

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Montavius Antoine Johnson — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

David Mitchell et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

North Carolina Court of Appeals
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Montavius Antoine Johnson
(Your Name)

552 Prison Camp Rd.
(Address)

Polkton, North Carolina 28135
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

On Pro Se status:

"A Pro se litigants pleading are to be constructed liberally and held to less stringent standards than formal Pleadings drafted by lawyers. If the court can reasonably read pleadings to state a valid claim on which litigants could prevail, it should do so despite failure to cite proper legal Authority, confusion of legal theories, poor syntax, and sentence construction of or litigants unfamiliarity with pleading requirements."

Haines V. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 30 L.Ed. 2d 652, 92 S.Ct. 594 (1972)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Whether the State Court unconstitutionally recharacterized Petitioner's "Motion for DNA Testing" pursuant to Article 13 as a Article 89 "Motion for Appropriate Relief" without notice a Due Process violation and a procedure irregularity?
2. Should the Trial courts be mandated to follow the requirements for a recharacterizing Pleading?
3. Whether since District Court Judge elected and considered "2" of petitioner's "3" new added claims during Remand and Rule 59 Proceedings, should petitioners (3rd) overlooked claim also enjoy the same opportunity to be reviewed on the merits?
4. Whether should under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)(A) [considering Petitioner's 3rd overlooked claim] a Certificate of Appealability been issued because he has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right?
5. Whether if petitioner can make a required prima facie showing for at least one claim in a second or successive petition, the court of Appeals should certify ~~certify~~ the entire petition for consideration by the District court?
6. Whether it is equitable to allow the state to coerce a petitioner into premature litigation due to the state courts incorrect recharacterization of a Motion?

LIST OF PARTIES

- ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☐ 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:

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix C to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the Mecklenburg County Trial court appears at Appendix D to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☒ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was November 30, 2017.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☒ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including March 13, 2018 (date) on April 3, 2018 (date) in Application No. 17 A 6749.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was April 16, 2015.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix C.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: N/A, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including N/A (date) on March 30, 2015 (date) in Application No. PIS A 254.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

First Amendment violation of United States Constitution
Fifth Amendment violation of United States Constitution
Sixth Amendment violation of United States Constitution
fourteenth Amendment violation of United States Constitution

North Carolina General Statute Article 13 Proceeding
North Carolina General Statute Article 89 Proceeding

28 U.S.C. § 2255

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On March 25, 2011, the state of North Carolina General Assembly created a new law and statute under Article 13 §15A-269 titled "Request for Post Conviction DNA Testing", made retroactive and applicable to a defendant. On December 5, 2013 Petitioner submitted a "Post Conviction DNA Testing" motion pursuant to the provisions outlined in the proceeding. On January 14, 2014 the trial court procedurally re-characterized petitioner's "DNA Testing Motion" by the denied order of said motion pursuant to the Article 89 "Motion for Appropriate Relief proceeding" §15A-1419 et seq., without notice to Petitioner. On March 25, 2015 Petitioner filed a Certiorari in the State Court of Appeals.

On April 16, 2015 Petitioner's Certiorari was denied with no legal ground, basis or conclusion of Law, of the courts review on the merits. On December 29, 2015 Petitioner filed a Instant 28 U.S.C. § 2254 asserting that he is "Actual Innocent". In accordance with Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975) The court provided Petitioner with the opportunity and notice to respond to the States Motion for Summary Judgment. Subsequently Petitioner response in which he raised (3) new claims that were not in his habeas Petition but asserted that the relation thereto. On August 24, 2016, District court dismissed Petitioner's § 2254 as untimely. On April 14, 2017 Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals remanded back to District Court for consideration of those "claims". While on Remand District Court only addressed (1) of the (3) new claims then dismissed petitioner's § 2254 again as untimely. Petitioner then submitted a Instant Rule 59 motion, it was here District Court elected to consider the (2nd) of the (3) new claims and denied the same again, overlooking petitioner's (3rd) claim. Petitioner then moved to attempt a Petition for rehearing and Petition for rehearing en banc in the fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. On February 28, 2018 The Petition was denied as untimely according to court rules 40(c). Therefore it is here and now before this court to consider Petitioner's claims of his (3rd) overlooked claim was timely. Also this issue is timely before this court for its consideration.

