

NO. 16A1039
Set #
Case # 17-7664

11th Cir Case # 15-14117EE
N.D.F.C. Case # 13-CV-00998 MW/LAS

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Adrian Francis Williams Petitioner
(your name)

VS

The Florida Dept of Corrections et., al, Respond (s)
ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL 11th Cir
Name of Court that last ruled on merits of your case

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
RETURNING ENBANC

ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS
(your name)

Hardee Correctional Institution Main Unit
6901 State Road 62
Bowling Green, Florida 33834

PROVIDED TO HARDEE CORRECTIONAL - N.W.
INSTITUTION ON 7-2-18 FOR MAILING
INMATE LEGAL MAIL

Question (5) Presented

Question (1) was the 11th circuit court in error along with the Florida Federal Northern District Courts of Florida for Adm. Hing that Adrian Francis Williams proven §1983 claims weren't frivolous, and this is factual claims violated his 8th and 14th Amendment rights where clearly established Federal law states he can't choose a contradicted position in findings of fact in suits because they changed it just to deny relief? Is that error (2) was the 9th Defendants listed through Adrian Francis Williams §1983 Federal writ of certiorari in error for violating United States Supreme Court rule 12.3 and 15.3 which ordered them to respond to the writ of cert by March 12th 2018 and made it mandatory to file a brief in opposition in which they failed to do that violated the United States Supreme Court order/court rules did that cause for default and violate the petitioners 14th Amendment right to be heard and 14th Amendment rights of equal protection for failure to respond timely per court order was this error? (3) was the Northern District Court of Florida Federal Courts and the 11th circuit in error for overlooking the willful default that took place upon the (5) Defendants who failed to respond upon the summons being filed upon them to the motion to dismiss where the 11th circuit made by stating that they filed supplements to the motion to dismiss and the 20 page Florida Northern District Federal Courts case Docket Print out proves that isn't true was it error to deny Adrian Francis Williams, Relief in this proven willful default? was this error? (4) was the 11th circuit courts in error for treating my proven claims in the §1983 Civil Rights Complaint as only allegations after their finding that my claims weren't frivolous when clearly established Federal law states contrary to what was done and it also states that my claims / §1983 Civil Rights claims have to be accepted as true was that error? (5) was the default that took place in the 11th circuit in the §1983 Civil Rights Appeal supposed to be filed when Adrian Francis Williams due process Default motion was filed for the Defendants failing to respond by 5-11-2016 when briefs were due per 11th circuit Court rule 31.1 and 46.6 but the Defendants briefs weren't filed until 5-31-2016 and they never asked for an extension of time to file their Brief late was that error? (6) was the 11th circuit courts in error for failing to find that Administrative remedies were also exhausted due to Warden Randall Bryant et, al, and Assistant Warden Ricky Cloud et, al, and John Barfield et, al, granted the only grievance that was returned out of the many sent out to the Warden because the facts of the case was proven true was this error?

LIST OF PARTIES

[] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page
[x] All parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

- 1) Then in 2013 WARDEN RANDALL BEYANT, et., al,
- 2) Then in 2013 Assistant WARDEN RICKY CLOUD et., al,,
- 3) Then in 2013 Assistant WARDEN JOHN BARFIELD et, al,
- 4) Then in 2013 State Classification Robert Gould et, al.,
- 5) Regional Director ~~Mr~~ CHRIS SOUTH LAND et., al,
- 6) then in 2013 CAPTAIN at JACKSON C.I. EDDIE JONES et., al
- 7) Then in 2013 HEAD of classification at JACKSON C.I. HEATH A. HOLLAND et., al,
- 8) Then in 2013 Housing Sgt at JACKSON C.I. Officer / Sgt. BRYANT SOUTHWELL et., al,
- 9) Then in 2013 officer at JACKSON C.I. compound SHAWN SMITH, et., al,

Attorney for all (9) Defendants Assistant Attorney General MRS.
STANLEY WILSON DURHAM Esq. ADDRESS PL-01, The Capitol - The Attorney-
General's Office, Tallahassee, FLORIDA 32399

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FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION U.S.C.A. 28 § 1983

Constitutional And Statutory provisions Involved

- 8th Amendment violation to be free from cruel and unusual punishment while in the Florida Department of corrections custody
- 14th Amendment violation to be free from torture while in the Florida Department of corrections custody
- 5th and 14th Amendment Due Process violation to not have my life placed at stake of a liberty interest while in the Florida Dept. of corrections custody by being transferred in to known danger that Adrian Francis Williams, was transferred out of prior to resolve a protective management issue of known danger of a knife being placed to his back and bank members making promises to kill him
- The United States of America Bill of Rights violation - Bill of Rights signed in by Mr. John Hancock and congressed by Mr. James Madison

§ U.S.C.A. sec U.S. 28 §1983

- 14th Amendment of equal protection violations
- 14th Amendment Right to be heard violations

(STATEMENTS OF CASE)

