

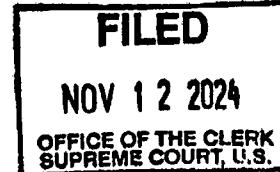
No. ~~24-7088~~ ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sam Autry Fletcher - Petition

VS.

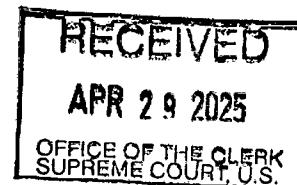
Bobby Lumpkin, Director - Respondent



ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
The United States Court Of Appeals For The Fifth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Sam Autry Fletcher, Pro Se
TDCJ-CID # 02038766
McConnell Unit
3001 S. Emily Dr.
Beeville, Texas 78102



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. 1. Does Title 28 U.S.C. §2254(e)(1) or any other provision of the AEDPA, or any clearly established U.S. Supreme Court authority give federal district or circuit courts discretion to disregard or ignore a state habeas petitioner's clear and convincing evidence which substantiates and proves true all of the petitioner's claims, and, therefore, rebuts the §2254(e)(1) statutory presumption of correctness?
2. What form of recourse or type of redress is available to petitioner's that submit irrefutable digital audio, photographic, and other documentary evidence that supports and proves the verity of all of the petitioner's factual assertions and validity of Constitutional claims set forth in the Petitioner's 28 U.S.C. §2254 habeas petition, and the petitioner's proffered evidence is repeatedly disregarded, ignored and overlooked by all state and federal courts that reviewed or passed upon petitioner's claims?

LIST OF PARTIES

Sam Autry Fletcher # 02038766, Petitioner, Pro Se, McConnell Unit, 3001 S. Emily Dr., Beeville, Texas 78102

Ken Paxton, Attorney for Respondent (Bobby Lumpkin, Director), P.O.Box 12548, Austin, Texas 78711-2548

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

STATUTES, RULES, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

28 U.S.C. §2254.	13
28 U.S.C. §2254(d).	4
28 U.S.C. §2254(e)(1).	4,12

Randy Hertz & James S. Liebman, Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and Procedures,
7th Edition (Matthew Bender) 10,11

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals appears at Appendix Volume 14A to the petition and is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States District Court appears at Appendix Volume 1.B to the petition and is reported at: Fletcher v. Lumpkin, 2023 U.S. District LEXIS 175052, 2023 WL 6390438.

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix Volume 1.C to the petition and is unpublished.

The opinion of the state intermediate appellate court appears at Appendix Volume 1.E to the petition and is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was July 15, 2024. No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including November 12, 2024 on September 9, 2024 in Application No.24A247.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

4th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (see Appendix Volume 4.A)

5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (see Appendix Volume 4.B)

6th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (see Appendix Volume 4.C)

14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (see Appendix Volume 4.D)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 1, 2012, I, the Pro Se Petitioner, (Sam Autry Fletcher) was arrested and charged with aggravated robbery. App.V2.A.11-22. On December 3, 2012, I posted a Bail Bond in the amount of \$50,000.00. App.V2.A.3-4.

On October 14-16, 2015, I was tried and convicted, and, on October 19, 2015, sentenced to Fifty-Five (55) years in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Correctional Institutions Division. App.V2.A.5-8.

On October 30, 2015, I was appointed appellate counsel, Thomas J. Lewis (Counsel Lewis), App.V2.A.9-13. Counsel Lewis, acting interim, filed a motion for new trial on my behalf on November 12, 2015. App.V2.B.1-6. On December 17, 2015, the trial court, after a hearing, denied my motion for new trial and submitted findings of facts and conclusions of law. App.V1.F.1-3.

On direct appeal, Counsel Lewis raised four claims of constitutional error. App.V2.C.1-34. The First District Court of Appeals of Texas denied all relief and affirmed the trial court judgement. App.V1.E.1-40.

On May 11, 2017, I filed a pro se Petition for Discretionary Review (PDR) in the Texas Court Of Criminal Appeals (TCCA), challenging the state intermediate appellate court's opinions and decisions regarding two of the four claims passed upon. App.V2.D.1-22. The TCCA summarily refused review of my PDR and denied my motion for rehearing on PDR. App.V1.D.1-2.

