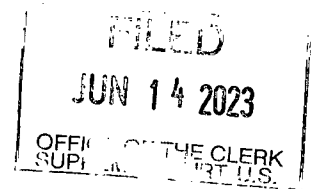


No. 23-5814

ORIGINAL



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Justin Andre Lamoureux — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

State of Florida — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Supreme Court of Florida Docket No. SC2023-0628
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Justin Andre Lamoureux
(Your Name) Inmate # 000590

800 SE Monterey Road.
(Address)

Stuart, Florida 34994
(City, State, Zip Code)

772-215-4481
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Do restraints imposed on 1st Amendment right to redress, after evidence of interstate kidnapping has been filed proving the petitioner seeking redress is a victim of bad faith actors within a state court system, constitute federal obstruction of justice and deprivation of federal rights under color of law?
2. Can bad faith actors within a state court system, obstructing justice across two states, tampering with federal victim witnesses and obstructing federal proceeding, including proceeding in the United States Supreme Court, to conceal crimes of a newly appointed judge, be considered a RICO organization?
3. If an association-in-fact enterprise within a state court system infringes upon 1st Amendment rights, in order to conceal crimes of a newly appointed judge from the voting public, to protect that judge's election eligibility, would such an act constitute seditious abrogation of that state's republican form of government, requiring action by the federal government under Article IV section 4 of the U.S. Constitution and the Witness and Victim Protection Act?

LIST OF PARTIES

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

RELATED CASES

- Supreme Court of the United States - Application No. 22A753
- U.S. Court of Appeals 11th Circuit - 22-13229-A, 22-14024-H
22-12221-E, 23-11997-G
- U.S. District Court Southern District of Florida - 22-CV-14186-AMC,
22-CV-14202-CMA, 22-CV-14372-BB, 23-CV-14010-AMC, 23-CV-14138-RS
- Supreme Court of Florida - SC22-801
- Florida Court of Appeals, 4th District - 22-0605, 22-1649, 22-3012,
22-3436, 22-3437, 23-0853, 23-1153
- 2nd Judicial Circuit, Leon County Florida - 2023-CA-0215
- 19th Judicial Circuit, Martin County Florida - 2021-DB-154,
2021-CF-1106, 2022-CA-1064
- Supreme Court of Georgia - 22-D0688
- Georgia Court of Appeals - A-22-D0319
- Superior Court of Newton County, Georgia - 2015-CV-2099-S,
2021-CV-1726-B
- U.S. District Court N.D. of FL - 4:23-CV-00244-MW-MAF

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES

PAGE NUMBER

Pierson v. Ray, 386 U.S. 547 (1967)	4.
McAlester v. Brown, 469 F.2d 1280 (5th Cir 1972)	4.
Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349 (1978)	4.
Ferri v. Ackerman, 444 U.S. 193 (1979)	4.
Lopez v. Vanderwater, 620 F.2d 1229 (7th Cir 1980)	4.
Harper v. Merkle, 638 F.2d 848 (5th Cir 1981)	4.
Dykes v. Hoseman, 776 F.2d 942 (11th Cir 1985)	4.
Pulliam v. Allen, 104 S.Ct. 1970, 1975-76 (1984)	4.
Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Org, U.S. Lexis 3057 (2022)	5.

STATUTES AND RULES

18 U.S.C. 1961	3.
18 U.S.C. 1503-1514	4.
42 U.S.C. 1983	4.
42 U.S.C. 1985	4.
31 U.S.C. 3729	5.
18 U.S.C. 1201	6.
18 U.S.C. 241	6.
42 U.S.C. 11601	6.

OTHER

U.S. Constitution Article III Section 2	vi, 2.
U.S. Constitution Amendment 1	2.
U.S. Constitution Amendment 4	2.
U.S. Constitution Amendment 5	2.
U.S. Constitution Amendment 6	2.