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL OF 2011 LATIN KING GANG MEMBERS THREATENED THE PLAINTIFF'S LIFE AND HE REPORTED THIS TO THE STAFF AT FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRISON CAMP ON JACKSON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COMPOUND. THE DENIED HELP - ON MAY 31, 2011 LATIN KING GANG MEMBER DIAIN TERAZON, AND TWO OF HIS GANG BROTHERS PLACED A KNIFE TO THE PETITIONER'S BACK AND PROMISED TO KILL HIM IF NOT FOR SO MANY WITNESSES BEING AROUND BY THE GRACE OF GOD. ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, WAS ABLE TO GET AWAY FROM THEM AGAIN THEN AGAIN REPORTED THIS TO THE FLORIDA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS STAFF ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND. THE PETITIONER, WAS THEN PLACED UNDER PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND UPON SPECIAL REVIEW OF THIS ISSUE AT HAND AND THE ICT TEAM INVESTIGATED THIS ISSUE BUT ONLY ONE OF THE LATIN KING GANG MEMBERS WAS CAUGHT DIAIN TERAZON, THE REST WERE STILL AT LARGE ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND. DESPITE AN REQUEST FROM ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, FOR AN INDEP INVESTIGATION TO BE DONE TO FIND THE REST OF THE GANG MEMBERS NAMES, BUT WHO WAS TRYING TO HURT/KILL HIM BUT ONE WAS AT CONDUCTED BASED UPON THE ICT FINDINGS OF THIS DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE ISSUE ON JACKSON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COMPOUND IN 2011: IT WAS ORDERED THAT ADRIAN F. WILLIAMS, BE TRANSFERRED AWAY FROM JACKSON C.I. TO GULF C.I. TO RESOLVE THE INITIAL PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT ISSUE - THE PETITIONER, STAYED AT GULF C.I. UNTIL NOVEMBER OF 2011 WHEN HE WAS FLEW BACK TO JACKSONVILLE, FL. FOR OUTSIDE COURT WHERE HE STAYED UNTIL JANUARY OF 2013 WHERE HE NEVER WENT HOME BUT WAS TRANSFERRED BACK TO THE FLORIDA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS CUSTODY. THE AFTER BEING ON THE PRISON BUS TO BE TRANSFERRED AWAY FROM WASHINGTON RECEPT IN CENTER ON 1-25-2013 IT WAS ORDERED HE GET BACK OFF THE PRISON BUS AT JACKSON C.I. IN EAR IN KNOWN DANBER. THE PETITIONER, TRIED TO EXPLAIN THIS TO THE PRISON OFFICIALS WHO DROVE THE BUS BUT THEY ADVISED HIM HEY HAD NO CONTROL OF WHERE THE PRISON BUS DROPPED HIM OFF AT ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, ALSO EXPLAINED THIS ISSUE TO THE INTAKE / HOUSING SGT AT JACKSON C.I. BRYANT SOUTHWELL ET, AL, BUT HE ADVISED HIM IF HE DIDNT WANT TO RETURN BACK ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND LUCK HIM UP AND SPARY HIM WITH THE CHEMICAL AGENT IN WHICH FORCED HIM BACK INTO KNOWN DANBER WHERE HE HAD TO SUFFER CONSTANT THREATS FROM INMATES AND GANG MEMBERS AND CONTINUALLY BECALLED THE POLICE FOR REPORTING IN 2011 TO D.O.C. STAFF WHERE LATIN KING GANG MEMBERS DIAIN TERAZON, AND HIS GANG BROTHERS CONSTANTLY MADE THREATS UPON HIS LIFE AND SURROUNDED HIM WHILE IN THE CANTEN LINE ON MAY 31ST 2013 AND PLACED A KNIFE TO HIS BACK AND PROMISED TO KILL HIM IF NOT FOR SO MANY WITNESSES BEING AROUND. THEN AFTER CAPTIN EDDIE JONES ET, AL REFUSED HIM HELP ON 1-26-2013 AFTER HE WAS SURROUNDED BY THESE LATIN KING GANG MEMBERS ON THE RECYARD THEY ASKED HIM ABOUT THE INCIDENT FROM 2011 AND ASKED WHY HE TOLD WHO DENIED HIM HELP AND MADE THREATS TO GET BACK TO HIS ROOM BEFORE HE LOCKED HIM UP AND SPARYED HIM WITH THE CHEMICAL AGENT FORCED HIM INTO KNOWN DANBER EVEN AFTER THE PETITIONER TRIED TO POINT THESE GANG MEMBERS OUT TO HIM, THEN ON THE DAYS OF 2-21-2013 AND 2-22-2013, CAPTIN EDDIE JONES ET, AL, AND ASSISTANT WARDEN RICKY CLOUD ET, AL, SPARYED THE CHEMICAL AGENT INTO THE PETITIONERS CELL 6 TIMES IN Y-ROOM ON CAMERA AFTER HE HAD BEEN PLACED BACK UNDER PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT FOR HIM WRITTING GRIEVANCES ABOUT HIM BEING RETURNED BACK ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND IN KNOWN DANBER IN EAR. PRIOR AFTER BEING FORCED TO STAY AWAKE ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND IN KNOWN DANBER HE FELL TO SLEEP WITHOUT KNOWING IT AFTER FORCED HIMSELF TO DRINK COFFEE FROM BEING IN FEAR OF BEING HURT BY INMATES AND GANG MEMBERS WHO WERE CONTINUALLY THREATENING HIM AND CALLING HIM THE POLICE - ONCE HE FELL TO SLEEP ON 2-14-2016 HE AWOKE IN THE EARLY MORNING OF 2-15-2016 TO FINDING HECTOR CAMPOS CUTTING HIM IN THE FACE AFTER HECTOR CAMPOS, WAS MOVED FROM F. ROOM. BY SGT SOUTHWELL BRYANT ET, AL, HELP DUE TO THIS ISSUE FROM WARDEN RANDALL BRYANT ABOUT THE ROOM MOVE OF HECTOR CAMPOS, BUT ASSISTANT WARDENS JOHN BARFIELD ET, AL AND RICKY CLOUD ET, AL SHOWING UP FOR HIM AND DENYING HIM HELP TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM OF KNOWN DANBER AND ALSO MAKING THREATS TO FORCE HIM IN TO KNOWN DANBER SO HECTOR CAMPOS, WAS PLACED IN A POSITION TO CARRY OUT THE THREATS MADE UPON ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, LIKE IN 2011 WHEN HE HAD PRIOR BEEN TRANSFERRED AWAY FROM TO RESOLVE THE PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT ISSUE, HEATH A. HOLLAND ET, AL ALONG WITH WARDEN RANDALL BRYANT ET, AL, AND ASSISTANT WARDENS RICKY CLOUD ET, AL, AND JOHN BARFIELD ET, AL, WERE IN EAR FOR EXCEPTING ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, IN TO KNOWN DANBER BACK ON JACKSON C.I. COMPOUND ALONG WITH EDDIE JONES ET, AL AND BRYANT SOUTHWELL ET, AL, THE ROBERT GOULD ET, AL, WAS IN EXTREME EAR FOR TRANSFERRING HIM IN TO KNOWN DANBER WHEN THIS RED FLAG PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT WAS LOGGED IN D.O.C. COMPUTER AND ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS INMATE FILE SO HE CANT SAY THAT HE DID IT KNOW HE TRANSFERRED HIM IN TO KNOWN DANBER BECAUSE THAT HAS TO BE CHECKED BEFORE A TRANSFER IS APPROVED PER CHAPTER 33 CARE CUSTODY AND CONTROL CHRIS SOUTHWELL ET, AL IS IN EAR ALONG WITH THE OTHER DEFENDENTS FOR NOT MAKING SURE THAT JACKSON C.I. WAS BEING RUN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND CHAPTER 33 AND NOT ACCEPTING INMATES IN TO THE HANDS OF KNOWN DANBER AND ALSO FOR FAILING TO MAKE SURE THAT REGION ONE OFFICERS AT JACKSON C.I. AND IN REGION ONE WERE ABATING KNOWN DANBER AND NOT FORCED INMATES IN TO DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE TO BE NAMED STEVEN SMITH ET, AL WAS IN EAR FOR BEING THE ONLY OFFICER IN THE BOOTH / OFFICERS STATION AND BEING ASLEEP AND NOT PROVIDING CARE CUSTODY AND CONTROL PER CHAPTER 33 BECAUSE IF HE WAS UP HE COULD HAVE PREVENTED THE ATTACK.

