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ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

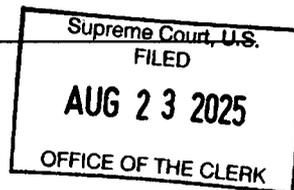
PRENTIS BOLES,

Petitioner,

v.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, COMPANY

Respondent.



On Petition for Writ of Certiorari from Appellate

Missouri Western District Court Eighth Circuit

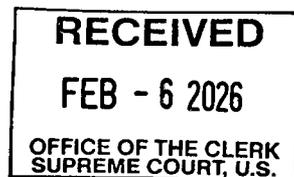
PETITIONER FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

PRENTIS EARL BOLES, PRO SE

2310 South Glenview Court

Independence Missouri 64057

(816) 914-3038



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether Missouri Supreme Court and Appellant Court, application of Rule 84.04 strict formatting for Appellate brief, acting as a Jurisdictional bar, would lack judicial authority by improperly infringe, restrict and deprived entitled Petitioner FELA Jury Trial rights upon Federal substantive law under Federal Employer's Liability Acts 45 U.S.C 51et seq, set forth, by thus, Court under 7 Amendment (jury trial rights) and Supremacy Clause (federal over state) as a matter of FELA federal substantive, standard and statutory laws?

II. Whether Missouri Circuit Court Trial Judge committed a constitutional and legal error of law, by denying a fair FELA Jury Trial and failure to follow and comply with thus Court, settled precedent, stare decisis principle is direct violation of the FELA Supremacy Clause, Federal Substantive, standard and statutory laws and US Congress intent?

III. Whether Missouri Trial Circuit Court Judge committed a constitutional and structural error, by "usurp" solely relying on improper legal standard of "state" Missouri Supreme Court law, by obstruction, interfering and usurpation FELA Juries decision-makers of their constitutional power, duties, and role as the "trier of facts, for determiner negligence FELA remedies that protect thus, Court settled law final decision, under 7th Amendment and Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2)?

SEE: (App. Legal File Trial Circuit Court Transcript)

Trial Circuit Court Judge explicitly indicating state incorrect standard procedural law, instead of the correct FELA Federal substantive, standards, statutory laws.

“I am following to letter of the law and following the rule outlined by the Missouri Supreme Court”, instead of following and comply and applying FELA federal substantive, standard and statute laws. Therefore, is inconsistent and contracted with thus, Court violating its constitutional duties, acting as the fact-finder in area reserved for a FELA Trial Jury-decision makers. SEE: CSX Transportation, Inc. v Mc Bride (2011): Rogers v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. (1957).

Such explicit statement by Trial Circuit Court Judge, is a direct conflict and contradicts with thus, Court FELA Federal substrative, standard and statutory laws to ensure federal laws prevail and preempt state Missouri Court laws?

Petitioner, for Writ of Certiorari, was within the Court 90 days of the final judgment in the lower court. Petitioner respectfully has corrected the Petitioner and Appendix for submitted to Office, within 60 days of the date of 27 AUG 2025

LIST OF PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Prentis Boles, pro se, was the Plaintiff in the Supreme Court Missouri, “state” of Missouri Appellant Court. And Trail Circuit Court

Union Pacific Railroad Company Defendant/Respondent in the “state” of Missouri Court of Appeals.

TABLE OF CONTENT

QUESTION PRESENTED.....i,ii

PARITES TO THE ROCEEDING AND RULES 26.6

STATEMENT.....ii

TABLE OF CONTENT.....iii

TABLE OF CITED AUTHORITIES.....iv,v

PETITION.....1

OPINION.....1

JURISDICTION.....1

CONSTUTIONAL AND STATUTORY

PROVISON.....2

STATEMENT OF THE FELA CLAIM CASE

.....3,4,5,6,7,8,9

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT CERTIORAR “SPECIAL and LEGAL

