IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND
FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. 2018-CA-010270-O

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST, an individual, and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., a Foreign Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.

MOTION TO STRIKE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

EXHIBITS – PART 3

APPENDIX INDEX

APPENDIX 20 – Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Defendants' Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff, William Windsor's Submissions and/or Pleadings to the Court Be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law filed 2/18/2021. [Page 415.]

APPENDIX 21 – Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton Amended Order Denying the Motion for Reconsideration on February 4, 2021 Order of Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton entered 2/19/2021. [Page 459.]

APPENDIX 22 – Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton Order denying the Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Defendants' Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff, William Windsor's Submissions and/or Pleadings to the Court Be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law entered 2/23/2021. [Page 461.]

APPENDIX 23 – Judicial Assistant Keitra Davis emailed Windsor to say he needed to write a letter to the judge explaining why he needed 16 hours for the Show Cause Hearing dated 2/25/2021. [Page 464.]

APPENDIX 24 – Windsor sent the letter to Judicial Assistant Keitra Davis to explain why he needed 16 hours for the Show Cause Hearing dated 2/26/2021. [Page 470.]

APPENDIX 25 – Windsor Memorandum of Law Regarding Pleadings Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar filed 2/25/2021. [Page 474.]

APPENDIX 26 – Windsor Motion for Reconsideration of Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Defendants Robert Keith Longest and Boise Cascade Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff William Windsor's Submissions to the Court be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law filed 2/26/2021. [Page 563.]

APPENDIX 27 – Judicial Assistant Keitra Davis emailed to say Windsor's request for 16 hours to present his response to the Order to Show Cause was denied. She said the hearing would be one hour dated 3/2/2021. [Page 598.]

APPENDIX 28 – Order to Show Cause issued by Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton dated 3/2/2021 but not discovered by Windsor until 3/10/2021. [Page 602.]

APPENDIX 29 – Windsor email to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton's judicial assistant, Keitra Davis, and the attorneys for the Defendants requesting any request for the issuance of an Order to Show Cause as claimed in the Order to Show Cause claims as the Defendants' Motion makes no such request. [Page 605.]

APPENDIX 30 – Court Docket does not show any request for the issuance of an Order to Show Cause as claimed in the Order to Show Cause. [Page 606.]

APPENDIX 31 – Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton Order denying Windsor's Motion for Reconsideration of Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Defendants Robert Keith Longest and Boise Cascade Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff William Windsor's Submissions to the Court be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law entered 3/3/2021. [Page 637.]

APPENDIX 32 – Windsor Motion for 16-Hour Hearing filed 3/10/2021. [Page 640.]

APPENDIX 33 – Deputy Clerk signed a Subpoena Duces Tecum for Deposition of David Wynne on 3/12/2021. [P. 644]

APPENDIX 34 – Deputy Clerk signed a Subpoena Duces Tecum for Deposition Scott L. Astrin on 3/12/2021. [P. 656.]

APPENDIX 35 – Windsor discovered a strange entry on the Court's Docket on 3/12/2021. It said "to Require Pro Se Plaintiff Windsor's Submissions to the Court be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law and Motion to Find Pro Se Plaintiff Willima." [Page 668.]

APPENDIX 36 – Email to the Judicial Assistant and the attorneys for Defendants about the strange entry on the Court's Docket dated 3/12/2021. [Page 670.]

APPENDIX 37 – Windsor Motion to Strike the Strange Hidden Docket Entry filed 3/12/2021. [Page 672.]

APPENDIX 38 – Plaintiff's Verified Motion to Strike Answer and Amended Answer; Enter a Decree Pro Confesso; enter Judgment in Favor of the Plaintiff; and Schedule the Jury Trial for Damages filed 3/12/2021. [Page 676.]

APPENDIX 39 – Defendants' Motion for Protective Order to stop Depositions filed 3/15/2021. [Page 780.]

APPENDIX 40 – Exhibits to Verified Affidavit of William M. Windsor dated March 12, 2021 filed 3/16/2021. [Page 783.]

APPENDIX 41 – Plaintiff's Verified Motion to Strike Pleadings and Award Sanctions. Pursuant to Rules 2.515, 2.516, and 2.520 of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration; and the Court's Inherent Powers filed 3/16/2021. [Page 796.]

APPENDIX 42 – Verified Affidavit of William M. Windsor dated March 12, 2021 filed 3/17/2021. [Page 818.]

APPENDIX 43 – Verified Affidavit of William M. Windsor regarding Prior Sworn Statements filed 3/17/2021. [P. 841.]

APPENDIX 44 – Plaintiff's Motion to find Defendant Boise Cascade Building Materials Distribution, L.L.C. and Defendant Robert Keith Longest in Contempt filed 3/17/2021. [Page 846.]

APPENDIX 45 – Windsor Motion for Accommodations for Senior Citizens with Disabilities filed 3/18/2021. [P.873.]

APPENDIX 46 – Windsor Motion to Declare He is Not Obligated to Comply with the Florida Handbook on Civil Discovery or the Florida Rules of Professional Conduct filed 3/18/2021. [Page 883.]

APPENDIX 47 – Windsor Motion to Declare that All Statements by Attorneys that Purport to be Facts in Pleadings or in Hearings Must be Stricken Unless the Attorney filed an Affidavit Sworn Under Penalty of Perjury or is at an Evidentiary Hearing when Sworn filed 3/18/2021. [Page 887.]

APPENDIX 48 – Windsor Motion Regarding Pro Se Verifications filed 3/18/2021. [Page 893.]

APPENDIX 49 – Windsor Motion to Compel Defendant and all Non-Parties to Comply with Florida Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 1.280 (B) (6) when producing documents filed 3/18/2021. [Page 897.]

APPENDIX 50 – Windsor Motion to Compel Defendants and All Non-Parties to Produce Each Separate Item Requested for Production in a File Folder Marked to show the Date Requested and the Item Number of the Request filed 3/18/2021. [Page 901.]

APPENDIX 51 – Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton Order granting the Defendants' Motion for Protective Order entered 3/24/2021. [Page 905.]

APPENDIX 52 – Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton "Order on Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Answer and Amended Answer and

Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Strange Hidden Docket Entry and Memorandum of Law." Entered 3/24/2021. [Page 907.]

APPENDIX 53 – Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton Order Denying Windsor the right to file anything in this case unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar 3/25/2021. [Page 909.]

APPENDIX 54 – Page 11 of the BAR MOTION marked to show where the signature is supposed to be. [Page 912.]

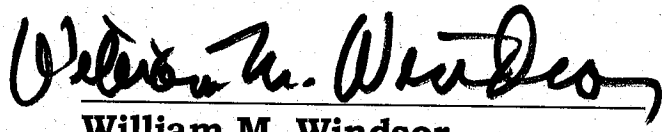
APPENDIX 55 – Recent filing by Assistant State Attorney David Asti to show the proper signature. [Page 914.]

APPENDIX 56 – Spreadsheet showing the 172 people denied the right to file anything unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar. [Page 920.]

APPENDIX 57 – Spreadsheet showing the nineteen (19) Florida citizens who were not prisoners or attorneys denied the right to file anything unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar. [Page 932.]

PLEASE NOTE: Large exhibits can be accessed on the Orange County Clerk website.

Submitted this 27th day of March, 2021.



William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
352-577-9988
windsorinmontana@yahoo.com
billwindsor1@outlook.com

Appendix 20

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST, an individual, and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., a Foreign Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2018-CA-010270-O

PLAINTIFF'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STRIKE DEFENDANTS ROBERT KEITH LONGEST AND BOISE CASCADE BUILDINGS MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION L.L.C. EMERGENCY MOTION TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE COURT BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW

COMES NOW, William M. Windsor ("Windsor" or "Plaintiff"), and files Plaintiff's EMERGENCY Motion to Strike Defendants' Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff, William Windsor's Submissions and/or Pleadings to the Court Be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar ("BAR MOTION"). Pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration, the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct, the Florida Rules of Professional Conduct, and the Constitutions of the State of Florida and the United States of America, Windsor shows the Court as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. There is no basis at all for the Defendants' BAR MOTION, and there is NO EMERGENCY. Windsor requests an EMERGENCY HEARING to stop this wrongdoing.

2. The BAR MOTION is filled with false and deceptive information that may not be considered as it was not provided in an affidavit under oath. If it had been sworn, the Plaintiff would be asking the Court to charge Attorney Scott L. Astrin with perjury.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

3. Attorney Scott L. Astrin filed the BAR MOTION on February 17, 2021 at 4:47 p.m. At first glance, it appears to copy a similar motion filed by Russell E. Klemm in Lake County Case No. 2019-CA-001528.

4. Additional facts are interspersed below.

ARGUMENT

ISSUE #1: THE BAR MOTION IS UNSIGNED AND MUST BE DENIED WITHOUT HEARING.

5. The BAR MOTION is unsigned and must be stricken.

6. EXHIBIT A is Page 11 of the BAR MOTION marked to show where the signature is supposed to be. There is the required signature on the Certificate of Service, but NOT on the BAR MOTION. EXHIBIT B is a filing by Assistant State Attorney David Asti to show the proper signature. EVERY filing by Windsor will show he always properly signed.

7. Rule 2.515 of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration dictates the requirement:

> 'Every document of a party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least 1 attorney of record in that attorney's individual name whose current record Florida Bar address, telephone number, including area code, primary e-mail address and secondary e-mail address, if any, and Florida Bar number shall be stated, and who shall be duly licensed to practice law in Florida or who shall have received permission to appear in the particular case as provided in rule 2.510. The attorney may be required by the court to give the address of, and to vouch for

the attorney's authority to represent, the party. Except when otherwise specifically provided by an applicable rule or statute, documents need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit. The signature of an attorney shall constitute a certificate by the attorney that:

(1) the attorney has read the document;
(2) to the best of the attorney's knowledge, information, and belief, there is good ground to support the document;
(3) the document is not interposed for delay; and
(4) the document contains no confidential or sensitive information, or that any such confidential or sensitive information has been properly protected by complying with the provisions of rules 2.420 and 2.425. **If a document is not signed or is signed with intent to defeat the purpose of this rule, it may be stricken and the action may proceed as though the document had not been served.**'" **[emphasis added.]**

8. There, as here, there is no proof that Scott L. Astrin or anyone read the BAR MOTION, and there is no certification that, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, there is good ground to support the BAR MOTION.

9. There are many cases where pleadings were declared nullities because they were not properly signed.

See *Daytona Migi Corp. v. Daytona Automotive Fiberglass, Inc.*, 417 So.2d 272 (Fla. 5th DCA 1982) (holding a notice of appeal signed by a non-attorney corporate officer a nullity); *Quinn v. Housing Auth. of Orlando*, 385 So.2d 1167 (Fla. 5th DCA 1980) (reversing summary judgment in favor of corporate housing authority, holding its complaint signed and filed by a non-attorney void); *Nicholson Supply Co. v. First Fed. Sav. & Loan Assoc.*, 184 So.2d 438 (Fla. 2nd DCA 1966) (affirming trial court's striking of plaintiff corporation's complaint holding the complaint a nullity where it was filed and signed by the corporation's non-attorney president).

10. But in this case, there is no signature at all.

11. This Court must strike the unsigned BAR MOTION and all other unsigned pleadings in this case.

ISSUE #2: THE BAR MOTION MUST BE DENIED DUE TO THE LAW OF THE CASE, STARE DECISIS, AND/OR COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL.

12. This attempt has been denied by Judge G. Richard Singletary in the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Lake County, Florida Case No. 2019-CA-001528 and by Judge James R. Baxley in the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Lake County, Florida, Case No. 2019-CA-001871. These decisions were made in 2020.

13. The DEFENDANTS previously sought to require Windsor to get an attorney to sign his pleadings in arguments presented by these same attorneys, and this attempt was rejected by Judge John Marshall Kest in 2020.

14. The "law of the case" doctrine precludes reconsideration of a previously decided issue.

15. Stere Decisis is the policy of courts to abide by or adhere to the principles established by earlier cases.

16. The notion that a claim or an issue can be procedurally barred or "precluded" by a prior adjudication is commonly expressed in the concepts of res judicata and collateral estoppel.

> "Res judicata (or claim preclusion) is one type of procedural bar. Translated *1255 from the Latin, it means 'a thing adjudicated.' See Black's Law Dictionary 1312 (7th ed.1999). The doctrine of res judicata bars relitigation in a subsequent cause of action not only of claims raised, but also claims that could have been raised. See Florida Dep't of Transp. v. Juliano, 801 So.2d 101, 107 (Fla.2001). The idea underlying res judicata is that if a matter has already been decided, the petitioner has already had his or her day in court, and for purposes of judicial economy, that matter generally will not be reexamined again in any court (except, of course, for appeals by right). See Denson v. State, 775 So.2d 288, 290 n. 3 (Fla.2000). The doctrine of res judicata applies when four identities are present: (1) identity of the thing sued for; (2) identity of the cause of action; (3) identity of persons and parties to the action; and (4) identity of the quality of the persons for or against whom the claim is made. See McGregor v. Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia, 119 Fla. 718, 162 So. 323, 328 (1935); Palm AFC Holdings, Inc. v. Palm Beach County, 807 So.2d 703, 704 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002).
>
> "The doctrine of collateral estoppel (or issue preclusion), also referred to as estoppel by judgment, is a related but different concept. In Florida, the doctrine of collateral estoppel

bars relitigation of the same issues between the same parties in connection with a different cause of action. See *Clean Water, Inc. v. State Dep't of Envtl. Reg.*, 402 So.2d 456, 458 (Fla. 1st DCA 1981) (citing *Gordon v. Gordon*, 59 So.2d 40, 44 (Fla.1952) (finding that 'the principle of estoppel by judgment is applicable where the two causes of action are different, in which case the judgment in the first action only estops the parties from litigating in the second action issues-that is to say points and questions-common to both causes of action and which were actually adjudicated in the prior litigation')).''

17. EXHIBIT 2231 is the motion seeking the same relief in 2019-CA-1528. See pp 7-8. EXHIBIT 2232 is the order denying that relief in 2019-CA-1528. See Paragraph 1.

18. The Law of the Case, Stare Decisis, and/or Collateral Estoppel mean this Court must deny the BAR MOTION.

ISSUE #3 -- THE BAR MOTION ALLEGES FACTS, BUT IT IS NOT VERIFIED AND MUST BE STRICKEN.

19. The BAR MOTION makes claims of fact in many paragraphs. The Plaintiff will address these at the hearing, if necessary.

20. There is no affidavit, and claims of facts must be stricken.

21. Attorneys may not present facts, only legal arguments.

"Argument by counsel who is not under oath is not evidence. See *Murphy v. State*, 667 So.2s 375 (Fla. 1st DCA 1995); *State v. T.A.*, 528 So.2d 974 (Fla. 2d DCA 1988). (*DiSarrio v. Mills*, 711 So.2d 1355 (Fla.App. 2 Dist. 1998).)

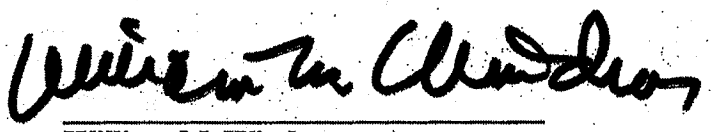
ISSUE #4 – THE BAR MOTION CONTAINS FALSE STATEMENTS, AND THESE MUST BE STRICKEN.

22. The Plaintiff is sorry that he cannot take the time right now to itemize and explain all the false statements in the BAR MOTION, but he will do so prior to the EMERGENCY HEARING on this Motion.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the Plaintiff moves the Court for an order setting an EMERGENY hearing on this MOTION TO STRIKE; striking the BAR MOTION; denying the DEFENDANT'S BAR MOTION; and granting such other and further relief as is deemed just and proper.

Dated in Leesburg, Florida this 18th day of February, 2021,



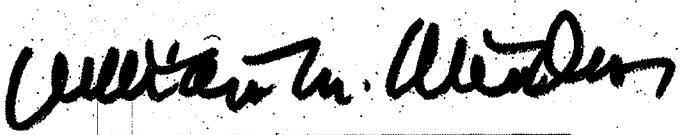
William M. Windsor

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served a true and correct copy of the foregoing by Electronic Mail:

David I. Wynne and Scotty Astrin
Law Offices of Scott L. Astrin
100 N. Tampa Street, Suite 2605
Tampa, Florida 33602
david.wynne@aig.com, tampapleadings@aig.com,
emily.christopher@aig.com, scott.astrin@aig.com
813-526-0559 - 813-218-3110
Fax: 813-649-8362

This 18th day of February, 2021.



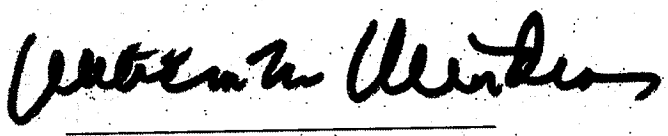
William M. Windsor

VERIFICATION

The facts alleged in the foregoing are true and correct based upon my personal knowledge, except as to the matters herein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct based upon my personal knowledge.

This 18th day of February, 2021,



William M. Windsor

EXHIBIT A

way that promotes the interests of justice." *In re McDonald,* 489 U.S. 180,109 S. Ct. 993,103 L. Ed. 2d 158 (1989).

WHEREFORE, the Defendants, ROBERT LONGEST and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., respectfully request this Court require Pro Se Plaintiff, William M. Windsor's Submissions and Pleadings to the Court Be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and/or in the alternative an attorney ad litem be appointed to review and execute any filings in this case any other relief the Court deems appropriate.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by electronic mail on this 17th day of February, 2021, to: William Windsor, billwindsor1@outlook.com and bill@billwindsor.com (Plaintiff Pro Se).

/S/ Scott L. Astrin
SCOTT L. ASTRIN
Florida Bar Number 0084557

/S/ David I. Wynne, Jr.
DAVID I. WYNNE, JR.
Florida Bar Number 326290
Law Offices of Scott L. Astrin
Staff Attorneys for AIG
100 N. Tampa Street, Suite 2605
Tampa, FL 33602
Phone: 813-218-3110
Fax: 813-649-8362
Primary Email: tampapleadings@aig.com
Secondary Email: scott.astrin@aig.com;
anandini.maharaj@aig.com; david.wynne@aig.com
Attorney for Defendants

EXHIBIT B

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

vs. **Case No. 35-2020-CA-001438**

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.; OMAR NUSEIBEH; VICKI HEDRICK; KAREN BOLLINGER; SHEHNEELA ARSHI; ISABEL CAMPBELL; SERGIO NAUMOFF; ED BROOM, JR.; MARTA CARBAJO; SUE YOKLEY; WENDY KRAUSS; HOWARD SOLOW; SENTRY MANAGEMENT, INC.; CHARLIE ANN ALDRIDGE; ART SWANTON; BRAD POMP; CLAYTON & MCCULLOH, P.A.; BRIAN HESS; NEAL MCCULLOH; RUSSELL KLEMM; FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL REGULATION; MAHLON C. RHANEY; LEAH SIMMS; and DOES 1-20,

Defendants.

_____/

DEFENDANTS FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION, MAHLON C. RHANEY, AND LEAH SIMMS' MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER TO STAY DISCOVERY AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW

Defendants Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), Mahlon C. Rhaney, and Leah Simms, by and through undersigned counsel, pursuant to Fla. R. Civ. P. Rule 1.280(c), hereby file this Motion for Protective Order to Stay Discovery and in support hereof state the following:

Plaintiff, William M. Windsor, filed his First Amended Complaint, hereinafter "FAC," on September 8, 2020. Plaintiff sues the Coach Houses at Leesburg Condominium Association, Inc., hereinafter the "Condo Association," where Plaintiff resides, various directors and officers of the

Condo Association, Sentry Management, Inc., the management company for the Condo Association, three employees of Sentry Management, the law firm Clayton & McCulloh, P.A., who represents the Condo Association, three attorneys from the firm, as well as the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), and DBPR employees chief arbitrator Mahlon C. Rhaney and arbitrator Leah Simms, for their alleged role in increasing Plaintiff's monthly assessments to the Condo Association and various other wrongdoings identified by Plaintiff through his investigation "to expose the rampant violations," of the Condo Association. First Amend. Compl. at 7.

On October 28, 2020, along with his First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff served the following discovery requests on Defendants: 1) First Set of Interrogatories to Defendant Florida DBPR, 2) First Set of Interrogatories to Defendant Rhaney, 3) First Set of Interrogatories to Defendant Simms, 4) First Request for Admissions to Florida DBPR, 5) First Request for Admissions to Defendant Rhaney, 6) First Request for Admissions to Defendant Simms, 7) First Request for Production to Defendant DBPR, 8) First Request for Production to Defendant Rhaney, and 9) First Request for Production to Defendant Simms. Defendants have until December 11, 2020, to respond to Plaintiff's discovery requests.

In response to Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint, Defendants DBPR, Mahlon C. Rhaney, and Leah Simms filed their motion to dismiss on November 13, 2020, and moved for dismissal based upon judicial immunity, sovereign immunity, failure to state a cause of action, and failure to adhere to pre-suit notice requirements for suing state government. Ex. A.

Judicial immunity and sovereign immunity are immunity from suit and not just from the assessment of damages. *See Kalmanson v. Lockett*, 848 So. 2d 374, 378 (Fla. 5th DCA 2003); *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 817 (1982). Since Defendants are arguing immunities as bases

for dismissal, Defendants move the Court to enter a protective order to stay discovery until the issues of judicial immunity and sovereign immunity are denied, or when Defendants choose to answer a forthcoming amended complaint.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

Pursuant to Florida Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 1.280(c), "[u]pon motion by a party…, and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending may make any order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense that justice requires, including…1) that the discovery not be had; 2) that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions." See *Waite v. Wellington Boats, Inc.*, 459 So.2d 425 (Fla. 1st DCA 1984).

Until immunity is resolved, discovery shall not be allowed because "inquiries of this kind can be peculiarly disruptive of effective government." *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 817 (1982) (discovery is improper until the court resolves the question of immunity); see also *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 526 (1985). "The policy behind immunity does not merely extend to suits, it also extends to protection against discovery." *Ray v. Judicial Corr. Servs., Inc.*, No. 2:12-CV-02819-RDP, 2014 WL 5090723, at 2 (N.D. Ala. Oct. 9, 2014), quoting *In re Lickman*, 304 B.R. 897, 903 (M.D.Fla. 2004). See also *Junior v. Reed*, 693 So. 2d 586, 592 (Fla. 1st DCA 1997). "To preserve its purpose, 'entitlement to absolute immunity must be determined as early as possible.'" *Brown v. Crawford Cty., Ga.*, 960 F.2d 1002, 1011 (11th Cir. 1992), quoting *Marx v. Gumbinner*, 855 F.2d 783, 788 (11th Cir. 1988); see also *Spence-Jones v. Rundle*, 991 F. Supp. 2d 1221, 1238 (S.D. Fla. 2013).

In the instant action, Plaintiff contends that he presented his issues with his Condo Association "to the DBPR in an effort to resolve matters without litigation, but the DBPR,

[Defendant Rhaney], and [Defendant Simms] appear to be corrupt and have worked with [the other defendants] to illegally deny relief to the Plaintiff." First Amend. Compl. at 12, 15. Defendants moved to dismiss Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint based upon judicial immunity for Defendants chief arbitrator Rhaney and arbitrator Simms, and sovereign immunity for Defendant DBPR. As discussed above, immunity is a shield from suit as well as liability. Any discovery requests made by Plaintiff on Defendants before the issue of immunity is resolved should be stayed until immunity is denied, or Defendants file an answer to a future complaint.

GOOD FAITH CERTIFICATION

The undersigned has conferred with Plaintiff regarding the issues raised in this motion. Plaintiff states that [redacted] Ex. A.

WHEREFORE, Defendants DBPR, Rhaney, and Simms, respectfully move this Honorable Court to enter a protective order staying all forms of discovery against Defendants until the issue of immunity is denied either in Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint, in some other subsequent motion to dismiss should Plaintiff amend his complaint further, or when Defendants file an answer, and for any such further relief as this Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

ASHLEY MOODY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

/s/David Asti
David Asti
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Florida Bar No. 0102964
Office of the Attorney General
501 E. Kennedy Blvd., Suite 1100
Tampa, Florida 33602-5242
T- (813) 233-2880; F – (813) 233-2886

David.Asti@MyFloridaLegal.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on November ___, 2020, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court through the Florida Courts E-filing Portal which will serve notice to those capable of receiving electronic filing. I further certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served by First Class U.S Mail to Plaintiff, *pro se*, William M. Windsor, 100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3, Leesburg, Florida 34748 and to billwindsor1@outlook.com and bill@billwindsor.com.

/s/David Asti
David Asti
Assistant Attorney General

EXHIBIT
2231

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: 35-2019-CA 001528-AXXX-XX

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Defendant.

DEFENDANT, COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS, MOTION TO STRIKE, AND MOTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT

Defendant, COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC. ("Association"), by and through its undersigned counsel, files this, its Motion to Dismiss, Motion to Strike, and Motion for More Definite Statement, under Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.420(b), and as grounds therefor would state:

1. The Plaintiff in this cause of action, WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, is an owner and resident of the Defendant Association, residing at 100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3, Leesburg, Florida 34748.

2. The Defendant Association is a condominium association, charged with the administration and operation of a condominium association and governed by Florida Statute 718.101, the "Condominium Act".

3. The filing by the Plaintiff is an alleged "First Amended Complaint on Request for Trial De Novo" with regard to a "Final Order of Dismissal" from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes, in

FILED: LAKE COUNTY, GARY J. COONEY, CLERK, 03/18/2020 01:00:03 PM

Case No. 2019-02-6384 (please see attached copy of "Final Order of Dismissal" and "Final Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing" as Exhibit "1").

4. The Plaintiff's "First Amended Complaint on Request for Trial de Novo" was filed February 19, 2020.[1]

5. As set forth in Paragraph 5 of the "First Amended Complaint", the Plaintiff correctly sets forth that the "dispute" was identified with the DBPR as "failure to give adequate notice of meetings or other actions, and failure to properly conduct elections."

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW.

6. In determining whether a complaint states a cause of action, the court must consider as true all well-pleaded allegations. *See Price v. Morgan*, 436 So.2d 1116, 1121 (Fla. 5th DCA 1983). A claim should be dismissed under Rule 1.140(b)(6) of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure if it is clear that no relief can be granted under any set of facts that can be proved consistent with the allegations. *See Wausau Ins. Co. v. Haynes*, 683 So.2d 1123, 1124 (Fla. 4th DCA 1996). Further, a claim should be dismissed with prejudice "when the pleader has failed to state a cause of action and it conclusively appears that there is no possible way to amend the complaint in order to state a cause of action." *Madison County v. Foxx*, 636 So.2d 39, 51 (Fla. 1st DCA 1994); *Drakeford v. Barnett Bank of Tampa*, 604 So.2d 822, 824 (Fla. 2nd DCA 1997).

II. PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT IS BARRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF FLORIDA STATUTE 718.1255.

7. The action for a "Trial De Novo" from an Arbitration Final Order is controlled by the provisions of Florida Statute 718.1255(4)(k), 718.1255(4)(l), and 718.1255(4)(m), and Florida Administrative Code 61B-45.044. The statute states, in pertinent part, as follows:

[1] The Plaintiff's claim that he has filed a "First Amended Complaint" is incorrect, and that no prior complaint has ever been filed in this cause of action, the consequence of which would mandate the dismissal of the Plaintiff's Complaint.

> "718.1255(4)(k) The arbitration decision shall be rendered within 30 days after the hearing and presented to the parties in writing. . . . An arbitration decision is also final *if a complaint for trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located within 30 days*." (emphasis added)

8. As set forth in Exhibit "1", the "Final Order of Dismissal" was entered June 13, 2019, and the Arbitrator entered a "Final Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing" on July 2, 2019.

9. The filing of the Plaintiff's "First Amended Complaint" (which is the initial Complaint filed in this cause of action), on February 19, 2020, more than seven months after the entry of the "Final Order of Dismissal " and "Final Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing", is in violation of Florida Statute 718.1255(4)(k) and Rule 61B-45.044, FAC, and the specific provisions set forth in the Arbitration Final Order of Dismissal.

III. THE PLAINTIFF IS BARRED FROM FILING THIS ACTION BY VIRTUE OF THE "FINAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL" IN ARBITRATION CASE NO. 2019-02-6324.

10. This case is a companion case and almost entirely duplicative of the case of *William M. Windsor vs. Coach Houses at Leesburg*, Case No. 35-2019-CA-001871, now pending before the Honorable James R. Baxley.

11. In Case No. 2019-CA-001871, now pending, the Plaintiff has sought to obtain a Trial de novo, based on a "Final Order of Dismissal", against this Defendant, entered July 31, 2019.[2]

12. As set forth in the "Final Order of Dismissal" of July 31, 2019, the ruling of the Arbitrator quoted the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Case No. 1:11-CV-1923-TWT, in its Order of February 12, 2018, which stated, in pertinent part:

> "IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Plaintiff, William M. Windsor, and any parties acting in concert with him or at his behest, are PERMANENTLY ENJOINED from filing any complaint or

[2] An "Order Denying Motion for Rehearing" was entered by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes, on August 23, 2019, a copy of both orders are attached hereto as Exhibit "2".

initiating any proceeding including any new lawsuit or administrative proceeding in any court (state or federal) or agency in the United States without first obtaining leave of a federal district court in which the new complaint or proceeding is to be filed."

13. The action by the Plaintiff in filing this new action, in the Circuit Court of Lake County, Florida, is therefore barred by the nationwide injunction entered against the Plaintiff in the above-referenced United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Case No. 1:11-CV-1923-TWT.

14. Plaintiff's action should therefore be dismissed or otherwise abated until such time as Defendant shall obtain leave from the U.S. Federal District Court, for the Middle District of Florida.

IV. THE PLAINTIFF HAS ATTEMPTED TO FILE A COMPLAINT IN EIGHT OR NINE COUNTS, ALL ALLEGEDLY SEEKING A DECLARATORY JUDGMENT.

15. The relief allegedly sought by the Plaintiff has to do, entirely, with certain meetings held by the Association on February 19, 2019, and an alleged attempted recall of the Board of Directors of the Defendant Association.

16. As the specific relief requested by the Plaintiff, that is, the election of three specific Directors, Mr. Lunsford, Mr. Chandler, and Ms. Campbell, be declared to have been elected (Plaintiff's "Prayer for Relief", Paragraph 18) was accomplished at the Association meeting of March 22, 2019, then the Plaintiff's claims are therefore entirely moot. (Please see copy of "Final Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing", attached hereto as Exhibit "1")

17. The Plaintiff's Complaint fails to state a cause of action for declaratory judgment, as the Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate a bona fide, actual, present, practical need for the declaration, that there is some person or persons who have, or reasonably may have, actual, present, adverse and antagonistic interests in the subject matter, either in fact or in law (*MacKenzie v. Centex Homes*,

208 So.3d 790 (Fla. 5th DCA 2016), *Ramos v. CACH, LLC*, 183 So.2d 1149 (Fla. 5th DCA 2015), *Kendrick v. Everheart*, 390 So.2d 53, 59 (Fla. 190).

18. As the relief requested by the Plaintiff is otherwise moot, as set forth in the Plaintiff's alleged "prayer for relief", the Plaintiff has failed to state a cause of action for a declaratory judgment.

V. THE PLAINTIFF IS BARRED FROM CHALLENGING THE ASSOCIATION'S ELECTION PROCESS, AS PLAINTIFF DID NOT COMMENCE A CHALLENGE WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ELECTION RESULT.

19. The Plaintiff's "Petition for Non-Binding Arbitration" was formally filed with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation ("DBPR") on April 22, 2019 (Exhibit "1", "Final Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing").

20. The Florida Condominium Statute states, under Chapter 718.112(2)(d)4.c., as follows:

> "718.112(2)(d)4.c. Any challenge to the election process must be commenced within 60 days after the election results are announced."

21. Therefore, to the extent Plaintiff's Complaint challenges the results of the February 19, 2019 election, Plaintiff has failed to state a cause of action, and said claims are barred.

VI. PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT MUST BE DISMISSED AS MOOT, AS THE PLAINTIFF RECEIVED THE RELIEF REQUESTED.

22. As set forth in Exhibit "1", "Final Order of Dismissal", the Arbitrator found that the three Board members sought to be declared as lawful members of the Board of Directors, Mr. Lunsford, Mr. Chandler, and Ms. Campbell, were duly elected and served as members of the Board of Directors.

23. In this respect, the relief requested by the Plaintiff is otherwise moot, and the Plaintiff has otherwise failed to state a cause of action.

VII. **TO THE EXTENT THAT THE PLAINTIFF HAS RAISED ISSUES REGARDING ELECTION IRREGULARIES, THE PLAINTIFF HAS FAILED TO STATE A CAUSE OF ACTION, AS SAID CAUSE OF ACTION IS GOVERNED BY FLORIDA SATUTE 718.1255(5).**

24. It is well settled, under the provisions of the Condominium Act, that a dispute involving an election irregularity is under the jurisdiction of the State of Florida, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, by means of a Mandatory Non-Binding Arbitration Petition.

25. The statute, under 718.1255(5) states:

> "718.1255(5) DISPUTES INVOLVING ELECTION IRREGULARITIES. – Every arbitration petition received by the Division and required to be filed under this section challenging the legality of the election of any director of the board of administration must be handled on an expedited basis in the manner provided for by the Division's rules for recall for recall arbitration disputes".

26. Therefore, to the extent that Plaintiff is seeking a ruling with regard to the legality of the election of any director, the Plaintiff has failed to state a cause of action, and this court would be without jurisdiction to hear said dispute, pending a decision by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

VIII. **PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS ARE IMMATERIAL, REDUNDANT, IMPERTINENT AND SCANDALOUS, AND SHOULD BE STRICKEN.**

27. The Association moves for the striking of the impertinent and scandalous allegations as set forth in the Plaintiff's Complaint, and the Defendant moves to strike said allegations under Rule 1.140(f) of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

28. The Plaintiff's Complaint, which allegedly contains nine "counts", is otherwise redundant, repetitive, and has, throughout the pleading, improperly incorporated all paragraphs of every count in each succeeding count, in violation of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.[3]

[3] The Plaintiff's Complaint does not contain a Count Eight.

IX. PLAINTIFF SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT.

29. The Plaintiff has, contrary to Rule 1.110(b), Fla. R. Civ. P., failed to file a complaint containing a short and plain statement of the ultimate facts, showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.

30. The Plaintiff has, in violation of the Rules of Civil Procedure, improperly joined causes of action, submitted repetitive and redundant claims, to which the Defendant is unable to adequately respond.

X. THE PLAINTIFF'S FILINGS HEREIN SHOULD BE REVIEWED AS THOUGH FILED BY A "REASONABLY COMPETENT ATTORNEY", AND THE COURT HAS INHERENT AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE PLAINTIFF TO RETAIN COMPETENT COUNSEL.

31. The Plaintiff, having been found to be a "vexatious litigant", should not be granted more leeway due to Plaintiff's status as a pro se litigant (please see the "Defendant's Request for Judicial Notice", filed with this Motion, and the cases attached thereto).

32. In Florida, "the courts have consistently held that pro se litigants should be treated no differently or more leniently than litigants represented by counsel." *Balch v. HSBC Bank, USA, N.A.*, 128 So.3d 179 (Fla. 5th DCA 2013) (further citing numerous cases for the proposition that "[i]t is a mistake to hold pro se litigants to a lesser standard than a reasonably competent attorney").

33. "When a pro se litigant files frivolous lawsuits or pleadings in a lawsuit, the court has the authority to restrain such a litigant from abusing the legal system and prevent him from abusing, annoying, or harassing those against whom such suits or pleadings have been filed." *Balch* at 181 quoting *Platel v. Maguire, Voorhis & Wells, P.A.*, 436 So.2d 303 (Fla 5th DCA 1983 ("when one person, by his activities, upsets the normal procedure of the court so as to interfere with the causes of other litigations, it is necessary to exercise restraint upon that person, i.e., requirement that

pleadings be accompanied by an attorney's signature-a restraint which does not amount to a complete denial of access").

34. The court would be within its rights and would have the inherent power to constrain the Plaintiff to meet certain pleading requirements, including, without limitation, requiring that the Plaintiff's filings be accompanied by an attorney's signature, to ensure they would, in fact, be filed as if the Plaintiff were a "reasonably competent attorney", or require Plaintiff to retain counsel, experienced in condominium and community association law.

XI. PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT IS SUBJECT FOR DISMISSAL FOR FAILURE TO ATTACH DOCUMENTS AS REQUIRED BY RULE 1.130(a)

35. The Plaintiff alleges, throughout the purported Complaint, that exhibits, numbering over 1,300 in number, are referenced in Plaintiff's Complaint.

36. Other than a very few exhibits, the Plaintiff has failed to file documents, upon which Plaintiff's Complaint is based.

37. The Plaintiff's Complaint is therefore subject to dismissal for failure to attach required documents *Safeco Ins. Co. of America v. Ware*, 401 So.2d 1129 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981).

WHEREFORE, Defendant, COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC., hereby moves this court for the dismissal of the Plaintiff's Complaint, with prejudice, for failure of the Plaintiff, after having been adjudicated a vexatious litigant, to have obtained prior federal district court approval for filing this case, and for the Plaintiff's failure to state a cause of action for a declaratory judgment, and otherwise failing to state a cause of action, and that the Defendant be awarded its reasonable attorney's fees and costs, pursuant to Florida Statute 718.1255(4)(l) and for such further relief as is just and proper.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was furnished via the E-portal to WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, bill@billwindsor.com **(primary)** and bwindsor1@outlook.com **(secondary)**, on this 17th day of March, 2020

/s/ Russell E. Klemm

RUSSELL E. KLEMM, ESQ.
Florida Bar No.: 0292826
Clayton & McCulloh, P.A.
1065 Maitland Center Commons Blvd.
Maitland, Florida 32751
(407) 875-2655 Telephone
(407) 875-3363 Facsimile
E-mail: rklemm@clayton-mcculloh.com (Primary)
sroe@clayton-mcculloh.com (Secondary)
Attorney for Defendant

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
DIVISION OF FLORIDA CONDOMINIUMS, TIMESHARES, AND MOBILE HOMES

IN RE: PETITION FOR ARBITRATION

Filed with
Arbitration Section

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, the unit owner representative

JUN 13 2019

Petitioner,

Div. of FL Condos, Timeshares & MH
Dept. of Business & Professional Reg

v.