Ground #1) in this returning in Banc of this writ of cert is that prior before The Florida Federal Northern District Court Denied my §1983 The Mobstante Judge Charles A. Stampelos, Admitted that the Factual allegations presented in this case did present 8th and 14th Amendment claims also on 4-01-2016 on appeal of this civil rights case The 11th Cir found in this proven case that it was not frivolous, so it was Discrimination for them to try to go against that and also a manifest of Injustice to Deny relief after Admitting to the facts of the case that is also against clearly established Federal Law in which relief is Due. This causes for "estoppel"

Scarano v Central Co. of New Jersey, 203 F.2d 510 (1953) [in the "estoppel"] of which, for want of a more precise words we here speak is but a particular limited of what is sometime said to be a general rule that "a party to litigation will not be permitted to assume in consistent or mutually contradictory positions with respect to the same matter in the same or successive series of suits. They are only allowed to make one finding of fact also see Sandra Slater Plaintiff v U.S. Steel Corporation 820 F.3d 1193; 2016 U.S. App Lexis 3225 (11th Cir) and New Hampshire v Maine, 532 U.S. 742 121 S.Ct. 1808, 1814, 149 L.Ed.2d 968 (2001); Moore's Federal Practice 134.30 (3d ed. 2008)

Ground #2) The nine Defendants listed thruout The Federal §1983 writ of cert were issued an order to show cause to respond to the writ of cert per United States Supreme Court Rules 12.3 and 15.3 by March 12th 2018, but they failed to respond also failed to ask for an extension of time to respond after the Deadline in which it was mandatory that they respond This is Due process violation and an extreme Default in this Federal §1983 civil rights case in which has caused for the Third Default thruout this entire litigation of this §1983 Federal civil rights case in which should cause for relief because a standard of review can't be waived by failing to argue for it.

please Walker v Martin, 131 S.Ct. 1120, 1130 (2011) ("this Court [has] repeatedly recognized that Federal courts must carefully examine state procedural requirements that ensure that they do not operate to discriminate against claims of Federal rights");

and party cannot 'waive the proper standard of review by failing to argue for it.' Cullen v Pinholster, 131 S.Ct. 1388, 1400 179 L.Ed.2d 557 (2011) Brown v Smith, 551 F.3d 4124, 428 n.2 (6th Cir 2008) Childers v Floyd, 642 F.3d 953, 969 n.18 (2011) (en banc), cert. granted Judgment vacated, 133 S.Ct. 1452, 185 L.Ed.2d 358 (2013) Gardner v Galetka, 568 F.3d 862, 879 (10th Cir 2009) Worth v Tyler, 276 F.3d 249, 262 n.4 (7th Cir 2001)

4WnL 15 F.Supp3d 172 (2014) when a supervisory prison official receives a particular surveillance personally receives / reviews it, and responds and/or takes action in response, such conduct may constitute, a sufficient "personal involvement" "to establish individual liability for the alleged constitutional violations under §1983 U.S.C.A. 1983

Harden v Pataki, 320 F.3d 1289, 1300 n.14 (11th Cir 2003) punitive damages proper even without a showing of actual loss by the plaintiff, if the plaintiff's constitutional rights have been violated.

Ground #3) The initial willful Default that took place in this case at hand in The Florida Federal Northern District Court where the Five Defendants failed to respond thru or to the motion to Dismiss and the 11th Cir later made a finding in law that they failed supplements to the initial motion to Dismiss which isn't have the only Defendant that the motion to Dismiss was adopted to was Robert Gould et., al, if the (20) page Court Docket from the Florida Federal Northern District Court is looked at it would prove that no supplements were ever filed by Mas. Shirley Wilson Durham Esq she only adopted for Robert Gould et., al Therefore this willful Default should have been entered in the Florida Federal Northern District Courts by the clerk when Adrian Francis Williams, willful Default motion was timely filed.

This is the Amount Due To Adrian Francis Williams, from the following (5) Defendants who willful Defaulted 1.6 million Dollars from The Florida Department of Corrections as a matter of §1983 Federal Civil Rights Law #1) Randall Bryant et., al. \$300,000.00 #2) John Barfield et., al, \$300,000.00 #3) Ricky Cloud et., al, \$300,000.00 #4) Bryant Southwell et., al, \$300,000.00 #5) Eddie Jones et., al, \$400,000.00 ~~Plus~~ \$150,000.00 For punitive damages in which takes it up to \$1,750,000.00

Mitchell v Brown & Williams Tobacco Corp, 294 F.3d 1309, 1316 (11th Cir 2002) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 55(c) provides that "When a party has failed to respond or plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by Affidavit or otherwise the Clerk must enter Default, e.g. Scott v District of Columbia, 598 F.Supp.2d 30, 36 (D.D.C. 2009), Santamé M. Amr. Plaintiff v Commonwealth of Virginia, et., al 58 F.Supp.3d 27, The Commercial Bank of Kuwait Plaintiff - Appellee v Rafidain Bank and Central Bank of Iraq 15 F.3d 239, 27 Fed. R. Serv 3d 1358, District of Columbia v Butler, 713 F.Supp.2d 61, 64 (D.D.C. 2010), Boland v Elite Trazzon Flooring Inc, 763 F.Supp.2d 64, 68 (D.D.C. 2011), Int'l Painters & Allied Trades Indus Pension Fund v Zek Arc-itectural Metal and Glass, LLC 635 F.Supp.2d 2124 (D.D.C. 2009) Citing Brock v Unique Racquetball & Health Clubs, Inc 786 F.2d 61-63 (2nd Cir 1986), United States District Court D. Connecticut, 895 F.Supp.2d 297, NOBIS System Inc. and Microsoft Corp v Michael Father Individually, and a 151a "two step process for the entry of a default" City of New York v Mickalis Pawn Shop, LLC 645 F.3d 114, 128 (2nd Cir 2011) (internal quotation omitted First step is entry of a default under Rule 55(c) which is formalizing a Judicial Recognition that a Defendant has, through its failure to defend the act, admitted liability to the Plaintiff. "If the second step is entry of a default Judgment under Rule 55(b), which converts the litigation and awards the Plaintiff, any relief to which the court decides it is entitled to the extent permitted by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(c).") Id. under Rule(c), "a default Judgment must not differ in kind form, or exceed in amount, which is demanded in the pleading." Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(c) As the second Cir has explained "67y limit damages to which/what is specified in the demand for Judgment" Rule 54(c) that a Defendant who is considering default can look at the damages clause, satisfy himself that he is willing to suffice Judgment in the amount and the default without the need to hire a lawyer. ss Silge v Merz, 510 F.3d 157, 160 (2nd Cir 2007)

Ground #4) The Northern District of Florida Federal courts was in error along with the 11th cir courts for not taking the facts in my Federal 1983 civil rights complaint as true also after they seen they were proven and Denying Relief by stating that my claims were only Allegations.

