

No.

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

FERNANDO A. RAMIREZ,

Petitioner,

v.

DAVE HOUGE and ROD DIDIER,

Respondents,

**On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari
To The Supreme Court State Of North Dakota**

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

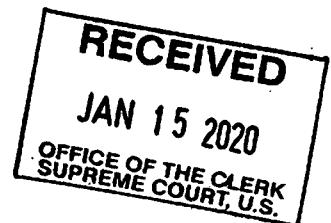
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QUESTION PRESENTED

After a 911 call, the police officer makes a report of what happened; This is electronically recorded and is called CALL FOR SERVICE. This document, being of public interest can be obtained through an application.

Both the plaintiff and the defendant have made calls to 911. But only the defendant and his lawyer know of the existence of the CALL FOR SERVICE.

On the day of the Trial, the lawyer sends a FALSIFIED or MODIFIED CALL FOR SERVICE into court. But the plaintiff did not notice that, until after the Trial ended.

The plaintiff responds to the court with SUPPORT AND EVIDENCE, on the FRAUD of those documents BEFORE the judge makes his verdict.

The plaintiff asked the police for ALL copies related to the case, and finds that these were modified, mutilated, and others were deleted from the system. And concludes that the defendant has found the form, or found "someone" who can enter the police computer system, and modify it at will.

But the courts ignore this matter and based on the MODIFIED CALL FOR SERVICE, and all that derives from this, fail in favor of the defendants.

The question presented is whether courts can ignore what public and important documents such as CALL FOR SERVICE, which have been modified, and others removed from the system; in order to sabotage the lawsuit, be used to take a verdict, without the courts doing the slightest investigation in this regard.

LIST OF PARTIES

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 14.1(b), the following list identifies all the parties before the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

Fernando A. Ramirez was the Appellant below and he is the Petitioner in this action. Dave Houge and Rod Didier was the Appellee below and is the Respondents in this action.

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20 United States v. DeGroat, 30 F. 764, 765 (E.D.Mich. 1887).

23 Burgess v. Shampooch Pet Industries, Inc., 131 P.3d 1248 (Kan. Ct. App. 2006)

23 Leith v. Frost, 899 N.E.2d 635 (Ill. Ct. App. 2008).

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29 Brief of Defendant, page 12. No, 38.
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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner Fernando A. Ramirez respectfully submits this petition for a writ of certiorari.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Supreme Court State of North Dakota is reported at 2019 ND 245, and is printed to the Appendix hereto, App. 1. The judgment by the District Court Southeast Judicial District, is printed to the Appendix hereto, App. 4

JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court State of North Dakota, entered its judgment on October 3, 2019 and denied a petition for rehearing on October 29, 2019. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The Constitution of the United States, Amendment XIV, provides in pertinent part:

Rights Guaranteed: Privileges and Immunities of Citizenship, Due Process, and Equal Protection. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside.

Prohibiting Private Discrimination. As we have seen in an earlier chapter, the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits most discrimination on the basis of race and gender (and also alienage and national origin), but only when practiced by the government.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Petitioner, Fernando A. Ramirez, is a Colombian citizen, among his various activities, he comes from a military agreement base between Colombia and U.S.A. Of which he is a Military Police officer, he arrives in the United States in 2004, and is currently an American citizen. In 2011 it is based in Jamestown, ND. And on July 6, 2018 begins a lawsuit against Dave Houge and Rod Didier (respondents), for animal abuse and forced disappearance of their cats.

Falsification or modification and disappearance of records, in documents of public interest (CALL FOR SERVICE), from the police database, and leading to discrimination are the basis by which the petitioner is requesting the intervention of this court.

A Civil Bench Trial was scheduled for January 24, 2019. and it is on this day that the respondent Houge represented by a lawyer, manages to infiltrate into the process some "falsified or modified" CALL FOR SERVICE. And with that, a sabotage to demand.

Houge and Didier are cat hunters, some disappear and those who want to deliver call 911 for police to pick them up. The petitioner calls 911 to report the disappearance of their cats, or communicates with the police to report animal abuse. The general public knows and knows what it is to call 911. either by firemen,

ambulances or police.

People, for the most part, don't know what a CALL FOR SERVICE is. In the common of the people, they do not know that after they have called 911, the police officer makes a report and this is reflected in an electronic document that they have called "CALL FOR SERVICE" and that this can be in the domain public.

As for the "modified" CALL FOR SERVICE, this fraud was discovered by the petitioner after the Trial occurred, but before the trial. The petitioner responds to the counterpart according to the "Rule 7.1 Notice". (App. 128).

The response given by the petitioner in his document "Findings of Fact Plaintiff's response". (App. 131 - 149). COMPLAIN THE FRAUD IN THESE DOCUMENTS "CALL FOR SERVICE". A statement in (App. 145, numeral 10.c) says: **"After reviewing these documents delivered by Mr. Houge's lawyer, they are mutilated and altered."**

But the judge of the district court, DOES NOT PAY ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. and signed the "ORDER FOR JUDGMENT" proposal. From the defendant, a document that IS BASED, the FALSIFIED or MODIFIED CALL FOR SERVICE. (App. 163-167).

It should be noted that if the defendant's lawyer had delivered copies of the CALL FOR SERVICE (MODIFIED) to the plaintiff, on January 10, 2019. (App. 52), Ramirez in this case, the entire response document (App. 131 - 149), it would have been annexed as evidence to counter these counterfeit CALL FOR SERVICE, on the day of the Trial. Petitioner, for his part, delivered the copies to the court and the counterpart's lawyer, as it is in the "Trial Memorandum" document (App. 94, - 97), dated January 10, 2019.

