24-5655 ORIGINAL

NO. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JUAN M. CRUZADO LAUREANO- PETITIONER (PRO-SE)

Vs.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PDP)- RESPONDENT
AND ITS GOVERNING BOARD

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

THE SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO-CERTIORARI CC-2024-304 OF THE COURT OF APPEALS -PANEL I- CASE NO. KLAN 202400474

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JUAN M. CRUZADO - LAUREANO
Petitioner-Pro-Se

Vs.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PDP)
AND ITS GOVERNING BOARD
Respondent

NO: _____

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico- Certiorari **CC-2024-304**- of the Court of Appeals- Panel I- Case no. **KLAN 202400474**

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whoever avails himself of **RULE 15** of the US Supreme Court and ***WAIVES*** to answer a Certiorari before said forum where a criminal conviction is challenged, recognizes with his ***WAIVER*** the invalidity of the contested conviction?

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS ON THE QUESTION SUBMITTED

On January 26, 2022, the US Department of Justice submitted to the Federal Supreme Court, in a decision unprecedented in its history, the **WAIVER** to respond to the questions of illegality of the federal criminal conviction **#01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** outlined by the Petitioner in his **Certiorari #21-6910** before said forum. The **WAIVER** was signed by ***Solicitor General*** Elizabeth B. Prelogar under the **Rule 15** of the US Supreme Court. The Petitioner before the PR Court of Appeals stated that the **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** is an admission by the US Department of Justice of the illegality of his conviction **#01-690(JAF)**. The Court of Appeals in its ***Judgment*** **KLAN 202400474** alleges that Petitioner's position is incorrect with respect to **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2).** The Court argued that the **WAIVER** of the Department of Justice under **Rule 15** is not an admission of the illegality of conviction **#01-690(JAF)** challenged in **Certiorari #21-6910**. Given this erroneous interpretation of the PR Court of Appeals where it is stated that the **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** to answer **Certiorari #21-6910** has no consequences for the US Department of Justice, it is imperative that this Honorable Court address the ***Question*** submitted.

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- US SUPREME COURT RULE 15

Rule 15. Briefs in Opposition: Reply Briefs; Supplemental Briefs

Rule 15 (1) (2)- Briefs in Opposition

1- A brief in opposition to a petition for a writ of certiorari may be filed by the respondent in any case, but is not mandatory except in a capital case, see Rule 14.1(a), or when requested by the Court.

2- A brief in opposition should stated briefly and in plain terms and may not exceed the word or page limitations specified in Rule 33. In addition to presenting other arguments for denying the petition, the brief in opposition should address any perceived misstatement of fact or law in the petition that bears on what issues properly would be before the Court if certiorari were granted. Counsel are admonished that they have an obligation to the Court to point out in the brief in opposition, and not later, any perceived misstatement made in the petition. Any objection to consideration of a question presented based on what occurred in the proceedings below, if the objection does not go to jurisdiction, may be deemed waived unless called to the Court's attention in the brief in opposition. A brief in opposition should identify any directly related cases that were not in the identified in the petition under Rule 14.1(b)(iii), including for each such case the information called for by Rule 14.1(b)(iii).

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

JURISDICTION

This request for Certiorari is brought before this Honorable Supreme Court of the United States by the **RESOLUTION** issued on ***June 28, 2024*** by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico in **Certiorari CC-2024-304** where it denies the request for ***REHEARING*** of the denial issued on May 24, 2024 to review the ***Judgment*** of the Court of Appeals- Panel I- in case No. **KLAN 202400474**. This petition for a Writ of Certiorari is being file on September 17, 2024 in the US mail of Vega Alta using first class postage. In accordance with the jurisdictional term of 90 days for the filing of a Certiorari, a term that began to run on the 28th June 2024 when ***REHEARING*** of **Certiorari CC-2024-304** was denied, the filing complies with the term established by the Supreme Court to assume jurisdiction.

IN THE
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Petitioner-Pro-Se

Vs.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY(PDP)
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Respondent

NO: _____

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico- Certiorari **CC-2024-304**- of the Court of Appeals- Panel I- Case No. **KLAN 202400474**

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

Constitution, Article III, Section 2 provides:

> 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 the authority *** 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.

Section 1651(a), Title 28 of the United States Code, "the all writ act", provide as follows:

(a) The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

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WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Appears before this Honorable Supreme Court of the United States, Juan Manuel Cruzado Laureano exercising his right to legal self-representation (Pro-Se), Exhibits, Alleges and Request:

Statement of Case

Facts of the case that give rise the Writ of Certiorari

On December 19, 2023, the Petitioner filed before the Office of the Secretary General of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) his intention to participate as a primary candidate for the governorship of PR for the PDP in the June 2024 Primaries where the PDP candidate will be chosen for the November 2024 General Elections. The filing was done in compliance with all the documents and doping tests required by the PDP Regulations for primary events. On February 10, 2024,

the Secretary General of the PDP and its Qualifying Commission rejected the Petitioner's request to participate in the June 2024 Primaries as a candidate for the governorship of PR for the PDP. On February 16, 2024, the Petitioner filed an appeal before the Governing Board of the PDP, requesting the annulment of the disqualification of the Petitioner's primaries aspiration decreed by the Secretary General of the PDP and its Qualifying Commission. The Governing Board of the PDP on March 2, 2024 ratified the disqualification decreed against the Petitioner by the Secretary General of the PDP and his Qualification Commission. The ratification of the disqualification decreed by the PDP Governing Board was based on two reasons:

1- The "suitability" of the primary's candidate Cruzado Laureano is compromised, because his attempts to challenge his conviction **#01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** in federal courts have been unsuccessful.

2- It was established in the Resolution of the Governing Board ratifying the disqualification that: "The candidacy file of Mr. Cruzado Laureano was never completed by him". It was alleged that in the filing made by the Petitioner on December 19, 2023, three documents required by the Internal Regulations of the PDP were absent, including the doping test.

