

ORIGINAL

No.

23-5179

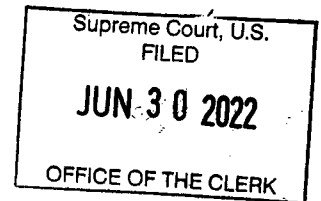
In The

Supreme Court of the United States

Arnes Becirovic-Petitioner

Vs

State of Michigan -respondents



On petition for a writ of certiorari to
United states court of appeals for the federal circuit
Rule 19 procedure on certified question
Petition for a writ of certiorari

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*Rule 17 procedure on original action/United states court of appeals for the federal
circuit*

The questions presented for review (Rule 14.1 (a))

(a) The questions presented for review, expressed concisely in relation to the circumstances of the case, without unnecessary detail. The questions should be short and should not be argumentative or repetitive. If the petitioner or respondent is under a death sentence that may be affected by the disposition of the petition, the notation "capital case" shall precede the questions presented. The questions shall be set out on the first page following the cover, and no other information may appear on that page. The statement of any question presented is deemed to comprise every subsidiary question fairly included therein. Only the questions set out in the petition, or fairly included therein, will be considered by the Court.

Is Certiorari granted? Rule 14 content on a Petition for a writ of certiorari good Another key factor is national importance. A petition is more likely to be granted if it can demonstrate that the decision below affects a large number of non-parties, a substantial portion of the economy, or a particular group of individuals the law traditionally seeks to protect (e.g., veterans). A primary indicator of an issue's importance is whether it regularly recurs. w/in 45 days from entry of the order noting probable jurisdiction [or postponing consideration of jurisdiction] We granted certiorari, 587 U.S.(2019), and now affirm. Other issues raised by the Government and amicus are not addressed here because they were not considered by the Fifth Circuit. Pp. 4-6. The petitions for writs of certiorari are granted. The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal circuit is vacated as moot. See United States v. Munsingwear, Inc., 340 U.S. 36 (1950).

A reference to the opinions below(Rule 14.1 (d))

(d) Citations of the official and unofficial reports of the opinions and orders entered in the case by courts or administrative agencies.

1- <https://dockets.justia.com/docket/circuit-courts/cafc/22-1353> (United states court of appeals for the federal circuit Justia docket)

2- https://www.pacermonitor.com/public/case/43225465/BecirovicIn_re_Becirovic (United states court of appeals for the federal circuit pacer monitor)

3- <https://unicourt.com/case/pc-ap1-in-re-becirovic-139672> (United states court of appeals for the federal circuit UNI court link)

4- <https://portal.unifiedpatents.com/litigation/Court%20of%20Appeals%20for%20the%20Federal%20Circuit/case/2022-1353> (O portal unified patents)

A concise statement of the grounds on which jurisdiction is invoked (Rule 14.1 e)

(e) A concise statement of the basis for jurisdiction in this Court, showing:

- (i) the date the judgment or order sought to be reviewed was entered (and, if applicable, a statement that the petition is filed under this Court's Rule 11);

-Petition for a writ of certiorari (United states supreme court)-The above-entitled petition for a writ of certiorari was originally postmarked June 30, 2022 and received again on February 15,2023.

-Rule 17. Procedure in an original action

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- (ii) the date of any order respecting rehearing, and the date and terms of any order granting an extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari;
- -The above entitled petition for a writ of certiorari was originally postmarked June 30, 2022 and received again on February 15,2023.
- (iii) express reliance on Rule 12.5, when a cross petition for a writ of certiorari is filed under that Rule, and the date of docketing of the petition for a writ of certiorari in connection with which the cross petition is filed;
- (iv) the statutory provision believed to confer on this Court jurisdiction to review on a writ of certiorari the judgment or order in question; and
- (v) If applicable, a statement that the notifications required by Rule 29.4(b) or (c) have been made.
- (b) In any proceeding in this Court in which the constitutionality of an Act of Congress is drawn into question, and neither the United States nor any federal department, office, agency, officer, or employee is a party, the initial document filed in this Court shall recite that 28 U. S. C. §2403(a) may apply and shall be served on the Solicitor General of the United States, Room 5616, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, DC 20530-0001. In such a proceeding from any court of the United States, as defined by 28 U. S. C. §451, the initial document also shall state whether that court, pursuant to 28 U. S. C. §2403(a), certified to the Attorney General the fact that the constitutionality of an Act of Congress was drawn into question. See Rule 14.1(e)(v).
- (c) In any proceeding in this Court in which the constitutionality of any statute of a State is drawn into question, and neither the State nor any agency, officer, or employee thereof is a party, the initial document filed in this Court shall recite that 28 U. S. C. §2403(b) may apply and shall be served on the Attorney General of that State. In such a proceeding from any court of the United States, as defined by 28 U. S. C. §451, the initial document also shall state whether that court, pursuant to 28 U. S. C. §2403(b), certified to the State Attorney General the fact that the constitutionality of a statute of that State was drawn into question. See Rule 14.1(e)(v)