The Respondent then knows, or knows the "someone" who knows how to enter the

computer system or database of the police and modify or delete them. But also this someone has a plan of how to enter the "modified" CALL FOR SERVICE to the legal process that takes in the district court.

THE PLAN AND STEPS TO FOLLOW

1. They see if the complainant's COMPLAINT includes calls to 911; but do not contain CALL FOR SERVICE.
2. The defendant's lawyer asks the plaintiff if he has hired private investigators in his case. (It is a fact that both lawyers and private investigators know that a call to 911, such a report, ends in a CALL FOR SERVICE).
3. If the plaintiff's answer is "NO", then this is "green light" for the CALL FOR SERVICE. (originals) are MODIFIED in favor of the defendant.
4. Before the Trial, the lawyer announces that CALL FOR SERVICE is going to enter; giving copies to the district court, but will never give copies to the complainant. (It is important to emphasize that the plaintiff knows what it is to call 911, but does not know that it is a CALL FOR SERVICE.)
(It is the logic, if the plaintiff receives copies of these CALL FOR SERVICE that have already been modified, he will have enough time, to realize that they are false, and that they proceed, after a 911 call is made; therefore that on the day of the Trial, he will present the valid evidence that can ruin the defendant's plan.)
5. On the day of the Trial, the lawyer asks the collaboration of a police officer, to deliver these copies of "modified CALL FOR SERVICE" to the plaintiff.
Note: The police officer may not know that the CALL FOR SERVICE you are delivering are false; It is only a collaboration of delivering documents in a district court. But the fact that the plaintiff sees that he is a police officer, this gives confidence that these documents come from the institution of the police.

6. What the defendant's lawyer is looking for is the goodwill, good faith of the plaintiff in matters of public interest such as believing in the military, in the police as an institution, in the government, in the state.

With this, the defendant's lawyer is insuring a "YES", by the plaintiff, to these "modified CALL FOR SERVICE".

7. An arrangement is then made to the modified CALL FOR SERVICE as:
 - a. The first document has nothing to do with the case. (This causes the respondent to lose interest in them at the first glance of these documents.)
 - b. Repeat leaves. This creates volume. It seeks to create difficulty, This makes these documents are looked at, but not detailed. Keep in mind that although the judge has given time to LOOK, it is also true that the judge is waiting.
 - c. The plaintiff is not familiar with this type of documents, so he does not know what to look for in them, nor why they are delivering them.
8. It is very important to note that the plaintiff does not have, nor has had problems with the police. Therefore, the entry of CALL FOR SERVICE, the Trial should not affect, under any aspect the demand. Well, who has been breaking the law is your opponent or defendant.

So give "YES" to the CALL FOR SERVICE that are entering the Trial, it does not have to affect the demand. under any aspect.

In addition to this, the lawyer will ask for identification of the plaintiff. The purpose is to know if the plaintiff has had previous lawsuits that involve calls to 911 and therefore to know if he knows about the CALL FOR SERVICE. The lawyer will not take risks of entering a FALSIFIED CALL FOR SERVICE, and on the day of the trial he will run into some "ORIGINAL" CALL FOR SERVICE.

9. A false document is not easy to detect, in a trial, for reasons of time, because it is not the same to see that to detail. Therefore, the documentation must be served

beforehand. Just as the judge has a few days to review the documents before the Trial, the same right must have the plaintiff, but as here it is the entry of "falsified documentation", that is why the defendant's lawyer will never give copies to the plaintiff .

To detect a false document just when the Trial is being carried out, it could be called a "matter of luck".

10. Finally, to defeat the plaintiff, the lawyer in his proposal document will enter a RULE, which dismisses the claim, but MUTILING the PATTERN or measure to be followed, or compliance. It should be noted that the lawyer lacks evidence or support for the rule entered, so he only announces it, but nothing more. This constitutes a deception to the court.

Clarifying this point, let's see a simple example with rule 33.1 (g); indicates that a Booklet Format must contain 9000 word limits.

So the statement is to make a "Booklet Format" and the PATTERN or measure to follow, or compliance is "9000 word limits".

IN THE CASE OF THIS PETITIONER, THE STEPS MENTIONED ABOVE FROM 1 TO 10 WERE FOLLOWED MINUSIOUSLY BY THE LAWYER OF THE DEMANDED, ACHIEVING IN THIS FORM, INFILTRATE WITHIN THE PROCESS, THE FALSIFIED OR MODIFIED "CALL FOR SERVICE" IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAMESTOWN, ND.

STEP 1.

The COMPLAINT of the petitioner (App. 2 - 35), DOES NOT HAVE any CALL FOR SERVICE, but does have calls to 911. (App. 4 on April 22, 2018; App. 24 on December 1, 2017).

STEP 2.

In "Interrogatory No. 8" (App. 71), the defendant's lawyer asks if there are private investigators working on this case.

STEP 3.

The plaintiff in his "Answer 8" answers "NO". (App. 81).

STEP 4.

The lawyer announces to enter CALL FOR SERVICES, (App. 98), but does NOT give copies to the plaintiff. And on the contrary, the plaintiff DOES give copies to the defendant.

STEP 5

On the day of the Trial, the lawyer requests the collaboration of the animal control officer, to deliver the "Forged or Modified CALL FOR SERVICE" to the plaintiff. (Trans. Page 69, ruler 5; Trans. Page 70, ruler 23.)

STEP 6

The plaintiff or petitioner knows the animal control officer, therefore, when these CALL FOR SERVICE come from a police officer, these documents do NOT represent any problem.