The Appeal for Review before the Court of First Instance

On March 11, 2024, the Petitioner appeals to the Court of First Instance, Superior Court of San Juan, to have the disqualification of his primary aspiration decreed by the Governing Board of the PDP revoked. The **Appeal for Review** presented ***Pro-Se*** by the Petitioner was assigned **No. SJ2024cv02347** and sent to Room

904 of ***Superior Judge Anthony Cuevas Ramos***. In response to the **Appeal for Review**, the Respondent filed a **Motion for Summary Dismissal**, based on Rule 10.2 of Civil Procedure, 32 LPRA Ap. V, R.10.2. The Respondent did not make the request for the ***summary dismissal*** of the **Appeal of Review** presented by the Petitioner regarding the disqualification decreed by the Governing Board of the PDP based on the PR Electoral Law, Law 58-2020. The Respondent made a request to the Court for ***summary dismissal*** based on **Rules 10.2** and **16.1** of the Rules of Civil Procedure, a **summary dismissal** that is not permitted by the PR Electoral Law as it involves judicial reviews in the Court of First Instance under Law 58-2020.

On May 8, 2024, the Court of First Instance issued the Judgment where it ***summarily dismissed*** the **Appeal for Review** presented due to alleged ***lack of jurisdiction*** and did no into elucidating the arguments in the Dispositive Motion. The reason for the alleged lack of jurisdiction used by the Court to not hear the **Review Appeal** was based on the incorrect application of **Article 13.2** of the PR Electoral Law of 2020- **Law 58-2020-.** Said **Article 13.2** was not promulgated for judicial reviews of decisions of a governing body of a Political Party, but for reviews in the Court of First Instance coming from the **State Election Commission (CEE)** or Local Commission of said body. The ***summary dismissal*** ordered by the Review Appeal Court had the effect of depriving the Petitioner of an ***Evidentiary Hearing*** to prove that he complied with all the requirements demanded by the Internal Regulations of the PDP for primary applicants. It also deprived him of demonstrating that the January 26, 2022 **WAIVER** under ***Rule 15*** of the Supreme Court of the United States of the Federal Department of Justice to answer **Certiorari #21-6910,** where the Petitioner challenges his conviction **#01-690 (JAF) of June 7, 2002** constitutes a successful challenge to said conviction.

The Appeal of the *summary dismissal* of the Appeal for Review before the Court of Appeals of Puerto Rico- Panel I.

On May 13, 2024, the Petitioner files an appeal before the Court of Appeals of PR regarding the **Judgment** in civil case **SJ2024cv02347**, where the summary dismissal of the **Appeal for Review** where his disqualification to participate in the June 2024 Primaries is challenged. The Court of Appeals assigns the number **KLAN202400474** to the ***Appeal*** presented, to be evaluated by Panel I of said Court. Panel I of the Court of Appeals issues its ***Judgment*** in case no. **KLAN202400474** on May 17, 2024. Panel I composed of its president, ***Judge Sánchez Ramos, Judge Pagán Ocasio,*** Judge ***Marrero Guerrero*** and Judge **Boria Vizcarrondo**, ratify the **summary dismissal** of the **Appeal for Review** decreed by the First Court Instance (FCI). Although the Appellate Court ratifies the ***Sentence*** decreed by the FCI, it does not agree with the reasons outlined by the FCI based on ***Article 13.2(1)(a)*** of the PR Electoral Code-Law 58-2020.In its ruling, the Appellate Court rules out the applicability of ***Article 13.2(1)(a),*** assumes jurisdiction over the **Appeal for Review** and ratifies the ***summary dismissal*** ordered by the FCI. By assuming jurisdiction over what was raised in the **Appeal for Review,** it determined that ***"the complaint does not raise a viable cause of action"*** and recognized validity of the position of the **PDP Governing Board** in alleging that the Petitioner has not been able to successfully challenge the validity of his conviction **01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**, in federal courts. With the previous argument, the Court of Appeals agreed with the Court of First Instance, to validate the first ***summary dismissal*** against an **Appeal for Review** of a primary candidate of a political party in PR, without even having seen the face of the Judge who validated his illegal disqualification decreed by the Governing Board of the party in which he is a member.

The Appeal before the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico of the *summary dismissal* of the Appeal for Review decreed by the Court of First Instance, ratified by the Court of Appeals of PR.

On May 20,2024, the Petitioner-Appellant filed **Certiorari # CC-2024-0304** where he requested the revocation of the ***Judgment*** of May 17, 2024 of the Court of Appeals of PR in case **# KLAN 202400474**. In said ***Judgment***, the Appellate Court confirms the ***Ruling*** of the Court of First Instance (CFI) decreeing a ***summary dismissal*** against the **Appeal for Review** presented by the Petitioner alleging ***"lack of jurisdiction"*** because the Petitioner allegedly did not comply with the appropriate notifications of the presentation of the **Appeal for Review** to an ***"indispensable Part"***, as provided in the Art. 13.2(a) of the PR Electoral Code, Law 58-2020, 16 LPRA, section 4842. It was alleged in **Certiorari CC-2020-304-** that the ***summary dismissal*** of the **Appeal for Review** decreed by the CFI was in violation of the ***Due Process*** of Art. II-Bill of Rights- of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of PR and Federal Constitution. A ***summary dismissal*** of the **Review Appeal** could not be declared because Art. 13.2(b) of the Electoral Code of PR- Law 58-2020, provides that in any request for review of an electoral dispute that is presented to the Court of First Instance (CFI), a view will be made in your background. On May 24, 2024, the Supreme Court of PR issued a **RESOLUTION** ***denying*** the **Certiorari CC -2024-0304**, presented by the Petitioner:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO

RESOLUTION

San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 24, 2024.

Having examined the Petition for Certiorari filed by petitioner, it is hereby denied.

Request before the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico for REHEARING of the RESOLUTION of May 24, 2024 denying Certiorari CC-2024-0340.

