

Case # 23-7390

In The
Supreme Court of the United States
of America

"In re [Guy Lewis, Jr. Coulston] insofar - Petitioner

VS.

Raúl Labrador - Respondent(s)

on petition for a writ habeas Corpus
to the United States Federal Court for the
District of Idaho; or, for a merits
brief

on "Petition for Rehearing" on "Extraordinary writ
of Habeas Corpus"; "Void judgment" because "lack
of subject-matter jurisdiction" and "lack of personal
jurisdiction"; "Brief for Respondent"; "Joint Appendix"

Guy Lewis, Jr. of the Coulston Family (pro se litig)
Idaho Correctional Institution - Orofino

381 W. Hospital dr.

Orofino, ID. 83544

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

USCS CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLE III, § 2, CI 1

(Subject of jurisdiction)

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, In law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;-to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls;-to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;-to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;-to controversies between two or more states;-between a state and citizens of another state;-between citizens of different states;-between citizens of the same state claiming land under Grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects;

IDAHO CONSTITUTION ARTICLE. 1, § 3

(STATE INSEPARABLE PART OF UNION)

WHICH STATE: “The state of Idaho is an inseparable part of the American union, and the Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the Land”

28 USCS § 2254 (State Custody; remedies in federal court)

b)

A) The Applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or

B)

ii) Circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.

28 USCS § 1251 (Original Jurisdiction)

(b) The Supreme court shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction of:

(2) All Controversies between the United States and a State.

(3) All actions or proceedings by a state against the citizens of another State or against aliens.

28 USCS § 1651 (WRITS)

a) The Supreme court and all courts established by Act of congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdiction and agreeable to the usage and principles of law.

28 USCS § 2241 (Power to Grant Writs)

(a) Writ of Habeas corpus may be granted by the supreme court, any justice thereof, the district courts and any Circuit judge within their respective jurisdictions. The order of a Circuit judge shall be entered in the records of the district court of the district wherein the restraint complained of is had.

(c) The writ of habeas corpus shall not extend to a prisoner unless-

(1) He is in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States or is committed for trial before some court thereof; or

(2) He is in custody for an act done or omitted in pursuance of an act of congress, or an order, process, judgment or decree of a court or judge of the United States; or

(3) He is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States; or

(5) it is necessary to bring him into court to testify or for trial.

42 USCS § 1981 (Equal rights under the law)

a) **Statement of equal rights.** All person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exaction's of every kind, and to no other.

b) **"make and enforce contracts" defined.** for purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" included-es the making, performance, modification, and termination of contract, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

c) **Protection against impairment.** The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of state law.

42 USCS § 1982 (Property rights of citizens) All Citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every state and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof. to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.

28 USCS § 1655 (Lien enforcement;absent defendants)

In an action in a district court to enforce any lien upon or claim to, or to remove any encumbrance or lien or cloud upon the title to, real or personal property within the district, where any defendant cannot be served within the state, or does not voluntarily appear, the court may order the absent defendant to appear or plead by a day certain.

such order shall be served on the absent defendant personally if practicable, where found, and also upon the person or persons in possession or charge of such property, If any. where personal service is not practicable, the order shall be published as the court may direct, not less than once a week for six consecutive weeks.

If an absent defendant does not appear or plead within the time allowed, the court may proceed as if the absent defendant had been served with process within nether state, but any adjudication shall, as regards the absent defendant without appearance, affect only the property which is the subject of action. when a party of the property is within another district, but within the same state, such action may be brought in either district.

any defendant not so personally notified may, at any time within one year after final judgment, enter his appearance, and thereupon the court shall set aside the judgment and permit such defendant plead on payment of such costs as the court deems just.

5 USCS § 552a, (Records maintained on Individual)

a) definitions

2)The term "individual" means a Citizen of the United State or an alien lawfully admitted for residence.

15 USCS § 78c

a), (Definitions)

9), The term "person" means a natural person, Company, government, or political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a government.