Supreme Court of the United States

Montavins Antoine Johnson

Petitioner

v.

David Mitchell

Respondents et al.

Petition for WRIT
OF CERTIORARI

NDWCOMES petitioner Montavins A. Johnson, do respectfully moves this court pursuant to the provisions outlined in a Certiorari proceeding, for good cause the clerk determined that the petition was submitted timely March 13, 2018 but was returned was in good faith in a form that did not comply with Rule 14 with a letter indicating the deficiency. Petitioner was given the opportunity to comply within 60 days of the date of the letter April 3, 2018. Petitioner issues therein are Prima facie procedural irregularities, Material facts and legal matters that was overlooked and the opinion conflicts with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court and conflicts was not addressed, and this involves questions of exceptional importance.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Petitioner was convicted on February 8, 2002 of first-degree murder, the N.C. Court of Appeals found no error on December 2, 2003; On December 5, 2013 Petitioner filed a pro se Motion for Preservation of Evidence for DNA Testing (Doc. No. 8-5), it was denied January 14, 2014 (Doc. No. 8-7); On March 25, 2015 submitted a Certiorari to N.C. Court of Appeals (Doc. No. 8-11) and on April 16, 2015 a order denying Certiorari (Doc. No. 8-13); Petitioner filed a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 on December 29, 2015

(Doc. No. 1.) In accordance with Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975), the court provided Petitioner notice and an opportunity to respond to the States Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. No. 9.) Subsequently, Petitioner response in which he raised new claims and alleged facts that were not in his habeas Petition (Doc. No. 10.); August 24, 2016 District Court dismissed Petitioner's § 2254 as untimely under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(A). (Doc. No. 11), Petitioner appealed on April 14, 2017 Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals remanded to District Court for consideration of those "claims" was timely pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(D) (2012) (Doc. No. 16.) During remand District Court addressed (1) of the claims out of (3) and dismissed as untimely May 9, 2017 (Doc. No. 20), Petitioner filed a instant Rule 59 (Doc. No. 22) in which District Court addressed another (and) claim of (3) and denied June 12, 2017.

1. Petition must show a material factual or legal matter was overlooked

1. Petitioner submitted a Informal Brief and Request for Certificate of Appealability on October 20, 2016 At that time asked a Question before the court:

"Whether it is equitable to allow the state to coerce a petitioner into premature litigation due to the State incorrect classification of a Motion?"

2. On April 18, 2017 the fourth Circuit remanded back to District Court to address all claims of whether Petition was timely pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(C)(D) (Doc. No. 16.)

3. While on remand, the court held that neither § 2244(d)(1)(C)(D) was applicable, and granted Summary Judgment again, dismissed as untimely May 9, 2017 (Doc. No. 20.)

4. Petitioner filed a Instant Rule 59 Motion within 28 days of entry of Judgment - June 12, 2017. It was here at that time the District Court acknowledges that Petitioner argues that § 2244(d)(1)(D) applies on the grounds the court did not address in either of its previous orders. (Doc. No. 22)

5. District court acknowledged that Petitioner raised those grounds for the first time in his response to the State's Motion for Summary Judgment, and the court did not address the claim in either of its prior Orders because : 1) Petitioner did not file a motion to amend to add a new claim ; 2) Petitioner itself was untimely ; and 3) new claim did not relate back to the claims raised in the Petition.

6. Although the instant Rule 59 Motion was largely taken up by one of the new claims raised in Response to the Motion for Summary Judgment : (Doc. No. 10.)

"The State suppressed Petitioner's hospital records by failing to present To the Jury and by preventing defense from also presenting to the Jury."

