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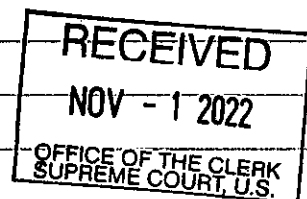
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE
MARIA NAVARRO MARTIN, Petitioner
v.
STATE OF FLORIDA, Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS
TO
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

EX PARTE

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS.



MARIA NAVARRO MARTIN
Petitioner

#19032311, H. Stern, ACCA
PBcy 4970, Orlando Florida
32802-4970

QUESTIONS PRESENTED.

- 1:- Is an Obstruction to the justice; if a former President is holding, declassifying, concealing or depriving of Records and evidences in an official proceeding when the prosecution is engaged in malfeasance prosecution?
- 2:- Under the Equal Protection Clause, Does Employee's Compensation in Bitcoin, did not qualify as a form of Taxable Money Remuneration, pursuant Wisconsin Central L.T.B, et al v. United States, 135 S.Ct. 2067, 201 L.Ed.2d 490, 2016 U.S. Lexis 3837 (2016); and it is a form of Money Remuneration protected by the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of United States?

LIST OF PARTIES

[] All parties appears in the Caption of the Case on the Cover Page

[X] 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 subject of this petition is as follows:

1.- Honorable Robert T. Luck, United States Circuit Judge for the United States Court of Appeal, Eleventh Circuit, Office of Clerk, 56 Forsyth St NW, Atlanta Georgia, 30303

2.- Honorable Tom BARBER, United States District Judge for the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, Ocala Div., Office of Clerk, Golden-Colum M. Fed Buid. & Courthouse, 207 NW Second St. Room 337, Ocala FL 34475-6666

3. Honorable Ray B. Dalton Jr. United States District Judge, for United States District of Florida, Orlando Div. George C. Young Courthouse and Fed. Building, 401 West Central Boulevard, Orlando FL 32801

4. Honorable Chad K. Alvarez, Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, IN AND FOR ORANGE County, Florida, Office of Clerk, 425 North Orange Av. Room 210, Orlando FL 32801

5. Honorable Lisa T. Munyon, Chief of Justice, Ninth Judicial Circuit Court, for Orange County, Florida, Office of Clerk, 425 N. Orange Av. Room 210, Orlando FL 32801.

6. Governor of Florida, Ron DeSantis, 400 South Monroe St. Tallahassee, Florida, 32399

7. State of Florida, Off. of Attorney General, 444 Seab. Blvd Bay 32118.

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Petitioner respectfully prays that a WRIT OF MANDAMUS
ISSUE TO REVIEW the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW.

☒ FOR CASES OF FEDERAL COURTS:

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals appears
at Appendix A, to this 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 Middle District
of Florida, Ocala Division, appears at Appendix B, to this
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 District Court, Middle District of Florida, Orlando Division, decide my case was: September 15, 2022, a copy of the order appears at Appendix B.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, Orlando Division, on May 31, 2022, a copy of the order appears at appendix C.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under provisions of 28 USC 1254(1) and Conformer to Article III of United States Constitution; and 28 USC 1251; U.S Constitution Amendment 11.

Persuant, Los Angeles Brush Mfg Co. v. James, 27 USC 701, 47 SCT. 286, 712 Ed. 481 (1927); Limited Double v. United States Dist. Court, etc, 249 F. 2d 734 (9th Cir 1957); "Under All Writ's Statute, Supreme Court has authority to issue Mandamus, directed to District Court in situation involving application of former Federal Equity Rules by District Court, to require such Court to conform with rules."

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED:-

United States Constitution Amendments IV, VI, XIV

Fed. Law 28 USC § 1915(e); 28 USC § 1915(b)(4)

Fed. Law 28 USC § 1651(a), 28 USC § 2251, 2254

Fed. Law 28 USC § 2283, 28 USC § 2246

Fed. Law 18 USC § 3662(b), 18 USC § 3662(c)(3)

Fed. Law 28 USC § 2250; Classified Information Proceed. Act § 9(4)

Fed. Law 18 § 3371(d)(3)

Fed. Law 8 § 1326(d)(2)(3), 8 § 1329

Fed. Law 18 § 3742(a)(1)(2)(4), 18 § 3747(d)

CONST. LAW § 840, Due process - Conviction upon perjured evidence
"the Constitutional requirements of due process is not satisfied where a conviction is obtained by the presentation of testimony known to the prosecuting authorities to be perjured."

CONST. LAW § 520 - Due Process - Conduct of prosecuting officers

"the action of prosecuting officers on behalf of the State may constitute State action within the purview of the due process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

CONST. LAW § 171 - Duty of State Courts to protect - Constitutional Rights

"State Courts equally with Federal Courts, are under an obligation to guard and enforce every right secured by the Federal Constitution."

CONST. LAW Evidence, § 275 - Presumption - Jurisdiction of State Court to protect Constitutional Rights

CONST. LAW §§ 520, 850, Due process - appeals - Fraud in preparing Transcripts.

STATEMENTS OF THE CASE

Comes Now, petitioner MARIA NAVARRO MARTIN, pro se, respectfully request to this honorable Court incorporate this Reply Brief to the petition for Writ of Certiorari, previously filed, and in support of this petition allege as follow:

(1) This honorable Court for its consideration upon receiving an express waiver of the right to file a response by the State to the facts alleged by the petitioner, should find pursuant *Trump v. Vance*, 140 S.Ct. 2412, 207 L.Ed.2d 907, 2020 US Lexis 3552 (2020) "there is no objection from respondent, and we do so, both petitions for certiorari and both stay applications are accordingly ripe for considerations" "Presidents and their official communications, are subject to judicial process, even when the president is under investigation."

(2) This honorable Court should review in certiorari not as a matter of right but of judicial discretion, pursuant Rule 10(2) "a United States Court of appeal has entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another United States Court of Appeals on the same important matter, has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with a decision by a state court of last resort, and has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power."