STEP 7

a. The first CALL FOR SERVICE that appears as DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT NO. 1 (App. 101 and 102), It has nothing to do with the plaintiff, and not being familiar with these documents, it is not known exactly, what is to be looked for in them.

b. Sheets repeated as in (App. 107, 108 and 109, 110) that have nothing to do with the plaintiff's case, or repeated as (App. 103, 104 and 105 and 106), which do show Hauge, Dave (the defendant) as responsible for hunting the Ramirez family cats, is not a new matter.

Also included are sheets that are not important for the case. contribute to a bulge (App. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.)

c. The claimant is not familiar with the CALL FOR SERVICE, (Trans. page 71, ruler 1). It says:

"MR. RAMIREZ: I don't know that this is. The attorney never gave some of these copies to me. I never seen them."

STEP 8.

The plaintiff has no problems with the police, nor has he had them. Therefore, the entry of a CALL FOR SERVICE, to the court, does not have and should not affect in the least its demand. Adding to this, the lawyer with his sheets of "INTERROGATORIES No. 1, 6 and 7", (App. 69, 70 and 76), upon request to the plaintiff give him what is his social security number, full name and date of birth; plus the names of people who have been aware of the matter. This has the purpose that the lawyer wants to know if the plaintiff has any record of any other lawsuit prior to this and that has involved calls to 911 and therefore knows about the CALL FOR SERVICE. This is clear, the lawyer does not want to enter FALSIFIED CALL FOR SERVICE, and be seen in the Trial facing possible "ORIGINAL" CALL FOR SERVICE.

STEP 9.

During the Trial, the plaintiff did not realize that these "CALL FOR SERVICE"

documents had been MODIFIED or FALSIFIED in favor of the defendant, the lawyer followed THE PLAN AND STEPS TO FOLLOW, thus obtaining INFILTRATE WITHIN THE PROCESS THE MODIFIED "CALL FOR SERVICE".

STEP 10.

Finally, in the proposal document, the lawyer gets a rule from the state of N.D, which will dismiss the claim. The lawyer indicates that Ramirez's claim is "frivolous". This condition is accepted by both the district court and the supreme court; FORGETTING FULL OF THE FALSIFIED "CALL FOR SERVICE" AND THE STATE LAW FOR WHICH THE PETITIONER IS DEMANDING.

But this "frivolous" DOES NOT HAVE SUPPORT, LACK OF EVIDENCE, or PATTERN or MEASURE TO FOLLOW, or COMPLIANCE.

Let's see: For the district court and the supreme court, the claim is "frivolous" because:

In the OPINION writes the Supreme Court of N.D. "... Because Ramirez's appeal is frivolous, we award Houge ..."

Frivolous because Houge disappears the cats of the Ramirez family

Frivolous because Houge injures the Ramirez family's cats

Frivolous because Houge crosses the wooden fence with attachments, leaving cigarette butts and freeing the cats inside Ramirez's house.

Frivolous because Houge points his video camera towards Ramirez's lot.

Frivolous because Houge modifies the CALL FOR SERVICE, at will and disappears the ones he wants.

Frivolous because Law 12.1 - 21.1 on animal abuse, and undue release, does not affect Houge.

However, the court did not decide whether the entry of falsified documents of public interest affects the status of the claim, leaving this matter in an undetermined condition, which has not only affected the Petitioner's claim, but on a larger scale, that is, since when this practice is being done, as well as what actions should be taken so that future demands are not ruined by this scourge.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota denied Petitioner Ramirez's Petition for Rehearing on October 29, 2019.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. THE COURT SHOULD GRANT REVIEW TO RESOLVE A NATIONWIDE SPLIT AS TO WHETHER STATE COURTS MAY IGNORE THE INCOME OF AMENDED OR FALSIFIED DOCUMENTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO THE RECORD AND CONSEQUENT DESTRUCTION OF THE FILE OR RECEIVED BY THE FILE FROM THE POLICE. ALLOWING A SABOTAGE TO THE PETITIONER'S DEMAND.

The entry of falsified or modified documents of public interest in order to sabotage a lawsuit and the purpose of winning a lawsuit in a court, is not the same to discuss whether a court ruling was made by mistake, or wrong facts, or the incorrect application of an appropriate rule of law.

Falsifying documents of public interest are penalized both in the state of North Dakota, and by federal law. Therefore, it is federal responsibility. And with much more reason when the documents that have been modified, altered or falsified are the CALL FOR SERVICE; and because there is a "someone" who has found a way to enter the police database, to alter and / or delete them.

The district court in its JUGMENT, when approving the proposal given by Houge's lawyer, where its main BASE, are the "Modified or falsified CALL FOR SERVICE" more as they trained their witnesses on what to say and what not to say. and with all this, the lawyer's proposal is then ready to be loaded with all kinds of inventions and lies, which are contrary to what the plaintiff is requesting by law based on the law. With this, the District Court has moved away from the standard way for which it was created, judging on the basis of neutrality, truth and justice.

The OPINION of the Supreme Court of North Dakota in this matter is INDETERMINATED.

It is up to the plaintiff to prove that the CALL FOR SERVICE, tickets to the Trial on January 24, 2019, are false.

Petitioner Ramirez rents a lot, it is open or outdoors, and for those who have pets, the Liechty Homes Inc. company requires that they be tied up. Respondent Houge releases Ramirez's cats with the purpose of disappearing or killing them. Given this situation, the company allows Ramirez to build a wooden fence and, in addition to this, Ramirez makes it special with attachments so that no cat can overcome it and the porch closes it with mesh completely. The special wooden fence gave the expected result, but after a year, Respondent Houge decides to release Ramirez's cats from inside the mobile home late at night leaving cigarette butts inside the lot. We have then a special wooden fence with attachments, impossible for a cat to exceed. This during the day, because at night the cats are locked inside the mobile home.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FAKE OR ALTERED –
Declared (App. 145). DEMONSTRATION.