Cases Continued

Cases	Page Number
United States v. Stratton, 649 F. 2d 1066 (5th Cir 1981)	5.
United States v. Maloney, 71 F. 3d 645 (7th Cir 1995)	5.
United States v. Redwine, 715 F. 2d 315 (7th Cir 1983)	5.
Catlette v. United States, 132 F. 2d 902 (4th Cir 1943)	5.
State of Minnesota v. National Tea Co., 309 U.S. 551, 60 S. Ct. 676, 84 L. Ed. 920 (1940)	8.
United States v. Redwine, supra	9.
American Ry. Express v. Levee, 263 U.S. 19, 20-21, 44 S. Ct. 11, 68 L. Ed. 140 (1923)	10.
Stratton v. Stratton, 239 U.S. 55, 56-57, 36 S. Ct. 26, 60 L. Ed. 142 (1915)	10.
Commonwealth v. Nelson, 350 U.S. 497, 76 S. Ct. 477, 100 L. Ed. 640 (1956)	10.
Nat'l Org for Women Inc. ETC, et al v. Joseph Scheidler, et al, 510 U.S. 249	11.
United States v. Black, 530 F.3d 596 (7th Cir 2008)	12.
United States v. Redwine, 715 F. 2d 315 (7th Cir 1983)	12.
National Socialist Party of America v. Village of Skokie, 432 U.S. 43 (1977)	12.
Dobbs v. Jackson Womens Health Org., supra	14.
Justin Lamoureux v. State, 2023 LEXIS 720 (2023)	1.

All of these were found to be RICO organizations within the justice system or other government agency.

1. United States v. Bachelier, 611 F. 2d 443 (3d cir 1979) (city traffic court)
2. United States v. Bright, 630 F. 2d 804, 834 (5th cir 1980) (sheriff's office)
3. United States v. Brown, 555 F. 2d 407 (5th cir 1977) (city police department)
4. United States v. Altomare, 625 F. 2d 5 (4th cir 1980) (county prosecutors office)
5. United States v. Kuras, 624 F. 2d 500 (4th cir 1980) (county law enforcement)
6. United States v. Baker, 617 F. 2d 1060 (4th cir 1980) (sheriff's department)
7. United States v. Grzywacz, 603 F. 2d 682 (7th cir 1979) (city police department)
8. United States v. Masters, 924 F. 2d 1362 (7th cir 1991) (sheriff's department)
9. United States v. Fromento, 563 F. 2d 1083 (3d cir 1977) (state Bureau of Cigarette and Beverage Taxes)
10. United States v. Dozier, 493 F. Supp 554 (M.D. La 1980) (state Department of Agriculture)
11. United States v. Sisk, 476 F. Supp. 1061 (M.D. Tenn 1979) (state Governors office)
12. United States v. Barber, 476 F. Supp. 182 (S.D. W. Va. 1979) (state Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioners office)
13. United States v. Vignola, 464 F. Supp. 1091 (E.D. Pa 1979) (city traffic court)
14. United States v. Stratton, 649 F. 2d 1066 (5th cir 1981) (The Florida 3rd Judicial Circuit Court)
15. United States v. Maloney, 71 F. 3d 645 (7th cir 1995) (court and lawyers)
16. And now as of this date former United States President Donald Trump has been indicted on RICO charges, it is therefore entirely plausible and often factual that RICO organizations exist in all branches of government.

It is a wonder that the NAACP, the ACLU or the Southern Poverty Law Center, Al Sharpton or others have not made this an issue previously. Just like the many statues of civil war soldiers glorified across this country, the Judicial Immunity Doctrine stands as a stain on our Nation's history, born out of institutional racism, bigotry and public corruption which has prevented equal justice under law for victims of judges as a class of people. This monument stands as an affront to the will and the rights of the people which must be dismantled since it more than hinders the due administration of justice, it tarnishes the standard of justice ordained by the Constitution and other Acts of Congress.

IF the historical cases cited do not adequately show a need for the Federal courts to regulate abuse of power in the state justice system the following cases that prove association-in-fact enterprises within that system are not a new concept or some irrational allegation and show a need to abolish both the Judicial Immunity and Younger Abstinence Doctrine especially since members acting in the interest of a RICO organization is often mistaken as a compelling state interest and dismissed or remanded without even holding an evidentiary hearing:

Statutes and Rules Continued

Statutes and Rules	Page Number
--------------------	-------------

International Child Abduction Remedies Act	6.
Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act	6.
Parents Rights and Responsibilities Act of 1994	6.
28 U.S.C. 2101, 2201	vi, 6.
28 U.S.C. 1251	vi, 6.
28 U.S.C. 1257	vi, 6.
18 U.S.C. 241	9.
Fed. R. Evid. 301	12.
Witness and Victim Protection Act (18 U.S.C. 1512-1513)	13.
Supreme Court Rule 14.1	15.
Supreme Court Rule 33.1	17.
Supreme Court Rule 29	18.