After a Judgment and Sentence on September 20, 2019, a Notice of Removal was filed on Florida Dept of Correction, which all the orders in State Court after this date "its subsequent proceedings and judgment are not simply erroneous, but absolutely void," "Every order thereafter made by that Court is Covam non iudice", pursuant, *Kerr v. Hinder*, 103 U.S. 485, 493, 26 L.Ed. 354 (1961), See also *Pomran Catholic Archdiocese of San Juan v. Feliciano*, 140 S.Ct. 696, 206 L.Ed. 2d 1356, 2020 US Lexis 1356, 26 Fla. Weekly Fed. 26 N. 18-921 (2020).

This honorable Court also should review on a writ of *Certiorari*; not as a matter of right but of judicial discretion; the decisions of "(c) a State Court or a United States Court of Appeals has decided an important federal question in a way that conflict or that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court, or has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions of this Court.

Under the Supreme Court 29.4(c); it Court should has jurisdiction when in any proceeding the Constitutionality of a statute is drawn into question; which under 28 USC § 2403(b), may apply and shall be served on the Attorney General of the State of Florida; as also is defined by 28 USC § 451; the initial document also shall state whether that Court, pursuant to 28 USC § 2403(b), certified to the State Attorney General the fact that the Constitutionality of a statute of that state was drawn into question, was ~~is~~ required, this statement by S.C. Rule 14.1(e)(v)

Under the SC Rule 11; This honorable Court should granted a petition for a writ of *Certiorari*, will be granted upon a showing that the case is of such imperative public importance as to justify deviation from normal appellate practice and to require immediate determination in this Court, See 28 USC § 2101(e); in the case docket in this Court as N: 22-5339 and on petitions made in the District Court of the Southern Region of the State of Florida, where the Magistrate Bruce Reinhardt is deciding in this matter.

Under the provisions of SC Rule 18.2, "When two or more judgments involving identical or closely related questions are sought to be reviewed on appeal from the same Court, a notice of appeal for each judgment shall be filed with the clerk of the district Court, but a single jurisdictional statements covering all the judgments suffices."

(3) On June 16, 2022, the United States Court of Appeal for the Eleventh Circuit, denied the defendant's petitions for a Writ of Mandamus and a Writ of prohibition, which was ordered: "Please note that a copy of this Court's opinion, the judgment and any copy of order or rehearing should be attached as an appendix to any petition for writ of certiorari filed in the Supreme Court, See Supreme Court Rule 14.1(i)", order rendered on August 10, 2022.

Persuant Rule 20.3(2) A petition seeking a writ of prohibition, a writ of mandamus, or both in the alternative shall state the name and office or function of every person against whom relief is sought and shall set out with particularity why the relief sought is not available in any other Court.

The petitioner alleged that the Florida Correctional Dept., has not provided the Financial Statements required to proceed in forma Pauperis, which the petitioner is deprived of seek federal Court review. "that portion of the order is immediately appealable", See *Robert v. United Dist. Court*, 339 U.S. 844, 845, 70 S.Ct. 954, 94 L.Ed. 1329 (1950) (per Curiam); *Wood v. Dahlberg*, 894 F.2d, 187, (6th Cir 1990) (per Curiam), *Phillips v. King*, 866 F.2d 824, 825 (6th Cir 1988). "The denial of pauperis status may presently be raised on Appeal", See *Richards v. Washington*, 2021 U.S. App. Lexis, 1744 N: 20-2161 (6th Cir. 2021). "Summary dismissal through denial of right to proceed in forma Pauperis might constitute 'Abuse of discretion' if litigant was proceeding prose" See *Maleng v. Gock*, 490 U.S. at 330, 488, 493-494 (1989) (Per Curiam), "Summary dismissal by means of denial in forma pauperis status is reversible error abuse of discretion when district Court inappropriately resolved genuine issues," See *Wesson v. Oglesby*, 910 F.2d, 278, 282 (5th Cir 1990).

"Petitioner was granted Second-Tier certiorary review of an order dismissed her appeal...because the Court did not provide reasonable notice that petitioner appeal would be dismissed...for determination of civil indigent Status", See *Burnett v. Target Corp.* 241 S.3d. 250, 218 (Fl. 3rd DCA 2018).

The Order rendered by the honorable Robert J. Luck on Case N: 22-11351-T where accordingly "Martin's JFP motion is hereby denied, as her Mandamus petition is Frivolous", also ordered: "Martin also has the adequate alternative remedy of challenging the Constitutionality of her state conviction and sentence by filing a 28 USC § 2254 habeas Corpus petition."

(4) The petitioner filed a successive petition for writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant 28 USC § 2254, since that the § 2254, allow disputed facts judged, and "Undisputed fact", in the lower Tribunal Case N: 2017-CF-0001585-B-0, which the 28 § 2254 only permit review of the judgment and sentence. Pursuant *Oghadunkpa v. Ashcroft*, 342 F.3d 207, 222 (CA2003); *Wang v. Ashcroft*, 320 F.3d 130, 143 (CA2-2003) "We held that scope of Habeas Relief available in 28 USC § 2241... includes error of law, by aliens challenging removal orders, including both statutory interpretation and application of law to 'undisputed facts' or adjudicated facts." See also *Hill v. Master*, 836 F.3d 595 (6th Cir 2016); *Calcano v. Martinez* 533 US at 351 "We concluded that § 2241 habeas Corpus proceedings remains available as a form of statutory and constitutional challenges to post-removal period detention."