I sought Certiorari in this Honorable Court; filed September 5, 2017 and docketed January 10, 2018 as cause No. 17-7370, but was denied.

On March 6, 2019, I filed a pro se state habeas writ application in the trial court of conviction, advancing twenty-nine (29) claims of constitutional error. App.V2.E.1-59. On May 5, 2021, the TCCA denied my state habeas application without written order (White Card Denial). App.V1.C.1.

On May 14, 2021, I filed a timely 28 U.S.C. §2254 petition in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division. App.V3. A.1-47. After preliminary proceedings, the district court ordered the Respondent to file a second motion for summary judgement. App.V3.C.25-27.

On December 13, 2022, I filed a very detailed and factually specific response to the Respondent's second summary judgement motion. App.V3.E.1-95. Attached to my summary judgement response were copies of all evidentiary exhibits previously submitted during my state habeas proceedings. App.V3. E.84-86, 96.

On September 29, 2023, the district court, deferring to the state court's findings and conclusions, and considering the Respondent's summary judgement arguments, in a one-hundred (100) page opinion, denied my §2254 petition and a Certificate Of Appealability (COA) to appeal its decision. App.V1.B.1-101.

On October 15, 2023, I filed a timely Notice Of Appeal, Motion To Proceed In Forma Pauperis On Appeal, and Motion For Order Of Designation Of the Entire Record on Appeal. App.V3.G.1-5. The district court granted my motion to proceed in forma pauperis and ordered the entire §2254 habeas record be transmitted to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. App.V3.G.6-7.

I filed a Motion to Compel the U.S. District Clerk to Transmit the Withheld Exhibits with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, but the Clerk of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals deferred presenting the motion to the appellate court until after I had submitted my motion for COA. App.V1.A.4.

On July 15, 2024, the Fifth Circuit Court Of Appeals denied my motion for COA. App.V1.A.1-2. I filed a timely Motion to Extend Time to File a Petition for Reconsideration or Rehearing En Banc but the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied the motion. App.V1.A.3.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

ARGUMENT

A. Does Title 28 U.S.C. §2254(e)(1) or any other provision of the AEDPA, or any clearly established U.S. Supreme Court authority give federal district or circuit courts discretion to disregard or ignore a state habeas petitioner's clear and convincing evidence which substantiates and proves true all of the petitioner's claims and, therefore, rebuts the §2254 (e)(1) statutory presumption of correctness?

Under Title 28 U.S.C. §2254(d) a federal court cannot grant a habeas petition filed by a state inmate, with respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in a state court proceeding, unless the adjudication: (1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of facts in light of the evidence produced in the state court proceeding.

The United States Supreme Court has stated that, "[t]he language of 28 U.S.C. §2254 (d) makes it clear that this provision applies only when a federal claim was 'adjudicated on the merits in State court,'" and "[a] judgement is normally said to have been rendered 'on the merits' only if it was 'delivered after the court...heard and evaluated the evidence and parties' substantive arguments."

Johnson v. Williams, 568 U.S. 289, 302, 133 S.Ct. 1088, 185 L.Ed.2d 105 (2013) (emphasis in original)(citations omitted).

Under Title 28 U.S.C. §2254(e)(1) federal courts shall presume determinations of factual issues made by State courts to be correct, and to defer to those factual determinations. The petitioner must rebut this presumption with clear and convincing evidence. *Id.* Deference to a State court's factual findings, however, "does not imply abandonment or abdication of judicial review, and does not by definition preclude relief." Brumfield v. Cain, 576 U.S. 305, 314, 135 S.Ct. 2269, 192 L.Ed.2d 356 (2015).

Once a habeas petitioner presents clear and convincing evidence which demonstrate that the state courts' factual findings were unreasonable or clearly erroneous, the federal courts are free to assess the merits of a habeas petitioner's claim "without the deference AEDPA otherwise requires." Panetti v. Quarterman, 551 US 930, 953, 127 S.Ct. 2842, 168 L.Ed.2d 662 (2007); see also Tharpe v. Sellers, 583 US 33, 34-35 (2018)(granting certiorari where habeas courts disregarded and ignored petitioner's clear and convincing evidence).

