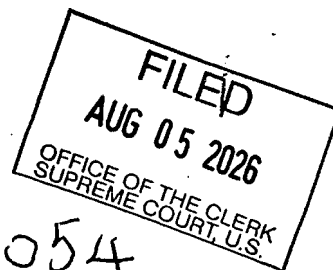


26-5870
No. _____



FLSC No. 2026-1054

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Rui Wan — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

State of Florida — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Rui Wan
(Your Name)

220 47th Street NW
(Address)

Bradenton, FL 34209
(City, State, Zip Code)

(813) 784-3581
(Phone Number)

2

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Whether the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was violated when, in adjudicating petitioner's school-zone speeding citation, the trial court denied him a meaningful opportunity to present evidence and explain his objections concerning the school-zone signage, the operation of the flashing warning lights, and the citation video.

3

LIST OF PARTIES

A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is provided below. If a party is a corporation with a stock ticker symbol, that symbol is also included.

Rui Wan, Petitioner.

State of Florida, Respondent.

RELATED CASES

Supreme Court of Florida

Rui Wan v. State of Florida, No. SC2026-1054.

Order dismissing discretionary review entered July 13, 2026.

Second District Court of Appeal of Florida

Rui Wan v. State of Florida, No. 2D2026-1141.

Order dismissing petition entered June 4, 2026.

Circuit Court, Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Manatee County, Florida

Rui Wan v. State of Florida, No. 2025-AP-000270

(full docket number: 412025AP000270APAXMA).

Order dismissing traffic appeal entered April 1, 2026.

Underlying traffic proceeding, Manatee County, Florida

State of Florida v. Rui Wan, No. 2025-TR-028221

(also shown as 2025TR028221AX).

Hearing held October 8, 2025; judgment entry date to be verified.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE
Armstrong v. Manzo, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965)	6
 STATUTES AND RULES	
28 U.S.C. § 1257(a)	2, 3, 7
Supreme Court Rule 10	7
Supreme Court Rule 14.5	2
Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.200(b)(5)	4
 OTHER	
U.S. Constitution, Amendment XIV, Section 1	2, 3, 7

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Opinions Below	1
Jurisdiction	2
Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved	3
Statement of the Case	4
Reasons for Granting the Petition	6
Conclusion	8

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Supreme Court of Florida order, July 13, 2026

Appendix page: _____

APPENDIX B

Second District Court of Appeal order, June 4, 2026

Appendix page: _____

APPENDIX C

Circuit Court dismissal order, April 1, 2026

Appendix page: _____

APPENDIX D _____

Appendix page: _____

APPENDIX E _____

Appendix page: _____

APPENDIX F _____

Appendix page: _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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

OPINIONS BELOW

This petition arises from proceedings in the Florida state courts.

The Supreme Court of Florida's July 13, 2026 order in *Rui Wan v. State of Florida*, No. SC2026-1054, dismissed petitioner's notice to invoke discretionary jurisdiction for lack of jurisdiction. A copy is designated Appendix A.

The Second District Court of Appeal's June 4, 2026 order in *Rui Wan v. State of Florida*, No. 2D2026-1141, dismissed the petition for failure to comply with its May 8, 2026 order requiring an appendix containing the rendered order for which review was sought. A copy is designated Appendix B.

The Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Manatee County, Florida, entered an order on April 1, 2026 dismissing the traffic appeal in *Rui Wan v. State of Florida*, No. 2025-AP-000270, arising from traffic case No. 2025-TR-028221. The order relied on the absence of a reviewable record and deficiencies in petitioner's proposed statements of proceedings. A copy is designated Appendix C.

These three orders disposed of the proceedings on procedural or jurisdictional grounds; they did not resolve petitioner's factual challenge to the school-zone citation on its merits.

JURISDICTION

Petitioner invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) and seeks review of the Second District Court of Appeal of Florida's June 4, 2026 order in No. 2D2026-1141, following the conclusion of proceedings in the Supreme Court of Florida. Petitioner asserts a federal constitutional claim under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Supreme Court of Florida entered its order in No. SC2026-1054 on July 13, 2026, dismissing petitioner's notice to invoke discretionary jurisdiction for lack of jurisdiction. The order states that no motion for rehearing or reinstatement would be entertained. It is designated Appendix A. The Second District's June 4, 2026 order is designated Appendix B, and the circuit court's April 1, 2026 dismissal order is designated Appendix C.

The Clerk of this Court's August 12, 2026 return letter states that petitioner's earlier submission was postmarked August 5, 2026 and received August 11, 2026. The letter returned the papers for deficiencies, including the absence of a clear cover page and a statement of jurisdiction identifying the judgment sought to be reviewed. It directed petitioner to submit corrected papers within 60 days of the date of the letter under Rule 14.5. This petition is submitted to correct those deficiencies.

Petitioner acknowledges that the state courts dismissed the proceedings on procedural or jurisdictional grounds. The jurisdictional consequences of those grounds, and the preservation of the federal question, must be addressed in this petition.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY
PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

U.S. Constitution, Amendment XIV, Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) - State courts; certiorari

(a) Final judgments or decrees rendered by the highest court of a State in which a decision could be had, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari where the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States is drawn in question or where the validity of a statute of any State is drawn in question on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is specially set up or claimed under the Constitution or the treaties or statutes of, or any commission held or authority exercised under, the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This petition concerns a camera-enforced school-zone speeding citation for April 15, 2025, at approximately 3:31 p.m., on 43rd Street West in Bradenton, Florida. The citation alleged a speed of 32 miles per hour in a 20-mile-per-hour school zone and imposed a \$206 penalty. The underlying case was No. 2025-TR-028221.