The petitioner request to this honorable Court review the disputed and "undisputed facts", which were deemed admitted, stated by the petitioner in her Motion to Dismiss and Petitions for writ of Habeas Corpus filed before the lower (s) Court, that originated the Notice of Removal filed on Fla. Dept of Corrections, after the sentence on September 20, 2019, since that was not a "crime of violence" as described on *Sessions v. Dimaya*, 584 US. 138 S.Ct. 2002 Ed. 2d 549, 2018 US. Lexis, 2497 (2018) and pursuant *Nasrallah v. United States*, 762 Fed App. 638, 2019 US. app. Lexis 4468 (11th Cir 2019). "Non-citizen's convictions did not preclude judicial review of factual challenges to a CAT order." The petitioner request to this honorable Court review of the following:

ARGUMENTS OF THE CASE N: 5:22-CV-465-TPB-PRI

The Order rendered by the honorable TOM BARBER, is expressly and in direct conflict with the decision rendered by the United States District Court for the Southern Dist. of Florida, Miami Div. and rendered in the same above-styled cause on September 9, 2022 that stated:

"In Case No. 17-CF-1585-B-0, Under 28 USC § 2241, "district courts are limited to granting habeas relief within their respective jurisdiction," *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 US 466, 447 (2004) (quoting 28 § 2241)(2), thus "for core habeas petitions challenging present physical confinement, jurisdiction lies in only one district: the District of Confinement." *Id.* at 443, The Florida Women Reception Center for the Middle District of Florida "See USC § 9(b):"

(5) The order rendered by the honorable TOM BARBER, To Transfer the Case to ORLANDO Division, and which was previously filed a petition for writ of Habeas Corpus being DENIED, by the denial of Proceed in forma pauperis, and being it order in review in this Supreme Court, docket No. 22-5339; departed of the essential requirements of Law, upon Constitutional Law § 171; Duty of State Courts to protect Constitutional Rights, "State Courts equally with Federal Courts are under an obligation to guard and enforce every right secured by the Federal Constitution;" where a abuse of discretion should be found by "Summarily dismissed by means of denial in forma pauperis status is reversible abuse of discretion, if the litigant was proceeding pro se", See *Maleng v. Cook*, 490 US. at 330, 488, 493, 494 (1989) (per Curiam). See also *Wesson v. Coghley*, 910 F.2d 278, 282 (5th Cir 1990), and when requirements of 28 USC § 1915(b)(4) and Fla R.A.P. 9430(d)(B), stated that "In no event shall a prisoner be prohibited from bringing a civil action or appealing a civil action or criminal judgment," and when the filing fees are not applicable to Federal habeas procedure.

"The Court's below erred in summarily denying petition for habeas Corpus, without acting on the application in either (1) issuing an order to show cause, or (2) ordering a hearing on the factual matters presented by the allegations of the petition," See

Walker v. Johnston, 312 US 275, 852 ed 830, 61 SCT. 574, 28 USC § 2243.

(6) The United States Court of Appeal for Eleventh Circuit, also denied proceed in forma pauperis, despite of an affidavit filed which is showed a previous adjudication of indigency status to proceed in forma pauperis on August 22, 2021.

The orders rendered in the case (s) n: 22-11351-T and 22-11353-T; should be noted was; "For want of prosecution," which a response was gave in both cases without filed a Traverse as is required by 28 USC § 2246, "If not Traverse, shall be accepted as True", and since that both petitions were a complement to a petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed.

"The dismissal of a appeal for want of prosecution is clearly not an affirmance of the judgment", See Drummond v. Hussen, 14 N.Y. 6, 61; "Where petitioner for Writ of habeas Corpus challenged power of Court... Unchallenged allegations must be accepted as True, except judge finds from evidence that it is not True", See United States, ex. rel. Edelson v. Thompson, 175 F.2d, 140 (2nd Cir 1949). "Unrebutted allegations of return to petition for writ of habeas Corpus must be Taken as True", See Vitale v. Munter, 206 F.2d 826 (10th Cir 1953).

This honorable Court, should find as a matter of judicial discretion, that the Facts stated in the petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus were deemed accepted as True, and enter in this order for a writ of Mandamus to all the Judge (s) and Clerk of Court to Transmitt the records on appeal and an Transcription of the hearings requested to Court Reporter Services, necessary to an understanding of the issues presented. "Neither president's memorandum constituted directly enforceable federal law that would pre-empt state limitations on the filing of successive habeas petitions," See Medellin v. Texas, 552 US 491, 125 SCT. 1346, 170 L. Ed 2d 190, 2008 US Lexis 2912 (2008).

ARGUMENTS TO QUESTION N° 1.-

Is an Obstruction to the justice if a Former President is Holding, declassifying, concealing or depriving of records and evidences in an official proceeding when the prosecution is engaged in malicious prosecution?

The petitioner alleged the concealing of the Records on Appeal by the Clerk's of Court before all the Court(s). These records contained information related to the Former president. "The Clerk cannot be relieved of his negligence," "The Trust cannot ~ The Trustees of these very basic duties that the law imposed," *Harvey v. Burgess*, 890 S.W.2d, 262 (1995), *Townsend v. Sain*, 322 US 293, 319 (1963), *United States v. Connors*, 904 F.2d, 535 (9th Cir 1990), *Cabnet v. State*, 723 S.W.2d 853 (Fl 3rd DCA 1996), 18 USC § 1512, § 1519; and declaring invalid the F.R.A.P. 9.000(a)(b)(c), F.R.A.P. 9040(b)(2)(c) and 9040(8)(b), where a prejudice was established to the failure of the Clerk to file the records on the directions of the Clerk and Court Reporter(s) filed, "due to the failed, the Case should be not jurisdictional, and may be subject to appropriate Sanctions".

The Records that were concealed of the Appeal are: The State's Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 of Trial proceeding, The Exhibits of the Motions filed, The Transcripts filed, and the State's Exhibit of Discovery N° 2, filed in a Motion for request impeachable information filed on December 2021 in the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court, which contain an emails delivered between the Former prosecutor Pam Bondi and Darlene Simmons. which were concealed of the Third's discovery exhibit filed.

The petitioner observed in the office of the Former Counsel Alfred Zema, that these emails contained reference to the help requested to the daughter of the Former President Trump, to the access to my emails and data that was contained in the defendant's cell-phone.

The Court denied the access to those evidences, stated in the Motion to Continue before Trial, in the Motion to Compel and ordered to Mr. Zamora "You should maintain this evidences in your office and should not provided it to the defendant", (Transcripts filed on December 26, 2019), omitted also of the records on Appeal.