Case No. 2019-02-1020

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Respondent.

FINAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL

On April 22, 2019, William M. Windsor, ("Petitioner") filed a Mandatory Non-Binding Petition for Arbitration against Coach House at Leesburg Condominium Association, Inc. (the "Association") certifying the recall of Directors Omar Nuseibeh, Vicki Hedrick and Karen Bollinger and the election of Directors Joseph Lunsford, Jason Chandler and Isabel Campbell. On April 26, 2019, this Arbitrator issued a Final Order of Dismissal for lack of Jurisdiction. On April 29, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Rehearing. On May 1, 2019, this Arbitrator entered an Order Vacating Dismissal and Requiring an Amended Petition. On May 13, 2019, Petitioner filed an Amended Petition. On May 17, 2019, this Arbitrator filed an Order Requiring Answer. On May 21, 2019, the Association was served. On June 10, 2019, the Association filed a Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Cause of Action.

EXHIBIT
"1"

Election Monitor's Report

The Election Monitor's Report, prepared by Joseph Rains, confirms that Mr. Lunsford, Mr. Chandler and Ms. Campbell were elected to the Board on March 22, 2019, and confirms that Mr. Nuselbeh, and Ms. Bollinger were not elected and Ms. Hedrick conceded her position on the Board.

Petitioner's request for relief provides:

> WHEREFORE, petitioner requests that the arbitrator enters a final order certifying the recall/election and granting such other relief as the arbitrator deems proper.

The March 22, 2019 election renders the written recall agreement, provided to the Board on February 12, 2019, moot in that it accomplished the result Petitioner requested in his Petition, prior to the Petition in this arbitration being filed. There is therefore no dispute left to be resolved.

Based on the forgoing it is **ORDERED:**

1. Respondent's Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED and Arbitration Case No. 2019-02-1020 is closed.

2. Respondent is the prevailing party in this matter.

DONE AND ORDERED this 13th day of June, 2019, at Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.

Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator
Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation
Division of Florida Condominiums,
Timeshares and Mobile Homes
Arbitration Section
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1030
Telephone: 850.414.6867
Facsimile: [redacted]

Trial *de novo* and Attorney's Fees

This decision shall be binding on the parties unless a complaint for trial *de novo* is filed in accordance with Section 718.1255, Florida Statutes. As provided by section 718.1255, Florida Statutes, the prevailing party in this proceeding is entitled to have the other party pay reasonable costs and attorney's fees. Any such request must be filed in accordance with Rule 61B-45.048, Florida Administrative Code.

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing final order has been sent by U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to the following persons on this 13th day of June 2019:

William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
Petitioner

Russell E. Klemm, Esq.
Clayton & McCulloh, P.A.
1065 Maitland Center Commons Drive
Maitland, Florida 32751
Attorney for Respondent

Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
DIVISION OF FLORIDA CONDOMINIUMS, TIMESHARES, AND MOBILE HOMES

IN RE: PETITION FOR ARBITRATION

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, the unit owner representative :

Petitioner,

v.

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Respondent.

Case No. 2019-02-1020

FINAL ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR REHEARING

On April 22, 2019, William M. Windsor, ("Petitioner") filed a Mandatory Non-Binding Petition for Arbitration against Coach House at Leesburg Condominium Association, Inc. (the "Association") certifying the recall of Directors Omar Nuseibeh, Vicki Hedrick and Karen Bollinger and the election of Directors Joseph Lunsford, Jason Chandler and Isabel Campbell. On April 26, 2019, this Arbitrator issued a Final Order of Dismissal for lack of Jurisdiction. On April 29, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Rehearing. On May 1, 2019, this Arbitrator entered an Order Vacating Dismissal and Requiring an Amended Petition. On May 13, 2019, Petitioner filed an Amended Petition. On May 17, 2019, this Arbitrator filed an Order Requiring Answer. On May 21, 2019, the Association was served. On June 10, 2019, the Association filed a Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Cause of Action. On June 13, 2019, this Arbitrator granted the Association's Motion to Dismiss. On June 25 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Rehearing and Reconsideration of Final Order of Dismissal. On that same date

Petitioner filed a Response to the Association's Motion to Dismiss and his Third and Fourth verified Affidavit. On July 1, 2019, the Association filed a Response to Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing and Reconsideration.

Motion for Rehearing

In pertinent part, Rule 61B-45.044, Florida Administrative Code, provides:

> (1) A motion for rehearing may be filed within 15 days after the date of entry of the final order. The motion shall state with particularity the points of law or fact that the arbitrator has overlooked or misapprehended and shall not reargue the merits of the final order. Any response to the motion must be filed within 10 days of service of the motion.
>
> (2) The arbitrator shall not modify the substance of the final order except upon a showing that the decision is based on a clear error of law or fact...

In this case, Petitioner requested: the Arbitrator declare that the February 19, 2019 recall of Directors Nuselbeh, Hedrick and Bollinger was successful; and that Mr. Lunsford, Mr. Chandler and Ms. Campbell were also elected Directors. The subsequent March 22, 2019 election, conducted by an election monitor, achieved the result requested in the Petition thus rendering the Petition moot.

The March 22, 2019 election has provided Petitioner with what he requested and he has not shown a clear error of law or fact. Therefore, his arguments are without merit. Accordingly, it is **ORDERED:**

1. The Association's Motion for Rehearing and Reconsideration is DENIED.

DONE AND ORDERED this 2nd day of July, 2019, at Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.

Mehlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator
Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation

Division of Florida Condominiums
Timeshares and Mobile Homes
Arbitration Section
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1030
Telephone: 850.414.6867
Facsimile: 850.487.0870

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing final order has been sent by U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to the following persons on this 2nd day of July 2019:

William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
Petitioner

Russell E. Klemm, Esq.
Clayton & McCulloh, P.A.
1065 Maitland Center Commons Drive
Maitland, Florida 32751
Attorney for Respondent

Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
DIVISION OF FLORIDA CONDOMINIUMS, TIMESHARES, AND MOBILE HOMES

IN RE: PETITION FOR ARBITRATION

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR

Petitioner,

v.

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Respondent.

_____/

Filed with
Arbitration Section
JUL 31 2019
Case No. 2019-02-6384
Div. of FL Condos, Timeshares & MH
Dept. of Business & Professional Reg

FINAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL

Procedural History

On May 20, 2019, William M. Windsor ("Petitioner"), filed a Petition for Mandatory Non-Binding Arbitration against Coach Houses at Leesburg Condominium Association, Inc. (the "Association") alleging that the Association's meetings and annual election, conducted by an Election Monitor on March 22, 2019, were improperly conducted. On May 30, 2019, an Order Requiring Answer was issued. On June 3, 2019, the Association was served. On June 25, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Default and Motion for Fees and Costs and Respondent Filed a Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Cause of Action. On July 1, 2019, Petitioner filed a Response to the Association's Motion to Dismiss and a Motion to Strike Respondent's Motion to Dismiss. On July 2, 2019, an Order was issued requiring that the Association respond to Petitioner's July 1, 2019 Motions. On July 8, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Amendment to Order

EXHIBIT
"2"

Requiring Response. On July 17, 2019, the Association filed a Reply to Petitioner's Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike.

Relevant Prior Arbitration History

On April 22, 2019, Petitioner filed a Petition for Mandatory Non-Binding Arbitration against the Association requesting that the recall of three board members and the election of three replacement board members be certified. The March 22, 2019 annual election, which Petitioner challenges in this arbitration, accomplished the very result that Petitioner specifically requested as his relief in the April 22, 2019 Petition. In the June 13, 2019 Final Order of Dismissal, the Arbitrator found:

> The March 22, 2019 election renders the written recall agreement, provided to the Board on February 12, 2019, moot in that it accomplished the result Petitioner requested in his Petition, prior to the Petition in this arbitration being filed. There is therefore no dispute left to be resolved.

Order of Dismissal

In this action, Petitioner now challenges the March 22, 2019 election. In his May 20, 2019, election dispute Petition, in the request for relief, Petitioner states, "The appropriate Relief will depend on whether an Arbitrator declares that the recall was effective and names Joseph L. Lunsford, Jason Chandler and Isabel Campbell as the Directors". This second Petition was filed before the Arbitrator's ruling on June 13, 2019 and sought the same end result requested in Petitioner's April 22, 2019 Petition. The Arbitrator's, June 13, 2019 ruling, provided the relief requested by both Petitions, namely, the directors Petitioner wanted recalled are no longer on the board and Joseph L. Lunsford, Jason Chandler and Isabel Campbell were elected to the Board.

The Association has also raised the issue that the Petitioner should be enjoined from arbitration filings as he is under a nationwide permanent injunction as a result of

Petitioner's "overly burdensome, vexatious and frivolous litigiousness".[1] The "Opinion and Order" in the case of *William M. Windsor v. James N. Hatten*, Case No. 1:11-CV-1923-TWT, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division, states, in pertinent part, as follows:

> IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Plaintiff, William M. Windsor, and any parties acting in concert with him or at his behest, are PERMANENTLY ENJOINED from filing any complaint or initiating any proceeding, including any new lawsuit or administrative proceeding, in any court (state or federal) or agency in the United States without first obtaining leave of a federal district court in which the new complaint or proceeding is to be filed.

(emphasis in original). Arbitration is clearly an administrative proceeding governed by Florida Statute and the Florida Administrative Code; therefore, arbitration proceedings fall under the scope of this Federal District Court Order. Here, Petitioner has failed to file proof of leave to initiate this Arbitration proceeding, obtained from the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida, prior to filing this Petition, as required by the Federal District Court's Opinion and Order.

Based on the foregoing it is **ORDERED**.

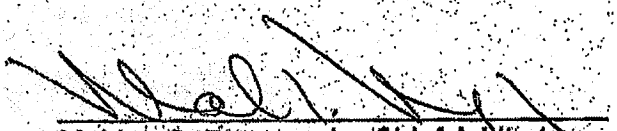
1. Petitioner's Motion for Default, Motion for Fees and Costs and Motion to Strike are DENIED.

2. The Association's Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED.

3. Petitioner is advised that he must comply with the February 12, 2018, Order, issued by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, by obtaining federal district court leave prior to filing a Petition for Arbitration.

DONE AND ORDERED this 31st day of July, 2019, at Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.

[1] As stated by the United States District Judge in his "Opinion and Order", February 12, 2018.



Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator
Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation
Division of Florida Condominiums,
Timeshares and Mobile Homes
Arbitration Section
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1030
Telephone: [redacted]
Facsimile:

Trial *de novo* and Attorney's Fees

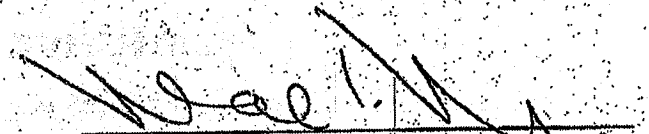
This decision shall be binding on the parties unless a complaint for trial *de novo* is filed in accordance with section 718.1255, Florida Statutes. As provided by section 718.1255, Florida Statutes, the prevailing party in this proceeding is entitled to have the other party pay reasonable costs and attorney's fees. Any such request must be filed in accordance with Rule 61B-45.048, Florida Administrative Code.

Certificate of Service

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on July 31, 2019, copies of the foregoing were served by email and U.S. Mail to:

William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
Email: billwindsor1@outlook.com
Petitioner

Russell E. Klemm, Esq,
Clayton & McCulloh, P.A.
1065 Maitland Center Commons Drive
Maitland, Florida 32751
Attorney for Respondent



Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
DIVISION OF FLORIDA CONDOMINIUMS, TIMESHARES, AND MOBILE HOMES

IN RE: PETITION FOR ARBITRATION

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR

Petitioner,

v.

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.

Respondent.

Case No. 2019-02-6384

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR REHEARING

Procedural History

On July 31, 2019, this Arbitrator issued a Final Order of Dismissal of the Petition filed in this matter.[1] The case was dismissed because Petitioner failed to file proof of leave to initiate this Arbitration proceeding prior to filing this Petition, as required by the Federal District Court's Opinion and Order in *William M. Windsor v. James N. Hatten*, Case No. 1:11-CV-1928-TWT, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division.

On August 1, 2019, Petitioner filed a Request for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in response to the July 31, 2019 Order. Petitioner's Request was treated as a Motion for Rehearing under Rule 61B-45.044, Florida Administrative Code, as that was the only authority for the Arbitrator to review Petitioner's Request for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. On August 5, 2019, an Order was issued Denying Motion for

[1] A duplicate of the Final Order was issued on August 2, 2019.

Rehearing as Petitioner had made no showing in his Request that the Final Order was based on clear error of law or fact.

On August 16, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Recusal of Arbitrator and Notice of Order.[2] On August 19, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion for Rehearing and Reconsideration of Final Order of Dismissal and a Request for Discovery.

Motion for Rehearing

In pertinent part, Rule 61B-45.044, Florida Administrative Code, provides:

> (1) A motion for rehearing may be filed within 15 days after the date of entry of the final order. The motion shall state with particularity the points of law or fact that the arbitrator has overlooked or misapprehended and shall not reargue the merits of the final order. Any response to the motion must be filed within 10 days of service of the motion.
>
> (2) The arbitrator shall not modify the substance of the final order except upon a showing that the decision is based on a clear error of law or fact...

Petitioner acknowledged July 31, 2019 as the date of the Final Order of Dismissal in Item 1. of his Request for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Even if Petitioner was allowed to file a second motion for rehearing, this Motion for Rehearing was due on August 15, 2019. Because Petitioner's motion for rehearing was filed more than 15 days after entry of the Final Order, the motion is untimely under the rule. *See, e.g., Bermuda Village Condo. Ass'n, Inc. v. Kalish*, Arb. Case No. 2017-02-7939, Order Denying Extension of Time to File a Motion for Rehearing or Motion to Set Aside

[2] The Order filed with the Notice of Order was issued by Judge Thrash on July 8, 2019 and stated: "The Plaintiff's Request for Leave to File Condominium Arbitration Complaints [Doc. 241 & 242] is GRANTED". Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to file Condominium Arbitration Complaints to Judge Thrash, which was filed on July 1, 2019, did not indicate that he had filed 2 Petitions for Arbitration prior to filing his Motion. The Order does not define Doc. 241 and Doc. 242 to provide any guidance as to which arbitration proceedings the Order applies to. Additionally, Petitioner filed 2 more arbitration Petitions after July 8, 2019, Arbitration Case No. 2019-03-8814, filed on July 29, 2019 and Arbitration Case No. 2019-04-0349, filed on August 8, 2019. The Petitioner first filed his Notice of Judge Thrash's July 8, 2019 Order with the Arbitrator on August 16, 2019.

Default; Order Denying Rehearing and Order Denying Motion to Set Aside Default (Sept. 26, 2017).

This Arbitrator has no statutory authority to address Petitioner's Motion's for Recusal of Arbitrator and for Discovery after the Final Order of Dismissal.

Accordingly, it is **ORDERED:**

1. Respondent's Motion for Rehearing is DENIED.
2. Respondent's Motion for Recusal is DENIED.
3. Respondent's Request for Discovery is DENIED.

DONE AND ORDERED this 23rd day of August, 2019, at Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.

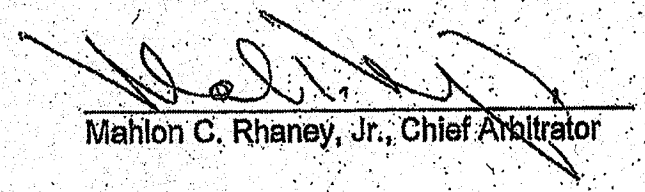
Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator
Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation
Division of Florida Condominiums,
Timeshares and Mobile Homes
Arbitration Section
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1030
Telephone: 850.414.6867
Facsimile: [redacted]

Certificate of Service

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on August 23, 2019, copies of the foregoing were served by U.S. Mail to:

William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
Petitioner

Russell E. Klemm, Esq.
Clayton & McCulloh, P.A.
1065 Maitland Center Commons Drive
Maitland, Florida 32751
Attorney for Respondent



Mahlon C. Rhaney, Jr., Chief Arbitrator

EXHIBIT 2232

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: 35-2019-CA-001528-AXXX-XX

William M. Windsor,

Plaintiff

v.

Coach Houses at Leesburg Condominium Association, Inc.

Defendant

_____/

ORDER ON DEFENDANT, COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS, MOTION TO STRIKE, AND MOTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT

THIS CAUSE came before the Court on September 1, 2020 for a hearing on Coach Houses at Leesburg Condominum Association, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss, Motion to Strike, and Motion for More Definite Statement. The motion list ten (10) grounds in support of the defendant's requested relief to dismiss or strike portions of the complaint and to require a more definite statement. This court has considered the motion, the Plaintiff's submissions and response to the motion, arguments of the Plaintiff and Counsel for the Defendant, and otherwise being fully informed, the Court rules as follows:

1. As to the grounds for relief in the Defendant's Motion in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10, the Motion is **DENIED**.
2. Regarding the issues raised in Section 8 of the Motion, PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS ARE IMMATERIAL, REDUNDANT, INPERTINENT AND SCANDALOUS, AND SHOULD BE STRICKEN, the Motion is **GRANTED**. Rule 1.140(f), Rule 1.110(b), Fla. R. Civ. P.; Gerentine v. Coastal Security Systems, 529 So. 2D 1191 (Fla 5DCA 1988). It is improper for each count of a complaint to incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of a complaint.
3. Regarding the issues raised in Section 9 of the Motion, PLAINTIFF SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT, the Motion is **GRANTED** as the Complaint improperly contains repetitive and redundant claims and allegations and joins causes of action. Rule 1.140(b), Fla. R. Civ. P.

4. Regarding the issues raised in Section 11 of the Motion, PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT IS SUBJECT FOR DISMISSAL FOR FAILURE TO ATTACH DOCUMENTS AS REQUIRED BY RULE 1.130(a), the Motion is **GRANTED**.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Defendant, Coach Houses at Leesburg Condominium Association, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss, Motion to Strike, and Motion for More Definite Statement:

1. Is granted to the extent as indicated above without prejudice.
2. The Plaintiff shall have thirty (30) days from the date of this Order to file an Amended Complaint.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Tavares, Lake County, Florida this 9 day of September 2020.

G. Richard Singeltary, Circuit Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was sent by U.S. Mail and/or E-Service to the following on this 9th day of September 2020.

William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
bill@billwindsor.com
billwindsor1@outlook.com

Russell E. Klemm, Esq.
Clayton & McCulloh
1065 Maitland Center Commons Boulevard
Maitland, Florida 32751
rklemm@clayton-mcculloh.com
sroe@clayton-mcculloh.com

SERVICE VIA E-PORTAL

Judicial Assistant

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: 35-2019-CA 001528-AXXX-XX

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Defendant.

DEFENDANT, COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS, MOTION TO STRIKE, AND MOTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT

Defendant, COACH HOUSES AT LEESBURG CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC. ("Association"), by and through its undersigned counsel, files this, its Motion to Dismiss, Motion to Strike, and Motion for More Definite Statement, under Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.420(b), and as grounds therefor would state:

1. The Plaintiff in this cause of action, WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, is an owner and resident of the Defendant Association, residing at 100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3, Leesburg, Florida 34748.

2. The Defendant Association is a condominium association, charged with the administration and operation of a condominium association and governed by Florida Statute 718.101, the "Condominium Act".

3. The filing by the Plaintiff is an alleged "First Amended Complaint on Request for Trial De Novo" with regard to a "Final Order of Dismissal" from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes, in

FILED: LAKE COUNTY, GARY J. COONEY, CLERK, 03/18/2020 01:00:03 PM

Appendix 21

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN
AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: 2018-CA-010270-O

DIVISION 37

WILLIAM WINDSOR

PLAINTIFF(S)

v.

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST; BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION LLC

DEFENDANT *et al.*

_____/

AMENDED ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION ON FEBRUARY 4, 2021 ORDER OF JUDGE JEFFREY L. ASHTON
(reflects the correct party's Motion)

THIS CAUSE coming before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration on February 4, 2021 Order of Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton filed February 14, 2021, and the Court, being fully advised in the premises, does hereby

ORDER AND ADJUDGE:

1. The Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration on February 4, 2021 Order of Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton is Denied.

DONE AND ORDERED at Orlando, Orange County, Florida, this 17th day of February, 2021 (nunc pro tunc February 16, 2021).

JEFFREY L. ASHTON
Circuit Judge

Copies furnished to:
A copy of the foregoing has been electronically filed with the Clerk of Courts by using the Florida Court E-Filing Portal.

Appendix 22

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN
AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: 2018-CA-010270-O

DIVISION 37

WILLIAM WINDSOR
PLAINTIFF(S)

v.

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST; BOISE CASCADE
BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION LLC
DEFENDANT *et al.*

/

ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STRIKE DEFENDANTS ROBERT KEITH LONGEST AND BOISE CASCADE BUILDINGS MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION L.L.C. EMERGENCY MOTION TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE COURT BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW

THIS CAUSE coming before the Court on Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Defendants Robert Keith Longest and Boise Cascade Buildings Material Distribution L.L.C. Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff William Windsor's Submissions to the Court be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law filed February 18, 2021, and the Court, being fully advised in the premises, does hereby

ORDER AND ADJUDGE:

1. The Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Strike Defendants Robert Keith Longest and Boise Cascade Buildings Material Distribution L.L.C. Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff William Windsor's Submissions to the Court be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandum of Law is Denied.

DONE AND ORDERED at Orlando, Orange County, Florida, this 22 day of February, 2021.

JEFFREY L. ASHTON
Circuit Judge

Copies furnished to:

A copy of the foregoing has been electronically filed with the Clerk of Courts by using the Florida Court E-Filing Portal.

Appendix 23

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM WINDSOR,
Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 2018-CA-010270-O

vs.

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST, an individual, and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., a Foreign Limited Liability Company,
Defendants.

NOTICE OF FILING LETTER TO JUDGE JEFFREY L. ASHTON

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, Plaintiff, hereby files this Notice of Filing Letter to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton.

Dated in Leesburg, Florida this 25th day of February, 2021,

William M. Windsor
Pro Se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served a true and correct copy of the foregoing by Electronic Mail:

David I. Wynne and Scott L. Astrin
Law Offices of Scott L. Astrin
100 N. Tampa Street, Suite 2605
Tampa, Florida 33602
david.wynne@aig.com, tampapleadings@aig.com,
emily.christopher@aig.com, scott.astrin@aig.com
813-526-0559 - 813-218-3110
Fax: 813-649-8362

This 25th day of February, 2021.

William M. Windsor

William M. Windsor

100 East Oak Terrace Drive Unit B3 * Leesburg, FL 34748

billwindsor1@outlook.com * 352-805-7887

February 25, 2021

Ms. Keitra Davis
Judicial Assistant to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton
Division 37
425 North Orange Avenue
Suite 1110
Orlando, Florida 32801

Re: Case No. 2018-CA-010270-O, Windsor v. Longest and Boise Cascade

Dear Ms. Davis:

You emailed today to say "Any hearing request over 1 hour require court approval by either appearing during ex parte/short matters or by letter to the judge detailing the reasons for the excessive time."

I am requesting 16 hours for the hearing on the Order to Show Cause regarding the Defendants' second attempt to require that an attorney sign my pleadings.

As the judge knows, I have to be given an "opportunity to be heard," and that right of due process doesn't mean a short hearing where little can be presented. The law requires that this is to be an evidentiary hearing. Because of the outrageous nature of what the Defendants have claimed, I need to present hundreds of documents as evidence. I will testify at great length. I plan to call several witnesses. I hope to have a retired federal judge as a witness. I will have one witness in regard to Georgia and Montana. I hope to have one or more witnesses regarding Texas.

I will address with evidence the 172 cases in the history of Florida where plaintiffs were required to have their pleadings signed by a member of the Florida Bar. By the hearing, I will have completed reading every case.

There have been a grand total of 19 cases in the history of the State of Florida where a non-prisoner or non-disbarred attorney has received an order purporting to require pleadings to be signed by a member of the Florida Bar.

The idea that I should be the 20th person in the history of Florida to be restricted from filing unless he can get an attorney to sign his pleadings is truly AS FRIVOLOUS AS IT GETS. So, I will present that the attorneys for the Defendants are committing fraud on the court.

In 16 of the 19 cases in the history of the State of Florida where a non-prisoner or non-disbarred attorney has received an order purporting to require pleadings to be signed by a member of the Florida Bar, a Show Cause Order was issued. One of those cases, *Humes v. Solanski*, was

overturned because of that failure. The Florida Supreme Court stated in *Owens v. Forte* that it should have been done. In *G.W. v. Rushing*, the Opinion doesn't indicate one way or another whether a Show Cause Order was issued, but as the plaintiff had already been determined to be a vexatious litigant based on Florida Statute 68.093, surely there must have been a Show Cause Order somewhere along the way. It appears the judge figured this out from my Motion.

I will be presenting evidence about the requirement that motions must be signed. I will present evidence in regard to Rule 2.515 of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration.

I will subpoena Scott Astrin and David Wynne to testify and possibly t heir staff members. As their motion is not verified or supported by affidavit, it will be vital for the Court to see what personal knowledge they have of the purported facts they claim. I will have the Clerk of the Court issue Subpoenas Duces Tecum requiring Astrin and Wynne to produce the voluminous emails and numerous pleadings they claim. I will examine them about how the law says those make it an emergency to require Windsor's pleadings to be signed by an attorney. And why the day of the week or the hour of the day matters. I'm curious to know what they have to say about how this makes this an emergency. There are many accusations in Paragraph 4. I want to see the evidence and thoroughly cover this. I plan to prove that Astrin and Wynne do not tell the truth.

Paragraphs 6 to 25 will require examination of Wynne and Astrin and presentation of hundreds of documents as evidence.

Astrin and Wynne must produce evidence regarding their personal knowledge regarding Judge Mosley. I will be presenting extensive testimony about this as well as evidence. They must show voluminous and unnecessarily long pleadings and explain why.

I will ask Astrin and Wynne about George May, a man named a Vexatious Litigant pursuant to Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5-year period, he had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against him. I have had NONE. *May v. Barthet* and the federal case of *In re McDonald* are the only legal authorities cited, and neither apply.

I will present evidence regarding collateral estoppel, the law of the case, and stare decisis.

I will present case law and evidence regarding this proposed injunction.

I will present each of the 19 cases where a non-prisoner was ordered to have an attorney sign their pleadings. I will show that none of them apply to me or this case.

I will prove that the motion is frivolous and that this Court should have stricken it. I will have case law galore to present.

In addition to disproving the false and unsubstantiated claims about my litigation history, I will present 172 cases to show that what may have happened in another state is not relevant to a Florida filing injunction.

I will present evidence to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that Astrin and Wynne have presented absolutely nothing that would qualify them to have me denied my pro se rights. They know I am better than any attorney, so they continue to commit fraud on the court to try to win.

I will present evidence of my financial condition to show I cannot afford an attorney. I will testify that if this Court grants this frivolous motion, I will lose the case as I cannot get an attorney. Astrin and Wynne will save their insurance company the $3 million + that a jury should award.

I will prove that there has been no wrongdoing or improper activity by me.

I will present evidence to show that Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton is outrageously biased and prejudiced.

I will show that the Defendants' motion has no legal authority.

I will present a lot of evidence/argument about how there cannot be an injunction.

I will question Astrin and Wynne about the non-existent Certificate of Conference.

That's it off the top of my head. 16 hours might not be enough. But this Court will, in essence, be trying to take away my life early and condemn me to a life of poverty s an invalid. I am owed the right to be heard.

Thank you.

William M. Windsor

cc: David I. Wynne

Scott L. Astrin

Appendix 24

William M. Windsor

100 East Oak Terrace Drive Unit B3 * Leesburg, FL 34748

billwindsor1@outlook.com * 352-805-7887

February 25, 2021

Ms. Keitra Davis
Judicial Assistant to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton
Division 37
425 North Orange Avenue
Suite 1110
Orlando, Florida 32801

Re: Case No. 2018-CA-010270-O, Windsor v. Longest and Boise Cascade

Dear Ms. Davis:

You emailed today to say "Any hearing request over 1 hour require court approval by either appearing during ex parte/short matters or by letter to the judge detailing the reasons for the excessive time."

I am requesting 16 hours for the hearing on the Order to Show Cause regarding the Defendants' second attempt to require that an attorney sign my pleadings.

As the judge knows, I have to be given an "opportunity to be heard," and that right of due process doesn't mean a short hearing where little can be presented. The law requires that this is to be an evidentiary hearing. Because of the outrageous nature of what the Defendants have claimed, I need to present hundreds of documents as evidence. I will testify at great length. I plan to call several witnesses. I hope to have a retired federal judge as a witness. I will have one witness in regard to Georgia and Montana. I hope to have one or more witnesses regarding Texas.

I will address with evidence the 172 cases in the history of Florida where plaintiffs were required to have their pleadings signed by a member of the Florida Bar. By the hearing, I will have completed reading every case.

There have been a grand total of 19 cases in the history of the State of Florida where a non-prisoner or non-disbarred attorney has received an order purporting to require pleadings to be signed by a member of the Florida Bar.

The idea that I should be the 20th person in the history of Florida to be restricted from filing unless he can get an attorney to sign his pleadings is truly AS FRIVOLOUS AS IT GETS. So, I will present that the attorneys for the Defendants are committing fraud on the court.

In 16 of the 19 cases in the history of the State of Florida where a non-prisoner or non-disbarred attorney has received an order purporting to require pleadings to be signed by a member of the Florida Bar, a Show Cause Order was issued. One of those cases, *Humes v. Solanski*, was

overturned because of that failure. The Florida Supreme Court stated in *Owens v. Forte* that it should have been done. In *G.W. v. Rushing*, the Opinion doesn't indicate one way or another whether a Show Cause Order was issued, but as the plaintiff had already been determined to be a vexatious litigant based on Florida Statute 68.093, surely there must have been a Show Cause Order somewhere along the way. It appears the judge figured this out from my Motion.

I will be presenting evidence about the requirement that motions must be signed. I will present evidence in regard to Rule 2.515 of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration.

I will subpoena Scott Astrin and David Wynne to testify and possibly t heir staff members. As their motion is not verified or supported by affidavit, it will be vital for the Court to see what personal knowledge they have of the purported facts they claim. I will have the Clerk of the Court issue Subpoenas Duces Tecum requiring Astrin and Wynne to produce the voluminous emails and numerous pleadings they claim. I will examine them about how the law says those make it an emergency to require Windsor's pleadings to be signed by an attorney. And why the day of the week or the hour of the day matters. I'm curious to know what they have to say about how this makes this an emergency. There are many accusations in Paragraph 4. I want to see the evidence and thoroughly cover this. I plan to prove that Astrin and Wynne do not tell the truth.

Paragraphs 6 to 25 will require examination of Wynne and Astrin and presentation of hundreds of documents as evidence.

Astrin and Wynne must produce evidence regarding their personal knowledge regarding Judge Mosley. I will be presenting extensive testimony about this as well as evidence. They must show voluminous and unnecessarily long pleadings and explain why.

I will ask Astrin and Wynne about George May, a man named a Vexatious Litigant pursuant to Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5-year period, he had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against him. I have had NONE. *May v. Barthet* and the federal case of *In re McDonald* are the only legal authorities cited, and neither apply.

I will present evidence regarding collateral estoppel, the law of the case, and stare decisis.

I will present case law and evidence regarding this proposed injunction.

I will present each of the 19 cases where a non-prisoner was ordered to have an attorney sign their pleadings. I will show that none of them apply to me or this case.

I will prove that the motion is frivolous and that this Court should have stricken it. I will have case law galore to present.

In addition to disproving the false and unsubstantiated claims about my litigation history, I will present 172 cases to show that what may have happened in another state is not relevant to a Florida filing injunction.

I will present evidence to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that Astrin and Wynne have presented absolutely nothing that would qualify them to have me denied my pro se rights. They know I am better than any attorney, so they continue to commit fraud on the court to try to win.

I will present evidence of my financial condition to show I cannot afford an attorney. I will testify that if this Court grants this frivolous motion, I will lose the case as I cannot get an attorney. Astrin and Wynne will save their insurance company the $3 million + that a jury should award.

I will prove that there has been no wrongdoing or improper activity by me.

I will present evidence to show that Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton is outrageously biased and prejudiced.

I will show that the Defendants' motion has no legal authority.

I will present a lot of evidence/argument about how there cannot be an injunction.

I will question Astrin and Wynne about the non-existent Certificate of Conference.

That's it off the top of my head. 16 hours might not be enough. But this Court will, in essence, be trying to take away my life early and condemn me to a life of poverty s an invalid. I am owed the right to be heard.

Thank you.

William M. Windsor

cc: David I. Wynne

Scott L. Astrin

Appendix 25

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM WINDSOR,
Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 2018-CA-010270-O

vs.

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST, an individual, and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., a Foreign Limited Liability Company,
Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW REGARDING
PLEADINGS SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR

1. William M. Windsor ("Windsor") files this Memorandum of Law Regarding Pleadings Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar.

2. Windsor's research indicates there have been 74 appellate court decisions containing the phrase "signed by a member of the Florida Bar." Windsor attempts to read EVERY case that may be applicable to any issue he is facing. As he was about to complete analysis of the 74 decisions for this Memorandum of Law, he discovered that some courts use "signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar." Windsor will try to complete the review, but he has reviewed all cases that could be relevant to the instant case.

3. In the history of the State of Florida, there appear to have been 172 people denied the right to file anything unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar. It is, however, unknown how many issued a **Show Cause** Order were ultimately restricted. EXHIBIT 2464 is a spreadsheet listing all 172. 148 of those required to have pleadings signed a member of the Florida Bar were prisoners. 5 of the 177 were attorneys limited by The Florida Bar while disbarred. So, 19 were not prisoners or attorneys.

4. Nineteen (19) Florida citizens in the entire history of the state! Windsor has summarized below the opinions in each of the 19 cases. [EXHIBIT 2463.]

5. The cases reviewed show there is no way in the world for this Court or any court to require Windsor to have his pleadings signed by a member of the Florida Bar.

6. EXHIBIT 2464 is a spreadsheet listing them all. The first column numbers them. The second column shows the Case Style. The third column shows if the Plaintiff was a Prisoner. The fourth column provides a brief summary of the Issues. The fifth column indicates whether the Plaintiff had been ruled to be a Vexatious Litigant under Florida law. The sixth column indicates whether the case was further addressed below in this Amended Memorandum of Law. The seventh column indicates whether the opinion indicated a **Show Cause** Order had been issued. The eighth and ninth columns provide the remainder of the citation (in addition to the first column).

7. Three of the 19 had been declared Vexatious Litigants pursuant to Florida statutes. Windsor cannot be so declared. He's never lost a Florida case.

8. The 19 penalized people included a frivolous and flagrant attempt to circumvent the Court's previously entered sanction order. One plaintiff filed identical petitions in multiple cases in violation of a court order. Windsor has not violated any court order, and he has never filed an identical petition.

9. The other penalized Plaintiffs had 17 cases filed with no relief and determined frivolous; 85 cases filed; multiple meritless petitions; 22 cases showing a profound lack of understanding of the court system in general and of the appellate system in particular; 45 cases dismissed; 26 baseless Florida pleadings; Four different Florida courts ordered pleadings signed by an attorney; numerous pleadings devoid of merit and failure to properly pursue actions;

numerous meritless filings; 25 appellate proceedings found to have no merit; relitigating matters decided earlier and 12 federal court actions against judges. Windsor has never had anything declared frivolous or baseless; he has never been found to have filed a meritless petition. He has had one case wrongfully dismissed, and it is on appeal. Windsor has an excellent understanding of the court system; he has never filed an appellate proceeding found to have no merit.

10. In one case, *Humes v. Solanski*, the appellate court overturned the order as Humes' due process rights were violated when there was no **show cause** order. Windsor assumes this makes the count 18, not 19. There has been no **show cause** order in this case.

11. Ardis v. Pensacola State College, 128 So.3d 260, 38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2635 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/17/2013).

12. Robert Michael Ardis is not a prisoner.

13. Mr. Ardis has not obtained any relief in the 17 pro se cases he initiated in the court.

14. In *Ardis v. Ardis*, 130 So.3d 791, 39 Fla. L. Weekly D 260 (Fla.App. Dist.1 02/04/2014), the Court stated: "Due to his incessant meritless filings in this court, Ardis was directed to **show cause** why he should not be barred from future pro se appearances in this court. Ardis filed a response to the order to **show cause**."

15. In *Ardis v. Pensacola State College*, the Court said:

> "Mr. Ardis is the poster-child for vexatious litigants; he consistently responds to this court's adverse rulings with derogatory rhetoric and additional frivolous filings. His pro se status might explain his unorthodox and ineffective litigation strategy in this court, but it does not excuse his excessive or frivolous filings or his violations of this court's orders. He has been warned in this case (and others) that his conduct is unacceptable appellate practice and that he may be barred from proceeding pro se in this court if he persisted in his frivolous and excessive filings. Mr. Ardis failed to heed those warnings. Moreover, his current motion is patently frivolous and was filed in direct contravention of an order directing him not to file *any* further motions in this case and informing him of the consequences of a violation of the order.

"We have tolerated Mr. Ardis' excessive and frivolous filings pertaining to his firing long enough. The time has come to back up our warnings with action."

"Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, we hereby prohibit Mr. Ardis from proceeding pro se in this court in any case pertaining to Escambia County Case Number 2011-CA-2412 his firing from PSC. The Clerk is directed not to accept any filings from Mr. Ardis related to these matters unless they are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar."

