in violation of Appellants Right to Free Passage, which is Actually A Criminal Offense of unlawful Conduct As it is under the Congressional Civil Rights Act + Appellant Cited on TV. This Court ruled "those lawfully within the Country, entitled to use the Public highways, have A right to Free Passage without interruption", see *Almeida-Sanchez v. U.S.*, 413 U.S. 266 (1973); *Florida v. J. L.*, 529 U.S. 266 (2000); *In re S. Crews v. U.S.*, 325 U.S. 91 (1945)

This Court clearly Affirmed that A Violation of Either One of those Rulings Would be A Criminal Offense. The Supreme Court has Always Supported the Authority to "Punish Violations of this fundamental right", see *U.S. v. Wheeler*, 254 U.S. 281 (1920); *U.S. v. Guest*, 383 U.S. 745 (1966). 45 CFR § 3.22 Also states An officer Needs A Valid Reason to make A traffic stop, see The "right to travel" And the Right to "Free passage" in *Black's Law Dictionary* (2016). Here in Arizona A man Was Violently Assaulted After A traffic stop see *Cable v. City of Phoenix*, (9th Cir. 2016). Appellant chose Not to stop For A Number of reasons In Addition to An illegal traffic stop being A Criminal Offense "Obviously, however, one cannot be punished for failing to obey the command of an officer if that command is itself violative of the Constitution!!"

See *Wainwright v. City of New Orleans, Louisiana*, 392 U.S. 598 (1968) (Douglas); See Also *Wright v. State of Georgia*, 373 U.S. 516 (1963), Appellant Had Filed A lawsuit in the U.S. Courts that very morning for \$1 Billion in The U.S. District Court of Indianapolis 118 CV 00192-TWP-MJD *Tarbell v. Jerry Brown And Kamala D. Harris* which was pressing criminal charges under the Congressional Civil Right Act 18 USC § 242 similar to *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961); see also *U.S. v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966). The Complaint requested that an officer be "executed by law" like Gary Gilmore who was shot by a firing squad and is exactly what Appellant meant when Appellant cited the Civil Rights Act on TV and said officers could be killed. It was obviously a Freedom of speech, see *City of Houston v.*

Texas, 482 U.S. 451 (1987); see
ALSO TERMILO V. CITY OF CHICAGO,
U.S. (1949). Appellant was
implying that if they didn't
want to support a
prosecution against them
for kidnapping they should
release Appellant immediately
and drop the charges, further
unlawful Detainment by
Excessive Bail and a
retaliatory Media Preclusion
order and now Detainment
in Excess of Speedy Trial
is proof beyond a
reasonable Doubt of
Kidnapping which is a Capital
offense under the U.S.
Civil Rights Act 18 USC
241-242. If Officers
were claiming an honest
mistake they should have
released Appellant as soon
as possible, the Civil Rights
Act clearly states "Attempted
Kidnapping" without any deprivation
of liberty is a Capital offense.
There have been a number of

Cases where After A traffic stop
An officer may Ask A Driver
to step out of the Vehicle,
then when the Driver sees
he intends to make A False
Arrest And Drives Away he
is shot At by the officer
who is Now Standing over
his Vehicle And can use his
Fire Arm. Time Allen stated
Officers Planted Cocaine on
him After An illegal traffic
stop. I have Found other
Complaints similar Online
And have Also Watched Youtube
Videos of Police Assault, And
the Phoenix Area seems to
be particularly reckless
when it comes to the
use of Excessive Force.

In *SCREWS V. U.S.*, 325 U.S.
91 (1945) A man Was Beaten
to Death While Wearing handcuffs
After Allegedly Reaching For A
Gun, in Post Arrest Detainment
on the way to the Court house
For An Arraignment. In 1999
Officers Were sentenced to

30 Years Without Parole After
Sexually Assaulting A Minor
Confirmed in A Police Station
After An Arrest. Appellant
Was 100% Sure he Wasn't
Speeding And hadn't Committed
A Traffic Violation, Appellant
Even Called 911 And Asked if
they had A lawful reason to
make A traffic stop And
Confirm they didn't, In
Many States like Florida,
Georgia And Washington
An officer is Not to Pursue
A vehicle or instigate A
high speed Pursuit Without
Probable Cause to believe that
they otherwise Are An imminent
threat to the lives of innocent
people other than A refusal
to stop or unlawful Flight
see FL Highway Patrol Policy
Manual 17.05.02, or Washington
RCW 43101.223 / 5035165; see
The Opinion of Judge Stevens
in Scott v. Harris, 550 U.S. 372
(2007) Which All Support my
Arguments that the subsequent

