

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Micah Lamb, DOC#J23663,

Petitioner,

v.

Case Number: 20A154, 20-12194.

OR

21-5862

Florida Department of Corrections,  
Secretary Mark S. Inch, and,  
Respondents.

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**"MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION/MOTION FOR REHEARING"**

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COMES NOW, the Petitioner Micah Lamb, *pro se*, hereby files this directly to Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas on Motion for Reconsideration or Rehearing to U.S. Supreme Court Rule 44, 22; and federal laws see, Shrader v. CSX Transport, 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995); Youell v. Grimes, 168 F. Supp.2d 1233, 1235 (10th Cir. 2001).

PROVIDED FOR MAILING  
AT CALHOUN CI ON

DEC 13 2021

STAFF INITIALS LL

INMATE INITIALS S

Micah Lamb, DC# J23663  
CALHOUN Correctional Institution  
19502 INSTITUTIONAL DRIVE  
Blount County, Florida, 32424

U A 11

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CIAMBRONE V. STATE, 128 So.3d 227, 232 (Fla. 2d DCA 2013) — — 11

(1). This Court has overlooked its Article III subject matter jurisdiction when the face of the record proves' that the Eleventh (11th) Circuit Court of Appeals and U.S. District Court Judge Timothy Corrigan committed fraud on the court by its intentional misrepresentations' in the Eleventh (11th) Circuit Court opinion case number: 19 – 10697 EOF, dated March 26th, 2019, page 5, line 12 – 14: (Accordingly both events<sup>1</sup> took place before Lamb filed the first of his five (5) successive applications more over [these matters of public record, as evidenced by newspaper clippings Lamb attached to his application.]”); U.S. v. Ryan, 711 F.3d 993, 1006 (9th Cir. 2013) (“...what happened here is more akin to active concealment, Id. 1017 that the court documents showing Saldate’s misconduct were available [in the public records doesn’t diminish the state obligation to produce them under Brady”); Roberts v. City of Shreveport, 397 F.3d 287, 295 (5th Cir. 2005) (“The plaintiff provided newspaper articles --- claims inadmissible hearsay”); Commercial Drapery Contractor Inc. v. U.S., 133 F.3d 1,7 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (Same) when the U.S. District Judge Timothy J. Corrigan adopted the (11th) Circuit Court’s unreasonable and erroneous application of the laws’ see, Appendix “D” dated May 26th, 2020: (“Leaves open/absent the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances;”) Ex Parte Century Indem. Co., 59 S. Ct. 239 (1938) (“Finding no error that the lower court found another ground for its action – a ground not dealt with in its former ruling and not presented by its first appeal”); Banco National De Cuba v. Farr, 383 F.2d 166, 177 (2d Cir. 1966) (“Of course it does not apply to matters left by mandate, e.g. Sprague v. Ticonic Nat’l Bank, 59 S. Ct. 777 (1939), therefore F.R.C.P. 60 (b)(6) is the correct avenue were the (11th)

<sup>1</sup> (“The crimes in Petitioner’s case occurred in (2001), The “newly discovered evidence” of the court orders by State Trial Judge Bill Parsons’ was created in (1996) shows the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals is willfully misrepresenting causing fraud on the court on the face of the record when FDLE sent Petitioner the evidence see Appendix 135A on February 5th, 2019, contrary to, see, Pearson v. First N.H. Mortg. Corp., 200 F.3d 30 N. [3,4,7,8] (1st Cir. 1999)”) **OF CORRUPT POLICE PRACTICES AND PATTERNS ARE THE SAME IN PETITIONER’S CRIMINAL CASE WARRANTS DISMISSAL AND DISCHARGE OF PETITIONER DUE TO THE “MANIFEST DISREGARD OF THE LAW” SEE RUTER V. MT. ST. MARY COLLEGE, 814 F.2d 986, 994 (11th Cir. 1987) CORP. DENIED 108 S.Ct. 260 (1987) (“SAME FACTS, SAME ISSUES, SAME FACTS AND EVEN SAME COURT.”) BUCK V. DAVIS, 5.**

