

NO. 17-6620

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

RUBIN YOUNG, FORMER WRITE-IN CANDIDATE AND
FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Petitioner

V.

CHRISTINA WHITE, MIAMI DADE COUNTY
SUPERVISOR OF ELECTION& CANVASSING BOARD, et al

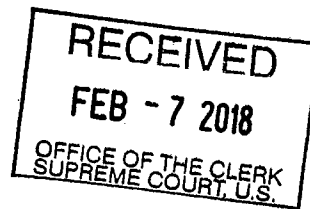
HARVEY RUVIN, MIAMI DADE COUNTY CLERK
OF THE CIRCUIT COURT AND COUNTY CLERK, et al

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA
ELECTION CANVASSING COMMISSION, et al

Respondents

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA**

PETITION FOR REHEARING



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Dated: February 2, 2018

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Young v. Noble Circuit Court, 263 Ind. 353, 358, 332 N.E.2d 99, 102 (1975)

See Files v. Hill, 594 S.W.2d 836 (Ark. 1980)

Cooper v. Dix, 771 P.2d 614, 617 (Okla. 1989); see also Koter v. Cosgrove, 844 A.2d 29 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2004) (en banc)

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Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)
Sup. Ct. R. 13
Sup. Ct. R. 44.1
Sup. Ct. R. 44.2
Sup. Ct. R. 51
Sup. Ct. R. 58
28 U.S.C. §452
28 U.S.C. Sec. § 1251, AND§1254
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Economic Opportunity Act of 1978, Public Law 95-568
Community Service Act of 1974, Public Law 93-644

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42 U.S.C. § 1964

42 U.S.C. § 1981

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Fla. Const. Art. 1, Section 2, 9, 21, 22, 24

Fla. Const. Art. 5, Section 4(b) (3), 5, 8, 16, 28

Fla. Const. Art. 6, Section 16

Fla. Const. Art. 8, Section 1

Fla. Const. Art. 8, Section 11

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Fla. Attorney General Opinion 15-03

U.S. Const. Amendment V and XIII

U.S. Const. Amendment XIV

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U.S. Const. First Amendment Petitioning and Bill of Rights

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28 U.S.C. § 1292(a) (1)

28 U.S.C. § 1331

28 U.S.C. § 1343, 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), 28 U.S.C. § 1746

U.S. Const. First Amendment Petitioning and Bill of Rights

2 U.S.C. § 381

28 U.S.C. § 1292(a) (1), 1331, 1343, 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), 28 U.S.C. § 1746

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Rule 44.1 and 44.2, Petitioner respectfully petitions this Court for rehearing of the alleged final order dated January 8, 2018. The Petitioner submits to the court that the case number #17-6620 is under its original jurisdiction as mentioned in the U.S. Const. art. III, Sec. 2, cl-1; 28 U.S.C. §1251 and 28 U.S.C. §1254.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on June 7, 2017 affirming the lower court decision without benefits of trial or written opinions found in APPENDIX F. The 3rd District Court of Appeal denied Appellant's timely requests for Rehearing Enbanc on July 20, 2017 without written opinion found in APPENDIX E. On August 2, 2017, the Supreme Court of Florida also denied without hearing or written opinion the petition as found in APPENDIX A. Therefore, this court has original jurisdiction over case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1251 and § 1254.

ARGUMENT

The plurality's decision in this case on January 5, 2018 during the court's scheduled conference was based on a mistake in denying the petition for writ of certiorari without reasons since case falls under the court's original jurisdiction. In the 1794 decision in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court sparked controversy when it ruled that Article III permitted an original suit in the Supreme Court against a state by a citizen of another state. Congress and the states reacted quickly to what many saw as a threat to the sovereignty of the states and adopted the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibited such suits in the federal courts.

