

No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MR. EDWARD TYRONE RIDLEY PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

STATE OF FLORIDA and — RESPONDENT(S)
Judge CHRISTOPHER N. PATTERSON, et al
ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Florida Supreme Court case no SC 21-15
14th Cir Ct. case no 1995-2844 Bay Co. Fla.
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

MR. EDWARD TYRONE RIDLEY, GDC-570139
(Your Name)

Wilcox State Prison, 470 South Broad Street
(Address)

Abbeville, Georgia. 31001
(City, State, Zip Code)

229-467-3000 PRISON #

(Phone Number)

Sackie Ridley Aunt. 229-322-0084 message
Jamie Smith 770-369-0201 message cousin
BARBARA A clay 229-805-4266

No. _____

20-7898

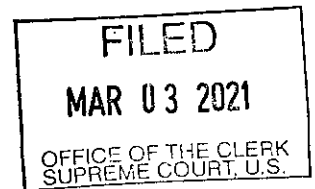
IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

EDWARD TYRONE RIDLEY PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

STATE OF FLORIDA — RESPONDENT(S)



ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

ORIGINAL

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

MR. EDWARD TYRONE RIDLEY, GOC-570189
(Your Name)

WILCOX STATE PRISON, P.O. BOX 397
(Address)

ABBEVILLE, GA. 31001
(City, State, Zip Code)

(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1) Is a plea a Contract Fla 1995 DNA only F.S. 943.325 after Release from Completed 3yr sentence on Dec 11, 1998 with time served,
- 2) When i asked State attorney and COURT both said only DNA No sexual offender Registry is this correct by law?
- 3) Under Megan Law or 943.0435 for a alleged attempted third degree ~~sex~~ sexual Battery, by attempted digital penetration only with no likely injury on a then 20yr old adult did i have to be on Fla Registry when i never Registered in Fla or is a Fla Resident or a threat to any Fla. Residence, Is a minor statute 794.0115
- (4) Was it illegal for agents of Fla Dept of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to conspire with a agent(s) of Crisp County, Cordele, Ga. Sheriff Dep 4 a Tamara SEARS to lie and say that in Ga. by SEARS that i had a prior felony sexual battery in Cordele case no 04R-221, which is in fact a misdemeanor, In turn agents of FDLE lied and said the late SHANNON POPE the 20yr old was a (12) twelve year old child, then placed me on internet, Sheriff's office, 42-1-12, 943.0435 etc as a violent child sexual predator, child molester, child sex offender in Fla/AND COA for years knowing i have never been convicted of any felony offenses sexual or not against a child or minor in the US, done vindictively under color of law to violate civil rights
- (5) Did this violate violate my civil rights and can i sue for this illegal sigma chronic Due process under color of state law illegally by state, county, city and local officials,
- (6) Since the alleged victim died do it be considered as when i die under both F.S. 943.0435, AND OCGA 42-1-12 and SORNA no victim no registration
- (7) Do this case meet 20yr removal even though victim dead, was a adult, no Fla Resident, never Registered in Fla
- (8) Wherein Megan Law 1995 conviction where you have to register where the victim was a adult under ~~Florida~~ 943.0435, OCGA 42-1-12 and Alabama Statute where i had to Register in the past.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- (1) Is a Plea A Contract Fla 1995 DNA ONLY FS. 943.325 after Release from Completed 3 yr Sentence on December 11, 1998 with time served;
- (2) When I asked State Attorney and Court both said only DNA, NO Sexual Offender Registry is this correct by law;
- (3) Under Megan Law or 943.0435 for alleged Attempted third degree sexual Battery by attempted digital penetration only with NO l, tely injury on a then 20 yr old Adult, did I have to be on Fla Registry when I never registered in Fla or is a Fla Resident or a threat to ANY Fla Resident, is a Injury Statute 794.015;
- (4) Was it illegal for agents of Fla Dept of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to conspire with agents of Crisp County, GA Sheriff Dept a Tamara Sears to lie and say that in Ga by ~~Tamara~~ Sears that I had a prior felony sexual battery in Cordele Ga No. 042-221, which in fact is a misdemeanor. In turn agents of FDLE lied and said the late Shannon Pope the 20 yr old was a (12) twelve year old child, then placed me on internet Sheriff's office, 042-1-12 FS. 943.0435 etc as a violent child sexual predator, child molester, child sex offender in Fla and Ga for years knowing I have never been convicted of ANY felony offenses sexual or not against a child or minor in the U.S done vindictively under color of law to violate civil rights;
- (5) Did this violate my civil rights and am I sue for this illegal stigma Chronic Due process under color of state law illegally by State, County, City and local officials;
- (6) Since the alleged victim died do it be considered as when I die under both F.S. 943.0435 and O.C.G.A. 42-1-12 And SORNA No victim, NO Registration;
- (7) Do this case meet 20 yr requirement even though victim dead, was adult, No Fla Resident, never registered in Fla;
- (8) Where in Megan Law 1995 convictions where you have to register were the victim was a adult under ~~SORNA~~ 943.0435, O.C.G.A 42-1-12 And Alabama statutes where I had to register in past;
- (9) Did ineffective counsel and state when they found out or knew I was indicted on a false affidavit and indictment, then convicted on them where both had Shannon Pope a (12) twelve year old child not a (20) twenty yr old Adult is this Affidavit and indictment void, null and illegal. And could I be convicted on this when the victim was not 12 and the case was being tried up to Adversary Preliminary hearing when judge, DeDee Costello asked Pope her age and Costello said she thought she was 12 grounds for dismissal;
- (10) Could the lower court deny my 6th Amend Right to both Counsel and effective Appellate Counsel in case and post conviction to challenge Placement, Classification Supra on 943.0435 and to Enforce my Contract DNA only 943.325 (1995) which I begged Courts and ineffective Counsel numerous times case too old, Did this violate 6th Amend Rights;
- (11) Could Court and ineffective Counsel allow impeachment evidence contradictory statements dozens of times and not move for dismissal of case;

B.