16. Windsor should easily win all of his cases. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

17. **Arzoumanian v. U.S. Bank National Association, 293 So.3d 6 (Fla.App. Dist.4 02/05/2020).**

18. Mark P. Arzoumanian is not a prisoner.

19. The Court said:

"Because the instant appeal is nothing more than a frivolous and flagrant attempt to circumvent this Court's previously entered sanction order barring Appellant from filing pro se appeals relating to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122, we dismiss the appeal.

"By way of background, a final judgment of foreclosure was entered against Appellant over a decade ago in lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122. After the final judgment was affirmed, Appellant embarked on a mission to challenge the judgment by filing several frivolous pro se appeals and petitions in this Court. In one of those appeals, we entered an order to **show cause** why Appellant should not be precluded from filing further pro se appeals. Appellant failed to respond, prompting the entry of a sanction order barring further pro se filings relating to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122 unless the document has been reviewed and signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar who certifies that a good faith basis exists for each claim presented.

"Notwithstanding the sanction order, Appellant filed the instant pro se appeal requesting that this Court declare the final judgment of foreclosure entered in lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122 void. Accordingly, although Appellant is technically appealing from a judgment entered in a different lower tribunal case number, the relief sought in this case clearly relates to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122. In fact, Appellant brazenly represents in his brief that the "genesis" of this appeal is found in case number CACE03-1122. As no signature and/or certification from a member in good standing of The Florida Bar appears on the initial brief, the instant appeal clearly violates this Court's

sanction order and must be dismissed. *See Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal,* 828 So.2d 1026, 1028 (Fla. 2002).

"Based upon his repeated abuse of the judicial system, Appellant shall, within ten days of issuance of this opinion, file a response and **show cause** why this Court should not impose the sanction of permanently barring him from filing any further pro se documents in this Court in any case."

20. Windsor has never been accused of attempting to circumvent a Florida court order. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

21. ***Day v. Department of Health Board of Chiropractic*, 790 So.2d 1212 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/21/2001).**

22. Roy A. Day is not believed to be a prisoner.

"In the fall of 2000, the Department of Health, Board of Chiropractic, filed an administrative complaint against Roy A. Day. Although no final order had yet issued in the proceeding, Day subsequently initiated nine cases in this court. Some of these seek review of interlocutory orders in the administrative proceeding and others are appeals from circuit court orders where his claims against persons involved in the administrative case were found to be without merit.

"These cases have been characterized by extensive motions and other filings in which Day viciously attacks the integrity and motives of the executive branch of government, the lower tribunals, this court, the trial bench and the bar. These filings persisted despite a warning from this court that their continuance would result in the imposition of sanctions. Ultimately, an order was issued directing Day to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from appearing before this court unless represented by counsel. In his response (wherein he refers to the Board of Chiropractic as the "Board of Con Artists and Quacks"), Day complains that the **show cause** order indicates "this court is seeking a fraudulent excuse to 'illegally' dismiss appellant's appeal to conceal and cover-up the fraudulent affidavits of the government-employees . . . . It is self-evident the 'real motive' of the [**show cause**] order is deny [sic] appellant meaningful access to this 'licensed attorney court of law' and to 'railroad' appellant with a fraudulent charge at the Department of Health . . . ." Ours is not the first court to prohibit Day from appearing pro se. See *Day v. Day*, 510 U.S. 1 (1993); *Day v. Vinson*, 713 So. 2d 1016 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998). We conclude that Day's activities have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration and it is appropriate that he should be prohibited from appearing before this court in proper person as appellant or petitioner in this or any other case. See *Jackson v. Florida Department of Corrections*, 26 Fla. L. Weekly S169 (Fla. March 15, 2001); *Attwood v. Eighth Circuit Court, Union County*, 667 So. 2d 356 (Fla. 1st DCA 1995); *Peterson v. State*, 530 So. 2d 424 (Fla. 1st DCA 1988). Roy A. Day shall have 20 days from date of this order to ensure the filing of a notice of appearance in this

and all other active cases in which he is appellant or petitioner by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar, failing which the cases will be dismissed. Additionally, the clerk of this court is directed to refuse any document submitted for filing on behalf of Mr. Day as appellant or petitioner unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar, effective upon issuance of this published order."

23. Roy Day also initiated at least 38 pro se cases in the Florida Supreme Court. (See *Day v. State*, 903 So.2d 886, 30 Fla. L. Weekly S346 (Fla. 02/21/2005).)

24. Windsor has initiated none. This case is not relevant.

25. In *Day v. State*, the Court said:

"...the instant case was the thirty-eighth pro se case initiated by Roy A. Day in the Court since 1989. The Court further noted that it has never granted Day the relief he has requested in any of the various proceedings.

"...in the November 1, 2004, denial order, Roy A. Day was directed to **show cause** why this Court should not impose a sanction upon him for his litigiousness, such as directing the Clerk of this Court to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by him unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar.

"On November 4, 2004, Day responded to the Court's order. In his response, Day flaunted his disregard for this Court by making insulting and offensive statements:

"It is self-evident that the November 1, 2004 **show cause** order issued by this 'SCDUILA' (sleazy, corrupt, dishonest, unethical, illegal licensed attorney) court is a sham of the first order and issued solely for the purpose to further conceal and cover-up the illegal, corrupt, dishonest, and unethical conduct of this licensed attorney court of law .... THE PRESENT 'licensed attorney' COURTS OF LAW ARE 'MONEY COURTS' AND NOT 'COURTS OF JUSTICE!' The aforesaid 'MONEY COURTS,' AND THE ASSOCIATED 'KING AND QUEEN-PRIVILEGE CLASS'-'licensed attorneys,' are being protected by 'MYRMIDONS,' specifically, the 'lackey, obsequious, toady, servile' ('L-O-T-S') bailiffs, U.S. Marshals, and other law enforcement 'spineless cowards-peer pressure-government employees' (the aforesaid 'spineless cowards-peer pressure-government employees' make one dollar an hour, and the licensed attorneys make $300 an hour-speaking of being idiots, stupid, morons, and the list goes on and on and on), specifically, the aforesaid 'L-O-T-S' attack the poor citizens using 'licensed attorney law' but will not attack the KING AND QUEEN-PRIVILEGE CLASS— 'licensed attorneys,' who make $300 an hour. IT IS AN 'ECONOMIC WAR' and 'licensed attorneys,' and their co-conspirators, MUST BE STOPPED BY ALL MEANS AND COST AVAILABLE!'

"...the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Roy A. Day unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

26. Windsor has done nothing like this. This case is not relevant to the instant case.

27. ***Fayiga v. Cassagnol*, 98 So.3d 1249, 37 Fla. L. Weekly D2381 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/10/2012).**

28. Adebayo O.T. Fayiga, M.D. is not an attorney or a prisoner.

29. The appellate court issued this Opinion:

"On July 28, 2012, this court ordered Adebayo O.T. Fayiga, M.D., to **show cause** why the court should not impose sanctions against him pursuant to Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.410(a), including prohibiting Dr. Fayiga from filing further appeals. Dr. Fayiga filed a timely response.

"Upon consideration of the response and this court's independent review of Dr. Fayiga's multiple filings in this court, Dr. Fayiga hereby is barred from filing further pro se proceedings in this court arising out of lower tribunal number 06-27890. We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings on Dr. Fayiga's behalf arising from lower tribunal number 06-27890, unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar."

30. There is insufficient detail in the Opinion, but there's no way a court could deny Windsor's response to a **show cause** order.

31. **G.W. v. Rushing, 22 So.3d 819, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D2433 (Fla.App. Dist.2 11/25/2009).**

32. This is a paternity case.

33. Judge Donnellan signed an order on December 29, 2006 that decreed G.W. to be a vexatious litigant as authorized by section 68.093, Florida Statutes (2006), and instructed the clerk "not to accept any pleadings, notices or other documents from Petitioner [G.W.] unless signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar." Judge Donnellan's order determining G.W. to be a **vexatious litigant**, sixteen pages in length, chronicles in exhaustive detail his long

and unusually abusive history in the matter of *G.W. v. L.M.* and includes as one of several appendices thirty-five pages of docket entries in that circuit court proceeding.

34. Windsor cannot be declared a vexatious litigant as he has never lost a single case in Florida. The law requires five.

35. ***Humes v. Solanki*, 3D19-0601 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/08/2020).**

36. Sonnett Humes is not a prisoner.

37. **This case provides an important precedent to show that a Show Cause Order is required prior to sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings.**

> **"The issue presented is whether Ms. Humes was afforded adequate notice and due process before being denied her right to represent herself in the case**. In criminal post-conviction cases, the format and grounds for an order to **show cause** for such a bar order are well-settled. *Spencer*, 751 So.2d at 48. Several of our sibling district courts have followed the same procedure in civil cases when such a bar order appears to be appropriate. *Bolton v. SE Prop. Holdings, LLC*, 127 So.3d 746, 747-48 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013); *Harris v. Gattie*, 263 So.3d 829, 831-32 (Fla. 2d DCA 2019) (*Spencer* process applies to pro se bar orders in civil cases, and an appeal from such an order should be treated as a petition for writ of certiorari); *Testa v. Testa*, 171 So.3d 244 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015).
>
> "In several civil cases, the Florida Supreme Court has also followed *Spencer* before issuing an order barring a pro se civil litigant from further pleadings in a case before that Court unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. *Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 239 So.3d 614, n.2 (Fla. 2018) ("*See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (stating that a court must first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings)."); *Lomax v. Taylor*, 149 So.3d 1135, 1136 (Fla. 2014); *Riethmiller v. Riethmiller*, 133 So.3d 926 (Fla. 2013); *Stein v. Nationstar Mortgage, LLC*, 148 So.3d 773 (Fla. 2014) (citing *Spencer* and directing a party to **show cause** why a bar order should not be issued).
>
> "Concluding that the order sought to be reviewed is not an appealable final or non-final order, we treat the notice of appeal and brief as a timely petition for a writ of certiorari (as in *Harris* and *Testa*). **We grant the petition and quash the order insofar as it imposed a prohibition on further pro se filings without the issuance of an order to show cause to Ms. Humes, on reasonable notice and with an opportunity for her to respond**. In all other respects, the order below did not depart from any essential requirement of law or result in any material injury to Ms. Humes, as the stricken notice

was unauthorized (and resulted in the inadvertent issuance of the uniform orders setting trial and mediation).

"The petition for writ of certiorari is granted, and the order under review is quashed in part, insofar as the order stated, 'No further motions/pleadings or filings shall be permitted by Plaintiff without being done by a member of the Florida Bar who is in good standing.'"

38. There has been no **Show Cause** Order in Windsor's case, as is required.

39. ***Huminski v. Town of Gilbert*, 2D20-1557 (Fla.App. Dist.2 07/08/2020).**

40. Scott Huminski is not a prisoner.

41. The appellate court's unhappiness with Scott is that he continued to file identical petitions in multiple cases in violation of a court order. These were frivolous and repetitious filings.

"Early in the course of this proceeding, we ordered the petitioner to **show cause** why the court should not direct the clerk of the court to reject new cases filed by the petitioner associated with two trial court cases, as well as further filings in the present case. We did so because it appeared that the petitioner was abusing his right of access to the court, as reflected in the following history recited in the order to **show cause**.

"About three months before filing the petition in this case, the petitioner filed an identical petition, initiating case 2D20-650. The court denied that petition and the petitioner's motion for rehearing. Following that denial, the petitioner continued to file motions in that case, including successive motions for rehearing, that were not authorized by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The filings included motions concerning another of the petitioner's cases, 2D19-1914, that were irrelevant to case 2D20-650. Finally, the court issued an order to **show cause** why the petitioner should not be prohibited from making further filings in case 2D20-650. In the absence of a response from the petitioner justifying such filings, the court by unpublished order directed that no further filings made in case 2D20-650 would be given judicial consideration. Nevertheless, the petitioner continued to file motions in that case.

"When the petitioner filed the identical petition creating the present case, it appeared to the court that he was attempting to circumvent the cut-off order issued in case 2D20-650. In response to the court's order to **show cause**, the petitioner claimed that he did not know how the case was initiated; 'it just popped up.' What this appears to mean is that the petitioner was attempting to electronically file yet further material in closed case 2D20-650 but failed during the filing process to specify that case number as the one in

which to file the material, with the result that a new proceeding was created. If the petitioner's intention was to continue filing material in case 2D20-650, he was violating the cut-off order issued in that case. Otherwise, the petitioner was improperly filing a duplicative proceeding after being warned about inappropriate filings in case 2D20-650. Either way, the petitioner availed himself of filing numerous motions in newly created case 2D20-1557, once it had 'popped up.'

"Having reviewed the petitioner's response and other filings in this case, as well as the procedural history of case 2D20-650, the court concludes that the petitioner has not provided adequate justification for the initiation of new case 2D20-1557. The petitioner's frivolous and repetitious filings burden the limited resources of this court, resources that are better reserved for the resolution of genuine disputes. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (holding that 'any citizen . . . abuses the right to pro se access by filing repetitious and frivolous pleadings, thereby diminishing the ability of the courts to devote their finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims'). As such, we direct the clerk of this court to place in an inactive file any original proceedings filed by petitioner Scott Huminski involving Lee County cases 17-MM-815 and 17-CA-421, as well as any further filings in case 2D20-1557, unless the filing is signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar."

42. This case has no relevance to the instant case. Windsor has never filed identical petitions in multiple cases, much less in violation of a court order.

43. ***Jenkins v. Motorola, Inc.*, 62 So.3d 1210, 36 Fla. L. Weekly D1202 (Fla.App. Dist.3 06/08/2011).**

44. Oza B. Jenkins is not a prisoner.

"...this court ordered Oza B. Jenkins to **show cause** why she should not be precluded from filing further pro se appeals in this court, arising out of lower tribunal number 04-1420. Ms. Jenkins timely filed her response, and Motorola, Inc. its reply.

"Upon consideration of Ms. Jenkins' response, the reply of Motorola, Inc., and this court's independent review of the many filings made by Ms. Jenkins in this court, Ms. Jenkins hereby is barred from filing further pro se proceedings in this court arising out of lower tribunal number 04-1420. *See Sibley v. Sibley,* 885 So.2d 980, 985 (Fla. 3d DCA 2004). We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings on Ms. Jenkins' behalf, arising out of lower tribunal number 04-1420, unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

45. There is insufficient information in this Opinion to know what Oza may have done.

46. ***Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, 134 So.3d 448 (Fla. 12/18/2012).**

47. Frank C. Johnson is not a prisoner.

"Since 1982, petitioner has initiated multiple other cases in this Court. More recently, petitioner's cases have been related to a foreclosure case that is now closed in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, in and for Alachua County, Florida. See *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, Case No. SC11-1752 (Oct. 24, 2011) (mandamus petition transferred to the circuit court); *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, 70 So.3d 587 (Fla. 2011) (unpublished table decision) (prohibition petition dismissed in part pursuant to *Pettway v. State*, 776 So.2d 930 (Fla. 2000), and dismissed in part without prejudice); *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, Case No. SC10-1472 (Sept. 27, 2010) (prohibition petition transferred to the First District Court of Appeal).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing multiple pro se petitions in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, and by filing excessive amounts of paperwork in his cases, the Court now takes action. Frank C. Johnson is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before January 8, 2013, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief related to his underlying foreclosure case, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., James v. Tucker*, 75 So.3d 231 (Fla. 2011); *Johnson v. Rundle*, 59 So.3d 1080 (Fla. 2011); *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008)."

48. Windsor has never filed anything meritless or not appropriate for a Court's review, though it is hard for Windsor to decipher which appellate court might apply in different scenarios.

49. ***Johnson v. Wilbur*, 981 So.2d 479, 33 Fla. L. Weekly D493 (Fla.App. Dist.1 02/13/2008).**

50. Frank C. Johnson, Jr. and Ruth B. Johnson are not prisoners.

51. On January 17, 2008, the appellate court issued the following order to **show cause**:

"The Court, on its own motion, finds that the Johnsons' pro se activities before this Court have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration. *See Jenkins v. State*, 756 So.2d 1119 (Fla. 1st DCA 2000) . Since 2003, Frank C. Johnson, Jr.,

has filed twenty-two cases in this Court. Ruth Johnson has been an appellant or petitioner in nineteen of those cases. Sixteen of the cases Mr. Johnson has filed have been dismissed for lack of jurisdiction or failure to pay filing fees. Mrs. Johnson was an appellant or petitioner in thirteen of those cases. The Johnsons have six cases pending in this Court, all of which appear to be without merit. A review of the records in those cases reveals that the Johnsons have a profound lack of understanding of the court system in general and of the appellate system in particular. The Johnsons have filed numerous frivolous motions in this Court, and Mr. Johnson repeatedly calls the Clerk's office requesting action by the Court, despite the fact that he has been admonished on numerous occasions that any request for action by the Court should be in the form of a motion.

"Upon consideration of the above, the Court finds that the Johnsons have unjustifiably imposed a substantial burden on the finite resources of this Court. Accordingly, the Johnsons are ordered to **show cause** within ten days of the date of this order why they should not be prohibited from appearing before this Court in proper person as an appellant.

"On January 24, 2008, the Johnsons filed their response. The response, like all of the Johnsons' filings with the Court, is difficult to comprehend. The response, which is largely unresponsive to the Court's request, demonstrates the Johnsons' continued lack of understanding of the judicial system. It begins by listing motions that the Johnsons have filed. Much of the response is devoted to listing the facts of cases the Johnsons have filed and noting the decisions of this Court. By their response, the Johnsons attempt to reargue the merits of motions that have already been adjudicated by the Court. They also assert that the Court is holding the Johnsons to a higher standard than that which it is imposing on the attorneys involved in this case.

"After considering the Johnsons' response, we are convinced that they have abused the judicial system and will continue to abuse the judicial system if they are not sanctioned. Accordingly, in the exercise of our inherent power to prevent abuse of court procedure, it is ordered that Frank C. Johnson, Jr., and Ruth B. Johnson are prohibited from filing any document in this Court on their own behalf, in this or any other case, as appellants or petitioners. The Clerk of the Court is directed to refuse any document filed by the Johnsons unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. All motions the Johnsons have pending in this Court are denied."

52. Windsor has not filed 22 cases showing a profound lack of understanding of the court system. Windsor understand the court system as well as a non-member of the club can, and he has given speeches and was host of a radio program for several years that helped pro se parties with their court cases.

53. ***Lomax v. Taylor*, 143 So.3d 920 (Fla. 04/29/2014).**

"On January 11, 2002, Lussy filed his 'Reply & Motion To Strike **Show Cause** Order.' The Court hereby denies the motion to strike and imposes sanctions on Lussy for his continued abuse of the judicial system.

"Abuse of the legal system is a serious matter, one that requires this Court to exercise its inherent authority to prevent. As we held in *Rivera v. State,* 728 So.2d 1165, 1166 (Fla.1998): 'This Court has a responsibility to ensure every citizen's access to courts. To further that end, this Court has prevented abusive litigants from continuously filing frivolous petitions, thus enabling the Court to devote its finite resources to those who have not abused the system.'"

63. The *Lussy* Court also noted:

"**Although rare, we have not hesitated to sanction petitioners who abuse the legal process** by requiring them to be represented by counsel in future actions. In *Jackson v. Florida Department of Corrections,* 790 So.2d 398 (Fla.2001), the sanction of requiring a member of The Florida Bar to sign all of petitioner's filings with this Court and dismissing all other pending cases was imposed on a litigious inmate who repeatedly filed frivolous lawsuits that disrupted the Court's proceedings. In *Martin v. State,* 747 So.2d 386, 389 (Fla.2000), the sanction was imposed against a petitioner who, like Lussy, repeatedly filed lawsuits that included personal attacks on judges, were 'abusive,' 'malicious,' 'insulting,' and demeaning to the judiciary. In *Attwood v. Singletary,* 661 So.2d 1216 (Fla.1995), the petitioner was sanctioned for filing numerous frivolous petitions, including one that was filed shortly after the Court's order to **show cause** was issued.

"Like the individual in Attwood, Lussy has abused the processes of this Court with his constant filings. Accordingly, a limitation on Lussy's ability to file would further the constitutional right of access because it would permit this Court to devote its finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims filed by others. See generally *In re McDonald,* 489 U.S. 180, 184, 109 S.Ct. 993, 103 L.Ed.2d 158 (1989) (finding that '[e]very paper filed with the Clerk of this Court, no matter how repetitious or frivolous, requires some portion of the institution's limited resources').

"Ours is not the only judicial system that Lussy has assaulted. In the 1980s, he erroneously filed meritless claims in the State of Montana. In *Lussy v. Davidson,* 210 Mont. 353, 683 P.2d 915, 915-16 (1984), the court found: 'Appellant Richard Lussy is no stranger to this Court.... In the words of Judge Sullivan, this motion and accompanying brief 'amount to little more than incoherent rambling.' In *Lussy v. Bennett,* 214 Mont. 301, 692 P.2d 1232, 1234 (1984), the same court indicated that it had issued a restraining order against Lussy, 'enjoining him from proceeding pro se in any Montana court without requesting a leave to file or proceed, and staying all pending actions brought by him pro se.' The court further commented:

"Richard C. Lussy, by his various pro se actions, has caused the courts of Montana some considerable difficulty. He has sued judges, attorneys and others left and right,

Case No. 2020-CA-001647 in a Florida court. Case No. 2020-CA-001436 was dismissed by Windsor after the Defendant agreed to remove an improperly-obtained judgment of approximately $400,000. Major victory! The others. are all pending. Nothing has been finally and adversely determined against Windsor. Windsor also took over personal injury Case No. 2018-CA-01270-O in the Ninth Judicial Circuit in Orlando in March 2020. It is pending. Windsor has not commenced any actions that have been finally and adversely determined against him by a Florida court.

73. *May v. Barthet* is not applicable to this case.

74. ***Owens v. Forte*, 135 So.3d 445, 39 Fla. L. Weekly D 563 (Fla.App. Dist.2 03/14/2014).**

75. Kevin M. Owens is not a prisoner.

76. There is insufficient information to know what Kevin M. Owens allegedly did.

"Kevin M. Owens files this petition for writ of certiorari, seeking to quash the circuit court's order that precludes him from filing any further pleadings, motions, documents, or papers with the Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court unless they are signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar. Upon review of the petition, we conclude that Mr. Owens' arguments that the circuit court departed from the essential requirements of law in barring him from future pro se filings are without merit. *See Parkway Bank v. Fort Myers Armature Works, Inc.*, 658 So.2d 646, 649 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995) (explaining that in order for an appellate court to grant a petition for writ of certiorari, " [a] petitioner must establish (1) a departure from the essential requirements of the law, (2) resulting in material injury for the remainder of the trial (3) that cannot be corrected on postjudgment appeal"). Accordingly, we deny Mr. Owens' petition for writ of certiorari.

"Although not raised by Mr. Owens, we note that the documents filed with this court suggest that **the circuit court failed to provide him with notice or an opportunity to respond before it entered the order barring him from future pro se filings**. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48-49 (Fla. 1999) (requiring that pro se litigants receive notice and opportunity to respond before restricting their access to courts); *see also Delgado v. Hearn*, 805 So.2d 1017, 1018 (Fla. 2d DCA 2001) (applying *Spencer* to civil causes of action filed by pro se litigants); *Bolton v. S.E. Prop. Holdings, LLC*, 127 So.3d 746, 747 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013) (same). To ensure that Mr. Owens receives his right to due process, we encourage the circuit court to review its prior procedure. If appropriate, it may

reconsider the order after providing Mr. Owens notice and an opportunity to respond. *See Delgado*, 805 So.2d at 1018 ("While it is clear that a litigant's right to access the courts may be restricted upon a showing of egregious abuse of the judicial process, . . . due process requires that courts first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before imposing this extreme sanction." (internal citations omitted)).

77. The appellate court noted that a **show cause** order should have been issued.

78. ***Olga Maria Aguirre v. In Re: the Estate of Efrain Aguirre*, 112 So.3d 650 (Fla.App. 04/24/2013).**

79. Olga Maria Aguirre is not a prisoner.

80. Olga Maria Aguirre filed 20 meritless filings in the appellate court.

"In Aguirre v. In re Estate of Efrain Aguirre, No. 3D12-1954 (Fla. 3d DCA Jan. 17, 2013), this court dismissed Olga M. Aguirre's appeal and simultaneously ordered her to **show cause** why she should not be precluded from filing further pro se appeals in this court, arising out of lower tribunal number 09-2280. Ms. Aguirre has failed to file a response as directed.

"Based upon the copious meritless filings in this court, Aguirre is barred from filing further pro se proceedings in this court arising out of lower tribunal number 09-2280. See *Jenkins v. Motorola, Inc.*, 62 So. 3d 1210 (Fla. 3d DCA 2011); Sibley, 885 So. 2d at 985. We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings from Aguirre, arising out of lower tribunal number 09-2280, unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. Any other cases pending in this court in which Aguirre is proceeding pro se will be dismissed unless a notice of appearance signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar is filed in each case within thirty days of this opinion becoming final. See *Lussy*, 828 So. 2d at 1028. So ordered."

81. Windsor has never filed a meritless filing. This is a Trial De Novo Appeal, a case authorized by Florida statutes.

82. ***Riethmiller v. Riethmiller*, 133 So.3d 926, 38 Fla. L. Weekly S 884 (Fla. 12/05/2013).**

83. Annamarie Riethmiller is not a prisoner.

"Due to her numerous meritless and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to her dissolution of marriage proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in and for Manatee County, Riethmiller was directed to **show cause** why she should not

be barred from filing in this Court any future pro se pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief.

"Since 2010, Petitioner Riethmiller has initiated numerous [14] proceedings in this Court pertaining to her divorce proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in and for Manatee County, Florida.

"After considering Riethmiller's response, we conclude that it fails to **show cause** why she should not be sanctioned. Riethmiller has compiled a history of pro se filings in this Court that were devoid of merit or inappropriate for review. Her filings, in part, also reveal a pattern of instituting proceedings and then failing to properly pursue them. Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Annamarie Riethmiller pertaining to her dissolution of marriage proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in and for Manatee County (case number 2009-DR-10430), unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Counsel may file on Riethmiller's behalf if counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be brought in good faith."

84. Windsor has never filed a pleading devoid of merit. He has never failed to properly pursue anything he files. This case is not relevant; none of them are.

85. ***Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon*, SC17-1934 (Fla. 03/22/2018).**

86. Armando Rivas is not a prisoner.

"Due to his numerous meritless and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, in and for Palm Beach County, Florida, during the pendency of his petition for jurisdiction in this case, Rivas was directed to **show cause** why he should not be barred from filing in this Court any future pro se pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (stating that a court must first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings).

"Rivas has filed a response to the order to **show cause**.

"In 2017, Rivas filed five other actions in this Court against The Bank of New York Mellon, four of which were filed in November alone.

"After considering Rivas's response, we conclude that it fails to **show cause** why he should not be sanctioned. Rivas has compiled a history of pro se filings in this Court that were devoid of merit or inappropriate for review.

bitter, as evidenced by Plaintiff's numerous filings of separate actions related to issues in the divorce proceeding.

"We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings in this court on the former husband's behalf unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar (other than the former husband). Any other cases that are pending in this court in which the former husband is representing himself will be dismissed unless a notice of appearance signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar (other than the former husband) is filed in each case within thirty days of this opinion becoming final.

90. In Sibley v. Sibley, No. 3D06-348 (Fla.App. 05/31/2006), the Florida Supreme Court noted that an order to **show cause** had been issued in this case.

91. *Sibley v. Sibley*, No. 3D03-2083 (Fla.App. 12/08/2004) also mentions the filing restriction. Yet again, this case has no relevance to the instant case. It is a case of a divorced couple and res judicata, neither of which apply. The husband argued that the trial court should not have heard the motion because his motion to disqualify was pending. That does apply to this case. The court discussed "frivolous petitions." The only frivolous pleadings in this case are from Attorney Russell E. Klemm. The Sibley Court said a Florida court must consider vexatious, harassing, or duplicative lawsuits. There are none in the instant case. The Sibley Court said a Florida court must consider the motive in pursuing the litigation. Windsor's cases are very straightforward, and there is nothing improper in his motive. There is no allegation that Windsor has caused needless expense to other parties or posed an unnecessary burden on the courts. Every case cited by the Sibley Court is a Florida case, and the Court said they were vexatious and meritless. There has been no such finding with Windsor's cases, and there cannot be because the Defendant is the evildoer.

92. The Plaintiff's divorce case from ex-wife Barbara Sibley ... has been ongoing since 1994. The case appears to have been bitter, as evidenced by Plaintiff's numerous filings of separate actions related to issues in the divorce proceeding. 10 cases were identified. The

Plaintiff has also filed a lawsuit against his wife in federal court in Delaware which was dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction (Case No. 8:00-cv-02997-JFM), and has filed a number of appeals and/or petitions before Florida state courts as well.

93. *Sibley* is not at all relevant to this case. Windsor has never filed one meritless appeal, much less 25.

94. ***Smith v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 925 So.2d 474 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/12/2006).**

95. Marilyn A. Smith is not a prisoner.

> "This court issued an order to the petitioner Marilyn A. Smith to **show cause** why she should not be barred from filing further petitions for writ of habeas corpus in this court. In the instant petition, and previous ones, the petitioner has attempted to use the petition for writ of habeas corpus as a mechanism to bring before this court a dispute between herself and respondent Allstate Insurance Company. The apparent purpose of invoking habeas corpus is because a petition for writ of habeas corpus does not require a filing fee. *See* Art. I, § 13, Fla. Const.
>
> "The petitioner is not incarcerated. It is impermissible, and frivolous, to attempt to litigate an insurance dispute in a petition for writ of habeas corpus. *See* 28 Fla. Jur. 2d, Habeas Corpus § 3 (1998).
>
> "We conclude that the petitioner qualifies as a vexatious litigant under the authorities summarized in *Sibley v. Sibley,* 885 So.2d 980, 985-88 (Fla. 3d DCA 2004).
>
> "We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further petitions for writ of habeas corpus in this court on the petitioner's behalf unless signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar. *See id.* at 988. To the extent that the petitioner's filings were intended to be a motion for rehearing of this court's order denying the petition for writ of habeas corpus, rehearing is denied."

96. Smith was declared a Vexatious Litigant based on Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5-year period, she had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against her. Windsor has none and does not qualify.

97. **Stanley v. Ramsay, 3D19-166, 3D19-167, 3D19-168, 3D19-170, 3D19-171, 3D19-204, 3D19-205, 3D19-206, 3D19-207, 3D19-208, 3D19-209, 3D19-210, 3D19-211, 3D19-212, 3D19-213, 3D19-214, 3D19-215, 3D19-217, 3D19-218, 3D19-219, 3D19-220, 3D19-221, 3D19-222, 3D19-223, 3D19-232 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/24/2019)**

98. Skip Stuart Stanley is a prisoner.

"Following the issuance of this Court's Order to **Show Cause** requiring the appellant, Skip Stuart Stanley, to show good cause why these cases should not be dismissed as frivolous and an abuse of process, the appellant has not made such a showing. As such, these appeals are dismissed.

"Additionally, we hold that the appellant has repeatedly abused the judicial system with his frequent, frivolous filings. Accordingly, the appellant is hereby barred from filing any additional pro se filings in any case before this Court. The Clerk of this Court is directed not to accept any future filings from the appellant unless they are reviewed and signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.

"Consolidated cases dismissed; appellant barred from future pro se filings."

99. **Wetzel v. State, SC19-7 (Fla. 06/06/2019)**

100. Larry R. Wetzel is a prisoner.

"In June 2019, Wetzel was charged with five counts of filing a false statement against real or personal property in pending Santa Rosa County case number 572014CF001456CFAXMX. Since 2017, Wetzel has filed five pro se petitions with this Court seeking relief related to those criminal charges. Each of Wetzel's petitions has been accompanied by a plethora of documents that are rambling, indecipherable, and irrelevant to his pending criminal case. Two of those petitions were voluntarily dismissed by Wetzel, but the remainder, including the instant petition for writ of quo warranto, have been dismissed as unauthorized because Wetzel is currently represented by counsel in the above-noted criminal matter and is not entitled to combine self-representation with representation by counsel. *See Logan v. State*, 846 So.2d 472, 475 (Fla. 2003). Furthermore, based on Wetzel's vexatious filing history, we issued an order directing him to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from filing any further pro se documents in this Court related to circuit court case number 572014CF001456CFAXMX. Wetzel filed a response to the order to **show cause** in which he argues that the order is moot and void because this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over his case. Upon

due consideration of his response, we conclude that Wetzel has failed to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed. Based on his persistent history of filing pro se petitions that are frivolous, meritless, or otherwise inappropriate for this Court's review, Wetzel has abused the judicial process and burdened this Court's limited judicial resources.

"Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Larry R. Wetzel that are related to case number 572014CF001456CFAXMX unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Counsel may file on Wetzel's behalf if counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be brought in good faith.

101. Prior to this, there was *Wetzel v. The Travelers Companies, Inc.*, SC18-2109 (Fla. 04/04/2019).

"Wetzel was the defendant in two civil actions for fraud, injunctive relief, and damages brought by The Travelers Companies, Inc., in the First Judicial Circuit (Santa Rosa County case number 572013CA000693CAAXMX and Escambia County case number 172013CA001457XXXXXX). Motions for summary judgment against Wetzel were granted in each case. *See Travelers Companies Inc. v. Wetzel*, No. 572013CA000693CAAXMX (Fla. 1st Cir. Ct. Dec. 15, 2014); *Travelers Companies Inc. v. Wetzel*, No. 172013CA001457XXXXXX (Fla. 1st Cir. Ct. Apr. 20, 2015).

"Wetzel began filing petitions with the Court in 2015. Since that time, he has filed six petitions or notices seeking relief related to the above-noted civil cases. *See Wetzel v. Travelers Companies, Inc.*, No. SC18-2109, 2019 WL 757936 (Fla. Jan. 24, 2019). All six cases have been either denied, dismissed, or transferred. In each case, Wetzel has **filed a litany of indecipherable and misleading documents with this Court. This case was no exception. Wetzel filed more than one hundred pleadings that were rambling, repetitive, and irrelevant.** Based on Wetzel's filing history in this Court, we issued an order directing him to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from filing any further pro se documents in this Court related to circuit court cases number 572013CA000693CAAXMX and number 172013CA001457XXXXXX.

"Wetzel filed a response to the order to **show cause** in which he asserts that the order is null and void because the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over his cases and has acted in a manner that is inconsistent with due process of law. Upon due consideration of Wetzel's response, we conclude that Wetzel has failed to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed. Based on his persistent history of filing pro se petitions that were frivolous, meritless, or otherwise inappropriate for this Court's review, Wetzel has abused the judicial process and burdened this Court's limited judicial resources.

"Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Larry R. Wetzel that are related to cases number 572013CA000693CAAXMX and number 172013CA001457XXXXXX, unless such filings are signed by a member in good

standing of The Florida Bar. Counsel may file on Wetzel's behalf if counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be brought in good faith."

102. *Woodson v. State*, SC18-201 (Fla. 02/16/2018).

103. Carlos L. Woodson is a prisoner. This case is not relevant to Windsor's case.

104. The Supreme Court said:

"Since 1999, the petitioner has initiated thirteen other cases in this Court. Six of those cases have been filed within the last year. *See Woodson v. State*, No. SC17-2144, 2108 WL 456159 (Fla. Jan. 17, 2018) (all writs petition dismissed); *Woodson v. Jones*, No. SC17-1702, 2017 WL 4876594 (Fla. Oct. 30, 2017) (habeas petition denied); *Woodson v. State*, No. SC17-1089, 2017 WL 3821282 (Fla. Sept. 1, 2017) (mandamus petition denied); *Woodson v. Jones*, No. SC17-643, 2017 WL 1788034 (Fla. May 5, 2017) (habeas petition dismissed); *Woodson v. Jones*, No. SC17-188, 2017 WL 822369 (Fla. Mar. 2, 2017) (habeas petition dismissed); *Woodson v. State*, No. SC16-1406, 2016 WL 6584675 (Fla. Oct. 5, 2016) (mandamus petition dismissed); *Woodson v. State*, No. SC16-1280, 2016 WL 3918606 (Fla. July 20, 2016) (mandamus petition dismissed); *Woodson v. Jones*, No. SC16-723, 2016 WL 2932002 (Fla. May 18, 2016) (habeas petition denied); *Woodson v. Rundle-Fernandez*, 19 So.3d 987 (Fla. 2009) (table) (quo warranto petition denied); *Woodson v. State*, 1 So.3d 174 (Fla. 2009) (table) (mandamus petition denied); *Woodson v. State*, 977 So.2d 579 (Fla. 2008) (table) (petition for review dismissed for lack of jurisdiction); *Woodson v. State*, 796 So.2d 539 (Fla. 2001) (table) (notice to invoke discretionary jurisdiction denied); *Woodson v. State*, 749 So.2d 505 (Fla. 1999) (table) (notice to invoke discretionary jurisdiction denied).

"Through his persistent filing of frivolous or meritless requests for relief, Woodson has abused the judicial process and burdened this Court's limited judicial resources. Woodson's response to this Court's order to **show cause** failed to offer any justification for his abuse or to express regret for his repeated misuse of this Court's resources. Woodson does not appreciate or respect the judicial process or this Court's limited judicial resources. *See Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20, 22 (Fla. 2008) (explaining that this Court has previously "exercised the inherent judicial authority to sanction an abusive litigant" and that "[o]ne justification for such a sanction lies in the protection of the rights of others to have the Court conduct timely reviews of their legitimate filings"). We are therefore convinced that, if not restrained, Woodson will continue to abuse the judicial process and burden this Court with frivolous and meritless filings pertaining to case numbers 131996CF0051580001XX and 3D98-430. Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby directed to reject any future pleadings or other requests for relief submitted by Carlos L. Woodson that pertain to case numbers 131996CF0051580001XX and 3D98-430, unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar."

105. Once again, this case has no relevance to the instant case. Windsor has

never filed anything in the Florida Supreme Court.

