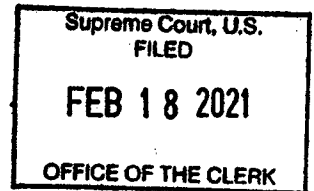


20-7745
No: _____

ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES



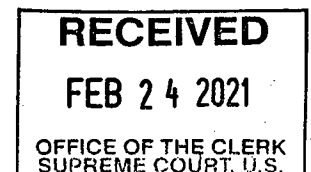
RONALD R MYLES, JR.
PETITIONER

v

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RESPONDENT.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
SIXTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI



Questions Presented for Review

1.5 Did The Honorable Federal District Court violate the petitioners [due process rights] embedded in the 5th & 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution as well as the (4th, 6th, 8th, & 10th) Amendment Rights of the U.S. Constitution, when the honorable Federal District Court allowed the United States of America to use the petitioner Mr. Myles State transcript/proceedings as well as state evidence, in Federal District Court against him, of which they are at liberty to do, yet refused to give the prior state Court Rulings embedded in the state Transcripts full faith & credit (preclusive effect) according to 28 USC 1738 in Federal District Court?
see *Marrese v. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons*, 470 U.S. 373, 380, 84 L. Ed. 2d 274, 105 S. Ct. 1327 (1985)

2.5 DO The Honorable (Federal District Court) have to follow the 6th Cir Order/mandate from the petitioner Mr. Myles direct appeal given to Mr. Myles on February 21st 2019 by the sixth circuit Court of Appeals Case # 17-3817 (page 4) when the honorable appellate Court gave the (order/mandate) that "Under the doctrine of res judicata, Federal Courts (must) give the same (preclusive effect) to State Court Judgements as they would receive in the courts of the rendering state."
(See Exhibit A/page 4)

LIST OF PARTIES

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

RELATED CASES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION.....	(2a)
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	(3a)
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	(1E)
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	(i)
CONCLUSION.....	(8)

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX F

(8a)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	<u>PAGE NO</u>
Rooker-Feldman Doctrine DC Court of Appeal v Feldman, 460 US 462 (1983) Rooker v Fid Tr Co, 263 US 413 (1923)	<u>4</u>
Doctrine of Res Judicata Migra v Warren City Sch Bd of Educ, 465 75, 80-85 (1984)	<u>1B</u>
Ohio Res Judicata Law United States ex rel v Sheldon v Ketterin Health Network, 816 F3d 399, 415 (6th Cir 2016)(quoting Hapwood v City of Warren, 127 F3d 490, 493 (6th Cir 1997)	<u>1</u>
§ 1738 State and Territorial Statutes and Judicial Proceedings 'Full Faith Credit'	<u>1</u>
Montana v United States, 440 US 147, 153 (1979)	<u>3</u>
Midland Asphalt Corp v United States 489 US 794, 798 (1989)	<u>5</u>
Caitlin v United States 324 US 229, 233 (1945)	<u> </u>
United States v Bennett, 170 F3d 632, 636 n. 1 (6th Cir 1999)	<u> </u>
Supreme Court Review, 28 U.S.C.S. § 1257(a)	<u> </u>

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

PAGE NO

Kettering Network,
816 F3d at 415

Berry,
688 F3d at 299

Herring v United States,
555 US 135, 142, 144-145 (2009)

Marrese v. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons,
470 U.S. 373, 380, 84 L. Ed. 2d 274, 105 S. Ct. 1327 (1985).. 1 B

Humphress v. United States, 398 F. 3d 855, 858 (6th Cir 2005) 4

Griffin v. United States, 330 F. 3d 733, 736 (6th Cir 2003) 4

Kremer, 456 U.S. at 468 1

See Duncan v. Duncan (In re Duncan) 448 F. 3d 725, 728 5
(4th Cir. 2006)

Howard v. Whitbeck, 382 F. 3d 633, 638 (6th Cir 2004) 2

USA v. Myles, No. 17-3817 (6th Cir. Feb. 21, 2019) (order) 2

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 H to the petition and is
(June 11th 2020)
☒ reported at myles v. USA case # 20-3388; 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 E to the petition and is
case # 16-cr-251 (Feb 4th 2020)
☒ reported at myles v. USA 19-cv-2889; 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 ~~June 11th 2020~~ June 11th 2020.