Though "a state court need not make detailed findings addressing all the evidence before it"; Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 US 322, 347, 123 S.Ct. 1209, 154 L.Ed.2d 931 (2003), "[i]f a federal claim is rejected as a result of sheer inadvertence, it has not been evaluated based on the intrinsic right or wrong of the matter," and "[w]hen the evidence leads very clearly to the conclusion that a federal claim was inadvertently overlooked in state court, §2254(d) entitles the prisoner to an unencumbered opportunity to make his case before a federal judge." Johnson v. Williams, 568 US 289, 302-03, 133 S.Ct.1088, 185 L.Ed.2d 105 (2013). "For that reason, this Court has not hesitated to find AEDPA's standard satisfied when a state court's factfinding process disregards information that is highly relevant to a court's factual determination. King v. Emmons, 144 S.Ct. 2501, 2504, 2024 U.S. LEXIS 2920 (2024)(Jackson, J. Dissenting from denial of Certiorari) (citing U.S. Supreme Court cases).

State Court Proceedings

On March 6, 2013, while I was on bail bond, at the initiation and prompting ~~and~~ of the state assistant district attorney, Nathan Hennigan, and ~~at~~ the behest of retained trial counsel, Cornell Williams (Counsel Williams), I attended a meeting and entered into an Oral Cooperation/Dismissal Agreement with State A.D.A. Nathan Hennigan. App.V2.E.7-8; App.V2.F.12-14.

Being marginally aware of the law regarding Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

and Prosecutorial Misconduct, and in anticipation of the State and/or Counsel Williams' failures to act candidly, effectively, or honorably, I preemptively did the following things—for accountability and transparency purposes:

- (a) made digital audio recordings of certain conversations had between police agent Christopher Mullins and I—discussing instances of my cooperation and eager anticipation of the State to honor the ~~dismissal~~ dismissal agreement;
- (b) made a digital audio recording of a pretrial meeting had between Counsel Williams and I—discussing all relevant topics asserted and detailed in my state habeas affidavit and averred in my state and federal pleadings and papers;
- (c) took notes of certain investigative efforts I made;
- (d) accumulated relevant photographic and documentary evidence;
- (e) saved certain text messages and emails exchanged between police agents and I;
- (f) took very detailed and specific notes of all testimony and relevant occurrences during trial and motion for new trial proceedings; and
- (g) instructed my supporters to be invigilant and document (written, photograph, audio recording, or audio/video recording) everything when attending my court proceedings or engaging with my lawyers or court officers.

The state never honored the agreement it made with me and counsel Williams assisted the state in covering this fact. I was tried and convicted on October 16, 2015.

Upon being appointed and meeting appellate counsel, I notified Counsel Lewis of all of counsel Williams' failures and of the evidence to support my allegations. App.V2.E.45-47; App.V2.F.77-79. I further alerted counsel Lewis to the state's breach of agreement. Id. Counsel Lewis never investigated my claims, the evidence supporting my claims, and ignored my supporters when they attempted to provide him with the necessary proofs. App.V2.F.90-109.

On direct appeal to the First District Court of Appeals of Texas, counsel Lewis raised four claims of constitutional error on my behalf. App.V2.C.1-34.

The First Court of Appeals of Texas affirmed the trial court's rulings and Jury's verdict and, thus, denied all relief. App.V1.E.1-40.

In my PDR to the TCCA, I alerted the state's high criminal court to the factual errors contained in the intermediate appellate court's opinion, and pointed to the trial court records for support. App.V2.D.1-22. The TCCA summarily refused my PDR. App. V1.D.1. I filed a timely motion for rehearing on PDR. App.V2.D.23-46. The TCCA denied rehearing on my PDR. App.V1.D.2. Consequently, none of my substantive arguments or evidentiary corrections regarding the circumstances of my custodial interrogation, invocation and waiver, or the sufficiency of the state's evidence have been adequately "evaluated" or adjudicated "on the merits" by the TCCA. Johnson v. Williams, *supra*, at 569 US 302.