Circuit Court, and U.S. District Judge tricked and utilized false misrepresentations to mislead Petitioner requires this Court to relax its federal rules, civil procedures' and federal laws' to prevent a "miscarriage of justice" from occurring to innocent Petitioner; when Jacksonville, Florida Police illegally seized Petitioner's Chevy Lumina without a search warrant, and probable cause violated established federal laws' see, U.S. v. Micheal, 541 F.Supp. 945, 960 (4th Cir. 1982); U.S. v. Seidel, 794 F. Supp. 1098, 1102, 1106 (11th Cir. 1992); Collins v. Virginia, 138 S. Ct. 1663 (2018) ("**Illegal trespassed onto curtilage and seized motorcycle without warrant**") ; Empire Life Ins. Co. v. Valdak Co., 468 F.2d 330, 333-334 (FN19) (5th Cir. 1972); ("This principle is [relaxed] in cases where the question is one of law and failure to hear it would result in a "miscarriage of justice" American Surety Co. of New York v. Coblentz, 361 F.2d 185 (5th Cir. 1967)"); Martinez v. Matthew, 544 F.2d 1233, 1237 (5th Cir. 1976); WKAT Inc. v. F.C.C., 296 F.2d 375 (D.C. Cir. 1960) cert. denied 82. S. Ct. 63 (1961); in addition to Petitioner's initial filing of his writ of certiorari support Petitioner being discharged and Attorney David Makokfa being ineffective assistance of counsel for his failure to file a motion to dismiss and to include "newly discovered evidence," see, Appendix 135A of patterns of unconstitutional inequitable misconduct that's prevailing and longstanding, SEE UNITED BUS COMMUNIS INC. V. RACAL-MILBO, 591 F.Supp. 1172, 1186-1187 (10th Cir. 1984).

(2). The totality of circumstances runs contrary to this court legal opinions, see, Hazel - Atlas Co. v. Hartford, 64 S. Ct. 997 (1944) ("**The Court extended the concept to a situation where a bogus scientific article was published to affect the outcome of patent litigation that fabricated the article was relied on at least in part [by the court of appeals in its decision]; Hazel - Atlas is an example of which so defiles the court that the judicial machinery can not sic perform in the usual manner its impartial task of adjudging cases that are presented for adjudication**") ; Ervin v. Wilkinson, 701 F.2d 59, 60 – 61 (7th Cir. 1982) ("Respondents'

measurements, reports, diagrams and photographs. Accordingly, if Lishansky evidentiary findings were tainted, Fischer, expert opinions would also be tainted]”)

Id 26...Rivers v. Martin, 484 F.Supp. 162 (Va. 1980) (“Holding that the deliberate use of perjured testimony or falsified evidence by the Prosecution is prohibited under the Fourteenth Amendment and police knowledge of such perjury or falsification is imputed of the prosecution). Even though the prosecutor did not know of the perjured testimony of certain witnesses [or the fact that police officers had taken steps to obtain false testimony the knowingly false testimony of a detective (JSO Detective Koivisto (6396), saying Petitioner’s Lumina found in a vacant lot in his police report Appendix 135A, then Detective Raymond P. Crews (5589) in his search warrant/affidavit says Petitioner’s Lumina at 8100 Nevada Street, see, Appendix 176A, 174A, but R.P. Crews at Jury Trial on page 426 says now Petitioner’s Lumina at 120 Cahoon Road) on a critical issue in the case may be sufficient to cause Defendant’s trial to pass the lime of tolerable imperfection and fall into the field of fundamental unfairness Curran v. Delaware, 259 F.2d 707, 713 (3d Cir. 1958) cert. Denied 79 S. Ct. 355 (1959).

Id. 25...in this case, Lishansky and Harding were State Police Investigators who participated in the [strategy of the investigation and the preparation of the prosecution’s case. Lishansky’s expert accident reconstruction, based upon manufactured evidence, was critical to the prosecution’s decision to try Chamberlain for two counts of second degree murder which required proof of (mens rea), as contrasted with the lesser included charges which had no intent element. This accident reconstruction also provided the basis for the testimony of the defense expert. Lishansky perjured testimony as an expert accident reconstructionist therefore formed the majority of the proof going to (mens rea) was the foundation of the jury’s judgment on the second-degree murder charge. Accordingly,

knowledge of the perjury and evidence tampering by Lishansky and Harding, must be imputed to the prosecution”).