Article III, section 2, of the Constitution distributes the federal judicial power between the Supreme Court's appellate and original jurisdiction, providing that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in "all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls," and in cases to which a state is a party. In the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress made the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction exclusive in suits between two or more states, between a state and a foreign government, and in suits against ambassadors and other public ministers. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction over the remainder of suits to which a state was a party was to be concurrent, presumably with state courts since the statute did not expressly confer these cases upon the inferior federal courts. The Petitioner believes that if the court forgoes having original jurisdiction regarding case number #17-6620, whereas this may be an impeachable offense because the court's actions may be in violation of the U.S. Const. art. III, Sec. 2, c1-1; which the law clearly states that the judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. According to Supreme Court Justice John Roberts, he stated that the courts could only decide "cases" and "controversies". Justice John Roberts also stated in his opinion believed there should be no misunderstanding as to the functions of the United States Supreme Court. It is sometimes said that the Court assumes meaning "takes on" without being given the constitutional authority "a power to overrule or control the action of the people's representative." "This is a misconception." The Petitioner respectfully submits to the Court that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people. All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down. Whenever an act of Congress is appropriately challenged in the courts as not conforming with any statute and/or to the constitutional mandates the judicial branch of government has only one

duty and it is to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former. All the court does or can do, is announce its considered judgment upon the question or questions being raised. The only power it has says Justice Roberts, if such it may be called is the power of judgment. The Petitioner believes there may have been some alleged attempts to interfere with a case being presented before the United States Supreme Court. An employee may allegedly be involved with circumventing the process by permitting pleading to be filed by attorneys who are not members of the Supreme Court Bar. See Rule 5 and Rule 9. At least two of the attorneys on the docket were permitted to file documents in court after they admitted they were not Supreme Court Bar members, which is a violation of Rule 5 and 9. The Petitioner believes this is an intervening circumstance where the court must consider and must also consider that the Petitioner never received a final order from the court denying the petition on January 5, 2018. See Rule 44.1, 44.2, and Appendix J. A court order is the only official communications that a party will receive from a decision and the clerk is responsible for providing a copy of the court order to all of the parties. The Petitioner never received a court order from the Clerk "only" a letter that had a rubber stamped signature bearing the name Scott Harris and no other original signature. The Petitioner submits that this letter may be improper because it removes vicarious liability from the clerk's official duties. See Rule 15.5, 44.1, 44.2 and Appendix J. It appears that these outside influences may be attempting to prevent the court from reviewing a case of great importance and assist with the case being removed from the court's docket, without benefits of oral argument. The Supreme Court neither approves, condemns and/or stay away from cases that involves controversies and/or conflicts that either concern a legislative policy, a federal law, a constitutional question and/or a personal reason for attempting to control the

outcomes pertaining to a matter of great public importance; by which this case falls under the original jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court. See U.S. Const. art III, Sec. 2, cl-1, and 28 U.S.C. § 1251. The Clerk will not file a petition without a certificate. The petition is not subject to oral argument.”

FACTUAL & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On August 2, 2017 issued notice, that the Florida Supreme Court under case number SC17-1417 was not going to entertain any hearing from the 3rd District Court of Appeal on appeal from case number 3D17-0107, because the court lacked jurisdiction and there was no written opinion provided in the matter.

PROCEEDING BELOW

This court knows that a court order is an official proclamation by a judge (or panel of judges) that defines the legal relationships between the parties to a hearing, a trial, an appeal or other court proceedings. Such ruling requires or authorizes the carrying out of certain steps by one or more parties to a case. A final order is one that terminates the action itself or finally decides some matter litigated by the parties. The Petitioner believes allegedly that an employee is making it more difficult for the Petitioner to demand justice, due process and/or his rights under equal protection. See 18 U.S.C. 1509, Id. 18 U.S.C. 1509, says whoever, by threats or force, willfully prevents, obstructs, impedes, or interferes with, or willfully attempts to prevent, obstruct, impede, or interfere with, the due exercise of rights or the performance of duties under any order, judgment, or decree of a court of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. No injunctive or other civil relief against the conduct made criminal by this section shall be denied on the ground that such conduct is a crime

the United States Supreme Court should refer this case to the Department of Justice and F.B.I. for further investigations into any actions or lack thereof delaying justice.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT

In a civil lawsuit, the plaintiff may make many allegations and legal claims, some of which the court may dispose of during the litigation by the issuance of an order. When the court is ready to completely dispose of the case, it enters a final order. As part of the final order, the court directs that judgment be entered, which authorizes the court administrator to close the case thus this requirement appears to have been violated and there should be sanctions and/or investigation by the appropriate authorities.

HISTORY OF ELECTION FRAUD WITHIN MIAMI DADE COUNTY

The Petitioner submits to this courts that election fraud goes as far back in Miami Dade County, since 1840 and now those involved with stealing the vote, espionage, treason or attempting to overthrow governments are most successful in making election fraud seem more acceptable because campaigns can raise funds beyond spending limits and corrupt the political process. The Petitioner has included a number of news articles and actual cases below for the courts review and reconsideration.

