

U.S Supreme Court of the United States of America

No. 24-6721

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Writ of Mandamus  
IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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IN RE [Eddie Scott -Petitioner]

REHEARING ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS ELEVENTH CIRCUIT  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
OCALA DIVISION

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

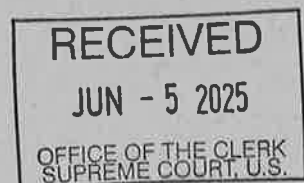
Eddie Scott

3617 NE 24 Court

Ocala, Florida, 34479

Eddiescott1234@yahoo.com

(352) 426-0947



U.S Supreme Court of the United States of America

Petition for Rehearing Question Presented

1. Does the Younger V. Harris (1971) doctrine violate the U.S Constitution of the First Amendment (petition clause) and Fourteenth Amendment (privilege or immunities clause) by not allowing citizens to seek relief during state pretrial proceedings when petitioning the government for relief under Habeas Corpus 2241? Because it's a constitutional right, it's a federal question that gives the federal courts jurisdiction over the subject matter. Should the younger doctrine be overruled by the First and Fourteenth Amendments pursuant to the Supremacy Clause, which refers foundational principle that, in general, federal law takes precedence over any conflicting state law?
2. The second question presented is whether a Judge can keep a case closed even after the plaintiff overcame the younger doctrine by being acquitted after a state trial on 8/1/2024, and now that the state proceedings are over and have ended? Although Federal Rule 60(b) states a judgment can be discharged, voided, released, or no longer equitable, or any other reason that justifies relief. Will being acquitted at a jury trial meet the relief for one of those options under federal rule 60(b)?

# U.S Supreme Court of the United States of America

## List of Parties

The case caption on the cover page does not appear to include all parties. The parties are Eddie Scott, the petitioner, and Senior Judge Timothy Corrigan, Ocala District Court, ET, AL.

- District Court Judgement enter 8/30/24 Eddie Scott V. Crystal Blanton & City of Ocala, Florida  
No: 5-24-CV-139-TJC-PRL.
- 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals Judgement ignored, delayed, and defaulted.

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Constitutional And Statutory Provision

28 U.S. 453 Oaths of Justices and Judges.....
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U.S Supreme Court of the United States of America

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

OCALA DIVISION

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

PETITION GROUNDS FOR REHEARING

Under United States Supreme Court rule 44.2, this petition for rehearing is on the denial for petition for mandamus are limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented such as the First Amendment(petition clause),Fourteenth Amendment(privilege and immunity clause), Fifth Amendment, the privilege of habeas Corpus, the Supremacy Clause, Separation of powers and U.S. precedents Slaughter House Cases 83. U.S(16 wall) 36 (1873), Dred Scott V. Sandford(1857), U.S City of Canton, Ohio V. Harris (1989), petitioner has new grounds asking the Honorable court to seek review for the matter judge Corrigan has semi retired and may not under constitutional authority have jurisdiction over the matter. Petitioner requests the court to review this matter pursuant to IN RE United States, ET AL (petitioners) 2017 for an alternative writ. The new grounds presented in the rehearing are warranted for the petition to be granted.

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### ORDER BELOW

Judge Timothy Corrigan still says that I satisfied none of the grounds for relief under Rule 60(b) on 8/30/24, although the state proceedings are over, and the state case ended in my favor. Timothy J Corrigan is now a semi-retired senior judge. The Writ of Mandamus was sent to the 11th Circuit U.S Court of Appeals, but has been delayed and ignored according to Rule 41 mandate, which gives the court 90 days to answer, which they have not. I'm not asking for an extension, and justice delayed is justice denied. Notice to appeal to the U.S Supreme Court issued to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals 12/10/2024. This Honorable Court denied my petition on 5/5/25. The Plaintiff has U.S. Precedent and federal statute that would entitle him to relief. Petitioner would accept if the court uses discretion to grant the petition for Mandamus, pursuant to IN RE United States, ET AL (2017).