106. ***Hamilton v. State*, 945 So.2d 1121, 31 Fla. L. Weekly S804 (Fla. 11/16/2006).**

107. Connie Whigum Hamilton is a prisoner.

108. This is a criminal case, and the case has absolutely no relevance to the instant civil case. It deals with over 130 frivolous filings in the Florida Supreme Court and nothing more. An order to **show cause** was issued, unlike the instant case. Every case had been dismissed, and all 130 motions had been dismissed, denied, or stricken. *May v. Barthet* is heavily cited. Windsor has never filed anything in the Supreme Court of Florida. Nothing Windsor has ever filed in Florida has been lawfully dismissed.

109. ***Johnson v. Rundle*, 59 So.3d 1080, 36 Fla. L. Weekly S9 (Fla.01/06/2011).**

110. Antonio Johnson is a prisoner.

111. Antonio Johnson just keeps filing actions in the Florida Supreme Court. Windsor does not.

112. Antonio Johnson filed 16 proceedings in the Florida Supreme Court regarding his conviction. The Court said:

"For several years, Johnson has unsuccessfully sought relief from this Court. Undaunted, Johnson filed a petition for writ of quo warranto (Case No. SC10-35) on January 1, 2010, and a petition for writ of habeas corpus (Case No. SC10-207) on February 2, 2010. Specifically, since 2004, Johnson has initiated a total of sixteen proceedings in this Court seeking extraordinary relief pertaining to his conviction and sentence entered by the Eleventh Circuit in Case No. F97-32329. *See Johnson v. Rundle,* No. SC09-2150 (Fla. Feb. 10, 2010) (petition for quo warranto transferred to circuit court) (unpublished); *Johnson v. McNeil,* 17 So.3d 292 (Fla.2009) (habeas corpus petition dismissed) (table); *Johnson v. State,* 13 So.3d 1056 (Fla.2009) (mandamus petition dismissed)

(table); *Johnson v. McNeil,* No. SC09-53 (Fla. Mar. 12, 2009) (petition for writ of quo warranto transferred to circuit court) (unpublished); *Johnson v. State,* No. SC08-1156 (Fla. July 24, 2008) (petition for writ of habeas corpus transferred to circuit court for consideration as rule 3.850 or 3.800(a) motion) (unpublished); *Johnson v. State,* 985 So.2d 1091 (Fla.2008) (all writs petition dismissed) (table); *Johnson v. McDonough,* No. SC07-2228 (Fla. Jan. 23, 2008) (petition for writ of mandamus transferred) (unpublished); *Johnson v. Florida Dept. of Corrections,* No. SC07-2269 (Fla. Dec. 26, 2007) (transfer of petition for writ of mandamus for consideration in pending case) (unpublished); *Johnson v. McDonough,* 969 So.2d 1013 (Fla.2007) (habeas corpus petition dismissed) (table); *Johnson v. McDonough,* 966 So.2d 967 (Fla.2007) (mandamus petition dismissed) (table); *Johnson v. State,* 962 So.2d 337 (Fla.2007) (petition for writ of quo warranto denied) (table); *Johnson v. Bateman,* No. SC07-1018 (Fla. Jun. 26, 2007) (petition for writ of quo warranto treated as notice of appeal and transferred to the First District Court of Appeal) (unpublished); *Johnson v. State,* 939 So.2d 1059 (Fla.2006) (all writs petition denied) (table); *Johnson v. State,* 881 So.2d 1112 (Fla.2004) (petition for writ of habeas corpus dismissed) (table).

"As we have concluded in similar cases, under the facts of this case, " [t]here is a strong inference that unless he is stopped, [Johnson] will continue filing nonmeritorious requests for relief in this Court," *Pettway,* 987 So.2d at 22, regarding his conviction and sentence in *State v. Johnson,* Case No. F97-32329. *See Lanier v. State,* 982 So.2d 626, 627-28 (Fla.2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502, 504 (Fla.2008); *Jackson v. Florida Dept. of Corrections,* 790 So.2d 398, 401-2 (Fla.2001). Accordingly, we hereby direct the Clerk of this Court to accept no further pleadings or other requests for relief relating to case number 97-32329 from Johnson for filing unless submitted and signed by a lawyer in good standing as a member of The Florida Bar.

"Furthermore, since we have in this opinion found that Johnson has repeatedly initiated frivolous proceedings, we direct the Clerk of this Court, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes (2010), to forward a certified copy of this opinion to the Department of Corrections institution where Johnson is incarcerated."

113. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

114. *Florida Board of Bar Examiners ex rel. Ramos*, 17 So.3d 268, 34 Fla. L. Weekly S483 (Fla. 08/27/2009).

115. Anthony Eladio Ramos was disbarred for 20 years. Windsor was never an attorney, but it is surprising that Russell E. Klemm is trying to have him "dis-pro-se'd" with the FRIVOLOUS BAR MOTION. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

116. The Court said:

"Anthony Eladio Ramos was disbarred for twenty years, effective December 18, 1997. *See Fla. Bar v. Ramos,* 717 So.2d 540 (Fla.1998) (case nos. 91,562 & 91,564) (table); *Fla. Bar v. Ramos,* 703 So.2d 478 (Fla.1997) (table). Even though the disbarment is imposed until 2017, Anthony Eladio Ramos petitioned this Court in 2007 for permission to seek readmission to The Florida Bar. On July 14, 2008, the Court dismissed Ramos's petition. Further, on September 18, 2008, the Court denied Ramos's motion for rehearing. Since that order, Ramos has submitted numerous additional filings. Thus, the Court issued an order directing Ramos to **show cause** why we should not limit his filings or otherwise impose sanctions upon him for submitting frivolous filings. We now sanction Ramos.

"...the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, notices, or other filings submitted by Anthony Eladio Ramos that are related to his judgments of disbarment or his potential readmission to The Florida Bar, unless the filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Under the sanction herein imposed, Ramos is not being denied access to the courts; that access is simply being limited due to his abusiveness. Ramos remains eligible to seek readmission to The Florida Bar, once he has completed the twenty-year period of disbarment, with the requirement that the filings be signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. However, we cannot tolerate Ramos's continued inability to abide by the legal processes of the judicial system. If Ramos submits a filing in violation of this order, he may be subjected to contempt proceedings or other appropriate sanctions, including permanent disbarment. *See* R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-5.1(f) ('Permanent disbarment shall preclude readmission.')"

117. *Mora v. McNeil*, 984 So.2d 513, 33 Fla. L. Weekly S217 (Fla. 03/20/2008).

118. Julio Mora is a prisoner. This case is not relevant to the instant case.

"Mora has previously filed twenty-three other cases in this Court, and of these, fourteen have been filed in just the past four years.

"Of the cases cited above, the only time that Mora was afforded relief was on direct appeal from his death sentence, at which time he was represented by counsel. Moreover, this is not the only court that has been abused by Mora's conduct. The First District Court of Appeal has recently directed its clerk to reject further pro se filings from Mora. *Mora v. McDonough,* 973 So.2d 1161 (Fla. 1st DCA Feb.28, 2007). In the present case, Mora has filed pro se pleadings containing scandalous and obscene language. Specifically, in his 'Petition to Inhibit Jurisdiction From this Very Supreme Court of Injustice,' Mora maintained that through its **show cause** proceedings with DOC, the Court has proven itself 'to be a pack of incompetent cowards, without balls, testicles, courage or valor.' Further, Mora urged this Court to take this case and the ultimate decision, if ever, and please shovel it to the chief justice and every other justice's a* *hole, in order to have a common place to store the justices' crap, together with the justice crap from their's mind,

properly disposed through the sewer system, in order to prevent the contaminants to reach the citizen of Florida, and also kiss Julio Mora's the idiot seeking justice, kiss his a* *hole every time the justice will retire going to their den.... Please kiss my a* * one more time.

"In a postscript to the petition, Mora also states: 'In case you have missed the crux of the matter in this pleading, please kiss my a* * to inspire you in your daily work, so the dubious scorn of court of injustice may be a thing of the pass if and only if the justices decided to be a man and a woman of probity.'

"...the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Julio Mora, unless signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Under the sanction herein imposed, Mora is not wholesale being denied access to the courts. He may petition the Court through the assistance of counsel, whenever such counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be filed in good faith."

119. You've got to admit Julio has a way with words....

120. *Walker v. State*, 814 So.2d 516, 27 Fla. L. Weekly D921 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/24/2002).

121. Lonnie Walker is a prisoner

122. Walker filed 27 post-conviction actions. Windsor has never filed one. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

123. The Court said:

"The record reflects that appellant has filed approximately twenty-seven various motions, petitions for writs, and successive appeals from denial of post-conviction relief with this court since 1984, all of which have been resolved adverse to the defendant. These various appeals and petitions raised issues which are either repetitive, not cognizable, or completely baseless.

"Walker was ordered to file a response within thirty (30) days and **show cause** why this court should not prohibit him from submitting further pro se appeals, petitions or motions regarding the conviction and sentence imposed in case number 80-21484 unless such pleadings are signed by a member of the Florida Bar.

"We find Walker's Response insufficient.

"Accordingly, we deny Walker's petition for mandamus, and direct the clerk of this court to reject for filing any notices of appeal, motions, or petitions for extraordinary

relief arising out of Walker's conviction and sentence in trial court case number 80-21484 unless such pleadings are signed by a member of the Florida Bar."

124. *Campbell v. State*, 296 So.3d 893 (Fla. 06/11/2020).

125. James Bernard Campbell is a prisoner.

126. James Bernard Campbell allegedly filed numerous meritless, repetitive, and inappropriate filings. Windsor has filed none.

127. The Court said:

"Due to his numerous meritless, repetitive, and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to case number 86-038693, originating in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, Campbell was directed to **show cause** why he should not be barred from filing in this Court any future pro se pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief pertaining to case number 86-038693. Campbell has filed a response to the order to **show cause**.

"Through his persistent filing of frivolous, meritless, and repetitive requests for relief, Campbell has abused the judicial process and burdened this Court's limited judicial resources.

"...the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by James Bernard Campbell pertaining to case number 86-038693, originating in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

128. There isn't enough factual background to enable Windsor to determine if this action was valid.

129. *Porter v. Chronister*, 295 So.3d 310 (Fla.App. Dist.2 04/08/2020).

130. Aaron C. Porter is a prisoner.

131. Porter is serving a life sentence in the Department of Corrections. Porter committed fraud. Windsor has not. This case is not relevant to the instant case.

132. The Court said:

"After extensive proceedings, including several amendments to the statement of claim and several hearings that Porter attended by phone, the trial court dismissed Porter's third amended statement of claim on several grounds, but primarily on the basis that he had committed a fraud on the court by failing to list all of his prior and pending court cases on his application for civil indigency. This order, rendered March 10, 2018, dismissed the case with prejudice and imposed a requirement that any future pleadings or papers filed by Porter be signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

133. *Barringer v. Halkitis*, 294 So.3d 849 (Fla. 05/07/2020).

134. Jay Barringer is a prisoner.

135. Jay Barringer was convicted of one count of attempted sexual battery of a victim less than twelve years old in Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco County) case number 512000CF001041CFAXWS; he was sentenced to twenty-five-years' imprisonment. Windsor is not an inmate, and he has never committed sexual battery or any crime. This case is not relevant to the instant case.

136. The Court said:

"Barringer began filing petitions with the Court in 2011. Since that time, he has filed twelve petitions or notices, and the majority of these filings have been related to his conviction and sentence in the above-noted circuit court case. We have never granted the relief sought in any of Barringer's filings, which have all been denied, dismissed, or transferred by the Court.

"...he has failed to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed. Therefore, based on Barringer's extensive history of filing pro se petitions and requests for relief that were meritless or otherwise inappropriate for this Court's review, we now find that he has abused the Court's limited judicial resources.

"Accordingly, we direct the Clerk of this Court to reject any future pleadings or other requests for relief submitted by Jay Barringer that are related to case number 12000CF001041CFAXWS, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. Furthermore, because we have found Barringer's petition to be frivolous, we direct the Clerk of this Court, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, to forward a copy of this opinion to the Florida Department of Corrections' institution or facility in which Barringer is incarcerated."

137. *Barringer v. Halkitis*, SC19-1071 (Fla. 11/21/2019).

138. Jay Barringer is a prisoner.

139. Jay Barringer was convicted of one count of attempted sexual battery of a victim less than twelve years old in Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco County) case number 512000CF001041CFAXWS; he was sentenced to twenty-five-years' imprisonment. Windsor is not an inmate, and he has never committed sexual battery or any crime. This case is not relevant to the instant case.

140. The Court said:

> "Barringer began filing petitions with the Court in 2011. Since that time, he has filed twelve petitions or notices, and the majority of these filings have been related to his conviction and sentence in the above-noted circuit court case. We have never granted the relief sought in any of Barringer's filings, which have all been denied, dismissed, or transferred by the Court.
>
> "...he has failed to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed. Therefore, based on Barringer's extensive history of filing pro se petitions and requests for relief that were meritless or otherwise inappropriate for this Court's review, we now find that he has abused the Court's limited judicial resources.
>
> "Accordingly, we direct the Clerk of this Court to reject any future pleadings or other requests for relief submitted by Jay Barringer that are related to case number 12000CF001041CFAXWS, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. Furthermore, because we have found Barringer's petition to be frivolous, we direct the Clerk of this Court, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, to forward a copy of this opinion to the Florida Department of Corrections' institution or facility in which Barringer is incarcerated."

141. *Jackson v. State*, SC20-1098 (Fla. 09/22/2020).

142. Carlos Lorenzo Jackson is a prisoner.

143. This case is not relevant to Windsor's case. Carlos was ordered to **show cause**, but there is not an opinion

144. The Court said:

> "Since 1999, the petitioner has initiated twenty other cases in this Court pertaining to Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court case numbers 131977CF0347230001XX and 131978CF0017510001XX.

"...the petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review....

"Carlos Lorenzo Jackson is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before October 12, 2020, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 131977CF0347230001XX and 131978CF0017510001XX unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

145. *James v. Fox*, SC 20-355 (Fla. 04/08/2020).

146. Alphonso James, Sr. is a prisoner.

147. This case is not relevant to Windsor's case.

148. The Court said:

"Since 1991, the petitioner has initiated thirty-four other cases in this Court.
"...the petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Alphonso James, Sr. is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before April 23, 2020, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 361989CF000890000ACH and 361989CF001711000ACH unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

149. *Hicks v. State*, SC19-1978 (Fla. 02/18/2020).

150. Victor Hicks is a prisoner.

"The petition for writ of mandamus is hereby dismissed because this Court generally will not consider the repetitive petitions of persons who have abused the judicial processes of the lower courts such that they have been barred from filing certain actions there.

"Since 2016, Petitioner has initiated twelve other cases in this Court pertaining to Case No. 482013CF016529000AOX. To date, the Court has transferred, dismissed, or denied eleven of Petitioner's filings.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the legal process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing repeated frivolous

pro se pleadings. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Victor Hicks is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before March 4, 2020, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 482013CF016529000AOX, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

151. ***Baysen v. State*, SC19-693 (Fla. 07/31/2019).**

152. Michael Anthony Baysen is a prisoner.

153. Since 1998, Petitioner has initiated seventeen other cases in this Court pertaining to criminal case numbers 501991CF015627AXXXMB, 501992CF004265AXXXMB, and 501993CF004265AXXXMB.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Michael Anthony Baysen is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before August 20, 2019, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to case numbers 501991CF015627AXXXMB, 501992CF004265AXXXMB, and 501993CF004265AXXXMB unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes (2018), a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes (2018)."

154. ***James v. State*, 1D18-3421 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/09/2019).**

155. Johnny A. James is a prisoner.

"Johnny James appeals the denial of the rule 3.800(a) motion in which he argued that his 30-year habitual felony offender (HFO) sentence on Count II is illegal because the trial court never properly designated him as an HFO on that count. We affirm.

"The claim raised in the current motion is procedurally barred because James unsuccessfully raised the same claim— and variations of it— on direct appeal and in three prior rule 3.800(a) cases that were affirmed on appeal. *See State v. McBride.* It is unclear why this pro se motion was not rejected or stricken as unauthorized because, in the order that was affirmed by this Court in case number 1D12-4742, the trial court prohibited James from filing future pro se pleadings in the underlying criminal case (case no. 1998-270-CF) unless the pleading is signed by a member of The Florida Bar and directed the Columbia County Clerk of Court to reject all pro se pleadings filed by James in that case."

156. ***Williams v. Inch*, SC19-287 (Fla. 05/10/2019).**

157. Donald A. Williams is a prisoner.

"To the extent that petitioner challenges the lower courts' orders, the petition is hereby denied. *See Jones v. Fla. Parole Comm'n*, 48 So.3d 704, 710 (Fla. 2010); *Sneed v. Mayo*, 69 So.2d 653, 654 (Fla. 1954). To the extent that petitioner challenges his conviction and sentence, the petition is hereby denied. *See Denson v. State*, 775 So.2d 288, 289 (Fla. 2000); *Breedlove v. Singletary*, 595 So.2d 8, 10 (Fla. 1992).

"Since 2014, petitioner has initiated ten other cases in this Court pertaining to Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court case number 131989CF0067160001XX.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State, 728* So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Donald A. Williams is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before May 28, 2019, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 131989CF0067160001XX unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the

appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

158. *Harris v. Inch*, SC18-1984 (Fla. 02/18/2019).

159. Gregory Harris is a prisoner.

"Because the Court has determined that relief is not authorized, this case is hereby dismissed. *See Baker v. State*, 878 So.2d 1236 (Fla. 2004). Any motions or other requests for relief are also denied. No motion for rehearing or reinstatement will be entertained by this Court.

"Since 2011, the petitioner has initiated twenty-six other cases in this Court. This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that the petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se pleadings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Gregory Harris is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before March 5, 2019, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 132011CF0002020001XX and 132011CF0133700001XX, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

160. *Jackson v. State*, SC18-1531 (Fla. 04/11/2019).

161. Mark C. Jackson is a prisoner.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the legal process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing repeated frivolous pro se pleadings. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a licensed Florida attorney. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by submitting numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or inappropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Mark C. Jackson is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before April 26, 2019, why he should not be barred from filing in this Court any future pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon,* 239 So.3d 614 (Fla. 2018); *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.,* 136 So.3d 507 (Fla. 2014); *Riethmiller v. Riethmiller,* 133 So.3d 926 (Fla. 2013)."

162. ***Barber v. State*, SC18-1739 (Fla. 12/19/2018).**

163. Larry James Barber is an inmate.

164. Since 1998, petitioner has initiated 15 cases in the Florida Supreme Court pertaining to his criminal case.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State, 728* So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Larry James Barber is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before January 3, 2019, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 131981CF0242300001XX unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

165. ***Bacchus v. Jones*, 3D17-0866 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/10/2018).**

166. Cameron D. Bachus is a prisoner.

"On July 18, 2018, this Court denied Petitioner Cameron D. Bacchus's petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Petitioner was ordered, within thirty days from the denial of the petition, to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from filing further pro se

pleadings unless such pleadings were signed by a member of the Florida Bar. Petitioner responded to the order to **show cause**, and this Court has reviewed Petitioner's response. Having provided Petitioner notice and an opportunity to respond to the order to **show cause**, Petitioner is now prohibited from filing any further appeals, petitions, motions, or pleadings challenging his conviction and sentence in Eleventh Judicial Circuit case number 88-32334. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999). The Clerk of the Third District Court of Appeal is directed to refuse to accept any further papers relating to lower case number 88-32334 unless they have been reviewed and signed by an attorney who is a duly licensed member of the Florida Bar in good standing. *See Whipple v. State*, 112 So.3d 540, 540-41 (Fla. 3d DCA 2013). We further caution Petitioner "that a prisoner who is found by a court to have brought a frivolous suit, action, claim, proceeding, or appeal in any court is subject to having his gain-time forfeited." *Id.* at 541."

167. ***Marts v. Jones*, SC18-1163 (Fla. 09/12/2018).**

168. Sidney Marts Jr is a prisoner.

169. Since 2008, Petitioner has initiated 28 cases in the Florida Supreme Court pertaining to his criminal case.

170. A **Show Cause** Order was issued, and the Florida Supreme Court gave 14 days. This is consistent with what the Florida Supreme Court has done in other cases. Windsor was not given a **Show Cause** Order, and he was not given 14 days.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g.*, *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Sidney Marts Jr. is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before September 27, 2018, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to case number 2007-CF-6067, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes (2017), a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the

appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes (2017)."

171. *Shirah v. State*, SC18-476 (Fla. 07/10/2018).

172. Kenneth L. Shirah, Sr. is a prisoner.

173. Since 2000, petitioner has initiated 14 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Kenneth L. Shirah, Sr. is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before July 25, 2018, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 301992CF000178XXAXMX, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

174. *Schiming v. Jones*, SC18-695 (Fla. 07/10/2018).

175. Ronald K. Schiming is a prisoner.

176. Since 2003, petitioner has initiated 12 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Ronald K. Schiming is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before July 30, 2018, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No.

481987CF005037000AOX, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

177. *Schofield v. State*, SC17-2281 (Fla. 02/21/2018).

178. Preston Leonard Schofield is a prisoner.

179. In five years, Schofield filed thirty-six petitions and notices with the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings. Such petitioner's have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Desue v. Jones,* 213 So.3d 801 (Fla. 2017); *Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Preston Leonard Schofield is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before March 8, 2018, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to case numbers 592011DR0022570000XX, 592011MM004051A000XX, 592013MM010912A000XX, 292014MM000070000AHC, 522014CF014665XXXXPC, and 592011MM004272A000XX unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

180. *Wright v. State*, 3D16-2478 (Fla.App. Dist.3 02/07/2018)

181. Walter Lee Wright is a prisoner.

182. Wright's motion includes the following paragraph: "MOTHAF--K y'all and all those that's down with y'all corrupted behavior! You MOTHAF--KS are not GOD and you damn sure not right. From this day forward all HELL will come down on y'all until I'm FREE." Wright signs his motion "Lucifer" "Son of David."

"Including the underlying appeal, Wright has filed at least thirteen unsuccessful appeals with this Court, stemming from his 2006 convictions and sentences for first-degree

murder with a firearm, armed robbery with a firearm, armed burglary, and attempted carjacking with a firearm. When Wright has articulated a claim, these claims have all previously been raised on direct and collateral appeal and have been decided on the merits against Wright.

"Wright is hereby directed to **show cause**, within sixty days from the date of this order, why he should not be prohibited from filing any further pro se appeals, pleadings, motions, or petitions relating to his convictions, judgments, and sentences in circuit court case number F01-7689, unless such pleadings are signed by a member of the Florida Bar. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47 (Fla. 1999); *Walker v. State*, 814 So.2d 516 (Fla. 3d DCA 2002)."

183. ***Washington v. State*, 4D17-3513, 4D17-3514 (Fla.App. Dist.4 02/07/2018).**

184. Robert Washington is a prisoner.

"Robert Washington appeals the denial of his rule 3.850 motion, as well as the trial court's order prohibiting him from filing future pro se pleadings unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar. We sua sponte consolidate the cases for review and affirm both orders. The trial court properly treated Washington's habeas petition as a successive and untimely rule 3.850 motion. Further, the trial court did not abuse its discretion when it issued the sanction order barring further pro se filings from Washington. *See* Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.850(n)."

185. ***Hickmon v. Jones*, SC17-997 (Fla. 09/13/2017).**

186. Levory William Hickmon is a prisoner.

187. From 1999 to 2017, Hickmon initiated 49 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g.*, *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Levory William Hickmon is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before October 3, 2017, why he should not be barred from filing any

pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. Petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

188. ***Brown v. Jones*, 1D16-4480 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/06/2017).**

189. Nathaniel Brown is a prisoner.

"We note that based on his numerous, repetitive appeals to this court from the trial court's denials of postconviction relief after his judgment and sentence were affirmed, Mr. Brown was sanctioned by this court in *Brown v. State*, 35 So.3d 72 (Fla. 1st DCA 2010). Mr. Brown was prohibited from filing "any future appeals, petitions, motions, pleadings, or filings" challenging his judgment and sentence in case number 2005 CF 001831 (4th Cir., Duval Cnty.), unless such filings
were signed by a member of the Florida Bar.

"Subsequently, Mr. Brown embarked on a course of filing civil actions for extraordinary writs, directed towards the Florida Department of Corrections and the State of Florida. None of his appeals of the denials of these complaints and petitions were successful in this court. In *Brown v. State*, 186 So.3d 625 (Fla. 1st DCA 2016), this court denied Mr. Brown's petition for writ of prohibition on the merits and warned him that future frivolous or successive filings in the court "may result in the imposition of sanctions against him, "including additional limitations on his ability to file pro se appeals and petitions in this court.

"In light of Appellant's active litigation record in this and the circuit courts of this state, and of this court's existing sanctions against and warning to Mr. Brown, in addition to affirming the order on appeal, we expressly retain jurisdiction to pursue any additional sanctions against him pursuant to rule 9410, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure and section 944279, *Florida Statutes See Steele v State,* 998 So.2d 1146 (Fla 2008); *Walker v Fla Parole Comm'n,* 70 So.3d 665 (Fla 1st DCA 2011)."

190. ***Kendrick v. Jones*, SC17-679 (Fla. 06/02/2017).**

191. Michael A. Kendrick is a prisoner.

192. From 2006 to 2017, Petitioner initiated 39 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

> "This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from

initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Michael A. Kendrick is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before June 19, 2017, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to one case unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. Petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

193. ***Hawkins v. Jones*, SC16-1644 (Fla. 11/09/2016).**

194. Geno C. Hawkins, Sr. is a prisoner.

195. In four years, Hawkins initiated 13 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Geno L. Hawkins, Sr. is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before November 28, 2016, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 2008-CF-000656A, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

196. ***Roberts v. Jones*, SC16-1150 (Fla. 09/29/2016).**

197. Solomon D. Roberts is a prisoner.

198. Roberts initiated 25 cases in the Florida Supreme Court over 16 years.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Solomon D. Roberts is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before October 14, 2016, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 131978CF005774B000XX, 131982CF008169B000XX, 131982CF015413C000XX, and 131982CF009856A000XX unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

199. ***Desue v. Jones*, SC16-1222 (Fla. 09/29/2016).**

200. Michael Charles Desue is a prisoner.

201. In 16 years, Desue initiated 27 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Michael Charles Desue is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before October 19, 2016, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 031987CF000155XXAXMX, 031987CF000156XXAXMX, 031987CF000157XXAXMX, 031987CF000392XXAXMX, 031987CF000393XXAXMX, 031987CF000400XXAXMX,

031987CF000401XXAXMX, 031987CF000433XXAXMX, 031987CF000434XXAXMX, 031987CF000435XXAXMX, and 031992CF000266XXAXMX unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

202. ***Grimsley v. Jones*, SC16-1041 (Fla. 08/23/2016).**

203. Kenneth L. Grimsley is a prisoner.

204. Grimley initiated 12 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g.*, *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Kenneth L. Grimsley is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before September 7, 2016, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 90-2048-CF, 90-2049-CF, 90-2050-CF, and 96-1003-CF, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

205. ***Pray v. Forman*, SC16-713 (Fla. 06/24/2016).**

206. Chadrick V. Pray is a prisoner.

207. Pray initiated 12 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this

Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Chadrick V. Pray is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before July 11, 2016, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 00-3032CF10A unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

208. ***Casey v. State*, 171 So.3d 114 (Fla. 05/15/2015).**

209. Brian M. Casey is a prisoner.

210. In four years, Casey initiated 35 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Brian M. Casey is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before June 8, 2015, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 10-CF-17674, 10-CF-19724, 10-CF-19726, and 10-CF-19945, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing.

"The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

211. ***Smith v. Jones*, SC15-2191 (Fla. 02/04/2016).**

212. Willie A. Smith is a prisoner.

213. Willie initiated 35 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. See, e.g., *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Willie A. Smith is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before February 19, 2016, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case Nos. 00-9986 and 00-15615, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

214. ***McCray v. State*, SC15-559 (Fla. 12/01/2015).**

215. Martin Luther McCray is a prisoner.

216. McCray has initiated 17 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"It appearing that Petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Martin Luther McCray is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before December 16, 2015, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 90-CF-38756, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. Petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

217. ***Green v. State*, SC15-1473 (Fla. 11/16/2015).**

218. Tommy L. Green, Sr, is a prisoner.

219. In four years, Tommy Green initiated 23 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. See e.g., *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil*, 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Tommy L. Green, Sr. is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before December 1, 2015, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related directly or indirectly to Case No. 201 1-CF-182, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

220. ***The Florida Bar v. Petrano*, 153 So.3d 894, 39 Fla. L. Weekly S 769 (Fla. 12/18/2014).**

221. David Frank Petrano is not a prisoner. He's an attorney.

"This case came before the Court on The Florida Bar's petition for interim probation of respondent David Frank Petrano. The Bar asserted facts and presented an affidavit that clearly and convincingly established that restrictions on respondent's privilege to practice law are necessary for the protection of the public. After considering filings by the Bar and Petrano, the Court issued an order imposing interim probation with restrictions on Petrano. *See Fla. Bar v. Petrano*, 135 So.3d 290 (Fla. 2013). Due to Petrano's constant abusive filings in the Court regarding this ongoing case and other cases, the Court issued an order on June 9, 2014, directing Petrano to **show cause** why this Court should not find that you have abused the legal system process and impose upon you a sanction for abusing the legal system, including, but not limited to directing the Clerk of this Court to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, letters, documents, or other filings submitted to this Court by you unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar other than yourself.

"*Fla. Bar v. Petrano*, SC13-2004, (Fla. Jun. 9, 2014); R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-7.17 (Vexatious Conduct and Limitation on Filings); *see also* Fla. R. App. P. 9.410(a) (Sanctions; Court's Motion); *State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (stating that a court must first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings). Petrano has filed a response to the Court's order to **show cause**. He argues that all of his filings and proceedings were

presented in good faith and that he is sincerely remorseful. However, in the response he resumes making the same meritless arguments that he has presented to this Court numerous times. After considering Petrano's response, we conclude that it fails to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed. We find that respondent has engaged in vexatious conduct. *See* R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-7.17 (" Vexatious conduct is conduct that amounts to abuse of the bar disciplinary process by use of inappropriate, repetitive, or frivolous actions or communications of any kind directed at or concerning any participant or agency in the bar disciplinary process such as the complainant, the respondent, a grievance committee member, the grievance committee, the bar, the referee, or the Supreme Court of Florida, or an agent, servant, employee, or representative of these individuals or agencies.").

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se respondents who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings. Such respondents have been barred from further filings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing other than the respondents. The Court has found that limitations on the abilities of such respondents to submit any further filings in this Court were necessary to protect the constitutional right of access of other litigants, in that it permitted this Court to devote its finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims filed by others. *See Fla. Bar v. Kivisto*, 62 So.3d 1137, 1139 (Fla. 2011); *Fla. Bar v. Thompson*, 979 So.2d 917, 918 (Fla. 2008); *see also In re McDonald*, 489 U.S. 180, 184, 109 S.Ct. 993, 103 L.Ed.2d 158 (1989) (noting that " [e]very paper filed with the Clerk of this Court, no matter how repetitious or frivolous, requires some portion of the institution's limited resources").

"Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by David Frank Petrano unless such filings are signed solely by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar other than Petrano. R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-7.17(d). Counsel may file on Petrano's behalf if counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be brought in good faith."

222. ***Aysisayh v. State*, 135 So.3d 285 (Fla. 02/13/2014).**

223. Waadew Aysisayh is a prisoner.

224. He was convicted of sexual battery and sentenced as a habitual offender on May 8, 1980. At some point, he was apparently ordered to file no pleadings unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar.

225. ***Williams v. Crews*, 123 So.3d 562 (Fla. 08/28/2013).**

226. Donald Williams is a prisoner.

227. In a year, Donald Williams initiated 9 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court related to their convictions and sentences unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla .2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla.2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla.2008); *Rivera v. State,* 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla.1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that contain misrepresentations of fact, are meritless, or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, the petitioner is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before September 12, 2013, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 02-37491-CF unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

228. ***Lockhart v. Crews*, 134 So.3d 448 (Fla. 06/27/2013).**

229. Jerome K. Lockhart a/k/a Gregory Tyrone Harris is a prisoner.

230. Jerome K. Lockhart had initiated 27 cases in the Florida Supreme Court.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings related to their convictions and sentences. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court related to their convictions and sentences unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil,* 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008); *Tate v. McNeil,* 983 So.2d 502 (Fla. 2008); *Rivera v. State,* 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Jerome K. Lockhart A/K/A Gregory Tyrone Harris is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before July 17, 2013, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 01-CF-019518 unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section

944.279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 944.09, Florida Statutes."

231. ***Edwards v. State*, 96 So.3d 1154, 37 Fla. L. Weekly D2208 (Fla.App. Dist.3 09/12/2012).**

232. Douglas T. Edwards is a prisoner.

233. Edwards filed 13 cases.

"After carefully considering Edwards' response to this court's **show cause** order, *see State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47 (Fla.1999), and this court's independent review of the many pro se filings made by Edwards in this court arising out of lower tribunal case number 94-21946, we conclude that Edwards has reached the point where enough is enough. We therefore direct the Clerk of the Third District Court of Appeal to refuse to accept for filing in this court any further appeals, pleadings, motions, petitions or other papers relating to Edwards' conviction and sentence in lower tribunal number 94-21946, unless they are filed and signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

234. ***Hall v. State*, 94 So.3d 655, 37 Fla. L. Weekly D1871 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/08/2012).**

235. Wendall Hall is a prisoner.

"Appellant appeals the trial court's order dismissing his "Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus" in which he asserted his convictions of both burglary with battery and sexual battery violated the prohibition against double jeopardy. Appellant contends the court erred by dismissing the petition without conducting an evidentiary hearing. On the merits, we affirm the trial court's order in its entirety. We write only to address the frivolous nature of this appeal and the grounds for directing that a certified copy of this opinion be forwarded to the appropriate correctional institution, as provided by section 944.279, Florida Statutes, which states: " A prisoner who is found by a court to have brought a frivolous ... claim, proceeding, or appeal in any court of this state ... is subject to disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Department of Corrections." § 944.279(1), Fla. Stat. In addition, we direct that Appellant be prohibited from filing any additional pleadings in this court unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar.
We note that this is not Appellant's first foray into this court on this case. He has filed a total of seven appeals in this matter, three of which concerned the postconviction motions addressed in the trial court's order. Furthermore, our review of the docket shows that Appellant has also filed twelve appeals with this court addressing his convictions for crimes in another case. In virtually every instance, the appeal was, as here, filed *pro se*. Appellant's actions have thus absorbed an inordinate amount of judicial resources

with repeated motions and appeals that have in almost every instance proved meritless. Such a waste of limited judicial resources serves no purpose other than to delay resolution of meritorious claims brought by others.

"Even disregarding Appellant's continual abuse of the judicial system, however, we are authorized to sanction an abusive inmate litigant, regardless of his prior judicial history. *See, e.g., Johnson v. State,* 44 So.3d 198, 200 (Fla. 4th DCA 2010) (holding a claim need not be repetitive to be frivolous or to be an abuse of the postconviction process).

"Here, the trial court commendably took the time and effort to write an extensive order explaining the reasons why Appellant's petition was meritless. One of these reasons was that Appellant had already filed a postconviction motion pursuant to Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.850, alleging the same double jeopardy ground upon which his petition was based. That motion was dismissed as untimely, and this court affirmed that order in *Hall v. State,* 67 So.3d 203 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011).

"As the trial court correctly found, Appellant could show no reason why he could not have been aware of any alleged basis for a double jeopardy claim either at the time of his direct appeal of his conviction and sentence, or within the time allowed for filing a postconviction motion pursuant to rule 3.850. The court also explained that Appellant could not simply "select[ ] a new title for his pleadings requesting postconviction relief" in an effort to evade these time restrictions or the prohibition against successive and untimely motions. " Untimely post-conviction challenges, which do not establish an exception to the two-year time limit, are abusive and sanctionable, and an appeal from the denial of an untimely claim is frivolous when no arguable basis for an exception to the time limitation exists." *Johnson,* 44 So.3d at 200.

"We also agree with the trial court that " [s]imply construing an alleged error as ' manifest injustice' does not relieve [Appellant] of the time bar contained in" rule 3.850. *See Johnson,* 44 So.3d at 200-01("This post-conviction challenge was untimely, and a petition for writ of habeas corpus may not be used as a substitute for a rule 3.850 post-conviction motion. [Appellant's] argument that the trial court failed to consider a " manifest injustice" exception in this case is entirely devoid of merit.") (citing Fla. R.Crim. P. 3.850(h) and *Baker v. State,* 878 So.2d 1236, 1241 (Fla.2004)).

"Meritless inmate filings like this can result in the litigant's loss of gain-time. Pursuant to section 944.28(2)(a), Florida Statutes, " [a]ll or any part of the gain-time earned by a prisoner according to the provisions of law is subject to forfeiture if such prisoner ... is found by a court to have brought a frivolous suit, action, claim, proceeding, or appeal in any court...."

"This penalty is applicable to all of an inmate's sentences. Section 944.28(2)(b) provides that " [a] prisoners right to earn gain-time during all or any part of the remainder of the sentence or *sentences* under which he or she is imprisoned may be declared forfeited because of the seriousness of a single instance of misconduct...." (Emphasis added.)

"Thus, a prisoner who files a frivolous appeal such as the one here runs the risk of impacting his gain-time not just as to the sentence applicable to the case in which the frivolous pleading was filed, *but also as to any other sentences he may be serving.* Here, we know from our opinion in *Hall v. State,* 738 So.2d 374 (Fla. 1st DCA 1999), that just six weeks after committing the heinous crimes addressed in this appeal, Appellant committed additional violent offenses, including two counts of sexual battery.

"The record reflects that these subsequent charges were addressed in lower court case number 94-3077, and Appellant was sentenced for those charges prior to his sentence in the instant case. The record also shows that Appellant's sentence in the instant case was to run consecutively to his sentence in case number 94-3077.

"In addition to referring this matter to the Department of Corrections, we prohibit Appellant from filing any further *pro se* pleadings in this court. The trial court put Appellant on notice that if he files any future *pro se* motions it finds to be frivolous or repetitious, the court may issue an order to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from filing any further *pro se* pleadings. Considering all of the factors in this matter, and after reviewing Appellant's response to our order to **show cause**, we do not think such patience is warranted here.