Petitioner disputed the citation. He states that Matthew Peters initially handled the matter and postponed it, and that Judge Heather Doyle subsequently conducted the October 8, 2025 hearing. Petitioner questioned the clarity of the school-zone signage, whether the flashing warning lights were operating, and whether police traffic directions explained the traffic shown in the video. These were petitioner's objections; the video alone does not establish that the warning lights malfunctioned or were deliberately disabled.

Petitioner states that Judge Doyle interrupted his presentation, returned eight pages of written submissions as unrelated to the hearing, and declined to hear his explanations concerning the signage, warning lights, and video. His October 8, 2025 written request for rehearing objected to the interruption and return of the submissions and repeated his traffic-related objections. A clerk's October 9 routing form addressed that request to Judge Doyle. A separate correspondence receipt records receipt on October 10, states that the correspondence was not reviewed by the court, and states that the original was forwarded to the clerk for filing. That receipt is not an order denying rehearing.

According to the circuit court's April 1, 2026 order, petitioner filed his notice of appeal on November 3, 2025. The appeal was assigned No. 2025-AP-000270. The circuit court's January 9, 2026 order relinquished jurisdiction for 30 days to obtain a certified transcript or a statement of proceedings settled and approved under Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.200(b)(5).

On April 1, 2026, Judge Charles Sniffen dismissed the appeal. The order stated that no appellate record had been made available and that petitioner's January 27 and February 5 submissions lacked certificates of service, proper sworn statements, and an adequate factual account of the hearing. Petitioner's retained materials include notarial certificates accompanying some statements; those certificates alone do not establish compliance with all requirements identified in the dismissal order. The dismissal order is designated Appendix C.

Petitioner then sought review in the Second District Court of Appeal, No. 2D2026-1141. On May 8, 2026, that court required an appendix containing the rendered order sought to be reviewed within 15 days. Petitioner submitted materials but omitted the April 1 dismissal order. He states that he tried to retrieve it online but could not open it, and did not remember that he had previously printed it. Proceeding without counsel, he did not understand the specific appendix requirement. He neither notified the court of this difficulty nor requested additional time. On June 4, 2026, the court dismissed for noncompliance (Appendix B). On October 1, 2026, petitioner located his printed copy.

On July 13, 2026, the Supreme Court of Florida dismissed the notice to invoke discretionary jurisdiction in No. SC2026-1054 for lack of jurisdiction to review the unelaborated district-court decision. It stated that rehearing or reinstatement would not be entertained (Appendix A).

This Court's Clerk returned petitioner's earlier submission by letter dated August 12, 2026, directing correction within 60 days. Petitioner reports that, after calling 911 on September 18 because he feared poisoning, he was taken to Blake Hospital and involuntarily transferred to Largo West the following day. He was released September 25. He states that hospitalization and restricted communications impaired preparation of the corrected petition, and that he contacted the FBI and this Court while hospitalized. He fears retaliation, but does not present that suspected motive as an established fact.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. The asserted denial of a meaningful opportunity to present a defense raises a due process concern.

Due process requires an opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner. *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965). *Armstrong* concerned an adoption proceeding, rather than a traffic citation, but petitioner relies on its general principle concerning a meaningful hearing.

Petitioner contends that he was prevented from explaining objections directly bearing on the school-zone citation: the clarity of the signage, the operation of the flashing warning lights, and what the citation video showed. He states that Judge Doyle returned his written submissions and declined to hear those explanations. His request for rehearing described the interruption and return of the materials and repeated his objections.

Petitioner recognizes that a court may limit a hearing to relevant matters. His asserted constitutional injury concerns the exclusion of his citation-related defense, rather than a claimed right to present every allegation about other officials or other cases. He asks whether the procedure afforded him a meaningful opportunity to contest the alleged violation before a monetary penalty was imposed.

II. The procedural dismissals present substantial obstacles to review.

The circuit court dismissed for lack of a reviewable record and deficiencies in petitioner's proposed statements. The Second District dismissed for failure to supply the required appendix. The Supreme Court of Florida dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. None of these orders decided the asserted hearing-related constitutional issue on its merits.

Petitioner explains his unsuccessful attempt to retrieve the April 1 order online and his misunderstanding of the appendix requirement. He has now located and included that order. He does not contend that this later correction automatically cures his failure to comply with the Second District's deadline, or that proceeding without counsel automatically excuses compliance with procedural rules.

Petitioner also recognizes that review under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) requires a properly presented federal question and that adequate and independent state grounds can preclude review. His written objections are offered to show that he challenged the opportunity to present his defense. Their sufficiency to preserve the federal claim, and the jurisdictional effect of the procedural dismissals, remain substantial issues for the Court's consideration.

III. The requested review concerns the hearing procedure.

Rule 10 makes certiorari discretionary and explains that review is rarely granted merely to correct factual findings or the misapplication of a correctly stated legal rule. Petitioner identifies no established conflict among courts on the present materials. He nevertheless requests consideration of whether the hearing procedure he describes departed from the Fourteenth Amendment's requirement of a meaningful opportunity to be heard.

His hospitalization explains an interruption in preparing these corrected papers. His concerns about retaliation and his reports to other agencies do not independently establish this Court's jurisdiction over the traffic judgment. He seeks review of the asserted due process deprivation in the proceedings identified in this petition.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, petitioner respectfully requests that the petition for a writ of certiorari be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Rui Wan, Petitioner, pro se

220 47th Street NW

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Date: Oct. 6th 2026