Of all the CALL FOR SERVICE, admitted by Houge's lawyer to the court, there are two (2) that were **severely modified** to initiate sabotage of the petitioner's claim.

These are:

CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201800009346. (App. 124). it says:

"I spoke to David. David admitted his cats have climbed the fence in the back yard and gotten lose. I advised David he needed to make sure his cats are kept on his property and not running lose."

CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201700026072. (App. 121). it says:

"Not sure as to what happened with the cats, not sure if they escaped or if someone had taken them. From speaking with comp. Are due to language barrier, the way it sounds is the cats are kept in a fenced in area outside, so they are not sure if the cats escaped or were taken ... "

With the concept of "The cats climb the wooden fence", or the cats "escape", and having altered or modified the true CALL FOR SERVICE, with these false writings presented here, more like how they prepared their witnesses to tell the Judge who has seen Ramirez's cats escape, the judge refers to Ramirez the following words: (Trans. 72, ruler 18.)

"Mr. Ramirez, the exhibits speak for themselves. They're records from the department. The Court is not considering these records to be 100 percent truthful; they basically speak for themselves ..."

Ramirez does not know what the judge is talking about; because he has not yet seen the **fraud**, he does not know that his demand is being sabotaged through the CALL FOR SERVICE that have been **modified**.

Ramirez and his son David **never** told police officers that their cats escaped by creping the wooden fence or simply escaped.

The petitioner presents fourteen (14) evidence to prove that these public documents were modified:

[1.] VIDEO CAMERAS PERMANENTLY INSTALLED.

There is a video camera denounced by the petitioner, located in lot 1616 belonging to Houge, (App. 14). This camera, by its location, points directly to Ramirez's mobile home and to the Houge courtyard, is active, day and night, and during the night this camera activates an infrared type light.

This camera is very important, because NEVER or NEVER REGISTERED Ramirez's cats escaping or climbing a wooden fence or invading the Houge lot. This camera is true and recognized by Houge in his ANSWER documents. (App. 47, numeral 7.) and Trial Memorandum (App. 99).

This video camera from Houge is evidence that shows that the CALL FOR SERVICE, were truly MODIFIED.

[2.] CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201500019254 (ORIGINAL).

This is a CALL FOR SERVICE that was overlooked, and therefore saved from being modified. In this, where just who called 911, was David, presents the following:

CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201500019254. (App. 113). it says:

"Caller reported his cat was taken by his neighbor. It is a black male cat with white marking on his neck. He has a white collar."

As you can see, it does not say that a cat has "escaped" here. David is very direct, he indicates that it was HIS NEIGHBOR. David refers to Dave Houge who is a cat hunter.

[3] **AMBIGUITY. Rechecking the CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201800009346.**
(App. 124).

Which has been modified, it says:

"... David admitted his cats have climbed the fence in the back yard and gotten lose ..."

But Ramirez has recovered three (3) of his cats, and it is the same policeman who has called him to pick them up, the animal control officer, confirms to Ramirez that it is Houge who has returned them. This is recorded in the letter that Ramirez sends to the animal control officer, dated January 31, 2018. And which aims to make a request for the officer to recover two (2) of her cats, who are still in Houge's hands. These cats are Tigrilla and Kerly. (App. 28 and 29). It is demonstrated then, without the least mistake that CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201800009646. (App. 124). It was truly MODIFIED. Well, it is NOT possible for them to write that the cats are lost, and then Houge appears delivering them to the police in a single installment, this is at the end of January 2018.

[4] **The CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201800009346.** (App. 123 and 124).

Which has been "modified", is dated April 22, 2018. Houge appears telling the police officer the story of her cats. Houge owns two (2) cats.

Who called 911 on this date, April 22, 2018 was David, son of Ramirez, and police officer Johnson has been asked to ask Houge about the fate of Tigrilla and Kerly; by reason of the letter that Ramirez sent to the animal control officer dated January 31, 2018. to request him on request to recover his cats Tigrilla and Kerly from Houge. (App. 28 and 29).

The information that police officer Johnson provided to Ramirez about his cats Tigrilla and Kerly is recorded in the COMPLAINT (App. 4 and 5). Where Houge acknowledges hearing from them, but did not indicate where they were. Analyzing the CALL FOR SERVICE, we found that it has truly been "MODIFIED", as a police officer CANNOT be telling Ramirez what Houge says about Kerly and Tigrilla, and in the report he is writing something else. And technically it is a LACK OF RESPECT TO A POLICE OFFICER (A police officer asking Houge for two specific cats, Kerly and Tigrilla, and Houge responding with the history of his cats.)

On April 22, 2018, NEVER this issue happened, from Houge telling the story of his cats.

The CALL FOR SERVICE (originals) were modified after Ramirez informed Houge's lawyer that he had no private investigators working on his case, this is dated November 5, 2018 onwards.

[5] RAMIREZ LOANS THE BANK \$ 17,500.00 US dollars.

On April 6, 2016. (App. 87, 88 and 89.) Given that Houge has illegally hunted Ramirez's cats, bringing them close to death and has totally disappeared, as recorded in the COMPLAINT, (App 2 - 35). Ramirez has decided to make a loan with the bank, for the construction of a wooden fence, but this is SPECIAL because it includes ADDITIONS that prevent a cat from leaving lot 1615. (App. 135, 137 - 142.). and also completely enclose the Porch. (App. 133, 134, 135, 136).