"Any pleadings or papers filed in this court regarding said convictions and sentence must be reviewed and signed by an attorney licensed to practice in this state. Accordingly, the clerk is directed not to accept any further *pro se* pleadings or filings from Appellant in this matter. And because Appellant has abused the postconviction process and filed a frivolous appeal in this court, we direct the clerk of this court to forward a certified copy of this opinion to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures, which may include forfeiture of gain-time. *See* § 944.28(2)(a), Fla. Stat. (2009). *See Griffin v. State,* 962 So.2d 1026, 1027-28 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2007) (prohibiting appellant from filing further *pro se* pleadings after appellant filed repetitive pleadings making the same argument, and sending a certified copy of the opinion to the Department of Corrections pursuant to section 944.279, Florida Statutes, for consideration of sanctions pursuant to section 944.28, Florida Statutes).

"AFFIRMED."

236. ***Gentile v. State*, 87 So.3d 55, 37 Fla. L. Weekly D929 (Fla.App. Dist.4 04/18/2012).**

237. Alfio Gentile is a prisoner.

"In 1999, petitioner bludgeoned his wife with a hammer while she lay in bed, inflicting severe injuries to her head and face. The victim was in a coma for several days and required various reconstructive surgeries. A jury convicted petitioner of attempted first-degree murder with a deadly weapon, and the court sentenced him to life in prison. This

court affirmed on direct appeal. *Gentile v. State,* 808 So.2d 225 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002) (table).

"In numerous postconviction motions and petitions, petitioner has repeatedly raised the same meritless claim, that his offense should not have been reclassified from a first-degree felony to a life felony pursuant to section 775.087(1), Florida Statutes, because the jury allegedly did not specifically find that he used a deadly weapon. This meritless claim has been repeatedly rejected. *Gentile v. State,* 950 So.2d 1251 (Fla. 4th DCA 2007) (table); *Gentile v. State,* 965 So.2d 143 (Fla. 4th DCA 2007) (table); *Gentile v. State,* 7 So.3d 1114 (Fla. 4th DCA 2009) (table); *Gentile v. State,* No. 4D09-934 (Fla. 4th DCA Apr. 9, 2009) (petition for writ of habeas corpus denied).

"Most recently, petitioner again raised the same issue in another habeas corpus petition filed in this court in case number 4D09-5034. This court issued an order to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed in that case. *See State v. Spencer,* 751 So.2d 47 (Fla.1999); Fla. R.Crim. P. 3.850(m). Following petitioner's response, this court declined to impose sanctions but explained to petitioner that his claim lacked merit. This court cautioned him that sanctions would be imposed if he continued to raise this claim. *Gentile v. State,* No. 4D09-5034 (Fla. 4th DCA Feb. 9, 2010) (February 9, 2010 order).

"In the instant case, petitioner has yet again raised the same claim. This court issued an order to **show cause** pursuant to *Spencer* and Rule 3.850(m). In response, petitioner maintains that his claim has merit because the jury on the verdict form did not specifically find that a deadly weapon was used.

"The jury convicted petitioner on a verdict form which reads: "Guilty of ATTEMPTED FIRST DEGREE MURDER, as charged in the information." The information charged: "ATTEMPTED FIRST DEGREE MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON." The information alleged that petitioner attempted " to commit First Degree Murder with a Deadly Weapon" by striking the victim about the head with a hammer and/or blunt object. The information alleged that petitioner carried, displayed, used, threatened to use, or attempted to use " a hammer and/or blunt object" and cited the deadly weapon reclassification statute, section 775.087(1), Florida Statutes.

"Petitioner maintains that the reclassification of section 775.087(1) should not have been applied because of the lack of a specific jury finding on the verdict form that he used a deadly weapon. He relies on *State v. Tripp,* 642 So.2d 728, 730 (Fla.1994), and *State v. Overfelt,* 457 So.2d 1385 (Fla.1984). However, the Florida Supreme Court has clarified that, although a specific finding in an interrogatory on the verdict form is preferable, what *Overfelt* ultimately requires is a "clear jury finding." *State v. Iseley,* 944 So.2d 227, 231 (Fla.2006); *Tucker v. State,* 726 So.2d 768, 771 (Fla.1999); *State v. Hargrove,* 694 So.2d 729, 731 (Fla.1997).

"[A]ll that is required for the application of a reclassification or enhancement statute to an offense is a clear jury finding of the facts necessary to the reclassification or enhancement

" either by (1) a specific question or special verdict form (which is the better practice), or (2) the inclusion of a reference to [the fact necessary for reclassification] in identifying the specific crime for which the defendant is found guilty."

"Sanders v. State, 944 So.2d 203, 207 n. 2 (Fla.2006) (quoting *Iseley,* 944 So.2d at 231).

"In convicting petitioner as charged in the information, which specifically charged use of a deadly weapon and a violation of section 775.087(1), the jury clearly found that he used a deadly weapon. The offense was properly reclassified under the circumstances of this case. *See Johnson v. State,* 720 So.2d 232, 237 (Fla.1998). To be sure, petitioner acted alone and no possibility exists that the jury convicted him under an accomplice liability theory; the jury could not have found that someone other than petitioner himself personally carried or used the deadly weapon. Further, the only manner in which petitioner was alleged to have attempted to murder the victim was through the use of a deadly weapon. The "as charged" verdict unambiguously reflects the jury's finding that a deadly weapon was used and is sufficient to support the reclassification. *See, e.g., Amos v. State,* 833 So.2d 841, 842-43 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002); *Hunter v. State,* 828 So.2d 1038, 1039 (Fla. 1st DCA 2002); *Whitehead v. State,* 446 So.2d 194, 197 (Fla. 4th DCA 1984). *See also Maglio v. State,* 918 So.2d 369, 376 (Fla. 4th DCA 2005).

"Petitioner also contends that the reclassification violates *Apprendi v. New Jersey,* 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348, 147 L.Ed.2d 435 (2000). As previously explained to petitioner, any error in the jury's failure to make a more specific finding is clearly harmless because of the overwhelming evidence that he used a deadly weapon. *Galindez v. State,* 955 So.2d 517 (Fla.2007) (applying *Washington v. Recuenco,* 548 U.S. 212, 126 S.Ct. 2546, 165 L.Ed.2d 466 (2006)). In *Galindez,* the Florida Supreme Court recognized that the suggestion in pre- *Apprendi* cases (like *Overfelt* and *Tripp*) that this type of error could not be harmless was superseded by *Recuenco. Galindez,* 955 So.2d at 523.

"Petitioner's unrelenting repetition of this meritless claim in successive postconviction motions, and in various appeals and petitions filed in this court, is an abuse of procedure. The petition for writ of habeas corpus is dismissed. *Baker v. State,* 878 So.2d 1236, 1243-44 (Fla.2004); Fla. R.Crim. P. 3.850(*l*).

"The Florida Supreme Court has repeatedly emphasized the need "for court-imposed sanctions to preserve every citizen's right to access to courts." *Hastings v. State,* 79 So.3d 739, 742 (Fla.2011); *Johnson v. Rundle,* 59 So.3d 1080, 1082 (Fla.2011); *Steele v. State,* 14 So.3d 221, 223 (Fla.2009); *Peterson v. State,* 817 So.2d 838, 840 (Fla.2002). Similarly, this court has cautioned that abuse of writ of habeas corpus and postconviction relief procedures damages the remedy. *McCutcheon v. State,* 44 So.3d 156, 161 (Fla. 4th DCA 2010).

"We conclude that appellant has not excused his abusive and repetitive filing. We direct the clerk of this court to no longer accept filings from petitioner relating to this criminal case unless they are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

238. ***Walker v. Florida Parole Com'n*, 70 So.3d 665, 36 Fla. L. Weekly D1542 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/18/2011).**

239. Jeffrey Jerome Walker is a prisoner.

"On October 16, 1997, the circuit court entered an order prohibiting Appellant from filing documents on his own behalf without prepaying any fee, and directing the clerk of court to reject any document filed by Appellant not accompanied with a filing fee or signed by a member of The Florida Bar.

"Since the sanction order was entered, Appellant has filed no fewer than 30 pleadings, including approximately 19 appeals or petitions in this court. The current appeal before this court stemmed from a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed *pro se* in 2004. The circuit court dismissed the petition because it did not meet the requirements for habeas relief and Appellant was not represented by counsel. Appellant appealed the dismissal, and a lien was placed on Appellant's prisoner trust account for the full amount of court costs and fees because he was unable to prepay the costs. The lien was ratified by separate order. This court affirmed the dismissal per curiam.

"Appellant then moved to recall the order imposing the lien, and moved for reimbursement of $77.77 that was withdrawn from his trust account to satisfy a portion of the lien. The circuit court struck Appellant's motion and referred him to the Department of Corrections for disciplinary action for failing to comply with the 1997 sanctions order.

"'It is well-settled that courts have the inherent authority and duty to limit abuses of judicial process by pro se litigants.' *Golden v. Buss,* 60 So.3d 461 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011); *see Jackson v. Fla. Dep't of Corr.*, 790 So.2d 398, 400 (Fla.2001) (noting the supreme court has inherent power to regulate and sanction a disruptive litigant); *McCutcheon v. State,* 44 So.3d 156, 162 (Fla. 4th DCA 2010) (concluding appellant's appeals were frivolous, malicious, and not filed in good faith; forwarding opinion to the DOC for consideration of disciplinary procedures).

"Appellant's disregard for the judicial process is well documented. We find that Appellant's continued practice of filing *pro se* pleadings in violation of the circuit court's sanction order to be frivolous. Accordingly, we direct the clerk of this court to forward a copy of this opinion to the appropriate institution for consideration of disciplinary procedures. § 944.279(1), Fla. Stat."

240. ***Neal v. State*, 65 So.3d 66, 36 Fla. L. Weekly D1200 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/08/2011).**

241. Kevin Leon Neal is a prisoner.

"This petition for writ of habeas corpus challenges judgment and sentence in Escambia County case number 1995-2618-CFC3-01. Previously, petitioner Neal appealed six orders denying postconviction relief with no relief granted by this court. In *Neal v. State,* 11 So.3d 359 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009), this court affirmed an order of the circuit court which prohibited petitioner from filing future pro se pleadings unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. This court directed petitioner to **show cause** why sanctions should not be imposed against him. Petitioner's response to the **show cause** order does not provide a legal basis to refrain from imposition of sanctions. Accordingly, Kevin Leon Neal is hereby prohibited from filing future pro se pleadings with this court unless signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. *See State v. Spencer,* 751 So.2d 47 (Fla.1999). Further, pursuant to section 944.279, Florida Statutes, we direct the clerk of this court to forward a certified copy of this opinion to the appropriate facility in the Department of Corrections for possible disciplinary action against petitioner."

242. ***James v. State*, 17 So.3d 339, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D1685 (Fla.App. Dist.3 08/19/2009).**

243. Derrick G. James is a prisoner.

"On August 24, 1999, Derrick James was sentenced to twenty years in state prison as a habitual felony offender and prison releasee reoffender for burglary of an unoccupied dwelling and grand theft. Since then, he has peppered the trial court and this Court with post-trial motions, petitions, or appeals, almost faster than we or the trial court could respond. We today rule on his remaining petition for writ of mandamus and appeals pending before this Court, and follow the lead of the trial court in prohibiting him from filing further pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings in this Court unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing.

"Proceeding in chronological order of their filing, we first consider a Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed by James on December 20, 2007, our Case No. 3D07-3309, in which James asks that we order the transcription of evidentiary hearings that occurred on November 30, 2004, August 24, 2007, and September 25, 2007, for use by him in now resolved proceedings that were pending in this Court under our consolidated Case Nos. 3D07-2791 and 3D07-2868. A painful and painstaking review of the record-James hardly could have created a more inscrutable one with his multiple, piecemeal, duplicative, and sometimes unintelligible filings-reveals the only two transcripts that might have been relevant to those consolidated cases were the August 24, 2007, and September 25, 2007 transcripts, both of which were transcribed and filed in the trial court before James filed his petition, and ordered by the trial court, probably gratuitously, *see Ridge v. Adams,* 643 So.2d 116, 117 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994) (" While indigent convicts can get [ ] free copies and services for plenary appeal there is no provision in law to obtain them thereafter."), to be provided to James in an order rendered on December 13, 2007, and served on James the next day. Moreover, the record does not reflect James raised any claim about the sufficiency of the record at any time before we disposed of Case Nos. 3D07-2791 and

3D07-2868. Accordingly, we consolidate Case No. 3D07-3309 with 3D08-119 and deny this petition both on the merits and also on the basis it is now moot.

"We also have pending before us in this matter what James styled a Petition for Certiorari, but which we treat as an appeal, filed in this Court on December 31, 2007, Case No. 3D07-3356, which we previously consolidated into a subsequent appeal lodged in this Court on January 18, 2008, our Case No. 3D08-119, of the same orders that are the subject matter of the mandamus petition. By these proceedings, James seeks reversal of: (1) an additional provision of the order rendered December 13, 2007, which denied James' request for the transcription of the same November 30, 2004 evidentiary hearing transcript, which is the subject of the Petition for Mandamus; and (2) the denial of a Motion to Disqualify (certain) Judges, and an Emergency Motion to Disqualify All of the Judges of the 11th and 17th Judicial Circuits. We affirm.

"During the course of our consideration of James' presently pending petitions and appeals, we issued an order to James to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from filing further pro se pleadings with this Court concerning these convictions. Appellant responded he felt a bar on his further filing of pro se motions before this Court was "not needed" because he "has filed (in good faith) every and all motions, petitions, etc. that Appellant intends to file to this Honorable Court...." We fervently disagree with James' assertion that he has acted in good faith. We do conclude he has exhausted his post-conviction remedies and certainly has exhausted us in the process. We also conclude James has abused the judicial process by his multiple, duplicate filings, and filings within filings.[3] As we have said on many occasions, " [a]ctivity of this type not only wastes public resources, but also diminishes the ability of the courts to devote their finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims." *Hepburn v. State,* 934 So.2d 515, 518 (Fla. 3d DCA 2005) (citing *State v. Spencer,* 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla.1999))."

244. ***Florida Bar v. Thompson*, 979 So.2d 917, 33 Fla. L. Weekly S216 (Fla. 03/20/2008).**

245. John Bruce Thompson is NOT a prisoner. He's an attorney.

"John Bruce Thompson currently has two Florida Bar disciplinary proceedings pending against him, *Florida Bar v. Thompson,* Case No. SC07-80, and *Florida Bar v. Thompson,* Case No. SC07-354. The Court is awaiting the referee's report. By order dated April 12, 2007, after submitting inappropriate and pornographic materials to this Court, Thompson was specifically warned that should he continue to submit inappropriate filings, this Court would consider imposing a sanction limiting Thompson's ability to submit further filings without the signature of an attorney other than himself. Since that order, Thompson has filed numerous additional filings which led this Court to issue an order directing Thompson to **show cause** why we should not limit his filings or otherwise impose sanctions upon him for submitting frivolous filings. We now sanction Thompson.[1]

"Thompson has submitted over fifty filings directly with this Court, all of which have either been forwarded to the referee, dismissed, or denied. Additionally, Thompson's most recent filings are repetitive, frivolous, and, like his earlier ones, insulting to the Court. One of Thompson's recent filings contains what Thompson refers to as a "children's picture book for adults" that rehashes his previous arguments in illustrated form which he states was necessary due to "the Court's inability to comprehend" his arguments. Between the text of the motion, Thompson pasted images depicting swastikas, kangaroos in court, a reproduced dollar bill, cartoon squirrels, Paul Simon, Paul Newman, Ray Charles, a handprint with the word "SLAP!" written under it, Bar Governor Benedict P. Kuehne, a baby, Ed Bradley, Jack Nicholson, Justice Clarence Thomas, Julius Caesar, monkeys, and a house of cards, and the motion concludes with a photograph of the cover of Thompson's book, *Out of Harm's Way.*

"During the Bar's investigatory process, in *Thompson v. Florida Bar,* 939 So.2d 1061 (Fla. 2006)(Case No. SC06-1113), Thompson filed a petition for writ of mandamus, one motion, thirteen notices of filing, six supplements to the petition (two of which were filed after the Court's disposition order), and a "response" to the Court's disposition order. Further, Thompson engaged, to the point of abuse, as he has done in the instant proceedings, in a relentless and frivolous pursuit for vindication of his claim that he is being victimized by The Florida Bar. Case No. SC06-1113 was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction in part and denied in part.

"Rather than filing a single response to this Court's **show cause** order or seeking leave to file supplemental responses, Thompson has filed, almost daily, multiple responses, petitions, and motions. In one of these filings, he references the "children's picture book for adults" and reiterates that he "sent a pleading chocked full of pictures to illustrate his verbal points, since the Court seemed unable to grasp the words." Thompson argues that no rule of procedure prohibits visual depictions in pleadings. Indeed, in this string of responses, he includes a visual depiction of John Hancock "who is reputed to have signed his name on the [Declaration of Independence] so that King George could read it without his spectacles." Thompson misses the point. In addition to insulting the Court's dignity, the picture-laden motion was admittedly repetitive of claims that had previously been raised, and Thompson had already been advised that he should wait to raise these claims on review of the referee's report.

"Thompson's multiple responses are rambling, argumentative, and contemptuous. He states that he "deeply appreciates" the **show cause** order and then argues that the Court is retaliating against him for embarrassing it and "pointing out some inconvenient truths" regarding itself and The Florida Bar. Further, he contends that the Bar will likely investigate any lawyer Thompson selects to represent him. Also, Thompson argues that he has only been trying to get the disciplinary proceedings "back on track" and the Court is attempting to "yank" his license before the referee's report is filed. Thompson asserts that he has rightfully sought relief by way of petitions for writs of mandamus and prohibition and questions whether the Court even knows that these writs exist. In another "response," Thompson attaches a letter he sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee requesting it to scrutinize this Court's budget for allegedly failing to oversee the Bar.

Thompson additionally claims, without elaboration, that he "is not frivolous and this [C]ourt knows it," the Court is ignoring him, and no court can deny a citizen access to courts. In the conclusion to his latest response, Thompson states, "This Court has been foolish indeed. It's [sic] bizarre, idiotic **show cause** order indicates that it is not done being foolish. Fine. Enter the order you want. Make my day."

"Taken cumulatively, Thompson's filings fail to show good cause why sanctions should not be imposed. Indeed, as noted above, he challenges the Court to impose sanctions. While Thompson generally complains that the Court is retaliating against him for uncovering certain alleged truths regarding itself and the Bar, we have not turned a blind eye to his claims. We have simply attempted to follow well-settled procedures designed to allow a fair and orderly determination of the proceedings. In his pleadings, Thompson makes vague assertions based on questionable facts and authority; often, this Court is an inappropriate forum to raise such claims in the first instance. Thompson demonstrates his ignorance as to the rules of procedure, forum selection, and timing by making the following statement: "This Court could not be bothered to look at these issues *before the referee issues her report.*" (Emphasis in original.) In sanctioning Thompson, we are requiring him to retain qualified counsel so that his arguments might be properly presented through the appropriate procedures in the appropriate forum. We do not limit such counsel's ability to challenge the referee's findings and recommendations on review. What we cannot tolerate, however, is Thompson's continued inability to maintain a minimum standard of decorum and respect for the judicial system to which all litigants, and especially attorneys, must adhere.

"Although Thompson argues that no court can deny a citizen access to courts, both this Court and the United States Supreme Court have, when deemed necessary, exercised the inherent judicial authority to sanction an abusive litigant. *See, e.g., Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals,* 506 U.S. 1, 113 S.Ct. 397, 121 L.Ed.2d 305 (1992); *In re Sindram,* 498 U.S. 177, 111 S.Ct. 596, 112 L.Ed.2d 599 (1991); *In re McDonald,* 489 U.S. 180, 109 S.Ct. 993, 103 L.Ed.2d 158 (1989); *Hamilton v. State,* 945 So.2d 1121 (Fla. 2006); *May v. Barthet,* 934 So.2d 1184 (Fla. 2006); *Sibley v. Florida Judicial Qualifications Comm'n,* 973 So.2d 425 (Fla. 2006); *Armstead v. State,* 817 So.2d 841 (Fla. 2002); *Peterson v. State,* 817 So.2d 838 (Fla. 2002); *Jackson v. Fla. Dep't of Corr.,* 790 So.2d 398 (Fla. 2001); *Rivera v. State,* 728 So.2d 1165 (Fla. 1998); *Attwood v. Singletary,* 661 So.2d 1216 (Fla. 1995). One justification for such a sanction lies in the protection of the rights of others to timely review of their legitimate filings. *See Martin,* 506 U.S. at 3, 113 S.Ct. 397 (imposing sanction where petitioner's filings for certiorari review had a deleterious effect on the Court's fair allocation of judicial resources); *Sibley,* 973 So.2d at 426. As noted by the United States Supreme Court, "[e]very paper filed with the Clerk of this Court, no matter how repetitious or frivolous, requires some portion of the institution's limited resources. A part of the Court's responsibility is to see that these resources are allocated in a way that promotes the interests of justice." *In re McDonald,* 489 U.S. at 184, 109 S.Ct. 993.

"In *Tasse v. Simpson,* 842 So.2d 793 (Fla. 2003), we denied a petition for writ of mandamus that contained scandalous and obscene language and ordered the petitioner,

Tasse, to **show cause** why he should not be sanctioned for his abusive language. *Id.* at 795. Among other things, Tasse referred to a trial judge as a "nazi," a "motherf***er," and an "imbecile." *Id.* In response, Tasse only further flaunted his disregard for the Court. *Id.* at 796. Finding that it was not the first time the petitioner had filed scandalous pleadings, we directed our Clerk of Court to accept no pleading for filing from Tasse unless that pleading was submitted and signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing representing Tasse. *Id.* at 797. In doing so, we stated:

"This Court cannot allow its judicial processes to be misused by Tasse to malign and insult those persons and institutions which have been unfortunate enough to come in contact with Tasse. Tasse has litigated the matters he raised in his petition repeatedly, and this is not the first time Tasse has filed scandalous pleadings in this Court. This Court has the authority and the duty to prevent the misuse and abuse of the judicial system. It is clear that Tasse is unable to maintain the bare minimum standard of decorum and respect for the judicial system that all litigants must have when filing court pleadings and seeking court rulings. Since Tasse cannot meet that standard and cannot conduct himself with that basic level of decency, we are forced to forbid Tasse from filing any further pro se pleadings in this Court."

246. ***Jean v. State*, 906 So.2d 1055, 30 Fla. L. Weekly S509 (Fla. 06/30/2005).**

247. George Jean is a prisoner.

"Petitioner, George Jean, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in this Court. By order of this Court dated November 9, 2004, the petition was transferred to the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, in and for Leon County, Florida, pursuant to *Harvard v. Singletary,* 733 So.2d 1020 (Fla.1999). The order noted that this case was the fifteenth case initiated by petitioner, pro se, since August 1997, and ordered petitioner to **show cause** why he should not be sanctioned for his litigiousness.

"Petitioner's previous filings addressed his 1997 conviction and sentence, as well as claims challenging his conditions of confinement. Eight of petitioner's cases were habeas corpus proceedings in which he was not granted relief by this Court. *See Jean v. State,* No. SC02-486 (Fla. Jun. 5, 2002) (transferring case to a lower tribunal); *Jean v. Moore* No. SC01-2699 (Fla. Dec. 12, 2001) (same); *Jean v. Moore,* No. SC01-2060 (Fla. Oct. 1, 2001) (same); *Jean v. State,* 821 So.2d 296 (Fla. May 30, 2002) (No. SC01-1536) (dismissing claim for relief against United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Immigration Court for lack of jurisdiction, and transferring remainder of case to a lower tribunal); *George v. State,* No. 95273 (Fla. May 20, 1999) (dismissing case for lack of jurisdiction to the extent petitioner was seeking review of a district court decision, and transferring remainder of case to a lower tribunal); *George v. Singletary,* No. 93279 (Fla. Nov. 9, 1998) (transferring case to a lower tribunal); *Geneus v. Cochran,* No. 91637 (Fla. Nov. 19, 1997) (same); *George v. Cochran,* 699 So.2d 1373 (Fla. Sept. 12, 1997) (No. 91205) (denying petition without elaboration).

"Four of petitioner's cases were discretionary review proceedings in which this Court either dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction, or dismissed the case as a sanction based on petitioner's failure to file a proper jurisdictional brief in accordance with numerous orders of this Court. *See Jean v. Crosby,* 838 So.2d 558 (Fla. Feb.5, 2003) (No. SC03-189) (dismissed for lack of jurisdiction); *George v. State,* 814 So.2d 439 (Fla. Feb.7, 2002) (No. SC02-269) (same); *George v. State,* 729 So.2d 917 (Fla. Mar.25, 1999) (No. 95131) (same); *Jean v. State,* 888 So.2d 18 (Fla. Oct.4, 2004) (No. SC03-190) (dismissed as sanction).

"One of petitioner's cases was an appeal in which this Court lacked jurisdiction. *See Jean v. State,* No. SC02-1237 (Fla. Jun. 6, 2002) (transferring appeal to district court). Another case was a mandamus proceeding seeking reinstatement of a case dismissed by a district court. *See Jean v. Charlotte Correctional Institution,* No. SC04-743 (Fla. Dec.6, 2004).

"This Court also noted that the number of pleadings filed by petitioner in the fifteen cases in this Court totaled 119. Because the docketing and processing of each of these pleadings consumed a great deal of this Court's finite resources (mostly due to the incomprehensible nature of most of those filings), we found that a limitation on petitioner's ability to initiate any further pro se proceedings in this Court may be necessary. This limitation would allow us to further the constitutional right of access of other litigants in that it would permit this Court to devote its finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims filed by others. *See In re McDonald,* 489 U.S. 180, 184, 109 S.Ct. 993, 103 L.Ed.2d 158 (1989) (noting that "[e]very paper filed with the Clerk of this Court, no matter how repetitious or frivolous, requires some portion of the institution's limited resources"). Accordingly, in the November 9, 2004, transfer order, petitioner was directed to **show cause** why this Court should not impose upon him a sanction for his litigiousness, such as directing the clerk of this Court to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by him unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

248. ***Hastings v. Krischer*, 840 So.2d 267, 28 Fla. L. Weekly D156 (Fla.App. Dist.4 01/02/2003).**

249. Jeffrey R. Hastings is a prisoner.

"In L.T. Case No. 79-3126, Petitioner was charged by indictment with six counts of first degree murder and three counts of attempted first degree murder, all alleged to have occurred on August 13, 1979, in connection with the alleged dumping overboard of nine Haitians during a smuggling operation from the Bahamas to Florida. A jury convicted him in 1980 of six counts of manslaughter and three counts of simple assault, all lesser included offenses. Petitioner was determined to be a habitual offender and was sentenced to thirty years for each manslaughter, the sentences to be served consecutively, for a total sentence of 180 years.

"After due consideration, we conclude that Petitioner should be barred from any further pro se filings in this court, either an appeal or an original petition, raising the same issues as previously raised in any prior petition or appeal, as his repetitive duplicative filings have impeded this court's ability to devote its resources to the consideration of legitimate claims. We hereby prohibit Petitioner from filing any petition or appeal that raises such issues in this court unless such filing is signed by a member of The Florida Bar. If Petitioner violates this prohibition, he will face sanctions. *See Prince v. State*, 719 So.2d 346 (Fla. 4th DCA 1998), *review denied*, 732 So.2d 328 (Fla. 1999)."

250. ***Jenkins v. State*, 756 So.2d 1119, 25 Fla. L. Weekly D1138**

(Fla.App. Dist.1 05/10/2000).

251. Darrell Lamont Jenkins is a prisoner.

"On March 1, 2000, this court issued an order which identified 21 cases, including this one, which had been initiated by Darrell Lamont Jenkins in this court in calendar year 1999.

"Upon consideration of the above, this court finds that the abusive litigation of Darrell Lamont Jenkins has substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration. For that reason, appellant shall **show cause** within ten days of date of this order why he should not be prohibited from appearing before this court in proper person as an appellant in this case or as an appellant or petitioner in any future case. See *State v. Spencer,* 751 So.2d 47 (Fla. 1999); *Attwood v. Eighth Circuit Court,* 667 So.2d 356 (Fla. 1st DCA 1995); *Peterson v. State,* 530 So.2d 424 (Fla. 1st DCA 1988).

"Jenkins did not respond to the **show cause** order. In fact, much of the mail sent to Mr. Jenkins by this court, possibly including the order to **show cause**, has been returned because he refused it. We find appellant's pro se activities have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration in this court. In the exercise of our inherent power to prevent abuse of court procedure, it is hereby ordered that Darrell Lamont Jenkins, in proper person, is henceforth prohibited from filing any document in this court on his own behalf, in this or any other case, as appellant or petitioner. The clerk of this court is directed to refuse and return any document filed by or on behalf of Mr. Jenkins unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. Appellant shall have 30 days from date of this order to secure the services of counsel, who shall file a notice of appearance, in this and any other active case before this court where Mr. Jenkins is currently representing himself. Any case in which such a notice is not timely filed will be dismissed by order of this court."

252. ***Harvey v. State*, 734 So.2d 1179, 24 Fla. L. Weekly D1448**

(Fla.App. Dist.3 06/23/1999).

253. Emory Harvey is a prisoner.

"We have carefully reviewed the history of this case and found the following: The record reflects that this defendant has filed six prior post conviction motions, three regarding case number 77-25205 and three regarding case numbers 90-18417 and 90-19890. All of these motions have been denied by the trial court and affirmed by this court on appeal.

"The defendant is abusing the judicial process by filing successive motions that attempt to litigate issues that were, could or should have been raised in prior proceedings. Those claims which are not repetitive are completely baseless. The Florida Supreme Court has recently recognized that "[t]he resources of our court system are finite and must be reserved for the resolution of genuine disputes." Rivera, 728 So.2d at 1166. In this light, we direct the clerk of this court to reject any further pro se appeals, petitions or motions from Emory Harvey regarding the convictions and sentences imposed in lower case numbers 77-25205, 90-18417 and 90-19890, unless such pleadings are signed by an attorney. See Duncan v. State, 728 So.2d 1237 (Fla. 3d DCA 1999); Hall v. State, 690 So.2d 754 (Fla. 5th DCA 1997), review denied, 705 So.2d 570 (Fla.1998); Dennis v. State, 685 So.2d 1373, 1375 (Fla. 3d DCA 1996).

"We also advise the defendant that a prisoner who is found by a court to have brought a frivolous suit, action, claim, proceeding or appeal in any court is subject to the forfeiture of all or any part of his or her accumulated gain time. See § 944.28(2)(a), Fla. Stat. (1997); Duncan; Gorge v. State, 712 So.2d 440, 440 n. 1 (Fla. 3d DCA 1998); O'Brien v. State, 689 So.2d 336, 337 (Fla. 5th DCA), review denied, 697 So.2d 511 (Fla.1997)."

254. *Hudson v. State*, 95 So.3d 413, 37 Fla. L. Weekly D1876 (Fla.App. Dist.4 08/08/2012).

255. Leroy Hudson is a prisoner.

"Leroy Hudson appeals the denial of his rule 3.800(a) motion, as well as the trial court's order prohibiting him from filing future pro se pleadings unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. We *sua sponte* consolidate the cases for review and affirm both orders.

"The trial court properly rejected Hudson's rule 3.800(a) motion as an abusive and successive challenge to his conviction. In doing so, the trial court did not abuse its discretion when it issued the sanction order barring further pro se filings from Hudson. *See* Fla. R.Crim. P. 3.850(m). The court's order denying Hudson's rule 3.800(a) motion provided Hudson with notice of the court's intent to impose sanctions and an opportunity to be heard.

"Additionally, we caution Hudson that filing future frivolous appeals or petitions involving successive post-conviction or other collateral challenges to his adjudication and/or sentence may result in sanctions from this court as well, including an order barring pro se pleadings or other filings under *State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47 (Fla.1999), and/or

referral to prison officials for consideration of disciplinary procedures which may include loss of gain time. *See* §§ 944.279(1), 944.28(2)(a), Fla. Stat. (2011)."

256. ***Mason v. State*, 973 So.2d 618, 33 Fla. L. Weekly D305 (Fla.App. Dist.3 01/23/2008).**

257. Javon Mason is a prisoner.

"Javon Mason, pro se, appeals two orders denying post-conviction relief in six lower tribunal cases that culminated in a 1999 sentencing. This is the tenth proceeding brought in this Court by him or on his behalf arising from those cases.

"Finding no error in either of the rulings below, we affirm each of them. Because Mason did not respond to the **show cause** order of October 25, 2007 relating to his successive and unsuccessful petitions and appeals, we take the further step of directing the clerk of this Court to reject for filing any further notices of appeal, motions, or petitions for post-conviction or extraordinary relief arising out of any or all of the captioned circuit court case numbers unless such pleadings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar. *See Walker v. State,* 814 So.2d 516, 517 (Fla. 3d DCA 2002)."

258. *Attwood v. Singletary*, 661 So.2d 1216, 20 Fla. L. Weekly S597 (Fla. 10/26/1995).

259. Here's what the Supreme Court of Florida said about inmate Attwood:

"Including this petition, Attwood has no less than fourteen petitions pending before this Court. This Court has determined that all of Attwood's other pending petitions are without merit and we have directed our Clerk to issue orders, contemporaneous with the issuance of this decision, denying them. Likewise, we find this petition to be without merit.

"Attwood has not only burdened this Court, but also he has inundated other courts of this state, both trial and appellate, with frivolous petitions and appeals. Attwood has filed more than a hundred frivolous petitions and appeals in the appellate courts of this state in the past year. Attwood's proclivity for flooding the courts of this state with frivolous petitions and appeals cannot go unabated. The resources of our court system are finite and must be reserved for the resolution of genuine disputes.

"Attwood has filed no less than forty-five cases with this Court in the past year. Moreover, Attwood has deluged our Clerk's office with incomprehensible correspondence. In fact, in the week following the issuance of this Court's order to **show cause**, our Clerk's office has continued to receive petitions and correspondence from Attwood. We find that Attwood's pro se activities before this Court have

substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration, and we therefore exercise our inherent authority to prevent abuse of the judicial system.

"This order should not be construed as a diminution of our support for the principle of free access to the courts. To the contrary, this order furthers the right of access because it permits us to devote our finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims of persons who have not abused the process."

260. Now, let's compare Attwood and Windsor.

261. Attwood is a prisoner. Windsor has never been an inmate in Florida or in any prison.

262. Attwood had filed petitions with no merit in Florida. Windsor has never filed a petition without merit in Florida or anywhere else.

263. Attwood had 14 petitions pending before the Supreme Court of Florida. Windsor has none.

264. Windsor has four cases in Lake County Florida. He had a fifth, but Windsor prevailed and the case was dismissed. The three other cases in Lake County, Florida are Trial De Novo Appeals that he was ordered to file by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Windsor will win all of those appeals if there is any justice in this world.

265. Windsor's only other case is a personal injury case filed by the Law Office of Dan Newlin after Windsor was hit by an 18-wheeler at 70-miles-per-hour on May 5, 2017. He was disabled and lives in constant pain. He is quickly losing the ability to walk. The case keeps getting delayed through no fault of Windsor. It appears it will be at least five years from the date of the accident before it goes to trial.

266. Attwood burdened the Court. Windsor has never burdened the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, and Windsor has never done nothing improper to burden this court.

267. Please note: There isn't a word in any of the five orders of this Court that is disparaging about the Plaintiff and his filings.

268. There is nothing in the Court record to indicate Windsor had ever filed anything frivolous. Windsor never violated a rule. The Defendant filed many frivolous pleadings and violated more rules than Windsor cares to try to count right now.

269. According to the Supreme Court of Florida, Attwood had inundated other courts of this state, both trial and appellate, with frivolous petitions and appeals. Attwood has filed more than a hundred frivolous petitions and appeals in the appellate courts of this state in the past year. Windsor has never filed a frivolous petition or appeal, and there are no such findings in Florida.

270. The Supreme Court of Florida said Attwood's proclivity for flooding the courts of this state with frivolous petitions and appeals cannot go unabated. The Supreme Court of Florida said "The resources of our court system are finite and must be reserved for the resolution of genuine disputes." Windsor has never flooded the courts of this state with anything frivolous. The only reason he has had to file things in his cases is the dishonesty of the Defendants, their attorneys, and the judges.

271. Attwood filed 'no less than forty-five cases' with the Supreme Court of Florida in the year before the order in that case. Windsor has filed none.

272. Attwood reportedly deluged the Clerk's office with incomprehensible correspondence. Windsor is probably more intelligent than most of the judges and attorneys in his cases. He is a published author and was CEO, President, or Publisher of over 100 magazines in his career as a magazine publisher and event producer. Windsor was President of a Goldman

Sachs company and CEO of a Bain Capital company (Mitt Romney). Windsor has never filed anything incomprehensible.

273. The Supreme Court of Florida found that Attwood's pro se activities before the Court substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration, and the Court exercised their inherent authority to prevent abuse of the judicial system. Windsor has interfered with nothing. But the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida seems proper, if the allegations in the opinion are true.

274. *Attwood v. Eighth Circuit Court, Union County*, 667 So.2d 356, 20 Fla. L. Weekly D2506 (Fla.App. Dist.1 11/09/1995).