On June 7, 2024, a ***Motion*** was presented to the Supreme Court of PR requesting a ***RECONSIDERATION*** in case **CC-2024-0304**, where the requested ***Certiorari*** is denied. In the denied **Certiorari CC-2024-0304**, the main issue raised was the illegality of the ***summary dismissal*** of the **Appeal for Review** ordered by the Court of First Instance (CFI), alleging for said dismissal ***"lack of jurisdiction"*** due to the lack of notification of the **Appeal for Review** to the adversely affected Parties. The CFI alleged, in order not to assume jurisdiction, that the primarist candidates for the PDP governorship, as well as the State Election Commission (SEC) of PR, were not notified within the period of 5 days about the filling of the Appeal for Review presented by the Petitioner. The disqualification of the Petitioner's primarist candidacy was decreed by the PDP Governing Board, no one else. The Court of Appeals in its ***Judgment***, although it ratifies the disqualification decreed by the Governing Board of the PDP, does not recognize validity of what was raised by CFI regarding the lack of jurisdiction of the Court to decide on the Petitioner's allegations against the ratification of the disqualification, due to the ridiculous thesis ***that not all "Parties were notified"***.

The Court of Appeals in its ***Judgment*** assumes jurisdiction over the **Appeal for Review** and argues against the two positions outlined by the Petitioner in his Appeal:

1- When the Federal Department of Justice ***WAIVED*** under **Rule 15** of the Federal Supreme Court to answer ***Certiorari #21-6910*** where the Petitioner challenged his **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**, it recognized the invalidity of the contested conviction.

2- The Court of First Instance could not summarily dismiss the **Appeal for Review**, because the PR Electoral Law-***Law 58-2020***- requires that a hearing be held in its merits so that the matter is clarified.

On June 28, 2024, the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico issued a **RESOLUTION** in the **Certiorari CC-2024-304**, where it ***denies*** the request for ***RECONSIDERATION*** regarding the Court's refusal on May 24, 2024 to grant the **Certiorari CC-2024-304**.

Reasons for Granting the Petition

PREAMBLE

When the Petitioner filed with the Office of the Secretary General his intention to run as a primary candidate for governor for the PDP on December 19, 2023, submitting all the documents required by said Office and the doping test required by the Electoral Law, he submitted a legal memorandum where he discussed his **conviction #01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** in the Federal District Court of PR. This conviction had been an impediment in general elections prior to those of 2024 to be qualified as a primary's candidate for the PDP. The submitted memorandum

of law discusses the successful challenge achieved by the Petitioner of conviction **01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**, when the Federal Department of Justice on January 26, 2022 **WAIVED** to answer **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the Petitioner challenged the legality of ***conviction 01-690(JAF)*** obtained against him. The **WAIVER**, unprecedented in a criminal case at the federal level, of the Federal Department of Justice to defend ***conviction 01-690(JAF)*** was made based on **Rule 15** of the Federal Supreme Court.

The unprecedented action of the Federal Department of Justice to **WAIVE** to ***answer a Certiorari*** before the Federal Supreme Court where the **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** obtained before a Jury was challenged, was determined by the violations committed to **Rules #6 and # 7** of Federal Criminal Procedure in the determination of probable cause of **Indictment #01-690 of October 24, 2001** used to charge, prosecute and imprison the Petitioner. The professional misconduct of AUSA Rebecca Kellogg and PR US Attorney Guillermo Gil Bonar, was a key factor for the Federal Department of Justice to **RESIGN** to defend the **conviction 01-690 (JAF) of June 7, 2002** achieved by these. The US Attorney of PR Guillermo Gil Bonar was the one who personally attended to the determination of probable cause of the Grand Jury that issued **Indictment #01-690 of 10-24-2001** and was the only signatory of the ***True Bill*** of said ***Indictment***, serving as ***attorney for the government*** before this one. Us Attorney of PR Gil Bonar has been the only one in federal judicial history who, holding his position as head of federal prosecutors in a District, acted as ***"lead prosecutor"*** in the presentation of the Counts of **Indictment 01-690(JAF) of 10-24-2001** in the Jury Trial against the Petitioner.

Unprecedented WAIVER of the Federal Department of Justice to answer Certiorari #21-6910, relying on Rule 15 of the Federal Supreme Court, where the Petitioner challenges the validity of his *conviction 01-690 (JAF) of June 7, 2002*.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CRUZADO-LAUREANO, JUAN MANUAL
Petitioner

vs.

No: 21-6910

W. STEPHEN MULDROW

WAIVER

The Government hereby waives its right to file a response to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by the Court.

ELIZABETH B. PRELOGAR
Solicitor General
Counsel of Record

January 26, 2022

cc:

JUAN MANUAL CRUZALDO-LAUREANO
PO BOX 405
VEGA ALTA, PR 00692

PDP Governing Board ignores the historic WAIVER of January 26, 2022 of the Federal Department of Justice to answer Certiorari #21-6910 presented before the Federal Supreme Court by the Petitioner.

When the PDP Governing Board confirmed the disqualification of the Petitioner's primarist aspiration, it argued that his ***"suitability"*** was compromised by his 2002 federal conviction, since he had unsuccessfully attempted to challenge his federal conviction **#01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** in the United States Courts. That thesis about the ***alleged failure*** to challenge the Petitioner's conviction was outlined in the **Second Disqualification Report of February 10, 2024**, in the **First Disqualification Report of January 31, 2024**, there was no mention of the Petitioner's federal conviction, that the Governing Board ratified when it decreed the Petitioner's disqualification. The Governing Board's finding of the alleged failure to challenge the Petitioner's conviction was based on the Federal District Court's rejection of an appeal by ***Coram Nobis on January 13, 2016***.

At the time of the Petitioner filing his primary intention for the PDP gubernatorial candidacy on December 19, 2023, in the memorandum of law that he included, he submitted a copy of the **WAIVER** of the Federal Department of Justice to the Supreme Court. The **WAIVER** made by the Federal Department of Justice to answer **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the Petitioner challenged the validity of **conviction #01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**, was made under ***Rule 15*** of the Supreme Court Federal. The conclusion of the PDP Governing Board regarding the outcome of the challenge to the Petitioner's conviction in the federal courts is incorrect and contrary to law. It is based on a refusal to consider an appeal by ***Coram Nobis*** in the District Court of PR in 2016 and ignores what happened in the Federal Supreme Court on January 26, 2022 with the **WAIVER** of the Federal Department of Justice to answer ***Certiorari #21-6910***, where the Petitioner challenges his **conviction 01-690 (JAF) of June 7, 2002**.