During my state habeas proceedings, I submitted a habeas application advancing thirty (30) claims of constitutional error (29 initial claims and 1 supplemental claim after remand). App.V2.E.1-57. I attached to my state habeas application an eighty-eight (88) page affidavit, detailing very specific and relevant facts and pointing the reviewing courts to all existing evidence in support. App.V2.F.1-89. I also presented the state habeas courts with motions requesting very specific discovery items—which were highly material and relevant to the review of my claims—and motions for live evidentiary hearings to adequately and fully develop the record for meaningful review. App.V2.F.100-138. The habeas (trial) court never granted me a live evidentiary hearing to develop the facts or evidence.

The state habeas (trial) court, after remand and without evaluating any of my substantive arguments or exhibitory evidence, made factual findings adverse to me—all gleaned from trial counsel (counsel Williams) habeas affidavit, and transmitted my habeas application to the TCCA with a recommendation of denial.

App.V2.J.1-6.

I filed very detailed and factually specific objections to the state habeas (trial) court's findings of facts, conclusions of law and recommendation, along with my own factually correct proposed findings and conclusions. App.V2.K.1-34.

The TCCA, after an independent review of the state habeas record, adopted the habeas (trial) court's findings and conclusions and denied my state habeas writ application. App.V1.C.1.

¶ No state court has ever "evaluated", discussed or even simply mentioned any of the clear and convincing evidence submitted by me during my state habeas proceedings; thus, none of my state habeas claims have received an adequate review "on the merits:" Johnson v. Williams, supra, at 568 US 302.

Federal Habeas and Appellate Proceedings

In my §2254 habeas petition, I raised thirty-two (32) claims of constitutional error. App.V3.A.1-47. Two of my §2254 claims were adopted from my state direct appeal and PDR proceedings, and the other thirty claims were adopted from my state habeas proceedings. I also submitted with my §2254 petition motions for discovery and evidentiary hearings. App.V3.B.1-8; App.V3.C.1-24.

The Respondent, Bobby Lumpkin, Director, filed a second motion for summary judgement, arguing that all relief should be denied and requesting dismissal of my federal habeas petition. App. V3.D.1-60. I filed a very detailed and factually specific response to the Respondent's second motion for summary judgement, in which I painstakingly pointed out all erroneous factual assertions and legal arguments made by the Respondent and demonstrated why summary judgement was not proper in this case. App.V3.E.1-95. I supported my summary judgement response with copies of all exhibits previously submitted during my state PDR and Habeas proceedings. App.V3.E.84-86, 96. Furthermore, I filed several explanatory motions for discovery, subpoenas, evidentiary hearings, and counsel in order to resolve unresolved factual disputes and fully develop the habeas record for

adequate and meaningful review. App.V3.F.1-17 late and meani

The district court never granted me discovery, and evidentiary hearing or counsel. Instead, the district court, deferring to the state courts' findings and conclusions; accepting the Respondent's summary judgement arguments; and gleaning its own unreasonable findings from the state and federal records, in a one-hundred (100) page opinion, denied my §2254 habeas petition and a COA to appeal its decision. App.V1.B.1-101.

I filed a timely motion for COA in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, detailing and demonstrating all reasons necessary for the granting of a COA. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Cause No. 23-20546. After receiving a copy of the record on appeal from the district court Clerk, I quickly noticed that all of my evidentiary exhibits were not included in the record. I immediately filed a motion in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to Compel the District Clerk to transmit the exhibits to the appellate court. Id. In my motion to compel, I explained the materiality of the exhibits and their relevancy to the appellate courts ruling on my motion for COA. Id. I received a notification from the Clerk of the Fifth Circuit Appellate Court, notifying me that my motion to compel would be submitted to the court upon the filing of my Motion for COA. App.V1.A.4.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, however, in a one page, three paragraph opinion, denied my motion for COA. App.V1.A.1-2. I did not have enough time to prepare and file a petition for reconsideration or rehearing en banc; being that I received the Fifth Circuit's opinion nine (9) day late and my motion for extension of time to file a petition for rehearing was denied. App.V1.A.3.