7. District court at that time addressed that new claim, and stated his reason why?

"The Court will address the claim here in the hope of clearing up petitioner's misunderstanding of what is required of the State with respect to disclosure of evidence." (Doc. No. 22)

8. This new claim was actually [Grand 1] of petitioner's response to the State's Motion for Summary Judgment?

— Newly discovered evidence of Actual Innocence, suppression of exculpatory evidence by the State in violation Due Process. (Doc. No. 10)

9. Also during Remand while conclusion of District Court's order, District judge addressed another new added claim of: (Doc. No. 20.)

"Petitioner contends that the statute of limitations began to run pursuant to § 2244(d)(1)(c) when the U.S. Supreme Court issued its opinion in Martinez v. Ryan, 566 U.S. 1 (2012)"

In Martinez the Supreme Court held that, in limited circumstances

"inadequate assistance of counsel at initial-review collateral proceedings may establish cause for a prisoner's procedural default

[of claims] of ineffective assistance at trial." Id. at 132 S.Ct at 9.

"Here petitioner asserted that he never recieved the initial review collateral proceeding via Evidentiary Hearing"

10. However through both phases throughout this proceeding it is prima facie before the record that the District Court Judge on Remand and during Rule 59 orders, clearly addressing (2) of the (3) new added claims that were all submitted in petitioners response to the States Motion for Summary Judgment. (Doc.No.10)

11. As noted previously, the one-year period of limitation applies to the entire § 2254 petition, on a claim-by-claim basis, therefore the legal matter here before this Court is "Whether Petitioner's 1st, 5th, 6th and 14th amendment rights were violated by District Court Judge for overlooking Petitioner's 3rd claim"?

11. Petitioner must show the conflict was not addressed and this involves a question of exceptional importance.

12. On August 22, 2017 petitioner again submitted a

Informal Brief to the U.S. Court of Appeals and at that time petitioner again presented that 3rd claim as [Issue 3] which states:

"Whether Petitioner's Motion for Preservation of evidence DNA Testing was unconstitutionally recharacterized as a Motion for Appropriate Relief without notice a Due Process violation?"

13. Petitioner asserted that his legal authority was based upon a Supreme Court ruling in Castro V. United States 540 U.S. 375, 382-83 (2003) is the prerequisite of a re-characterized motion, that the court must notify pro se litigant of such a recharacterization and must give the litigant an opportunity to withdraw, or to amend the filing.

III. LEGAL ISSUE

"Whether the State Court violated Petitioner's 1st, 5th, and 14th amendment rights, when it re-characterized Petitioner's DNA Motion as a Motion for Appropriate Relief without notice?"

14. On March 25, 2011 the State of North Carolina General Assembly created a new law and statute titled §15A-269 "Request for post conviction DNA Testing," made retroactive and applicable to a defendant. [Exhibit 1] Article 13 proceeding.

15. Here this procedure and grounds were meant to be separate from a "Motion for Appropriate Relief proceeding"

filed pursuant to G.S. § 15A-1415 statute, under Article 89.

16. On December 5, 2013 petitioner filed a pro se "Motion for Preservation of Evidence and Post conviction DNA Testing" pursuant to the provisions outlined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-269 proceeding. [Doc. No. 8-5] Article 13

17. On January 14, 2014 the trial court re-characterized the said motion above and denied it according to the Motion for Appropriate Relief proceeding pursuant to G.S. § 15A-1419 and subjected to a procedural bar which was a 1st time violation. [Doc. No. 8-7]

18. Petitioner believes that this was a error for the Trial Court Judge to treat the [DNA testing] motion as a [MAR Motion] and a conflict with the provisions governing the MAR statute, this was done without notice to petitioner of the trial courts intent to recharacterized. Thus a 5th Amendment Due Process violation.

19. The Supreme Court has ruled in Castro V. United States 540 U.S. 375, 382-83 (2003) "Before recharacterizing post conviction motions filed under a statute or rule other than § 2255, district courts must notify pro se litigant that such recharacterized motions may trigger § 2255's limitations on second or successive motions and must give litigant an opportunity to withdraw these motions." If a court fails to comply

with these requirements, a recharacterized motion will not count as a § 2255 motion for purposes of applying § 2255's second or successive provision. Raineri v. U.S., 233 F.3d 96 100 (1st Cir 2001)

20. Likewise here petitioner asserts that his 14th amendment rights which guarantees Equal Protection of the laws and rules by the state courts, was violated and abridged by the state court judge. In essence the Castro v. U.S. rationale should be applicable to the state courts rule governing the Motion for DNA Testing pursuant to different statute other than MAR, post-conviction motions, procedure irregularity.