The *summary dismissal* by the Court of First Instance (CFI) of the Appeal for Review presented by the Petitioner prevents the evaluation of the effect of the WAIVER presented by the Federal Department of Justice to answer Certiorari #21-6910 under Rule 15 of the Federal Supreme Court on the validity of conviction #01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002 challenged in said Certiorari.

Upon decreeing on February 23, 2024, the disqualification by the PDP Governing Board of the Petitioner's primarist aspirations, on March 11, 2024, he presents an **Appeal for Review** before the Court of First Instance (CFI), Superior Court of San Juan, seeking the revocation of said disqualification. In response to the **Appeal for Review**, the Respondent filed a **Motion for Summary Dismissal**, based on Rule 10.2 of Civil Procedure, 32 LPRA Ap. V, R.10.2. The Respondent did not make the request for the ***summary dismissal*** of the **Appeal of Review** regarding the disqualification decreed by the Governing Board of the PDp based on the PR Electoral Law, Law 58-2020. The Respondent made a request to the Court for ***summary dismissal*** based on

Rules 10.2 and **16.1** of the Rules of Civil Procedure, a **summary dismissal** that is not permitted by the PR Electoral Law as it involves judicial reviews in the Court of First Instance under **Law 58-2020**. ***Article 13.2 (b)*** of **Law 58-2020** clearly establishes that any appeal for review submitted to the ***CFI*** will be adjudicated by conducting a hearing on its merits to formulate the corresponding factual determinations and conclusions of law.

On May 8, 2024, the Court of First Instance issued a **Judgment** where it ***summarily dismissed*** the **Appeal for Review** alleging ***lack of jurisdiction*** and therefore does not enter into the **Judgment** issued in the discussion of the approaches of the Petitioner's Motion for Review regarding the need for an evidentiary hearing and the recognition of the Petitioner's success in his challenge of his conviction when the Federal Department of Justice ***RESIGNED*** to defend it before the Federal Supreme Court.

The appeal before the Panel I of the Court of Appeals of PR of the Judgment of the Court of First Instances decreeing the *summary dismissal* of the Appeal for Review

On May 13, 2024, the Petitioner files an appeal before the Court of Appeals of PR regarding the **Judgment** in civil case **SJ2024cv02347**, where the summary dismissal of the **Appeal for Review** where his disqualification to participate in the June 2024 Primaries is challenged. The Court of Appeals assigns the number **KLAN202400474** to the ***Appeal*** presented, to be evaluated by ***Panel I*** of said Court. ***Panel I***, with **Judge Sánchez Ramos** as Judge Rapporteur, issues the ***Judgment*** in case no. **KLAN202400474** on May 17, 2024. ***Panel I*** composed of its president, ***Judge Sánchez Ramos***, ***Judge Pagán Ocasio***, Judge ***Marrero Guerrero*** and Judge **Boria Vizcarrondo**, ratify the **summary dismissal** of the **Appeal for Review** decreed by the First Court Instance (FCI). Although the Appellate Court ratifies the ***Sentence*** decreed by the FCI, it does not agree with the reasons outlined by the FCI based on ***Article 13.2(1)(a)*** of the **PR**

Electoral Code-Law 58-2020. In its ruling, the Court of Appeals assumes jurisdiction over the **Appeal for Review** by concluding that ***Article 13.2 of the PR Electoral Law*** is not applicable to it, therefore the ***summary dismissal*** made by the FCI is not valid and proceeds to refute the statements made by the Petitioner in this. The first issue addressed is the ***"lack of suitability"*** of the Petitioner, due to his conviction **01-690(JAF) of June 7,** 2002, alleging that the Petitioner ***"has not succeeded in his attempt to have a court invalidate or set aside the guilty verdict against him"*** *(Judgment page 3,paragraph 1, last sentence)* The Court of Appeals in its previous conclusion does not recognize any value to the **WAIVER** of the US Department of Justice, under **RULE 15** of the Federal Supreme Court, to answer **Certiorari #21-6910** where the Petitioner challenges the validity of conviction **01-690(JAF) of June 7,** 2002. Given this position of the Court of Appeal, we ask the following question to this Honorable Federal Supreme Court:

Whoever avails himself of **RULE 15** of the US Supreme Court and ***WAIVES*** to answer a Certiorari before said forum where a criminal conviction is challenged, recognizes with his ***WAIVER*** the invalidity of the contested conviction?

Arguments surrounding the procedural background of emergence of the historic and unprecedented **WAIVER** of ***January 26, 2022*** of the US Department of Justice under **Rule 15** of US Supreme Court to replicate **Certiorari #21-6910** challenging the legality of **conviction #01-690(JAF) on June 7, 2002** against the Petitioner.

Historic and unprecedented WAIVER of the Federal Department of Justice to not answer the challenge to the validity of **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** raised by the Petitioner in **Certiorari #21-6910**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CRUZADO-LAUREANO, JUAN MANUAL
Petitioner

vs.

No: 21-6910

W. STEPHEN MULDROW

WAIVER

The Government hereby waives its right to file a response to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by the Court.

ELIZABETH B. PRELOGAR
Solicitor General
Counsel of Record

January 26, 2022

cc:

JUAN MANUAL CRUZALDO-
LAUREANO
PO BOX 405
VEGA ALTA, PR 00692

STATEMENTS OF FACT MATERIAL TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION

Facts of professional misconduct of US Attorney of PR Guillermo Gil Bonar and AUSA Rebecca Kellogg that forced the Federal Department of Justice to invoke **Rule 15** of the Federal Supreme Court and file a **WAIVER** not to answer **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the Petitioner challenge the validity of his **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**.