Id. at 36, the four affidavits alone are not sufficient to grant a writ of habeas corpus. The manufacturing of evidence and perjured testimony by Harding and Lishansky, alone are sufficient to cause Chamberlain’s trial to pass the line of tolerance imperfection and fall in to the field of fundamental unfairness, see, Curran, 259 F.2d at 713”); Haynes v. Harry, Lexis 136155, (FN1) (3d Cir. 2019) (“Harris v. U.S., 999 F. Supp. 578, 581 (N.Y. 1998) (“Denying a habeas petition to vacate a conviction on the basis of (Newly discovered Information) regarding a [corrupt officer’s misconduct]”) citing U.S. v. Spencer, 4 F.3d 115, 119 (2d Cir. 1993) (“Court remanded back to lower court”); U.S. v. Masino, 275 F.2d 129, 133 (2d Cir. 1960) (“Where the principal witnesses appearing in behalf of the prosecutors have a criminal record [or have engaged in illegal practices]”); Golden Valley Microwave Foods Inc. v. Weaver Popcorn, 837 F. Supp. 1444-1442-1478 (7th Cir. 1992) (“Alleging fraud and/or inequitable conduct on the part of plaintiff, including omission or knowing misrepresentation of information with the intent to mislead the patent examiner, Id. 1473...An omission or misrepresentation must be material in or to serve as the basis for an inequitable conduct charge”); Parks v. Delo, 33 F.3d 933, 940 (8th Cir. 1994) (“Untrue representation constituted interference by officials which made compliance with the State Prosecutor Rule Mo. R. Crim. P. 29.15(d) impracticable”); Theokary v. Shay, 592 Fed. Appx. 102, 107 (3d Cir. 2015) (“Debtors submission of a fraudulent expert report on damages represented a direct and brazen affront to the judicial process, dismiss the adversary action”); Rembrandt Visions Techs L.P. v. Johnson, 818 F.3d 1320, 1333 (Fed. 2016) (same); Klapproun v. U.S., 69 S. Ct. 384 (1949); Buck v. Davis, 137 S. Ct. 759, N. [1-2] (2017) when Respondent’s fraudulently concealed Detective Koivisto

(6396) disciplinary records' see, Appendix 135A, made the instant legal proceedings' be a mockery of justice, see, Slater v. U.S. Steel, 871 F.3d 1174, 1176, 1181 (11th Cir. 2017) ("Non-disclosure caused a mockery of injustice"); Walker v. Lockhart, 763 F.2d 942, 957 (FN26) (en banc) (8th Cir. 1985) cert. denied 106 S. Ct. 3332 (1986) ("Citing Brady v. Maryland, 83 S. Ct. 1194 (FN26): (1963), ("Although Walker made a suppression argument in his (1st) first habeas petition, this particular claim has not previously been raised or considered, therefore, under Sanders v. U.S., full consideration of the merits of the claim can be avoided only if there has been an abuse of the writ. 373 U.S. at 17. **[In the present case, Walker, has not deliberately withheld this ground for relief, nor was his failure to raise it sooner due to lack of diligence on his part. Rather, the cause for Walker, delay in presenting this claim rested on the state's failure to disclose. In the circumstances, Walker, has not waived his right to a federal hearing on the claim. The district court has, in fact already received and considered evidence on this issue, and the memorandum opinion discusses the merits of this suppression claim at some length 598 F. Supp. at 1430-33.**

Although, we review this as essentially a new claim by a state prisoner, no exhaustion problem exists. While exhaustion rule generally is to be strictly enforced, it is not jurisdictional see, Strickland v. Washington, 104 S. Ct. 2052 (1984). The state has not argued that failure to exhaust is a problem, so that point may be deemed waived. See, Pickens v. Lockhart, 714 F.2d 1455, 1464 (FN9) (8th Cir. 1993). In any event, even if an exhaustion problem existed, the Kumpe – Eisner transcript could still be considered as weighing into the balance under the ends of justice standard"); U.S. v. Pasha, 797 F.3d 1122, 1141 (D.C. Cir. 2015) ("By now the government prosecutors should know: betray "Brady" gives short shrift to Giglio, and you

will lose your ill-gotten conviction"); U.S. v. Kojayan, 8 F.3d 1315, 1325 (9th Cir. 1993); THE RECORD APPENDIX 135A, FAILS AGAIN TO DISCLOSE DETECTIVE KOVISTO "AFFIDAVIT OF SEPARATION" FROM "FILE" SEE APPENDIX 299A SEE RUIZ-CORTEZ V. CITY OF CHICAGO, 931 F.3d 592, 601 (7th Cir. 2019) ("CORTEZ'S CLAIM AT TRIAL WAS LEWELLEN VIOLATED "BRADY" BY FAILING TO DISCLOSE HIS [CORRUPTION AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT], IS FURTHER FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT,"