21. Thus this DNA Testing Motion was filed under a statute or rule other than a MAR [§ 2255], trial court [district court] must notify pro se defendants that such recharacterized motion may trigger MAR [§ 2255] procedural bar pursuant to G.S. § 15A-1419 just as the [§ 2255] limitations on second or successive petitions would.

22. Here it is clearly established that petitioner's 14th Amendment to have Equal Protection and have the opportunity to have the notice of the courts intentions to recharacterize and have the opportunity to withdraw, or amend his DNA Testing motion, was violated.

23. Petitioner believes that the trial courts decision to deny Petitioner's request for DNA Testing Motion, then without notice to petitioner of its intentions [according to Simon V. U.S., 359 F.3d 139, 144 (2d Cir. 2004)

"recharacterization motion improper because court did not follow requirements for a recharacterizing pleading."] was a opinion that conflicts with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, and its now a conflict that was not addressed, therefore this case involves one or more questions of exceptional importance...

24. For Instance : should Petitioner's due diligence discover a new set of claims and attempt to submit a properly filed "Motion for Appropriate Relief" pursuant to Article 89 GSS 15A-1411 et seq. proceeding, it would be denied according to § 15A-1419(a)(1) which is a state procedural bar that states:

"Upon a previous motion made pursuant to this Article, the defendant was in a position to adequately raise the grounds or issues underlying the present motion but did not do so...."

25. Here it is prima facie within the verbage of the above statute and rule that "...Upon a previous motion made pursuant to this Article..."

Thus the subject matter being Article 89, Petitioner asserts that no where within the court records from the date of his conviction (February 8, 2002) till this day has he ever moved the court pursuant to a Article 89 proceeding. [Doc. No. 8-5]

26. Therefore the questions of exceptional importance are:

a) "Will Petitioner be procedurally barred even after a properly filed MAR because of the State Court's action to arbitrarily recharacterize a Article 13 motion as a Article 89 motion?"

b) Should under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)(2012) [considering Petitioner's overlooked claim] a Certificate of Appealability been issued because he has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right?

c) Should Petitioner's tolling under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(D) begin from April 16, 2015, when the North Carolina Court of Appeals denied Petitioner Certiorari. Here the error was preserved that the factual predicate of the claim was discovered, which was from denial and recharacterization of his DNA Testing Motion [January 14, 2014]? Petition timely.

d) Should the 9th circuit ruling that, "If a petitioner can make a required prima facie showing for at least one claim in a second or successive petition, the court of Appeals will certify the entire petition for consideration by the District Court." see Cooper v. Woodford, 358 F.3d 1117, 1123 (9th Cir. 2004). Apply to petitioner?

27. Petitioner believes he has demonstrated that reasonable jurist would find that the district court assessment

of the overlooked constitutional claim is debatable or wrong.
Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Petitioner has demonstrated both that the dispositive procedural ruling from the state and district court is debatable, and that the petition stated a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right, and a procedural irregularity.

28. This error was first preserved by petitioner when he filed a Certiorari petition in North Carolina Court of Appeals on March 25, 2015. This error and issue was overlooked by the N.C. C.O.A. and denied April 16, 2015 without any logic or legal ground, the Appeal Court failed to even articulate a legal analysis of its denial to consider petitioner's claims on its merits [Doc. No 8-11 and Doc. No. 8-13]

29. Petitioner also would like to assert that when the District Court Judge responded to [one] of the new added claims during Rule 59 June 12, 2017 concerning petitioner's Suppressed Hospital Records. At that moment the discussion about the Hospital Records became the Material fact and a genuine issue that was in dispute and a factual predicate that was never introduced to a jury nor reviewed by Evidentiary Hearing.
(Doc. No. 82)

30. Petitioner asserts that initially the Hospital Records it self was submitted as a Exhibit *C in support of Petitioner's DNA Testing Motion request on December 5, 2013, however due to the States action to re characterize said Motion, it eventually pre matured into its own individual claim when petitioner responded to the States Motion for Summary Judgment.