Questions Cont'd

- Q(8) Did ineffective counsel and state when they found out or knew I was indicted on a false affidavit and indictment, then convicted on them when both had Shannon Pope a (12) twelve year old child not a (20) twenty yr old adult is this Affidavit and indictment void, null and illegal, And could I be convicted on this when the victim was not 12 and the case was being tried up to adversary preliminary Hearing when Judge, Debee Costello asked Pope her age and Costello said she thought she was 12, grounds for dismissal.
- Q(9) Could the lower court deny my 6th Amend. Right to both Counsel and effective appellate Counsel in case and post conviction to challenge placement, Classification supra on 943,0435, And to Enforce my Contract DNR only, 943.325(9) which I begged Courts ineffective Counsel for over 2 two decades to date ineffective Counsel said numerous times case too old, Did this violate 6th Amend Rights;
- Q(10) Could Court and ineffective Counsel allow impeachment evidence, Contradictory statements dozens of times and not move for dismissal of case,
- Q(11) Could Counsel still Represent me when his client Ben (John Doe) who had several Sexual Battery charges told me and everyone in pod 5A at jail that on day of my case he and Pope was in a Sexual Relationship and seen me at times come by there and would lie on me he described the entire case never seen or met him in my life we favored each other this failed investigation violated 6th, also Griffith lied told Ben I wanted him to take my case but not ~~me~~ to tell the truth what he told everyone supra.
- Q(12) When I told ineffective Counsel that Pope mother stopped me and my uncle Frederick J. Jackson Sr who lived with my mother also on the next block over from Pope that he was fucking Pope had the same sexual transmitted this claim to be virgin had chlamydia that I did not have were investigated from Panama City to Montgomery, AL where I worked with Shakima American Queens Conv. Co.

(C)

Questions Cont'd

Where I worked off Chestnut Street, Montgomery could
had spoke to tenants and fellow coworkers that I was not
in Panama on December 11, 1995 and people at 2 Lane and
Smiley Court housing projects Montgomery, they seek
my treatment all they way to Cordele Ga where I'm
from not doctors visits, no medications, who was the
source of the DNA when it was not mine, those failed
investigations. Violated 8th, 14th, 5th, 11th, 6th, 13th Amend

13) WAS above a conflict of interest?

14) Can a finger give a woman a sexual transmitted
disease if so how, or can it pass semen,

15) Could ineffective counsel leave out the trained dogs
in yard a pit bull and German Shepherd over 80 lbs each
that never knew me, never touched them, they seem aggressive
went pass through alley, how can both parents be in
house neighbors on front porch's or in house who could
see the full yard at all houses, where was the dog bites
the neighbors doing what pup was dragged 50 yds to
back porch, broad daylight screaming what was the
dogs doing while I was alleys dragging their screaming
master, then raped her this 20 yr old Black Virgin
who had numerous boyfriends but a Virgin living in
the hood of Cove Blvd high Club area, prostitution and
drugs area. How this happened in Broad daylight.

16) After Adversary preliminary hearing. Why didn't
ineffective counsel call the hearing back when I realized
that the officer who testified was not the heavy set
officer that patrolled the area, and I asked for
attorney from inside my mother house to police dept
where I was threatened with severe weapon to make
up a story I did and coughed, then why didn't
ineffective counsel bring back when read Detective said
he was trained to lie under oath when he was fired
for sexual assault on staff all failed investigations
Did it violate 6th Amend, there was newspaper #16

D.

Questions Cont'd

18) Was it illegal for state and Court with ineffective Counsel to deny me polygraph and stress test I said could use against me if failed to clear my name. Is this a violation of 6th and 14th Amend. Both sides had a stake in this agreement if they'd allowed will do same today take polygraph sup. to clear my name.

19) Is it true under Fla LAW 943.0435 there had to be a sexual component on that child before lobbying in Fla a sexual offender and also had to be under the consent age of 800.04(3)

20) Isn't it true before released from Fla prison you had to sign papers about you had to register under 943.0435 if not you didn't have to your case didn't meet 943.0435 if so you had to go before your sentencing judge to a due process hearing to determine did your expired sentence before October 21, 1997 meet 943.0435 s. 800.04(3) 794 crimes against children and minors,

21) How do you break down 943.0435 in Fla when there is no injury to a adult alleged victim shouldn't there be different standards put in place for such cases. And do classifying all as sexual offenders without community not knowing if the case is a adult which all people think people on the registry is child molesters or child predators should this be changed some way to separate these offenses and length of time on all Registrars.

22) Like probation and parole if your crime meet state criteria and you hadn't crossed state lines shouldn't that case be treated only like parole and probation you sent back to the county and state where the alleged sexual offense occurred and convicted not violated due process 14th Amend.

E

Questions Cont'd

24.

If you live in a different state from the
convicting state can't you go straight to Federal
Court to challenge that State Placement And not
be denied for not being in custody, or the state
you're in can't remove you or challenge that states
Registry since you don't live in that state or
is you a resident of the convicting state and you
are indigent.

25) Don't I have a right to get the DNA tested
against my uncle who's 2yrs older than me oh yes
about her mother Carrie Pope stopped us when we
left Fred tried Rudy & his grand mother told Pope
told Fred if he didn't leave her daughter alone
she would call the police on him is this grounds
to investigate and impeach Pope and test DNA to
who gave this virgin Clymedia when a Fact I was
negative didn't know what it was only heard of
the Claps, crabs back then.

26) Is 194.011(5) A second degree Felony
or is 177.083-084 a third degree Felony that
fit my contract DNA only 943.0435 not a injury
statute as 194.011(5) (1995) 943.325

27) Isn't under 85 to point system my conviction
was enhanced by unconstitutional state uncounseled
state convictions re Crisp County Ga, Dooly Co Ga, etc.
Felony and misdemeanor offenses under point system
that was no longer open to direct or collateral
attack in their own rights this sentence cannot stand
28) Can you compare Georgia Mrs. Deane's sexual battery
since Rape is Rape 16-6-1 to Fla Sexual Battery Rape 194.011(5)
If so How

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:

Judge Christopher N. Patterson who always
answers my pleadings not the State Attorney
Address: 14th CBQ.
P.O. Box 2237, Panama City, Fla. 32402
Florida Supreme Court
Fla 1st DCA,
US Dist Court N. Dist Fla.
US Dist Court M. Dist of GA MACON & Albany
DIVISIONS,
State Attorney
421 Magnolia Avenue
Panama City, Fla. 32401

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Page 3 - Bundy v. Smith, *supra*; Proculier v. Martinez, *supra*; Babbitt v. United States Farm Workers Nat'l Union, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979); Monroe v. Thigpen, 131 F.3d 818, 829 (9th Cir. 1997); Ingraham v. Wright, 430 U.S. 651 (1977); United States v. Carver, 2014 U.S. App. Lexis 1580 (4th Cir. 2016); United States v. Dodge, 597 F.3d 1317, 1357-56 (11th Cir. 2016); United States v. Herrera-Lopez, 570 Fed. Appx 912; United States v. Bilus, 626 Fed. Appx 856; Addleman v. Florida A.G., 1149 Fed. Appx 956; Johnson v. Avery, *supra*; Shack v. United States, 177 F.3d 1269, 1271 (11th Cir. 1997) (emphasis added); McGraw-Hill, *supra*; Bridges, 214 U.S. App. Lexis 1580 (4th Cir. 2014); GA.

Page 4 - FRANKS v. Delaware, 438 U.S. 154 (1978); Jackson v. State, 301 Ga. 137 (2017); Belaford v. State (10).

