

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Kenton G. Findlay
Petitioner,

Case No: 24-5052
Case No: SC 2024-0563
Case No: 3D2023-1440
L.T. No: 14-14163

V.

Leslie Homeowner Estate No 3.
Respondent,

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Questions Presented

1. May Pro Se Petitioner Kenton G. Findlay be granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis under Supreme Court Rule 39?
2. Did the Third District Court of Appeal Violate Section (9) in the Constitution of the State of Florida Due Process-No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property or without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal matter to be witness against oneself?
3. Did the Third District Court of Appeal of Florida ("the third DCA") Violate the due process of the 5th and 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution?
4. Whether Petitioner is entitled to relief pursuant to 28 U. S. C. 1651(a) to vacate the order of the Third District Court of Appeal of Florida ("the third DCA") or other relief as this Court deems appropriate.

MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

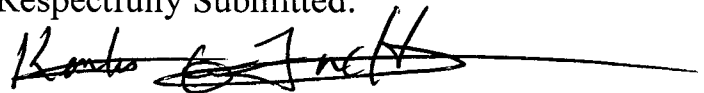
Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39 of this Court, the Petitioner Kenton G. Findlay request that the Court grant him leave to proceed in forma pauperis. In support of this Motion, the Petitioner states that:

1. Petitioner is unable to afford the cost of representation in this matter.
2. Petitioner proceeded below in the Third District Court of Appeal without appointed counsel.
3. Because of the continuing inability to afford counsel, that the petitioner be allowed to proceed in forma pauperis.
4. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, the foregoing is true and correct.

WHEREFORE, the petitioner Kenton G. Findlay respectfully request that he be allowed to proceed in forma pauperis without payment of filing fees or service of notice fees, and for such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted this 14th day of October 2024.

Respectfully Submitted:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kenton G. Findlay', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Kenton G. Findlay.

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3. Art. 1, Sec.2 and 9, and Art. V, Sec. 4(b)(3), Fla. Const (1968 Revision)
4. Bane v. Bane, 775 So. 2d 938, 941, Fla. 2000
5. Bankers Life & Casualty Co. v. Holland, 346 U.S. 379, 383, 74 S. Ct 145, 98 L. Ed 106 (1953)
6. De Beers Consol. Mines, Ltd. V. United States, 325 U.S. 212, 217 (1945)
7. Fahey, 332 U.S. 258, 259-260, 67 S. Ct 1558, 91 L. Ed. 2041 (1947)
8. Haines City Cmty. Dev. V. Heggs, 658 So. 2d 523, 530 (Fla. 1995)
9. Kemp v. United States, 142 S. Ct. 1856, 1861& n.1, 213 L. Ed. 2d 90 (2022)
- 10.Keys Aqueduct Auth., 795 So. 2d 940,948 (Fla.2001)
- 11.Massey v. Charlotte County, 842 So. 2d 142,146 (Fla. 2d DCA 2003).
- 12.Miller v. Fortune Ins. Co., 484 So. 2d 1221 Fla. 1986
- 13.M.L. Builders, Inc. v. Reserve Developers, LLP, 769 So. 2d 1079, 1082 Fla. 4th DCA 2000
- 14.Minda V. Minda,190 So. 3d 1126,1128 Fla. 2d DCA 2016

15. *New Day Miami, LLC v. Beach Dev. LLC*, 225 So. 3d 372, 375 Fla. 3d DCA 2017
16. *Pallai v. Dept. of Revenue*, 955 So. 2d 1205, 1206 Fla. 2 d DCA 2007
17. *Roche v. Evaporated Milk Assn.*, 319 U.S. 21, 26, 63 S. Ct 938, 87 L. Ed 1185 (1943)
18. *Smith v. State*, 872 So. 2d 368, 369 (Fla. 2d DCA 2004).
19. *Wiggins v. Tigrent, Inc.*, 147 So. 3d 76, 81 Fla. 2d DCA
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We have for review the following question certified to be of great public importance:

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Petitioner Kenton G. Findlay, respectfully files this petition for writ of Mandamus against, the Third District Court of Appeal and Florida Supreme Court for grounds would state:

1. This Petition is filed pursuant to the Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. 1651., and Fla. R. App. P. 9.100, And Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.630.

SUMMARY OF JURISDICTION

2. The All-Writ Act, 28 U. S. C. 1651 (a), provides: "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 principle of law."