275. The Court said:

> "Since January 1, 1995, Robert Attwood, in proper person, has filed seventeen appeals or petitions in this court. The court has yet to grant Mr. Attwood relief on the merits in any of those cases. Four of the cases were voluntarily dismissed. Three cases were dismissed either for lack of jurisdiction or as a sanction for failure to comply with the court's orders or the applicable rules of appellate procedure. In two cases, petitions for mandamus were denied for lack of merit. The remaining cases are at various stages of the appellate process, but none is yet ready for assignment.
>
> "In each case, Mr. Attwood has filed numerous frivolous motions. Most of his pleadings and motions are simply incomprehensible. An inordinate amount of judicial and court staff time and resources has been spent dealing with the cases due to Mr. Attwood's profound lack of understanding of the court system in general, and of the appellate system in particular. [1] As a result, this court issued an order directing Mr. Attwood to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from appearing in proper person in this court in this and any other case and, instead, required to appear only through counsel.
>
> "The clerk's office receives mail from him on almost a daily basis. Most of the handwritten pleadings are incomprehensible, either because they are illegible or because they make no sense. Almost all are totally frivolous. [3] He files numerous copies of the same pleading in different cases. He cannot (or will not) place the proper case number on pleadings, resulting in the clerk's office having to try to sort out which pleadings are intended for which case. [4] He seldom has a proper certificate of service.
>
> "We find that Mr. Attwood's pro se activities before this court have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration in this court.... The Clerk of the Court is directed to refuse any document filed by Mr. Attwood unless signed by a

member of The Florida Bar. The Clerk is also directed to enter, forthwith, in each of Mr. Attwood's pending cases which is not yet mature an order affording Mr. Attwood thirty days within which to file and serve a notice of appearance of counsel. Any case in which a notice of appearance is not timely filed shall be dismissed by the Clerk."

276. This case is not applicable to the instant case. There are no comparisons between Attwood and Windsor.

277. *Fails v. Jones*, SC17-327 (Fla. 03/20/2017).

278. Anthony J. Fails is a prisoner.

279. The Supreme Court said:

"Since 2008, petitioner has initiated twenty-six other cases in this Court.

"Anthony J. Fails is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before April 10, 2017, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief in this Court related to Case No. 04-CF-337A, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. The petitioner is also directed to **show cause** why, pursuant to section 944279(1), Florida Statutes, a certified copy of the Court's findings should not be forwarded to the appropriate institution for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Florida Department of Corrections as provided in section 94409, Florida Statutes."

280. Windsor has never filed a frivolous or meritless request for relief. Windsor has not yet filed anything with the Florida Supreme Court.

281. *Attwood v. State ex rel. Florida Dept. of Corrections*, 660 So.2d 358, 20 Fla. L. Weekly D2101 (Fla.App. Dist.4 09/13/1995).

282. Robert Attwood is a prisoner.

"In the first half of 1995 alone, appellant/petitioner Robert Attwood has filed 31 appeals and petitions in this court, pro se, without paying a filing fee because he claims he is indigent.

"Plaintiff admitted that in the two years preceding the hearing he had filed several thousand internal grievances in the Florida prison system, and that he filed about 200 in the 60 days preceding the hearing. Plaintiff admitted mailing "pounds of mail a week" to the courts, and was provided almost 5,000 free copies of documents in August, 1993 alone.

"The magistrate found that plaintiff's medical care claims were "trumped up by plaintiff with malicious purpose, to harass those whose responsibility it is to carry out his prison sentence." The magistrate further found that Attwood's affidavits of indigency were deliberately false.

"Appellant/petitioner has failed to **show cause** why we should not deny him the indigency status which has allowed him to file these repetitive meritless pleadings. As a sanction, we order that appellant/petitioner shall forthwith be denied indigent status for the filing of appeals or petitions for extraordinary relief. The clerk is directed to refuse any such notice of appeal or petition for filing unless accompanied by the proper filing fee or submitted and signed by a member of the Florida Bar. This order shall not apply to any criminal appeal filed by Robert Attwood which directly concerns a judgment and sentence."

283. *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009).

284. Jonathan R. Steele is a prisoner.

"Jonathan R. Steele, an inmate in state custody, filed a pro se petition for writ of mandamus. For several years, Steele has been unsuccessfully attempting to collaterally attack his conviction and the sentence imposed by the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit in and for Orange County, Florida, in *State v. Steele,* Case No. CR96-CF-3036. In June 1996, Steele was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to seventeen years and six months of imprisonment, to be followed by twenty years under community control.

"Since Steele's conviction and sentence became final, he has filed numerous petitions in this and other courts. The Fifth District Court of Appeal has previously barred Steele from filing any petitions for extraordinary writ relief related to his conviction and sentence unless such requests for relief are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. *See Steele v. State,* 989 So.2d 1223 (Fla. 5th DCA 2008).

"Since 1999, Steele has initiated twenty-seven separate proceedings in this Court, These filings were either, like the instant petition, devoid of merit or inappropriate for review in this Court.

"Accordingly, in order to preserve the right of access for all litigants and promote the interests of justice, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Jonathan R. Steele that are related to his conviction or sentence in Ninth Judicial Circuit Case No. CR96-CF-3036 unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Under the sanction herein imposed, Steele is not being wholesale denied access to the Court. Steele may petition the Court about his conviction or sentence in Case No. CR96-CF-3036 through the assistance of counsel whenever such counsel determines that the

proceeding may have merit and can be filed in good faith. However, Steele's abusive pro se filings related to his conviction or sentence must immediately come to an end."

285. ***Brown v. Bondi*, 1D17-1211 (Fla.App. Dist.1 04/20/2018)**

286. Nathaniel J. Brown is a Prisoner.

"In 2010, we barred Appellant from "filing any future [pro se] appeals, petitions, motions, pleadings or other filings" challenging his conviction, in part because "those filings ha[ve] consumed an inordinate amount of our limited judicial resources." *Brown v. State*, 35 So.3d 72, 73 (Fla. 1st DCA 2010). Apparently unfazed by our warnings, Appellant continued filing pro se actions in this Court challenging that conviction. *E.g.*, *Brown v. Tucker*, 75 So.3d 393, 394 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011). In 2017, this Court broadened Appellant's bar to include *any* further filings, unless they are signed by a member in good standing with The Florida Bar after rejecting Appellant's argument that his civil litigation should be considered separate from his criminal litigation when considering sanctions. *Brown v. State*, 221 So.3d 1284, 1284 (Fla. 1st DCA 2017). After barring Appellant twice, we also warned him that future "violation of this order could result in referral to the Department of Corrections for sanctions under section 944.279, Florida Statutes." *Brown*, 221 So.3d at 1284-85.

"That brings us to Appellant's current appeal. First, we dismiss the appeal because Appellant is barred from filing any pro se actions in this Court. Second, all pending motions are stricken as unauthorized. But because Appellant has yet to heed our warnings to stop filing frivolous actions, we also direct a certified copy of this opinion be provided to the Department of Corrections to be forwarded to the appropriate institution or facility for disciplinary procedures pursuant to section 944.279, Florida Statutes.

"Finally, we note that Appellant is still barred from filing *any* document with this Court that is not signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar, and the Clerk of this Court is directed to reject any further filings by Appellant not signed by a member in good standing with The Florida Bar. This includes any post-disposition motion filed in this case."

287. **Pettway v. McNeil, 987 So.2d 20, 33 Fla. L. Weekly S355 (Fla. 05/22/2008)**

288. John Everett Pettway is a prisoner.

"For several years Pettway has been seeking, in vain, relief from alleged illegal sentences imposed by the Sixth Judicial Circuit in and for Pasco County, Florida in Case No. 92-3445CFAES. Pettway's instant petition also seeks relief from an alleged illegal sentence.

"According to Pettway's petition, he was tried by a jury and convicted on one count of burglary and two counts of lewd and lascivious assault on a child less than sixteen years old. On July 13, 1993, the trial court sentenced Pettway to a term of life imprisonment for the burglary conviction and concurrent terms of fifteen years' imprisonment for the lewd and lascivious assault convictions. On December 9, 1994, the Second District Court of Appeal, per curiam, affirmed the trial court's judgments of guilt and sentences. *See Pettway v. State,* 650 So.2d 1000 (Fla. 2d DCA 1994) (table).

"Since Pettway's convictions and sentences became final, he has filed numerous petitions in this and other courts. The Second District Court of Appeal has previously barred Pettway from filing any petitions for extraordinary writ relief related to his convictions and sentences unless such requests for relief are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. *See Pettway v. State,* 725 So.2d 428 (Fla. 2d DCA 1999), *review denied,* 735 So.2d 1286 (Fla.1999).

"In March 2000, we transferred Pettway's pro se petition that alleged ineffective assistance of appellate counsel to the Second District Court of Appeal. In April 2000, the clerk of court for the district court informed Pettway by letter that the petition transferred by this Court would not be considered based on the order issued in *Pettway,* 725 So.2d 428. Afterward, Pettway moved this Court to enforce our previous transfer order, which we denied by written opinion. *See Pettway v. State,* 776 So.2d 930 (Fla.2000).

"In *Pettway,* we concluded that 'this Court will generally not consider the repetitive petitions of persons who have abused the judicial processes of the lower courts such that they have been barred from filing certain actions there. We deny Pettway's motion to enforce the transfer order.' *Id.* at 931. Since that opinion issued, Pettway has filed numerous other filings in this Court, which are outlined below.

"On October 8, 2007, Pettway filed the instant petition; he also filed a supplement to the petition on or about January 29, 2008. After considering the petition, on February 15, 2008, the Court issued an order denying Pettway's petition in this case as procedurally barred. In so doing, the Court expressly retained jurisdiction to pursue possible sanctions against Pettway. On the same day, the Court ordered Pettway to **show cause** why the Clerk of this Court should not be directed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, letters, documents, or other filings submitted to this Court by him relating to his convictions and sentences in Case No. 92-3445CFAES.

"In his response to the order to **show cause**, Pettway argues that the Court should refrain from barring him for several reasons. First, he argues that even if the State argued that his illegal sentence claim is successive or procedurally barred, the Court can readily recognize this as a meritorious claim. Second, he maintains that the sentencing guidelines scoresheet was badly miscalculated. Third, he contends that but for the scoresheet miscalculation he would have been eligible for sentencing of a duration less than the life imprisonment sentence that he received. Fourth, he requests that this Court invite the State to refute the merits of his illegal sentence claim. Fifth, he expresses regret for any misuse of the Court's limited judicial resources; nonetheless, he urges the Court to grant

him due consideration on his illegal sentence claim. Finally, he asserts that manifest injustice will persist if this Court permits his present life sentence to stand.

"Since 1995, Pettway has initiated twenty separate proceedings in this Court, including this petition, involving his convictions and sentences entered by the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court in and for Pasco County, Florida, in Case No. 92-3445CFAES. The Court has never granted Pettway the relief he has requested.

"These petitions were either, like the instant petition, devoid of merit or inappropriate for review in this Court.

"Accordingly, in order to preserve the right of access for all litigants and promote the interests of justice, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by John E. Pettway that are related to his conviction and sentence in Case No. 92-3445CFAES, unless signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Under the sanction herein imposed, Pettway is not being denied access to the courts. He may petition the Court about his conviction and sentence in Case No. 92-3445CFAES through the assistance of counsel whenever such counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be filed in good faith. However, Pettway's abusive pro se filings relating to his conviction and sentence must immediately come to an end.

"Further, if Pettway submits any more filings that violate this order, he may be subjected to further appropriate sanctions, including but not limited to, the Clerk of this Court forwarding a certified copy of this Court's finding that Pettway's filings are frivolous or malicious to the appropriate Florida Department of Corrections institution or facility pursuant to section 944.279(1), Florida Statutes (2007)."

This 26th day of February, 2021.

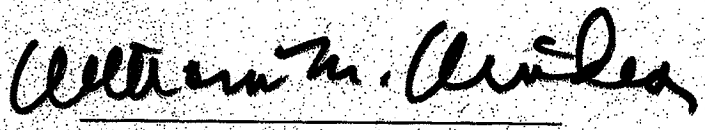
William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
352-577-9988
bill@billwindsor.com
billwindsor1@outlook.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished by Electronic Mail to:

David I. Wynne and Scott L. Astrin
Law Offices of Scott L. Astrin
100 N. Tampa Street, Suite 2605
Tampa, Florida 33602
david.wynne@aig.com, tampapleadings@aig.com,
emily.christopher@aig.com, scott.astrin@aig.com
813-526-0559 - 813-218-3110
Fax: 813-649-8362

This 26th day of February, 2021.



William M. Windsor

VERIFICATION

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public duly authorized to administer oaths, William M. Windsor, who after being duly sworn deposes and states that he is authorized to make this verification and that the facts alleged in the foregoing are true and correct based upon his personal knowledge, except as to the matters herein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters, he believes them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct based upon my personal knowledge.

This 26th day of February, 2021,

William M. Windsor

Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, 2021, by means of physical presence.

Notary Public

JESSICA DIAZ NOTARY My Comm. Expires January 28, 2023 No. GG 273882 PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA

EXHIBIT 2463

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
1	**Ardis v. Pensacola State College**	No	17 cases were filed in this court with no relief obtained; called the "poster-child" for vexatious litigants. Frivolous and excessive filings. **Warned many times before the attorney signature sanction was imposed.**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	128 So.3d 260	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2635 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/17/2013)
2	**Arzoumanian v. U.S. Bank National Association**	No	Frivolous and flagrant **attempt to circumvent the Court's previously entered sanction order** barring Mark P. Arzoumanian from filing pro se appeals relating to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122. He filed such appeals over 10 years regarding a foreclosure.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	293 So.3d 6 (Fla.App. Dist.4 02/05/2020)	
3	**Day v. Department of Health Board of Chiropractic**	No	**47 improper cases filed.** 9 cases in appellate court with vicious attacks on the integrity and motives of the executive branch of government, the lower tribunals, this court, the trial bench and the bar. Roy Day also initiated at least 38 pro se cases in the Florida Supreme Court.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	790 So.2d 1212 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/21/2001)	
4	**Fayiga v. Cassagnol**	No	Insufficient information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	98 So.3d 1249	37 Fla. L. Weekly D2381 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/10/2012)
5	**G.W. v. Rushing**	No	G.W. had been determined to be a **vexatious litigant** based on Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5-year period, he had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against him.	**Yes**	Yes	?	22 So.3d 819	34 Fla. L. Weekly D2433 (Fla.App. Dist.2 11/25/2009)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
6	**Humes v. Solanki**	No	**The Trial Court entered an order requiring future filings to be signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. The appellate court overturned the order as Humes' due process rights were violated when there was no show cause order.**	No	Yes	NO*	3D19-0601 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/08/2020)	
7	**Huminski v. Town of Gilbert**	No	**Filed identical petitions in multiple cases in violation of a court order.** These were frivolous and repetitious filings.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	2D20-1557 (Fla.App. Dist.2 07/08/2020)	
8	**Jenkins v. Motorola**	No	Insufficient information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	62 So.3d 1210	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1202 (Fla.App. Dist.3 06/08/2011)
9	**Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.**	No	Multiple pro se petitions in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review; insufficient information in the Opinion.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	134 So.3d 448 (Fla. 12/18/2012)	
10	**Johnson v. Wilbur**	No	22 cases showing a profound lack of understanding of the court system in general and of the appellate system in particular	Unknown	Yes	Yes	981 So.2d 479	33 Fla. L. Weekly D493 (Fla.App. Dist.1 02/13/2008)
11	**Lomax v. Taylor**	No	Over 10 years, Mattie Lomax a/k/a Tama Twynette has initiated 45 cases in this Court that the Court has either transferred or dismissed	Unknown	Yes	Yes	143 So.3d 920 (Fla. 04/29/2014)	
12	**Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal**	No	**26 baseless Florida pleadings. The Court stated: "Petitioner's pro se activities before this Court have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration," so the sanction was based on FLORIDA.**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	828 So.2d 1026	27 Fla. L. Weekly S788 (Fla. 09/26/2002)
13	**May v. Barthet**	No	**Numerous. Four different Florida courts ordered pleadings signed by an attorney.**	Yes	Yes	Yes	934 So.2d 1184	31 Fla. L. Weekly S407 (Fla. 06/22/2006)
14	**Olga Maria Aguirre v. In Re: the Estate of Efrain Aguirre**	No	**20 meritless filings**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	112 So.3d 650 (Fla.App. 04/24/2013)	

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
15	**Owens v. Forte**	No	Insufficient information to know what Kevin M. Owens allegedly did. The appellate court noted that a show cause order should have been issued.	Unknown	Yes	NO*	135 So.3d 445	39 Fla. L. Weekly D 563 (Fla.App. Dist.2 03/14/2014)
16	**Riethmiller v. Riethmiller**	No	**Numerous pleadings devoid of merit** or inappropriate for review. A pattern of instituting proceedings and then **failing to properly pursue** them.	Unknown,	Yes	Yes	133 So.3d 926	38 Fla. L. Weekly S 884 (Fla. 12/05/2013)
17	**Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon**	No	Numerous meritless and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings	Unknown	Yes	Yes	SC17-1934 (Fla. 03/22/2018)	
18	**Sibley v. Sibley**	No	**25 appellate proceedings found to have no merit; relitigating matters decided earlier. 12 federal court actions against judges.**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	885 So.2d 980	29 Fla. L. Weekly D2449 - 29 Fla. L. Weekly D2755 (Fla.App. Dist.3 11/03/2004)
19	**Smith v. Allstate Ins. Co.**	No	Smith declared a **Vexatious Litigant** based on Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5 year period,s he had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against her.	**Yes**	Yes	Yes	925 So.2d 474 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/12/2006)	

EXHIBIT 2464

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
1	**Ardis v. Pensacola State College**	No	17 cases were filed in this court with no relief obtained; called the "poster-child" for vexatious litigants. Frivolous and excessive filings. **Warned many times before the attorney signature sanction was imposed.**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	128 So.3d 260	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2635 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/17/2013)
2	**Arzoumanian v. U.S. Bank National Association**	No	Frivolous and flagrant **attempt to circumvent the Court's previously entered sanction order** barring Mark P. Arzoumanian from filing pro se appeals relating to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122. He filed such appeals over 10 years regarding a foreclosure.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	293 So.3d 6 (Fla.App. Dist.4 02/05/2020)	
3	**Day v. Department of Health Board of Chiropractic**	No	**47 improper cases filed.** 9 cases in appellate court with vicious attacks on the integrity and motives of the executive branch of government, the lower tribunals, this court, the trial bench and the bar. Roy Day also initiated at least 38 pro se cases in the Florida Supreme Court.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	790 So.2d 1212 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/21/2001)	
4	**Fayiga v. Cassagnol**	No	Insufficient information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	98 So.3d 1249	37 Fla. L. Weekly D2381 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/10/2012)
5	**G.W. v. Rushing**	No	G.W. had been determined to be a **vexatious litigant** based on Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5-year period, he had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against him.	**Yes**	Yes	?	22 So.3d 819	34 Fla. L. Weekly D2433 (Fla.App. Dist.2 11/25/2009)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
6	**Humes v. Solanki**	No	**The Trial Court entered an order requiring future filings to be signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. The appellate court overturned the order as Humes' due process rights were violated when there was no show cause order.**	No	Yes	NO*	3D19-0601 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/08/2020)	
7	**Huminski v. Town of Gilbert**	No	**Filed identical petitions in multiple cases in violation of a court order.** These were frivolous and repetitious filings.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	2D20-1557 (Fla.App. Dist.2 07/08/2020)	
8	**Jenkins v. Motorola**	No	Insufficient information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	62 So.3d 1210	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1202 (Fla.App. Dist.3 06/08/2011)
9	**Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.**	No	Multiple pro se petitions in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review; insufficient information in the Opinion	Unknown	Yes	Yes	134 So.3d 448 (Fla. 12/18/2012)	
10	**Johnson v. Wilbur**	No	22 cases showing a profound lack of understanding of the court system in general and of the appellate system in particular	Unknown	Yes	Yes	981 So.2d 479	33 Fla. L. Weekly D493 (Fla.App. Dist.1 02/13/2008)
11	**Lomax v. Taylor**	No	Over 10 years, Mattie Lomax a/k/a Tama Twynette has initiated 45 cases in this Court that the Court has either transferred or dismissed	Unknown	Yes	Yes	143 So.3d 920 (Fla. 04/29/2014)	
12	**Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal**	No	**26 baseless Florida pleadings. The Court stated: "Petitioner's pro se activities before this Court have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration," so the sanction was based on FLORIDA.**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	828 So.2d 1026	27 Fla. L. Weekly S788 (Fla. 09/26/2002)
13	**May v. Barthet**	No	Numerous. **Four different Florida courts ordered pleadings signed by an attorney.**	Yes	Yes	Yes	934 So.2d 1184	31 Fla. L. Weekly S407 (Fla. 06/22/2006)
14	**Olga Maria Aguirre v. In Re: the Estate of Efrain Aguirre**	No	**20 meritless fillings**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	112 So.3d 650 (Fla.App. 04/24/2013)	

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
15	**Owens v. Forte**	No	Insufficient information to know what Kevin M. Owens allegedly did. The appellate court noted that a show cause order should have been issued.	Unknown	Yes	NO*	135 So.3d 445	39 Fla. L. Weekly D 563 (Fla.App. Dist.2 03/14/2014)
16	**Riethmiller v. Riethmiller**	No	**Numerous pleadings devoid of merit** or inappropriate for review. A pattern of instituting proceedings and then **failing to properly pursue** them.	Unknown	Yes	Yes	133 So.3d 926	38 Fla. L. Weekly S 884 (Fla. 12/05/2013)
17	**Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon**	No	Numerous meritless and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings	Unknown	Yes	Yes	SC17-1934 (Fla. 03/22/2018)	
18	**Sibley v. Sibley**	No	**25 appellate proceedings found to have no merit; relitigating matters decided earlier. 12 federal court actions against judges.**	Unknown	Yes	Yes	885 So.2d 980	29 Fla. L. Weekly D2449 - 29 Fla. L. Weekly D2755 (Fla.App. Dist.3 11/03/2004)
19	**Smith v. Allstate Ins. Co.**	No	Smith declared a **Vexatious Litigant** based on Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5 year period,s he had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against her.	**Yes**	Yes	Yes	925 So.2d 474 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/12/2006)	
20	**Florida Board of Bar Examiners ex rel. Ramos**	Attorney	Disbarred for 20 years, but he kept filing		Yes	?	17 So.3d 268	34 Fla. L. Weekly S483 (Fla. 08/27/2009)
21	**Florida Bar v. Thompson**	Attorney	50 filings that were repetitive and frivolous	Unknown	Yes	?	979 So.2d 917	33 Fla. L. Weekly S216 (Fla. 03/20/2008)
22	**Sibley v. Florida Judicial Qualifications Com'n**	Attorney				?	973 So.2d 425	31 Fla. L. Weekly S268 (Fla. 04/27/2006)
23	**The Florida Bar v. Kaimowitz**	Attorney				?	SC16-1677 (Fla. 12/21/2016)	
24	**The Florida Bar v. Petrano**	Attorney	Constant abusive filings considered frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate	Unknown	Yes	?	153 So.3d 894	39 Fla. L. Weekly S 769 (Fla. 12/18/2014)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
25	Alfred v. Barfield	Prisoner					1D17-2358 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/25/2018)	
26	Amin v. State	Prisoner					No. 98-03712 (Fla.App. Dist.2 12/18/1998)	
27	Armstrong v. State	Prisoner					1D19-2744 (Fla.App. Dist.1 09/15/2020)	
28	Arnold v. State	Prisoner					1D16-3009 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/25/2016)	
29	**Attwood v. Singletary**	Prisoner	14 petitions pending without merit; 45 cases in a year	Unknown	Yes		661 So.2d 1216	20 Fla. L. Weekly S597 (Fla. 10/26/1995)
30	**Aysisayh v. State**	Prisoner	Inadequate information in opinion	Unknown	Yes		135 So.3d 285 (Fla. 02/13/2014)	
31	**Bacchus v. Jones**	Prisoner	No justification in opinion.	Unknown	Yes		3D17-0866 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/10/2018)	
32	**Barber v. State**	Prisoner	SHOW CAUSE ORDER; limited information.	Unknown	Yes		SC18-1739 (Fla. 12/19/2018)	
33	Barker v. State	Prisoner					5D18-1710 (Fla.App. Dist.5 02/08/2019)	
34	**Barringer v. Halkitis**	Prisoner	12 petitions related to his conviction of one count of attempted sexual battery of a victim less than twelve years old with no relief ever granted	Unknown	Yes		294 So.3d 849 (Fla. 05/07/2020)	
35	**Baysen v. State**	Prisoner	17 petitions in Florida Supreme Court that were frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate related to his conviction	Unknown	Yes		SC19-693 (Fla. 07/31/2019)	
36	Bayson v. State	Prisoner	Michael Bayson				126 So.3d 1176	37 Fla. L. Weekly D 2012 (Fla.App. Dist.4 08/22/2012)
37	Beaton v. State	Prisoner					162 So.3d 126	39 Fla.L.Weekly D 2400 (Fla.App. Dist.4 11/19/2014)
38	Betts v. State	Prisoner					1D17-3239 (Fla.App. Dist.1 01/22/2018)	
39	Blaxton v. State	Prisoner					187 So.3d 216	41 Fla.L.Weekly S 14 (Fla. 01/21/2016)
40	Broom v. Crews	Prisoner					1D16-3407 (Fla.App. Dist.1 10/10/2016)	

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
41	**Brown v. Bondi**	Prisoner	Previously barred from "filing any future [pro se] appeals, petitions, motions, pleadings or other filings" challenging his conviction, in part because "those filings ha[ve] consumed an inordinate amount of our limited judicial resources."	Unknown	Yes		1D17-1211 (Fla.App. Dist.1 04/20/2018)	
42	Brown v. Crews	Prisoner					120 So.3d 1255	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 1911 (Fla.App. Dist.1 09/09/2013)
43	**Brown v. Jones**	Prisoner	Numerous, repetitive appeals to appellate court from the trial court's denials of postconviction relief after his judgment and sentence were affirmed; and more.	Unknown	Yes		1D16-4480 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/06/2017)	
44	Brown v. McNeil	Prisoner					1D08-3141 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/10/2017)	
45	Brown v. State	Prisoner					35 So.3d 72	35 Fla. L. Weekly D1029 (Fla.App. Dist.1 05/07/2010)
46	Bush v. Crews	Prisoner					141 So.3d 527	39 Fla. L. Weekly S 412 (Fla. 06/12/2014)
47	Butler v. State	Prisoner					55 So.3d 598	36 Fla. L. Weekly D49 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/29/2010)
48	**Campbell v. State**	Prisoner	numerous meritless, repetitive, and inappropriate filings; limited information	Unknown	Yes		296 So.3d 893 (Fla. 06/11/2020)	
49	Cannie v. State	Prisoner					296 So.3d 546 (Fla.App. Dist.1 05/13/2020)	
50	Carter v. State	Prisoner					127 So.3d 572	37 Fla. L. Weekly D 2683 (Fla.App. Dist.4 11/21/2012)
51	Casey v. State	Prisoner					171 So.3d 114 (Fla. 05/15/2015)	
52	Chandler v. State	Prisoner					162 So.3d 22	39 Fla.L.Weekly D 805 (Fla.App. Dist.4 04/16/2014)
53	Chestnut v. State	Prisoner					178 So.3d 483	40 Fla.L.Weekly D 2397 (Fla.App. Dist.1 10/22/2015)
54	Clark v. Crews	Prisoner					147 So.3d 521 (Fla. 06/23/2014)	
55	Coney v. State	Prisoner					995 So.2d 1038	33 Fla. L. Weekly D2626 (Fla.App. Dist.4 11/12/2008)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
56	Crittenden v. State	Prisoner					67 So.3d 1184	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1844 (Fla.App. Dist.5 08/19/2011)
57	Cuffy v. State	Prisoner					190 So.3d 86	40 Fla.L.Weekly D 687 (Fla.App. Dist.4 03/18/2015)
58	**Desue v. Jones**	Prisoner	SHOW CAUSE ORDER. 27 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC16-1222 (Fla. 09/29/2016)	
59	Duhart v. State	Prisoner					99 So.3d 995	37 Fla. L. Weekly D2527 (Fla.App. Dist.5 10/26/2012)
60	**Edwards v. State**	Prisoner	13 cases; insufficient information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes		96 So.3d 1154	37 Fla. L. Weekly D2208 (Fla.App. Dist.3 09/12/2012)
61	Elmer v. State	Prisoner					1D18-950 (Fla.App. Dist.1 10/03/2018)	
62	**Fails v. Jones**	Prisoner	26 frivolous or meritless cases	Unknown	Yes		SC17-327 (Fla. 03/20/2017)	
63	Ferguson v. State	Prisoner					3D19-2286 (Fla.App. Dist.3 07/29/2020)	
64	Floyd v. State	Prisoner					62 So.3d 1228	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1237 (Fla.App. Dist.5 06/10/2011)
65	Fox v. Johnson	Prisoner					162 So.3d 139	40 Fla.L.Weekly D 80 (Fla.App. Dist.2 12/31/2014)
66	Fox v. State	Prisoner					60 So.3d 1177	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1078 (Fla.App. Dist.4 05/18/2011)
67	Franklin v. State	Prisoner					25 So.3d 645	35 Fla. L. Weekly D105 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/31/2009)
68	Garland v. State	Prisoner					141 So.3d 255 (Fla.App. Dist.4 07/02/2014)	
69	**Gentile v. State**	Prisoner	Unrelenting repetition of his meritless claim in successive postconviction motions	Unknown	Yes		87 So.3d 55	37 Fla. L. Weekly D929 (Fla.App. Dist.4 04/18/2012)
70	Grantley v. Clerk of the Circuit Court Miami-Dade County	Prisoner					3D20-1868 (Fla.App. Dist.3 02/17/2021)	
71	Grantley v. State	Prisoner					3D19-1826 (Fla.App. Dist.3 01/22/2020)	
72	**Green v. State**	Prisoner					SC15-1473 (Fla. 11/16/2015)	
73	**Grimsley v. Jones**	Prisoner	that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC16-1041 (Fla. 08/23/2016)	
74	Hales v. State	Prisoner		Yes			78 So.3d 654	37 Fla. L. Weekly D134 (Fla.App. Dist.4 01/11/2012)
75	**Hall v. State**	Prisoner	7 appeals of his conviction, all meritless.	Unknown	Yes		94 So.3d 655	37 Fla. L. Weekly D1871 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/08/2012)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
76	**Hamilton v. State**	Prisoner	130 frivolous filings in the Florida Supreme Court	Unknown	Yes		945 So.2d 1121	31 Fla. L. Weekly S804 (Fla. 11/16/2006)
77	Harricharan v. State	Prisoner					5D12-4390 (Fla.App. Dist.5 06/07/2013)	
78	**Harris v. Inch**	Prisoner	SHOW CAUSE ORDER; 26 cases in Florida Supreme Court - frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings	Unknown	Yes		SC18-1984 (Fla. 02/18/2019)	
79	Harris v. State	Prisoner					168 So.3d 1280	40 Fla.L.Weekly D 1729 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/27/2015)
80	**Harvey v. State**	Prisoner	6 post-conviction motions	Unknown	Yes		734 So.2d 1179	24 Fla. L. Weekly D1448 (Fla.App. Dist.3 06/23/1999)
81	**Hastings v. Krischer**	Prisoner	Repetitive duplicative filings	Unknown	Yes		840 So.2d 267	28 Fla. L. Weekly D156 (Fla.App. Dist.4 01/02/2003)
82	**Hawkins v. Jones**	Prisoner	13 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC16-1644 (Fla. 11/09/2016)	
83	Hendrixson v. Frye	Prisoner					994 So.2d 1255	33 Fla. L. Weekly D2734 (Fla.App. Dist.1 11/26/2008)
84	**Hickmon v. Jones**	Prisoner	49 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC17-997 (Fla. 09/13/2017)	
85	Hicks v. Florida Department of Corrections	Prisoner					SC20-876 (Fla. 06/18/2020)	
86	**Hicks v. State**	Prisoner	12 cases in Florida Supreme Court pertaining to his conviction	Unknown	Yes		SC19-1978 (Fla. 02/18/2020)	
87	Holley v. State	Prisoner					128 So.3d 111	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2085 (Fla.App. Dist.4 10/02/2013)
88	Howard v. State	Prisoner					49 So.3d 1284	36 Fla. L. Weekly D18 (Fla.App. Dist.5 12/23/2010)
89	**Hudson v. State**	Prisoner	Insufficient information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes		95 So.3d 413	37 Fla. L. Weekly D1876 (Fla.App. Dist.4 08/08/2012)
90	Humphrey v. State	Prisoner					2D18-1577 (Fla.App. Dist.2 10/31/2018)	
91	Isom v. State	Prisoner					43 So.3d 776	35 Fla. L. Weekly D1703 (Fla.App. Dist.5 07/30/2010)
92	Jackson v. FL Dept. of Corrections	Prisoner					790 So.2d 398	26 Fla. L. Weekly S169 (Fla. 03/15/2001)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
93	**Jackson v. State**	Prisoner	20 cases in Florida Supreme Court that were meritless or not appropriate	Unknown	Yes		SC20-1098 (Fla. 09/22/2020)	
94	Jacobs v. State	Prisoner					162 So.3d 29	39 Fla.L.Weekly D 1042 (Fla.App. Dist.4 05/21/2014)
95	**James v. Fox**	Prisoner	12 cases in Florida Supreme Court pertaining to his conviction	Unknown	Yes		SC 20-355 (Fla. 04/08/2020)	
96	**James v. State**	Prisoner	Opinion claims he abused the judicial process by multiple, duplicate filings, and filings within filings	Unknown	Yes		17 So.3d 339	34 Fla. L. Weekly D1685 (Fla.App. Dist.3 08/19/2009)
97	**Jean v. State**	Prisoner	15 cases and 119 pleadings in the Florida Supreme Court, many incomprehensible	Unknown	Yes		906 So.2d 1055	30 Fla. L. Weekly S509 (Fla. 06/30/2005)
98	Jeannin v. State	Prisoner					1D16-2931 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/25/2016)	
99	Jenkins v. Inch	Prisoner					3D20-0147 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/21/2020)	
100	**Jenkins v. State**	Prisoner	21 cases in 1999	Unknown	Yes		756 So.2d 1119	25 Fla. L. Weekly D1138 (Fla.App. Dist.1 05/10/2000)
101	**Johnson v. Rundle**	Prisoner	16 meritless pleadings regarding his conviction	Unknown	Yes		59 So.3d 1080	36 Fla. L. Weekly S9 (Fla. 01/06/2011)
102	Jones v. State	Prisoner					1D17-4711 (Fla.App. Dist.1 11/07/2018)	
103	**Kendrick v. Jones**	Prisoner	39 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC17-679 (Fla. 06/02/2017)	
104	La-Casse v. Inch	Prisoner					3D20-1336 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/07/2020)	
105	La-Casse v. State	Prisoner					3D18-2528 (Fla.App. Dist.3 02/06/2019)	
106	Lake v. State	Prisoner					4D12-3464 (Fla.App. Dist.4 06/05/2013)	
107	Lanier v. State	Prisoner					908 So.2d 332	30 Fla. L. Weekly S510 (Fla. 06/30/2005)
108	Lawton v. State	Prisoner					1D16-1933 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/25/2016)	

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
109	**Lockhart v. Crews**	Prisoner	27 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		134 So.3d 448 (Fla. 06/27/2013)	
110	Lucious Hankins Jr v. State of Florida	Prisoner					No. 4D12-3180 (Fla.App. 12/19/2012)	
111	Luma v. State	Prisoner					3D17-1344 (Fla.App. Dist.3 01/17/2018)	
112	Maddrie v. Colton	Prisoner					998 So.2d 668	34 Fla. L. Weekly D96 (Fla.App. Dist.4 01/05/2009)
113	Mark Eric Osterback v. State of Florida	Prisoner					109 So.3d 887 (Fla.App. 03/22/2013)	
114	**Marts v. Jones**	Prisoner	28 cases in the Florida Supreme Court pertaining to his criminal case; frivolous, nonmeritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings	Unknown	Yes		SC18-1163 (Fla. 09/12/2018)	
115	**Mason v. State**	Prisoner	10 proceedings regarding conviction	Unknown	Yes		973 So.2d 618	33 Fla. L. Weekly D305 (Fla.App. Dist.3 01/23/2008)
116	**McCray v. State**	Prisoner	17 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC15-559 (Fla. 12/01/2015)	
117	McCutcheon v. State	Prisoner					SC12-414	SC12-454 (Fla. 04/25/2013)
118	McKenna v. State	Prisoner					161 So.3d 435	39 Fla.L.Weekly D 937 (Fla.App. Dist.2 05/07/2014)
119	McQueen v. State	Prisoner					990 So.2d 1131	33 Fla. L. Weekly D2005 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/15/2008)
120	Mendoza v. State	Prisoner					183 So.3d 404	39 Fla.L.Weekly D 1548 (Fla.App. Dist.3 07/23/2014)
121	Michael White v. State of Florida	Prisoner					No. 1D12-3506 (Fla.App. 11/26/2012)	
122	Minton v. State	Prisoner					1D16-0645 (Fla.App. Dist.1 04/11/2017)	
123	Mitchell v. State	Prisoner					67 So.3d 1188	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1844 (Fla.App. Dist.5 08/19/2011)
124	**Mora v. McNeil**	Prisoner	23 cases in Florida Supreme Court with 14 in a year; extensive profanity.	Unknown	Yes		984 So.2d 513	33 Fla. L. Weekly S217 (Fla. 03/20/2008)
125	Myles v. Crews	Prisoner					123 So.3d 1099 (Fla. 06/20/2013)	