Page 5 - Kimbrough v. State, 300 Ga. 878 (199 SE2d 229) (2017 Ga. App. 230); 2017 WL 1375041 (2017); HERINGTON v. State, 243 Ga. App. 265, 266 (3) (533 SE2d 133) (2020); Walsh v. State, 269 Ga. 427, 429 (1) (499 SE2d 332) (1998); Walsh v. State, 269 Ga. 427, 229 (1) (499 SE2d 332) (1998); Johnson v. State, 204 Ga. 528, 530 (56 SE2d 334) (1948); HERRINGTON v. State, 243 Ga. App. at 266 (3); Johnson, 204 Ga. at 530; Young v. State, 355 Ga. App. 486 (2020); Belaford v. State, 306 Ga. 142-43 (2) (800 SE2d 356) (2017); FRANKS v. Delaware, *supra*.

Page 6 - BAKER v. HOLMAN, 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 63108; United States v. Pesado, 57 F.3d 428, 433 (5th Cir. 1995); United States v. Dingo, 604 F.3d 904, 908 (11th Cir. 2016); Daubert v. United States v. Call, 129 F.3d 1402, 1404 (10th Cir. 1997); *Id.*

Page 7 - PILCOX v. Connecticut, 302 U.S. 319, 325; McKinney v. Pate, 20 F.3d 1550, 1556 (11th Cir. 1998) (en banc); Washington v. Glucksberg, 520 U.S. 423 (1987); McKinney, 20 F.3d at 1556; MILLER v. Florida, 482 U.S. 423 (1987); Johnson v. Jones, 2018 U.S. Dist. Lexis 198680; RICHARDSON, 598 F.3d 734, 739 (11th Cir. 2016); Babbitt, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1978); Kirby v. Siegelman, 195 F.3d 1285, 1292 (11th Cir. 1990); FRAMER v. Nix, 2007 U.S. Dist. Lexis 108508;

employ counsel. In the absence of warnings, the burden would be on the State to prove that counsel was knowingly and intelligently waived or that in the totality of the circumstances, including the failure to give the necessary warnings, the confession was clearly voluntary.

Rather than employing the arbitrary Fifth Amendment rule⁴ which the Court lays down I would follow the more pliable dictates of the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments which we are accustomed to administering and which we know from our cases are effective instruments in protecting persons in police custody. In this way we would not be acting in the dark nor in one full sweep changing the traditional rules of custodial interrogation which this Court has for so long recognized as a justifiable and proper tool in balancing individual rights against the rights of society. It will be soon enough to go further when we are able to appraise with somewhat better accuracy the effect of such a holding.

I would affirm the convictions in *Miranda v Arizona*, No. 759; *Vignera v New York*, No. 760; and *Westover v United States*, No. 761. In each of those cases I find from the circumstances no warrant for reversal. In

[384 US 504]

California v Stewart, No. 584, I would dismiss the writ of certiorari for want of a final judgment, 28 USC § 1257(3) (1964 ed); but if the merits are to be reached I would affirm on the ground that the State failed to fulfill its burden, in the absence of a showing that appropriate warnings were given, of proving a waiver or a totality of circumstances showing voluntariness. Should there be a retrial, I would leave the State free to attempt to prove these elements.

Mr. Justice *Harlan*, whom Mr. Justice *Stewart* and Mr. Justice *White* join, dissenting.

I believe the decision of the Court represents poor constitutional law and entails harmful consequences for the country at large. How serious these consequences may prove to be only time can tell. But the basic flaws in the Court's justification seem to me readily apparent now once all sides of the problem are considered.

I. Introduction.

At the outset, it is well to note exactly what is required by the Court's new constitutional code of rules for confessions. The foremost requirement, upon which later admissibility of a confession depends, is that a four-fold warning be given to a person in custody before he is questioned, namely, that he has a right to remain silent, that anything he says may be used against him, that he has a right to have present an attorney during the <*pg. 741> questioning, and that if

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Vitek v. Jones, 945 US 480, Jones v. Solis, 121 Fed Appx 228, 230 (9th Cir. 2005); Case No. 1995-2844; Roper v. Simmons, 543 US 551-556, 561 (2005); Harmelin v. Michigan, 501 US 957, 994 (1991); Kelly v. State, 195 So.2d 135, 137 (Fla DCA 2001); US v. Contreras, 139 F.3d 592 (2014); Vorden v. Nugger, 909 F.3d 134, Rankin v. Evans, 138 F.3d 1425; Doe v. Miami Dade Cty Supers,
 Page 8- State v. Gray, 654 So.2d 552, 554 (Fla 1995); Weatherpoon v. State, 2014 So.3d 578, 585-86 (Fla 2017); Blockberger v. United States, 284 US 299 (1932); Adams v. State, 412 So.2d 850 (Fla); 459 US 882; Smith v. Singletary, 170 F.3d 1051 (1999); State v. Robinson, 873 So.2d 1205, 1217; Raines v. State, 805 So.2d 999, 1003 (Fla. 2001), Doe v. Smith, Santobello, Loss,

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II.

That the Court's holding today is neither compelled nor even strongly suggested by the language of the Fifth Amendment, is at odds with American and English legal history, and involves a departure from a long line of precedent does not prove either that the Court has exceeded its powers or that the Court is wrong or unwise in its present reinterpretation of the Fifth Amendment. It does, however, underscore the obvious—that the Court has not discovered or found the law in making today's decision, nor has it derived it from some irrefutable sources; what it has done is to make new law and new public policy in much the same way that it has in the course of interpreting other great clauses of the Constitution.¹ This is what the Court historically has done. Indeed, it is what it must do and will continue to do until and unless there is some fundamental change in the constitutional distribution of governmental powers.

But if the Court is here and now to announce new and fundamental policy to govern certain aspects of our affairs, it is wholly legitimate to examine the mode of this or any other constitutional decision in this Court and to inquire into the advisability of its end product in terms of the long-range interest of the country. At the very least the Court's text and reasoning should withstand analysis and be a fair exposition of the constitutional provision which its opinion interprets. <*pg. 757> Decisions

[384 US 532]

like these cannot rest alone on syllogism, metaphysics or some ill- defined notions of natural justice, although each will perhaps play its part. In proceeding to such constructions as it now announces, the Court should also duly consider all the factors and interests bearing upon the cases, at least insofar as the relevant materials are available; and if the necessary considerations are not treated in the record or obtainable from some other reliable source, the Court should not proceed to formulate fundamental policies based on speculation alone.

III.

First, we may inquire what are the textual and factual bases of this new fundamental rule. To reach the result announced on the grounds it does, the Court must stay within the confines of the Fifth Amendment, which forbids self-incrimination only if *compelled*. Hence the core of the Court's opinion is that because of the "compulsion inherent in custodial surroundings, no statement obtained from [a] defendant [in custody] can truly be the product of his free choice," ante, at 714, absent the use of adequate protective devices as described by the Court. However, the Court does not point to any sudden inrush of new knowledge requiring the rejection of 70 years' experience. Nor does it assert that its novel conclusion reflects a changing consensus

LED2

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Rules And Statutes.