### JURISDICTION

28 U.S Code 1651 Writs the Supreme Court and all courts established by the Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

### STATE OF THE CASE

I filed a complaint 42. U.S.C. 1983 with the federal court in Ocala, Florida, against the City of Ocala and Detective Crystal Blanton of the Ocala Police Department on March 19, 2024 seeking relief from a state case. I clearly showed the honorable court that my constitutional rights were willfully being violated. I also showed the federal court in Ocala that I was in custody unlawfully by showing the court substantial evidence on record with presenting federal law 5 US 7062(E). Judge Magistrate Phillip Lammens took the complaint under review and told me to amend it, stating that I failed to state a claim because of the Younger V. Harris case law. I amended the complaint and filed a habeas corpus 2241. Understanding the Younger Doctrine prohibits the federal court from interfering with state proceedings, I filed a habeas corpus, but afterward, the magistrate judge recommended that my case be dismissed. Judge Timothy J Corrigan overruled my amended complaint over Younger V. Harris and failed to state a claim. On August 1, 2024, I was taken to trial by the State of Florida, in which I represented myself as pro se without counsel or a public defender. I successfully represented myself at trial and was acquitted of all

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charges against me, and the case was closed. Because the state proceedings were over and the case ended in my favor, I motioned to have the case reopened so I could file my claim for the damage I had received by my constitutional rights being violated. After I showed the federal court in Ocala, Florida, evidence that proved the state proceedings were over and that the case ended in my favor, Judge Corrigan said that I still failed to get relief under *Younger V. Harris* because of federal rule 60(b) even when I showed him that the case was over, and I was acquitted.

### THE RELIEF SOUGHT

I will ask the Honorable U.S. Supreme Court to vacate and remand the order of the District Court of the Ocala Division and send it back for further proceedings granting the petition by writ of Mandamus if the court uses its discretion, as this honorable court has in case *IN RE United States, ET, AL*(2017).

### ARGUMENT

#### **A. The petitioner is likely to win on U.S Supreme Court Precedent**

After I was acquitted, I went back to have my case reopened 5:24:CV:00139 in pursuant to 42. U.S.C. 1983, but District Judge Timothy Corrigan said that even after being acquitted at trial I still did not meet any of the relief under federal rule 60 (b) and stated in an order of judgment that the case would remain closed, I was treated as if I wasn't a citizen *Dred Scott V. Sanford* (1857), which states " We think they [people of African ancestry] are . . . not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States." By Chief Justice Roger Taney. Barring me from court violates my First Amendment right to petition the government for redress and to have access to the courts. My liberty and property were taken away without due process of law, privileges, and rights that are protected under the Fourteenth Amendment. The *Slaughterhouse cases*, 83 U.S(16 Wall.),36 (1873), Justice Miller, who wrote the court's opinion, pointed out that the Privilege and Immunity Clause was for former slaves; it deals with the *Dred Scott* decision and the original interpretation. Justice Miller wrote that the privilege of habeas corpus, the right to have free access to federal courts, the

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right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and many others. This interpretation is very critical when the court looks at (stare decisis) and the first interpretation on the privileges and immunity clause, issues that I faced, which barred me from exercising my rights given by the United States. The US Supreme Court ruled in a 6-3 ruling in Thompson V. Clark (2022) that a plaintiff suing for unconstitutional imprisonment under the favorable termination rule was not required to provide an affirmative indication of innocence. Instead, the plaintiff only needed to show that the prosecution ended without a conviction. The plaintiff of false charges needs only to show that his prosecution ended without a conviction" in order to sue. The US Supreme Court Bell ATL Crop V. Twombly (2007) ruled that there must be sufficient facts in a complaint to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face to avoid dismissal for failing to state a claim. I have shown both the judge, Timothy J Corrigan, and the Honorable Appeals Court of the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit plausible evidence on its face by submitting the jury trial paperwork that shows I was acquitted 8/1/24, and the court case docket that shows the case is now closed with ending and my favor. The Younger Doctrine, under Younger, holds that federal courts should abstain from pending cases in state proceedings. Younger V. Harris, 401 U.S 37(1971). In an 8-1 decision, the Court held that federal courts may not hear the case until the person is convicted or found not guilty of the crime. I was found not guilty of the crimes by a jury on 8.1.24 and should, by law, have my case heard and rights protected.

### **B. The petitioner is likely to win on the Federal Rules and Civil Procedure**

Federal Rule 60(b) states that a judgment can be (4) voided, (5) released, or discharged, or applying it prospectively, is no longer equitable. (6) any other reason that justifies relief. I believe that after being acquitted by a jury and a judge, I would fall into one of those choices.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

### **C. The Judge or Justice has an obligation by federal statute to fulfill their duties**

28 US Code 453 oaths of justices and judges states that a judge solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge



and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So, help me, God. With my constitutional rights being violated, and with the case remaining closed after acquittal, it would violate a Judge or Justice's oath to administer justice.