A concise statement of the case Rule 14.1(g)

(g) A concise statement of the case setting out the facts material to consideration of the questions presented, and also containing the following:

- (i) If review of a state-court judgment is sought, specification of the stage in the proceedings, both in the court of first instance and in the appellate courts, when the federal questions sought to be reviewed were raised; the method or manner of raising them and the way in which they were passed on by those courts; and pertinent quotations of specific portions of the record or summary thereof, with specific reference to the places in the record where the matter appears (*e. g.*, court opinion, ruling on exception, portion of court's charge and exception thereto, assignment of error), so as to show that the federal question was timely and properly raised and that this Court has jurisdiction to review the judgment on a writ of certiorari. When the portions of the record relied on under this subparagraph are voluminous, they shall be included in the appendix referred to in subparagraph 1(i).
- (ii) If review of a judgment of a United States court of appeals is sought, the basis for federal jurisdiction in the court of first instance.

The reasons relied on for the allowance of the writ . rules 10 and rule 14.1 (h)

Case analyst can grant extension of time (additional case analysts)

Has John Roberts Accepted the application? If a Justice acts alone to deny an application, a petitioner may renew the application to any other Justice of his or her choice, and theoretically can continue until a majority of the Court has denied the application. In practice, renewed applications usually are referred to the full Court to avoid such a prolonged procedure.

An order granting an application will indicate how long the order will remain in effect—usually until the Court acts on the petition for writ of certiorari. In fairly standard language, the order will often go on to state that if the petition is denied, the stay will automatically terminate, but if the Court grants full review, the stay will re-main in effect until the Court hands down a decision on the merits and the mandate or judgment is issued.

A Justice may call for a response from the opposition before reaching a final decision. Such responses are usually due by a date and time certain. The Justice may grant an interim stay pending receipt of a response. A Justice may grant. If an application is granted by an individual Justice, or if the full Court acts upon one, its disposition is indicated by a written order or sometimes, an opinion.

When a Justice grants an application, or if the full Court acts on an application, there is usually at least an order setting out the terms of the action, and sometimes there will be separate statements or opinions.

1-Request for judicial intervention

The Plaintiff must submit a proposed order that the Justice assigned to the case could sign granting the extension.-If the request is granted, the Justice assigned to the case will sign the proposed order and direct you to give notice of the signed order to all other parties involved by serving a copy of the signed order on each party's attorney or, if a party does not have an attorney, on the party himself/ herself. In the order the Justice will specifically tell you how and when the order is to be served.

2-Order to show cause-*An order to show cause (O.S.C.), is a court order or the demand of a judge requiring a party to justify or explain why the court should or should not grant a motion or a relief. For example, if a party requests a restraining order from a judge, the judge may need more information. Asking for more time to do what you agreed to do;*

Pursuant to CPLR §2004, a court has the authority to extend most time limits or excuse untimeliness, except statutes of limitation, and thus, the litigant can also ask the court to extend or excuse other time limits or later responses by the same procedures.

This form is a court order that only becomes effective when the Judge signs it. If signed, the Judge picks the date to come to court, known as the return date, time and courtroom.

3-Motion for preliminary injunction-

4-Emergency Application To Justice Roberts For Writ Of Injunction

5-Rule 23 application for a stay-1. A stay may be granted by a Justice as permitted by law
Order number #2010251174889900-Completed, as of 11/09/22, 06:31 PM (EST)

Is Certiorari granted?Rule 14 content on a Petition for a writ of certiorari good

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w/in 45 days from entry of the order noting probable jurisdiction [or postponing consideration of jurisdiction]

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