- Page 2. - F.S. 943.325(1995); G.S. 9; Fed.R. Civ. P. 11; F.S. 800.04(3); 794;
F.S. 943.0435;
Page 3. - Colonial style Punishment 1800's; "The Scarlet Letter" "To Kill A Mocking Bird"
Stigma due process 14th Amend; 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th + 14th Amend's;
Page 4 - Subsection (F)(5); O.C.G.A. 42-1-12; O.C.G.A. 42-1-12(F)(5); 1
Page 5 - O.C.G.A. 24-8-823;
Page 7 Rules G.S. 9, 2.430; 794.011(5); 777.04(1) or 777.04(4); 828.125(2)
829.25(4); 943.0435; Substantive Due process;

PROPERTY OF WILCOX STATE PRISON

questions posed by a Commissioner, who had failed to advise him of his rights, and his answers were held admissible over his claim of involuntariness. "The fact that [a defendant] is in custody and manacled does not necessarily render his statement involuntary, nor is that necessarily the effect of popular excitement shortly preceding. ... And it is laid down

[384 US 530]

that it is not essential to the admissibility of a confession that it should appear that the person was warned that what he said would be used against him, but on the contrary, if the confession was voluntary, it is sufficient though it appear that he was not so warned."

Since *Bram*, the admissibility of statements made during custodial interrogation has been frequently reiterated. *Powers v United States*, 223 US 303, 56 L ed 448, 32 S Ct 281, cited *Wilson* approvingly and held admissible as voluntary statements the accused's testimony at a preliminary hearing even though he was not warned that what he said might be used against him. Without any discussion of the presence or absence of warnings, presumably because such discussion was deemed <*pg. 756> unnecessary, numerous other cases have declared that "[t]he mere fact that a confession was made while in the custody of the police does not render it inadmissible," *McNabb v United States*, 318 US 332, 346, 87 L ed 819, 827, 63 S Ct 608; accord, *United States v Mitchell*, 322 US 65, 88 L ed 1140, 64 S Ct 896, despite its having been elicited by police examination, *Wan v United States*, 266 US 1, 14, 69 L ed 131, 148, 45 S Ct 1; *United States v Carignan*, 342 US 36, 39, 96 L ed 48, 51, 72 S Ct 97. Likewise, in *Crooker v California*, 357 US 433, 437, 2 L ed 2d 1448, 1452, 78 S Ct 1287, the Court said that "the bare fact of police 'detention and police examination in private of one in official state custody' does not render involuntary a confession by the one so detained." And finally, in *Cicenia v Lagay*, 357 US 504, 2 L ed 2d 1523, 78 S Ct 1297, a confession obtained by police interrogation after arrest was held voluntary even though the authorities refused to permit the defendant to consult with his attorney. See generally *Culombe v Connecticut*, 367 US 568, 587-602, 6 L ed 2d 1037, 1049-1057, 81 S Ct 1860 (opinion of Frankfurter, J.); 3 *Wigmore*, *Evidence* § 851, at 313 (3d ed 1940); see also *Joy*, *Admissibility of Confessions* 38, 46 (1842).

Only a tiny minority of our judges who have dealt with the question, including today's majority, have considered in-custody interrogation, without more, to be a violation of the Fifth Amendment. And this Court, as

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every member knows, has left standing literally thousands of criminal convictions that rested at least in part on confessions taken in the course of interrogation by the police after arrest.

Prior Florida Cases to Review

Ridley v. Fla Dept. of Law Enft 2020 US Dist Lexis 97956

Ridley v. F.D.L.E. 2019 U.S. Dist. Lexis 2019 US Dist Lexis 215191

Ridley v. Sellers, 2007 US Dist Lexis 42524

Ridley v. Ford 2020 US Dist Lexis 97295

Ridley v. Fla. Dep't of Corr 2016 US Dist Lexis 15546

Ridley v. Conley, 2016 US Dist Lexis 111965

Ridley v. Williams, 2014 US Dist Lexis 134842

Ridley v. Williams - 2014 US Dist Lexis 96750

Ridley v. FDLA, 2014 US Dist Lexis 196730

Ridley v. Georgia 2016 US Dist Lexis 52146

Ridley v. Georgia 2016 US Dist Lexis 51973



COBB JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COURT DIVISION

70 HAYNES STREET

MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30090

770-528-1300

CONNIE TAYLOR
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

THE ENCLOSED IS BEING RETURNED FOR THE REASON(S) CHECKED BELOW

- ☐ SUIT/DOCUMENT IS NOT A COBB SUPERIOR COURT CASE (INDICTED FELONIES ONLY and Civil cases)
- ☐ CONTACT MAGISTRATE or STATE COURT
- ☐ ORIGINAL DOCUMENT(S) REQUIRED FOR FILING
- ☐ DOCUMENT(S) NOT SIGNED and/or NOTARIZED
- ☐ INCORRECT CASE NUMBER (not a Cobb County case number)
- ☒ UNABLE TO ASSIST - ~~Clerk's office maintains Civil and Criminal records.~~ CONTACT AN ATTORNEY
- ☐ Clerk's office cannot check for pending charges. Do not have access to GCIC or NCIC.
- ☒ Need a case number to file and/or research.
- ☐ Clerk's office does not maintain Grand Jury records. Contact District Attorney's office at 70 Haynes Street, Marietta, GA 30090, or your attorney for assistance.

☒

OTHER

- (1) - Need a case # to file documents
- (2) - You will need a Pauper's Affidavit w/ Inmate Account Statement for ~~every~~ each Civil suit filed.
- (3) Organize documents to be filed. It is not the Clerk's office responsibility to figure out how ~~the~~ documents are to be filed

Other Cases to Review

Ridley v. FOLE, 2020 US Dist Lexis 97956,
Ridley v. FOLE, 2019 US Dist Lexis 2019 US Dist Lexis
215191
Ridley v. Sellers, 2007 US Dist Lexis 42524
Ridley v. Ford, 2020 US Dist Lexis 97295,
Ridley v. FOLE DOC, 2016 US Dist Lexis 15546
Ridley v. Conley, 2016 US Dist Lexis 111965
Ridley v. Williams, 2014 US Dist Lexis 134842
Ridley v. Williams, 2014 US Dist Lexis 96750
Ridley v. FOLE, 2014 US Dist Lexis 196736,
Ridley v. Georgia, 2016 US Dist Lexis 52146
Ridley v. Georgia, 2016 US Dist Lexis 51973

appears to me tenable, nor in this context to warrant extended discussion. It is urged that the confession was also inadmissible because not voluntary even measured by due process standards and because federal-state cooperation brought the McNabb-Mallory rule into play under *Anderson v United States*, 318 US 350, 87 L ed 829, 63 S Ct 599. However, the facts alleged fall well short of coercion in my view, and I believe the involvement of federal agents in petitioner's arrest and detention by the State too slight to invoke *Anderson*. I agree with the Government that the admission of the evidence now protested by petitioner was at most harmless error, and two final contentions—one involving weight of the evidence and another improper prosecutor comment—seem to me without merit. I would therefore affirm Westover's conviction.