On December 19, 2019, the Petitioner filed a **Writ of Mandamus** against the US Attorney of PR, W. Stephen Muldrow. In the **Mandamus 19-2142 of December 19, 2019**, the Court was asked to order US Attorney Muldrow to withdraw **Indictment 01-690(JAG) of 10-24-2001** filed against the Petitioner, for being in open violation of **Rules #6** and **#7** of Federal Criminal Procedure. **Indictment #01-690** was used to charge, prosecute and imprison the Petitioner for alleged acts of corruption in 2001 in his functions as Mayor of the Municipality of Vega Alta, ***which never occurred***. Facts that invalidate **Indictment 01-690(JAG) of October 24, 2001** and invalidate **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**:

1- **Indictment #01-690** only contains in its ***"True Bill"*** the signature of the US Attorney of PR Guillermo Gil Bonar, certifying that he was the only ***"attorney for the government"*** who supervised the determination of probable cause issued by the Grand Jury in against the Petitioner. This certification of the ***"True Bil"l*** of **Indictment 01-690**, with US Attorney Guillermo Gil Bonar as the sole signatory, is unprecedented in federal judicial history. In none of the 93 Federal Judicial Districts does the ***US Attorney's duties*** include personally supervising and directing the determination of probable cause by a Grand Jury.

2- US Attorney Guillermo Gil Bonar lied to the Court when on **October 24, 2001** he presented **Indictment 01-690** and certified in his "***True Bill***" that he had been the only "***attorney for the government***" who supervised the determination of probable cause of the Grand Jury that issued said **Indictment**. According to the transcripts of the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury, in the first call of the Grand Jury, US Attorney Gil Bonar was alone. But from the second call, US Attorney Gil Bonar was accompanied in the interrogations by **AUSA Lynn Doble Salicrup**. The absence of the signature of **AUSA Lynn Doble Salicrup** on the ***"True Bill"*** of **Indictment 01-690** invalidates it, since it shows that she did not share the opinion of the Grand Jury regarding the determination of the case against the Petitioner. The signature of US Attorney Guillermo Gil Bonar on the "***True Bill***" of **Indictment 01-690 of 10-24-2001** does not grant legal validity to it, because **AUSA Lynn Doble Salicrup** is the one who was supposed to sign it and did not do so. The determination of cause made by the Grand Jury in **Indictment 01-690** against the Petitioner is not valid since the **AUSA Lynn Doble Salicrup**, by not signing the "***True Bill***", rejected said determination.

The only True Bill of an Indictment in federal judicial history validated only by the US Attorney of a District

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Indictment
U.S. v. Juan Manuel Cruzado Laureano
a/k/a Manny

~~acts of extortion by defendant Juan Manuel Cruzado Laureano a/k/a Manny.~~

All in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 1512(b)(1)(2) .

TRUE BILL.
Olga Rivera
FOREPERSON
Dated: 10/24/01

GUILLERMO GIL
United States Attorney
Dated: 10/24/01

Certified to be a true and exact copy of the original.
FRANCES RIOS DE MORAN, CLERK
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
By: _____ Deputy Clerk
Date: 10-25-01

3- The Jury Trial to hear the corruption allegations in **Indictment 01-690(JAG) of October 24, 2001** against the Petitioner has been the only one in the history of the Federal Department of Justice where the US District Attorney has been personally in charge of presenting and defending the ***Counts*** in the **Indictment** before the Jury that determined the conviction. On **January 25, 2002**, AUSA Rebecca Kellogg, who had not participated as ***"attorney for the government"*** before the Grand Jury that made the determination of cause in **Indictment 01-690(JAG) of October 24, 2001**, appeared before the Federal Magistrate Gustavo A. Gelpí to request the amendment and replacement of said **Indictment** with **3 new Counts**. Judge Gelpí on January 25, 2002, in open violation of **Rule 7** of Federal Criminal Procedure, authorized the amendment and replacement of **Indictment 01-690 of 10-24-2001** with three new Counts and created the **Superseding Indictment 01-690 of January 25, 2002** with 14 Counts where AUSA Rebecca Kellogg would be one of the ***"attorney for the government"*** in the Trial that was held in May 2002. The Jury Trial of **Superseding Indictment 01-690** began in mid-May 2002 under the direction of Federal District Judge José A. Fusté and with PR US Attorney Guillermo Gil Bonar and AUSA Rebecca Kellogg as trial prosecutors. It was the US Attorney of PR Guillermo Gil Bonar who was in charge of the presentation and defense of the 14 Counts of **Superseding Indictment 01-690 (GAG) of January 25, 2002** before the Jury. The Petitioner was found convicted on **12** of the 14 Counts indicted on **June 7, 2002** and was imprisoned that same day because Judge Fusté alleged that he had violated the ***gag order*** imposed in the Trial. In an unprecedented even in the First Circuit, the 63-month **Sentence** impose by Judge José A. Fusté was vacated and remanded on two occasions, April 2005 and March 2006.

Judicial origin of Certiorari #21-6910 that the Federal Department of Justice WAIVED to answer based on Rule 15 of the Federal Supreme Court

The **Writ of Mandamus #19-2142 of December 19, 2019** against the Office of the US Attorney of PR before the Court of First Instance

The judicial origin of **Certiorari #21-6910** before the Federal Supreme Court dates back to the dismissal in the Federal District Court of San Juan of **Writ of Mandamus 19-2142 of December 19, 2019** filed ***Pro-Se*** by the Petitioner against the Office of the US Attorney of PR. The Petitioner asked the Court in **Mandamus #19-2142** to order the US Attorney's Office of PR to withdraw **Indictment #01-690 of 10-24-2001**, which was used to charge, prosecute and imprison him for 5 years for ***crimes of public corruption that never occurred***. The request for the withdrawal of **Indictment #01-690** was based on the professional malpractice of US Attorney Guillermo Gil Bonar, who was personally in charge of supervising the determination of the cause of the Grand Jury that issued **Indictment #01-690** and for which it was violative of **Rules #6 and #7** of Federal Criminal Procedure. The ventilation of **Mandamus #19-2142** was rejected by 3 District Judges: Judge García-Gregory, Judge Francisco Besosa and Judge Sylvia Carreño. The case ended up being heard by ***Judge John Woodcock***, visiting Senior Judge of the First Circuit. Judge Woodcock dismissed the **Mandamus #19-2142** for being allegedly frivolous and for the violations indicated in the ***Mandamus*** on **Rule #7** Fed. R. Crim. P. in the preparation of **Indictment #01-690**, said the following in his **Judgment** on page 9, paragraph 2, case 3:19-2142-JAW-:

> "Rule 7 does not require that an indictment be signed by an assistant united states attorney and specifically does not require that an indictment be signed by all the government attorneys who participated in the indicted case before the grand jury. Rule 7 does not say that all government attorneys who appeared before a grand jury must sign the resulting indictment, only that ***"an attorney for the government"*** must sign."