Other Continued

Other	Page Number
-------	-------------

U.S. Constitution Amendment 8	2.
U.S. Constitution Amendment 14	3.
U.S. Constitution Article IV	3.
U.S. Constitution Article VI	3.
Congressional Globe, 42nd Cong., 1st sess (1871)	
Id at 68 app, 394	10.
Id at 394, 429, 153 app, 217 app, 385, 185 app	11.
Thomas Jefferson Quote	12.

JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

☐ 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 9 May 2023.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix C.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: 9 May 2023, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C.

☐ 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); 1251; and U.S. Constitution Article III section 2, 28 U.S.C. 2101, 2201

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION.....	vi
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	2-6
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	7-9
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	10-15
CONCLUSION.....	16
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	17
Proof of Service	18

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Florida 4th District Court of Appeals Docket No. 4023-0853
APPENDIX B	19th Judicial Circuit in and For Martin County, Florida Docket No. 2021-CF-1106 (432021CF001106CFAXMX)
APPENDIX C	Florida Supreme Court Docket No. SC2023-0628
APPENDIX D	U.S. Constitution Article III section 2 and 28 U.S.C. 1251 Evidence
APPENDIX E	none
APPENDIX F	none

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 2023 Fla. LEXIS 720, 2023 WL 3316918; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the Florida Fourth District Court of Appeals court 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. U.S. Constitution Article III section 2: This matter involves a controversy between citizens of different states due to the interstate kidnapping which is the central nucleus binding all related cases; This matter involves a controversy between a state and citizens of a different state due to RICO Act crimes and deprivation of rights against Georgia citizens by officers clothed in the authority of the state of Florida; This matter involves a controversy between two states due to Witness and Victim Protection Act and Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act violations by state officers; This matter involves a controversy between the State of Florida and the United States due to state officers obstructing federal proceeding, including proceeding in this court, and state officers being responsible for false claims against the United States at a time when the United States is dealing with a debt ceiling crisis.

2. U.S. Constitution Amendment 1: This matter involves abrogation of the right of the press to report to the voting public anything that affects the election eligibility of elected officials; This matter involves abrogation of the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances through unelaborated denials of relief and preventing the filing of evidence in a petition for redress.

3. U.S. Constitution Amendment 4: This matter involves false imprisonment based on perjurious hearsay evidence without due process.

4. U.S. Constitution Amendment 5: This matter involves multiple due process violations including bond revocation based on perjury without an evidentiary hearing and a failure to issue a show cause order when the evidence and the facts averred require such.

5. U.S. Constitution Amendment 6: This matter involves a bad Faith prosecution, without territorial jurisdiction withholding evidentiary proceedings and speedy trial through false imprisonment and ineffective assistance of conflict of interest counsel colluding with the bad Faith prosecution.

6. U.S. Constitution Amendment 8: This matter involves excessive bail with unreasonable bond conditions; This matter involves cruel and unusual punishment as part of witness tampering due to imminent irreparable injury by subjecting petitioner

to a dangerous cocktail of psychotropic medications without evidence based clinical justification.

7. U.S. Constitution Amendment 14: This matter involves failure to grant relief where relief was previously granted which is a violation of the equal protections clause; This matter involves the election eligibility of state officials in violation of oath of office and seditiously acting to abrogate the states republican form of government; This matter involves false claims against the United States held to be illegal and void under section 4 of this Amendment.

8. U.S. Constitution Article IV: This matter involves failure to give full faith and credit to other states judicial orders; This matter involves violation of the Privileges and Immunities Clause; This matter involves abrogation of a Republican Form of Government guaranteed to every state.