JURISDICTION

The Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. 1651. Art. 1, Sec. 2 and 9, and Art. V, Sec. 4(b)(3), 3(b)(8) Fla Const (1968 Revision), Fla.R.App.Pro. R 9.030(b)(2)(A) ;(3),9.100 (c), 9.130 (a)(2), and 9.140(b)(1)(G) and (b)(2)(ii)(e). See Smith v. State, 872 So. 2d 368(Fla. 2d DCA 2004) (in this review of an order of the circuit court sitting in its appellate capacity, our review is limited to whether the circuit court afforded procedural due process and observed the essential requirements of law.)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The All-Writ Act, 28 U. S. C. 1651, authorizes the Supreme Court to issue extraordinary writs in its discretion. “To justify granting any such writ, the petition must show that the writ will be in aid of the Court’s appellate jurisdiction, that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court’s discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court” **Sup. Ct. R. 20.1** See also *U.S. Alkali Export Assn v. United States*, 325 U. S. 196, 201-02 (1945); *De Beers Consol. Mines, Ltd. V. United States*, 325 U.S. 212, 217 (1945).

In this case, Jurisdiction and a direct consequence created the exceptional circumstances that warrant the mandamus review and can only be obtain relief from this Court. The Court may grant a petition for mandamus in its discretion, so long as it has jurisdiction over the matter. As the Court described in *Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court for the Dist. Of Columbia*:

Mandamus is a “drastic and extraordinary” remedy “reserved for really extraordinary causes.” *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258, 259-260, 67 S. Ct 1558, 91 L. Ed. 2041 (1947). “The traditional use of writ in aid of appellate jurisdiction both at common law and in the federal courts has been to confine the court against which mandamus is sought to a lawful exercise of its prescribed jurisdiction.” *Roche v. Evaporated Milk Assn.*, 319 U.S. 21, 26, 63 S. Ct 938, 87 L. Ed 1185 (1943). Although courts have not “confined themselves to an arbitrary and technical definition of “jurisdiction, *Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90, 95, 88 S. Ct. 269, 19 L. Ed. 2d 305 (1967), “only exceptional circumstances amounting to a judicial usurpation of power, or a clear abuse of discretion, *Bankers Life & Casualty Co. v. Holland*, 346 U.S. 379, 383, 74 S. Ct 145, 98 L. Ed 106 (1953), “will justify the invocation of this extraordinary remedy,” will, 389 U.S., at 95, 88 S. Ct. 269. 542 U.S. 367, 380 (2004). The Court in *Cheney* made clear that three conditions must be satisfied before such an extraordinary writ must issue: (1) the party must have no other adequate means to attain the relief he deserves, (2) the party must satisfy the burden of showing that his right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable, and (3) the issuing court must be satisfied that the writ is appropriate under the circumstances. Petitioner satisfies the three condition sets out in *Cheney*.

The Petitioner Cannot Obtain Relief from any Other Court or Forum

The Court will not grant an extraordinary writ if another avenue of relief remains available. **Sup. Ct. R.20.1.** However, the relief petitioner seeks, a writ vacating the unlawful Order, cannot be granted by any other court. The lower federal court have no jurisdiction to hear the petitioner appeal, and the Court made clear that mandamus relief is available in such unique circumstances. See U.S. Alkali Export Assn. 325 U.S. at 202 (finding that a writ in aid of appellate jurisdiction must be to the Supreme Court where it has sole appellate jurisdiction).

Sup. Ct. R. 20.1 provides in relevant part:

Procedure on a Petition for an Extraordinary Writ

Issuance by the Court of an extraordinary writ authorized by 28 U. S. C. 165(a) is not a matter of right, but of discretion sparingly exercised. To justify the granting of such writ, the petition must show that the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction, that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court.

STATEMENTS OF FACTS AND CASE

We have for review the following question certified to be of great public importance:

Did the Third District Court of Appeal violate **Section (9)** in the Constitution of the State of Florida Due Process-No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property or without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal matter to be witness against oneself?

Did the Third District Court of Appeal of Florida ("the Third DCA") violate the due process of the 5th and 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

Petitioner Appeal an Order issued under Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.540 (b) allows a Trial Court to Vacate a Final Judgement when an error of law therein arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the Court at any time on its own initiative or on the Motion of any party and after such notice, if any, as the Court Orders. An error was made by the judge when she did not look at certain evidence denying the petitioner of his due process rights.