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
126	**Neal v. State**	Prisoner	Appealed six orders denying postconviction relief with no relief granted by the court	Unknown	Yes		65 So.3d 66	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1200 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/08/2011)
127	Nelson v. Florida Department of Corrections	Prisoner					1D15-1418 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/15/2016)	
128	Nicely v. State	Prisoner					1D17-4044 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/09/2018)	
129	O'Connor v. Watt	Prisoner					119 So.3d 471	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 1484 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/05/2013)
130	Oliveira v. State	Prisoner					124 So.3d 964	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2171 (Fla.App. Dist.4 10/16/2013)
131	Pawley v. State	Prisoner					3D16-2758 (Fla.App. Dist.3 03/08/2017)	
132	**Pettway v. McNeil**	Prisoner	Frequently cited by Florida Supreme Court. 20 twenty separate proceedings in this Court, including this petition, involving his convictions and sentences - devoid of merit or inappropriate for review in this Court.	Unknown	Yes		987 So.2d 20	33 Fla. L. Weekly S355 (Fla. 05/22/2008)
133	**Porter v. Chronister**	Prisoner	committed a fraud on the court by failing to list all of his prior and pending court cases on his application for civil indigency	Unknown	Yes		295 So.3d 310 (Fla.App. Dist.2 04/08/2020)	
134	Potter v. State	Prisoner					127 So.3d 701	38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2398 (Fla.App. Dist.4 11/20/2013)
135	**Pray v. Forman**	Prisoner	12 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC16-713 (Fla. 06/24/2016)	
136	Raghubir v. State	Prisoner					SC18-825 (Fla. 08/30/2018)	
137	Ranson v. State	Prisoner					721 So.2d 372	23 Fla. L. Weekly D2428 (Fla.App. Dist.2 10/28/1998)
138	Reddick v. State	Prisoner					158 So.3d 592 (Fla.App. Dist.3 08/22/2014)	
139	Richardson v. State	Prisoner					70 So.3d 609	36 Fla. L. Weekly D171 (Fla.App. Dist.1 01/24/2011)
140	Rivera v. State	Prisoner					275 So.3d 594 (Fla.App. Dist.2 06/27/2019)	
141	Robenson v. McNeil	Prisoner					39 So.3d 350	35 Fla. L. Weekly D1271 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/04/2010)

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
142	**Roberts v. Jones**	Prisoner	25 cases in the Florida Supreme Court over 16 years that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC16-1150 (Fla. 09/29/2016)	
143	**Schiming v. Jones**	Prisoner	12 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC18-695 (Fla. 07/10/2018)	
144	**Schofield v. State**	Prisoner	36 petitions aand notices in the Florida Supreme Court Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC17-2281 (Fla. 02/21/2018)	
145	Shernerd Richardson v. William Cervone State Attorney By and On Behalf of D.O.C	Prisoner					No. 1D12-5516 (Fla.App. 02/08/2013)	
146	**Shirah v. State**	Prisoner	14 cases in the Florida Supreme Court; numerous pro se filings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC18-476 (Fla. 07/10/2018)	
147	Sledge v. State	Prisoner					5D18-2618 (Fla.App. Dist.5 12/14/2018)	
148	**Smith v. Jones**	Prisoner	35 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		SC15-2191 (Fla. 02/04/2016)	
149	Smith v. Rutherford	Prisoner					162 So.3d 14	39 Fla.L.Weekly D 574 (Fla.App. Dist.1 03/18/2014)
150	Spencer v. State	Prisoner					148 So.3d 128	39 Fla. L. Weekly D 2056 (Fla.App. Dist.1 09/29/2014)
151	**Stanley v. Ramsay**	Prisoner	SHOW CAUSE ORDER. Alleged frequent, frivolous filings. Inadequate information in Opinion.	Unknown	Yes		3D19-166, 3D19-167, 3D19-168, 3D19-170, 3D19-171, 3D19-204, 3D19-205, 3D19-206, 3D19-207, 3D19-208, 3D19-209, 3D19-210, 3D19-211, 3D19-212, 3D19-213, 3D19-214, 3D19-215, 3D19-217, 3D19-218, 3D19-219, 3D19-220, 3D19-221, 3D19-222, 3D19-223, 3D19-232 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/24/2019)	

#	Case	Prisoner	Issues	Vexatious	Memo	Show Cause	Citation	Date
152	Steele v. State	Prisoner					14 So.3d 221	34 Fla. L. Weekly S437 (Fla. 07/09/2009)
153	Strong v. State	Prisoner					1D16-2275 (Fla.App. Dist.1 04/13/2017)	
154	Tate v. McNeil	Prisoner	Frequently cited by Florida Supreme Court.				983 So.2d 502	33 Fla. L. Weekly S189 (Fla. 03/13/2008)
155	Thames v. State	Prisoner					93 So.3d 1190	37 Fla. L. Weekly D1871 (Fla.App. Dist.1 08/08/2012)
156	Walker v. Ellis	Prisoner					28 So.3d 91	34 Fla. L. Weekly D2612 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/22/2009)
157	**Walker v. Florida Parole Com'n**	Prisoner	Since Walker was required to have an attorney sign his pleadings, he filed no fewer than 30 pleadings, including approximately 19 appeals or petitions	Unknown	Yes		70 So.3d 665	36 Fla. L. Weekly D1542 (Fla.App. Dist.1 07/18/2011)
158	**Walker v. State**	Prisoner	27 post-conviction actions	Unknown	Yes		814 So.2d 516	27 Fla. L. Weekly D921 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/24/2002)
159	**Washington v. State**	Prisoner	Inadequate information in opinion	Unknown	Yes		4D17-3513	4D17-3514 (Fla.App. Dist.4 02/07/2018)
160	Weaver v. State	Prisoner					1D16-5341 (Fla.App. Dist.1 11/27/2017)	
161	Werdell v. State	Prisoner					16 So.3d 875	34 Fla. L. Weekly D1277 (Fla.App. Dist.2 06/24/2009)
162	Wetzel v. State	Prisoner	SHOW CAUSE ORDER. Filed a litany of indecipherable and misleading documents with this Court. Wetzel filed more than 100 pleadings that were rambling, repetitive, and irrelevant.	Unknown	Yes		SC18-2109 (Fla. 04/04/2019)	
163	Wetzel v. State	Prisoner					SC19-7 (Fla. 06/06/2019)	
164	**Williams v. Crews**	Prisoner	9 cases in the Florida Supreme Court in one year; that contain misrepresentations of fact, are meritless, or not appropriate for the Court's review	Unknown	Yes		123 So.3d 562 (Fla. 08/28/2013)	
165	**Williams v. Inch**	Prisoner	11 cases challenging conviction	Unknown	Yes		SC19-287 (Fla. 05/10/2019)	
166	Willis v. State	Prisoner					1D17-4685 (Fla.App. Dist.1 10/18/2018)	
167	Wilson v. State	Prisoner					141 So.3d 587 (Fla.App. Dist.4 04/30/2014)	

Appendix 26

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND
FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST, an individual, and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., a Foreign Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2018-CA-010270-O

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PLAINTIFF'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STRIKE DEFENDANTS ROBERT KEITH LONGEST AND BOISE CASCADE BUILDINGS MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION L.L.C. EMERGENCY MOTION TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE COURT BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW

COMES NOW, William M. Windsor ("Windsor" or "Plaintiff"), and files Motion for Reconsideration of Plaintiff's EMERGENCY Motion to Strike Defendants' Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Plaintiff, William Windsor's Submissions and/or Pleadings to the Court Be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar ("BAR MOTION"). Pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration, the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct, the Florida Rules of Professional Conduct, and the Constitutions of the State of Florida and the United States of America, Windsor shows the Court as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. There is no basis at all for the Defendants' BAR MOTION, and there is NO EMERGENCY. Windsor requests an EMERGENCY HEARING to stop this wrongdoing.

2. The BAR MOTION is filled with false and deceptive information that may not be considered as it was not provided in an affidavit under oath. If it had been sworn, the Plaintiff would be asking the Court to charge Attorney Scott L. Asstrin with perjury.

3. On February 23, 2021, Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton denied Windsor's Motion. This is a FRIVOLOUS ORDER – no basis in fact or law.

4. Windsor now seeks reconsideration with NEW INFORMATION!!!

5. This motion is as sick as Scott Asstrin and David Wynne's attempt to have Windsor declared insane so he couldn't represent himself in this case. They know Windsor is far better than they are, so they will do anything, possibly even bribery, to defeat him.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

6. Attorney Scott L. Asstrin filed the BAR MOTION on February 17, 2021 at 4:47 p.m. At first glance, it appears to copy a motion filed by Russell E. Klemm in Lake County Case No. 2019-CA-001528.

7. Additional facts are interspersed below.

ARGUMENT

ISSUE #1 – THE BAR MOTION HAS NO LEGAL BASIS WHATSOEVER.

8. Windsor's research indicates there have been 74 appellate court decisions in the history of Florida containing the phrase "signed by a member of the Florida Bar." Windsor attempts to read EVERY case that may be applicable to any issue he is facing. As he was about to complete analysis of the 74 decisions for this Memorandum of Law, he discovered that some

courts use "signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar." Windsor will try to complete the review, but he has reviewed all cases that could be relevant to the instant case.

9. In the history of the State of Florida, there appear to have been 172 people denied the right to file anything unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar. It is, however, unknown how many who were issued a **Show Cause** Order were ultimately restricted. The 172 assumes all were. EXHIBIT 2464 is a spreadsheet listing all 172. 148 of those required to have pleadings signed a member of the Florida Bar were prisoners. 5 of the 177 were attorneys limited by The Florida Bar while disbarred. So, 19 were not prisoners or attorneys.

10. Nineteen (19) Florida citizens in the entire history of the state! Windsor has summarized below the opinions in each of the 19 cases. [EXHIBIT 2463.]

11. Asstrin and Wynne want to make Windsor the 20th. These people are as dishonest as the day can be long.

12. The cases reviewed show there is no way in the world for this Court or any court to require Windsor to have his pleadings signed by a member of the Florida Bar.

13. EXHIBIT 2464 is a spreadsheet listing all 172. The first column numbers them. The second column shows the Case Style. The third column shows if the Plaintiff was a Prisoner. The fourth column provides a brief summary of the Issues. The fifth column indicates whether the Plaintiff had been ruled to be a Vexatious Litigant under Florida law. The sixth column indicates whether the case was further addressed below in the Memorandum of Law filed 2/26./2021, referenced and incorporated herein. The seventh column indicates whether the opinion indicated a **Show Cause** Order had been issued. The eighth and ninth columns provide the remainder of the citation (in addition to the first column).

14. Three of the 19 had been declared Vexatious Litigants pursuant to Florida statutes. Windsor cannot be so declared. He's never lost a Florida case.

15. The 19 penalized people included a frivolous and flagrant attempt to circumvent the Court's previously entered sanction order. One plaintiff filed identical petitions in multiple cases in violation of a court order. Windsor has not violated any court order, and he has never filed an identical petition.

16. The other penalized Plaintiffs had 17 cases filed with no relief and determined frivolous; 85 cases filed; multiple meritless petitions; 22 cases showing a profound lack of understanding of the court system in general and of the appellate system in particular; 45 cases dismissed; 26 baseless Florida pleadings; Four different Florida courts ordered pleadings signed by an attorney; numerous pleadings devoid of merit and failure to properly pursue actions; numerous meritless filings; 25 appellate proceedings found to have no merit; relitigating matters decided earlier and 12 federal court actions against judges. Windsor has never had anything declared frivolous or baseless; he has never been found to have filed a meritless petition. He has had one case wrongfully dismissed, and it is on appeal. Windsor has an excellent understanding of the court system; he has never filed an appellate proceeding found to have no merit.

17. In one case, *Humes v. Solanski*, the appellate court overturned the order as Humes' due process rights were violated when there was no **show cause** order. Windsor assumes this makes the count 18, not 19. There has been no **show cause** order in this case.

18. Not a single one of the 172 was restricted in Florida because of something that purportedly happened in another state.

19. Here are the Not Worthy Nineteen:

20. **Ardis v. Pensacola State College, 128 So.3d 260, 38 Fla. L. Weekly D 2635 (Fla.App. Dist.1 12/17/2013).**

21. Robert Michael Ardis is not a prisoner.

22. Mr. Ardis has not obtained any relief in the 17 pro se cases he initiated in the court.

23. In *Ardis v. Ardis*, 130 So.3d 791, 39 Fla. L. Weekly D 260 (Fla.App. Dist.1 02/04/2014), the Court stated: "Due to his incessant meritless filings in this court, Ardis was directed to **show cause** why he should not be barred from future pro se appearances in this court. Ardis filed a response to the order to **show cause**."

24. In *Ardis v. Pensacola State College*, the Court said:

> "Mr. Ardis is the poster-child for vexatious litigants; he consistently responds to this court's adverse rulings with derogatory rhetoric and additional frivolous filings. His pro se status might explain his unorthodox and ineffective litigation strategy in this court, but it does not excuse his excessive or frivolous filings or his violations of this court's orders. He has been warned in this case (and others) that his conduct is unacceptable appellate practice and that he may be barred from proceeding pro se in this court if he persisted in his frivolous and excessive filings. Mr. Ardis failed to heed those warnings. Moreover, his current motion is patently frivolous and was filed in direct contravention of an order directing him not to file *any* further motions in this case and informing him of the consequences of a violation of the order.
>
> "We have tolerated Mr. Ardis' excessive and frivolous filings pertaining to his firing long enough. The time has come to back up our warnings with action."
>
> "Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, we hereby prohibit Mr. Ardis from proceeding pro se in this court in any case pertaining to Escambia County Case Number 2011-CA-2412 his firing from PSC. The Clerk is directed not to accept any filings from Mr. Ardis related to these matters unless they are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar."

25. Windsor should easily win all of his cases. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

26. **Arzoumanian v. U.S. Bank National Association, 293 So.3d 6**

(Fla.App. Dist.4 02/05/2020).

27. Mark P. Arzoumanian is not a prisoner.

28. The Court said:

"Because the instant appeal is nothing more than a frivolous and flagrant attempt to circumvent this Court's previously entered sanction order barring Appellant from filing pro se appeals relating to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122, we dismiss the appeal.

"By way of background, a final judgment of foreclosure was entered against Appellant over a decade ago in lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122. After the final judgment was affirmed, Appellant embarked on a mission to challenge the judgment by filing several frivolous pro se appeals and petitions in this Court. In one of those appeals, we entered an order to **show cause** why Appellant should not be precluded from filing further pro se appeals. Appellant failed to respond, prompting the entry of a sanction order barring further pro se filings relating to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122 unless the document has been reviewed and signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar who certifies that a good faith basis exists for each claim presented.

"Notwithstanding the sanction order, Appellant filed the instant pro se appeal requesting that this Court declare the final judgment of foreclosure entered in lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122 void. Accordingly, although Appellant is technically appealing from a judgment entered in a different lower tribunal case number, the relief sought in this case clearly relates to lower tribunal case number CACE03-1122. In fact, Appellant brazenly represents in his brief that the "genesis" of this appeal is found in case number CACE03-1122. As no signature and/or certification from a member in good standing of The Florida Bar appears on the initial brief, the instant appeal clearly violates this Court's sanction order and must be dismissed. *See Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal,* 828 So.2d 1026, 1028 (Fla. 2002).

"Based upon his repeated abuse of the judicial system, Appellant shall, within ten days of issuance of this opinion, file a response and **show cause** why this Court should not impose the sanction of permanently barring him from filing any further pro se documents in this Court in any case."

29. Windsor has never been accused of attempting to circumvent a Florida court order. This case has no relevance to the instant case.

30. ***Day v. Department of Health Board of Chiropractic,* 790 So.2d 1212 (Fla.App. Dist.1 06/21/2001).**

31. Roy A. Day is not believed to be a prisoner.

"In the fall of 2000, the Department of Health, Board of Chiropractic, filed an administrative complaint against Roy A. Day. Although no final order had yet issued in the proceeding, Day subsequently initiated nine cases in this court. Some of these seek review of interlocutory orders in the administrative proceeding and others are appeals from circuit court orders where his claims against persons involved in the administrative case were found to be without merit.

"These cases have been characterized by extensive motions and other filings in which Day viciously attacks the integrity and motives of the executive branch of government, the lower tribunals, this court, the trial bench and the bar. These filings persisted despite a warning from this court that their continuance would result in the imposition of sanctions. Ultimately, an order was issued directing Day to **show cause** why he should not be prohibited from appearing before this court unless represented by counsel. In his response (wherein he refers to the Board of Chiropractic as the "Board of Con Artists and Quacks"), Day complains that the **show cause** order indicates "this court is seeking a fraudulent excuse to 'illegally' dismiss appellant's appeal to conceal and cover-up the fraudulent affidavits of the government-employees . . . . It is self-evident the 'real motive' of the [**show cause**] order is deny [sic] appellant meaningful access to this 'licensed attorney court of law' and to 'railroad' appellant with a fraudulent charge at the Department of Health . . . ." Ours is not the first court to prohibit Day from appearing pro se. See *Day v. Day*, 510 U.S. 1 (1993); *Day v. Vinson*, 713 So. 2d 1016 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998). We conclude that Day's activities have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration and it is appropriate that he should be prohibited from appearing before this court in proper person as appellant or petitioner in this or any other case. See *Jackson v. Florida Department of Corrections*, 26 Fla. L. Weekly S169 (Fla. March 15, 2001); *Attwood v. Eighth Circuit Court, Union County*, 667 So. 2d 356 (Fla. 1st DCA 1995); *Peterson v. State*, 530 So. 2d 424 (Fla. 1st DCA 1988). Roy A. Day shall have 20 days from date of this order to ensure the filing of a notice of appearance in this and all other active cases in which he is appellant or petitioner by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar, failing which the cases will be dismissed. Additionally, the clerk of this court is directed to refuse any document submitted for filing on behalf of Mr. Day as appellant or petitioner unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar, effective upon issuance of this published order."

32. Roy Day also initiated at least 38 pro se cases in the Florida Supreme Court. (See *Day v. State*, 903 So.2d 886, 30 Fla. L. Weekly S346 (Fla. 02/21/2005).)

33. Windsor has initiated none. This case is not relevant.

34. In *Day v. State*, the Court said:

"...the instant case was the thirty-eighth pro se case initiated by Roy A. Day in the Court since 1989. The Court further noted that it has never granted Day the relief he has requested in any of the various proceedings.

"...in the November 1, 2004, denial order, Roy A. Day was directed to **show cause** why this Court should not impose a sanction upon him for his litigiousness, such as directing the Clerk of this Court to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by him unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar.

"On November 4, 2004, Day responded to the Court's order. In his response, Day flaunted his disregard for this Court by making insulting and offensive statements:

"It is self-evident that the November 1, 2004 **show cause** order issued by this 'SCDUILA' (sleazy, corrupt, dishonest, unethical, illegal licensed attorney) court is a sham of the first order and issued solely for the purpose to further conceal and cover-up the illegal, corrupt, dishonest, and unethical conduct of this licensed attorney court of law .... THE PRESENT 'licensed attorney' COURTS OF LAW ARE 'MONEY COURTS' AND NOT 'COURTS OF JUSTICE!' The aforesaid 'MONEY COURTS,' AND THE ASSOCIATED 'KING AND QUEEN-PRIVILEGE CLASS'-'licensed attorneys,' are being protected by 'MYRMIDONS,' specifically, the 'lackey, obsequious, toady, servile' ('L-O-T-S') bailiffs, U.S. Marshals, and other law enforcement 'spineless cowards-peer pressure-government employees' (the aforesaid 'spineless cowards-peer pressure-government employees' make one dollar an hour, and the licensed attorneys make $300 an hour-speaking of being idiots, stupid, morons, and the list goes on and on and on), specifically, the aforesaid 'L-O-T-S' attack the poor citizens using 'licensed attorney law' but will not attack the KING AND QUEEN-PRIVILEGE CLASS— 'licensed attorneys,' who make $300 an hour. IT IS AN 'ECONOMIC WAR' and 'licensed attorneys,' and their co-conspirators, MUST BE STOPPED BY ALL MEANS AND COST AVAILABLE!'

"...the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Roy A. Day unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

35. Windsor has done nothing like this. This case is not relevant to the instant case.

36. *Fayiga v. Cassagnol*, 98 So.3d 1249, 37 Fla. L. Weekly D2381 (Fla.App. Dist.3 10/10/2012).

37. Adebayo O.T. Fayiga, M.D. is not an attorney or a prisoner.

38. The appellate court issued this Opinion:

"On July 28, 2012, this court ordered Adebayo O.T. Fayiga, M.D., to **show cause** why the court should not impose sanctions against him pursuant to Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.410(a), including prohibiting Dr. Fayiga from filing further appeals. Dr. Fayiga filed a timely response.

"Upon consideration of the response and this court's independent review of Dr. Fayiga's multiple filings in this court, Dr. Fayiga hereby is barred from filing further pro se proceedings in this court arising out of lower tribunal number 06-27890. We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings on Dr. Fayiga's behalf arising from lower tribunal number 06-27890, unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar."

39. There is insufficient detail in the Opinion, but there's no way an honest court could deny Windsor's response to a **show cause** order.

40. **G.W. v. Rushing, 22 So.3d 819, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D2433 (Fla.App. Dist.2 11/25/2009).**

41. This is a paternity case.

42. Judge Donnellan signed an order on December 29, 2006 that decreed G.W. to be a vexatious litigant as authorized by section 68.093, Florida Statutes (2006), and instructed the clerk "not to accept any pleadings, notices or other documents from Petitioner [G.W.] unless signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar." Judge Donnellan's order determining G.W. to be a **vexatious litigant**, sixteen pages in length, chronicles in exhaustive detail his long and unusually abusive history in the matter of *G.W. v. L.M.* and includes as one of several appendices thirty-five pages of docket entries in that circuit court proceeding.

43. Windsor cannot be declared a vexatious litigant as he has never lost a single case in Florida. The law requires five.

44. ***Humes v. Solanki*, 3D19-0601 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/08/2020).**

45. Sonnett Humes is not a prisoner.

46. **This case provides an important precedent to show that a Show Cause Order is required prior to sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings.**

"The issue presented is whether Ms. Humes was afforded adequate notice and due process before being denied her right to represent herself in the case. In criminal post-conviction cases, the format and grounds for an order to **show cause** for such a bar order are well-settled. *Spencer*, 751 So.2d at 48. Several of our sibling district courts have followed the same procedure in civil cases when such a bar order appears to be appropriate. *Bolton v. SE Prop. Holdings, LLC*, 127 So.3d 746, 747-48 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013); *Harris v. Gattie*, 263 So.3d 829, 831-32 (Fla. 2d DCA 2019) (*Spencer* process applies to pro se bar orders in civil cases, and an appeal from such an order should be treated as a petition for writ of certiorari); *Testa v. Testa*, 171 So.3d 244 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015).

"In several civil cases, the Florida Supreme Court has also followed *Spencer* before issuing an order barring a pro se civil litigant from further pleadings in a case before that Court unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. *Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 239 So.3d 614, n.2 (Fla. 2018) ("*See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (stating that a court must first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings)."); *Lomax v. Taylor*, 149 So.3d 1135, 1136 (Fla. 2014); *Riethmiller v. Riethmiller*, 133 So.3d 926 (Fla. 2013); *Stein v. Nationstar Mortgage, LLC*, 148 So.3d 773 (Fla. 2014) (citing *Spencer* and directing a party to **show cause** why a bar order should not be issued).

"Concluding that the order sought to be reviewed is not an appealable final or non-final order, we treat the notice of appeal and brief as a timely petition for a writ of certiorari (as in *Harris* and *Testa*). **We grant the petition and quash the order insofar as it imposed a prohibition on further pro se filings without the issuance of an order to show cause to Ms. Humes, on reasonable notice and with an opportunity for her to respond**. In all other respects, the order below did not depart from any essential requirement of law or result in any material injury to Ms. Humes, as the stricken notice was unauthorized (and resulted in the inadvertent issuance of the uniform orders setting trial and mediation).

"The petition for writ of certiorari is granted, and the order under review is quashed in part, insofar as the order stated, 'No further motions/pleadings or filings shall be permitted by Plaintiff without being done by a member of the Florida Bar who is in good standing.'"

47. There has been no **Show Cause** Order in Windsor's case, as is required.

48. ***Huminski v. Town of Gilbert*, 2D20-1557 (Fla.App. Dist.2 07/08/2020)**.

49. Scott Huminski is not a prisoner.

50. The appellate court's unhappiness with Scott is that he continued to file identical

petitions in multiple cases in violation of a court order. These were frivolous and repetitious filings.

> "Early in the course of this proceeding, we ordered the petitioner to **show cause** why the court should not direct the clerk of the court to reject new cases filed by the petitioner associated with two trial court cases, as well as further filings in the present case. We did so because it appeared that the petitioner was abusing his right of access to the court, as reflected in the following history recited in the order to **show cause**.
>
> "About three months before filing the petition in this case, the petitioner filed an identical petition, initiating case 2D20-650. The court denied that petition and the petitioner's motion for rehearing. Following that denial, the petitioner continued to file motions in that case, including successive motions for rehearing, that were not authorized by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The filings included motions concerning another of the petitioner's cases, 2D19-1914, that were irrelevant to case 2D20-650. Finally, the court issued an order to **show cause** why the petitioner should not be prohibited from making further filings in case 2D20-650. In the absence of a response from the petitioner justifying such filings, the court by unpublished order directed that no further filings made in case 2D20-650 would be given judicial consideration. Nevertheless, the petitioner continued to file motions in that case.
>
> "When the petitioner filed the identical petition creating the present case, it appeared to the court that he was attempting to circumvent the cut-off order issued in case 2D20-650. In response to the court's order to **show cause**, the petitioner claimed that he did not know how the case was initiated; 'it just popped up.' What this appears to mean is that the petitioner was attempting to electronically file yet further material in closed case 2D20-650 but failed during the filing process to specify that case number as the one in which to file the material, with the result that a new proceeding was created. If the petitioner's intention was to continue filing material in case 2D20-650, he was violating the cut-off order issued in that case. Otherwise, the petitioner was improperly filing a duplicative proceeding after being warned about inappropriate filings in case 2D20-650. Either way, the petitioner availed himself of filing numerous motions in newly created case 2D20-1557, once it had 'popped up.'
>
> "Having reviewed the petitioner's response and other filings in this case, as well as the procedural history of case 2D20-650, the court concludes that the petitioner has not provided adequate justification for the initiation of new case 2D20-1557. The petitioner's frivolous and repetitious filings burden the limited resources of this court, resources that are better reserved for the resolution of genuine disputes. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (holding that 'any citizen . . . abuses the right to pro se access by filing repetitious and frivolous pleadings, thereby diminishing the ability of the courts to devote their finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims'). As such, we direct the clerk of this court to place in an inactive file any original proceedings filed by petitioner Scott Huminski involving Lee County cases 17-MM-815 and 17-CA-421, as well as any

further filings in case 2D20-1557, unless the filing is signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar."

51. This case has no relevance to the instant case. Windsor has never filed identical petitions in multiple cases, much less in violation of a court order.

52. ***Jenkins v. Motorola, Inc.*, 62 So.3d 1210, 36 Fla. L. Weekly D1202 (Fla.App. Dist.3 06/08/2011).**

53. Oza B. Jenkins is not a prisoner.

"...this court ordered Oza B. Jenkins to **show cause** why she should not be precluded from filing further pro se appeals in this court, arising out of lower tribunal number 04-1420. Ms. Jenkins timely filed her response, and Motorola, Inc. its reply.

"Upon consideration of Ms. Jenkins' response, the reply of Motorola, Inc., and this court's independent review of the many filings made by Ms. Jenkins in this court, Ms. Jenkins hereby is barred from filing further pro se proceedings in this court arising out of lower tribunal number 04-1420. *See Sibley v. Sibley*, 885 So.2d 980, 985 (Fla. 3d DCA 2004). We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings on Ms. Jenkins' behalf, arising out of lower tribunal number 04-1420, unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

54. There is insufficient information in this Opinion to know what Oza may have done.

55. ***Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, 134 So.3d 448 (Fla. 12/18/2012).**

56. Frank C. Johnson is not a prisoner.

"Since 1982, petitioner has initiated multiple other cases in this Court. More recently, petitioner's cases have been related to a foreclosure case that is now closed in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, in and for Alachua County, Florida. See *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, Case No. SC11-1752 (Oct. 24, 2011) (mandamus petition transferred to the circuit court); *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, 70 So.3d 587 (Fla. 2011) (unpublished table decision) (prohibition petition dismissed in part pursuant to *Pettway v. State*, 776 So.2d 930 (Fla. 2000), and dismissed in part without

prejudice); *Johnson v. Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.*, Case No. SC10-1472 (Sept. 27, 2010) (prohibition petition transferred to the First District Court of Appeal).

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by filing multiple pro se petitions in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, and by filing excessive amounts of paperwork in his cases, the Court now takes action. Frank C. Johnson is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before January 8, 2013, why he should not be barred from filing any pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief related to his underlying foreclosure case, unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing. *See, e.g., James v. Tucker*, 75 So.3d 231 (Fla. 2011); *Johnson v. Rundle*, 59 So.3d 1080 (Fla. 2011); *Steele v. State*, 14 So.3d 221 (Fla. 2009); *Pettway v. McNeil*, 987 So.2d 20 (Fla. 2008)."

57. Windsor has never filed anything meritless or not appropriate for a Court's review, though it is hard for Windsor to decipher which appellate court might apply in different scenarios.

58. ***Johnson v. Wilbur*, 981 So.2d 479, 33 Fla. L. Weekly D493 (Fla.App. Dist.1 02/13/2008).**

59. Frank C. Johnson, Jr. and Ruth B. Johnson are not prisoners.

60. On January 17, 2008, the appellate court issued the following order to **show cause**:

"The Court, on its own motion, finds that the Johnsons' pro se activities before this Court have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration. *See Jenkins v. State*, 756 So.2d 1119 (Fla. 1st DCA 2000) . Since 2003, Frank C. Johnson, Jr., has filed twenty-two cases in this Court. Ruth Johnson has been an appellant or petitioner in nineteen of those cases. Sixteen of the cases Mr. Johnson has filed have been dismissed for lack of jurisdiction or failure to pay filing fees. Mrs. Johnson was an appellant or petitioner in thirteen of those cases. The Johnsons have six cases pending in this Court, all of which appear to be without merit. A review of the records in those cases reveals that the Johnsons have a profound lack of understanding of the court system in general and of the appellate system in particular. The Johnsons have filed numerous frivolous motions in this Court, and Mr. Johnson repeatedly calls the Clerk's office requesting action by the Court, despite the fact that he has been admonished on numerous occasions that any request for action by the Court should be in the form of a motion.

"Upon consideration of the above, the Court finds that the Johnsons have unjustifiably imposed a substantial burden on the finite resources of this Court. Accordingly, the Johnsons are ordered to **show cause** within ten days of the date of this order why they

should not be prohibited from appearing before this Court in proper person as an appellant.

"On January 24, 2008, the Johnsons filed their response. The response, like all of the Johnsons' filings with the Court, is difficult to comprehend. The response, which is largely unresponsive to the Court's request, demonstrates the Johnsons' continued lack of understanding of the judicial system. It begins by listing motions that the Johnsons have filed. Much of the response is devoted to listing the facts of cases the Johnsons have filed and noting the decisions of this Court. By their response, the Johnsons attempt to reargue the merits of motions that have already been adjudicated by the Court. They also assert that the Court is holding the Johnsons to a higher standard than that which it is imposing on the attorneys involved in this case.

"After considering the Johnsons' response, we are convinced that they have abused the judicial system and will continue to abuse the judicial system if they are not sanctioned. Accordingly, in the exercise of our inherent power to prevent abuse of court procedure, it is ordered that Frank C. Johnson, Jr., and Ruth B. Johnson are prohibited from filing any document in this Court on their own behalf, in this or any other case, as appellants or petitioners. The Clerk of the Court is directed to refuse any document filed by the Johnsons unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. All motions the Johnsons have pending in this Court are denied."

61. Windsor has not filed 22 cases showing a profound lack of understanding of the court system. Windsor understand the court system as well as a non-member of the club can, and he has given speeches and was host of a radio program for several years that helped pro se parties with their court cases.

62. ***Lomax v. Taylor*, 143 So.3d 920 (Fla. 04/29/2014).**

63. Mattie Lomax a/k/a Tama Twynette is not believed to be a prisoner.

64. Over 10 years, Mattie Lomax a/k/a Tama Twynette has initiated 45 cases in the Florida Supreme Court that the Court has either transferred or dismissed.

"This Court has chosen to sanction pro se petitioners who have abused the judicial process and otherwise misused this Court's limited judicial resources by filing frivolous, non-meritorious, or otherwise inappropriate filings. Such petitioners have been barred from initiating further proceedings in this Court unless their pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief were filed under the signature of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing.

"It appearing that petitioner has abused the judicial process by initiating numerous proceedings in this Court that are either meritless or not appropriate for this Court's review, the Court now takes action. Therefore, Mattie Lomax a/k/a Tama Twynette is hereby directed to **show cause** on or before May 14, 2014, why she should not be barred from filing in this Court any future pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief unless such filings are signed by a member of The Florida Bar in good standing."

65. Windsor is yet to file one case in the Florida Supreme Court. Windsor has never been accused of filing anything meritless. This is not relevant to the instant case.

66. ***Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal*, 828 So.2d 1026, 27 Fla. L. Weekly S788 (Fla. 09/26/2002).**

67. *Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal* is not at all on point with this case.

68. Rick C. Lussy, also known as Richard C. Lussy is not a prisoner.

69. The *Lussy* Court said:

"On December 20, 2001, issued an order to **show cause**, dismissing the petitions as facially insufficient and requiring Lussy to show cause why he should not be prospectively denied the right to file pro se petitions with this Court. [1]

"[1] In addition to the pleadings and papers filed in these consolidated cases, Lussy has filed similar pleadings in [24] related cases."

70. Windsor has not had any petitions dismissed as facially insufficient EVER, much less 27 as Lussy did.

71. The *Lussy* Court also said:

"On January 11, 2002, Lussy filed his 'Reply & Motion To Strike **Show Cause** Order.' The Court hereby denies the motion to strike and imposes sanctions on Lussy for his continued abuse of the judicial system.

"Abuse of the legal system is a serious matter, one that requires this Court to exercise its inherent authority to prevent. As we held in *Rivera v. State*, 728 So.2d 1165, 1166 (Fla.1998): 'This Court has a responsibility to ensure every citizen's access to courts. To further that end, this Court has prevented abusive litigants from continuously filing frivolous petitions, thus enabling the Court to devote its finite resources to those who have not abused the system.'"

72. The *Lussy* Court also noted:

"**Although rare, we have not hesitated to sanction petitioners who abuse the legal process** by requiring them to be represented by counsel in future actions. In *Jackson v. Florida Department of Corrections,* 790 So.2d 398 (Fla.2001), the sanction of requiring a member of The Florida Bar to sign all of petitioner's filings with this Court and dismissing all other pending cases was imposed on a litigious inmate who repeatedly filed frivolous lawsuits that disrupted the Court's proceedings. In *Martin v. State,* 747 So.2d 386, 389 (Fla.2000), the sanction was imposed against a petitioner who, like Lussy, repeatedly filed lawsuits that included personal attacks on judges, were 'abusive,' 'malicious,' 'insulting,' and demeaning to the judiciary. In *Attwood v. Singletary,* 661 So.2d 1216 (Fla.1995), the petitioner was sanctioned for filing numerous frivolous petitions, including one that was filed shortly after the Court's order to **show cause** was issued.

"Like the individual in Attwood, Lussy has abused the processes of this Court with his constant filings. Accordingly, a limitation on Lussy's ability to file would further the constitutional right of access because it would permit this Court to devote its finite resources to the consideration of legitimate claims filed by others. See generally *In re McDonald,* 489 U.S. 180, 184, 109 S.Ct. 993, 103 L.Ed.2d 158 (1989) (finding that '[e]very paper filed with the Clerk of this Court, no matter how repetitious or frivolous, requires some portion of the institution's limited resources').

"Ours is not the only judicial system that Lussy has assaulted. In the 1980s, he erroneously filed meritless claims in the State of Montana. In *Lussy v. Davidson,* 210 Mont. 353, 683 P.2d 915, 915-16 (1984), the court found: 'Appellant Richard Lussy is no stranger to this Court.... In the words of Judge Sullivan, this motion and accompanying brief 'amount to little more than incoherent rambling.' In *Lussy v. Bennett,* 214 Mont. 301, 692 P.2d 1232, 1234 (1984), the same court indicated that it had issued a restraining order against Lussy, 'enjoining him from proceeding pro se in any Montana court without requesting a leave to file or proceed, and staying all pending actions brought by him pro se.' The court further commented:

"Richard C. Lussy, by his various pro se actions, has caused the courts of Montana some considerable difficulty. He has sued judges, attorneys and others left and right, charging conspiracies, abuse of 'Justinhoard,' and expounding like theories of law. While his misdirected efforts have caused the courts difficulty, the real tragedy is that he has cost himself a considerable amount of money and wasted time in his vain pursuits. However much we desire to keep the courts open to all persons seeking to adjust their rights, duties and responsibilities, we must also take into account the effect that his actions bring on other parties to his suits. Id. at 1236.

"Lussy's abuse of the judicial system has drawn the ire of at least one federal court as well. In *Lussy v. Haswell,* 618 F.Supp. 1360, 1360 (D.Mont.1985), the court found Lussy to be 'a disgruntled litigant who has filed these 13 separate federal cases against

the named state and federal judicial officers, each of whom has ruled adversely to him in previous suits.' In Haswell, the court ordered Lussy to pay his opponents' litigation fees and expenses as a sanction for his abuse of the justice system.

"As we said in Attwood: 'We find that **Petitioner's pro se activities before this Court have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration**....'

"Therefore, we deny Lussy's motion to strike our **show cause** order and direct the Clerk of this Court to reject any civil filings from Lussy unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. Any other cases that may be pending in this Court in which Lussy is proceeding pro se will be dismissed unless a notice of appearance signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar is filed in each case within thirty days of this opinion becoming final."

73. The *Lussy* Court identified 26 baseless Florida pleadings. Windsor has none.

74. The *Lussy* Court issued an order to **show cause**. While it sounds like Lussy's claims in Montana were meritless, Windsor notes that his nationwide study of corruption in courts resulted in naming Montana the most corrupt state in America. Montana officials seem to have authorized Sean Boushie to attempt to murder Windsor, and their denial of his statutory right to seek and obtain a personal order of protection was, in Windsor's opinion, a criminal act by the Montana Supreme Court.

75. In this case, the appellate court concluded that Lussy's pro se **activities before this Court** have substantially interfered with the orderly process of judicial administration. Not whatever happened in Montana!