[] 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: Oct. 20th 2020, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix I.

[] 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).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Res Judicata Doctrine: Under the Doctrine of Res Judicata, federal courts must give the same preclusive effect to state court judgments as those judgments would receive in the courts of the rendering state. *S. Migra v. Warren City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ.*, 465 U.S. 75, 80-85 (1984).

Ohio Res Judicata Law: In Ohio, Res Judicata has four elements; (1) a prior final, valid decision on the merits by a court of competent jurisdiction; (2) a second action involving the same parties, or the privies, as the first; (3) a second action raising claims that were or could have been litigated in the first action; and (4) a second action arising out of the transaction or occurrence that was the subject matter of the previous action. *United States ex rel. Sheldon v. Kettering Health Network*, 816 F.3d 399, 415 (6th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Hapwood v. City of Warren*, 127 F.3d 490, 493 (6th Cir. 1997)).

§ 1738. State and Territorial statutes and judicial proceedings; full faith and credit

The Acts of legislature of any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States, or copies thereof, shall be authenticated by affixing the seal of such State, Territory or Possession ... hereto. The records and judicial proceedings of any court of and such State, Territory or Possession, or copies thereof, shall be proved or admitted in other courts within the United States and its Territories and Possessions by the attestation of the clerk and seal of the court annexed, if a seal exists, together with a certificate of a judge of the court that the said attestation is in proper form. Such Acts, records and judicial proceedings or copies thereof, so authenticated, shall have the same full faith and credit in every court with the United States

and its Territories and Possessions as they have by law or usage in the courts of such State, Territory or Possession from which they are taken.

A FINAL JUDGMENT: On the merits bars further claims, by parties or their privies, posing as the 1st based on the same cause of actions. *Montana v United States*, 440 US 147, 153 (1979).

Midland Asphalt Corp: In criminal cases this prohibits Appellate Review, until (after) conviction and imposition of a sentence. *Midland Asphalt Corp v United States*, 489 US 794, 798 (1989).

Caitlin v United States: A decision is FINAL if it ends the argument on the merits, and leaves nothing for the Court to do but executed the judgment. *Caitlin v United States*, 324 US 229 233 (1945).

United States v Bennett: ~~We further conclude, that no federal search warrant was necessary.~~ Evidence seized by state officers pursuant to a state search warrant generally may be used in a federal prosecution, provided that the warrant passes constitutional muster. See *United States v Bennett*, 170 F3d 632, 636 n.1 (6th Cir 1999).

28 U.S.C.S. § 1257(a): 'states a final judgment from the highest court of a state, may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court by Writ of Certiorari.

Kettering Network: the Government was not a party to the state court action. See *Kettering Health Network*, 816 F3d at 415.

(4a)

Berry: See Kettering Health Network, 816 F3d at 415. The Rooker Feldman and Res Judicata do not apply because the state court did not address the argument on the merits and issue a decision. See Berry, 688 F3d at 299.

Statement of The Case

The petitioner Ronald R. Myles Jr. was convicted on Feb. 16th 2017 on 2 counts of Bank Robbery. On July 26th 2017 the petitioner was sentenced to 18yrs on each count to be served concurrently.

On appeal, to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, on Feb 21st 2019 appellate case # 17-3817, the 6th Circuit affirmed the District Courts denial of the petitioners motion to suppress evidence and return property. (see exhibit A / page 4 / paragraph 3)

On June 3rd 2019, The United States Supreme Court denied the petitioners writ of certiorari. On Dec. 9th 2019 The United States Supreme Court denied the petitioner Ronald R. Myles petition for re-hearing under (Rule 44).

On Dec. 27th 2019, The Federal District Court denied the petitioners Ronald R. Myles Jr.'s section 2255 motion. The Federal District Court denied & ruled that Mr. Myles advanced the same argument raised on direct appeal to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals on February 21st 2019 appellate case # (17-3817) concerning the suppression of evidence and return of property in his Federal case in Federal District Court case # (16-cr-251) and consequently denied the petitioners 2255 motion.