At the present time there are newly discovered evidence. On or about September 5, 2013, the Petitioner met with Barbara Henderson who stated that she was the Treasurer to the Leslie Estate Homeowner Association (HOA). The Petitioner explained his predicament of being unaware of an existing HOA. During the conversation Ms. Henderson requested a check for past HOA fees be made payable to Walton, Jones and Browne in the amount \$500.00 under the pretense that she would follow up with HOA's bylaws, meeting dates, proof of membership to the HOA. The Petitioner paid the fees via check in good faith.

The Respondent submitted to the court a sworn Affidavit Statement taken by then HOA Treasurer Barbara Henderson, stating that on September 15, 2013, the Petitioner "came to her adobe" and requested the check (mentioned earlier) made payable to Walton, Jones and Browne be returned and the check was returned. She also stated the Petitioner "has not made any payments towards his maintenance

account.” That statement is a blatant lie, on September 13, 2013, that exact check was cashed by Walton, Jones and Browne.

The opening balance on the billing statement shows an amount of \$814.79 when asked by the Appointed Judge where the amount came from the Respondent responded, “I don’t know,” this suggest another attempt at deception. On Page 9 of the billing statement there is a \$450.00 claim of lien foreclosure fee charged; yet on the Respondent billing there is the charges appear again which would suggest double billing. On page 7 of billing statement there is a \$1000.00 charge with no explanation, this would suggest the Association is padding the bill. On Article V of the Declaration the Respondent submitted, section 1 page 19 clearly states: each such assessments together with interest, cost and reasonable attorney fee shall also be the personal obligation of the person who was the owner of such property at the time when the assessments fell due. The personal obligation for delinquent assessments shall not pass to his successor in title unless expressly assumed by them, I never assumed any obligation. On March 23, 2013, the Respondent knowingly and fraudulently recorded a lien on the Petitioner property approximately six months after cashing a check large enough to satisfy nearly 2 years of assessment fees (\$25 monthly). Additionally, because there no record of the money being credited to the Petitioner maintenance balance; and the fact that the Respondent has attempted to conceal the payment suggest theft.

The Trial Court denied Fla. R. Civ.P. 1.540 (b). On Motion for Reconsideration finding that after the April 11, 2023, hearing, the trial Court conducted a review of the entire court file and is satisfied with its prior adjudication. The one exception to rule of absolute finality is rule 1.540, which gives the court Jurisdiction to relieve a party from the act of finality in a narrow range of circumstances. “Bane v. Bane, 775 So. 2d 938, 941, (Fla. 2000) (Quoting Miller v. Fortune Ins. Co., 484 So. 2d 1221, 1223 (Fla. 1986). A motion pursuant to subsections (1), (2), or (3) or rule 1.540(b) must be filed within the Jurisdiction time limit of the rule: one year from the date of final Judgement. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.540(b); see Batronie, 884 So. 2d at 349. However, a motion pursuant to rule 1.540(b) alleging that the Judgement is void, must be filed “within a reasonable time. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.540(b) While it is true that rule 1.540(b)4) states that a motion for relief from a void Judgement must be made within a reasonable time, most Courts have felt constrained to interpret the reasonable time requirement of the rule to mean no time limit when the Judgement attacked is void. M.L. Builders, Inc. v. Reserve Developers, LLP, 769 So. 2d 1079, 1082 (Fl. 4th DCA 2000). And this Court has expressly stated that there is no time limit on setting aside a void Judgement limitation on setting aside a void Judgement. Wiggins v. Tigrent, Inc., 147 So. 3d 76, 81 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014). The Order granting the 1.540(b) motion is a final order.