Note: prior to this, lot 1615 did not have any type of fence, and the porch was completely uncovered or outdoors.

When making an investment of money for the construction of a wooden fence,

with attachments that prevent a cat from climbing it, plus a fully enclosed Porch, it is evidence and support that the CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201800009346. (App. 124). and No. 201700026072. (App. 121). They were altered.

[6.] THE WOODEN FENCE WITH ATTACHMENTS.

As recorded in videos 1 and 2. (App. 78), and in COMPLAINT (App. 2 - 35). In which Houge enters lot 1615, and leads to the disappearance and mistreatment of Ramirez's cats; The effectiveness in the construction of the wooden fence with attachments, and a completely enclosed porch, is that Houge does not hunt Ramirez's cats again in this period of time, between April 2016, until June 4, 2017.

In this period of time, (April 2016, until June 4, 2017); no Ramirez cat is hunted by Houge, and there is **no record** in the police, in which Ramirez has lost any of his cats. This verifies that the CALL FOR SERVICE, were MODIFIED or FALSIFIED.

[7.] THE MOBILE HOME, CLOSED AT NIGHT.

Between June 5, 2017 until November 28, 2017. (App. 24), Ramirez's cats disappear, at HIGH HOURS OF THE NIGHT. Ramirez sends a letter to "Office of animal control police". As of Nov. 28, 2017. (App. 18-23).

During the NIGHT, the cats are inside the mobile home, it is closed and the cats have nowhere to go; It's like a FIRST BARRIER. In (App. 28), there is proof of this. If you observe the CALL FOR SERVICE; who has modified them, writes carelessly that "cats escape climbing the wooden fence." This is another point that demonstrates that the "CALL FOR SERVICE" WERE

INTENTIONALLY MODIFIED AND NON-DESCUED. Well, cats being locked inside the house overnight, has nothing to do with the wooden fence with attachments that is like a SECOND BARRIER, which is outside the house, bordering lot 1615.

[8.] WOOD FENCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.

The idea of "Cats climb the fence" or "cats escape", phrases used to sabotage the petitioner's demand, was taken from the ANSWER document (App. 80 and 81). that Ramirez sends to Houge's lawyer to answer his "INTERROGATORIES". In these two pages two photographs of the wooden fence appear, BUT IN CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. This is the beginning where they idealize how to modify the CALL FOR SERVICE.

[9.] "TORITO" IS A SICK CAT.

Anyone who has modified the CALL FOR SERVICE thinks that ALL CATS CAN CLIMB A FENCE. But this is not true. Of the missing cats between June and November 2017, this one is named TORITO, (App. 24), which disappears on November 28, 2017. This cat was adopted by Ramirez as an adult cat; and since he adopted him, Torito came with a problem that makes it difficult for him to walk with his hind legs. On an x-ray exam, he reveals that Torito suffers from ARTHRITIS. (App. 85 and 86).

Torito has never tried to climb a wooden fence because of his condition of having hip problems, therefore, this is another evidence and support that the CALL FOR SERVICE, were truly modified and with the sole purpose of sabotaging the petitioner's demand.

[10] CALL FOR SERVICE WHICH WERE DELETED FROM THE POLICE'S DATABASE SYSTEM.

During the Trial, the animal control officer, Rebekah Johnson, indicates that she does **NOT** have all CALL FOR SERVICE (Trans. Page 75, ruler 15 and 16).

It does **NOT** have them because they were deleted from the system, or destroyed from the same police database.

[11] DECLARATION OF THE ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER.

During the Trial, Animal Control Officer Rebekah Johnson clarifies to Houge's lawyer that the Ramirez family "ALWAYS" claimed that their cats were taken by the "cat hunter." (Trans. Page 75 ruler 17-25).

[12] CALL FOR SERVICE No. 201400017805, "Modified"

Where it appears as a HOUGE DAVE cat hunter, and dated August 8, 2014 is another modified document, and Ramirez Miguel appears as a claimant with address 1615 Western Park Vlg. Miguel is Ramirez's son.

This document was modified, because Ramirez had no complaint against Houge on August 8, 2014. The claimed Tigrilla and Kerly cats by Ramirez were not yet born (App. 20 and 21). If the entire APPENDIX is reviewed, there will not be a single claim that Ramirez is already registered with this date in cats. There is the complaint by two kittens as of July 2014, who were born in lot 1615 of Ramirez, of a street cat; to which Houge threw the two dogs belonging to Didier. But these two kittens did not belong to Ramirez. (App. 8, 9, 25, 26 and 27). Because he did not reach them to adopt.

Ramirez's claims, in cats that BELONG to him, are for ADULT cats; and to a

date greater than December 5, 2014, which is when he obtains police licenses. (App. 30 and 31). It is proven that this CALL FOR SERVICE was modified; his true date of this event is higher than December 5, 2014, which Houge has modified to escape Ramirez's claims.

[13] LIECHTY HOMES INC.

Another factor to take into account is the Liechty Homes Inc company, which owns these lots, important because in this office, there is **NO** record against Ramirez in the matter of cat ownership. This is contrary to what Houge's witnesses said, and how they modified the CALL FOR SERVICE, since both Houge and his witnesses, none of them presented evidence or support for their statements.

[14.] DURING THE TRIAL.

The judge refers Ramirez the following words: (Trans. 72, ruler 18.)

"Mr. Ramirez, the exhibits speak for themselves." They're records from the department. "The Court is not considering these records to be 100 percent truthful ..."