The petitioner Mr. Myles then filed a Rule 59 (e) motion respectfully requesting the Federal District Court to alter or amend that judgement. Mr. Myles argued, that he was not asking the court to give a new ruling concerning the suppression of evidence and return of property. (see exhibit E / page 2)

Mr. Myles argued in his Rule 59(e) motion that if The United States of America decides to use Mr. Myles State proceedings/transcripts from his State of Ohio case # (16-cr-337) against him in Federal District Court, of which the Federal government is at liberty to do, Mr. Myles new argument through his section (2255 motion) & Rule 59(e) motion to amend or alter is that all state rulings in Mr. Myles State proceedings/transcripts are to receive (28 USC 1738) full, faith, & credit (preclusive effect) in Federal District Court. Marrese v. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 470 U.S. 373, 380, 84 L. Ed. 2d 274, 105 S. Ct. 1327 (1985). (see exhibit E / page 2)

Mr. Myles further argued that if the honorable Federal District Court allows The United States of America to use Mr. Myles State proceedings/transcripts & State evidence against him in Federal District Court, yet refuse to give the prior rulings by the State Court USC 1738 full, faith, & credit (preclusive effect) in Federal District Court, & worse, allow the United States of America to perform an appellate review, is to deny Ronald R. Myles Jr his (5th and 14th) Amendment Rights of The United States Constitution by denying him life, liberty, and property without (due process of law).

Mr. Myles also argued his 6th, 8th, and 10th Amendment Rights of the U.S. Constitution were violated as well as the (4th Amendment) with the honorable Courts failure to give (preclusive effect) USC 1738 full, faith, credit to the prior State Court transcripts used by The United States of America.

On Feb 4th 2020, the honorable Federal District Court denied Mr. Myles Rule 59(e) motion & gave a new ruling in Mr. Myles Federal District Court case # (16-cr-251) that "There is no preclusive effect under 28 U.S.C. §1738 or otherwise." (see exhibit E / page 2 / paragraph 2)

The honorable Federal District Court also gave the ruling that "Defendant (Ronald R. Myles Jr.) has made no showing of a clear error of law nor established a need to prevent manifest injustice."

After the honorable Federal district court issued a new ruling that there is no preclusive effect under 28 U.S.C. § 1738 or otherwise, Mr. Myles further demonstrated in his COA petition (Certificate of Appealability) to the honorable court (the order) issued by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb 21st 2019 Ronald R. Myles Jr's direct appeal mandate by the honorable appellate court case #(17-3817) on (page 4) that "under the (doctrine of Res Judicata), Federal Courts must give the same preclusive effect to State Court Judgements as those judgements would receive in the courts of the rendering state." (See exhibit A/page 4)

On March 13th 2020, the Federal district court denied Mr. Myles COA petition under 28 U.S.C. 2253 and gave the ruling "Defendant (Ronald R. Myles Jr.) has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." (Exhibit F)

Mr. Myles filed a COA petition to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals under Fed. R. App. P. 22 (b) 6th Cir Appellate Case # (20-3388). On June 11th 2020 the 6th Cir Court of Appeals denied Mr. Myles COA petition and gave the ruling "His (Ronald Jr's) claim based on § 1738 does not deserve encouragement to proceed further because he failed to raise it on direct appeal and has not demonstrated cause to excuse his default."

Mr. Myles filed a petition to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals to re-hear its order denying the petitioners COA petition denied on June 11th 2020. Mr. Myles demonstrated in his petition for a COA request to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals that he did raise the (preclusive effect) full, fair, & credit act USC 1738 in his direct appeal to the honorable 6th Circuit Court of Appeals case # (17-3817) in his reply brief (page 2) filed Oct. 15th 2018 (Doc # 39).

On Oct. 20th 2020, The Honorable 6th Circuit Court of Appeals issued its final order denying Mr. Myles COA petition because he did not make a substantial showing of the denial of a federal constitutional right. The Court, ultimately ruled that it did not overlook or misapprehend any point of law or fact when the court denied Mr. Myles COA petition Fed. R. App. P. 40 (a) (2). (See Exhibit I)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

(I) Ronald R. Myles Jr. respectfully request the
honorable U.S. Supreme Courts leniency in regards to
formalities involved in Mr. Myles Certiorari petition.
Pro Se pleadings are "held to less stringent standards
than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers" and are
to be liberally construed." *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S.
89, 94 (2007) (per Curiam) (quoting *Estelle v. Gamble*,
429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976)).