9. U.S. Constitution Article VI: This matter involves the Supremacy Clause and a failure to bind state judges to such.

10. 18 U.S.C. 1961: This matter involves an association-in-fact enterprise within a state court system committing the requisite predicate acts to be considered a RICO organization; including witness tampering, retaliation against a victim of federal crimes, obstruction of justice across two states using an instrumentality of interstate commerce, and

obstruction of federal proceeding including proceeding in this court SEE Application Number 22A753 Petition for Certiorari of Interstate Kidnapper's Artful pleading case, removed to U.S. District Court S.D. of FL Case No. 22-cv-14186-AMC From 19th Judicial Circuit Martin County, Florida Case Number 2021-DR-154.

11. 18 U.S.C. 1503-1514 Witness and Victim Protection Act: This matter involves a plethora of ongoing violations of this act by state actors.

12. 42 U.S.C. 1983, 1985 Civil Rights Act: This matter involves the deprivation of rights under color of law by state judges and other state actors and the inability to vindicate those rights in the higher courts due to the local influence of the association in fact enterprise, even in federal court; This matter involves great importance to the public interest requiring rational basis review and over-turning of *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547 (1967); *McAlester v. Brown*, 469 F.2d 1280 (5th cir 1972); *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978); *Ferri v. Ackerman*, 444 U.S. 193 (1979); *Lopes v. Vanderwater*, 620 F.2d 1229 (7th Cir 1980); *Harper v. Merkle*, 638 F.2d 848 (5th cir 1981); *Martinez v. Winner*, 771 F.2d 424 (10th cir 1985); *Dykes v. Hoseman*, 776 F.2d 942 (11th cir 1985) as well as *Pulliam v. Allen*, 104 S.Ct. 1970, 1975-76 (1984) since the higher

4.

courts, including the courts of appeal will not act to grant relief to victims of state judges committing federal crimes and depriving federal rights, and due to the language in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Org.*, U.S. LEXIS 3057 (June 24, 2022) and the judge created right that is only applicable to a select class of people under those cases, and which is in conflict with the Civil Rights Act and the intent of Congress for that Act. These cases have directly led to the establishment of association-in-fact enterprises corrupting this nation's judicial system and making it virtually impossible for the average citizen victims of judges to get relief and vindicate their rights. Cases that demonstrate the need for this court to act in the public interest on this matter include: *United States v. Stratton*, 649 F.2d 1066 (5th cir 1981) in which the Florida 3rd Judicial Circuit was declared a RICO organization, *United States v. Maloney*, 71 F.3d 645 (7th cir 1995), *United States v. Redwine*, 715 F.2d 315 (7th cir 1983), *Catlette v. United States*, 132 F.2d 902 (4th cir 1943) and many others similar to these cases over the years.

13. 31 U.S.C. 3729 False Claim Act: This matter involves false claims against the United States by bad faith state actors.

14. 18 U.S.C. 1201: This matter involves state court judges aiding and abetting an interstate kidnapping, knowingly and willingly.

15. 18 U.S.C. 241: This matter involves a state court's liability and complicity in an ongoing conspiracy to interfere with rights.

15. International Child Abduction Remedies Act: This matter involves state actors acting in conflict with this Act of Congress.

16. Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act: This matter involves state actors acting in conflict with this interstate treaty/Act of Congress.

17. 42 U.S.C. 11601 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction: This matter involves state actors depriving petitioner of remedies in this treaty.

18. Parent's Rights and Responsibilities Act of 1994: This matter involves state actors abrogating parental rights in furtherance of federal crimes.

This matter clearly arises under the Constitution and the laws of the United States and requires the exercise of jurisdiction exclusive to this court under 28 U.S.C. 2101(c), 28 U.S.C. 1251(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and 28 USC 1257.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Interstate Kidnappers Ann and Eric Schreffler somehow corrupted newly appointed judge Brett Waronicki, who was practicing law in West Palm Beach before garnering a judgeship in Martin County, Florida. Due to such any reasonable jurist can presume Brett was a well liked, well networked lawyer who created many professional relationships in West Palm Beach, including in the 4th District Court of Appeals.

After Petitioner filed evidence Brett Waronicki knowingly and willingly aided an interstate kidnapping then deprived rights under color of law, Petitioner was falsely imprisoned without due process to obstruct justice across two states, and the higher courts have refused to issue a show cause order or grant relief on evidence that has garnered relief in similar circumstances.