The Appeal of the dismissal of Mandamus #19-2142 before the First Circuit of Appeals

The Petitioner filed the Appeal from the ***Judgment*** of the Court of First Instance on **Writ of Mandamus #19-2142** before the First Circuit of Appeals and was assigned the **no. #20-1590**. The Appellee, upon first notice from the Circuit to reply to **Appeal #20-1590**, requested an extension of time to produced it. In addition to the first extension, the Appellee requested 4 additional ones, consuming a period of 120 days. After the requested extensions had been consumed, the Appellee never presented his opposition Brief requested by the First Circuit. On June 10,2021, the First Circuit Panel led by Howard, **Chief Judge**, issued a Judgment ratifying the Court of First Instance's summary dismissal of **Mandamus #19-2142** and denying Appellee's request for ***Default Judgment***. In an unprecedented event in the courts, surprisingly the Panel led by Howard, Chief Judge, did not impose the default judgment on the Appellee, although he did not present the **opposition brief** to **Appeal #20-1590** required by the Court.

Petition for Writ of Certiorari before the Federal Supreme Court from the US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in Case #20-1590.

On January 14, 2022, the Petitioner files by postal mail before the Federal Supreme Court the **Writ of Mandamus #21-6910** where the ***Judgment*** issued by the Court of Appeals of the First Circuit in **Case #20-1590** is appealed. The First Circuit in its ***Judgment*** in **Case #20-1590** confirms the Court of First Instance's ***summary dismissal*** of **Mandamus #19-2142** where was challenged the legal validity of his **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**. The ***Judgment*** of the First Circuit in favor of the Appellee was produced without him filing the **Brief opposing** to the **Appeal #20-1590**.

The WAIVER of the Federal Department of Justice under Rule 15 of the Federal Supreme Court to answer the Certiorari #21-6910: The acceptance before the Federal Supreme Court of the illegality of the conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002 that the Petitioner suffered.

On January 26, 2022, 14 days after the Petitioner filed **Certiorari #21-6910**, the Federal Department of Justice filed with the Federal Supreme Court a **WAIVER** to respond to what was raised by the Petitioner in his **Certiorari Pro-Se** where challenges his **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**. The **WAIVER** to answer the charges in **Certiorari #21-6910** regarding professional misconduct of US Attorney of PR Guillermo Gil Bonar and the violations of **Rule #6 and #7** of the Federal Criminal Procedure in the handling of **Indictment 01-690 of 10-24-2001**, It was made by the Federal Department of Justice based on **Rule 15** of the Federal Supreme Court. The WAIVER was filed by the ***Solicitor General*** of said Department, ***Elizabeth B. Prelogar*** as Attorney of Record in legal representation of the US Attorney of PR W. Stephen Muldrow.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CRUZADO-LAUREANO, JUAN MANUAL
Petitioner

vs.

No: 21-6910

W. STEPHEN MULDROW

WAIVER

The Government hereby waives its right to file a response to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by the Court.

ELIZABETH B. PRELOGAR
Solicitor General
Counsel of Record

January 26, 2022

cc:

JUAN MANUAL CRUZALDO-
LAUREANO
PO BOX 405
VEGA ALTA, PR 00692

Argumentation of the Petitioner on the Question presented

Whoever avails himself of **RULE 15** of the Federal Supreme Court and ***WAIVES*** to answer a Certiorari before said forum where a criminal conviction is challenged, recognizes with his ***WAIVER*** the invalidity of the contested conviction?

The Petitioner in his Question before this Honorable Court postulates that the unprecedented **WAIVER** of January 26, 2022 under **Rule 15** of the federal Supreme Court that the US Department of Justice made to answer **Certiorari #21-6910**, where it is challenged His **conviction #01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**, is unequivocal proof of the illegality of said conviction. The Petitioner in his appeal process before the Governing Board of the PDP for the disqualification decreed by the Secretary General of the PDP, where he alleged that the Petitioner had not been successful in challenging his conviction in the federal courts **#01-690 of June 7, 2002**, highlighted that the unprecedented **WAIVER** of the US Department of Justice before the Federal Supreme Court left no doubt that its **conviction #01-690** was totally illegal. In its ***Judgment*** of May 17, 2024, the PR Court of Appeals support the position of the PDP Governing Board regarding that the **WAIVER** of the US Department of Justice to answer **Certiorari #21-6910** before the Federal Supreme Court it does not mean that it has been admitted by said Department that **conviction #01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** is illegal. Although the Court of Appeals recognizes in its ***Judgment*** that the US Department of Justice did not file a brief of opposition to **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the Petitioner before the Federal Supreme Court challenges the validity of his federal conviction, the Court does not grant him reason in his legal approach on the illegality of his conviction. Said Court postulates that the refusal of the federal

Supreme Court to consider **Certiorari #21-6910** and the fact that the US Department of Justice has in no way admitted that the conviction was illegal, are reasons for not recognizing the Petitioner's reason in his thesis that his **conviction #01-690** It was illegal. On page1, paragraph 3, second sentence of the ***Judgment***, the Court of Appeals addresses the issue of the US Supreme Court's refusal to consider *Certiorari #21-6910*:

"He argued, however, that when he challenged the validity of his sentence before the United States Supreme Court in 2021, the US Department of Justice chose not to file an opposition to the appeal, for which reason it should be deemed that said agency "recognized as valid that the "conviction reached" in 2002 was "totally unlawful," in spite of the fact that he acknowledges that his appeal to the US Supreme Court had been denied."