31. Petitioner asserts that the same [gateway] of Schlup v. Delo, 513 U.S. 298, 315 (1995) analysis should also be applied to petitioner's overlooked claim because petitioner still asserts that he is Actual Innocent, and because of the Trial Courts re-characterization of his DNA Motion it prevented petitioner from presenting a Complete Defense as guaranteed by the 5th and 6th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and to prevent manifest injustice to petitioner.

32. Petitioner belief that the District Court judge addressed (2) of the (3) new added claims was in the interest of the prompt elimination of the factually unfounded claims, he elected to consider during Remand and Rule 59 proceedings the facts asserted in petitioner's response to the States Motion for Summary Judgment, in addition to the claims within his Federal Habeas 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

1. Grant a Evidentiary Hearing for Petitioner's Motion of Preservation of Evidence for DNA Testing.

WHEREFORE Petitioner prays for relief:

Petitioner asserts that he was forced into premature litigation because of a state impediment and a procedure irregularity. Petitioner believes that because of the magnitude of the constitutional importance of this matter, that a failure to elect to consider the facts admitted within petitioner's [3rd] overlooked claim will result in a "fundamental miscarriage of justice" Thus Matthew 21:42 "...The stone that the builders rejected, has become the chief cornerstone..."

IV. CONCLUSION

33. This extraneous matter was received and considered apart from the claims of the initial Petition in Washington v. Hoffbauer, 208 F.689, 706 (6th Cir. 2000) the court held "Statements of facts made in brief, and legitimate inferences therefrom, may be assumed as true as against party asserting them..." Therefore petitioner believes that his [3rd] overlooked claim should also enjoy the same 14th amendment of equal protection to be considered to determining the question on appeal presented to this court of, "Whether there is a genuine issue as to any material facts?"

2. full Evidentiary Hearing of all the claims submitted within Petitioner's initially filed Habeas Petition 28 USC § 2254 and the claims within Petitioner's response to the States Motion for Summary Judgment.

3. Grant a New Trial.

4. Any other relief this court deems proper.

This the 27th day of February 2018

Montarius A. Johnson

Montarius A. Johnson

pro se petitioner

552 Prison Camp Rd.

Polkton, N.C. 28135

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The State of North Carolina does not currently have a Judicial Protocol that entitles the state courts to have a "requirement of a recharacterize pleading" according to the ruling in Simon v. U.S., 359 F.3d 139, 144 (2d Cir. 2004). Petitioner believes that because of the state courts actions, when it denied Petitioner's request for "DNA Testing motion" it procedurally recharacterized the motion without notice to be governed by the proceedings of another Article subjected to a procedural bar according to state local rules. Petitioner believes that this was a procedure irregularity, that forced Petitioner into premature litigation by initiating filing time lines, to begin in both state and federal courts.

Petitioner believes that the court "had its opportunity to consider a more complete record but chose to deny Petitioner's request for an evidentiary hearing." Thus the State's court denial of discovery concerning the DNA Testing motion produced an adjudication of a claim that was materially incomplete. Subsequently the States miscarriage of Justice continued on during the procedural recharacterization upon the denial of the said DNA Testing Motion without notice decided an important question of Federal law in a way that conflicts with the decision of this court. This court has ruled in Castro v. United States 540 U.S. 375, 382 (2003) is the prerequisite of a re-characterized motion, that the court must notify pro se litigant of such a recharacterization and must give the litigant an opportunity to withdraw or to amend the filing.

Here Petitioner asserts that he was never given such an opportunity during state proceedings. The State court unreasonably refuses to permit "further development" of the facts of petitioner's DNA claim, thus judgment on a materially incomplete record is not an adjudication on the merits for purposes of § 2254(d). Therefore require a de novo review of petitioner's claim.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Montavious Antoine Johnson

Date: May 10, 2016