At this juncture the 4th District Court of Appeals has rejected a 300 page appendix containing evidence from the lower court record after the lower tribunal clerk has refused to transmit the record pursuant to Florida Rules of Appellant Procedure. The 4th DCA is aware the lower court has held a hearing while the case is in abeyance, usurping the 4th DCA jurisdiction, with a disqualified judge, so the association-in-fact enterprise can witness tamper and retaliate against a victim of federal crimes. The corrupt intent of that hearing was to rush to silence a victim witness with a dangerous cocktail of psychotropic medications without evidence based clinical justification through illegal transfer to a mental hospital after the previous hospital sent him back competent to proceed to

trial without medication. It took clever legal maneuvering to accomplish this after the psychiatrist aiding the RICO organization fled the country to avoid Confrontation Clause requirements and obstruct Federal proceedings in U.S. District Court SD. of FL Docket No.

2:23-CV-14010-AMC currently in the U.S. Court of Appeals 11th Circuit Docket No. 23-11997-G which has a preponderance of evidence proving Petitioner's necessarily federal in character claims.

After Petitioner sought immediate review of the clerk's restriction of his right to redress and the voting public's right to have a record of elected officials crimes available to the press for reporting, the Florida Supreme Court Clerk has dismissed the review citing cases which involve unelaborated denials of relief this court has instructed against in *State of Minnesota v. National Tea Co.*, 309 U.S. 551, 60 S.Ct. 676, 84 L.Ed. 920 (1940). Those citings have no relevance to the immediate review or stay of proceedings required according to the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure Book issued by the Florida Supreme Court 2022.

It should be noted that all Florida Supreme Court cases are supposed to be publicly viewable; the Clerk of the Florida Supreme Court John A. Tomasino aided Charles J. F. Schreiber Jr's obstruction of justice, while Petitioner was falsely imprisoned, in the Georgia Court of Appeals; and that such concert of action between Tomasino and the 4th DCA, along with Tomasino's stipulation Petitioner cannot file any further appeal of a case that had not yet reached a final disposition, calls into question the intent of the clerks; and is admissible evidence of 18 U.S.C. 241 under *United States v. Redwine, supra*.

Since Tomasino's irrelevant citations the 4th DCA has used an unelaborated denial of relief to dispose of the petition in conflict with no less than 33 of its own decisions in violation of Petitioner's right to redress as Tomasino's denial indicates and in violation of the Equal Protections Clause for denying relief where relief was previously granted. Motion for rehearing en banc is attached with the petition for a writ of prohibition in that case.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

This matter involves a controversy within the original and exclusive jurisdiction of this court. There is no adequate alternative state or federal venue where proper relief can be granted. Petitioner as a victim of such a well protected state judge committing federal crimes. This court is Petitioner's and his Son's last chance to vindicate their Constitutional and other federal rights and to prevent imminent irreparable injury.

The Florida Supreme Court has been afforded an opportunity to address this matter of great public importance and has refused to do so. Petitioner has therefore met his burden under *American Ry. Express v. Levee*, 263 U.S. 19, 20-21, 44 S. Ct. 11, 68 L. Ed. 140 (1923) and *Stratton v. Stratton*, 239 U.S. 55, 56-57, 36 S. Ct. 26, 60 L. Ed. 142 (1915). Granting this petition would satisfy the requirement set forth in *Commonwealth v. Nelson*, 350 U.S. 497, 76 S. Ct. 477, 100 L. Ed. 640 (1956) because the abrogation of guaranteed Republican Form of Government is being accomplished within the judiciary which is within this court's sphere of supervisory powers and exclusive jurisdiction. SEE Id at 1837 (Remarks of Rep. Lawrence)

"I answer it is better to invade the judicial power of the states than to permit it to invade, strike down, and destroy the civil rights of citizens. A judicial power perverted to such uses should be speedily invaded... And if an officer shall intentionally deprive a citizen of a right, knowing him to be entitled to it, then he is guilty of a willful wrong which deserves punishment" Congressional Globe, 42d Cong, 1st sess, 68 app (1871) and Congressional Globe, 42d Cong, 1st sess 394 remarks

of Rep. Platt, 394 remarks of Rep. Rainey, 429 remarks of Rep. Beatty and 153 app. Remarks of Rep. Garfield, Id at 217 app remarks of Sen. Thurman, 385 remarks of Rep. Arthur, then Id at 185 app. Rep. Platt noted injustice specific to this matter such as harrassing Litigation and unjust prosecutions such as the bad faith prosecution's abuse of incompetent to proceed legislation to deprive rights under color of law and retaliate against a victim of federal crimes.