NATIONAL IMPORTANT”8,9

CONCLUSION.....10

INDEX OF APPENDIX:.....i

| RELATED CASES TABLE OF CITED AUTHORITIES | Pages |
|--|-------|
| Brady v. Maryland (1963)..... | 4 |
| Brady v. Southern Ry., 320 U.S. 476 (1943)..... | 3 |
| Dice v. Akron, Canton & Youngstown R.R., 342 U.S. 359 (1952)..... | 3 |
| Lavender v. Kurn 327 U.S. 645, 327, U.S. 652- 653..... | 3 |
| Rogers v. Missouri Pacific R. Co..... | 3,4 |
| Tennant v. Peoria & P.U R., 321 U.S 29 (1943)..... | 3 |
| Tiller v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co 318 U.S.54,318, U.S. 68..... | 6 |
| SEC v. Jarkey..... | 9 |
| New York Cent R.R. v. Winfield | 3 |
| Wilkerson v. Mc Carthy 336 U.S.53 (1949)..... | 3 |

CONSTITUTIONAL & STATUTORY PROVISIONS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| * U.S Const. amend. VII (Seventh Amendment)..... | 2,5,8,9 |
| *U.S. Const. Art.VI Section 2 (Supremacy Clause)..... | 2,5,8,9 |
| *Federal Employer's Liability Act (FELA) 45 U.S.C 51 -60 | 1,2,3,4,5 |
| 28U.S.1257(a)..... | 1 |
| Federal Rule of Evidence 56..... | 1,4,6,7 |
| Federal Rule of Evidence 603..... | 5 |
| Federal Rule 74.04 | 1,4,6,7 |
| State of Missouri Laws | |
| Missouri Supreme Court Rules 6.01 and 9.03..... | 7 |
| Missouri Supreme Court Rules 84.04..... | 5 |

STATEMENT OF THE FELA CLAIM CASE

.....4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT CERTIORAR

“SPECIAL and LEGAL NATIONAL IMPORTANT”

.....15,16,17,18

CONCLUSION.....19,20

INDEX OF

APPENDIX:.....i

RELATED CASES TABLE OF CITED AUTHORITIES

| | Pages |
|---|-------|
| Brady v. Maryland (1963)..... | 8 |
| Brady v. Southern Ry., 320 U.S. 476 (1943)..... | 5 |
| Dice v. Akron, Canton & Youngstown R.R., 342 U.S. 359 (1952)..... | 5 |
| Lavender v. Kurn 327 U.S. 645, 327, U.S. 652- 653..... | 5 |
| Rogers v. Missouri Pacific R. Co..... | 5 |
| Tennant v. Peoria & P.U R., 321 U.S 29 (1943)..... | 5 |
| Tiller v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co 318 U.S.54,318, U.S. 68..... | 12 |

SEC v.
Jarkesy.....18
.....18

New York Cent R.R. v. Winfield
.....5

Wilkerson v. Mc Carthy 336 U.S.53
(1949).....5

CONSTITUTIONAL & STATUTORY
PROVISIONS

* U.S Const. amend. VII (Seventh
Amendment).....
.....1,2,3,4,8,9,15,17,18

*U.S. Const. Art.VI Section 2 (Supremacy
Clause).....
.....1,2,3,4,8,9,15,17,18

*Federal Employer's Liability Act (FELA) 45 U.S.C 51
-60
.....
.....3,4,5,6,9

28U.S.1257(a).....2

Federal Rule of Evidence
56.....1,2,3,4,8,9,11,15,17,18

Federal Rule of Evidence
603.....9

Federal Rule 74.04
.....1,2,3,4,8,9,11,15,17,18

State of Missouri Laws

Missouri Supreme Court Rules 6.01 and
9.03.....14

Missouri Supreme Court Rules
84.04.....8,9

PETITIONER for WRIT of CERTIORARI

Petitioner, Prentis Boles Pro Se, respectfully petitions for Writ of Certiorari to review the Summary Judgment under Federal Rule 56 and 74.04 of the “State” of Missouri Supreme Court “denies transfer” of this FELA Claim Case from the Missouri Court of Appeals. Therefore, leaving the Appellate court decision in place.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Supreme Court of Missouri denied transfer dated on 27 MAY 2025 (App A. 1a). It is unreported.