Summation

The records before the state courts contained sufficient facts supported by clear and convincing and, in many areas, irrefutable evidence to raise questions

as to whether:

- (1) my custodial statement was taken in violation of my U.S. Constitutional 5th and 14th Amendment rights to counsel and due process;
- (2) the state's evidence at trial was legally sufficient for a rational jury to find me guilty of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt;
- (3) the state entered into and later breached an oral cooperation/dismissal agreement with me ; and whether trial counsel failed to memorialize the agreement in writing and later, during state habeas proceedings, perjured himself in an attempt to conceal his and the states errors;
- (4) the state withheld material evidence from the defense and, also, tampered with and destroyed material evidence; and
- (5) trial and appellate counsel rendered unconstitutionally deficient performance which resulted in prejudice to me.

In advancing contrary views of the record, the state courts severely misstated the record facts; misquoted material portions of the trial transcripts and custodial interrogation recording; divorced certain facts from context; and totally disregarded all of my supporting evidence. Such factfinding procedures, review of claims and resulting rulings have been found to be inadequate by numerous federal district and circuit courts, as well as This Honorable U.S. Supreme Court. Accord Randy Hertz & James S. Liebman, Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and Procedure, 7th Edition, §20.1[a]-[d] n.1-57; §20.2[b] n.21-22, [c] n.87-92, 96; §20.3[f] n.155-157; §30.1 n.11; and, §32.4 n.12-14 (Matthew Bender) (citing cases).

Therefore, I, in my inexpert opinion and legal acumen, and based on readings of federal district, circuit, and U.S. Supreme Court authorities, believe that "the factfinding procedures upon which the [state] court[s] relied were 'not adequate for reaching reasonably correct results' or, at a minimum, resulted in a process that appeared to be 'seriously inadequate for the ascertainment of truth.'" Panetti v. Quarterman, *supra*, at 551 US 954 (quoting Ford v Wainwright, 477 US 399, 423-24, 106 S.Ct. 2595, 91 L.Ed.2d 335 (1986)).

The federal district court's decision and opinions rested upon:

- (i) deference given to the state courts' unreasonable and clearly erroneous factual findings and legal conclusions;
- (ii) its acceptance and crediting of the Respondent's summary judgement arguments;
- (iii) its own extrapolation of partial and incomplete facts and arguments from the state and federal court records, divorced from context and construed in a manner which supported its deferential opinions and decision; and
- (iv) a total disregard for any of the corrections or factual errors (substantive arguments) I pointed out in my pleadings, and the clear, convincing and irrefutable evidentiary proofs I submitted in rebuttal to the state court's findings and conclusions and the Respondent's summary judgement arguments.

This type of deferential review and blind acceptance by a federal habeas court of the state courts' factual findings and legal conclusions that are shown to be unreasonable and clearly erroneous, as well as a federal habeas courts' own extrapolation of facts and conclusions, have also been found to be unreasonable extrapolated facts and conclusions, have also been found to be inadequate, improper and debatable by numerous circuit courts of appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. Accord Randy Hertz & James S. Liebman, Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and Procedures, 7th Edition, supra.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, in its order denying my motion for a COA, and without addressing any of my substantive arguments regarding the district court's errors and debatability of the district court's rulings, opined that I "ha[d] not made the requisite showing" under Slack V. McDaniel, 529 US 473, 484 (2000). App.V1V1-2. The circuit court of appeals goes no further to explain why none of my allegations, which are all supported by evidence, do not meet the threshold requirements of showing the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason could debate whether the district court erred in its review and decision. Furthermore, the circuit court of appeals reached its decision without reviewing any of the evidence that I submitted to the federal district court; as that evidence was never transmitted to the circuit court to be considered.

Because the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals found that I did not make the requisite showing for the granting of a COA, it never reached the issue of whether I was entitled to an evidentiary hearing in order to fully develop the record for an adequate and meaningful review. App.V1.A.1-2

The records here all demonstrate that no court, state or federal, has actually took the time and "evaluated" any of the "intrinsic right[s] or wrong[s] of the matter[s]" that I actually presented through "substantive arguments" and supporting "evidence." Johnson v. Williams, supra, at 568 US.302 (citations omitted). Thus, my Federal Constitutional claims have never received any sort of adequate or meaningful review "on the merits." Ibid.