Argument

On December 13th 2019 the petitioner Ronald R. Myles Jr. filed a (2255) motion requesting the honorable Federal District Court to vacate his 18 year sentence & grant him a new trial on the basis that his (5th & 14th) Amendment rights of the United States Constitution were violated.

Mr. Myles argued his 5th & 14th Amendment Rights of the U.S. Constitution of (due process) were violated when the honorable Federal District Court permitted The United States of America to use Mr. Myles State Proceedings/Transcripts as well as State Evidence against him in Federal District Court, of which the federal government is at liberty to do.

However, the honorable federal district court refused to give the prior State Court Rulings embedded in the state transcripts full faith & credit (preclusive effect) in Federal District Court according to USC 1738. On Feb 4th 2020, the honorable federal district court denied Mr. Myles Rule 59(e) motion as well as his 5th & 14th Amendment Rights of The United States Constitution of (Due Process) when The Honorable Federal District Court gave a new ruling in Mr. Myles federal case (16-cr-251) that "There is no preclusive effect under 28 USC 1738 or otherwise." (Exhibit E/page 2/paragraph 2)

The United States Supreme Court has (expressly held) that the full faith & credit statute (USC 1738) directs a Federal Court to refer to the (preclusion law) of the state in which judgement was rendered. Marrese v. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 470 U.S. 373, 389, 84 C. Ed. 2d 274, 105 S. Ct. 1327 (1985)

Mr. Myles also pointed to the order given by the 6th Cir Court of appeals on Feb. 21st 2019 appellate case # 17-3817 USA v. Myles (Exhibit A, page 4) that in Ohio, res judicata has 4 elements to their res judicata law of (preclusive effect) & has never repealed it. "Only if some exception to USC 1738 full, faith, credit applies can a federal court refuse to give a judgement the preclusive effect to which it is entitled under State law."

"An exception will not be recognized unless a later statute contains an express or implied partial repeal of 28 USC 1738." Kramer, 456 U.S. at 468

Thus, when the honorable federal district court allows the federal government to use Mr. Myles State Proceedings/ transcripts/ state evidence against him in Fed District Court, (of which the federal government is permitted to do), yet refuse to give all prior state court ruling/judgements full faith & credit (preclusive effect) according to 28 USC 1738, is to deny Mr. Myles his 5th & 14th Amendment Rights of the U.S. Constitution by denying Mr. Myles life, liberty, & property without due process of law.

Allow me to quote a major state court of Ohio ruling in Mr. Myles State Proceedings (transcripts case #337) on July 21st 2016 (the case used by the USA during federal proceedings), that it not given (preclusive effect) according to USC 1738, had a substantial injurious effect & influence on the jury's verdict that convicted Mr. Myles on Feb. 16th 2017. See the 6th Cir Order Feb 21st 2019 (exhibit A/page 3)

"Myles relies on the state judge's purported "ruling" on July 21, 2016 that the June 6th warrant was the sole warrant. He ^{also} further argues that the (state court's ruling) precluded application of the good-faith exception ..."

The United States of America argued in Federal District Court that the State Court of Ohio ruled incorrectly that the June 6th warrant was the sole warrant in Mr. Myles State Case # (16-cr-337) & alleged a June 17th state warrant against that state ruling in Federal District Court, through an illegal appellate review of a State Court Ruling in Federal District Court.