The Missouri Court of Appeals (App B. 2a) opinion affirming and leaving the Trial Circuit Court Judge’s Court Order suppressing evidence. (App C.3a) Summary Judgment under Federal Rule 74.04. 05 OCT 2023 Court Order

JURISDICTION

The Missouri Supreme Court, the highest court in the “State” of Missouri, denied transfer on 27 MAY 2025. The Petition was timely under Supreme Court Rule 13.01. Jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1257 (a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Relevant provision includes the Seventh Amendment, the Supremacy Clause (U.S. Const Art. VI Section 2) and FELA, 45 U.S.C 51-60. Pertinent texts are reproduced in the Appendix of this Petitioner Section 1 of FELA provides, as relevant: Every common Railroad carrier while engaging in (interstate or international) commerce shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury and harm employed by such railroad carrier is such whole or in part from the negligence or pro se negligence of any officer, agent, or employee of such railroad carrier, or due to its negligence, in its case, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, boats, or other equipment. Federal Employers Liability Act (FELA) (45 U.S.C. 51-60)

The Seventh Amendment, within the Supremacy Clause to the U.S. Constitution found in Art.VI Section 2, provides and establishes the hierarchy of laws in the United States. Therefore, it makes the Constitution, federal laws, "Supreme law of the Land". This takes precedence over conflicting state laws. By ensuring and preventing the state from overriding federal law authority and powers. This principle is the basis for the legal doctrine of preemption, which holds that in a conflict between valid federal and state laws. Which Federal substantive law must prevail, therefore, preempt of state law, under Supremacy Clause of US Constitution (Article VI Section 2) making federal law "supreme Law of the Land"

STATEMENT OF THE FELA CLAIM CASE

I. Thus, case arise under Federal Employer's Liability Act, 45 U.S.C. 51-60. US Congress enacted and ensured in 1908 providing a federal remedy for injuries "resulting in wholes or part" from interstate commerce Railroad's employer's core negligence. While thus, Court has repeatedly held that FELA embodies a "featherweight", FELA Jury centered framework: exclusive for Railroad workers injured on the job, if there is evidence from which reasonable FELA Juries could find that employer "negligence" played any part, even the slightest, in producing the injury, must go to the FELA Jury's decision-makers, under Federal Employer Liability Act "FELA" 45 U.S.C. 51-60 brought in federal or state courts

SEE: e.g., Brady; Dice; Rogers; Lavender; Tennant; New York Cent R.R . v. Winfield; Wilkerson.

II. Union Pacific Railroad Company Kansas City, Missouri Neff and Topping Yard was found in 1862 part of the first transcontinental Railroad project. In 1862 Neff and Topping yards, physical infrastructure and landscape is still dangerous today. With numerous dangerous unpaved roads and surfaces, especially area with a high concentration and volumes of heavy construction equipment with the weight and width tires, creating deep ruts "rutting", throughout Neff and Topping Yards, causing subgrade failures where the ground cannot support repeated heavy loads.

III. Petitioner/Plaintiff Pro Se Prentis Boles files a FELA lawsuit in the state of Missouri Court, on 8 MARCH 2022. Despite the exclusive Federal nature of Petitioner/Plaintiff Pro Se Prentis Boles Claim under FELA the Missouri Trial Court Judge below explicitly and solely relied on “state “of Missouri Supreme law, instead of mandated FELA federal standard laws of liability prescribed by 45 U.S.C 51. Both Trial Circuit Court Judge and Missouri Appellant Court ignored thus, Court well-settled law precedent. That direct conflicts with established FELA federal substantive, standard and statutory laws. SEE: Rogers v. Missouri Pacific. EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE: LACK OF PHYSICAL FORMAL LEGAL NOTICES

IV. Moving party Union Pacific Railroad Company, 04 AUGUST 2023, Summary Judgment direct violation of Federal 56 and 74.04. By wrongly and unlawfully excluding, concealing, withholding evidence by “remaining silent” constitutes a serious ethical violation, upon Missouri Supreme Court, to disregarding mandated Petitioner, domicile, physical formal Summary Judgment notice. And the lack of proper 30 days’ notices from Trial Circuit Judge. That impact and interfered with Petitioner, FELA Claim Case, to have a fair FELA Jury Trial. Due to these Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, and 74.04 violations. That would invalidate, negate, set aside the moving party Union Pacific Railroad, Company entire, Motion Summary Judgment and Missouri Appellant documents Judgment. By showing there are genuine trier-fact for reasonable exclusive FELA Trial Jury decision-makers could find in favor of the non-moving party Petitioner. SEE: Brady v. Maryland (1963).

