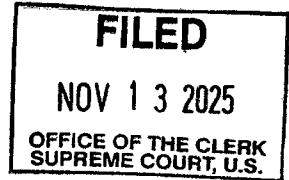


ORIGINAL

No. _____

25-6165

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



TY JUAN GRAY — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

— RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS CINCINNATI OHIO SIXTH CIRCUIT
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

TY JUAN GRAY
(Your Name)

U.S. PENITENTIARY AD-MAX PO BOX 8500
(Address)

FLORENCE, CO 81224
(City, State, Zip Code)

—
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Does Second Amendment not protect my rights to bear arms?

Did government point to historical precedent from before, during and even after the founding that envisions a comparable tradition of regulation?

Do felons not get a fair Declaration of Independence applied to their self as a human?

Was their Prosecutorial Misconduct?

Is their Interstate Commerce violation in this case to warrant a federal statute?

Did I have Ineffective Assistant of counsel?

At time was there a state emergency due to pandemic and regulated militias going on at time of arrest?

Do I not have a right to protect my self as a "society labeled felon"?

Can this case qualify for a sentence to be vacated?

Did Judge abuse discretion by running a consecutive sentence when I had time served at sentencing?

If you never caused an deadly injury to a person before are you still considered dangerous?

What about a Biblical standpoint?

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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STATUTES AND RULES

922(g)(1)

OTHER

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 is unpublished.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 A 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 _____ 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 _____ court appears at Appendix _____ 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 2/15/2025.

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 _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ___A_____.

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 _____. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied 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 _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ___A_____.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Second Amendment ~~████████~~

14th Amendment ~~████████~~

Sixth Amendment ~~████████~~

4th Amendment

NINTH AMENDMENT ~~████████~~

18. U.S.C 3553

18 U.S.C 922(g)(1) unconstitutional

Challenge Interstate Commerce - Challenge Jurisdiction

VACATE SENTENCE

EXPUNGE CASE

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I was arrested 7.15.20 for Felon in possession of a firearm
18 U.S.C 922(g)(1)

(* Enclosed is Docket from District Court *)

I was wrongfully sentence 6.6.24 there was no rule 11
Plea agreement I was subjected to Ineffective Assistant Counsel

Judge abused Discretion by running a consecutive sentence
to a charge I was wrongfully convicted on due to
prosecutorial misconduct which I am legally innocent in
that case as well.

I pled guilty because my attorney did not want
to go to trial and I already fired four
Attorneys on record I knew court would
not allow me to fire attorney during
pre trial.

I was given a upward departure sentence 5.24.24
In other case that was an abuse of discretion
and I later learned it is a complete wrongful conviction
because the injury that was reported in the case
was reported discovered 2 months after alleged incident
and my attorney the same on 922g his case didn't
even provide discovery I took a bogus plea
not knowing facts of case just was aware of lies
being told by witnesses and knew I was being
railroaded so I took plea for damage control fail.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

New York State Rifle & Pistol Assn. v. Bruen

A total prohibition on firearm possession by felons violates

my right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment

to the United States Constitution, clarifies that my Bruen motion
challenges the constitutionality of § 41.20(g)(1)

United States v. Rahimi United States v. Duarte 101 F. 4th 657 (9th Cir. 2024)

In doing so a court must ascertain whether the new law
is "relevantly similar" to laws that our tradition is understood
to permit, (requiring the government to identify a well established
and representative historical analogue not a historical twin).

"Distinctly similar" standard government does not meet its burden under
Bruen "distinctly similar" standard. If a challenged regulation addresses
a general societal problem that has persisted since 18th century
the government must identify a distinctly similar historical
regulation addressing that problem.

In this case, the government does not identify such regulation. There is no
evidence in the record of any law restricting categorically individuals with felony
convictions from possessing firearms at the time of the Founding Ratification
of the Second or Fourteenth Amendments. And the argument of who is dangerous
labeled can't possess firearms but their are people who are more dangerous than felons

that are permitted to have an bearing who are quite law abiding citizens who go to
gun ranges, military who are later involved in assassinations etc.. So we can't ever determine
who is dangerous and who is not. I have a criminal record but no violent crimes committed
I am not dangerous I was bear arm in only hope to protect my self in 2020 during a state emergency
because of Covid-19 riots were all through my city and police killings were at an all
time high officers will never be labeled dangerous even after killing an innocent
law abiding citizen. That standard of justifying felon in possession of firearms
is a big regulation. And is not supported by the Second Amendment this work
for an mass incarceration. If a person has never caused any one deadly injuries should

never be considered dangerous at all. The court must also evaluate whether modern and historical
regulations imposed a comparable burden on the right of armed self defense. Also I did not violate interstate
commerce because I did not take the gun through state lines the gun was in someone else's name and
stolen from that person in 2010 I was 11 years old and does not permit jurisdiction of federal government
to charge me federally for a 922(g)(1) statute because without Interstate commerce there is no 922(g)(1)

Making 922(g)(1) unconstitutional because a firearm was not made in a state a person is in doesn't mean
they transported firearms

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Yijuan Song

Date: October 19 2025