28 USCS § 1331, (Federal Question)-The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the constitution, law, or treaties of the United States.

28 USCS § 1332, -(Diversity of Citizenship: amount in Controversy; Costs)-

a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in Controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and cost, and is between-

- 1) Citizens of different states;
- 2) Citizens of a foreign state; except that the district court shall not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an Action between Citizen of a state and Citizens or subjects of a foreign states who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the same state;
- 3) Citizens of different states and in which Citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties; and
- 4) a foreign state, defined in section 1603(a) of this title [28 USCS § 1603(a)], as plaintiff and citizens of a state or of different states.

18 USCS § 241, (Conspiracy against rights)-If Two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any state, territory, commonwealth, possession, or district in free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured-

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both or may be sentenced to death.

18 USCS § 242, (Deprivation of rights under color of law)-Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any state, territory, commonwealth, possession, or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the constitution or laws of the United States , or to different punishments, pains, or penalties in account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of Citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

28 USCS § 1367, (Supplemental Jurisdiction)-

- a) Except as provided in subsection(b) and;
- c) or as expressly provided otherwise by Federal statute, in any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. Such Supplemental Jurisdiction shall include claims that involve the joinder or intervention of additional parties.

b) in any civil action of which the district court have original jurisdiction founded solely on section 1332 of this title [28 USCS § 1332], the district courts shall not have supplemental jurisdiction under subsection(a) over claims by plaintiffs against persons made parties under Rule 14, 19, 20, or 24 of the **Federal Rules of Civil Procedure** or over claims by persons proposed to be joined as plaintiffs under Rule 19 of such rules 24 of such rules, when exercising supplemental jurisdiction over such claims would be inconsistent with the jurisdictional requirements of section 1332 [28 USCS § 1332].

15 USCS § 78aa, (jurisdiction of offenses and suits)- also known as (pendent jurisdiction)-

a) In general, the district courts of the United States and the United States courts of any territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] or the rules and regulations thereunder, and of all suits and equity and actions at law brought to enforce any liability or duty created by this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] or the rules and regulation thereunder. Any criminal proceeding may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. In any action or proceeding instituted by the Commission under this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] in a United States district court for any judicial district, a subpoena issued to compel the attendance of a witness or the production of documents or tangible thing (or both) at a hearing or trial may be served at any place within the United States. Rules 45(c), (3),(A),(ii) of the federal rules of civil procedure shall not apply to a subpoena issued under the preceding sentence. Any suit or action to enforce any liability or duty created by this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] or rules and regulations thereunder, or to enjoin any violation of such title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] or rules and regulations, may be brought in any such district or in the district wherein the defendant is found or is an inhabitant or transactions business, and process in such cases may be served in any other district of which the defendant may be found. Judgments and decrees so rendered shall be subject to review as provided in sections 1254, 1291, 1292, and 1294 of this title 28, United States code. No Costs shall be assessed for or against the Commission in any proceeding under this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] brought by or against it in the supreme court or such other court.

18 USCS § 1951, (Interference with commerce by treats or violence)-also known as the (Hobbs Act)

a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

b) As used in this section-

- 1) The term "robbery" means the unlawful taking or abstaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury immediate or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the taking or obtaining.
- 2) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, include by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.
- 3) The term "commerce" means commerce within the district of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States; all commerce between any point in a State, territory, possession, or the district of Columbia and any point outside thereof; all commerce between points within the same state through any place outside such state; and all other commerce over which the United States has jurisdiction.

28 USCS § 1343, (civil rights and elective franchise)-

a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be

commenced by any person;

- 1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property, or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a Citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of title 42;
- 2) To redress the deprivation, under color of any state law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of Citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Idaho code §19-4902 - “Commencement of proceedings – verification – filing – services – DNA testing”

D): The trial court should allow the testing under reasonable conditions designed to protect the state's interest in the integrity of the evidence and the testing process upon a determination that:

- 1): The result of the testing has the scientific potential to produce new, noncumulative evidence that would show that it is more probable than not that the Petitioner is Innocent;
- 2): the testing method requested would likely produce admissible results under the Idaho rules of evidence.