MISSOURI SUPEREME RULE 84.04: CONFLICT WITH SUPREMACY CLAUSE

V. Missouri Appeal Courts is strictly governed by procedural Rule 84.04. Their legal system was built-in mechanisms for Appellate Court (appeals process) correct

Judicial error. Missouri Appellate Court Judge was bound to follow and comply thus, Court settled precedent final decision. Under 7th Amendment FELA Juries and the Supremacy Clause to apply FELA federal substantive, substantive and statutory law. Missouri Supreme Rule strict mandated 84.04 (d) requires a specific "Points Relied on" format is "arbitrary and unfair" that violates Petitioner right to FELA Jury Trial under (Seventh Amendment) and therefore, would invalid the Supremacy Clause, when the underling involving FELA Federal substantive, standard and statutory law and federal rights.

Missouri Appellate Court had indicated they didn't review Petitioner entire Brief.

Yet, Missouri Appellant Court did not mention Appellant brief, defects under 84.04 Which FELA 45 U.S.C 51 et seq., constitute Federal substantive law that acts as controlling "law of the land", under Supremacy Clause, located in Article VI, Clause 2 of the Constitution. Yet, Missouri Appellate Court disregards that Trial Circuit Court Judge error by disregarding Federal Rule 603 perquisite sworn oath to Union Pacific Railroad Legal Counsel by allowing inadmissible "out-of-court testimony, by Union Pacific, Company legal counsel to inflate, misleading, deceptive and improper Union Pacific Railroad, Company Legal Counsel "insufficient Affidavits' and

of court hearsay" statement to influence both Missouri Appellant Court documents, and the Trial Circuit Court Legal File Records, making it appear there was no evidence, when in fact there are numerous constitutional genuine due process. And failure produces evidence of Summary Judgment (lack of formal notice/disclosure) that created these errors, by Union Pacific Railroad, Company Defendant Legal Counsel, Missouri Appellant Court and Trial Circuit Court Judge

VI. Union Pacific Railroad, Company Legal Counsel destroyed, there and Missouri Appellant Court, Trial Circuit Judgment arguments, lack of physical discloser/notice or adequate 30-day formal Motion Summary Judgment notice, by admitted structural error, and conceding that Petitioner was correct from day one. That Trial Circuit Court Judge error. Therefore, violating Summary Judgment Federal Rule 74.04 and 56 and creating genuine structural error.

VII. Yet, Missouri Appellant Court disregarded and ignored Trial Circuit Court Judge structural error. By improperly acting as factfinder without FELA Trial Juries selected or present, weighing evidence made factual determinations, negligence and causation by removing exclusive FELA Jury decision-makers of their constitutional power function and duties.

FELA jurisprudence prohibits judicial Judges from fact-finding in such circumstances. :SEE Tiller v. Atlantic Cost line R. Co., 318 U.S. 54 (1949). (holding that negligence and causation are FELA Juries question under FELA federal.

PRO HAC VICE: IMPROPER ENTRY, UNLAWFUL AND TAITED DOCUMENTS

VIII. Union Pacific Railroad, Company, Pro Hac Vic Ginna Rossi Co #72666 was not granted timely appearance on 4 AUGUST 2023, Summary Judgment Motion.

The "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" doctrine applies to all of Union Pacific Railroad, Company Summary Judgment documents. The legal validity consent signature by Pro Hac Vice Ginna M Rossi Co # 72666. Any evidence, testimonies, procedural action conducted by thus, unauthorized counsel are "poisoned". Without granting Order, enter appearance by Trial Circuit Court Judge is tainted, to enter thus, FELA Claim Case Legal Files Record's, because Union Pacific Railroad in her capacity as Legal Counsel Pro Hac Vic Ginna Rossi Co # 72666 to participate in thus, FELA Claim Case lack standing and FELA Jurisdiction. When there is no timely physical formal Court, Order granting entry appearance, to allowing Ginna Rossi Co # 7266 and Summary Judgment documents signed "consent" by Pro Hac Vice Legal Counsel Ginna Rossi Co # 7266, to lawfully participate of law in thus, FELA Claim Case. Without verified mandated documents motion standalone "Affidavit" and Certificate of good standing from their home Jurisdiction. Within state of Missouri Cases Net court system official, publicly accessible online Portal. It violated Missouri Supreme Court Rules of Authority 6.01, 9.03 and Federal Rule of Evidence 56 and 74.04.