From this statement you have that one percentage is true and another percentage is false.

True percentage: When Houge hunts the cats of other owners, it is not necessary to alter them because they are not the Ramirez cats. But they are very important because they serve as a reference regarding: They reveal the name of the cat hunter, the date, and the name of the cat claimant.

False percentage: When Houge hunts Ramirez's cats, and this information is altered to sabotage the petitioner's demand.

THE PETITIONER DEMONSTRATES FULLY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST, THE "CALL FOR SERVICE" ENTERED BY HOUGE LAWYER ON TRIAL DAY, ARE FALSE, VIOLATING WITH THESE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.¹

A. The courts are divided as to whether a judge can ignore relevant factors where the falsification of documents of public interest did not deserve due attention, this matter being considered a crime, and therefore penalizable.

¹ 1663. Protection Of Government Property -- Protection Of Public Records And Documents

The taking of a public record or document is prohibited by 18 U.S.C. § 641. The destruction of such records may be reached under 18 U.S.C. § 1361.

The necessary measure of protection for government documents and records is provided by 18 U.S.C. § 2071. Section 2071(a) contains a broad prohibition against destruction of government records or attempts to destroy such records. This section provides that whoever: willfully and unlawfully; conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates or destroys; any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document or other thing deposited in any public office may be punished by imprisonment for three years, a \$2, 000 fine, or both.

There are several important aspects to this offense. First, it is a specific intent crime. This means that the defendant must act intentionally with knowledge that he is violating the law. See United States v. Simpson, 460 F.2d 515, 518 (9th Cir. 1972). Moreover, one case has suggested that this specific intent requires that the defendant know that the documents involved are public records. See United States v. DeGroat, 30 F. 764, 765 (E.D.Mich. 1887).

Subsection (b) of 18 U.S.C. § 2071 contains a similar prohibition specifically directed at custodians of public records. Any custodian of a public record who "willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys (any record) shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States." While the range of acts proscribed by this subsection is somewhat narrower than subsection (a), it does provide the additional penalty of forfeiture of position with the United States.

Title 18 contains two other provisions, of somewhat narrower application, which relate to public records. Section 285 prohibits the unauthorized taking, use and attempted use of any document, record or file relating to a claim against the United States for purposes of procuring payment of that claim. Section 1506 prohibits the theft, alteration or falsification of any record or process in any court of the United States. Both of these sections are punishable by a \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for five years.

A grant of review is necessary to resolve a nationwide split as to whether an analysis of the trial judge that has decided to ignore such an important aspect of the process, that it deserves attention in the case of public domain documents that have been modified and others erased from the system, obstructing with it the application to the own state law by which the petitioner decided to sue, because their rights were being violated.

B. There is a larger split where lower courts have considered evading the matter and choosing to dismiss the case following the proposal of the defendant's lawyer.

The supreme court of North Dakota belongs demographically to a territory where the Hispanic population is very small, they have no representation in any aspect. Which implies that the decisions taken by the courts are adverse. The nationwide split divides even further divided if it is considered that there is support that demonstrates that **discrimination** is no stranger to this matter.

II. THE COURT'S INTERVENTION IS NECESSARY DUE TO THE EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE THIS OPEN QUESTION ON WHAT GUARANTEE CAN BE OFFERED AS TO PUBLIC INTEREST DOCUMENTS ARE PROPERLY PROTECTED.

The fact that the courts ignore such an important issue as the falsification of documents of public interest is because the proceeding of being NEUTRAL, for which the judges have been called to have been affected by another condition: **Discrimination.**

The plaintiff asked for DISCRIMINATION, (Appeal page 1.), referring to this:

1. Enter a citizen of Latino origin against a citizen of birth. The courts rule in favor

of the citizen of birth.

2. Enter a Pro Se litigator against a lawyer. The courts rule in favor of the lawyer.

3. Enter an employee against a company. The courts fail in favor of the company.

The Petitioner has sufficient **support** and support to prove that the ruling of the North Dakota courts has been DISCRIMINATORY and NOT to the application of an appropriate rule of law.

The ruling of the supreme court indicating that the claim is "frivolous" **without** presenting due support and evidence that it requires. obeys a matter of discrimination; and to prove it, petitioner Ramirez has **fifteen** (15) cases that prove it with support and evidence.

CASES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER:

Case 1. (App. 14, 47 and 99).

Houge has a video camera that points to lot 1615. An infrared light is active at night.

Law 12.1 - 21.1 - 02, numeral 6, sanctions the use of video camera. (App. 33).

Case 2. June 2014 (App. 8, 9 and 25).

Houge disappears the mother cat of two kittens in the Ramirez lot and does not report it to the police.

This act is punishable.

Case 3. July 2014 (App. 8, 9 and 25).

Houge disappears the two (2) kittens found in Ramirez's lot, used two dogs belonging to Didier to hunt them down, Ramirez claims them and Houge replies

that he has thrown them away. (It is not known whether dead, alive or injured).

Not delivering the kittens to the police is a punishable act.

Case 4. Aug. 17, 2015 (App. 11 and 12).

Houge calls 911 for an issue. Ramirez takes this opportunity to ask the police officer, that through his intervention, Houge returns a cat that has been in his possession for a week. Houge returns to "Kerly" (cat's name), but Kerly is dying and can no longer move on his own.² Houge has not fed him for a week, his intention is for Kerly to starve.³

This act is punishable.⁴

Case 5. Nov. 28, 2015 (App. 24.)

Houge releases "Gris" from inside Ramirez's mobile home and does not report it to the police.