USCS Fed Rule Evid Rule 609

Idaho code 609 Impeachment by evidence of a criminal conviction

(a) In general, the following rules apply to attacking a witness's character for truthfulness by evidence of a criminal conviction:

(2) for any crime regardless of the punishment, the evidence must be admitted in the courts can readily determine that establishing the elements of the crime required proving or the witness's admitting a dishonest act or false statement.

18 USCS § 1621

Idaho code § 18-5401. Perjury defined, Every person who, having taken an oath that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, before any competent tribunal, legislative committee, officer, or person in any of the cases in which such an oath may by law be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath, states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury.

Idaho code 412 sex crime cases; relevance of victim's past behavior.

Rule 412 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in a criminal case in which a person is accused of a sex crime, evidence of a victim's past sexual behavior other than reputation or opinion evidence is also not admissible, unless such evidence other than reputation or opinion evidence is -

C) false allegation of sex crimes made at an earlier time; or

C,1) If the person accused of committing a sex crime intends to offer under subdivision (b) evidence of specific instance of the alleged victim's past sexual behavior, the accused shall make a written motion to offer such evidence not later than five days before the date on which the trial in which such evidence is to be offered is scheduled to begin, except that the court may allow the motion to be made at a later date, including during trial, if the court determines either that the evidence is newly discovered and could not have been obtained earlier through the exercise of due diligence or that the issue to which such evidence relates has newly arisen in the case. Any motion made under this paragraph shall be served on all other parties.

USCS Fed Rules Civ. Proc. R. 60-(Relief from a judgment or order)

b) Grounds for Relief from a final judgment, order, or proceeding. On motion and just terms, the court may relieve a party or its legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reason:

1)mistaking, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect;

2)Newly discovered evidence that, with reasonable diligence, could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b);

USCS Bankruptcy R 9030 (Jurisdiction and venue Unaff)
"These rule shall not be construed to extend
or limit the jurisdiction of the Courts or the
venue of any matters therein"

USCS Bankruptcy R 9037
(Privacy Protection for Filings made
with the Courts)

11 USCS § 523 (Exception to discharge)

11 USCS § 727 (Discharge), (a), (b)

11 USCS § 1328 (Discharge), (b), (2)

USCS Fed rule App. Proc. R. 40 (Petition for Panel Rehearing)

USCS Supreme Ct. R 44 (Rehearing)

notice to Clerk

ICI-O - Lexis-Nexis program for
Legal library, was not work to
Access to get Statute's at large.

3) Fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party;

4) The judgment is VOID;

5) any other reason that justifies relief.

USCS Fed Rules Civ. Proc. R. 12- (Defenses and Objections: when and How Presented; motion for judgment on the Pleading; consolidating motions; waiving defense; pretrial hearing)

b) How to present defenses. Every defense to a claim for relief in any pleading must be asserted in the responsive pleading if one is required but a party may assert the following defenses by motion:

1) Lack of Subject-matter jurisdiction

2) Lack of personal jurisdiction

USCS Fed Rules Civ. Proc. R. 17- (Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity; Public officers)

a) REAL Party in interest

1) Designation in General. An Action must be prosecuted in the name of the REAL party in interest. The following may sue in their own names without joining the person for whose benefit the action is brought:

~~E)~~ *An executor; a trustee of an express trust;*

G) a party authorized by statute

3) Joinder of the REAL party in interest. The court may not dismiss an action for failure to prosecute in the name of the real party in interest until, after an objection, a reasonable time has been allowed for the real party in interest to ratify, join, or be substituted into the action. After ratification, joinder, or substitution, the action proceeds as if it had been originally commenced by the real party in interest.