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT CERITORARI AND
LEGAL NATIONAL IMPORTANT

FELA Claim Case presents fundamental issues of “federal substantive and statutory laws, “constitutional material error” violations regarding the 7th Amendment and Supremacy Clause and FELA Claim Cases Application laws rights to have FELA Trial Jury, guaranteed by thus, Court explicit interpretation affirming and recognizing the importance, fundamental, foundation and constitution due process rights under 7th Amendment and Supremacy Clause. Petitioner, Trial by Juries to resolve contested dispute FELA Claim Cases.

I. State Courts cannot arbitrarily disregard and defy and interfere with thus, Court settled law precedents final decisions that would erode the Supremacy of federal law and depart from the usual course of impartial adjudication proceeding therefore create a direct conflict with thus, Court precedent stare decisis final decision

II. Thus, Court had already recognized and establish the revenants of national importance FELA is considered settled precedent stare decisis final decision. And therefore, the right to a FELA Juries is a “substantial part” of the right to injured

III. Union Pacific Railroad, Company Legal Counsel Alice Craig Mo # 70492.

Deliberately relied on her silence to Missouri Courts thereby, concealing critical and correct facts, Petitioner correct domicile, to obtain Summary Judgment. Thus, Court should intervene to rectify the corrupted/taint record's

IV. 7th Amendment and Supremacy Clause, therefore FEOLA substantive federal legal rights, FEOLA Juries cannot be diminished, denied or altered by state of Missouri Trial Court Judges procedural rule of law, that would depart from thus, Court FEOLA settled law precedent stare decisis final decision

V. Thus, Court has consistently held and intervened by granting writ certiorari when state Courts solely relied on state Court law to adjudicate FEOLA Claims Cases by improperly denying and excluding FEOLA federal substantive law when FEOLA federal controlling law exist Thus, Court intervention is necessary to reaffirm that state or Federal Courts may not alter or diminish federal right created by Congress intent.

VII. Recent Jurisprudence underscores the US Constitutional significance of preserving the role of Juries. Thus, Court decision in SEC v. Jarkesy (2024) reaffirms the centrality of the Seventh Amendment. While Jarkesy arises outside FEOLA, its constitutional reasoning highlights that the adjudication of common-law type claims like FEOLA negligence belongs to a Jury absent a valid exception.

VIII. Uniformity and National importance 'Stare decisis' often state courts. Uniform application of the federal sufficiency standard for jury role is to national consistency

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasoning, Petition respectfully request that thus, Court issue a Writ of Certiorari should be granted to restore adherence to stare decisis and protect the integrity of FELA Juries Trials under FELA, and affirm thus, Court's role as the final arbiter of federal law. Therefore, vacate the Trial Circuit Court Judge 05 OCT 2023 Summary Judgment Order. And restoring FELA Stare Decisis "nationwide uniformity" to the potential FELA Trial Circuit Court Juries' decision-makers role under Seventh Amendment constitutional duties, function and rights as exclusive to FELA Trial by Jury decision-makers and "factfinders" legal remedies under FELA substantive federal law and statutory law governing FELA Claim Cases.

Respectfully submitted,

Prentis Earl Boles, (Pro Se) Petitioner

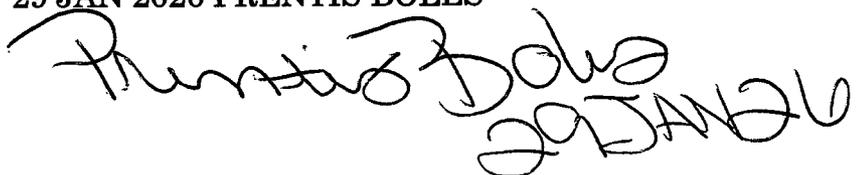
2310 South Glenview Court

Independence, Missouri 64057

Tel: (816) 914-3038,

prentisearlboles@yahoo.com

29 JAN 2026 PRENTIS BOLES

Handwritten signature of Prentis Earl Boles and the date 29 JAN 2026.