This act is punishable.

² "pure emergency" and "probable cause and exigent circumstance". The "pure emergency" involves a law enforcement officer acting solely to save the life of an animal that is not part of an investigative or law enforcement activity; inherent in the situation is probable cause that a criminal offense has occurred.

See in general, Brigham City v. Stuart, 547 U.S. 398, 403 (2006); Tuck v. United States, 477 A.2d 1115, 1120 (D.C. 1984).

Massachusetts v. Ortiz, 435 Mass. 569 (2002).

³ Animal cruelty for intentionally or knowingly failing to provide food and care
Stanton v. State, S.W.3d 676 (Tenn. 2013).

State v. Criswell, 305 P.3d 760 (Mont., 2013).

⁴ (Burgess v. Shampooch Pet Industries, Inc., 131 P.3d 1248 (Kan. Ct. App. 2006))
(Leith v. Frost, 899 N.E.2d 635 (Ill. Ct. App. 2008).)

In an injured animal, compensation is not for the market value of the animal.

Case 6. (App. 59).

Houge releases "Carlila" (name of the cat) from her chain, from her collar he removes the police license number, and a week later the delivery to the police. When a cat is not licensed, it can be lost. Notice as "Tara" after Houge reports her to the police, Ramirez can't get her back and loses her. (App. 29).

The intention is to disappear Carlila this is punishable.

Case 7. Dec. 3, 2015 (App. 24).

Houge hunts Kerly again, and this time he disappears. Houge informs the police officer that he changed his name, but did not indicate where he is. (App. 4 and 5). Kerly is currently missing.

Disappearing Kerly intentionally, and not knowing if he is alive or dead, is a punishable act.

Case 8. (App. 61 and 84).

Houge uses a trap not suitable for cats, and damages the nose and cuts a leg to "Tigrilla". A police officer saw the critical condition of Tigrilla.

This act is punishable.

Case 9. Apr. 26, 2016 (App. 82, 89.)

Petitioner is obliged to make a loan to a bank, in order to make a special wooden fence and close the porch, in a lot that does **not belong to him**, so that Houge does not enter and improperly release the family's cats Ramirez. But a year later, Houge does **not respect this** and continues to enter and release the Ramirez family's cats and as proof leaves cigarette butts inside lot 1615. (App. 28).

This is a **loss to the economy** of the Ramirez family. This is \$ 574.17 x 36 months, for a total of \$ 20,670 dollars.

Entering a place where animals are housed, to disappear it is punishable.

Case 10. June 5, 2017 (App. 24).

During the night, Houge releases Tara from the mobile home and disappears her.

Case 11. Oct. 15, 2017 (App. 24 and 4).

During the night, Houge releases Tigrilla from the mobile home and disappears it.⁵

Case 12. Nov. 2, 2017 (App. 24).

During the night, Houge releases Vicka from the mobile home and disappears her.

Case 13. Nov. 28, 2017 (App. 24).

During the night, Houge releases Torito from the mobile home and disappears him.

Case 14. Nov. 28, 2017 (App. 25).

During the night, Houge releases Carlila from the mobile home and disappears her.

Case 15. (App. 29).

The police call Ramirez at the end of January 2018, to indicate that Houge has delivered some cats that belong to him; They are Carlila, Torito and Vicka. But

⁵ "animal cruelty for failing to give animals "proper care by exposing [them] to conditions that placed [them] at risk of hypothermia, dehydration, or to conditions injurious to [their] well-being...."

Vicka can't walk, Houge has injured her for life.⁶

DISCRIMINATION (DEMONSTRATION AND SUMMARIES).

State law that prohibits and sanctions animal abuse, and undue release and includes the prohibition of the use of video cameras known as Chapter 12.1 - 21.1 (App. 2, 3, 31, 32, 33, and 34). It also compensates for up to three (3) times monetarily.

If we take North Dakota Law 36 - 21 - 1 - 01.⁷ and apply to each case of the (15) reported cases.⁸ We have:

14 x \$ 2000 = \$ 28,000 dollars. and as economic loss a special wooden fence with a final value of \$ 20,670 dollars, for a total of \$ 48,670 dollars.

⁶ When the defendant acted maliciously or meant to make the owner suffer (what's known as "intentional infliction of emotional distress"). In a particularly egregious case, a Washington appellate court found that a cat's owner was entitled to \$5,000 for the sleeplessness, depression, and other emotional distress that she experienced after three boys maliciously set her cat on fire (Womack v. Von Rardan, 135 P.3d 542 (Wash. Ct. App. 2006)).

⁷ North Dakota <http://www.state.nd.us/lr/cencode/T36C211.pdf> ND Century Code 36-21-1-01 et seq
Cruelty to animals.

Cruelty to animals is a Class A Misdemeanor with up to \$2000 in fines and up to 1 year imprisonment.

⁸ Defendant was charged with 13 counts of animal cruelty stemming from maltreatment of 13 dogs at his property.

State v. Gilchrist, 418 P.3d 689 (Okla., 2017)

Ramirez sued Houge for \$ 14,000 and Didier for \$ 6,000 dollars. and if your cats Kerly and Tigrilla are returned, \$ 5,000 dollars is less, the demand for both is \$15,000 dollars. (App. 35).