* The complaints allegations must be accepted as true when ruling on a motion to dismiss, City of Birmingham, 963 F.2d 1481, (11th cir 1992), cert denied, 507 U.S. 987, 113 S.Ct. 1586 (1993), and dismissal is not permissible because of a Judges disbelief of a complaint's factual allegation. Twombly, 127 S.Ct. 1965, quoting Nitizke v Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327, 109 S.Ct. 1827, 104 L.Ed.2d 338 (1989)

Ground #5) The 2nd Default that took place in this Federal civil rights case on appeal in the 11th cir after they found the 1983 civil rights appeal not frivolous at 31-1 and Appellate of counsel Rule 46-6, but in this due process Default the Defendants failed to file their appeal Brief timely they also failed to file it by the proper counsel/attorney who was timely known by the courts record they also failed to file for an extension of time to file their appeal brief after 5-11-2016 where their untimely due process Default Brief was filed on 5-31-2016 in which Adrian Francis Williams, 1983 civil rights timely filed.

This is what is owed for the due process Default that took place in the Honorable 11th cir from the following Defendants #1) \$300,000.00 from Bryant Randall et, al, #2) \$300,000.00 from Ricky Cloud et, al, #3) \$300,000.00 from John Barfield et, al, #4) \$300,000.00 from Bryant Southwell et, al, 5) \$400,000.00 from Eddie Jones et, al, 6) \$300,000.00 from Shawn Smith et, al, 7) \$300,000.00 from Heath A. Holland et, al, 8) \$300,000.00 from Chris Southland et, al, 9) \$1,000,000.00 from Robert Gould et, al, for a Grand total of \$3,650,000.00 with the \$150,000.00

Trainor v Hernandez, 431 U.S. 434, 443 (1997) indeed for state courts have the solemn responsibility equally with the Federal courts to safe guard constitutional rights. see Taffin v Levitt, this principle applies to claimed violations of constitutional rights as well as statutory rights.

Harden v Pateki, 320 F.3d 1289, 1300 n.14 (11th 2003) punitive Damages proper if proven without a showing of actual loss by the plaintiff, if the plaintiffs constitutional rights have been violated.

Ground #6) It was error for immunity to be granted to the (9) Defendants employed for the Florida Dept of corrections in this Deliberate Indifference case of Adrian F. Williams, for transferring him back in to the hands of known Danbar where they had transferred him away from Jackson C.I. prior to resolve the special review protective manbement order and forced him to stay in known Danbar in Jackson C.I. compound until he was hurt it was error for the Federal courts to grant them immunity in the when they violated their own rules of Chapter 33 / Municipal, Policy rules that caused injury mentally and physically because they don't have immunity in Federal courts.

Vance v Peters, 97 F.3d 987 (7th cir 1996) Courts review as well as records or prison reports that refer to a problem because officials can't ignore a problem once it's brought to their attention.

These are the 9-Defendants who were acting under color code of state law when they violated Adrian Francis Williams, Constitutional Rights in this Deliberate Indifference case and chapter 33 their Department of Corrections Policy / Municipality Rules that caused Adrian Francis Williams, injury mentally and physically and mentally their names are now listed: Randell Bryant et., al, Bryant Southwell et., al, Eddie Jones et., al, Shawn Smith et., al, Heath A. Holland et., al, Chas Southland et., al, and Robert Gould et., al.

These are the MUNICIPALITY Rules of chapter 33 that have been violated Chapter 33 that have been violated chapter 33-208.001 PERSONNEL General (4) Responsibility for conduct of employees, inmates and others. (a) NO Administrator, warden officer-in-charge, supervisor, or other employee shall knowingly permit any subordinate, inmate or other person to who shall he, commit any act or engage in any conduct which would violate any state statute, rule, directive or policy statement. The administrative and enforcement of all such statutes, rules directives and policy statements, except as may be otherwise provided herein, shall be a basic responsibility of a administrators, wardens, officers-in-charge and supervisors.

Please see chapter 33-208.001 personnel General (4)(b) All Administrators, wardens, officers-in-charge, and supervisors shall insure that proper reports of violations and investigations there of are maintained in inmate and employee record Ticket. This proves A / the Deliberate Indifference case of Adrian F. Williams, chapter 33-208.002 (8) Rules of conduct. NO employee shall willfully or negligently treat an inmate in a cruel or inhumane manner, nor shall use profane or abusive language in dealing with an inmate or person under his supervision.

chapter 33-208.002 Rules of conduct (10) NO employee shall be insubordinate neglectful or unwilling to follow lawful orders or perform officially designated duties or untruthful information for or on any Department of corrections, record, report or document.

chapter 33-208.002 Rules of conduct every employee has the responsibility to protect and safeguard Department of corrections, property and the person and the property of inmates and employees.

Officer Shawn Smith et., al, is the only Defendant listed through the plaintiff's, statute §1983 civil rights complaint who violated municipal rules of chapter 33-208.002 rules of conduct (13) sleeping on duty is absolutely prohibited.

Heath A. Holland v. Tarrant County Narcotics Intelligence & Coordination Unit, 507 U.S. 163-166-168 (1993) A state court may not grant immunity to a municipality because a municipality don't have immunity in Federal courts. Also see Howlett v. Rose 496, U.S. 356, 376-377 (1990), Holloman ex rel. Holloman v. Itorland, 370 F.3d 1252, 1290-91 (11th Cir) city may be liable if plaintiff proves city was deliberate indifference to or had policy or custom of civil rights violations by its officials, Phillips v. Allen, 743 F. Supp 931 (N.D. Ill 2010) A plaintiff can establish municipal

policy, for purpose of government liability under §1983 by showing: (1) an express policy that, when enforced, causes a constitutional deprivation; (2) a wide spread practice that, although not authorized by written law or express municipal policy, is so permanent and well settled as to constitute injury was caused by a person with final policy making authority. 42 U.S.C. §1983; Reich v. City of Evansville, Ill F.3d 544 (7th Cir 1997) and Ienco v. City of Chicago, 286 F.3d 994, 998 (7th Cir 2002)

Ground #7) In this Deliberate Indifference The 11th circuit overlooked the facts that this was a special review transfer that was issued to resolve a protective manbment case thru D.O.C. in which carries for a RED flag all D.O.C. staff have to check inmates D.O.C. file and the Department of corrections computer so they can't say Robert could et., al didn't transfer Adrian Francis Williams, in to known danger to be killed on Jackson C.I. compound where he was forced to stay at until he was hurt. In which is contrary to care, custody and control no transfer can't be approved with out following safety municipal rule chapter 33 and violations of clearly established law.