United States Constitutional Amendment 1st

(Religious and political freedom)-

abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

United States Constitutional Amendment 4th

(Unreasonable search and seizures)-

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

United States Constitutional Amendment 5th

(Criminal actions-provisions concerning- Due Process of law and just compensation clause)-

Nor be Deprived of life, liberty, property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for use, without just compensation.

United States Constitutional Amendment 6th

(Right of the accused)-

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of counsel for his defense

United States Constitutional Amendment 8th

(Bail-Cruel and unusual punishment)-

Nor cruel and usual punishments inflicted, unlawful arrest and unlawful incarceration.

United States Constitutional Amendment 11th

The judicial power of the United State shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

United States Constitutional Amendment 14th

[Citizen of the United States]-sec.1-

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and Subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Are Citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of Citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

I, Guy Lewis,jr. of the Coulston Family, am A Sovereign Citizen-individual/private person, (In re), REQUESTING The Honorable judge's and the clerk of the court to Take JUDICIAL NOTICE Pursuant to USCS FED. RULES EVID. R. 201 (judicial notice of adjudicative fact) (c) TAKING NOTICE, (2), (e) OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD , On this **NOTICE OF APPEARANCE**, it is to **inform the Clerk of the court and the Judge's that** Pursuant to My **"Individual" 5 U.S.C. § 552a(a),(2), Civil Rights,** That this **NOTICE OF APPEARANCE IS TO BRING FORTH, Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston family, am living, breathing, flesh and blood "REAL" man with a soul,** pursuant to **USCS fed rules Civ. Proc. R. 17 -(Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity; Public officers)-(a),(1),(A),(G),(3)** I want to be joined to my Corpus and All Property as "REAL", in this case in the United States Supreme court, [see **Johnson v. Secretary of/and U.S. Dept.'s of Housing and Urban Dev., 544 F. Supp. 925 (Ed La 1981)**] Which states: "Person who, according to governing substantive law, is entitled to enforce right is "REAL PARTY IN INTEREST".

Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston family, the living, breathing, flesh and blood "REAL" man with a soul, is innocent of alleged crime. This judgment is a VOID, and violates International Tort's and Petitioner's Constitutional rights;

Jurisdictional Statement and Affidavit to
Extraordinary Relief: In Good faith and not taken
for Delay;

In the Matter of, Guy Lewis, Jr. of the Coulston
Family, The Innocence Party - Individual, In
my private Capacity, Have standing to Sue,
Respectfully, Prays that this Honorable
Court issue a Bond or Order granting a
Stay of enforcement of the judgment to
Retain Jurisdiction over the Subject-matter
and Personal jurisdiction or grant this Petition
for Rehearing of Extraordinary writ of habeas Corpus;
to a void judgment because lack of Subject-matter
jurisdiction and lack personal jurisdiction, In Aid
of the Courts Appellate jurisdiction, that
exceptional Circumstances Demand to intervene
of Dissolving the "Cestui que trust" (Private express
trust) pursuant to 28 USC § 1332 (Diversity of
Citizenship; amount in Controversy; lost), (1),
(2), (3), (4) and USC Fed Rule Civ proc. R. 17 (Plaintiff
and Defendant; Capacity; Public officers), (a), (1),
(E) - a trustee of an express trust; (G), (3), (b), That
warrants the exercise of the Courts
discretionary powers pursuant to 28 USC § 1651(c)
and "All writs Act," 28 USC § 2241(c) "the power
to Grant writs; to an Innocent party, brought before
it to the end that he may use his; "Exception to

Discharge" pursuant to 11 USC § 523 and USCS Bankruptcy R. 9037(a), (b), (1), (2), (3), (4) (Exception to Discharge), then to be "Discharge" pursuant to 11 USC § 1328 (b), (2), (B) and 11 USC § 727(a), (B) from his unconstitutional confinement and restraint, Sentence; Grant the Demand to Release of "Corpus" and "All property" and such other Relief as may be appropriate to Demand the Dissolve or Dispose of this matter as of law and justice requires with the Remand for a full and fair litigation / Retrial that an Innocent party is entitled to thereof. Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 500, 93 S.Ct. 1827, 36 L.Ed. 2d 439, 456 (1973).