The petitioner also has personal acknowledgment, that the Notebook, delivered to the former Counsel, David Redfeorn and forwarded to Mr. David Varet, is in possession of the former President; it spoliation of Evidence was reported to the police which the defendant was deprived of evidences necessary to be presented in the evidentiary hearing, together with a cell-phone seized without a Warrant in the incident of Arrest. "State's warrantless search of digital information stored on cell-phone ordinarily violates the Fourth Amendment" *Timbs v. Indiana*, 139 S.Ct. 682, 203 L.Ed.2d 11 (2019). "The officer had to obtain a warrant before searching the content and data in the phone", See *Smallwood v. State*, 61 So.3d 448, 2011 Fla. App. Lexis 6050 (Fl 1st DCA 2011); *Carpenter v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. 2206, 201 L.Ed.2d 507, 2018 US. Lexis 38814, 86 USLW 27 FL (2018). "To indicate a private right need only allege an invasion of the right to establish standing", *Spokeo Inc v Robins*, 578 US, 136 S.Ct. 1540 194 L.Ed.2d 633 at 650 (2016), *Frank v. Gaes*, 138 S.Ct. 1041 (2021). "When the aim of a search is to uncover evidence of a crime, the Fourth Amendment generally requires police to obtain a Warrant", See *Verne v. School Action*, 515 US. 646, 653, 115 S.Ct. 2388, 132 L.Ed.2d 564 (1995).

The former Counsel Mr. David Varet, also presented a false Court order where affirmed the State had filed a Traverse or demurrer to the defendant's Motion to dismiss, (Transcripts requested to Court Reporter and Concealed of Records on Appeal), *McNeal v State*, 662 S.2d, 373, 374 (Fl 3rd DCA 1995); "and affirmatively agree to it", *Pignataro v State*, 834 S.2d, 965, 966 (Fl 2nd DCA 2003) "With Criminal intent", and provided ineffective Assistance of Counsel. *Perez v State*, 851 S.2d 849 2003 Fl.App 11800 (2nd DCA 2003).

The petitioner also requested to the Clerk and Court Reporter Services; filed the Records that contained the State's Exhibit 2, (a packet of information) which was concealed of the Records on Appeal; and the State's Exhibits 4 and 3, which were false evidences presented at Trial, also were concealed of the records on Appeal.

The petitioner reported to the Special Counsel Robert Muller and delivered previously at Trial, the evidences showing the acts of Corruption made by the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit and also informed to the Congress in letters and emails sent to the Congressman Adam Schiff and Stephanie Murphy; as the State was presenting false evidences to obtain a Reward for the M.F.C.U. which the former president's lawyer were lead (at time) of the Unit of Medicaid Fraud Control.

The petitioner also presented those evidences in a presentation delivered to the Security Exchange Commission, where was requesting a more clear regulation to further use of the BITCOIN, and presented as example the arbitrary and malicious prosecution which a defendant was charged by including limitations in the probable Cause of Arrest Affidavit not found in the proper legislature's text.

This Attack Colateral to a request to the (S.E.C) and the evidences of malicious prosecution presented as Exhibit at Trial, should call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power, as to decided an important question of Federal Law, that has not been, but should be settled by this Court, pursuant, ~~52~~ Rule 10(c).

ARGUMENTS TO QUESTION N-2.

Under The Equal Protection Clause, Does Employee's Compensation in Bitcoin, did not qualify as a form of Taxable Money Remuneration, pursuant Wisconsin Central LTD, et al v. United States, 138 S.Ct. 2067, 201 L.Ed.2d 490, 2016 US Lexis 3837 (2018), and it is a form of Money Remuneration protected by the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of United States?

The petitioner presented evidence to the Security Exchange Commission, as the arbitrary enforcement were executed in the above-styled Cause due to the Indefiniteness of language as affecting validity of criminal legislations or judicial definitions, "A law that does not provide sufficient minimal standards to guide 'law enforcement officers' does not adequately protect against arbitrary enforcement," See *United State v. Aguilar*, 515 US 593, 600 (1995) (quoting *McBoyle v. United States*, 283 US 25, 27 (1931); *Chicago v. Morales*, 527 US 41, 72 (1992), *Kolander v. Lawson*, 461 US 352, 357 (1983), *United States v. Fisher*, 289 F.3d 1329, 1333 (11th Cir 2002). "They must describe with particularity what is permitted and what is forbidden, they must create standards that eliminate vagueness and uncertainty, not create it"; See *Conn. v. Stein*, 546, A.2d 36 (Pa. 1988); *Connally v. General Const. Co*, 269 US 385, 391 (1926), the attempt to impose criminal liability based on vague regulations and unconstitutional statutes, must fail.

Justice Gorsuch, explain us, "As The Great Depression Took its Toll"; See *Wisconsin Central LTD, et al v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. 2067, 201 L.Ed.2d 490, 2016 US Lexis 3837 (2018). "Perhaps one day employees will be paid in Bitcoin or some other type of cryptocurrency"; See F. Martin, *Money - The unauthorized Biography - From Coinage to Cryptocurrency* 275-278 (2015)" (Breyer Justice, dissenting). "Nothing in the Statute suggest the meaning of the provisions should be trapped in a monetary time warp, forever limited to those forms of money commonly used in the 1930's". (Breyer Justice, opinion).

"Is the Bitcoin ordinarily understood to mean currency issued as a medium of exchange if employees will be paid in Bitcoin?"

Persuant, *State v. Espinosa*, 264 S.3d, 1055, 2019 Fl. App. Lexis 1133 (Fl. 3rd DCA 2019). "Bitcoin qualified as both, money transmitter and/or payment instrument", which an employer should be prosecuted without being properly registered as a money services business, under Florida Laws.

Under Federal Court's case; the Court has already explained that Bitcoin plainly is a "Medium of Exchange", whether or not redeemable in currency; which the Espinosa's Court did not contemplate the possibility that Bitcoin qualify as "monetary value"; See *United States v. Murgio*, 209 F.Supp.3d 696, 2016 US Dist Lexis, 131745 (2016)

Which it indistinctness of language as affecting validity of criminal legislations or judicial definitions, should call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power and decided an important question of Federal Law, that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court, pursuant Supreme Court Rule 10(c).