CIA BRONE V. STATE, 128 So. 3d 227, 232 (Fla. 2d DCA 2013);  
SAP AM. INC. V. INVEST PIC, LLC, LEXIS 54219, AT 12, (5 Cir. 2021);  
Henderson vs. Sargent, 926 F.2d 706 (8th Cir. 1990) cert. denied 112 S. Ct. 915 (1992); Wilson

Research Corp. v. Pioute Plastic Corp., 336 F.2d 303, 305 (1st Cir. 1964); U.S. v. Beggerly, 118  
S. Ct. 1862 (1993); Holland v. Florida, 130 S. Ct. 2549 (2010); U.S. v. Washington, 394 F.3d  
1152, 1157 (9th Cir. 2004); cert. denied 126 S. Ct. 1025 (2006) ("F.R.C.P. 60 (b)(6) granted");  
Richter v. Barte, 973 F. Supp. 1118, 1122-1130 (8th Cir. 1997); Reeves v. SCI, 897 F.3d 154-  
161 (6th Cir. 2019); Bradford v. Davis, 923 F.3d 599, 612-622 (6th Cir. 2019); Lal v. California,  
610 F.3d 518, 524 (9th Cir. 2010); Henson v. Fid. Nat. Fin. Inc., 943 F.3d 434, 443-444 (9th Cir.  
2019); Ybarra v. Filson, 869 F.3d 1016 (9th Cir. 2017); Cox v. Horn, 757 F.3d 113 (3d Cir.

2014) cert. denied 135 S. Ct. 1548 (2015); BANISTER V. DAVIS, 140 S. Ct. 1898 N. [14] (Fla. 2d DCA 2013);  
PANETTI V. QUARTORMAN, 127 S. Ct. 2842, N. [2] (2007); IN RE  
WEATHERBY, 717 F.3d 1108, 1111 (10 Cir. 2013); JONES V. U.S., LEXIS 119284 (8 Cir. 2010).

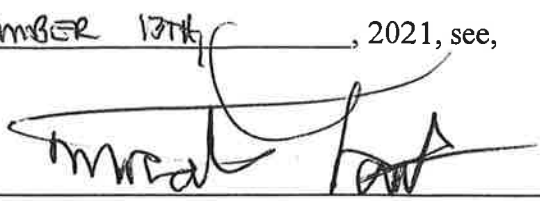
#### "CONCLUSION"

(1). Grant Petitioner's instant motion for reconsideration see, Shrader v. CSX Transport,  
70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995); Youell v. Grimes, 168 F. Supp. 2d 1233, 1235 (10th Cir. 2001)  
when the cases cited herein fall on all 4's of what the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals did to  
Petitioner by creating "fraud on the court" see, Hazel - Atlas Co. v. Hartford, 64 S. Ct. 997  
(1944) that continued enforcement of Petitioner's judgment would be inequitable, see, FRCP 60  
(b)(6); Buck v. Davis, 137 S. Ct. 759, N. [1-2] (2017) and requires Petitioner to be discharged  
due to Trial Counsel David Makokfa's failure to file a motion to dismiss and include exonerating  
evidence of Detective Koivisto, Appendix 135A.

(2). Remand for a federal evidentiary hearing?

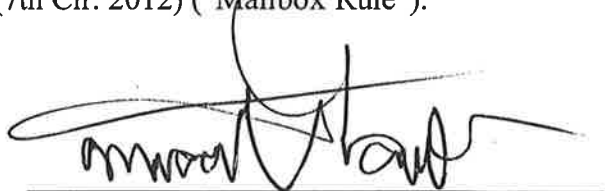
**OATH**

UNDER THE PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I do swear that the facts and circumstances are true and correct, executed on the date of DECEMBER 13TH, 2021, see, Kafo v. U.S., 467 F.3d 1063, 1054 (7th Cir. 2005).