On page 3, paragraph 1 of the ***Judgment*** of the Court of Appeals, the scope of the unprecedented **WAIVER** before the federal Supreme Court of the US Department of Justice to replicate **Certiorari #21-6910** is argued, where the Petitioner challenged the validity of his conviction **01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**:

"The complaint puts forward no legal theory to challenge the decision of the PDP that, according to the bylaws, plaintiff is not a "suitable" candidate due to his federal felony convictions. As a question of law, the argument that the US Department of Justice had somehow admitted that plaintiff's sentence was "unlawful" because no opposition was filed with the federal Supreme Court is incorrect. Plaintiff himself acknowledges that he had to serve the term of imprisonment and supervised release and that he has not succeeded in his attempt to have a court invalidated or set aside the guilty verdict against him."

The Court of Appeals of the Commonwealth of PR in its ***Judgment*** agreed with the PDP Governing Board regarding the allegation that the ***"political suitability"*** of the Petitioner was compromised because he failed to successfully challenge the legality of his conviction in federal courts **01-690(JAF) of June 7,2002**. The Court in its ***Judgment*** argues that the fact that the US Supreme Court denied **Certiorari 21-6910**, where the Petitioner challenges his federal **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** and that the US Department of Justice has never admitted that the Sentence imposed on Petitioner was illegal, are reasons which demonstrate that the Petitioner has not been able to challenge his federal conviction.

> Is the thesis valid in the ***Judgment*** of the Court of Appeal that the refusal of the US Supreme Court to consider **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the validity of the Petitioner's federal conviction was challenged, is an example of the failure of said challenge?

According to Rule 10 of the US Supreme Court, the refusal to review a writ of certiorari only means that the Court did not accept the case for review and the refusal in no way expresses the Court's opinion on the merits of the case. Therefore, the Appellate Court of PR is very wrong in concluding that the refusal to consider **Certiorari #21-6910** is an indication that the Appellant failed to challenge his **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**. The US Supreme Court's refusal to consider **Certiorari 21-6910**, has nothing to do with Appellee's allegation regarding Petitioner's alleged failure to challenge his federal conviction in federal courts. The US Supreme Court's refusal to consider **Certiorari #21-6910** was an exercise of Court's discretionary jurisdiction. In no way does the US Supreme Court's refusal to evaluate **Certiorari #21-6910** annul or cancel the **WAIVER** of January 26, 2022 made before said Court by the US Department of Justice not to replicate the content of **Certiorari #21-6910**.

The US Department of Justice's **WAIVER** of Replying **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the legality of the Petitioner's federal conviction is challenged, was filed by the US Department of Justice Solicitor General Elizabeth B. Prelogar based on Court **Rule 15**. The unprecedented action of the US Department of Justice in refusing to respond to the challenges to the legality of the Petitioner's conviction raised in its **Certiorari #21-6910**, makes the refusal of the US Supreme Court to honor said ***Certiorari*** a unique case.

In this unprecedented case, the doctrine of the Supreme Court that in the event of a refusal by the Court to evaluate a petition for certiorari, the version that prevails over the facts and legal issues raised is the brief that has been presented by the appellee, is not applicable. To the Appellee **WAIVE** to reply to what was raised by the Appellant in his petition for certiorari, the only version presented to the Court prevails: the ***Writ of Certiorari*** filed by the Appellant. Never before has the Department of Justice, as an appellee in a certiorari before the US Supreme Court, refused to respond to an order of said Court, taking advantage of its **Rule 15**. If the US Department of Justice had behaved normally and routinely in response to the request made by the Federal Supreme Court to present a brief in opposition to the Petitioner's **Certiorari #21-6910** and had submitted it, the Supreme Court's refusal to consider the **Certiorari #21-6910** without a doubt would have be the culmination of the setbacks to the Petitioner's attempts to challenge the legality of his **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**. Given the **WAIVER** of the US Department of Justice to answer and replicate the factual and legal statements outlined in **Certiorari #21-6910** on professional mis-conduct of the US Attorney of PR and his main assistant, it can be only concluded that the criminal proceedings against the Petitioner were totally illegal and indefensible in the face of a challenge in court.

The **WAIVER** of January 26, 2022 made by Solicitor General Elizabeh B. Prelogar as legal representative of the ***US Attorney of PR W. Stephen Muldrow,*** for him not to answer the Certiorari #21-6910 of the Petitioner, was made under **Rule 15** of the US Supreme Court. **Rule 15(1)(2)** is very explicit in terms of the consequences on the appellee who avails himself of it and does not present the opposition brief when required in a case before the Supreme Court. The sections of **Rule 15** that cover anyone who declines to answer an opposition brief are (1) and (2):

SUPREME COURT RULE 15

Rule 15. Briefs in Opposition: Reply Briefs; Supplemental Briefs

Rule 15 (1) (2)- Briefs in Opposition

1. **A brief in opposition to a petition for a writ of certiorari may be filed by the respondent in any case, but is not mandatory except in a capital case, see Rule 14.1(a), or when requested by the Court.**
2. **A brief in opposition should stated briefly and in plain terms and may not exceed the word or page limitations specified in Rule 33. In addition to presenting other arguments for denying the petition, the brief in opposition should address any perceived misstatement of fact or law in the petition that bears on what issues properly would be before the Court if certiorari were granted. Counsel are admonished that they have an obligation to the Court to point out in the brief in opposition, and not later, any perceived misstatement made in the petition. Any objection to consideration of a question presented based on what occurred in the proceedings below, if the objection does not go to jurisdiction, may be deemed waived unless called to the Court's attention in the brief in opposition. A brief in opposition should identify any directly related cases that were not in the identified in the petition under Rule 14.1(b)(iii), including for each such case the information called for by Rule 14.1(b)(iii).**

The misreading of the PR Court of Appeals on the **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** of the US Supreme Court made on January 26, 2022 by the US Department of Justice when waiving to replicate **Certiorari #21-6910**.