Wallace v Adkins, 115 F.3d 427, 429 (7th Cir 1997) (state creates "special relationship" an obligation to provide protection when it "affirmatively places that individual in a position of danger" Wood 879 F.2d at 583; Bowers, 686 F.2d 618 (abandoning a person in a position of danger is no less a tort than to throw him in a "snake pit")

Ground #8) In this Deliberate Indifference case where Adrian Francis Williams, was purposefully transferred in to the hands of known danger to be harmed by gang members by the 9-listed defendants listed thruout his Federal civil rights §1983 and was also sprayed with the chemical agent 6x times by captin Eddie Jones et., al and Ricky Cloud et., al, Assistant warden on Jackson C.I. compound for waiting grievances for being forced to stay on Jackson C.I. compound in known danger lastly will be the rest of clearly established law to show that the petitioner / plaintiff is entitled to Federal relief.

Farrar v Edward Brennan 511 U.S. 823, 128 L.ed 2d 811, 62 BNA USLW 4446
Prisoner who was transsexual through Bivens suite against prison officials claiming that officials showed "deliberate indifference" by placing prisoner in general population thus thus failing to keep him from harm allegedly inflicted by other inmates the United States District court for the western District of Wisconsin, Shabaz, J., entered judgement for officials and Appint was taken. The court of Appeals, seventh circuit 11 F.3d 668, affirmed exonerati was granted. the Supreme court, of Justice Souter, held that: (1) prison official may be held liable under eighth Amendment for denying human conditions of confinement only if they know that inmates face a substantial risk of serious harm and disregarded that risk by failing to take reasonable measures to abate it (2) remand would be required to determine whether prison officials seriously harm to an inmate violates eighth Amendment. Also see Wilson v Seiter 501 U.S. 294 (1991)

Ground #9) Adrian Francis Williams, would ask the honorable courts to look at this if a special review transfer is ordered / protective manbment transfer is ordered that is caused for a RED flag to be placed in that inmates Dept of corrections file and D.O.C.'s computer so why would Bryant Southwell et., al, move a Latin king gang member from F-Dorm in to C-Dorm right in the bunk next to Adrian Francis Williams, and why would Ricky Cloud et., al, John Boarfield et., al, Eddie Jones et., al, and Heath N. Holland et., al, Randall Bryant et., al, along with Robert Cloud et., al) except the petitioner and transfer him also in to known danger that was foreseeable and forced him to stay there when they knew about prior threats there and a knife being placed to his back by these gang members on Jackson C.I. compound and it was made known that these gang members would in fact carry out these threats so why was Adrian Francis Williams, transferred back on Jackson C.I. compound so they could be carried out along with the aid of officer Shawn Smith et., al, being asleep and Chris Southland et., al, Regional Director failing to make sure that Florida Dept of corrections prison camp and state classification were acting under the constitution rightfully and chapter 33 the same to make sure inmates weren't transferred and accepted in to known danger to be harmed where officials failed to abate issues of known danger in which they they had a duty to abate.

- * SEE LOMBARD v BOOZ Allen E. Hamilton, 280 F.3d 209, 215 (2nd Cir 2002)
The state breaches the duty of reasonable care owed to the inmate only if the assault was foreseeable, that is the state knew or had reason to know of an unreasonable of an inmate on inmate attack yet failed to take appropriate action to ameliorate the risk of an inmate attack, once the attack was under way. Id at 260, 754 N.Y.S. 2d 621, 784 N.E. 2d 675. The threshold the state must meet when seeking summary judgment on this issue is very high; the threshold the state must meet when seeking summary judgment must only be one conclusion that can be drawn from the undisputed facts as a matter of law injury to [plaintiff] was not reasonably foreseeable. Id at 254, 754 N.Y.S. 2d 621, 784 N.E. 2d 675
- * SPENCE v STARAS, 507 F.2d 554, 557 (7th Cir 1974) State personnel can be liable under §1483 when they place a prisoner in a cell knowing he is likely to be a victim of violence by another inmate. See WALKER 2010 WL 2541711 at *9 (quoting GREEN v CITY OF N.Y. DEPT OF CORR, NO: 06-CV-4978, 2008 WL 2485402, at 6-7 (S.D. N.Y. June 19th 2008)) [When a prisoner is subject to specific threats from another inmate, and there is indication that the threat will be carried out gives rise to a deliberate indifference claim. Also see WILKINS v POOLE, 706 F.Supp 314 (2010)]
- * PENNY WHITSON v STONE COUNTY JAIL, 602 F.3d 902 (2010) United States Court of Appeals - 8th Circuit, 8th Amendment imposes duty on part of prison officials to protect prisoners from violence at the hands of other prisoners, prison officials must take reasonable measures to guarantee safety of inmates U.S.C.A. Const. Amend Ground #10) was the northern District of Florida Federal District Court in and along with the 11th circuit for its failure to grant Adrian Francis Williams, relief in this Federal §1983 civil rights case when even the Florida Dept of Corrections admitted to its errors in this proven deliberate indifference case and also that the petitioner, had to cry many many times for help but was still continually placed in known danger to be harmed and had to suffer constant threats and being called the police.
- * YOUNG v SELK supra at 873 (where plaintiff told officials that he had been threatened by another inmate, that his circumstances were urgent, and he needed to move immediately, the Defendants were not entitled to a summary judgment), see also NORMAN v SCHUTZLE supra at 1105 (the subject component of the qualified immunity inquiry requires that the officials knew of a substantial risk from that this risk was obvious).
- * The basic legal standard govern this case as well established [prison] officials have a duty under 8th and 14th Amendments to protect prisoners from violence at the hands of other prisoners. See LEONARD v MARCUS, 611 F.2d 397-98-99 (1st Cir 1979) accord - HUDSON v PALMER, 468 U.S. 517, 526-27, 104 S.Ct. 3194, 3200-01, 82 L.Ed. 2d 393 (1984); ZAFIRE v WAINWRIGHT, 802 F.2d 397, 400 (11th Cir 1986) A prison official may be liable under section 1983 where a policy or custom has been established.
- * Johnathan Dunn, Plaintiff v BEN KILLINGS WORTH and WARDEN ARVIN CHAPMAN Defendants, 984 F. Supp. 2d 811 (Oct. 23, 2013) In the abstract, one person inmate's threat to the health and safety of another inmate is a sufficiently serious deprivation, for a finding of cruel and unusual punishment by a prison official U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 8. Deliberate indifference by a prison official, as required for a finding of cruel and unusual punishment by the prison officials as required for a finding of cruel and unusual punishment and disregarding an excessive risk to inmate health of safety, U.S.C.A. Constitution Amend. 8. Prisoners' allegations that prison officials denied prisoner's request for protection despite stabbing of prisoners and a guard at prison and that prison officials failed to take any effective steps to provide better protection for all inmates, were sufficient to state a claim of deliberate indifference prong for his violations of 8th Amendment Rights U.S.C.A. 8.