The Jurisdiction is prepare for this honorable Court and has Original jurisdiction pursuant to, the Individual-Innocent party is a Naturally-Born Citizen of the United State of America and the Federal Claim Contain in this Complaint, pursuant USCS Constitutional Article III, § 2, C11 (Subject of jurisdiction). and all Individual's Remedies have been exhausted pursuant to 28 USC § 2254(a), (b), (A)-(B), (ii) and Original Jurisdiction (a), (1), (3). then with Individual invoking "in aid of U.S. Supreme Courts Appellate Jurisdiction pursuant to 28 USC § 1651 (writs) (a) Petition for Rehearing 2

and 28 USC § 2241 (Power to Grant writs), (a), (c), (1), (2), (3) and for a Petition for Rehearing, USC Fed rule App. Proc. R. 40 (Petition for Panel Rehearing) (c), (1), (2) and USC Supreme Ct. R. 44 (Rehearing), (2). Then with Individual having Civil rights - 42 USC § 1981 (Equal rights under the law) because there was a number of Constitutional violations 1) be Perjured testimony, 2) effective assistance of Counsel, 3) Deprivation of property without due process of law, (4) The Petitioner-Individual was not listed as a Sexual partner when alleged victim "was found with an STD" and Innocent party "was NOT." 28 USC § 1655 (Lien enforcement; Absent Defendant). Then and Innocent party Demands to Dissolve (cestui que trust) and use his (exception to discharge) without Prosecutors or any others fraudulently justifying a malicious trial. 28 USC § 1343 (civil rights and elective Franchise), (c), (1), (3), (4) Jurisdiction is proper in this matter because an Innocent Party-Individual, bring this Action pursuant to 18 USC § 242 (Deprivation of rights under Color of of law) and 18 USC § 241 (conspiracy against Rights), 42 USC § 1982 (Property rights of Citizens), (42 USC § 1983) (Civil Actions for deprivation of rights).

along with Individual invoking Supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 USC § 1367(c), (b) then of this Court to adjudicate: Pendent Jurisdiction State law Claims "pursuant to 15 USC § 78aa.(a) "NEXUS-MINIMUM Contacts test. Venue is proper in this Honorable Court because defendant Claim violate International tort's and violate Constitutional Rights in Conduct accordance within "Hobbs Act" and "Brady" violations pursuant to 18 USC § 1951(a), (b), (1), (2), (3), leaving out "Potentially exculpatory evidence."

This Petition for Rehearing; to Extraordinary writ to Habeas Corpus; to a void judgment because lack of Subject-matter jurisdiction - lack of personal jurisdiction; ~~should~~ Demands the Intervening, and to be Grant the Dissolve the Cestui que trust (private express trust) and use Innocent parties (exception to discharge) by this Honorable Court and the release of "Corpus" and "All Property" to Petitioner.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy Lewis, Jr. Carlston - Date 6-13-24

Petition for Rehearing 41

Penalty of perjury

I declare under penalty of perjury;
That I am the Petitioner - Innocent Party - Individual
in this action, that I have read the "Petition
for Rehearing" of "Extraordinary" writ of Habeas
Corpus; to "void judgment" "because lack of subject-
matter jurisdiction and lack of personal
jurisdiction. and the Information contained is
NOT to misled and the "Petition for Rehearing"
is true and correct and complete in accordance
with the laws of the United States of America
to the Best of My Knowledge and Belief.
28 USC § 18 USC § 1621

Date June 13, 2024

Guy Lewis, Jr. Carlson
Petitioner

Certificate of Service

I Hereby Certify that on the ~~13~~ 13 day of June, 2024. I mailed a true and correct copy of: "Petition for Rehearing" to "Extraordinary writ of Habeas corpus" because "Void judgment" "lack of subject-matter jurisdiction and lack of personal jurisdiction. via prison mail system for processing to the U.S. mail system to;