The Court of Appeals, upon assuming jurisdiction over the Petitioner's **Appeal for Review**, ***summarily dismissed*** by the Court of First Instance erroneously applying an article of the PR Electoral Law, made an erroneous argument about the scope of the **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** that the US Department of Justice made before the US Supreme Court to replicate **Certiorari #21-6910**, to concur with the disqualification decreed by the PDP Governing Board against the Petitioner. The Court alleges, like the Popular Democratic Party and its Governing Board (PDP), that the Petitioner as an applicant for a primarist candidacy, has his political ***"Suitability"*** compromised due to his failure to successfully challenge his federal criminal conviction in the courts. The Court in its Ruling in **KLAN Case 202400474** on page 3, paragraph 1, makes the following interpretation on the scope of January 26, 2022 **WAIVER** of the US Department of Justice to challenge **Certiorari #21-6910** before the US Supreme Court where the Petitioner challenge his federal criminal conviction:

> **"The complaint puts forward no legal theory to challenge the decision of the PDP that, according to the bylaws, plaintiff is not a "suitable" candidate due to his federal felony convictions. As a question of law, the argument that the US Department of Justice had somehow admitted that plaintiff's sentence was "unlawful" because no opposition was filed with the federal Supreme Court is incorrect".** .... (Judgment KLAN 202400474, Page 3, Paragraph 1).

According to the previous quote about the reading and interpretation that the Court of Appeals makes of a **WAIVER** of an appellee under **Rule 15(1)(2)** of the US Supreme Court, whoever avails himself of this not have any prejudice for having remained silent in the face of the claim that is made against him in the certiorari presented before said Court. In the Judgment of the **KLAN Case 202400474** of the Court of Appeals it is established that whoever relies on **Rule 15(2)** does not make any acceptance of the allegations outlined in the certiorari that he refuses to reply, nor does he make any legal admission of any kind. This absurd and erroneous position of the Court of Appeals regarding the **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** is at odds with the text and spirit of said ***Rule*** of the US Supreme Court. The text of **Rule 15 (2)** is explicit regarding the consequences of failing to produce a brief in opposition to a certiorari filed before the US Supreme Court:

> **A brief in opposition should stated briefly and in plain terms and may not exceed the word or page limitations specified in Rule 33. In addition to presenting other arguments for denying the petition, the brief in opposition should address any perceived misstatement of fact or law in the petition that bears on what issues properly would be before the Court if certiorari were granted. Counsel are admonished that they have an obligation to the Court to point out in the brief in opposition, and not later, any perceived misstatement made in the petition.**

By framing the text of **Rule 15 (2)** within what was stated in **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the Petitioner challenged the **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002**, we can determine how erroneous the Court' s position is when it states that the **WAIVER** of the US

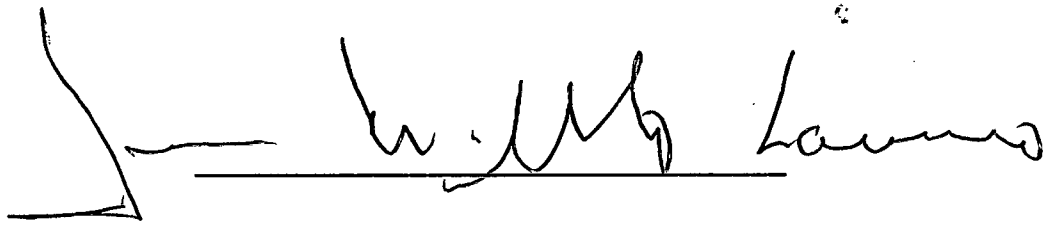
Department of Justice to answer said ***Certiorari*** does not represent an admission of the illegality of the conviction challenged therein. When the US Department of Justice made the historic and unprecedented decision to **WAIVE** and no replicate **Certiorari #21-6910**, where the legality of the **conviction 01-690(JAF) of June 7, 2002** was questioned, it did with full knowledge that there was no misstatement in this. The **Rule 15 (2)** is clear and precise. If the Appellee understands that the Appellant stated in his petition for certiorari does not correspond to the facts and is erroneous in his legal arguments, he must present his opposition brief. But whoever avails himself of **Rule 15 (2)** of the US Supreme Court to **WAIVE** the right to answer a certiorari presented before this forum, accepts as valid and true both the factual and legal allegations that are outlined in said certiorari by the appellant. The legal spirit present in **Rule 15 (2)** is simple and wise: ***He who remains silent in the face of a claim grants***.

FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE, this Honorable US Supreme Court must attend to the ***Certiorari*** presented and clarify the scope of the consequences of the historic and unprecedented **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** to answer **Certiorari #21-6910** presented on January 26, 2022 by the US Department of Justice before this forum. The position of PR Court of Appeals on the consequences of the **WAIVER** under **Rule 15(1)(2)** to answer a certiorari before this Court is in open contradiction with the published text of said ***Rule*** of the US Supreme Court. The Judgment of the Court of Appeals must be revoked and the ***summary dismissal*** of the **Appeal for Review** decreed by the Court of First Instance (CFI). The Petitioner demands that this Honorable Court order the Court of First Instance to proceed with the review appeal presented for his primary disqualification, as provided by the Electoral Code of PR- Law 58-2020, 16 L.P.R.A Section 4842(b)- *Review by the Court of First Instance*-.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Juan Manuel Cruzado Laureano (Pro-Se)

Dated: September 17, 2024

The filing of this of **Writ Certiorari** was done by postal mail by sending it from the US Post Office, Vega Alta, PR 00692 office to the address:

CLERK, SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, Washington, D.C. 20543.

Index of Appendices

APPENDIX A- *Judgment* of the Court of Appeals-Panel I-of May 17, 2024 in Case No. *KLAN 202400474*

APPENDIX B- Judgment of the Court of First Instance- Superior Court of San Juan- in the civil case No. SJ2024cv02347 of May 8, 2024.

APPENDIX C- Resolution of the Supreme Court of PR of May 24, 2024 denying the review of Certiorari CC-2024-304 presented by the Petitioner.

APPENDIX D- Resolution of the Supreme Court of PR of June 28, 2024 denying REHEARING in Certiorari CC-2024-304

APPENDIX A

Judgment **of the Court of Appeals-Panel I-of May 17, 2024 in Case No.** ***KLAN 202400474***