The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals also gave an order/mandate on Feb 21st 2019 (exhibit A/page 3/paragraph 5) case # 17-3817 USA v. Myles

"The Roeker-Feldman doctrine bars attempts by a federal plaintiff to receive appellate review of a state court decision in a federal district court." Howard v. Whitbeck, 382 F. 3d 633, 638 (6th Cir. 2004) (2)

Thus, when the honorable 6th Circuit Court of Appeals confirmed the State Court of Ohio's "ruling" that the June 6th Warrant was the sole warrant in Mr. Myles' State Case (#337) on Feb 21st 2019 and the honorable federal district court on Feb 4th 2020 gave a new ruling (exhibit E/page 2/paragraph 2) refusing to give (preclusive effect) the prior June 6th Warrant Ruling by the State Court of Ohio according to USC 1738, and worse, refuse to apply the Rooker-Feldman doctrine to bar the United States of America from alleging a June 17th State Warrant contrary to the State Court's ruling through an illegal appellate review of that State Ruling in Fed District Court, is to deny Ronald R. Myles Jr. his (6th Amendment) Rights of the U.S. Constitution of the right to a fair trial.

The Honorable United States Supreme Court has already ruled that (U.S. Federal District Courts) have no jurisdiction over State Court decisions/proceedings. Even if the plaintiff (federal) allege the State Court actions were unconstitutional.

As well, when the honorable federal district court and the 6th Cir Court of Appeals affirmed the State Court of Ohio's ruling that the June 6th Warrant was the sole warrant in Mr. Myles' State Case #337 (the case used by the USA in Fed Dist Court proceedings), that final judgement on the merits bars further claims by parties or their privies, posing as the 1st based on the same cause of actions. Montana v. United States, 440 US 147, 153 (1979).

The United States of America was clearly a privy posing as the 1st (The State of Ohio), when they decided to use State of Ohio Court proceedings/transcripts as well as State Evidence in Federal District Court complaining about the June 6th Warrant Ruling handed down by the State Court of Ohio. Thus, the honorable federal district court should have barred any further warrant claims beyond (June 6th 2016) in Mr. Myles State Case # (16-cr-337) in Federal District Court.

We must be clear in our appeal to this honorable court that Mr. Myles is not engaging a warrant debate of a (June 6th state warrant vs. a June 17th state warrant). To prevail on a 2255 motion, a movant "must demonstrate the existence of an error of constitutional magnitude which had a substantial and injurious effect or influence on the jury's verdict."

Humphress v. United States, 398 F.3d 855, 858 (6th Cir 2005)
(quoting Griffin v. United States, ~~330~~ F.3d 733, 736 (6th Cir 2003)).

In the jury trial that convicted Mr. Myles on Feb 16th 2017, 85% of the federal government's alleged evidence admitted in trial for jury inspection through a June 17th alleged state search warrant, contrary to the State Court of Ohio's ruling that no such warrant existed - at the state level & the June 6th arrest warrant is the sole warrant in Mr. Myles state case (#337) (the case used by the USA in Federal District Court).

If the (June 6th state warrant ruling) is given full faith credit (preclusive effect) according to (USC 1738) Mr. Myles due process rights (5th and 14th Amendment) of the U.S. Constitution, and the honorable court properly applies the Rooker-Feldman Doctrine that bars the federal government from performing an appellate review of the June 6th warrant ruling handed down by the State Court of Ohio, rendering a (June 17th state warrant) to "lack subject matter jurisdiction", then by default, 85% of the evidence presented against Mr. Myles in a (Federal Jury Trial) "lacked subject matter jurisdiction", would not have been admitted in Fed District Court, and had a substantial injurious effect and influence on the jury's guilty verdict against Mr. Myles, on Feb 16th 2017. Humphress v. United States, 398 F.3d 855, 858 (6th Cir 2005)

If 85% of the evidence presented to a federal jury by law "lacked subject matter jurisdiction" that is a clear violation of Mr. Myles (6th Amendment Rights) of the U.S. Constitution of the "right to a fair trial"

As appellate review of a state court decision is reserved exclusively to state appellate courts or the United States Supreme Court 28 U.S.C.S. § 1257 (a) on a writ of certiorari, then for the honorable federal district court to not apply the Rooker-Feldman doctrine to bar the United States of America from performing an appellate review alleging a June 17th State Warrant in Federal District Court is to violate the petitioners (10th Amendment Rights) of the U.S. Constitution, as well as the (8th Amendment) as Mr. Myles has been incarcerated 4 years and counting without his due process rights (5th & 14th Amendment) of giving the June 6th Warrant Ruling by the State Court full faith & credit (preclusive effect) according USC 1738. ①