Solicitor General of the United States

Room 5614

Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Office of the Clerk

Supreme Court of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20543

Idaho Attorney General

P.O. Box 83720-0010

700 W. Jefferson St

210 Suite, Boise, Id

83720

Guy Lewis, Jr. Paulston
Petitioner

Petition for Rehearing 06

Guy Lewis, Jr. Coulston

Full Name/Prisoner Name

Idaho Correctional Institution - Orofino

381 W. Hospital Dr

Orofino, ID 83444

Complete Mailing Address

Plaintiff/Defendant

(circle one)

In the
Supreme Court of the
United States of America

"In re [Guy Lewis, Jr. Coulston] insofar

Plaintiff/Petitioner,

Full name(s)

vs.

Raul Icabador

Defendant/Respondent(s),

Full name(s). Do not use et. al.

CASE NO. 23-7390

Motion For Leave
to file, stay the
enforcement of judgment
28 USC § 2101(F)
Rule 23

COMES NOW, Guy Lewis, Jr. Coulston, Plaintiff/Defendant (circle one) in the above entitled

An Innocent party makes this motion for Stay the
enforcement of judgment and/or Bond, in Good
Faith and not taken for Delay. Rule 23(4). An
Individual files this motion pursuant to Rule 17 to
file Original Action and a Bond will

- 1

motion to stay / Bond -pg. 1

Secures Jurisdiction over Subject-matter
and Personal jurisdiction, for in Aid of
U.S. Supreme Courts in Aid of Appellate
Jurisdiction to intervening Circumstances
for Petitioner-Individual to ~~exercise~~^{exercise} his
rights and his "Exception" to "discharge"
the charge, as a Naturally-Born Citizen of U.S. America.

A motion for Stay was filed at sentencing
and denied, Individual does not have copies of
motion or discussion, for trial counsel did not
give Innocent party Information upon request.

This motion is filed in pursuant for an
Innocent party an appropriate opportunity to
present Fraud or other violations to
Individual's Constitutional rights as his 8th Amendment
cruel and unusual punishment and excessive Bail.

Relief pursuant USCS Fed Rules Civ. Pro. R 60(b), (4)
with the Demands of Releasing the "Corpus" and "All
Property" to petitioner and a full and fair litigation
for an Innocent party and the Naturally-Born Citizen
of United States of America, does not have
full access to legal Lexis-nexis.

Motion for Stay/Bond -pg. 2

If stay or surty Bond is being entertained by
U.S. Supreme Court to Retain jurisdiction to intervening
Circumstance of a Substantial or Controlling effect
or to other Substantial Grounds, Innocent party will
be release to North Idaho to Mom, Sister, friend that
are supporting and Individual has no other Criminal back Ground.

Respectfully submitted this 13 day of June 2024.

Guy Lewis, Jr. Culston
Plaintiff/Defendant (circle one)

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 13 day of June, 2024, I
mailed a true and correct copy of the Motion to Stay / surty Bond via
prison mail system for processing to the U.S. mail system to:

Idaho Attorney General | Solicitor General of the
P.O. Box 83726-0010 United States, Room 5614
700 W. Jefferson Street Department of Justice
210 Suite Boise, Id. 83720 950 Pennsylvania, Ave., N.W.

Guy Lewis, Jr. Culston
Plaintiff/Defendant (circle one)

Affidavit and Declaration of Federal Attorney Representation

In Good Faith and Not taken For Delay;

State of Idaho)
) Scilicet
County of Clearwater)

1. I, Guy Lewis, Jr. Carlson, Affiant herein, am over the age of twenty-one years of age and competent to make this Affidavit of my own first-hand knowledge and do hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the following statements are true, correct, and complete, and not intended to be misleading, so help me God:

2. THAT, I am the court appointed attorney in this Case Numbered 23-7390 in the US DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF Colombia hereinafter "this Case" and due to the fact that the Client has no agreement with said Federal government or the Federal Court identified above to protect the private rights of the Client or render a remedy and as Attorneys can only represent 'corporate fictions' within the Admiralty Courts administering the Bankruptcy in any venue.