Collision which occurred is Barred
From Prosecution by *U.S. v. Russell*,
411 U.S. 423 (1973). Thus, the
thrust of the Entrapment
Defense was held to focus
on the intent or predisposition
of the Defendant to commit
the crime. And "Mr. Justice
Roberts concurred but was
of the view that Courts must
be closed to the trial of
a crime instigated by the
government's own agents." See
"Also" Mr. Justice Frankfurter
stated in an opinion concurring
in the result that he believed
Mr. Justice Roberts had the
better view in *Sorrells* and
would have framed the question
to be asked in an entrapment
defense in terms of "whether
the Police conduct revealed
in the particular case falls
below standards for the
proper use of government
power." *U.S. v. Russell*, 411
U.S. 423 (1973) (All in Majority
Opinion). The Charges As

Anyone Can See Are Barred by Entrapment And The Sherman Sorrell's Doctrine. The illegal Arrest Was An "Unreasonable Seizure" And is barred from use "in a State Court" Pursuant The Poisonous Tree Doctrine. Judge Stevens wrote "The justification for the exclusion of evidence obtained by improper methods is to motivate the law enforcement profession as a whole - not the aberrant individual officer - to adopt and enforce regular procedures that will avoid the future invasion of the citizen's Constitutional rights. For that reason, exclusionary rules should embody objective criteria rather than subjective considerations." See *Dunaway v. New York*, 442 U.S. 200 (1979) (Douglas). In *U.S. v. Pineda Doval*, 614 F.3d 1019 (2010), An invalid ruling Due to A Motion in Limine, ten innocent people were killed After A suburban crossed A spike strip "traveling about 45

"Miles Per Hour", see also *Mullenix v. Lunny*, 136 S.Ct. 305 (2015). In *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372 (2007) A young Victor Harris who had no criminal priors was paralyzed after a PIT maneuver. The use of spike strip at speeds of over 45 mph and "precision intervention techniques" (PITs) are classified as deadly force, see *Smith v. City of Hemet*, 9th Cir. 2005) and are subject to the restrictions of *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985); *Scott v. Harris*, supra. It would be solicitation to future public endangerment, assault by officers and manslaughter to allow a prosecution after an "unreasonable seizure" like that captured on helicopter and dash cameras and played on TV for hundreds of thousands of law enforcement to see, Every ruling especially in a televised case of someone who works on film and television

For A living, Must Consider, As
Judge Douglas ruled in
Dunaway v. New York how
it would effect the public
safety, if All 933,142 full
time law enforcement workers,
As The World Almanac (2019)
Describes, were trained to
respond to every vehicle that
Does Not stop immediately As
they Did in this Case. Equal
Justice Under Law is engraved
in Stone above the Entrance to
The Supreme Court of The
United States And "Equal
protections of Law" is Explicit
in Amendment XIV of the
U.S. Constitution which obviously
Applies to Men who make Political
Films, know their rights, have
Zero tolerance For illegal
conduct, Detest unethical conduct
by law enforcement or who were
headed to the Airport to fly
to the Midwest to litigate
And prosecute From A family
House. Appellant Drove With
traffic At safe speeds,

Using turn signals For About An Hour in A Victimless Non Dangerous Refusal to Comply With An Un-Constitutional Order, see Thomas v. Collins, 323 US 516 (1945);

There Was No Accident until After About 7 Counts of Aggravated Assault, Assault, Attempted Assault, Public Endangerment or "Attempted Manslaughter" 18 USC § 1113. The Fact that the State has refused to reduce the Excessive And Retaliatory Prejudicial Bail of \$400,000 "Cash only" is Further Proof of An intentional Unlawful Arrest And Kidnapping, "there is No Discretion to refuse to reduce excessive Bail", Stack v. Boyle, 342 US 1 (1951). The State Could have Arranged For Release With An Ankle Bracelet see ARS, §13-3967 E(1); Ariz. R. Crim. P. Rules 7.2 And 7.4. Under Arizona Law Defense of Self is Considered A Justification Defense, see ARS §13-404(B)(2) where A person may resist An

Arrest "Whether the arrest is lawful or unlawful" if "Physical Force used by the peace officer exceeds that allowed by law"; ARS § 13-205 Declares "the State must Prove Beyond a reasonable Doubt that the Defendant did not Act With justification.". Appellant Was Obviously Legally Justified in speeding up a Police car's star force colliding with writer's vehicle, in order to put some space between Appellant and further Police Assault by officers attempting to make a legal kidnapping. Appellant had a collection of the greatest case laws on Appellants website which included *Bad Elk v. U.S.*, 177 U.S. 529 (1900).