The state case in which Mr. Myles was charged with agg robbery (16-cr-337), the case that saw The State Court of Ohio give a ruling that the June 6th Warrant was the sole Warrant in that case, (the state case used by the USA in Fed Dist Court) was dismissed by The State Court of Ohio against Mr. Myles on Aug 26th 2016 see exhibit(j)

As Mr. Myles was never convicted in state court on (case #337) when the United States of America decided to (use that state case) against Mr. Myles in Federal District Court, any appellate review was (prohibited) until after conviction and imposition of a sentence.
Midland Asphalt Corp v. United States, 489 US 794, 798 (1989).

① "When determining whether a State Court Judgment has such a preclusive effect, we apply the relevant state law of collateral estoppel."
See Duncan v. Duncan (In re Duncan), 448 F. 3d 725, 728 (4th Cir. 2006)

Closing

In closing, by now it is clear that the U.S. District Court allowed the United States of America to use Mr. Myles State Proceedings (Case #337), State Transcripts, as well as State evidence against him in Federal District Court.

It is also clear that in Mr. Myles State Proceedings (Case #337) the honorable federal district court & the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals both affirm a ruling by The State Court of Ohio. On Feb 21st 2019 (Exhibit A/page 3/paragraph 4) 6th Circuit Court of Appeals

"Myles relies on the state judges
supported ruling on July 21, 2016 that
the June 6th warrant was the sole
warrant."

On Feb 4th 2020 (Exhibit E/page 2/paragraph 1) U.S. District Court

"Specifically, he pointed to the
State - Court judges July 21 2016
"ruling" that the June 6th 2016
warrant was the "sole" warrant
in his case. (Doc. 132 at 3)."

The question for this honorable court is, if The U.S. District Court permits the United States of America to use Mr. Myles State (#337) Proceedings in Federal District Court, does Mr. Myles 5th & 14th Amendment (due process rights) of the U.S. Constitution begin with giving the above ruling & all state judgements for that matter full, fair, & credit (preclusive effect) in Federal District Court according to USC 1738?

According to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb 21st 2019 USA v. Myles appellate case #17-3817, saw the honorable appellate court give the order to the U.S. District Court (Exhibit A/page 4/paragraph 1) of yes.

"Under the doctrine of res judicata, federal courts
must give the same preclusive effect to
State Court judgements as those judgements would
receive in the courts of the rendering state."
See Migra v. Warren City Sch Dist. Bd. of Educ.,
465 U.S. 75, 80-85 (1984).

The honorable United States Supreme Court has already given a disposition on the due process (5th & 14th Amendment) rights in regards to prior state court judgements used in Federal District Court proceedings since (1985) as the honorable court has expressly held:

"That the full, faith, & credit statute (USC 1738) directs a federal court to refer to the (preclusion law) of the state in which judgement was rendered."

Mameze v. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 470 U.S. 373, 380, 84 C. Ed. 2d 274, 105 S. Ct. 1327 (1985)

Thus, when the honorable Federal District Court gives the new ruling On Feb. 4th 2020 that (Exhibit E/page 2/paragraph 2)

"There is no preclusive effect -- under 28 U.S.C. § 1738 or otherwise."

That ruling by the federal district court is in conflict with the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals Order on Feb 21st 2019 USA v. Myles #17-3817. It is also in conflict with the United States Supreme Court case law rulings and a clear violation of Mr. Myles 5th & 14th Amendment (due process) rights of the U.S. Constitution, his (6th Amendment Rights) of the right to a fair trial as well as 4th, 8th, & 10th Amendment Constitutional violations.

Ronald R. Myles Jr. humbly & respectfully motions this honorable court to grant his U.S. Supreme Court certiorari, grant his immediate release from prison, & last but not least, grant Mr. Myles a new trial with all prior state proceedings (case #337) used in Federal District Court in Mr. Myles federal case to be given (preclusive effect) full, faith, & credit according to USC 1738. Complimented by the (Rooker/Feldman Doctrine) to bar any appellate reviews of the June 11th Warrant Ruling handed down by The State Court of Ohio, in Federal District Court.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald L. Myles Jr

Date: April 6th 2021