Since the Employee's stock options did not qualify as a form of taxable money remuneration under the Act; 26 USC-S. § 3231(e)(1), and the Act "not specifically limit", the application of its terms by excluding Bitcoin, from its coverage, and since that it would arise out of treating differently two individuals who received roughly the same amount of money in their bank accounts, simply because one receive a remuneration in stock options and while other received it in Bitcoin, this honorable Court should exercise its supervisory power and neither the State's Supreme Court nor the District Court of Appeal have weighed in a decision of this importance.

Justice Gorsuch, also explains, as "Vague Laws invite Arbitrary Power" and as "In our constitutional order, a vague Law, is not a Law at all", See *United States v. Davis*, 139 S.Ct. 2319, 2019 L.Ed.2d. 757 (2019). It honorable Court should decided in a important federal Law affecting the Search and Seizure in the cell-phone

device, which are protected by the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution, against unlawful and arbitrary search and seizure, pursuant, *Carpenter v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. 2206 (2018), *Timbs v. Indiana*, 139 S.Ct. 682, 203 L.Ed.2d 11 (2019), *United State v. Marshak*, 631 F.3d, 266, 283-288 (CA 6-2010) all these decision protected the unlawful search in cell-phone, "the officer had to obtain a warrant before searching the content and data in the phone", *Smallwood v. State*, 61 S.Ct. 446, 2011 Fb. App. Lexis 6050 (Fl. 1st DCA 2011).

In *United States v. Gratkowski*, 964 F.3d 307, 2020 US App. Lexis, 20501, N: 19-50492 (2020), the Court held, "Defendant did not have a Fourth Amendment privacy interest in the records of his Bitcoin Blockchain Transactions" concerning his virtual Currency Transactions. This decision should be contrary to the rendered by the Supreme Court of United States in *Carpenter v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. 2206 (2018); since that the Transactions are mostly made through a two factor of authentication that required a cell-phone; the data of this Transactions should be protected by the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

This honorable Court should had an exercise of this Court's supervisory power to decided an important question of Federal Law, that has not been, but should be settled by this Court, pursuant, S.C. Rule 10 (C), and ordered that it form of Money Remuneration in Bitcoin should be protected by the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, against unlawful search and seizure and arbitrary enforcement.

This honorable Court should has jurisdiction, pursuant *Elsevier v. Muchnick*, 559 US 154 (2021), quoting *Arbaugh v. Y2H Corp.* 546 US at 515-516, 126 S.Ct. 1235, 163 L.Ed.2d 1097 (2000), "Jurisdiction", refers to a Court's adjudicatory authority, "If the legislature clearly states that a threshold limitation on a statute's scope shall count as jurisdictional, then Courts and litigants will be duly instructed and will not be left to wrestle with the issue." As Examples of Malicious prosecution and Arbitrary enforcement; the petitioner allege as follows:

Persuant 18 § 3742 (2), the petitioner appeal to this honorable Court the Sentence imposed in the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Orange County, Florida, Case N: 2017-CF-00495-A-O, which.

- (1) Was imposed in violation of Law, using fabricated evidence as the State's Exhibit 3, which was not signed by the defendant's counsel, using perjured testimony, (See Trial Transcript Pag. 144)
- (2) Was imposed as a result of an incorrect application of Sentencing guidelines, using a Count 2, showed to the jury as State's Exhibit 1, which was found Not to Contendere by the prosecutor, it was the Count related to First degree felony, which at Time of the Sentence, the petitioner was exonerated.
- (3) Was imposed for an offense for which there is no sentencing guidelines and is plainly unreasonable, upon reliance in State v. Green 345, S2d 894, 1989 Fla. App. lexis 749 (Fl. 4th DCA 1989) aff'd 565, S2d 49, 1990 Fla. lexis 1173 (1990) and Bell v. State, 555 S2d 1125 (1991) Fla App. lexis 9650 (Fl. 2nd DCA 1991), the Statute of Conviction was void since the Time of its enactment.

Persuant 18 § 3742 (2) the petitioner appeal the judgment rendered by the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Orange County, Florida Case N: 2017-CF-0001555-B-O which.

- (1) Was imposed in violation of the Law; declaring invalid the Fla. R.C.P. 3190 (d) and upon a portion of the Statute that was previously declared Unconstitutional, See State v. Harden, 938 S2d 480, 2006, Fla. lexis 889 (Fl. 3rd DCA 2006) (redeclared, 127 S.Ct. 2097, 167 LEd2d 812 (US L. 435) (2007)) e introducing limitations not described in the Statute, "Using False representations" See Universal Healthcare Serv. United States, ex rel. Escobar, 136 S.Ct. 1989, 195 LEd2d 348, 2018 US. lexis, 3920 (2018). The Facts stated in the Motion for Dismissal, were deemed admitted, persuant, "State v. Morales, 693 S2d, 1963, (4th DCA 1997). Camp v. State, 293 S2d 114 (Fl. 1974). State v. Kateropoulos, 758 S2d, 110 (SCFl. 2000), being "this language Mandatory", persuant Ellis v. State, 346 S2d, 1044 (Fl. 1st DCA 1977).

"The Court's below erred in summarily denying the petition for Habeas Corpus without acting on the application in either (1) issuing an order to show Cause or (2) ordering a hearing on the factual matters presented by the allegations of the petition." See *Walker v. Johnston*, 312 U.S. 275 85 L.ed. 830, 61 S.Ct. 574, 28 USCS §2243. and where "has been gross violation of her rights under the Constitution of United States, and that she has exhausted his remedies under State Law", See *Sandelin v. Smyth*, 4 Cir. 138 F.2d 729, 1943, US App. lexis 2644 (1943), as was determined by the Supreme Court of United States, and in violation of the following Amendments of the United States Constitution:

(1) ARGUMENTS REGARDING LOWER COURT Case N: 2017CF010498-A-0.

(A) Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution:

The Statute of Conviction Fl. Statute 914.22 (1)(2) (1985) are unconstitutional, "That result would deprive defendant of Due Process of Law"; are unconstitutional accord ART I §9 Fla. Constitution and US Constitution Amendment XIV, "See (Bell justice opinion) in *State v. Cohen*, 545 S2d 894, 1989 Fla App lexis 749 (Fl. 4th DCA 1989) aff'd. 568, S2d 49 1990 Fla. lexis 1173 (1990). "It is to retroactively invalidate the sentences imposed." *Bell v. State*, 585 S2d 1125 (1991) Fla. App lexis 9050 (Fl 2nd DCA 1991).