3. THAT, as the court appointed Attorney in this Case, I fully agree, without reservation to protect the private rights of the Client, Guy Lewis Carlson, Jr., including all rights (see HALE V. HINKLE) titles and interest, exclusively including any property as stipulated in the Client's security agreement (if any).

4. THAT, I will act as co-fiduciary with the Prosecuting Attorney or opposing attorney to cause settlement and adjustment of this commercial matter via the 'exemption' of the Client and/or cause the discharge of this matter by the Bond(s) filed by Prosecuting Attorney or opposing attorney to either indemnify the Client or the cause of action.

5. THAT, in defending and protecting my Client's rights, et al, and in so doing, my Client WILL NOT BECOME A WARD OF THE STATE OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and I will not, in this Case, represent or protect in any manner any rights, claims, titles, interests or estates of any other party or parties in this Case, including, but not limited to 'trustees' for the Federal Government, or any other political 'fictional' subdivision of the Federal government Corporation, or otherwise over and above the same of the Client.

6. THAT, I will sever any 'statutory jurisdiction' that may attach to the Client via my representation unless proved by the Prosecuting Attorney or opposing attorney that the Client is liable to the statute(s) and named therein to be subjected to the statutory jurisdiction of the Administrative agency tribunal, via a necessary Bill of Particulars.

7. THAT, I have previously taken and subscribed a Constitutional Oath and will uphold said Oath to the best of my ability in the protection of the substantive, procedural and private rights of my Client named herein as the 'principle' and 'beneficiary' of same constructive trust and I will defend the same as to the 'corporate fiction/Defendant' as identified on the Complaint, Information, Indictment or Charging Instrument in this Case which is not the name of the Client above.

8. THAT, I understand that if I refuse to sign this affidavit agreeing to protect the private rights of my Client or refusing to follow the Client's directions as to his/her *defense*, or therein refusing to

represent my Client, or failing to cause settlement and adjustment of this commercial matter via the 'exemption' of the Client; THAT I can be fired by the Client or I can notify the Court of my breach and voluntarily withdrawal from the Case, sue sponte; in violation of 'Due Process of Law', the 'clean hands' doctrine, 'good faith,' fraud and any other invalidating causes via the presumed 'original jurisdiction' Constitution(s) or otherwise.

9. THAT, the principal jurisdiction (municipality, county, State or federal) becomes liable to my Client via Tort at \$100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million Dollars) should I fail to defend or as otherwise indicated above; as I am an the 'agent' of or belonging to the 'jurisdictions' above mentioned and by license or BAR Card membership as a 'co-business partner' to any the above jurisdictions of government corporations or otherwise, though my allegiance is to the court(s), my duty is to the de-jure 'principle' and 'beneficiary' of the original jurisdiction.

Further, Affiant sayeth naught.

Dated this 13 day of June, 2024.

/s/ Guy Lewis, Jr. Carlson
Name of Attorney
Bar Number N/A
Address
City, State Zip

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUBSCRIBED TO AND SWORN before me this 13 day of June, A.D. 2024, a Notary, that Guy L. Carlson, personally appeared and known to me to be the man whose name subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to be the same.

[Signature]
Notary Public in and for said State
My Commission expires; July 26, 2029

Seal:



...

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
of America

In re [Guy Lewis, Jr.: Carlston] Ins for PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

Raul Labrador — RESPONDENT(S)

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Guy Lewis, Jr.: Carlston, do swear or declare that on this date, June 13, 2024, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* and PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

<u>Solicitor General of the United States</u>	<u>Idaho Attorney General</u>
<u>Room 5614: Department of Justice</u>	<u>P.O. Box 83720-0010</u>
<u>950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.</u>	<u>700 W. Jefferson Street, 210 Suite</u>
	<u>Boise, ID 83720</u>

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on June 13, 2024

Guy Lewis Jr.: Carlston

(Signature)