News Articles

1. "Miami Official Is Arrested In Election Fraud Inquiry - The New York Times
www.nytimes.com/1998/05/.../miami-official-is-arrested-in-election-fraud-inquiry.ht...
May 29, 1998 - The Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Miami-Dade County state attorney's office have accused Mr. Hernandez of helping Evelyn and Rudy Herbello to obtain rent receipts and other false documents in an effort to persuade state investigators that they could vote by absentee ballot in his district.

2. Fraud Ruling Invalidates Miami Mayoral Election - The New York Times
www.nytimes.com/1998/03/05/.../fraud-ruling-invalidates-miami-mayoral-election.ht...
Mar 5, 1998 - Judge Wilson's ruling was a sweeping indictment of the absentee ballot system, which last month was the subject of a state grand jury report that found it riddled with flaws. The

panel's finding included the casting of ballots in the name of dead people and manipulation of elderly voters. Miami-Dade County.

3. Two woman arrested for election fraud in Miami-Dade County | Miami.
www.miamiherald.com/news/politics-government/election/article111029767.html
Oct 28, 2016 - A 74-year-old woman tasked with opening envelopes sent by Miami-Dade County voters with their completed mail ballots was arrested Friday after co-workers caught her illegally marking ballots, resulting in an unknown — but small — number of fraudulent votes being cast for mayoral candidate Raquel Regalado.

4. Miami-Dade grand jury: Absentee voting fraud clouds confidence in.
www.miamiherald.com/news/politics-government/article1945636.html
Dec 20, 2012 - Florida and Miami-Dade County should tighten rules for voting by mail and make it easier to vote early in order to prevent fraud and plug “gaping holes” in absentee voting, a Miami-Dade grand jury has concluded.

5. The Miami-Dade voter-fraud case that went nowhere | Naked Politics
miamiherald.typepad.com/.../the-miami-dade-voter-fraud-case-that-went-nowhere.ht...
May 4, 2016 - @PatriciaMazzei. It seemed like the rare, slam-dunk case of voter fraud. Two men stood accused of unlawfully handling four other people's mail-in ballots in the 2013 Homestead mayoral election, filling at least one of them for precisely the candidates the voter did not want to vote for. Miami-Dade County.”

On September 13, 2016, Former Miami Dade County District 2, School Board Candidate Dr. James Bush III in case no: 16-23314 CA20 filed a statutory election contest in the 11th Judicial Circuit Courts alleging election fraud, misconduct, ineligibility and corrupt election practices in the 2016 primary elections. Circuit Court Judge Thomas Rebull dismissed the election contest without investigation and/or without ordering the 2016 primary ballots to his chambers. The decision violated Dr. James Bush III rights to due process, equal protection and free speech. On December 17, 2017, the Petitioner wrote the Department of Justice Special Counsel Robert Mueller requesting that DOJ launch an investigation into the alleged election fraud, absentee balloting fraud and/or election thievery within Miami Dade County. The Petitioner believed that election fraud was a form of treason, espionage and/or acts of overthrowing the governments by enemies of the United States, which election fraud has become a common practice within Miami Dade County; for the purposes of controlling a greater number

of elected seats and maintaining control by foreign born citizens over county's governments and business operations within Miami-Dade County under federal immigration law. The Petitioner submits to the courts that there is no mentioning in the United States Constitution granting foreign born citizens, former illegal immigrant or legal immigrant the authorizing authority to control American governments to the extreme that put native and natural born Americans citizens' under involuntary servitude or forced slavery conditions. The Petitioner submits to the courts that case number #17-6620 will help the courts understand the impacts of election fraud happening within the original jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court. The Petitioner believes that local election officers are helping to promote a very dangerous dictatorship because it will eventually present the opportunity for the unlawful seizing of America, which a number of Respondents supports this lack of fair standards across the board. See Appendix I. The Petitioner's letter to Robert Mueller predicted America's future allegedly by foreign-born citizens taking over the country within walls of a modern United States. The Petitioner believes that the United States Supreme Court must address the issues of election fraud in America because there are a number of bad people seeking to overthrow the government. The petition for rehearing will help present evidence and expose the fraud that is garnishing black citizen's properties without their consent and to their detriments because foreign-born citizens control all of the resources and the billions in taxpayer's dollars these foreign-born citizens are using allegedly to tax black citizens out of their homes once they retire on fixed incomes. The courts must be compelled to address this intervening issue and the courts should follow-up asking questions as to fairness and rule on the condemnation of election fraud seen as unconstitutional and un-American within Miami Dade County. A county who seeks to protect its system of alleged election fraud for the last 40 years or more. The Petitioner restates to the courts that there