In conclusion: Nothing in the letter or the spirit of the Constitution or in the precedents squares with the heavy-handed and one-sided action that is so precipitously

[384 US 526]

taken by the Court in the name of fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities. The foray which the Court makes today brings to mind the wise and farsighted words of Mr. Justice Jackson in *Douglas v Jeannette*, 319 US 157, 181, 87 L ed 1324, 1338, 63 S Ct 877 (separate opinion): "This Court is forever adding new stories to the temples of constitutional law, and the temples have a way of collapsing when one story too many is added."

Mr. Justice *White*, with whom Mr. Justice *Harlan* and Mr. Justice *Stewart* join, dissenting.

I.

The proposition that the privilege against self-incrimination forbids in-custody interrogation without the warnings specified in the majority opinion and without a clear waiver of counsel has no significant support in the history of the privilege or in the language of the Fifth Amendment. As for the English authorities and the common-law history, the privilege, firmly established in the second half of the seventeenth century, was never applied except to prohibit compelled judicial interrogations. The rule excluding coerced confessions matured about 100 years later, "[b]ut there is nothing in the reports to suggest that the theory has its roots in the privilege against self-incrimination. And so far as the cases reveal, the privilege, as such, seems to have been given effect only in judicial proceedings, including the preliminary examinations by authorized magistrates." Morgan, *The Privilege Against Self-Incrimination*, 34 Minn L Rev 1, 18 (1949).

Our own constitutional provision provides that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." These words, when "[c]onsidered in the light to be shed by grammar and the dictionary ... appear to signify simply that nobody shall be

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES

PAGE NUMBER

*See next
pages*

STATUTES AND RULES

Page 877 S. 082-715, 084

See next pages

OTHER

☒ For cases from federal courts:

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

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

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

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

☒ 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.

[] A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date:
_____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing
appears at Appendix B.

[] 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).

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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

OPINIONS BELOW

☐ For cases from federal courts:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

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

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

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

☐ For cases from state courts:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

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

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

My Florida plea was in essence a CONTRACT (1995) DNA ONLY upon Release from prison on December 11th, 1998. My sentence ended where I asked before plea did I have to register or anything in the future both the then State Attorney and Judge Register said NO ONLY provide blood sample to FDLE Fls. 943.325 (1995) see all records but was destroyed, expunged without opinion under CS 9, 2, 430 SANTOBELLO v. NEW YORK, 404 U.S. 257 (1971); Fed. R. Civ. P. 11;

To be under 943.0435 the alleged victim had to be a child or minor under consent age and in 1995 it was twelve NO 18 yrs of age. United States v. Bridges, 741 F.3d 404, 214 U.S. App Lexis 1580 (12-11-13); United States v. Bundy, 392 F.3d 641, 650 n.3 (4th Cir. 2004) describes Fla. 30 F. Attempted Sexual Battery, being convicted of a felony offense under 800.04 (3) sexual battery on a minor and under 794 Not a offense against a Adult and you had to be a Resident and had Registered in one of the Counties in the State of Fla. to be under Fls. 943.0435 United States v. Pours, 544 F.Supp 1331 In 2006 US Congress did away with State-by-State registries and put in place SORNA, 42 U.S.C. 16911 (5) When on July 29, 1996 Rushed to amended charges at jury selection without time to consider the consequences of the plea violated Wilber v. City of Mount Vernon SUPRA, And when agents of FDLE conspired with agents of another state to place me under Fla. Stat 943.0435 knowing that I was not a Fla Resident, never registered in Fla, never provided due process, knowing the alleged victim was A then (20) twenty year old Adult NOT A child or minor, who is now deceased on April 2020 and must be treated as when I died under statute records expunged, destroyed, as done in 1998 all pursuant to CS 9 and 2, 430, but then conspired and lied that Shannon Pope was a twelve (12) year old child, not the statute 12 VERO, but a child, in turn CRISP, CA Sheriff detective TAMARA SEARS conspired and lied that I had a prior felony sexual assault case 04R-221 a misdemeanor against a minor NOT A felony then placed my name

[illegible]

photo, address, SSN on internet, schools etc illegally that caused
Chronic vindictive Stigma due process 14th Amend violation and
Civil Rights by illegally, labeling, classifying me violent child
sexual predator, child molester, child sex offender when I've
never been convicted of any felony sexual offense any child or
minor in the United States had and has the affects and effects
of "Colonial style punishment of the 1800's," "To kill a Mocking
Bird" "The Scarlet Letter" violation 8th Amend, 13th Const and
Articles of Florida + Georgia Const's. I've begged ineffective Counsel
Floyd Griffith over 20 years to challenge but said case too old
violated 14th Amend. Then petitioned the Court for counsel when
was not barred violated 14th Amend. When DeDee Costello on
January 30, 1998 barred me from filing. Prose to seek Counsel
Conflict to investigate my case and file proper appeals; and
had Clerk to send back all motions for counsel, appeal from
denials of criminal proceedings didn't advise me of a Appeal
was denied until around 2009 when I kept calling Clerk who
said was hidden in file violated 14th, 14th, 15th, 4th, 5th, 8th, 13th
Amend. Bounds v. Smith, supra; PROCMER v. MARTINEZ, supra,
Had a 14th Amend right to challenge being placed under
943, 0435 especially as illegally classified supra. See Babbitt v. United
Farm Workers Nat'l Union, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979). See Monroe v.
Thigpen, 181 F.3d 818, 829 (9th Cir. 1999); Ingham v. Wright, 430
U.S. 651 (1977) His right to due process under both Federal and
State Constitutions. Also see for above. United States v. CARVER, 2014
U.S. App. Lexis 1580 (4th Cir. 2014); United States v. Dodge, 597 F.3d.
1347, 1351-56 (11th Cir. 2016); United States v. HERRERA-LOPEZ,
570 Fed. Appx 912; United States v. Billis, 626 Fed Appx 856, 5.800.04
CA(1) AND Addleman v. Florida A.G., 549 Fed Appx 956 Predators
Johnson v. Avery, supra; SANCTUS v. United States, 177 F.3d 1269,
1271 (11th Cir. 1999) (emphasis added). Megan Law supra; Bridges
214 U.S. App. Lexis 1580 (4th Cir. 2014); United States v. CARVER, 422
Fed Appx 925, Doe at HNA.
Even though not a Fla Resident, not a threat to any Fla
citizens, never registered in Fla. his case meet the 20yr Requirement
to be removed. No case law don't have access to Fla soz'd cases
or clear statutes in Georgia prison law. Lib. Request here appointment
of Appellate Counsel to file this case properly in this Court