In Nat'l Org for Woman Inc. ETC, et al v. Joseph Scheidler, et al, 510 U.S. 249 this court held a RICO organization need not have an economic purpose or motivation. Therefore bad faith actors within a state court system committing predicate acts to protect a newly appointed judge's election eligibility and to conceal his crimes from the voting public can be a RICO organization abrogating the states republican form of government, even without any evidence of further economic purpose. Related cases show that organization holds influence over the Southern District of Florida, which has thus far refused to exercise it's exclusive jurisdiction over RICO matters it is obligated to exercise.

The actions of the clerks represent obstruction of justice by impairing documents availability for use in official proceedings under *United States v. Black*, 530 F.3d 596 (7th Cir 2008). Due to the necessarily federal in character nature of the matter any reasonable jurist can presume the clerks were knowingly and willingly preventing the filing of those documents to preclude them from the record on appeal to federal courts. This is also a violation of 18 U.S.C. 241 under *United States v. Redwine*, 715 F.2d 315 (7th Cir 1983) calling into question the appeals courts and Florida Supreme Court's liability under such. Due to the reasonably presumed intent for such actions under Fed. Rules of Evid. 301 Petitioner has a right to immediate review by writ of certiorari due to the restriction of 1st Amendment rights under *National Socialist Party of America v. Village of Skokie*, 432 U.S. 43 (1977). Not only does the state court's actions restrict Petitioner's right to redress they also restrict the press from reporting on actions of elected state officials.

Thomas Jefferson has been quoted saying "Information is the currency of democracy", and the Founding Fathers intended the Press to be the "Fourth Branch" of

Government, another cog in the system of checks and balances meant to keep the three branches accountable.

When this system of checks and balances fails as it has thus far in this matter, it is incumbent upon this court to restore justice. Petitioner should not have had to resort to using Brett Waronicki's own entrapment progression against him to get evidence into federal court, in an attempt to get justice for his family. Now that he has done so his family is entitled to relief under the Witness and Victim Protection Act, injunctive relief as well as remedial relief by the federal courts that have thus far failed to exercise the jurisdiction they are obliged by Congress to exercise.

The State of Florida has recently enacted new legislation involving trafficking children but as long as that trafficking involves a judge and the higher courts so far depart from the usual course of judicial proceedings, such victims of judges are being denied Equal Protection under law. If Petitioner or other such victims of judges cannot receive the due administration of justice this court must evaluate the factors

A state appeals court knowingly serving its orders and instructions electronically so that an appellant cannot timely respond and cause the case to be dismissed for lack of prosecution or failure to file, when the appellant is incarcerated and cannot receive service electronically is a matter of great public importance involving due process.

When that same court rejects an electronically filed appendix that proves the facts averred and the need for relief, a grave miscarriage of justice is being done.

When that e-filed appendix contains evidence of Federal crimes by state officials, the rejection of the appendix and refusal to make a record thereof becomes a Federal crime in itself.

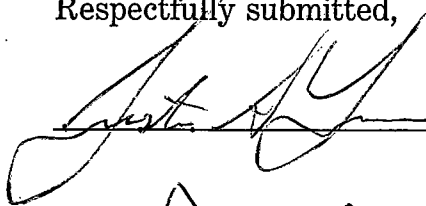
Due to the lack of service of process by the 4th DCA that court's orders and other filings cannot be included with this petition, showing how that court's actions are obstructing this proceedings.

Under Supreme Court Rule 14.1 petitioner is unable to comply and this shows another need to grant writ of certiorari.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,


Date: August 1 2023



CHERE L. TOLLEY
Commission # HH 047588
Expires September 29, 2024