is no mentioning of this kind of election controls in either Florida Constitution and/or within the United States Constitution. The Petitioner identify for the courts the document that granted Miami Dade County unlimited power known as a home rule charter established in 1957 for it to rule without objections or public opinion. The Petitioner submits to the courts that in the early beginnings, the home rule charter had good intentions and now the county charter seeks to protect allegedly election fraud to the detriment of black voters, which places them in conditions of involuntary servitude. The Petitioner believes that the county charter is a part of Jim Crow laws that were abolished by this court in 1954 in the case of Brown v. Board of Education. The Petitioner believes that Miami Dade County Home Rule Charter must be abolished in order to help end racial segregation and/or alleged acts of election fraud. The Petitioner submits to the courts that many black citizens would rather live under the State of Florida Constitution in order to escape the abuse, mistreatment and discrimination of the Miami Dade County Home Rule by foreign-born citizens and/or local county governments. The petition for rehearing will give the Petitioner the opportunity to provide the courts with evidence that will demonstrate how the Miami Dade County Home Rule Charter is taking away the rights of native and natural born black Americans as well as their rights to free speech, due process and equal protection. The Petitioner knows that since 1865 during President Abraham Lincoln appointment of William H. Gleason as Director of the Freedmen Bureau who later became one of Dade County Clerk of the Circuit Courts presumably by election fraud that existed back in his day. It was, Mr. Gleason that President Abraham Lincoln put in charge of giving newly freed slaves their 40 acres and a mule and/or Mr. Gleason was put in charge to purchase land in Florida for former slaves, because the Emancipation Proclamation was the supreme law of the land. The ideas of colonization did not appeal to Mr. Gleason. For the court's information, Mr. William H. Gleason

Director of the Department of Freeman Bureau had recommended against the Negro colony in Florida and he garnered enough local political support against them in future years to come. When President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Gleason later took the \$4000.00 dollars and bought land for himself. The Petitioner submits that Mr. William H. Gleason was the person responsible for denying former slaves 40 acres and a mule and it was not President Abraham Lincoln. In addition, in the early 1980's election fraud allowed foreign born citizens to gain controls over the election process in Miami Dade County, which afforded them the opportunity to seize controls over the billions in anti-poverty funds earmarked for native and natural born black Americans by the Economic Opportunity Act 1964, 1972, 1978, and the Community Service Act of 1974; these acts were Public Law 88-452, 92-424, 93-644, and 95-568. See Appendix B, C, D, G. The Petitioner believes that this is an intervening circumstance concerning election fraud that may have altered our republic in order to prevent black Americans from getting the billions in monetary relief in efforts to do away with poverty throughout the United States of America. The illegal actions of election fraud allegedly violated black voter's rights, which over the years have denied native and natural born black Americans freedom of choice and/or the opportunities to elect persons they wanted for public office showing a genuine love interest for the community throughout Miami Dade County. The Petitioner believes election fraud is the cornerstone of his case because it harms the nation when election fraud benefits those persons who values are opposite to the United States and/or whose values hinders America from moving collectively into the 23rd century. Nonetheless, in the 1980's election, fraud in Miami Dade County was allegedly responsible for blocking a Mrs. Mary L. Hill, founder of New Daycare Human Services Program, E.O.P.I. and chief architect of the very first anti-poverty program in America known as the Economic Opportunity Acts and amendments.