The State presented false evidence at Trial, as State's Exhibit 1 and 3, "Prosecutor's Knowing presentation of false evidences and Failure to correct the records...violat(e)d Due Process", See *Hallway v. Horn*, 335 F.3d 707 (3rd Cir), cert denied, 543, US. 976 (2004). (See Trial Transcripts F144-L1 and F.142-L4)

"A discovery violation" was found during the Trial by the failure of the prosecutor to provide to the defense with the 6-defendant proffer. "The denial of the inmate's Brady claim ran up against settled Constitutional principles", See *Wearry v. Cain*, 577 US, 385, 136, S.Ct. 1002, 194 L.ed.2d 78, 2016 US lexis 1654 (2016); See also

Brandy v. Maryland, 373 US 83 S.Ct. 1194, 10 L.Ed.2d 215 (1963), *Grisio v. United States*, 405 US 150 92 S.Ct. 763, 31 L.Ed.2d 104 (1967), *Napue v. Illinois*, 360 US 264 79 S.Ct. 1173 31 L.Ed.2d 1217 (1959), *Calley v. Callaway*, 519 F.2d 184, 223 (5th Cir. 1975).

(B) Violation of Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Upon narrative of the Arrest Warrant Affidavit filed on August 15, 2017, the cell-phone was taken during the arrest incident by Agents and upon usurpation of power acting as Homeland Security Agent, as the prosecutor stated, "Without a Search Warrant for the defendant's device," and deemed in "possession of the State," by *State v. Miranda*, 777 S.2d, 1173 (Fl. 3rd DCA 2004). "State's warrantless search of digital information stored on cell-phones ordinarily violates the Fourth Amendment," See *Timbs v. Indiana*, 139 S.Ct. 682, 203 L.Ed.2d 11 (2019), *United States v. Marshak*, 631 F.3d 266, 283-288 (CA6-2010), *Carpenter v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. 2066 (2018), and when the agent was acting as a Homeland Security Agent, "When Federal officers participated with State officers in joint search, it become "Federal Search" subject to constraints of Federal Law," *United States v. Fed Ford*, 875 F.2d 446 (5th Cir 1989).

The defendant had legitimate expectation of privacy in her cell-phone, which involved a fourth amendment violation, See *Quon v. Arch. Wireless Oper. Co.*, 529 F.3d 892, 91 Supp. 1377 (9th Cir 2008), *Manuel v. City of Joliet*, 137 S.Ct. 911, 197 L.Ed.2d 312, 26 Fl. 1st Fed. 5476 (2017); being it a "deprivation" in terms of Fourteenth Amendment, "to indicate a private right, need only allege an invasion of that right to establish standing." *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 578 US 136 S.Ct. 1540, 194 L.Ed.2d 633 at 650 (2016); *Frank v. Gary*, 139 S.Ct. 1041 (2021). See also *Halsey v. Pfeiffer*, 950 US 266, 114 S.Ct. 807, 127 L.Ed.2d 114 Fl. 2nd 5717 (1994), and in violation of Fla. Statute 933, which is established "the officer had to obtain a warrant before searching the content and data in the phone", See *Smallwood v. State*, 61 So3d, 448, 2011 Fl. App. lexis 6050 (Fl. 1st DCA 2011), and which

"The Search incident to that arrest violate the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment," See *Beck v. Ohio*, 379 US 89, 13 LEd. 2d 142, 35 S.Ct. 223 (1964). With the acknowledgment that the petitioner preserved its issues at Trial and appeal proceedings; if the evidence seized was admissible under *Utah v. Strieff*, 136 S.Ct. 2056 (2016), the State conceded the defendant's cell-phone to be presented at Trial, being it a deprivation of Due process and of evidence's exculpatory, pursuant; *Smith v. Cain*, 565 US 737, 132 US S.Ct. 627, 181 LEd. 2d 104 (2012), and *Frank v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 155, 156, 98 S.Ct. 2674, 57 LEd. 2d 667 (1978); *United States v. Martin*, 297 F.3d 1308, 1314 (11th Cir 2002)

(2) ARGUMENTS REGARDING Lower Court Case N: 2017-CF-000185-B-0

(A) Violation of the Fourth Amendment of United States Constitution.

On February 7, 2017, the Unit of Medicaid Fraud Control and upon a Search Warrant issued by a Homeland Security investigation were seized numerous properties of the defendant and her family without a Search Warrant to the place where the properties were seized (which was a business's address) was it the defendant's place of residence.

"Where Federal Court had taken possession of property through receiver, it could restrain any application for writs affecting such property made to other Courts," See *Cousville Trust Co. v. Cincinnati*, 76 F.296 (6th Cir) cert denied, 164 US 707, 17 S.Ct. 995 (1881) 1183 (1986). "Owner property may seek Federal Court (review) injunction to prevent its taking through void and unlawfull exercise of power," See *Central Elect. & Gas Co. v. Stromsburg*, 192 F.Supp. 280 (D Neb 1960) aff'd 289 F. 2d 217 (8th Cir 1961). "Federal Court, having appointed receiver, could enjoin and restrain State Court from interfering with its control," See *Jackson v. Parkersburg & O.V.E.R. Co.*, 233 F. 784 (D W. Va. 1916), and were unknown to officer at time," See *Moreno v. Bacal*, 431 F.3d, 633, (9th Cir 2005) cert denied, 547 US 1207, 126 S.Ct. 2900, 165 LEd. 2d 919 (2006).

"Appellate Court review... and its conclusion as to whether Search violated Fourth Amendment de Novo." See United States v. Sereno, 368 F.3d 1037, (8th Cir 2004) United States v. Vaudt, 413, F.3d 724 (8th Cir 2005), Sanna v. DiPaolo, 265 F.3d 1 (1st Cir 2001) "When Federal officers participated with State officers in joint search of defendant's residence, it became "Federal Search" subject to constraints of Federal Law," See United States v. Fed Ford, 875 F.2d 446 (5th Cir 1989)

"The showing that user maintained no expectation of privacy in e-mail, violated Fourth Amendment," See Marshak v. United States, 490 F.3d 455, 2007 Fed App 6225 P (6th Cir 2007). The defendant alleged through a Motion to Dismiss all the Facts previously described in the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Orange County, Florida.