Regardless of the illegality of the false arrest the Accused has an Absolute Right to Due Process of Law including a Full and Fair Adversary Preliminary Hearing where the wrongly Accused can

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Present Exculpatory Evidence
Before Any Further Interference,
see *Malloy v. U.S.*, 354 U.S.
449 (1957); *U.S. v. Salerno*,
481 U.S. 739 (1987); see also
Lopez-Valenzuela v. Arpaio,
770 F.3d 772 (9th Cir. 2015).

A Preliminary Hearing is a minimum
standard of Due Process,
see *Boss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565
(1975); *Carey v. Piphus*, 435 U.S.
247 (1978); *Ariz. R. Crim.*

P. Rule 5-1(b) which states
A Full Preliminary Probable Cause
Examination may Not be Waived
Without A Signature From A
Defendant. This Court ruled
"a defendant confined to jail
prior to trial is obviously
disadvantaged by delay as is
a defendant released on
bail but unable to lead a
normal life because of
community suspicion and his
own anxiety.", see *Barker v.*
Wingo, 407 U.S. 514 (1972). This
Appellant has been prejudiced since
18 A False Arrest in 2011 U.S. 2nd Cir. 18-1883

The Conditions of the Phoenix Maricopa County Jails must be compared Not only to the Courts Standards in *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520 (1979)

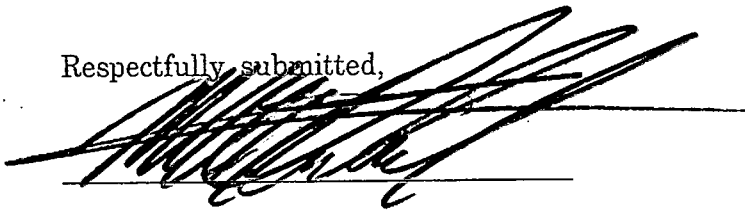
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

It must be compared to the U.S. Detention Centers. This facility Not only has No Contact Visits, it has No Visitation From Friends And Family whatsoever. Video Calls Are Not A Substitution From private in person And Contact Visits. A Modern Facility should have Both in person And Contact Visits. If the Necessity For Conjugal Visits has been recognized For convicted Felons serving time in Punitive Detainment then the presumed to be legally innocent should have the right to A private room visit with his or her wife or girlfriend. The second most unconstitutional Policy can be found in section 17 of the Rules And Regulations which restricts incoming mail to post cards. Rule 16 Also limits Possession of Books to A maximum of 3 which includes A Bible, Dictionary, Legal Dictionary And Books on Law. The Diet is well below Dietary reference intake (DRI) recommendations with only 1 1/2 pint of Fat Free milk per day which is less than many disciplinary meal plans in jails Around the Country. The 1/2 pint or 1 cup of Fat Free milk served per day has only 15% Vitamin D, 15% Vitamin A, 0% Iron And 8% of potassium. There Are only two meals per day And the limited Canteen Available comes prepackaged with Buyers Name And Everything is over priced And costs more than it does in A public Supermarket. There is generally No Access to sunlight At this facility which causes Vitamin D deficiency After prolonged periods regardless of Diet. Vitamin D deficiency can cause serious long term And permanent health effects. Appellant has been inside the Manhattan And NYC Jail system where the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court that ruled on *Bell v. Wolfish* is located, the Conditions there Are probably closer to the Federal standards which have email Access. The Maricopa County jails Need to revise their operation must be similar to how the

U.S. District Courts Assisted in Jones v. Wittenberg,
509 F. Supp. 653 (1980) giving County in Ohio 90 Days
to implement Contact Visits because in person visits
were not enough, the ruling also expanded the phone
usage to 12 hours per day. Discussed warning tickets
prior to any loss of rights for minor violations
as a number of other USDC rulings do. This facility
also has an issue with abuse of process by writing false
punitive tickets with restrictions on most or all
1st Amendment rights. Attached here are two retaliatory
false tickets including one for refusal to comply with an
unconstitutional order, see Thomas v. Collins, supra. Appellant has
filed over 20,000 pages in court and three other petitions in
the Supreme Court. Appellant has written a legal and political
manifesto titled Liberty & Expression. Appellant is preparing to be a lawyer.
This case has Mandatory jurisdiction and must be heard.
The Constitution requires injunctive relief and compensatory
and punitive damages, Restitution is in the Bible see Exodus 22.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Date:

April 8th 2020