The order is appealable under Florida Appellate Procedure 9.130(a)(5), which expressly governs procedures applicable to “orders entered on an authorized and timely motion for relief from judgment.” The rule is thus applicable to all orders granting or denying a party’s rule 1.540 motion, irrespective of whether the order is “final” or “non-final.” *New Day Miami, LLC v. Beach Devs, LLC*. 225 So. 3d 372,375(Fla. 3d DCA 2017). “An order on a party’s rule 1.540 motion seeking relief from judgment may be final or non-final. Federal Rule of Procedure Rule 60(b)(1) allows a party to seek relief from a final judgment based on, among other things a “mistake.” The question presented is whether the term “mistake.” include a judge’s error of law. We conclude, based on the text, structure, and history of Rule 60(b) that a judge’s error of law is indeed “mistake.” Under Rule 60(b)(1). *Kemp v. United States*, 142 S. Ct. 1856,1861 & n.1, 213L. Ed. 2d 90 (2022). Resolving that question in *Kemp*, the U.S. Supreme Court held, based on the text, structure and history of Rule 60(b), that a judge’s error of law are indeed mistakes under Rule 6(b)(1) should be given its broadest possible interpretation to include any mistakes, including “all mistakes of law made by a judge”. Given that no evidence was presented at the hearing for reasons that appear to be based on the initial statement after the April 11, 2023, hearing the court conducted a review of the entire file and is satisfied with its prior adjudication we cannot determine if denial of the Motion would otherwise have been appropriate.

We note that where a Rule 1.540 Motion is facially sufficient and alleges a colorable entitlement to relief, a formally evidentiary hearing should be held. See *Minda V. Minda*, 190 So. 3d 1126, 1128 (Fla. 2d DCA 2016). See also *Pallai v. Dept. of Revenue*, 955 So. 2d 1205, 1206 (Fla. 2d DCA 2007) “The Trial Court should have conducted an evidentiary hearing to consider the merits of the Motion.”

NATURE OF RELIEF SOUGHT

The relief sought is the review in the U. S. Supreme Court under the All-Writ Act (28 U.S. Code 1651) Jurisdiction, requesting this Honorable Court to Quash per curiam dismissal that the circuit court sitting in its appellate capacity entered.

ARGUMENT

Denial of Substantive and Procedural “Due Process”

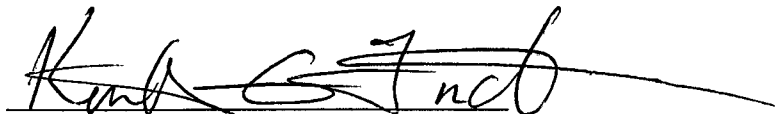
Article 1, Sections 2 and 9 contains Florida’s due process” guarantee. See Fourteenth Amendment. “Due Process” is a fundamental right. Although it encompasses more, “due Process.” At its core, is basically the process which has to include “notice” and meaningful opportunity to be heard.” The Court explained in Smith v. State, 872 So. 2d 368, 369 (Fla. 2d DCA 2004).

In this Writ of Mandamus to review of an order of the circuit court sitting in its appellate capacity, our review is limited to whether the circuit court afforded

procedural due process and observed the essential requirements of law, See Allstate Ins. Co. V. Kaklamanos, 843 So. 2d 885,889 (Fla. 2003); Haines City Cmty. Dev. V. Heggs, 658 So. 2d 523, 530 (Fla. 1995). Procedural due process requires fair notice and real opportunity to be heard. Keys Citizens for Responsible Gov't.Inc. v. Fla. Keys Aqueduct Auth., 795 So. 2d 940,948 (Fla.2001); see also Massey v. Charlotte County, 842 So. 2d 142, 146 (Fla. 2d DCA 2003). This court explained in Massy that procedural due process imposes constraints on governmental decisions that deprive individuals of liberty or property interest. It serves as a vehicle to ensure fair treatment through the proper administration of justice where substantive rights are at issue.

CONCLUSION

The Petitioner was deprived of "due process of law" when the trial "departed from the essential requirements of law" and the "harm caused by the error of law cannot be corrected on appeal from the final judgment in the case." Therefore, the Petitioner respectfully requests that this Honorable Court review under its All-Writ Act (28 U.S. Code 1651) Jurisdiction.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenton G. Findlay", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Respectfully Yours,

Kenton G. Findlay

No. 24-5052

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Kenton G. Findlay PETITIONER
(Your Name)

Leslie Home-owner Estate #3 ^{VS.}
— RESPONDENT(S)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

The petitioner asks leave to file the attached petition for a writ of certiorari without prepayment of costs and to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

Please check the appropriate boxes:

☒ Petitioner has previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the following court(s):

3rd District

Supreme Court

☐ Petitioner has **not** previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any other court.

☒ Petitioner's affidavit or declaration in support of this motion is attached hereto.

☐ Petitioner's affidavit or declaration is **not** attached because the court below appointed counsel in the current proceeding, and:

☐ The appointment was made under the following provision of law: _____, or

☐ a copy of the order of appointment is appended.