However, because Ramirez does not have a real domain in this matter, Petitioner has left it to the court for consideration, (App. 153) it says:

" [¶13] The district court has the discretion to determine the reasonable amount to be granted. "

IT IS THEN SHOWN THAT THE LOW CUTS ARE NOT INTERESTED THAT THE RECORD CONTAINS FALSIFIED MATERIAL AND THAT ANOTHER RECORD MATERIAL HAS BEEN DESTROYED. AND THAT THIS MATTER CONTINUES TO PROPAGATE TO MANY OTHER CASES, WHERE ANY DEMAND AND UNDER ANY LAW BEING VIOLATED, BE TUMBLED. (because the mechanism to do so already exists). BUT IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN DISMISSING THE CASE ARGUMENTING THE ATTORNEY'S SUGGESTION, THAT THE CASE IS "FRIVOLO" EVEN IF IT DOES NOT CONTAIN SUPPORT OR EVIDENCE. THIS ONLY POINTS TO AN ADDRESS FOR THE PETITIONER'S CASE ... DISCRIMINATION.

Another important factor to consider and that affects every plaintiff in the Jamestown District Court, ND. It is the SUPERFICIAL REVIEW that judges make to the evidence presented, leaving violations of the law in the most complete IMPUGNITY. As an example, Walmart Store in Jamestown, which dismissed 2/3 of its workers and paid no compensation, and the only one who dared to report this matter was SILENCED by the courts. By the time this happened, the petitioner

being a Walmart employee had two years of working with the store. (Trans. Page 19).

III. REVIEW BY THIS COURT IS NEEDED BECAUSE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA HAS DECIDED TO IGNORE IMPORTANT BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS, WHICH PROHIBIT FALSIFICATION IN DOCUMENTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST WHICH, IF LEFT TO STAND UNDERMINES THIS COURT'S DECISION.

Both courts, the district court and the Supreme Court of North Dakota, paid no attention to the FRAUD in which the CALL FOR SERVICE, a document of public interest, has been the subject.⁹

The district court ruled on "counterfeit" CALL FOR SERVICE regardless of the plaintiff's complaint about such fraud. and the supreme court ruled in favor of the indication given by the defendant's lawyer, that the claim is "frivolous" without presenting due support and evidence for it; and this is understood as being derived from falsified documents, which simply are unsustainable.

⁹ ND Century Code.

Perjury – Falsification – Breach of Duty. 12.1 – 11.

Bribery 12.1 – 12.

Tampering with public records. 12.1 11 – 05.

Federal Laws.

Section 1506 prohibits the theft, alteration or falsification of any record or process in any court of the United States.

8 U.S. Code § 1324c - Penalties for document fraud.

18 U.S. Code § 1519 - Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records.

(Continued on following page)

Houge's lawyer asks Ramirez, who after knowing the CALL FOR SERVICE, if he made any request to obtain them. (BRIEF OF DEFENDANT, page 12, numeral 38 and onwards).

Ramirez responds to the court. (REPLY BRIEF OF PLAINTIFF. Page 9, numeral 47).

“The CALL FOR SERVICE, were altered from the same database of the police, this includes that the printing date is also modified.”

The support of this answer is because when the fraud is discovered, the petitioner asks the police for ALL CALL FOR SERVICE, related to the cats that were delivered by Didier to the police, (Trans. Page 53, ruler 17-24). More related when the animal control officer, reported in the Trial, that in addition to those she was presenting, there were others. (trans. Page 75, ruler 15). But the cats that were delivered by Houge to the police, but the ones he delivered between June 2017 to February 2018.

The next day, Ramirez is called by the police, to inform him that those CALL FOR SERVICE, which he is requesting, **DO NOT EXIST IN THE RECORD.**

[USC02] 18 USC Ch. 47: FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS

18 U.S.C. § 1512, Falsification of Records.

18 U.S.C. § 1621, law against lying.

§ 45-11-1 - Offenses involving public records, documents, and other items (a) If any public officer or other person shall steal, embezzle, alter, corrupt, withdraw, falsify, ...

Deliberate falsifying of official time and attendance records; improper use of official ... Willful prohibited disclosure of individually identifiable information in violation of 5 ... the notice requirements of the Privacy Act as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a.

18 U.S.C. § 1001, which prohibits individuals ... or; Makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any ...

"Someone" has found a way to modify or falsify the CALL FOR SERVICE, entering the same database of the police.

This is very serious, because with that, if the CALL FOR SERVICE, favor one of the parties that have come into conflict with an opponent, and if this opponent is the one who has found a way to modify them, now he can put them against The other part.

It is very important to emphasize this again, because CALL FOR SERVICE is not only modified, but also that it deletes or disappears from the system, all those that this "someone" wants to eliminate.

If nothing is done about it, this "someone" has had, has and will have all the freedom to modify these important documents, and alter ANY PROCESS in the state courts. **THAT IS WHY THIS MATTER IS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC INTEREST.**

Police officers who make these reports may not know that any report they made in the past, no longer exists or has been modified.

This is a very important reason why the intervention of this court is necessary, since the low courts do not want to pay attention to this matter of great interest.

8 jun. 2018 - falsifying evidence - all of which are inherently wrongful because, ... It appears Mueller is relying on 18 U.S.C. §1512, which generally ... relevant here because, unlike other obstruction statutes, it does not ... prohibition to facially-lawful acts taken by public officials exercising of their discretionary powers.

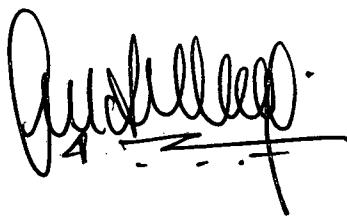
Two separate statutes define the crime of perjury under federal law. Both statutes, 18 U.S.C. §1621 and 18 U.S.C. §1623, criminalize essentially the same ...

Note: All emphases have been added.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should grant this writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,
January 3, 2020.



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