1111 LUMBER 1450157 50134 01-121-M
WILCOX STATE PRISON
PO BOX 397
Abbeville Ga 31001

Rush mail
indicated
1-5-2021

Mr. RACEY MATTHEW
PO BOX 392

Litho Springs, Ga
30122

1111 LUMBER 1450157 50134 01-121-M
WILCOX STATE PRISON
PO BOX 397
Abbeville Ga 31001

Clerk Superior Courts
103 N. Broad Street
Abbeville, Ga 31001

1111 LUMBER 1450157 50134 01-121-M
WILCOX STATE PRISON
PO BOX 397
Abbeville Ga 31001

1 Hdgmt
Special mail
indicated
1-5-2021

Ms. Meghan Hill
Assistant Attorney General
40 Capitol Sq. S.W.
Atlanta Ga
303341300

Const. Dem. v. Const. Ind.
Indictments, and Affidavit for Arrest Void, Null or Illegal, Don't
have Fla case law don't have access hopefully similar to GA law.
Requested for appointment of Appellate Counsel in this case now
FRANKS v. DELEWARE, 438 US 154,

JACKSON v. STATE, 301 Ga. 137 (2017). The sufficiency of the indictment is
is similar to all cases under indictment; I can't find close to sex
offender or sex crime indictment, and affidavit. The indictment in this
case is based upon several assumptions of fact not set forth in the indictment.
The caption of the indictment seems to imply that appellant is a convicted
sexual offender who was required to register his address. Nevertheless, while
the indictment does reference a change of address, and that defendant
was required to register it with the Houston County Sheriff's office, it
does not assert that appellant previously was registered there as a sexual
offender, and has now established a new address within Houston County,
or that he has moved to Houston [42] from the address in another county,
or that he was previously registered. In [10] other words, the
indictment does not inform the accused of what alleged action or
inaction would constitute a violation or even subsection (f) 5,
of the Code section, which subsection was not even referenced in the
indictment. Nor does it conclude that probable cause was shown
that the accused committed a specific crime, same as I was in appellant
an indictment on a 12 twelve year old child, ~~same~~ not a 20 twenty
year old adult.

Moreover, the offense denominated in the indictment is a failure to
register as a sex offender" and the Court of Appeals concluded appellant
could not admit he violated the referenced Code section "and still be
innocent of the charged offense. But this simply illustrates the
problem with the indictment in this case (as well as 1995-289 my
case), since failure to register is not the offense for which Appellant
was tried.

The record reflects that appellant properly registered his
original address after his guilty plea conviction, he did fail to
register as required by OCGA 42-1-12. The evidence presented at trial
related to appellant's failure to update his required information with a
change of address, not his initial failure to register as a sexual offender.
Although the indictment in the case cited the statute appellant
was accused [XXXX] of violating OCGA 42-1-12, and its referenced some of the
statute to set out all the elements of the offense for which he was tried
and convicted. Likewise, the indictment did not allege all the facts
necessary to establish a violation of OCGA 42-1-12 (f) 5,
The case of DeLaFord v. State 40 provides a good example of

allegedly adequate indictment in a case in which the appellant, ~~and~~ a registered sexual offender, was accused and convicted of failing to report an address change when he relocated his residence within the same county in which he initially registered, an offense also covered by OCGA 42-1-12(F)(5). See, Kimbrough v. State, 306 Ga. 878 (1995) 229 F.2d 2017 Ga. Lexis 230; 2017 WL 1375041 (2017) is entitled to more information about the charged offense.

THE FORCED CONFESSION DON'T SUPPORT THE EVIDENCE, LIKE STATED
DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO FLORIDA LAWS CITATIONS, denied both amended

Hopefully similar to OCGA 24-8-823C "all admissions shall be scanned with care, and confessions of guilt shall be received with great caution. A ~~confession~~ confession alone, uncorroborated by any evidence, shall not justify a conviction [RE: dogs in yard & trained 1 pitbull; 1 german shepherd, neighbors on porch, mother and father in house, CLEAR VIEW OF YARD, other say was in a consensual relationship on some date and time fucking this diseased alleged virgin, dragged from back alley screaming, with untied dogs in yard fenced, people on porches, and in house, no dog bites, no scratch marks on defendant, dragged over 30 yds, to back porch area and raped impossible, a finger cannot give a 20yr old black virgin a sexually transmitted disease all her dozens of contradictory statements]. Herrington v. State, 243 Ga. App. 265, 266(3) (533 SE2d 133) (2020); see Walsh v. State, 269 Ga. 429, 429(1) (499 SE2d 332) (1998) ("an admission differs from a confession in that a confession acknowledges all of the essential elements of the crime"). Johnson v. State, 204 Ga. 528, 530 (56 SE2d 334) (1948) ("Incriminating statements to be proved by the prosecution in order to establish the defendant is guilty" (citation and punctuation omitted)). Herrington 243 Ga. App. at 266 B (punctuation omitted) see Johnson 204 Ga. at 530. There is a difference between a incriminating statement and a confession of guilt. In former only one or more facts entering into the criminal act is admitted while in the latter the entire criminal act is confessed" (punctuation omitted). Young v. State, 355 Ga. App. 486 (2020); Balford v. State, 306 Ga. App. 549, 550 (302 SE2d 776) (2010); Jackson v. State, 301 Ga. 137, 142-43(2) (800 SE2d 356) (2017). See, Franks v. Delaware, 438 U.S. 154 (1974).

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LEGAL LIBRARY COMPUTER LOG SHEET

[illegible]

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Const. And Stat. PROVISIONS CONT'D.

and address, S.S.#, on internet, schools etc, illegally that caused chronic vindictive stigma due process, 14th Amend violation and civil rights by illegally labeling, classifying, me a violent child sexual predator, child molester, child sex offender when I've never been convicted of any felony sexual offense any child or minor in the United States, had and has the affects and effects of 'Colonial Style punishment of the 1800's' "To kill a Mocking Bird" "The scarlett letter" violation 8th Amend, US Const and articles of Florida & Georgia Const's. I've begged ineffective Counsel Floyd Griffith over 20 years to challenge, but said case too old violated 14th Amend. Then petitioned the Court for Counsel & Conflict to investigate my case and file proper appeals, and had clerk to send back all motions for Counsel, appeal from denials of criminal proceedings didn't advise me of appeal was denied until around 2009, when I kept calling. Clerk who said was hidden in file violated 6th, 14th, 5th, 4th, 8th, 13th Amend, Bounds v. Smith supra, Pacunier v. Martinez, supra, Had a 14th Amend Right to challenge being placed under 943.0435 especially as labeled, classified supra see: Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat'l Union, 442 US 289, 298 (1979); see MANUEL Thigpen, 131 F.3d 818, 829 (4th Cir, 1999); Engelhardt v. Wright, 430 US 651 (1977). His Right to due process under both Federal and State Constitutions. Also see for above, United States v. Carver, 2014 US App. Lexis 1550 (4th Cir, 2014); United States v. Lodge, 597 F.3d 1347, 1351-56 (11th Cir, 2016); United States v. Herrera-Lopez, 570 Fed Appx 912; United States v. Biles, 626 Fed Appx 856; 5800104 (A) (1) And Adelman v. Florida A.C., 749 Fed Appx 956. predators. Johnson v. Avery, supra, Sanclark v. United States, 177 F.3d 1269, 1271 (11th Cir 1999) (emphasis added); Meykall Law supra, Bridges 214 US App Lexis 1980 (4th Cir 2014), United States v. Carver, 422 Fed Appx 925, Due At Hwl.