These were acts created to alleviate poverty and it was election fraud that played a role in preventing her from setting up of the National Regional Community Service Administration as authorized by Public Law 93-644 and 95-568. The Petitioner submits to the courts that the Economic Opportunity Acts of 1964, 1972, 1978 and the Community Service Act of 1974 were due from programs created by Mrs. Mary Hill in her home during the 1950s. The court must also know that she worked with HEW Chairman Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr. to pass the first of its kind anti-poverty legislation that became the supreme law of the land. The Petitioner submits to the courts that President Lyndon B. Johnson took her concept and launched the "WAR ON POVERTY PROGRAM" signing Public Law 88-452 into law. In 1974, President Richard M. Nixon handed the anti-poverty program back to Mrs. Mary L. Hill with the signing of Public Law 93-644 and President Jimmy Carter with signing P.L. 95-568 in order for her to implement and enforce the federal laws. Mr. Nixon placed the program for her into an independent corporation, so there will no longer be any governmental interference a move in part that cost him his Presidency. It has been nearly 40 years since election fraud blocked Mrs. Mary Hill from official duties as authorized by law and a great number of elected officials in Miami Dade County have kept quiet about the \$8,000,000.00 dollars that Miami Dade County hijacked from poor people, the U.S. Treasury Department and from the treasury department case analyst named Ms. Iming Clark who admitted in 1993 by phone that the U.S. Treasury Department sent the earmarked anti-poverty funds to Mrs. Hill, so she could set up the National Regional Community Service Administration. See Appendix G. However, Miami Dade County, Florida allegedly stole the anti-poverty funds and used them in the centralization of Dade County government as well as in other projects during the 1980s. The Petitioner submits to the courts as a native and natural born black citizen living in Miami Dade County expressing a belief of great

public importance that Miami Dade County have become a prisoner's camp and each day citizens rights under the United States Constitution are taken as a result of alleged election fraud. For the last 40 years' native and natural born black citizens have received no justice from the courts and there may be reason to believe there is no justice in the Supreme Court. The Petitioner submits to the courts that election fraud was responsible for stopping black voters and candidates from winning important elected positions because the people getting elected by fraud pledged allegedly to block anyone with a desire to help Mrs. Mary L. Hill's earmarked anti-poverty program get back on track by any means necessary keeping black citizens forever in a state of involuntary servitude. The Petitioner submits to this court if this court does not grant a new hearing the future of America will be uncertain and this will give those individuals engaging in election fraud, espionage and/or treason permission to take possession of America and overthrow the government. The Petitioner submits to the courts that there needs to be a federal investigation within Miami Dade County dating back 30 to 60 years regarding all elections in order to collect evidence that will change this national election process forever. The Petitioner submits to the courts the goals of this country is to keep Americans safe and to discourage those living in America from acts of terrorism because their values do not mirror our democratic principles and beliefs.

REASONS FOR GRANTING PETITION

The Petitioner submits to the courts of an intervening circumstance that occurred on November 8, 2016 during the 2016 general elections records show that the Chairperson of the Canvassing Board County Court Judge Shelley Kravitz within Miami Dade County never certified the 2016 general elections and that should warrants a reconsideration. See Fla. Stat. 102.141. The Petitioner submits to the Supreme Court Justices that County Court Judge Shelley

Kravitz was appointed chairperson of the canvassing board for 2016 general elections by BERTILA SOTO, CHIEF JUDGE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MIAMI DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA. Judge Kravitz signature was missing from the certified report transmitted to the State of Florida Division of Elections regarding the November 8, 2016 general elections. The Petitioner submits to the courts that Judge Shelley Kravitz was never disqualified by the county's canvassing board and according to the Miami Herald on January 3, 2018 article from the position held for over 20 years. See Appendix D, E, G, H, I, and J. The November 8, 2016 general elections was held during a Presidential year and the election was allegedly unlawfully certified by a local canvassing board alternate member County Court Judge Andrew Hague which his signature tainted the entire electoral process. The Petitioner submits to the courts that County Court Judge Andrew Hague had no authorizing authority under Fla. Stat. 102.141(e), to certify the 2016 general election ballots since County Court Judge Shelley Kravitz was still present, able bodied and ready to certify the general elections on that day by which no canvassing board member voted by meeting minutes to disqualify County Court Judge Shelley Kravitz as chairperson on November 8, 2016. See Appendix H. Id. Fla. Stat. 102.141 says:

“(1). The county canvassing board shall be composed of the supervisor of elections; a county court judge, who shall act as chair; and the chair of the board of county commissioners. Alternate canvassing board members must be appointed pursuant to paragraph (e). In the event any member of the county canvassing board is unable to serve, is a candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, or is an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate that has opposition in the election being canvassed, such member shall be replaced as follows: See Fla. Stat. 102.141 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).”