Ground #11) If The courts would please notice The courts have prior found That Administrative remedies have been exhausted Due to Heath A. Holland et., al, Chris Southland et., al and Robert Gould et., al, how didn't they notice also that they had been exhausted Due To Assistant warden Ricky Cloud et., al, John Barfield et., al, along with warden Randall Bryant et., al, on Jackson C.I. compound in the only grievance that was returned due to this issue out of the many sent out because it was Addressed To wardens in which the grievance was granted and it's response Due to this proven Deliberate Indifference case was that Adrian F. Williams, had been Approved a Transfer.

- * Young v. Rupp, 30 F. Supp. 3d 172 (2014) when a supervisory prison official receives a particular grievance personally receives / reviews it, and responds and / or takes action in response, such conduct may constitute, "sufficient personal involvement" to establish individual liability for alleged constitutional violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- * Flick v. Alba, 932 F.2d 728, 729 (8th Cir 1991) If prison officials ignore a grievance that rises constitutional claims an inmate can directly petition the government for redress of that claim.
- * Fischl v. Armitage, 128 F.3d 50, 56-59 (2nd Cir 1997) assault made possible by officers action is actionable.
- * Ashford v. District of Columbia, 306 F. Supp. 2d 8, 14 (D.D.C. 2004) allegation that D.C. failed to notify prison to which D.C. prisoners were transferred of separation orders arising from prison fights could state a Deliberate Indifference claim.
- * Boyle v. Moore, 314 F.3d 884, 888-87, 889-91 (7th Cir 2002) 879 Walsh v. Mellas, 837 F.2d 787, 797-98 (7th Cir 1988)
- * Canto v. Jones, 293 F.3d 839-45 (5th Cir 2002) Defendants were liable and were not entitled to immunity where they "essentially orchestrated the attack" (1)
- * Skinner v. Uphoff, 234 F. Supp. 1208, 1214-15 (D.Wyo 2002) Failure to follow policy requiring investigation of violent incidents supported Deliberate Indifference finding
- * Benner v. McDury, 165 F. Supp. 2d 773, 778 (N.D. Ill 2001) ("a systemic lapse in enforcement of a policy, critical to ensure prison safety could be sufficient to show Deliberate Indifference") 34 Fed. Appx. 483 (7th Cir 2002)
- * Parlick v. Mifflin, 90 F.3d 205, 208-10 (7th Cir 1996) affirming damages based on evidence that officer actively aided the assault or at least permitted it by opening the Plaintiff's cell while he was sleep.
- * Dellis v. Corr. Corp. of Am., 257 F.3d 508, 511 (6th Cir 2001) § 1983 claim based on prison conditions accrued when prisoner transferred to another facility.
- * Wilson v. Seiter, 501 U.S. 294 (1991) This is an important, legal term which means that the officials you, are suing acted with a Deliberate Indifference. This is an important legal term which means that the officials knew of the conditions and didn't respond to it in a reasonable manner. See also Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825 (1995) one way to show this is by proving that the conditions was so obvious that the officers must either know about it or be purposefully ignoring it.
- * Sadin v. Cunniff, 315 U.S. 472, 132 L. Ed 2d 418 Prisoners retain protection from arbitrary state action even within expected condition of confinement, other than due process protection. Prisoners may invoke First and Eighth Amendments and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, where appropriate and may draw upon internal grievance procedures and state judicial review where available vis. 42 U.S.C. Const. Amend 1, 8, 14

*** Ashley v Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715, 717 (8th Cir 1998) Prison conditions that impose a typical and significant hardship on an inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison may create a liberty interest protected by the due process U.S.C.A. Amend 5, 14

*** Coleman v Brown, 2014 WL 1400964 - C.E.D. Cal. 2014) Also see Union, 413 U.S. 119, 97 S.Ct. 2532, 53 L.Ed.2d 629 (1977) The ultimate duty of the Federal court is to order that conditions of state confinement be altered where necessary to eliminate cruel and unusual punishment is well established. Spain v Proctor, 600 F.2d at 143-144 (emphasis added).

*** e.g. Yate v Ewalt, 500 U.S. 391, 402-03 (1991); Rose v Clark, 478 U.S. 570 (1986) 386 U.S. 18 (1967) *id* (Chapman standard protects those rights that are rooted in the Bill of Rights, often and championed in the Congress by James Madison, who told the Congress that the independent Federal courts would be the guardians of those rights.

*** Crawford-El v Britton, 523 U.S. 574, 601 (1998) (Kennedy, J., concurring) despite prevalence of frivolous and even farcical 1983 actions by prisoners, rules regulating such act must reflect central consideration that even as to prisoners the Government must obey always the Constitution.

(Questions)

Question #1) Was the 11th Circuit courts in error along with the Florida Federal Northern District Courts for admitting that Adrian Francis Williams, proven claims weren't frivolous and this is factual allegations presented 8th and 11th Amendment right claims, where clearly established Federal Law states they can't go against their prior findings in a law suite or make an assume contradicted positions was that error for them to go against their prior findings just to deny relief?

Question #2) Was the 4- Defendants listed Thru out Adrian Francis Williams, §1983 Federal writ of certiorari in error for violating United States Supreme Court Rules 12.3 and 15.3 which ordered them to respond to the writ of cert by March 12th, 2018 and made it mandatory to file a brief in opposition in which they failed to do that violated the United States Supreme Court order / Court rules did that cause for default and violate the Petitioners, 14th Amendment right to be heard and 11th Amendment right to equal protection for failure to respond timely per court order? was this error?

Question #3) Was the Northern District Court of Florida Federal Courts and the 11th Circuit in error for overlooking the willful default that took place upon the CS Defendants who failed to respond upon the summons being served upon them in the motion to dismiss where the 11th Cir made error by stating that they filed supplements to the motion to dismiss and the 20 page Florida Northern District Federal Courts case Docket print out proves that isn't true was it error to deny Adrian Francis Williams, relief in this proven willful default? was this error?