  
Micah Lamb, DC# J23663

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this legal pleading has been given to Florida Department of Corrections Officials to be U.S. Mailed to the: Justice Clarence Thomas, United States Supreme Court, 1 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20543 – 0002; Attorney General Ashley Moody, The Capitol, Pl-01, Tallahassee, Fl. 32399 – 1050, filed on this date of DECEMBER 13TH, 2021, see, Ray v. Clements, 700 F.3d 993, N. [1] (7th Cir. 2012) (“Mailbox Rule”).

  
Micah Lamb, DC# J23663  
CALHOUN Correctional Institution  
19562 INSTITUTIONAL

Brownstown, Florida, 32663-0158 32424

DEC 13 2021

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

STAFF INITIALS

INMATE INITIALS

MICAH LAMB, DOC# J23663

VS.

CASE NO: 20A154, U.S.C.A.  
20-12194  
OR  
21-5862

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SECRETARY MARK S. INCH AND  
RESPONDENTS

" MOTION FOR CERTIFICATION ON PETITIONER'S  
REHEARING MOTION ON PETITIONER'S "WRIT OF  
CERTIORARI" PURSUANT TO F.R.C.P. 60 (b) (6)

COMES NOW, THE PETITIONER MICAH LAMB PRO SE HEREBY  
IN GOOD-FAITH FILES THIS MOTION FOR CERTIFICATION, PURSUANT  
F.R.C.P. 60 (b) (6); § 2253, AND S.Ct. RULES 44.2 DIRECTED  
TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CLARENCE THOMAS, SEE, AS  
FOLLOWS:

(1). PETITIONER ASSERTS THAT PURSUANT TO F.R.C.P. 60 (b) (6) AND  
S.Ct. RULES 44.2 OF OVERLOOKED MATTERS THRU THIS LEGAL  
PLEADING IS FILED IN GOOD-FAITH, AND IS RESTRICTED TO THE  
GROUNDS SPECIFIED IN THIS PARAGRAPH AND IS NOT DONE FOR  
DELAY, BUT TO EXPOSE AND REDRESS THAT THE JACKSONVILLE,  
FLORIDA DETECTIVE KOVISTO (6396) AND HEAD STATE ATTORNEY  
HARRY SHORTSTEIN'S PATTERNS AND PRACTICES OF POLICE  
CORRUPTION, SEE, RUIZ-CORTEZ V. CITY OF CHICAGO, 931 F.3d  
592, 601 (7th Cir. 2019) ("RUIZ-CORTEZ'S CLAIM AT TRIAL WAS  
THAT LEWELLEN (THE POLICE) VIOLATED "BRADY" BY FAILING  
TO DISCLOSE HIS [CORRUPTION AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT]".  
SEE, APPENDIX 135A, 177A, 200A, 299A, SEE, MARSHALL V.

(1)

"H"