**D. The petitioner has a constitutional right to due process, fundamentally fair, orderly, and just judicial proceedings**

The Fifth Amendment under the due process clause guarantees that a party will receive a fundamentally fair, orderly, and just judicial proceeding. The Fifth Amendment due process clause also covers procedural law, which establishes the rules of the court, and the methods used to ensure the rights of individuals in the court system. In particular, laws that provide how the business of the court is to be conducted. As of right now, my due process of the Fifth Amendment has been willfully deprived by not allowing me to have just judicial proceedings. U.S. Supreme Court *City of Canton, Ohio V. Harris* (1989) states that we determine if a municipality under 42 U.S.C. 1983 for constitutional violations resulting from its failure to train municipal employees. We hold that, under certain circumstances, such liability is permitted by statute. I have suffered from my constitutional rights being violated by the City of Ocala and Detective Crystal Blanton, and by law should be allowed to exercise my right to seek damages.

**E. Why the Younger Doctrine must be overruled is that it is unworkable and inconsistent.**

The Younger Doctrine must be overruled in the pursuant of the (Supreme Clause) which states: This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. The Younger Doctrine allows states to have authority over the federal government; it allows states to violate the U.S Constitution and laws of the United States without regard. The states must follow the U.S. Constitution and federal law because it's the foundation of this country. State law must yield to the supreme law of the land without question or rebellion; if not, the states will do what's right according to them in U.S territories, and without the federal government, there's no unity, only division.

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The (privilege of the writ of Habeas corpus) shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. The Habeas Corpus is key when it comes to the importance of a person's liberty. This U.S precedent takes away the right to file a Habeas Corpus, a key privilege given in the U.S Constitution. Article I, section 9, the Younger Doctrine violates the (separation of powers) by taking the power that's given to the U.S. Congress by not allowing citizens to petition the federal government by filing a habeas corpus.

*Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69 (2013), the U.S Supreme Court ruled Federal court abstention under the *Younger v. Harris* doctrine is not in order simply because a pending state-court proceeding involves the same subject matter. The subject matter was my Constitutional rights violations, with my custody being unlawfully held by the U.S Constitution and Federal Laws by the United States. I filed a Habeas Corpus to petition my freedom for the reason that I was being held captive by the state of Florida, because it was related to the charges against me by the state of Florida, the federal court dismissed my complaint. Because the subject matter was the same, the Federal Court failed to follow U.S Supreme Court precedent. It failed to uphold the duty of the Federal Government, which is to protect the U.S. Constitution and the laws of the United States. The court ruled Federal courts "are obliged to decide cases within the scope of federal jurisdiction" and "[a]bstention is not in order simply because a pending state-court proceeding involves the same subject matter."

### PETITIONER HAS NO OTHER REMEDY

I have informed the US Court of Appeals of this issue, and they received my writ of mandamus in filed it on 9/9/24. According to federal law 28 US 2266, the court of appeals must act on the petition for writ of mandamus no later than 30 days after the filing of the petition, but the Honorable Court has not acted on the writ. Even after 90 days, I reached out to the Honorable Court again, this time with a motion for resolution, which the court received on 10/28/24 well beyond the 30 days according to 28 US 2266, but the court still has not acted on the writ or the motion, which they have both filed. Due to the respected office of Judge Timothy J Corrigan, now senior judge, and the highly respected US Court of Appeals 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit, I have no other remedy but to reach out to the Honorable US Supreme Court for justice. On 9/9/2024, I sent this petition to the 11<sup>th</sup> U.S.

## U.S Supreme Court of the United States of America

Circuit Court of Appeals, I sent an in Forma Pauperis showing my Chase bank account closed with a negative balance, with a CIP form. I also sent in a motion for resolution with a CIP form received 10.28/2024 and a letter to the court received 11/21/2024 with another CIP form following Rule 26.1(a). I have exhausted all of my remedies and have no choice but to petition the U.S. Supreme Court for justice, because I have a right to have equal protection under the law.

### CONCLUSION

The petition for writ of mandamus or certiorari, if the court uses its discretion, should be granted. The law must be balanced, and the government must uphold the U.S. Constitution and federal statutes at all times, not just when a crime is committed, but also when a citizen is in redress due to their Constitutional rights being violated. Simply put, deserve equal justice under the law. What happened to Dred Scott was horrible, and this Court must show growth and fairness by not allowing history to repeat itself.

The petition for mandamus should be granted.

I declare (or certify, verify, or state under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on 5/30/2025. Signature Eddie Scott 28 USC 1746.

### CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL RULE 44

I, Eddie Scott, certify that a copy in accordance with rule 44.2 that the grounds for this petition for rehearing of denial of writ of mandamus are limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented. Has been furnished to the U.S Supreme Court of Clerk 1 First NE, Washington, DC and Solicitor General of the United States, Room 5616, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, DC 20530-0001. by certified and priority mail 5/30/25 and in good faith without delay petitioner has put forth honest effort to follow and respect the Court rules 12.4, 20, 44, 44.2, 39, and 33. Petitioner's writ of Mandamus was denied, but is willing to be flexible if this Honorable Court uses its discretion to grant the petition on Mandamus, like the case IN RE United States ET AL (2017). Petitioner has U.S. precedent and federal statute that would entitle him to relief.

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Appendices A.....Order from the District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
OCALA DIVISION

EDDIE SCOTT,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 5:24-cv-139-TJC-PRL

v.

CRYSTAL BLANTON, Detective,  
and CITY OF OCALA, FLORIDA,

Defendants.

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**ORDER**

The Court dismissed this case without prejudice for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted and under the Younger abstention doctrine. Docs. 10, 13. Plaintiff Eddie Scott now moves to reopen the case. Doc. 15; see also Doc. 16 (supplement). The Court construes the motion as one under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60 for relief from an order. Because Scott satisfies none of the grounds for relief under Rule 60(b), the Court **denies** the motion, Doc. 15. The case remains closed.

**DONE AND ORDERED** in Jacksonville, Florida, the 30th day of August, 2024.



*Timothy J. Corrigan*  
TIMOTHY J. CORRIGAN  
United States District Judge

U.S Supreme Court of the United States of America

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Appendices B.....Trial Acquittal and proof of case being closed.

*Amadeo*  
8/12/24

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,  
IN AND FOR MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA

vs.

EDDIE LEE SCOTT

DOB: 05/26/1991

RACE: Black

GENDER: Male

Case Number: 23CF001071AX

Agency Case Number: 023035372

**COURT MINUTES**

Judge: TIMOTHY T MCCOURT  
State Attorney: Barbara Jean Harris  
Defense Attorney:

Event Date: 08/01/2024  
Hearing Type: JURY TRIAL

**Arrest Data:**

Date:	Booking #:	Agency Case #:	OBTS #:
03/17/2023	023035372	023035372	4203213451
03/25/2023	S23006430	S23006430	4203213759

1	847.0135.4A	TRAVEL TO MEET A MINOR FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL CONDUCT	Felony Second Degree	03/17/2023
2	847.0135.3B	USE COMPUTER TO SOLICIT PARENT GUARDIAN FOR CONSENT	Felony Third Degree	03/17/2023
3	934.215	UNLAWFUL USE OF TWO WAY COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE TO FACILITATE FELONY	Felony Third Degree	03/17/2023
4	934.215	UNLAWFUL USE OF TWO WAY COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE TO FACILITATE FELONY	Felony Third Degree	03/17/2023
5	784.03.1A1	BATTERY	Misdemeanor First Degree	03/25/2023

**MOTIONS/WAIVERS:**

**CONTINUANCES:**

PROSECUTOR PHASE:	COURT PHASE/PLEA/DISPOSITION:
	CNT: 1 Action: ACQUITTED on 08/01/2024 Plea: Not Guilty/Deny Trial: Jury Trial Verdict: NOT GUILTY CNT: 2 Action: ACQUITTED on 08/01/2024 Plea: Not Guilty/Deny

\*Copies to SAO/Probation/MCI

\*NCOP - Not a Condition of Probation

ICPS Court Minutes By Case.docx | Page 2 of 3

Trial: Jury Trial      Verdict: NOT GUILTY  
 CNT: 3 Action: ACQUITTED on 08/01/2024  
 Plea: Not Guilty/Deny  
 Trial: Jury Trial      Verdict: NOT GUILTY  
 CNT: 4 Action: ACQUITTED on 08/01/2024  
 Plea: Not Guilty/Deny  
 Trial: Jury Trial      Verdict: NOT GUILTY  
 CNT: 5 Action: ACQUITTED on 08/01/2024  
 Plea: Not Guilty/Deny  
 Trial: Jury Trial      Verdict: NOT GUILTY

**SENTENCE/PROVISIONS/ADDITIONAL SENTENCE NOTES:****MONETARY OBLIGATIONS:**

Date	Amount	Description	Balance
10/30/2023	1.00	COPY FEE CF **PREVIOUSLY ORDERED**	0.00
11/02/2023	1.00	COPY FEE CF **PREVIOUSLY ORDERED**	0.00
02/26/2024	2.00	COPY FEE CF **PREVIOUSLY ORDERED**	0.00
05/28/2024	2.00	COPY FEE CF **PREVIOUSLY ORDERED**	0.00

**DOCKETS:****FTA/BOND:**

SURETY BOND AS51471278 issued by  
 A-1 BAIL BONDS is RELEASED for  
 \$2000.00.  
 SURETY BOND AS51471281 issued by  
 A-1 BAIL BONDS is RELEASED for  
 \$2000.00.  
 SURETY BOND AS51471279 issued by  
 A-1 BAIL BONDS is RELEASED for  
 \$2000.00.