Question #4) Was the 11th Circuit courts in error for treating my proven claims in the §1983 Civil Rights complaint as only allegations after their finding that my claims weren't frivolous when clearly established Federal Law states contrary to what was done and it also states that my claims §1983 Civil Rights claims have to be accepted as true was that error?

Question #5) Was the Default that took place in the 11th Cir in the §1983 Civil Rights Appeal supposed to be filed / granted when Adrian Francis Williams overruled default motion was filed for the Defendants failing to respond per court order by 5-11-2016 when Briefs were due per 11th circuit court rule 31.1 and 46.6 but the Defendants brief wasn't filed until 5-31-2016 and they never asked for an extension of time for their brief to be filed late then they filed it by an Attorney who was at timely known by the courts record was that error?

Question #6) Was the 11th Circuit Courts in error for failing to find that administrative remedies were also exhausted due to warden Randall Bryant et, al, and Assistant wardens Ricky Cloud et, al and John Barfield et, al, granted the only grievance that was returned out of the many sent out to the warden because the facts of the case was proven true was this error?

(Compensatory Damages)

The pro se, Plaintiff, Adrian Francis Williams, respectfully request this Honorable Court to Award The Plaintiff, compensatory Damages in the following Amount of Three and a half million Dollars / Thru Florida D.O.C.

- 1) \$ 300,000.00 From Bryant Randall et., al
- 2) \$ 300,000.00 From Ricky Cloud et., al
- 3) \$ 300,000.00 From John Barfield et., al
- 4) \$ 300,000.00 From Bryant Southwell et., al,
- 5) \$ 400,000.00 From Eddie Jones et., al
- 6) \$ 300,000.00 From Shawn Smith et., al,
- 7) \$ 300,000.00 From Heath A. Holland et., al,
- 8) \$ 300,000.00 From Chris Southland et., al
- 9) \$ 1,000,000.00 From Robert Luvie et., al

(Punitive Damages)

The plaintiff, Request punitive Damages also be provided to Adrian Francis Williams, in Proper Person in the sum of a additional \$ 150,000.00 The Plaintiff, also Request that his 8th Amendment Right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment never be violated again by D.O.C. Staff, That his 14th Amendment Right to be free from Torture while in the Florida Dept of Corrections custody never be violated again by it's staff and This his 5th and 14th Amendment Rights to be free from being placed at stake of a Liberty Interest never be violated again while in The Florida Department of Corrections custody by Their staff.

I (Jurisdiction) This Honorable Court has Jurisdiction to hear this case under 28 U.S.C.A. § (1331) and (1334) OF The Constitutional Law of The United States of America

(Declaratory Damages)

The pro se, Plaintiff, respectfully request this Honorable Courts to Award the Plaintiff, Declaratory Damages against the Defendants here in that these listed (9) Defendants have violated Conversion of the Constitutional Law of the Eighth Amendment to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, The Fourteenth Amendment to be free from Torture while in The Florida Dept. of corrections custody along with The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment Right to Due Process not to be placed at stake of a Liberty Interest while in The Florida Dept of Corrections custody in which is a Due process violation also based upon The United States of America Constitution.

(A) Explain the Plaintiff's Constitutional Rights to the Defendants Listed Throughout this §1983 Federal Civil Rights Complaint!

(B) AND What Rights the Defendants have violated Throughout this Complaint as a Matter of Law!

(Declaration certificate)

I Adrian Francis Williams, certify That the Grounds Present in This Federal §1983 Civil Rights writ of ~~CERTIORARI~~ Rehearing ENBANC are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effects or to other substantial grounds not previously presented. I Adrian Francis Williams, also certify that the Petition for Rehearing ENBANC is presented in good faith and not for Delay. /s/

(Relief Sought)

\$3.5 million Dollars plus another \$150,000.00 Dollars for punitive Damages and also that the Plaintiff, Adrian Francis Williams, never being placed in a position of known Danger again by the Florida Department of Corrections and its staff again for a TOTAL of = \$3,650,000.00

(Reason for Granting)

- #1) The Florida Northern District Federal Courts making untrue findings of fact to Deny Relief and the 11th circuit upholding it by stating that Blain Terazon and his Latin King Brothers weren't the reason that Adrian Francis Williams, was transferred away from Jackson C.I. in 2011 to resolve the protective movement issue after they had made constant threats to harm him then on May 21st 2011 they placed a knife to his back and promised to kill him if not for so many witnesses being around the courts made these untrue findings because the Deliberate Indifference case was proven after Adrian Francis Williams, was transferred back on Jackson C.I. compound in 2013 in known Danger and harmed
- #2) The 11th circuit court was in error and in violation of clearly established Federal Law for going against its prior findings that my Federal 1983 civil rights appeal was not favorable on 4-1-2016, then on a prior date Florida Federal Northern District Magistrate Judge Charles A. Stampalos, admitting that my factual allegations present 8th and 14th amendment right claims in which it is proven in this case at hand that relief is due for them to go against their prior findings would be discrimination and a manifest of Injustice.
- #3) The two Defaults that took place through the pending in this case the willful Default that took place in the 11th circuit when the five Defendants failed to respond to the summons and the 11th circuit making a finding in error that they filed supplements to the motion to Dismiss, this will be proven if the 20 page print out of the courts Docket is looked at from the Florida Northern District Federal Courts it will show that no supplements were ever filed for the ones who willful Defaulted therefore the willful Default petition should have been entered in the Florida Federal Northern District Courts the motion of dismissal was only adopted for Robert Gould et al, by Mrs. Shirley Wilson Durham Esq.
- #4) The 2nd Default that took place in the 11th circuit after they found my civil rights appeal not favorable on 4-1-2016 they ordered appeal Brief were due no later than 5-11-2016 per 11th circuit court rule 31-1 but the Defendant failed to file and extension of time to file their Appeal Brief late they also filed the illegally filed appeal Brief on 5-31-2016 and filed it by an Attorney who was timely know by 11th circuit court rule 46.6. This violated Adrian Francis Williams due process rights and 11th circuit rules 31-1 and 46.6 in which proves that his due process Default Petition should have been granted by the 11th circuit when timely filed.
- #5) The 3rd Default that took place in the United States Supreme Court of America per the Defendants listed through the Federal civil rights writ of cert violating United States Supreme Court Rules 12.3 and 15.3 which obligated them to respond by March 12th 2018 per court order but they failed to uphold the mandatory court order in which relief is due per Default.
- #6) The 11th circuit and The Northern District Federal Courts knowing and admitting that Adrian Francis Williams exhausted administrative remedies but still denying him relief and them failing to find that this Deliberate Indifference case was even admitted to by The Florida Department of Corrections who created this Deliberate Indifference so Relief was due.