On August 27, 2021, the honorable Alvarez Chao, rendered an order striking and dismissed the defendant's Motion to Dismiss filed on March 4, 2019, without the State filed a Traverse to defense Motion, declaring invalid the Fla. R.C.P. 3.190(d).

Which the allegations in the Motion to Dismiss were deemed admitted, See Camp v. State, 293 So2d 114 (Fl. 1974), State v. Kemp, 305, So2d, 833 (Fl 3rd DCA 1974), State v. Morales, 693 So2d, 1963 (4th DCA 1997), State v. Nunez, 881 So2d, 658 2004 Fl App lexis 12120 (Fl 3rd DCA 2004) "The State is required to specifically dispute the material facts alleged by the defendant," See State v. Klegerepankow, 758 So2d 110 (SC Fl. 2000) Mark v. State, 115 Fl. 497, 155 So 727, 1934, Fl. lexis 1622 (1934) "This language is mandatory," See Ellis v. State, 346 So2d, 1044 (Fl 1st DCA 1977), See also Merritt v. State, 394, So2d, 531, 1961 Fl App lexis 19572 (Fl 3rd DCA 1961) "The Standard of review is de Novo," See Bell v. State, 835, So2d 392 (2003).

The Excessive Fines Clause is therefore incorporate by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, See *Timbs v. Indiana*, 139 S.Ct. 682, 203 L. Ed. 2d 11 (2019), which the defendant was deprived of the Due process of Law, due to the unlawfull Search and Seizure made in her residence. "The automobile exception did not

permit an officer to enter a home or curtilage without a warrant to search the motorcycle," See *Collins v. Commonwealth*, 292 Va. 486 790 S.E.2d 611, 2016, 138 S.Ct. 1663 (2016) (Sotomayor, J., opinion).

(B) VIOLATION OF THE SIXTH Amendment of United States Constitution.

The Counsel designated by the Court, Mr. David Varet, presented in open Court a false order where alleged that the State had filed a Traverse to the Motion To Dismiss, on Court hearing of October 26, 2021. "Fictitious Court orders were instrument of purported legal efficacy that (Mr. David Varet) uttered or published as true with the requisite criminal intent," See *Parker v. State*, 658 S.2d, 1105, 1995 Fl. App. Lexis 7705 (Fl. 3rd DCA 1995). "Attorney's failure to disclose to Court and discuss potentially dispositive cases is sanctionable conduct," See *Cedar Crest Health Center, Inc. v. Bowen*, 129 F.R.D. 519, 16, Fed. R. Serv. 3d (Callaghan 1247) (SD Ind 1989) and in violation of Constitutional Law § 840, 520 - Due process - Conviction upon perjured evidence and Due process - Conduct of prosecuting officers.

"Appellee lawyer in legal malpractice action was not entitled to Summary Judgment," See *DeBlasi v. Smith*, 732 S.2d, 14 Fl. Lexis 5127 (Fl. 4th DT 1999), with the acts rendered by the Counsel designated (Ms. Patricia Cashman), requesting to the Court deprive of the right to file any motion in her behalf which the Court rendered an order on December 1, 2021, denying the access to the Court, guaranteed by the Art I § 21 of the Florida Constitution, "the Trial Court departed from essential requirements of the law in sanctioning appellant" See *Harris v. Gattie*, 263, S.2d, 829, 2019 Fl. Lexis, 795, 44 Fl. (2nd DCA 2019).

"Counsel's failure to object on specific legal grounds is a double jeopardy violation, constitutes fundamental error," See *Floyd v. State*, 850 S.2d 383, 403 Fl. 2002, *Sibley v. State*, 955, S.2d, 1222, 1225 (Fl. 5th DCA 2007). Const. Law § 171; duty of Courts to protect Constitutional Rights.

See also, Constitutional Law §§ 520, 850 - Due Process - appeals - Fraud in preparing Transcripts. "Fourteenth Amendment made applicable to States Sixth Amendment's rights entitling defendant in criminal case to effective Assistance of Counsel." See *United States v. Gallegos*, 39 F.3d 2781 (10th Cir 1994). "The defendant had right to have Counsel represent them, as well as right to access of raw materials integral to building of effective defense," See *State v. Partridge*, 2011 UT 55, 283 P.3d 488 (Utah, 2011).

This honorable court should find that the order rendered by the honorable Alvaro Chao on July 9, 2021, denying the Defendant's Motion for Post-Conviction Relief, not only is void, since that a Notice of removal was filed previously to that order; IT is also contrary to another decision rendered by Bell v. State, 585 So2d 1125 (1991). "Whether her attorney simply failed to recognize a valid defense, in which instances ineffective assistance of Counsel may have been provided. Accordingly Summary denial of this portion of the Motion was improper... The Failure of defense's Counsel to move dismissal on the District Court decision constituted ineffective assistance of Counsel."

Since that the defense's counsel knew about of the Unconstitutionality of the Statute, "the Failure to give the correct instruction is a fundamental Error," See *McNeal v. State*, 662 So2d, 373, 374 (Fl 3rd DCA 1995) and with the acknowledgment that the State's Exhibit 1, (as by Count 2 was found Noble Contendere) "Where a subsequent hearing or Trial develops material changes as evidence... would result in Manifest Injustice," See *Henry v. State*, 649 So2d, 1361 (Fl 1994) Cit'd. 516 US 830 1331, Ed'd. 55 116 S.Ct. 101 (1995).