Even though not a Fla Resident, not a threat to only Fla citizens, never registered in Fla, his case meet 2014 requirement to be reviewed, no case law don't have access to Fla so 2d cases, or clear statutes in Georgia miscl law 1b. Request here appointment of Appellate Counsel to file this case properly in this Court.

²⁰ Inbau & Reid, *supra*, at 111.

²¹ *Ibid*.

²² Inbau & Reid, *supra*, at 112.

²³ Inbau & Reid, *Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation* 185 (3d ed. 1953).

²⁴ Interrogation procedures may even give rise to a false confession. The most recent conspicuous example occurred in New York, in 1964, when a Negro of limited intelligence confessed to two brutal murders and a rape which he had not committed. When this was discovered, the prosecutor was reported as saying: "Call it what you want-brain- washing, hypnosis, fright. They made him give an untrue confession. The only thing I don't believe is that Whitmore was beaten." N. Y. Times, Jan. 28, 1965, p. 1, col. 5. In two other instances, similar events had occurred. N. Y. Times, Oct. 20, 1964, p. 22, col. 1; N. Y. Times, Aug. 25, 1965, p. 1, col. 1. In general, see Borchard, *Convicting the Innocent* (1932); Frank & Frank, *Not Guilty* (1957).

²⁵ In the fourth confession case decided by the Court in the 1962 Term, *Fay v Noia*, 372 US 391, 9 L ed 2d 837, 83 S Ct 822 (1963), our disposition made it unnecessary to delve at length into the facts. The facts of the defendant's case there, however, paralleled those of his co-defendants, whose confessions were found to have resulted from continuous and coercive interrogation for 27 hours, with denial of requests for friends or attorney. See *United States v Murphy*, 222 F.2d 698 (CA2d Cir 1955) (Frank, J.); *People v Bonino*, 1 NY2d 752, 135 NE2d 51 (1956).

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[8] The absurdity of denying that a confession obtained under these circumstances is compelled is aptly portrayed by an example in Professor Sutherland's recent article, *Crime and Confession*, 79 Harv L Rev 21, 37 (1965):

"Suppose a well-to-do testatrix says she intends to will her property to Elizabeth. John and James want her to bequeath it to them instead. They capture the testatrix, put her in a carefully designed room, out of touch with everyone but themselves and their convenient 'witnesses,' keep her secluded there for hours while they make insistent demands, weary her with contradictions of her assertions that she wants to leave her money to Elizabeth, and finally induce her to execute the will in their favor. Assume that John and James are deeply and correctly convinced that Elizabeth is unworthy and will make base use of the property if she gets her hands on it, whereas John and James have the noblest and most righteous intentions. Would any judge of probate accept the will so procured as the 'voluntary' act of the testatrix?"

²⁷ Thirteenth century commentators found an analogue to the privilege grounded in the Bible. "To sum up the matter, the principle that no man is to be declared guilty on his own admission is a divine decree." Maimonides, *Mishneh Torah* (Code of Jewish Law), Book of Judges, Laws of the Sanhedrin, c. 18, ¶ 6. III Yale Judaica Series 52-53. See also Lamm, *The Fifth Amendment and Its Equivalent in the Halakhah*, 5 Judaism 53 (Winter 1956).

²⁸ See Morgan, *The Privilege Against Self-Incrimination*, 34 Minn L Rev 1, 9-11 (1949); 8 Wigmore, *Evidence* 289-295 (McNaughton rev 1961). See also Lowell, *The Judicial Use of Torture*, Parts I and II,

LED2

80

Polygraph Exams denied

When I begged ineffective counsel to take any ~~polygraph~~ polygraph exam, stress test and could be used in Court in my favor or against me denied my rights under 14th Amend to submit evidence that's for or against me Ridley. but denied will do it now to clear my name as I've been trying over two decades to date, Baker v. Holman, 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 63108; United States v. Resado, 57 F.3d 428, 433 (5th Cir. 1995), the Fifth Circuit has not directly addressed the admissibility of "offers" to take polygraph examinations. However, "most Courts... have been wary of this type of self-serving evidence". United States v. Dinga, 609 F.3d 904, 908 (7th Cir. 2010). I'll had satisfied the Dinga, 609 F.3d 904, 908 (7th Cir. 2010). criteria for admission and will now under Daubert, United States v. Call, 129 F.3d 1402, 1404 (10th Cir. 1997), it could and can be used against me if I'd been given time to secure that contract in writing but denied that basic element to clear my name or conduct.

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Fig. 22- Sex offender act when not notified of labeling appears, violates substantive due process. This substantive Component protects fundamental rights that are so implicit in the concept of ordered liberty; that, "neither liberty, nor justice would exist if they were sacrificed, see, Rico v. Connecticut, 302 US 319, 325; McKinnley v. Pate, 20 F.3d 1550, 1556 (11th Cir 1998) (en banc).

2. Fundamental rights protected by substantive due process are protected from certain state actions, regardless of the procedures the state uses. see Washington v. Glucksberg, 520 US 702, 721 (1997); McKinnley, 20 F.3d at 1556. See Miller v. Florida, 482 US 423 (1987).

Application of reversed guidelines 85% point system and 943.0435 on October 1, 1997. I have a right to appellate Counsel in Fla. Fla. R. App. P. 9.141, Johnson v. Jones, 2018 US Dist Lexis 198688.

Couldn't find no case law citations for questions 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, argued 25 above, and 26, 27.

RIGHT TO CHALLENGE PLACEMENT ON 943.0435

Richardson, 598 F.3d 734, 739 (11th Cir. 2010); Babbitt, 442 US 289, 298 (1978); Kirby v. Siegelman, 195 F.3d 1285, 1292 (11th Cir. 1999); Kramer v. Nix, 2007 U.S. Dist. Lexis 108508; Vitek v. Jones, 945 US 480; Jones v. Solis, 121 Fed Appx 228, 230 (9th Cir. 2005).