The petitioner / Plaintiff, Adrian Francis Williams, is requesting relief based upon The Northern District of Florida Federal Courts and The 11th circuit Courts of Appeals erroneous decisions regarding the petitioner's 8th, 5th and 14th Amendment rights being violated to the United States of America Constitution in this case at hand.

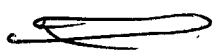
(Conclusion)

This petition for writ of ~~certiorari~~ ~~rehearing~~ ~~en banc~~ Petition is presented in good faith and is prayed that it is granted for violations of the petitioner's 8th Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment while in The Florida Dept of corrections custody also 14th Amendment right to be free from Torture while in The Florida Department of corrections custody and 5th and 14th Amendment rights to due process not to be placed at stake of a liberty interest while in The Florida Dept of corrections custody along with his 14th Amendment rights of equal protection of law and 14th Amendment right to be heard

(Certificate of service)

Adrian Francis Williams, has placed this writ of ~~certiorari~~ ~~rehearing~~ ~~en banc~~ Petition in the legal mail officials hands at HADEE C.I. to be mailed first class to the following legal mail officials / courts with jurisdiction over this case the Honorable United States Supreme Court of America at 1 First Street N.E. Washington D.C. to the Honorable Case Analyst Mr. Jacob Levitan, and the Honorable Clerk Mr. Scott Harris, the Attorney General's Office to Honorable Assistant Attorney General Mrs. Shirley Wilson Duvhem Esq at PL-01, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050 - /s/  on 7/2/2018

Please Honorable Supreme Court provide DENYNO review of a manifest of INJUSTICE To demonstrate "manifest of INJUSTICE", petitioner must demonstrate (1) that there was error, (2) that was plain (3) that affected his substantial rights and (4) that affected the fundamental fairness of the proceeding - U.S. vs Quintan 300 F.3d 1227

/s/ 

Adrian Francis Williams
#12607A
HADEE Correctional Inst. Main Unit
6901 STATE ROAD 62
BOWLING GREEN, FLORIDA 33834

IN
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Adrian Francis Williams, Petitioner

No 16A1039
S.Ct case # 17-7664

v
The FLORIDA Department of corrections et., al, Respondents

Petition For Acceptance of Rehearing ENBANC Petition
and Request to held to a less stringent standard than a
well trained lawyer due to Drafting Petitions per clearly
Established Federal Lawyer

Come NOW Adrian Francis Williams, now re subm. His Rehearing ENBANC Petition to cure a manifest
of Injustice and that of Discrimination due to his prior writ of CERTIORARI being filed in this Honora-
-able Courts he prays that this Honorable Courts takes it in to consideration and understand that he is only
a pro se litigant and not a well trained lawyer per Hanes v Kerner, clearly established Federal Law
he also truly thanks the Honorable chief of Justice Mr. Thomas, The Honorable case Analyst Mr. Jacob Lw-
-itan, and the Honorable clerk Mr. Scott Harris, for understanding his situation and giving him a chance to be
heard in this Deliberate Indifference case and ADRIAN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, promises this Honorable Courts
that this Rehearing ENBANC Petition is only present for grounds that are limited to intervening circum-
stances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented
Adrian Francis Williams, also certify that the Petition for Rehearing ENBANC is presented in good faith
and not for delay. /s/

(PENALTY OF PERJURY)

I, Adrian Francis Williams, can read write and understand English I Therefore Declare Under The
Penalty of Perjury that all stated in this Legal Document is True. /s/

* please NOTE Adrian Francis Williams, has took as much as possible out of his Rehearing ENBANC Petition
without waiving his Argument to be heard to obtain equal protection of the Law. This is presented only
in good faith. /s/

PROVIDED TO HARDEE CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTION ON 7-2-18 FOR MAILING
INMATE LEGAL MAIL

RECEIVED

JUL 10 2018

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

(CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE)

I Adrian Francis Williams, has placed this writ of HABEAS CORPUS, Rehearing En Banc petition in the legal mail official's hands at HANDEE C.I. to be mailed first class mail to the following legal official with jurisdiction over this case The Honorable United States Courts of America at 1 First Street N.E. Washington DC 20543 To The Honorable Chief of Justice Mr. Thomas, The Honorable Case Analyst Mr. Jacob Livitan and The Honorable Clerk Mr. Scott Harris, and to The Honorable Attorney General's Office Assistant Attorney General Mrs. Shirley Wilson Durham Esq at PL-01, The Capitol - Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050 On 7/5/2018 15/

15/

Adrian Francis Williams
#126077
HANDEE Correctional Institution M.V.
6901 STATE ROAD 62
BOWLING GREEN, FLORIDA 33534

IN
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Adrian Francis Williams, Petitioner

NO 1601039
S.Ct. Case # 17-7664

THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ET, AL, Respondents

Petition for permission to resubmit
Writ of CERTIORARI for it missing
sworn oath presented in good faith
by Adrian Francis Williams, 15/

Comes now Adrian Francis Williams, who only by mistake failed to put the penalty of perjury inside his writ of CERTIORARI RETURNING EN Banc and now resubmits and prays it's accepted by this Honorable Court. The petition legal mail stamped 7-2-2018 is now resubmitted along with the petition to be held to a less stringent standard. This is presented in good faith. 15/

(PENALTY OF PER JURY)

I Adrian Francis Williams, can read write and understand English I therefore declare that all stated in this petition is true under the penalty of perjury. 15/

(CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE)

ON 7/3/2018 I Adrian Francis Williams, has placed this legal document in the legal mail officer hands at HARBEE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION main unit to be mailed to the following court/legal officials THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT OF AMERICA THE CHIEF OF JUSTICE MR. THOMAS, THE HONORABLE CLERK ANALYST MR. JACOB EVISTAN, and the Honorable clerk MR. SCOTT HARRIS, 1 FIRST STREET N.E. WASHINGTON DC 20543, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Honorable Mrs. Shirley Wilson Durham 459. PL 01, THE CAPITOL - TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32344-1050 15/

RECEIVED BY HARBEE CORRECTIONAL
7-3-18 FOR MAILING
DEP. LEGAL MAIL

15/
Adrian Francis Williams
DC # 126077
HARBEE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION main unit
6901 STATE ROAD 62
BOWLING GREEN, FLORIDA 33834

RECEIVED
JUL 17 2018
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT U.S.