**COMPLIANCES:**



Case Number		Filed Date	Case Type	Status
422023CF001071CFAXXX [23CF001071AX]		03/20/2023	Felony 23-D	CLOSED
Charge Seq #	Description	Date	Phase	
1	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT	03/11/2024	Prosecutor Dropped/Abandoned	
2	USE COMPUTER TO SOLICIT PARENT GUARDIAN FOR CONSENT	08/01/2024	Court Acquitted	
3	TRAVEL TO MEET A MINOR FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL CONDUCT	08/01/2024	Court Acquitted	
4	UNLAWFUL USE OF TWO WAY COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE TO FACILITATE	08/01/2024	Court Acquitted	
5	UNLAWFUL USE OF TWO WAY COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE TO FACILITATE	08/01/2024	Court Acquitted	
6	BATTERY	08/01/2024	Court Acquitted	
MCCOURT, TIMOTHY T		Party Name	Party Type	Attorney
BLANTON, CRYSTAL				
		JUDGE	CHARGING OFFICER	

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Appendices C.....letter to 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals and Motion for Resolution.

US COURT OF APPEALS ELEVENTH CIRCUIT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Eddie Scott

Lower tribunal case No: 5:24-CV-00139

Plaintiff-Appellant.

Case No: 24-12908

V.

Honorable Timothy J Corrigan (Chief Judge)

Defendant-Appellee

**Motion for Resolution**

Eddie Scott comes Now as a Pro-Se representative in pursuant of 28 US 1654 on regard of a writ of Mandamus that was filed with this Honorable Court 9/9/24. I'm seeking a resolution for the petition, I have sent with the writ of Mandamus a informa pauperis in pursuant to 28 US 1915 attached to it was my Chase bank account statement which is now closed with an negative balance due to these false charges and a CIP form. I'm seeking the Honorable Court to grant the writ of Mandamus so I can have my case reopened to petition the government for redress. The evidence that I sent in is factual and plausible on its face because I was acquitted by a jury trial 8/1/24 proving that I have enough facts to state a claim to relief. The state proceedings are done and the case has ended in my favor. According to federal law 28 US 2266 the court of appeals must act on the petition of writ of Mandamus no later then 30 days after the filing of the petition and it's been over 30 days. I pray that the Honorable Court grants the informa Papuperis and writ of Mandamus so I can exercise my constitutional rights.

Respectfully Submitted  
Eddie Scott

I declare (or certify, verify, or state under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on 10/11/2024

Signature Eddie Scott . 28 USC 1746.

US COURT OF APPEALS ELEVENTH CIRCUIT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Eddie Scott.

Plaintiff-Appellant

Lower tribunal case No: 5:24-CV-00139

V.

Case No: 24-12908

Honorable Timothy J Corrigan (Chief Judge)

Defendant-Appellee

Dear Honorable Court:

Letter to the Court

I have sent in a writ of mandamus in which this Honorable Court has filed on 9/9/2024. I also served the defendant which was received and filed on 9/12/2024. I have sent alongside the writ of mandamus a CIP form and also a informa pauperis which shows my Chase bank account closed with a negative balance due to these false charges. With the writ of mandamus I have shown plausible and factual evidence that I was acquitted/not guilty at a jury trial 8/1/2024. On October 11, 2024 I sent a motion for resolution with a CIP form to this honorable court and called to check was it received on October 28, 2024 and it was. Alongside this letter I will send three more copies of the writ of mandamus and three more copies of the motion for resolution, although I wasn't informed to I will do so in good faith according to rule 26.1(a).

I declare (or certify, verify, or state under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on 11/19/2024  
Signature Eddie Scott 28 USC 1746.

Respectfully Submitted  
Eddie Scott

US Supreme Court of The United States of America

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
OCALA DIVISION

---

**Certificate Of Compliance**

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the accompanying Petition for Writ of Mandamus contains 3157 words, excluding the documents exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

I declare(or certify, verify, or state under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on

5/30/2025. Signature Eddie Scott 28 USC 1746.

Respectfully Submitted: Eddie Scott