Like judge said in one of his denied orders. was not sentenced under 294.01(5) but 777.04(1) or 777.04(4), 828, 125(2); 849.25(4); that do not comply with 943.0435, 775.082-85

No cases on whether the state Attorney or sitting judge is to answer briefs and not give state Attorney's office to attempt to litigate the case this is pure bias in its finest. Who don't have case records, was not part of case 1995-2844-H-Div. Records was expunged pursuant to Rule 6.59 or stat. 2.1430 FACT IN 1998 OR 10 YEARS after there was no opinion in the case as 1995-2844 was not one.

2nd Cant'd Roper v. Simmons, 543 US 551-561 (2005); Harmelin v. Michigan, 501 US 957, 994 (1991); McCly v. State, 195 S2d 135, 137 (Fla DCA 2001); US v. Contreras, 139 F.3d 592 (2014); Orden v. Dugger, 909 F.3d 134; RANKIN v. EVANS, 138 F.3d 1425; Doe v. Miami-Dade County supra

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F.
H.
21

SEXUAL COMPONENT, AND NO ATTEMPTED OFFENSES

Further there is not a attempted finger penetration with
No likely injury on a adult virgin with a sexually transmitted
disease 30 F under 294.011(5) third degree felony, see 115082-84
State v. Gray, 654 So.2d 552, 554 (Fla 1995); Weatherston v. State
2014 So.3d 578, 585-86 (Fla 2017); Blackberger v. United States,
284 US 299 (1932); Adams v. State, 412 So.2d 856 (Fla) cert denied
459 US 882; Smith v. Singletary, 170 F.3d 1051 (1999); State v.
Robinson, 873 So.2d 1205, 1217 all against minors no adults violate
Ridley's Rights under 8th Amend US Const and 1st 4th 5th, 6th
13th ~~and~~ 14th Amend's US Const.

There had to be a sexual component on that minor
not adult, before labeling Ridley as stated within. See Raines
v. State, 805 So.2d 999, 1003 (Fla, 2001); Doe v. Smith, Ind. Fla.
Stat. 943.0435 did not exist, contemplated when Ridley entered into
his July 29, 1996 'Contract' Santobello supra. The State of Florida
did not notify Ridley of 943.0435 until 2015 July violated
due process and civil rights. Crisp only said i had a con-
-viction in Fla against a minor not a 20 yr old adult that
i showed them transcripts, Pepe's medical records with cage
said take it up with Fla, Georgia don't have venue same
as when i contact and file in Fla Courts no jurisdiction
or venue or I'm not "in custody" several times i cited Coss
claims uncounseled enhanced but Fla said they don't have
jurisdiction to remove me off 943.0435 that agents of
Fla government illegally placed me under violated 8th
14th 15th ~~to~~ to be heard in Courts over 20 years two
decades without due process and counsel appointed in
Case.

I didn't say 294.011 did not exist it does but not
under statute for a third degree felony, but 115083-84
or similar, 294.011(5) is a injury statute that some-
one has changed to illegally make my contract fall
under 943.0435

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
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DATE	Offender NAME	ID NUMBER	TIME IN	TIME OUT	ALLOTTED TIME

Retention Schedule: Upon completion, this form will be retained locally for three (3) years and then destroyed.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case concerns first denial of appellate and effective Counsel over two decades. In case Counsel was so ineffective now he didn't bring in crime scene evidence, How could i Rape someone in broad daylight with both parents in house, neighbors home and some on porch with clear view of the yard across street in a fenced yard with two untied dogs pit bull German Shepherd weighed over 80 lbs, screaming. His client who had several Rape charges came to cell with me told me about my case said he and Shannon Pope was in a consensual relationship fucking same date time of my offense he said (Ben) (Zuhndes) that he and Pope was to frame me if they got caught they sent me coming through alley. He Griffith told Ben i wanted him to take my charge which is not true just what he described and told the entire dorm. Then my uncle 2 yrs older than me said he was fucking Pope. But she suppose to be a 22 yr old virgin who made dozens of contradictory statements. Then the week before my arrest Carrie Pope Shannon mother stepped me and my uncle Frederick Julius Jackson Sr now and told him if he didn't leave her daughter alone she would have him arrested not me next week i'm arrested. When her Clymedia was proven was not me by searchs hospitals clinics from Panama City Fl to Montgomery Ala where I worked construction to Cordele Ga where i'm from no treatment I never heard of Clymedia only claps and crabs. Father i asked a uniform officer for attorney at house all way to police dept but was threatened with weapon by lead detective and at adversary Prelim. Hearing me put another officer after month i realized was weary police that never rode our hood, then told Griffith to redo hearing and get pictures of all officers so i can pick out correct officer to no avail then lead Det was fired for sexual assault on a employee and in papers said he was trained to lie under oath. Now in 2003 in Ga. was a conspiracy to place me under 943.0435 and OCGA 42-1-12 by saying Pope was 12, I had a prior felony convict that illegally placed under Fla stat as a violent child sexual predator child molester, child sex offender never been convicted of those. Someone changed 80. 294.011(5) 2nd degree FI Not 3rd FI under 778.082-85 from attempted penetration to penetration so can be on Fla Reg, never registered in Fla, never lived in Fla after sentence ended 12-11-98. Refuse to appoint Counsel. illegally barred 1-30-98 to file pro se for attorney and appeals and records found out expunged under 2059 and 21430 and Pope died April 2020,

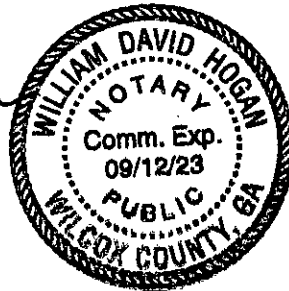
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

If I look at all the evidence in this case
I did not commit this crime. The indictment
and affidavit void, Alleged victim is dead,
never lived, or registered in Fla to be on sex
offender statute. Automatic replegal for loobling
classifying predator for years, Had chronic ineffective
-tive Counsel denied effective counsel and appellate
counsel, meet 204R requirement to be off SRNA
94360435 and OCCA 42-1-12 to 42-1-19
DNA will prove I didn't commit the crime.
No minor involved, INGA A Level one Risk
assessment by a Better Tomorrow Psychosocial
while on parole Douglas County 2015 off Lenox Road
Atlanta, NO threat to any Fla resident. 6th
Amend Violation's, NO victim NO case records
to properly challenge case 1995-2814 since none
of the judges, State attorneys know nothing
about the case only assumptions without
actual records. C59, 2,430,

SWORN AND Subscribed before me on this 23 day of
March, 2021.

Edw. T. Ridley
Signature of Appellant

William David Hogan
Notary Public



9-12-23
my commission expires on

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted, Edward Tyrone Ridley, 570139
Wilcox State Prison, P.O. Box 397, Abbeville, GA 31001
Edward Tyrone Ridley 570139

Date: 2-8-21

11