N. JERRICO, 100 S. Ct. 1610 (1980); DEMONSTRATED THAT BOTH OF PETITIONERS ORIGINAL FILED "WRIT OF CERTIORARI" AND THIS INSTANT "REHEARING MERITS" BECAME EVEN "RIPER" TODAY, THAT FALLS UNDER THE "EXCEPTION TO THE RIPENESS DOCTRINE", THAT JUSTIFIED DISCHARGE OF PETITIONER MICHAEL LAMB, AND TO DEEM TRIAL COUNSEL DAVID MAKOROFF INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL FOR HIS FAILURE ON NOT USING THE "EXONERATING EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION", BY THE HEREIN STATED PUBLIC OFFICIALS' SEE, APPENDIX 135A, 177A, 200A, 299A, IN ADDITION TO MAKOROFF'S "CONFLICT OF INTEREST" THAT'S APPARENT FROM THE FACE OF THE RECORD, WERE PETITIONER FILED A "FLORIDA BAR COMPLAINT" SEE, APPENDIX 165A SHOWS MAKOROFF'S "COLLUSION" WITH THE GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS AND STATE COURT JUDGE LANCE DAY TO SABOTAGE PETITIONERS INSTANT GROUNDS, BY HIS RELIANCE ON MISSTATEMENTS OF THE LAWS, CONTRARY TO ESTABLISHED FEDERAL LAWS, SEE, PANETTI V. QUARTERMAN, 127 S. Ct. 2842, N. [2] (2007); IN RE WEATHERBY, 717 F.3d 1108, 1111 (10 Cir. 2013); SIMS V. LIVESAY, 970 F.2d 1575 (FVI) (6 Cir. 1992); SMITH V. LOCKHART, 923 F.2d 1314, N. [3] (8 Cir. 1991); THOMAS V. AG, 795 F.3d 1286, 1296 (11 Cir. 2015); BENJAMIN - ARNOLD, LEXIS 192 (8 Cir. 1997); FINK V. GOMEZ, 239 F.3d 989 (9 Cir. 2001) ("ATTORNEY RECKLESS MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT WHEN COUNSEL WHEN IMPROPER PURSUE")  
\* U.S. V. DINHAM, 817 F.2d 1307 (8 Cir. 1987) ("ATTORNEY WORKED FRAUD UPON THEM"); U.S. V. BOYD, 833 F.Supp. 1277 (7 Cir. 1993) AFF'D 53 F.3d 1108, 1111 (7 Cir. 1995); FIRESTONE V. FIRESTONE, 76 F.3d 1205, N. [5] (D.C. Cir. 1996); STRICKLAND V. WASHINGTON, 104 S. Ct. 2052 (1984); LUMPHREY V. R.W. THOMPSON TOOL CO., 62 F.3d 1128 (9 Cir. 1995) CERT. DENIED 116 S. Ct. 1042 (1996); STANO V. DUGGER, 901 F.2d 893, N. [3] (11 Cir. 1990); LEBRON V. ABBOTT, 732 F.3d 1224, 1231 (10 Cir. 2013); WHEN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA POLICE DETECTIVE ILLEGALLY SEIZED PETITIONERS STEVE LUMINA WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT AND PROBABLE CAUSE IN VIOLATION OF THE 4TH AND 14TH U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS, SEE, COLLINS V. VIRGINIA, 138 S. Ct. 1163 (2018); U.S. V. MICHAK, 511 F.Supp. 956, 960 (4th Cir. 1982); U.S. V. MOULT, 589 1247 (3d Cir. 1978); BECK V. OHIO, 85 S. Ct. 223 (1964) REQUIRES

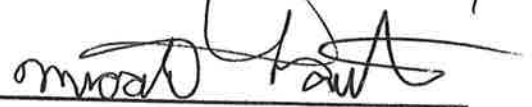
"DISCHARGE" OF PETITIONER MICHAEL LAMB FROM DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, FLORIDA, SEE, BANISTER V. DAVIS, 140 S. Ct. 1698 (2020); UNITED BUS COMMUNITY INC. V. RACAL-MILGO, 591 F. 472, 1186-1187 (10 Cir. 1984)?

## "CONCLUSION"

(1). GRANT PETITIONER'S "CERTIFICATION MOTION" ON GROUND THAT IT'S DRAWN UP IN GOOD FAITH AND JUSTIFIED THIS COURT IN GRANTING THIS MOTION FOR REHEARING, TO AVOID RESPONDENTS' "OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE" BY THEIR FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT OF DETECTIVE KOIVISTO (5396) FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENTS: "AFFIDAVIT OF SEPARATION," AND (5) OTHER PLEADINGS, THAT OR MISSING FROM THE RECORD OF EVIDENCE; WHICH FOLIO NOTICE/DEMAND OF PAYMENT SAYS \$53.05, FOR (74) SEVENTY-FOUR PAGES IS CONTRARY TO FOLIO ASSERTIONS, MAKES FOLIO A COHORT OF RESPONDENTS MISCONDUCT, COMPARE, APPENDIX 135A, 299A, 200A, 177A.

## "OATH"

UNDER THE PENALTIES OF PERJURY I DO SWEAR THAT THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES TRUE AND CORRECT, SEE, RAY V. U.S., 467 F.3d 1063, 1068 (7 Cir. 2005) SIGNED ON DECEMBER 13TH, 2021.

  
Michael Lamb

## "CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE"

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS LEGAL PLEADING HAS BEEN GIVEN TO FLORIDA DOC OFFICIALS TO BE U.S. MAILED TO: U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CLARENCE THOMAS, 1, FIRST STREET, N.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20543-0002; ATTORNEY GENERAL ANTHONY MOORE, THE CAPITOL, PL-01, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399, FILED ON THIS DATE OF DECEMBER 13TH, 2021 SEE, RAY V. CLEMENTS, 700 F.3d 993 N. [1] (7 Cir. 2012) (MAILBOX RULE); MISOURIA V. STATE, LEWIS 10 (FLA. 3d DCA 2014) (SAME).

  
Michael Lamb J23663

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from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**