"An application of a facially unconstitutional Statute is a fundamental Error", See *Trushin v. State*, 526 So2d, 104 (Fl 4th DCA 1987) "A fundamental Error may be raised at any Time." See *State ex. rel. Nueven Green*, 88 Fl. 249, 102 S.C. 739 (1924).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The petitioner MARIA NAVARRO MARTIN, respectfully, request to this honorable Court the issuance of a injunction through a Writ of Mandamus, to call to an exercise of this Court's supervisory power and ordered to all the honorables described in the List of parties, to guarantee the rights (Constitutional) established in the United States Constitution and upon the exceptions of 28 USC § 2283 and Section 265 of Judicial Code (Comp. St. § 1242), it should be authorized, (1) To enforce local statutes that are repugnant to the constitution of the United States, (2) To maintain and protect their own jurisdiction, properly acquired and still subsisting by enjoining attempt to frustrate, defeat or impair it through proceedings in State Court.

"Where there is no objection from respondent... both petitions are accordingly ripe for consideration," See *Trump v Vance*, and where "Unrebutted allegations of return to petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus must be taken as true", pursuant, *Vitale v. Hunter*, 206 F.2d 826 (10th Cir. 1953), *United States ex rel. Edelson v. Thompson*, 175 F.2d 140 (2nd Cir. 1949), it honorable should find that "there is denial of due process where inherently vague statutory language permits selective law enforcement." See *Smith v. Goggin*, 415 US 566, 94 S.Ct. 1242, 39 L.Ed.2d 605 (1974).

The State response "for want of prosecution"; "It's clearly not an affirmation of the judgment" See *Drammond v. Hudson*, 14 N.J. 661, and constitute an answer to and of a petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus that was filed together with a petition for Writ of Mandamus and Writ of Prohibition in the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, Case No: 22-11351-J and 22-11353-J. Pursuant 28 USC § 2248; an answer of the State to the allegations in a habeas corpus proceedings if not traverse, shall be accepted as true."

WHEREFORE, The petitioner MARIA NAVARRO MARTIN, respectfully request to This honorable, not as a matter of right but of discretion sparingly exercised, and ~~and~~ that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of this Court's supervisory power, under the exceptions of 28 USC § 2283 as expressly authorized by Act of Congress, pursuant Classified Information Procedures Act § 9(1c), "the records on Appeal or any portion thereof, which contains classified information must be transmitted to the Court of appeals or the Supreme Court," and pursuant 18 § 3362 (c)(3); The records of Conviction which contain the State's Exhibit 1, 2 and 3, shall be prima facie evidence of fabrication of evidence and malicious prosecution. See *McDonough v. Smith*, 139 S.Ct. 2149, 204 L.Ed.2d 506, 2019 US Lexis 460, 27 Fla. L.Fed. 965 N18-485 (SC US 2019), and where "(1) it has a clear and indisputable right to relief and (2) there no adequate alternative means by which it may obtain that relief, (3) the grant of mandamus is appropriate under the circumstances... A clear abuse of discretion will justify mandamus", See *Cheney v. US Dist Ct*, 542 US 367 360, 124 S.Ct. 2576, 159 L.Ed.2d 459 (2004). See also 18 § 3371 (d)(3), 18 § 3742 (d), 28 § 2250.

Given this extraordinary displacement of State Law - which, as the facts alleged in this petition is shown and leads to the illegitimate and thus unconstitutional invalidation of State Law, See *Wyeth v. Levine*, 555 US 604, 129 S.Ct. 1167, 173 L.Ed.2d 51 (2019), The petitioner request to This honorable Court:

(1) Enforce the Duties of Lower Court's Clerk(s), to the Transmission of the Records on Appeal to This honorable Court in all the Cases, which above-styled Case(s) were judged or was rendered an Order.

(2) Request to Attorney General of United States the Transmission of Classified Information, seized to the Former President Donald Trump, which should contain the records concealed

in the appeal process by the Lower Tribunal of the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Orange County, Florida, as was ordered on November 22, 2021, due to the "Inability of the Clerk to Complete the Records on Appeal."

(3) Find as a matter of law and of rights, under the Equal Protection Clause, that Employee's Compensation in Bitcoin, did not qualify as a form of Taxable Money Remuneration, and it is a form of Money Remuneration, protected by the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of United States.

(4) Find as a matter of rights, directed to all the honorables judges described in the List of Parties, that the sentences and judgment rendered on the Court 1 of the Information in the LT Case N: 2017-CF-010498-A-0, and in a Statute Fla. 914.22 (-1)(2), declared previously unconstitutional, pursuant STATE v GLEN, Should be vacate and set aside, pursuant Bell v. State, 865 So.2d 1125, Fla App. 1050 (Fl. 2nd DCA 1991).

(5) Find as a matter of rights, directed to all the honorables judges described in the List of Parties, that the judgment rendered on the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, LT Case N: 2017-CF-001585-B-0 were deemed admitted, due to the Failure of the State to file a Traverse, required by the F.R.C.P. 3190(d) and Case/Off Law doctrine.

(6) Find as a matter of law that the properties seized to the defendant and her family were executed in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

(7) Find as a matter of law and rights, that the facts stated in the petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, together with a Petition for Writ of Mandamus and Writ of prohibition, in the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, were deemed admitted as True, by the State's response; "For Want of prosecutor" and 28 USC § 2248.

(E) Find as a Matter of Rights, that this Writ of Mandamus should be granted, and vacate all the judgments in Court(s)

(4) Any and all others relief that this honorable Court deemed just and proper.

CONCLUSION

This Petition for a Writ of Mandamus, should be granted.

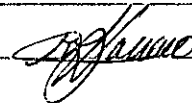
CATH

I Hereby Certify, that under the authority of the Section 92.225 Fla. Statute, and STATE v. Shadler, 628 S2d, 1102 (Fl. 1994); the petitioner make the following oath under penalties of perjury: "Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing petition, and that the facts stated are true,"

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I Hereby Certify, that a true and correct copy of this document had been delivered by U.S. Mail, to Office of Attorney General of Florida, 444 Seabreeze Blvd., Daytona Beach FL 32118, to Solicitor General of United States Room 5616, Dept of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania AV NW, Washington DC, 20530-cccl, on this day October 21, 2022.

Respectfully Submitted:



MARIA NAVARRE MARTIN
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P.O. Box 4970, Orlando, FL.
32802-4970.