It is obvious that County Court Judge Andrew Hague as alternate members by signing the certified report which violated this section of the Fla. Stat. 102.141 (a) thru (e) because County Court Judge Shelley Kravitz was available and able to serve as the Miami Dade County Supervisor of Elections canvassing board chairperson. The Petitioner submits to the courts that

after Miami Dade County Supervisor of Elections and Canvassing Board electronically certified general election results after being notified of misconduct, conflicts, corrupt practices and ineligibility and transmitted them to the State of Florida Election Canvassing Commission this made the state of Florida the last board to certify the 2016 general elections. See Fla. Stat. s. 102.168. Thereby placing the case under the original jurisdiction of United States Supreme Court. See 28 U.S.C. §1251. The Petitioner submits to the courts that Miami Dade County allegedly violated Fla. Stat. s. 102.141 (a) thru (e); as well as the canvassing board's composition requirements which if true, the courts must be compelled to overturning the election and declaring Rubin Young, Miami Dade County Clerk of the Circuit and County Court because he received a number of legal votes casted in the election. See Appendix H. The Petitioner submits to the courts that filing fees are enormous in Miami Dade County and this scheme places hardships on poor black candidates seeking a right to participate in a political process, thus in violation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the U.S. Constitution. In short, there is no reason not to reinstate this case and every reason to do so. The Petitioner seeks to convince this court that there is no means of defeat for this petitioner, let alone for a petitioner proceeding pro se. The Petitioner admits it would be unfortunate for this court to miss the opportunity in deciding another case of historical importance similar to Plessy v. Ferguson and/or Brown v. Board of Education. However, this case will allow this court to join President Abraham Lincoln in once saving the nation for all humankind. The Petitioner submits to the courts the possibility of saving America from the very destructive evils of election fraud, which will ends the inequitable treatment of native and natural born black Americans and rid the nation of another form of poll taxing. The Petitioner admits learning over the year how difficult it was maneuvering through a tough process; yet, he seeks the rare opportunity and hope to argue a case

before the United States Supreme Court for the benefits of all Americans and on behalf of the entire United States of America.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should grant the petition for rehearing, vacate the January 8, 2018 letter received from Supreme Court Clerk Scott S. Harris clerk's office allegedly without proof of court order dismissing the Petitioner's writ of certiorari thereby restoring this case back to its merits docket under original jurisdiction as mentioned in United States Constitution. Art. III, Sec. 2, Cl-1 and 28 U.S.C. §1251 and §1254. In addition, the court should invoke 18 U.S.C. §1509 against any deliberate attempts to deny a case due process, justice and equal protection, which will lead this court to now granting the petition for writ of certiorari and/or declaring that Rubin Young becomes Miami Dade County First African American Clerk of the Circuit and Court and County Clerk

Respectfully submitted on February 2, 2018

Rubin Young
Former Miami-Dade County First African
American Write-In Candidate for Clerk of the
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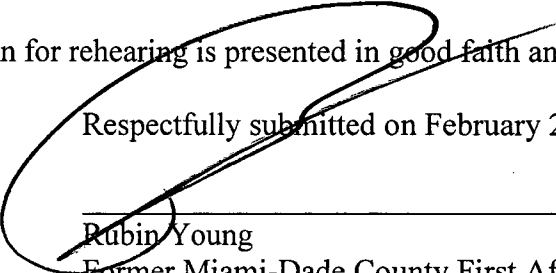
Pro Se Counsel for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF A PARTY UNREPRESENTED BY COUNSEL

The Petitioner submits to the court pursuant to Rule 44.1, that the petition states ground briefly and distinctly and is presented together with certification of a party unrepresented by counsel and is presented in good faith and not for delay.

I hereby certify that this petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Respectfully submitted on February 2, 2018



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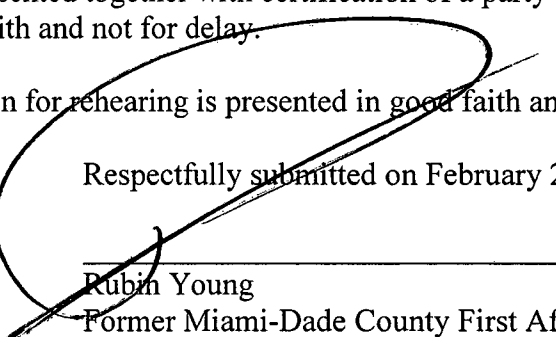
Pro Se Counsel for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF A PARTY UNREPRESENTED BY COUNSEL

The Petitioner submits to the court pursuant to Rule 44.2, that the petition states the ground limited to those intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented together with certification of a party unrepresented by counsel and is presented in good faith and not for delay.

I hereby certify that this petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Respectfully submitted on February 2, 2018



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**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**