If the federal district and appellate courts did not have the discretion to disregard, ignore or overlook the substantive arguments or clear and convincing evidence that I submitted under §2254(e)(1), which actually rebuts the state courts' findings and conclusions, then, in doing so, have the federal district and appellate courts "abdicate[d]" and "abandon[ed]" their duty of judicial review; Brumfield v. Cain, supra, at 576 US 314, and, thus, failed in their crucial task of "guard[ing] against extreme malfunctions in the state criminal justice system." Harrington v. Richter, 562 US 86, 102, 131 S.Ct. 770, 178 L.Ed. 2d 624 (2011).

This question deserves the interpretive powers of this Honorable Court. As such, I am most humbly and respectfully seeking this Court's protection and requesting that Certiorari be GRANTED on this question.

B. What form of recourse or type of redress is available to petitioners that submit irrefutable digital audio, photographic and other documentary evidence that supports and proves the verity of all of the petitioner's factual assertions and validity of Constitutional claims set forth in the petitioner's 28 U.S.C. §2254 habeas petition, and the petitioner's proffered evidence is repeatedly disregarded, ignored and overlooked by all state and federal courts that reviewed or passed upon petitioner's claims?

The facts regarding this question are the same as those detailed in the Statement of Facts and preceding question argument above.

As I pointed out in my state habeas affidavit; App.V2.F.27-28, I intentionally made recordings of a conversation had between trial counsel and myself during our last pretrial meeting at this office. I also made recordings of specific conversations had between state police agent, Detective Deputy Christopher Mullins, and myself—discussing various aspects of my cooperation and anticipation of dismissal. App.V2.F.14. I gathered as much audio, photographic and documentary evidence as I could, while out on bail-bond, to show the courts—if needed be—my efforts to assist my attorney and the state in proving my non-involvement in this offense and bring those responsible to justice, or, if needed be, to prove the state or trial counsels' misconduct or lack of candor.

I presented all of my accumulated evidence, as well as discovery and subpoena requests for additional known evidence, to the state and federal courts, raising very serious questions as to the way this case was handled from the onset to the present; and, thus, raising a serious question as to the Constitutionality of my arrest and conviction. App.V2.E.14896, App.V3.E.84-86, 96. None of my evidence was addressed by any of the reviewing courts. This fact alone is enough to raise questions as to the propriety of the proceedings below, and implicates violations of the due process clause.

Also worthy of noting is the fact that the majority of my Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel claims, and my Prosecutorial Misconduct (breach of oral

agreement) claim, were primarily based on the proofs contained on the audio recordings I submitted; supported by the additional photographic and documentary evidentiary exhibits. Thus, the audio recordings were the most material and crucial pieces of evidence that the reviewing courts were analyze and consider in evaluating the merits of my constitutional claims.

In this modern era of digital technology, I truly believe that there is no better evidence for a petitioner to present to a reviewing judicial body to prove his claims than audio recordings of material discussions—with the only exception being audio w/video. Technology has become ingrained in and the way of the world society and, in my humble opinion, the American people, more than any, have a great interest in the fact of knowing whether American Courts will ignore irrefutable digital audio (or video) evidence presented by a Citizen to prove a U.S. Constitutional Infringment committed against that Citizen.

The evidence that I presented throughout my state and federal proceedings, and that all courts have disregarded, ignored, overlooked and failed to mention actually demonstrates that I have been tried and convicted in violation of my 4th, 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution. I have done all that I can do as an incarcerated, pro se petitioner—aside from uploading all filings and evidence to the internet and invoking the Court of Public Opinion on the matters.

Who do I (a wrongfully convicted citizen) turn to for redress and recourse?

PLEASE GRANT Certiorari on this question.

CONCLUSION

Considering all things above, I humbly and respectfully request that This Honorable U.S. Supreme Court ORDER all records and exhibits from the related lower court proceedings be transmitted to This Court for review and consideration. I request that This Honorable Court review my assertions of facts—especially

those found in my state habeas affidavit; App.V&F.1-89, my claims of error and all supporting evidence provided, and compare it with the findings and conclusions found in the state and federal courts' records.

In all, I request that my Petition For Writ Of Certiorari be GRANTED on all questions.

Respectfully submitted this 11th day of November, 2024.



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