Kenton G. Findlay
(Signature)

RECEIVED

OCT 28 2024

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT U.S.

**AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS**

I, Kenton G. Findlay, am the petitioner in the above-entitled case. In support of my motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of this case or to give security therefor; and I believe I am entitled to redress.

1. For both you and your spouse estimate the average amount of money received from each of the following sources during the past 12 months. Adjust any amount that was received weekly, biweekly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually to show the monthly rate. Use gross amounts, that is, amounts before any deductions for taxes or otherwise.

Income source	Average monthly amount during the past 12 months		Amount expected next month	
	You	Spouse	You	Spouse
Employment	\$ <u>800.00</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Self-employment	\$ <u>0.00</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Income from real property (such as rental income)	\$ <u>1,200.00</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Interest and dividends	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Gifts	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Alimony	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Child Support	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Retirement (such as social security, pensions, annuities, insurance)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Disability (such as social security, insurance payments)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Unemployment payments	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Public-assistance (such as welfare)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Other (specify): _____	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total monthly income:	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

2. List your employment history for the past two years, most recent first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Temp service

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
<u>People Ready</u>	<u>2843 Hollywood</u>	<u>2/20/22</u>	\$ <u>800.00</u>
_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	_____	\$ _____

3. List your spouse's employment history for the past two years, most recent employer first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	\$ <u>/</u>
_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	_____	\$ _____

4. How much cash do you and your spouse have? \$ _____
Below, state any money you or your spouse have in bank accounts or in any other financial institution.

Type of account (e.g., checking or savings)	Amount you have	Amount your spouse has
<u>checking</u>	\$ <u>30.00</u>	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____

5. List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings.

☒ Home
Value 225K

☐ Other real estate
Value _____

☒ Motor Vehicle #1
Year, make & model 2000 Chevy 1500
Value _____

☐ Motor Vehicle #2
Year, make & model _____
Value _____

☐ Other assets
Description /
Value _____

6. State every person, business, or organization owing you or your spouse money, and the amount owed.

Person owing you or your spouse money

Amount owed to you

Amount owed to your spouse

\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ _____

\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ _____

7. State the persons who rely on you or your spouse for support. For minor children, list initials instead of names (e.g. "J.S." instead of "John Smith").

Name

Relationship

Age

8. Estimate the average monthly expenses of you and your family. Show separately the amounts paid by your spouse. Adjust any payments that are made weekly, biweekly, quarterly, or annually to show the monthly rate.

You

Your spouse

Rent or home-mortgage payment
(include lot rented for mobile home)

\$ 950.⁰⁰

\$ _____

Are real estate taxes included? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is property insurance included? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Utilities (electricity, heating fuel,
water, sewer, and telephone)

\$ 330.⁰⁰

\$ _____

Home maintenance (repairs and upkeep)

\$ 25.⁰⁰

\$ _____

Food

\$ 250.⁰⁰

\$ _____

Clothing

\$ 20.⁰⁰

\$ _____

Laundry and dry-cleaning

\$ 0

\$ _____

Medical and dental expenses

\$ 65.⁰⁰

\$ _____

	You	Your spouse
Transportation (not including motor vehicle payments)	\$ <u>120.00</u>	\$ _____
Recreation, entertainment, newspapers, magazines, etc.	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Insurance (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
Homeowner's or renter's	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Life	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Health	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Motor Vehicle	\$ <u>80.00</u>	\$ _____
Other: _____	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Taxes (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
(specify): _____	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Installment payments		
Motor Vehicle	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Credit card(s)	\$ <u>25.00</u>	\$ _____
Department store(s)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Other: _____	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Alimony, maintenance, and support paid to others	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Regular expenses for operation of business, profession, or farm (attach detailed statement)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Other (specify): _____	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ _____
Total monthly expenses:	\$ <u>1865.00</u>	\$ _____

9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, describe on an attached sheet.

10. Have you paid - or will you be paying - an attorney any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the attorney's name, address, and telephone number:

11. Have you paid—or will you be paying—anyone other than an attorney (such as a paralegal or a typist) any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the person's name, address, and telephone number:

12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the costs of this case.

I Work For a Temp Agency There ARE: Work
190 without working and pay scale fluctuate.

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

Executed on: 14th October, 2024

Kent G. Jack
(Signature)