76. ***May v. Barthet*, 934 So.2d 1184, 31 Fla. L. Weekly S407 (Fla. 06/22/2006).**

77. George May is not a prisoner.

78. This is a case cited by Asstrin and Wynne's new friend, Attorney Russell E. Klemm. This is an appeal involving George May, **a man found to be a vexatious litigant under Florida law**. May does have a sense of humor, which Windsor appreciates in this

corrupt world. He filed a "Petition for Extra Ordinary Writ Awarding Treble the Amount of All Contract's that are Pending in All Case in All State of Florida Courts in Damages for George May, and his Joint Venture Partners and Against All Defendants IncludingCase Number Case No. CA 04 8739 AN, Which is Part of this Case Herein."

79. The Court said:

> "Due to his numerous meritless petitions filed in the Court, May was ordered, on April 25, 2006, to **show cause** why this Court should not find that he has abused the legal system and impose upon him a sanction for such abuse, including but not limited to directing the Clerk of this Court to reject for filing any future pleadings, petitions, motions, letters, documents, or other filings submitted to this Court by him unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar."

80. The Plaintiff is not a vexatious litigant. Florida Statute 68.093 is the "Florida Vexatious Litigant Law." It reads, in pertinent part:

> "(d) 'Vexatious litigant' means:
>
> "1. A person as defined ins. 1.01(3) who, in the immediately preceding 5-year period, has commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any courtin this state, except an action governed by the Florida Small Claims Rules, which actionshave been finally and adversely determined against such person or entity; or
>
> "2. Any person or entity previously found to be a vexatious litigant pursuant to this section."

81. In the immediately preceding 5-year period, Windsor has commenced this case, Case No. 2019-CA-001871, Case No. 2020-CA-001436, Case No. 2020-CA-001438, and Case No. 2020-CA-001647 in a Florida court. Case No. 2020-CA-001436 was dismissed by Windsor after the Defendant agreed to remove an improperly-obtained judgment of approximately $400,000. Major victory! The others are all pending. Nothing has been finally and adversely determined against Windsor. Windsor also took over personal injury Case No. 2018-CA-01270-O in the Ninth Judicial Circuit in Orlando in March 2020. It is pending.

Windsor has not commenced any actions that have been finally and adversely determined against him by a Florida court.

82. *May v. Barthet* is not applicable to this case.

83. ***Owens v. Forte*, 135 So.3d 445, 39 Fla. L. Weekly D 563 (Fla.App. Dist.2 03/14/2014).**

84. Kevin M. Owens is not a prisoner.

85. There is insufficient information to know what Kevin M. Owens allegedly did.

"Kevin M. Owens files this petition for writ of certiorari, seeking to quash the circuit court's order that precludes him from filing any further pleadings, motions, documents, or papers with the Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court unless they are signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar. Upon review of the petition, we conclude that Mr. Owens' arguments that the circuit court departed from the essential requirements of law in barring him from future pro se filings are without merit. *See Parkway Bank v. Fort Myers Armature Works, Inc.*, 658 So.2d 646, 649 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995) (explaining that in order for an appellate court to grant a petition for writ of certiorari, " [a] petitioner must establish (1) a departure from the essential requirements of the law, (2) resulting in material injury for the remainder of the trial (3) that cannot be corrected on postjudgment appeal"). Accordingly, we deny Mr. Owens' petition for writ of certiorari.

"Although not raised by Mr. Owens, we note that the documents filed with this court suggest that **the circuit court failed to provide him with notice or an opportunity to respond before it entered the order barring him from future pro se filings**. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48-49 (Fla. 1999) (requiring that pro se litigants receive notice and opportunity to respond before restricting their access to courts); *see also Delgado v. Hearn*, 805 So.2d 1017, 1018 (Fla. 2d DCA 2001) (applying *Spencer* to civil causes of action filed by pro se litigants); *Bolton v. S.E. Prop. Holdings, LLC*, 127 So.3d 746, 747 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013) (same). To ensure that Mr. Owens receives his right to due process, we encourage the circuit court to review its prior procedure. If appropriate, it may reconsider the order after providing Mr. Owens notice and an opportunity to respond. *See Delgado*, 805 So.2d at 1018 ("While it is clear that a litigant's right to access the courts may be restricted upon a showing of egregious abuse of the judicial process, . . . due process requires that courts first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before imposing this extreme sanction." (internal citations omitted))."

86. The appellate court noted that a **show cause** order should have been issued.

87. ***Olga Maria Aguirre v. In Re: the Estate of Efrain Aguirre*, 112 So.3d 650 (Fla.App. 04/24/2013).**

88. Olga Maria Aguirre is not a prisoner.

89. Olga Maria Aguirre filed 20 meritless filings in the appellate court.

"In Aguirre v. In re Estate of Efrain Aguirre, No. 3D12-1954 (Fla. 3d DCA Jan. 17, 2013), this court dismissed Olga M. Aguirre's appeal and simultaneously ordered her to **show cause** why she should not be precluded from filing further pro se appeals in this court, arising out of lower tribunal number 09-2280. Ms. Aguirre has failed to file a response as directed.

"Based upon the copious meritless filings in this court, Aguirre is barred from filing further pro se proceedings in this court arising out of lower tribunal number 09-2280. See *Jenkins v. Motorola, Inc.*, 62 So. 3d 1210 (Fla. 3d DCA 2011); Sibley, 885 So. 2d at 985. We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings from Aguirre, arising out of lower tribunal number 09-2280, unless signed by a member of The Florida Bar. Any other cases pending in this court in which Aguirre is proceeding pro se will be dismissed unless a notice of appearance signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar is filed in each case within thirty days of this opinion becoming final. See *Lussy*, 828 So. 2d at 1028. So ordered."

90. Windsor has never filed a meritless filing. This is a Trial De Novo Appeal, a case authorized by Florida statutes.

91. ***Riethmiller v. Riethmiller*, 133 So.3d 926, 38 Fla. L. Weekly S 884 (Fla. 12/05/2013).**

92. Annamarie Riethmiller is not a prisoner.

"Due to her numerous meritless and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to her dissolution of marriage proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in and for Manatee County, Riethmiller was directed to **show cause** why she should not be barred from filing in this Court any future pro se pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief.

"Since 2010, Petitioner Riethmiller has initiated numerous [14] proceedings in this Court pertaining to her divorce proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in and for Manatee County, Florida.

"After considering Riethmiller's response, we conclude that it fails to **show cause** why she should not be sanctioned. Riethmiller has compiled a history of pro se filings in this Court that were devoid of merit or inappropriate for review. Her filings, in part, also reveal a pattern of instituting proceedings and then failing to properly pursue them. Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Annamarie Riethmiller pertaining to her dissolution of marriage proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in and for Manatee County (case number 2009-DR-10430), unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Counsel may file on Riethmiller's behalf if counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be brought in good faith."

93. Windsor has never filed a pleading devoid of merit. He has never failed to properly pursue anything he files. This case is not relevant; none of them are.

94. ***Rivas v. Bank of New York Mellon*, SC17-1934 (Fla. 03/22/2018).**

95. Armando Rivas is not a prisoner.

"Due to his numerous meritless and inappropriate filings in this Court pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, in and for Palm Beach County, Florida, during the pendency of his petition for jurisdiction in this case, Rivas was directed to **show cause** why he should not be barred from filing in this Court any future pro se pleadings, motions, or other requests for relief pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. *See State v. Spencer*, 751 So.2d 47, 48 (Fla. 1999) (stating that a court must first provide notice and an opportunity to respond before sanctioning a litigant and prohibiting litigant from future pro se filings).

"Rivas has filed a response to the order to **show cause**.

"In 2017, Rivas filed five other actions in this Court against The Bank of New York Mellon, four of which were filed in November alone.

"After considering Rivas's response, we conclude that it fails to **show cause** why he should not be sanctioned. Rivas has compiled a history of pro se filings in this Court that were devoid of merit or inappropriate for review.

"Accordingly, the Clerk of this Court is hereby instructed to reject any future pleadings, petitions, motions, documents, or other filings submitted by Armando Rivas pertaining to his foreclosure proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, in and for Palm Beach County, Florida, unless such filings are signed by a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Counsel may file on Rivas's behalf if counsel determines that the proceeding may have merit and can be brought in good faith. It is so ordered."

96. Windsor has never filed one meritless and inappropriate filing, much less "numerous."

97. ***Sibley v. Sibley*, 885 So.2d 980, 29 Fla. L. Weekly D2449, 29 Fla. L. Weekly D2755 (Fla.App. Dist.3 11/03/2004).**

98. In this Sibley case, the Court said:

"The fact that the former husband is an attorney does not insulate him from this analysis. On a proper showing, an attorney may be barred from self-representation. *See Slizyk*, 734 So.2d at 1167.

"The parties were divorced in 1994. Several years later, post judgment disputes arose, leading to litigation of increasing intensity. The former husband was eventually incarcerated for civil contempt for failing to pay child support. *See Sibley v. Sibley*, 833 So.2d 847 (Fla. 3d DCA 2002), *review denied*, 854 So.2d 660 (Fla.2003), *cert. denied*, 124 S.Ct. 1074, 124 S.Ct. 1074, 157 L.Ed.2d 895 (2004). In correspondence between the former husband and the former wife, the former husband stated, "And if you want to attempt to squeeze me until I am dry, we will litigate until I am disbarred and bankrupt if necessary for you leave me no other choice."

"The former husband, an attorney, has initiated twenty-five appellate proceedings in this court in which he has represented himself, and has filed two more in which he was represented by counsel. These are listed in the Appendix to this opinion. The former husband prevailed in an early appeal to this court. *See Sibley v. Sibley*, 710 So.2d 1017 (Fla. 3d DCA 1998). However, the former husband's subsequent pro se proceedings in this court have been found to have no merit. As is shown by this appeal, the former husband has repeatedly tried to re-litigate matters decided in earlier proceedings, without any legitimate basis to do so.

"In addition, the former husband has filed at least twelve actions in federal court against judges who have been assigned to his cases, the court system, and the former wife. In *Sibley v. Wilson*, No. 04-21000-CIV-MORENO, the federal court catalogued the former husband's federal litigation history as follows: The Plaintiff's divorce case from ex-wife Barbara Sibley ... has been ongoing since 1994. The case appears to have been bitter, as evidenced by Plaintiff's numerous filings of separate actions related to issues in the divorce proceeding.

"We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further filings in this court on the former husband's behalf unless signed by a member of the Florida Bar (other than the former husband). Any other cases that are pending in this court in which the former husband is representing himself will be dismissed unless a notice of appearance signed by a member

in good standing of the Florida Bar (other than the former husband) is filed in each case within thirty days of this opinion becoming final.

99. In Sibley v. Sibley, No. 3D06-348 (Fla.App. 05/31/2006), the Florida Supreme Court noted that an order to **show cause** had been issued in this case.

100. *Sibley v. Sibley*, No. 3D03-2083 (Fla.App. 12/08/2004) also mentions the filing restriction. Yet again, this case has no relevance to the instant case. It is a case of a divorced couple and res judicata, neither of which apply. The husband argued that the trial court should not have heard the motion because his motion to disqualify was pending. That does apply to this case. The court discussed "frivolous petitions." The only frivolous pleadings in this case are from Attorney Russell E. Klemm. The Sibley Court said a Florida court must consider vexatious, harassing, or duplicative lawsuits. There are none in the instant case. The Sibley Court said a Florida court must consider the motive in pursuing the litigation. Windsor's cases are very straightforward, and there is nothing improper in his motive. There is no allegation that Windsor has caused needless expense to other parties or posed an unnecessary burden on the courts. Every case cited by the Sibley Court is a Florida case, and the Court said they were vexatious and meritless. There has been no such finding with Windsor's cases, and there cannot be because the Defendant is the evildoer.

101. The Plaintiff's divorce case from ex-wife Barbara Sibley ... has been ongoing since 1994. The case appears to have been bitter, as evidenced by Plaintiff's numerous filings of separate actions related to issues in the divorce proceeding. 10 cases were identified. The Plaintiff has also filed a lawsuit against his wife in federal court in Delaware which was dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction (Case No. 8:00-cv-02997-JFM), and has filed a number of appeals and/or petitions before Florida state courts as well.

102. *Sibley* is not at all relevant to this case. Windsor has never filed one meritless

appeal, much less 25.

103. ***Smith v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 925 So.2d 474 (Fla.App. Dist.3 04/12/2006)**.

104. Marilyn A. Smith is not a prisoner.

"This court issued an order to the petitioner Marilyn A. Smith to **show cause** why she should not be barred from filing further petitions for writ of habeas corpus in this court. In the instant petition, and previous ones, the petitioner has attempted to use the petition for writ of habeas corpus as a mechanism to bring before this court a dispute between herself and respondent Allstate Insurance Company. The apparent purpose of invoking habeas corpus is because a petition for writ of habeas corpus does not require a filing fee. *See* Art. I, § 13, Fla. Const.

"The petitioner is not incarcerated. It is impermissible, and frivolous, to attempt to litigate an insurance dispute in a petition for writ of habeas corpus. *See* 28 Fla. Jur. 2d, Habeas Corpus § 3 (1998).

"We conclude that the petitioner qualifies as a vexatious litigant under the authorities summarized in *Sibley v. Sibley,* 885 So.2d 980, 985-88 (Fla. 3d DCA 2004).

"We direct the clerk of this court to reject any further petitions for writ of habeas corpus in this court on the petitioner's behalf unless signed by a member in good standing of the Florida Bar. *See id.* at 988. To the extent that the petitioner's filings were intended to be a motion for rehearing of this court's order denying the petition for writ of habeas corpus, rehearing is denied."

105. Smith was declared a Vexatious Litigant based on Florida Statute 68.093. This means in the immediately preceding 5-year period, she had commenced, prosecuted, or maintained, pro se, five or more civil actions in any court in Florida, which actions had been finally and adversely determined against her. Windsor has none and does not qualify.

ISSUE # 2: THE BAR MOTION FAILS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY OF AN INJUNCTION.

106. The Relief requested by Asstrin and Wynne is an injunction. The DEFENDANTS do not have standing to seek an injunction, and these "attorneys" failed to state the essential elements.

> "Based upon a motion adequately containing the elements essential to the entry of a preliminary injunction, reasonable notice and the conduct of an evidentiary hearing, the lower court's order was procedurally sound.
>
> "**A pleading seeking an injunction or temporary restraining order must still be filed before either can be entered**.
>
> "The defendant 'must be given a fair opportunity to oppose the application.' 7 J. Moore & J. Lucas, Moore's Federal Practice p 65.04 (2d Ed.1980). Moreover, acknowledging that the determination of an application for injunctive relief is discretionary with the trial court, we add the further caveat that although a verified motion or supporting affidavits may be of service in reaching the merits, **the presence of disputed facts requires the conduct of an evidentiary hearing**. (*Lingelbach's Bavarian Restaurants, Inc. v. Del Bello*, 467 So.2d 476, 10 Fla. L. Weekly 606 (Fla.App. Dist.2 03/06/1985).) [**emphasis added**.]

107. Asstrin and Wynne did not file a pleading. They lose.

THE DEFENDANTS DO NOT HAVE STANDING TO SEEK THIS INJUNCTION.

108. *Black's Law Dictionary* 800 (8th ed. 2004) defines *injunction* as "[a] court order commanding or preventing an action"). The Legal Information Institute of Cornell University defines "permanent injunction" as "A court order that a person or entity take certain actions or refrain from certain activities." Asstrin and Wynne have prayed for a court order to "require Pro Se Plaintiff's, William M. Windsor, Submissions to the Court Be Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and alternative an attorney ad litem be appointed to review and execute any filings in this case...."

109. This would clearly be a court order commanding or preventing an action. That's an INJUNCTION!

110. The DEFENDANTS have not filed a counterclaim against Windsor. The DEFENDANTS do not have standing to seek injunctive relief.

111. The Florida Rules of Civil Procedure has a special rule on injunctions:

"RULE 1.610. INJUNCTIONS (a) Temporary Injunction. (1) A temporary injunction may be granted without written or oral notice to the adverse party only if: (A) it appears from the specific facts shown by affidavit or verified pleading that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; and (B) the movant's attorney certifies in writing any efforts that have been made to give notice and the reasons why notice should not be required. (2) No evidence other than the affidavit or verified pleading shall be used to support the application for a temporary injunction unless the adverse party appears at the hearing or has received reasonable notice of the hearing. Every temporary injunction granted without notice shall be endorsed with the date and hour of entry and shall be filed forthwith in the clerk's office and shall define the injury, state findings by the court why the injury may be irreparable, and give the reasons why the order was granted without notice if notice was not given. The temporary injunction shall remain in effect until the further order of the court. Florida Rules of Civil Procedure February 2, 2021 136 (b) Bond. No temporary injunction shall be entered unless a bond is given by the movant in an amount the court deems proper, conditioned for the payment of costs and damages sustained by the adverse party if the adverse party is wrongfully enjoined. Unless otherwise specified by the court, the bond shall be posted within 5 days of entry of the order setting the bond. When any injunction is issued on the pleading of a municipality or the state or any officer, agency, or political subdivision thereof, the court may require or dispense with a bond, with or without surety, and conditioned in the same manner, having due regard for the public interest. No bond shall be required for issuance of a temporary injunction issued solely to prevent physical injury or abuse of a natural person. (c) Form and Scope. Every injunction shall specify the reasons for entry, shall describe in reasonable detail the act or acts restrained without reference to a pleading or another document, and shall be binding on the parties to the action, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and on those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction. (d) Motion to Dissolve. A party against whom a temporary injunction has been granted may move to dissolve or modify it at any time. If a party moves to dissolve or modify, the motion shall be heard within 5 days after the movant applies for a hearing on the motion."

112. The Committee Notes to Rule 1.610 of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure states "A pleading seeking an injunction or temporary restraining order must still be filed before either can be entered."

"Further, there was no action pending against appellants at the time the injunction was issued. The 1984 final judgment granted judgment in favor of Bonita and against Marvella, and the trial court specifically found that the statute under which Bonita had proceeded, section 607.144, did not provide for a cause of action against appellants. **Because there was no suit or judgment pending against appellants at the time the injunction was issued, the trial court had no vehicle through which to enter the injunction**. Accordingly, we reverse the order issuing the injunction and remand the case for further proceedings consistent with this opinion." (*Merrell v. Bonita Springs Golf Course, Ltd.*, 512 So.2d 974, 12 Fla. L. Weekly 1855 (Fla.App. Dist.2 07/31/1987).) **[emphasis added.]**

"Prooslin relies upon *Deanza Corp. v. Vonoflorio*, 393 So.2d 1146 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981), and argues that Cordis was not entitled to temporary injunctive relief because Cordis did not file a pleading requesting such relief. The former subsection (a) of Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.610 provided that "[n]o injunction shall be granted until a complaint therefor is filed." This language was deleted in The Florida Bar. In re Rules of Civil Procedure, 391 So.2d 165, 175 (Fla.1980). The committee note states: "The requirement that an injunction not be issued until a complaint was filed has been deleted as unnecessary. **A pleading seeking an injunction or temporary restraining order must still be filed before either can be entered**." The Florida Bar. In re Rules of Civil Procedure, 391 So.2d at 176. The second district court of appeal, in *Lingelbach's Bavarian Restaurants, Inc. v. Del Bello*, 467 So.2d 476 (Fla. 2d DCA 1985), determined that the above quoted statement from the committee note was erroneous and that a verified motion is sufficient. We need not, and do not, decide whether, under the present rules, such a motion--or, as Cordis made in this case, an ore tenus motion--alone is sufficient because, at the hearing, Prooslin failed to object to the absence of a pleading and thereby waived any objection. See *Smith v. Housing Auth. of Daytona Beach*, 148 Fla. 195, 198, 3 So.2d 880, 881 (1941)." (*Cordis Corp. v. Prooslin*, 482 So.2d 486, 11 Fla. L. Weekly 236 (Fla.App. Dist.3 01/21/1986).) **[emphasis added.]**

113. Upon information and belief, Asstrin and Wynne couldn't have violated more laws, rules, and case law if they tried.

THE RELIEF REQUESTED IN THE BAR MOTION FAILS TO SHOW HOW THE DEFENDANTS WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM.

114. This injunction requirement cannot be met:

"...the appellee was required to meet certain requirements before a temporary injunction could be granted. **There is a four-part test for determining whether a temporary injunction should be granted**-when there is a showing that (1) the plaintiff [ ] will suffer irreparable harm absent the entry of the injunction, (2) no adequate legal remedy exists, (3) the plaintiff[ ] enjoy[s] a clear legal right to the relief sought, and (4) the injunction

will serve the public interest. *Ware v. Polk County,* 918 So.2d 977, 979 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005) (citing *Randolph v. Antioch Farms Feed & Grain Corp.,* 903 So.2d 384, 385 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005)). Temporary injunctive relief "should be granted only sparingly and only after the moving party has alleged and proved facts entitling it to relief." *Morgan,* 883 So.2d at 313." (*Kountze v. Kountze,* 20 So.3d 428, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D2142 (Fla.App. Dist.2 10/16/2009).) [**emphasis added**.]

"NTS next argues that the trial court erred in finding that it did not prove by clear and convincing evidence that irreparable harm would result unless a preliminary injunction was issued against Mr. Gray. In general, courts will consider the following factors in deciding whether to grant injunctive relief: (1) the likelihood or probability of a plaintiff's success on the merits; (2) whether the issuance of the injunction will prevent irreparable harm to the plaintiff; (3) what injury to others will be caused by the granting of the injunction; and (4) whether the public interest will be served by the granting of the injunction. (*Nelson Tree Service, Inc. v. Gray*, 978 So.2d 198, 33 Fla. L. Weekly D756 (Fla.App. Dist.1 03/13/2008)

THE RELIEF REQUESTED IN THE BAR MOTION FAILS TO SHOW THAT NO ADEQUATE LEGAL REMEDY EXISTS.

115. Asstrin and Wynne didn't even make a bogus claim in this regard; they ignored this obligation.

"...must show no adequate legal remedy exists." (*Kountze v. Kountze*, 20 So.3d 428, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D2142 (Fla.App. Dist.2 10/16/2009).

"To establish the right to preliminary injunctive relief a plaintiff must demonstrate: (a) that irreparable harm will result absent the requested injunctive relief, and there is no adequate remedy available at law, (b) that it has a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, (c) that the threatened harm to plaintiff outweighs any possible harm to the defendants, and (d) that the granting of the preliminary injunction will serve the public interest. *Sanchez v. Solomon,* 508 So.2d 1264, 1265 (Fla. 3d DCA 1987); *Graham v. Edwards,* 472 So.2d 803, 806 (Fla. 3d DCA 1985), review denied, 482 So.2d 348 (Fla.1986). Plaintiff has not met its burden of establishing all of the requisite criteria. There is no evidence on the record to demonstrate that plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law, nor is there any evidence of irreparable injury. Based on the foregoing reasoning, we reverse the order and remand the case with instructions to dissolve the injunction and discharge the receiver." (*Cajun & Grill of America, Inc. v. Jet Intern. Cuisine, Inc.*, 646 So.2d 801, 19 Fla. L. Weekly D2557 (Fla.App. Dist.3 12/07/1994).)

THE RELIEF REQUESTED IN THE BAR MOTION FAILS TO SHOW THE DEFENDANTS HAVE ANY RIGHT TO THE RELIEF REQUESTED, MUCH LESS A CLEAR LEGAL RIGHT.

116. Attorneys Asstrin and Wynne ignored this obligation.

"...the appellee was required to meet certain requirements before a temporary injunction could be granted. **There is a four-part test for determining whether a temporary injunction should be granted-when there is a showing that** (1) the plaintiff [ ] will suffer irreparable harm absent the entry of the injunction, (2) no adequate legal remedy exists, **(3) the plaintiff[ ] enjoy[s] a clear legal right to the relief sought**, and (4) the injunction will serve the public interest. *Ware v. Polk County,* 918 So.2d 977, 979 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005) (citing *Randolph v. Antioch Farms Feed & Grain Corp.,* 903 So.2d 384, 385 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005)). Temporary injunctive relief "should be granted only sparingly and only after the moving party has alleged and proved facts entitling it to relief." *Morgan,* 883 So.2d at 313." (*Kountze v. Kountze*, 20 So.3d 428, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D2142 (Fla.App. Dist.2 10/16/2009). [**emphasis added**.]

THE RELIEF REQUESTED IN THE BAR MOTION FAILS TO SHOW THE INJUNCTION WILL SERVE THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

117. This injunction obligation was not met.

"...the appellee was required to meet certain requirements before a temporary injunction could be granted. **There is a four-part test for determining whether a temporary injunction should be granted-when there is a showing that** (1) the plaintiff [ ] will suffer irreparable harm absent the entry of the injunction, (2) no adequate legal remedy exists, (3) the plaintiff[ ] enjoy[s] a clear legal right to the relief sought, and (4) **the injunction will serve the public interest**. *Ware v. Polk County,* 918 So.2d 977, 979 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005) (citing *Randolph v. Antioch Farms Feed & Grain Corp.,* 903 So.2d 384, 385 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005)). Temporary injunctive relief "should be granted only sparingly and only after the moving party has alleged and proved facts entitling it to relief." *Morgan,* 883 So.2d at 313." (*Kountze v. Kountze*, 20 So.3d 428, 34 Fla. L. Weekly D2142 (Fla.App. Dist.2 10/16/2009). [**emphasis added**.]

"Plaintiff has not met its burden of establishing all of the requisite criteria. There is no evidence on the record to demonstrate that plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law, nor is there any evidence of irreparable injury. Based on the foregoing reasoning, we reverse the order and remand the case with instructions to dissolve the injunction and discharge the receiver." (*Cajun & Grill of America, Inc. v. Jet Intern. Cuisine, Inc.*, 646 So.2d 801, 19 Fla. L. Weekly D2557 (Fla.App. Dist.3 12/07/1994).)

THE BAR MOTION IS NOT VERIFIED OR SUPPORTED BY AFFIDAVIT, AND IT MUST BE STRICKEN.

118. Injunctive relief requires a verified motion and an evidentiary hearing. (*Salamon v. Karan Munuswamy, M.D., P.A.*, 566 So.2d 899, 15 Fla. L. Weekly D2281 (Fla.App. Dist.4 09/12/1990).)

119. See also *Lingelbach's Bavarian Restaurants, Inc. v. Del Bello*, 467 So.2d 476, 10 Fla. L. Weekly 606 (Fla.App. Dist.2 03/06/1985).

ISSUE #3: THE BAR MOTION IS UNSIGNED AND MUST BE DENIED WITHOUT HEARING.

120. The BAR MOTION is unsigned. An honest judge cannot allow a motion to be heard when it is unsigned. Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton did not address this in his FRIVOLOUS ORDER.

ISSUE #4: THE BAR MOTION MUST BE DENIED DUE TO THE LAW OF THE CASE, STARE DECISIS, AND/OR COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL.

121. The DEFENDANTS previously sought to require Windsor to get an attorney to sign his pleadings in arguments presented by these same attorneys, and this attempt was rejected by Judge John Marshall Kest in 2020.

ISSUE #5 -- THE BAR MOTION ALLEGES FACTS, BUT IT IS NOT VERIFIED AND MUST BE STRICKEN.

122. The BAR MOTION makes claims of fact in many paragraphs. The Plaintiff will address these at the hearing, if necessary.

123. There is no affidavit, and claims of facts must be stricken.

124. Attorneys may not present facts, only legal arguments.

"Argument by counsel who is not under oath is not evidence. See *Murphy v. State*, 667 So.2s 375 (Fla. 1st DCA 1995); *State v. T.A.*, 528 So.2d 974 (Fla. 2d DCA 1988). (*DiSarrio v. Mills*, 711 So.2d 1355 (Fla.App. 2 Dist. 1998).)

ISSUE #6 – THE BAR MOTION CONTAINS FALSE STATEMENTS, AND THESE MUST BE STRICKEN.

125. The Plaintiff is sorry that he cannot take the time right now to itemize and explain all the false statements in the BAR MOTION, but he will do so prior to the EMERGENCY HEARING on this Motion.

CONCLUSION

126. Windsor is issuing news releases to the media about this case. He has also set up a website to tell the story of the dishonesty, abuse, and corruption in this case.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the Plaintiff moves the Court for an order reconsidering Windsor's Motion; setting an EMERGENY hearing on his MOTION TO STRIKE; striking the BAR MOTION; denying the DEFENDANT'S BAR MOTION; referring Asstrin and Wynne to the Bar Association for discipline; and granting such other and further relief as is deemed just and proper.

Dated in Leesburg, Florida this 26th day of February, 2021,

William M. Windsor

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served a true and correct copy of the foregoing by Electronic Mail:

David I. Wynne and Scott L. Asstrin
Law Offices of Scott L. Astrin
100 N. Tampa Street, Suite 2605
Tampa, Florida 33602
david.wynne@aig.com, tampapleadings@aig.com,
emily.christopher@aig.com, scott.astrin@aig.com
813-526-0559 - 813-218-3110
Fax: 813-649-8362

This 26th day of February, 2021.

William M. Windsor

VERIFICATION

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public duly authorized to administer oaths, William M. Windsor, who after being duly sworn deposes and states that he is authorized to make this verification and that the facts alleged in the foregoing are true and correct based upon his personal knowledge, except as to the matters herein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters, he believes them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct based upon my personal knowledge.

This 26th day of February, 2021,

William M. Windsor

Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, 2021, by means of physical presence.

Notary Public

JESSICA DIAZ
NOTARY
My Comm. Expires
January 29, 2023
No. GG 273882
PUBLIC
STATE OF FLORIDA

Appendix 27

RE: SERVICE OF COURT DOCUMENT CASE NUMBER 482018CA010270A001OX WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

37orange <37orange@ninthcircuit.org>
Tue 3/2/2021 11:21 AM

To: William Michael Windsor <billwindsor1@outlook.com>; tampapleadings@aig.com <tampapleadings@aig.com>; Astrin, Scott <Scott.Astrin@AIG.com>; Danes, Lisa <lisa.danes@aig.com>; Wynne, David <David.Wynne@AIG.com>

Good morning Mr. Windsor,

Your letter has been reviewed. The request is denied. The hearing will be for 1 hour. Thank you.

Keitra Davis
Judicial Assistant to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton
Division 37
425 North Orange Avenue
Suite 1110
Orlando, FL 32801
Telephone: 407-836-2008

Div 37 Policies and Procedures
https://www.ninthcircuit.org/about/judges/circuit/jeffrey-l-ashton

Judicial Automated Calendaring System (JACS)
www.ninthcircuit.org

From: William Michael Windsor <billwindsor1@outlook.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2021 11:23 PM
To: 37orange <37orange@ninthcircuit.org>; tampapleadings@aig.com; Astrin, Scott <Scott.Astrin@AIG.com>; Danes, Lisa <lisa.danes@aig.com>; Wynne, David <David.Wynne@AIG.com>
Subject: Re: SERVICE OF COURT DOCUMENT CASE NUMBER 482018CA010270A001OX WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

Here is the letter requested.

William Michael Windsor
billwindsor1@outlook.com

From: 37orange <37orange@ninthcircuit.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2021 12:59 PM
To: William Michael Windsor <billwindsor1@outlook.com>; tampapleadings@aig.com <tampapleadings@aig.com>; Astrin, Scott <Scott.Astrin@AIG.com>; Danes, Lisa <lisa.danes@aig.com>; Wynne, David <David.Wynne@AIG.com>
Subject: RE: SERVICE OF COURT DOCUMENT CASE NUMBER 482018CA010270A001OX WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

Any hearing request over 1 hour require court approval by either appearing during ex parte/short matters or by letter to the judge detailing the reasons for the excessive time. The letter may be emailed to 37orange@ninthcircuit.org. After review, you will receive a response to the request.

Keitra Davis
Judicial Assistant to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton
Division 37
425 North Orange Avenue
Suite 1110
Orlando, FL 32801
Telephone: 407-836-2008

Div 37 Policies and Procedures
https://www.ninthcircuit.org/about/judges/circuit/jeffrey-l-ashton

Judicial Automated Calendaring System (JACS)
www.ninthcircuit.org

From: William Michael Windsor <billwindsor1@outlook.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2021 10:29 AM
To: 37orange <37orange@ninthcircuit.org>; tampapleadings@aig.com; Astrin, Scott <Scott.Astrin@AIG.com>; Danes, Lisa <lisa.danes@aig.com>; Wynne, David <David.Wynne@AIG.com>
Subject: Re: SERVICE OF COURT DOCUMENT CASE NUMBER 482018CA010270A001OX WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

I will need 16 hours to present my evidence.

William Michael Windsor
billwindsor1@outlook.com

From: 37orange <37orange@ninthcircuit.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2021 10:25 AM
To: tampapleadings@aig.com <tampapleadings@aig.com>; Astrin, Scott <Scott.Astrin@AIG.com>; Danes, Lisa <Lisa.Danes@AIG.com>; Wynne, David <David.Wynne@AIG.com>; bill@billwindsor.com <bill@billwindsor.com>; William Michael Windsor <billwindsor1@outlook.com>
Subject: RE: SERVICE OF COURT DOCUMENT CASE NUMBER 482018CA010270A001OX WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

Good morning,

Per Judge Ashton, the Defendant to submit a proposed Order to Show Cause for the Court's signature and set hearing. Thank you.

Keitra Davis
Judicial Assistant to Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton
Division 37
425 North Orange Avenue
Suite 1110
Orlando, FL 32801
Telephone: 407-836-2008

Div 37 Policies and Procedures
https://www.ninthcircuit.org/about/judges/circuit/jeffrey-l-ashton

Judicial Automated Calendaring System (JACS)
www.ninthcircuit.org

From: eservice@myflcourtaccess.com <eservice@myflcourtaccess.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2021 4:48 PM
Subject: SERVICE OF COURT DOCUMENT CASE NUMBER 482018CA010270A001OX WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

Notice of Service of Court Documents

Filing Information

Filing #:	121585239
Filing Time:	02/17/2021 04:47:35 PM ET
Filer:	Scott L Astrin 813-218-3110
Court:	Ninth Judicial Circuit in and for Orange County, Florida
Case #:	482018CA010270A001OX
Court Case #:	2018-CA-010270-O
Case Style:	WINDSOR, WILLIAM vs. LONGEST, ROBERT KEITHet al.

Documents

Title	File
Motion	FLTA01803 Emergency Motion Attorney Assistance.pdf

E-service recipients selected for service:

Name	Email Address
David I. Wynne Jr.	tampapleadings@aig.com
	anandini.maharaj@aig.com

Name	Email Address
	laurie.jennings@aig.com
William Michael Windsor	billwindsor1@outlook.com
	bill@billwindsor.com
	bill@billwindsor.com
Scott L Astrin	tampapleadings@aig.com
	scott.astrin@aig.com
	anandini.maharaj@aig.com
Keitra Davis	ctjakd3@ocnjcc.org
	37orange@ninthcircuit.org

E-service recipients not selected for service:

Name	Email Address
Jason P Herman	Jason.Herman@newlinlaw.com
	Marlene.Zervos@newlinlaw.com
	Evelyn.Manzueta@newlinlaw.com
Tamara Laso	tamara.laso@newlinlaw.com
David I. Wynne Jr.	tampapleadings@aig.com
	emily.christopher@aig.com
	emily.christopher@aig.com
Jason P Herman	Jason.Herman@newlinlaw.com
	Marlene.Zervos@newlinlaw.com
	Marlene.Zervos@newlinlaw.com
Tamara Laso	tamara.laso@newlinlaw.com
Philip T. King Jr.	admin@mediatefirstinc.com
Scott L Astrin	tampapleadings@aig.com
	scott.astrin@aig.com
	scott.astrin@aig.com
William George Hyland Jr.	whyland@florida-law.com
	yortiz@florida-law.com
	yortiz@florida-law.com
William Hyland	whyland@florida-law.com
	yortiz@florida-law.com
	yortiz@florida-law.com
William Michael Windsor	billwindsor1@outlook.com
	bill@billwindsor.com
	bill@billwindsor.com
DAVID IRWIN WYNNE JR, Esquire	david.wynne@aig.com
David I. Wynne Jr.	tampapleadings@aig.com
	emily.christopher@aig.com

Appendix 28

IN AND FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM WINDSOR

Plaintiff,

vs. Case No.: 2018-CA-010270-O

ROBERT KEITH LONGEST, an individual,
And BOISE CASCADE BUILDING
MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C, a
Foreign Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.
_____/

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

THIS CAUSE, having come before this Court on DEFENDANTS ROBERT KEITH LONGEST AND BOISE CASCADE BUILDINGS MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION L.L.C. EMERGENCY MOTION TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE COURT BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW. Defendants request the issuance of an Order to Show Cause why the Court should not grant the relief requested in Defendant's Motion to require Pro Se Plaintiff, William Windsor's submissions and/or pleadings to the Court be reviewed, approved and signed by a member of the Florida Bar; and the Court being fully advised in the premises;

Defendant's request for issuance of an Order to Show Cause is granted; and

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Pro Se Plaintiff, William Windsor, shall appear before this Court to show cause why the Court should not grant the relief requested in Defendant's Motion to require Plaintiff's submissions and/or pleadings to the Court be reviewed, approved and signed by a

member of the Florida Bar. The hearing shall be held before the Honorable Jeffrey L. Ashton, via Microsoft Teams on the 5th day of April, 2021 at 10:30 a.m.

DONE AND ORDERED at Orange County, Florida on this 1st day of March, 2021.

JEFFREY L. ASHTON
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

cc:

William Windsor, Pro Se Plaintiff
Scott L. Astrin, Esquire, Attorney for Defendants
David I. Wynne, Jr., Esquire, Attorney for Defendants

State of Florida, County of Orange
I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the instrument filed in this office.
Confidential items have been removed, as necessary per Fla. R. Admin. 2.420.
Witness my hand and official seal this 2nd day of March, 2021.
Tiffany M. Russell, Clerk of the Circuit Court
By: /s/ Liz Yanira Gordian Olmo, Deputy Clerk, Deputy Clerk.

Appendix 29

Appendix 30

3/25/2021	Order	2
	Comments: INTERIM ORDER ON PRO SE FILINGS	
3/24/2021	Order	2
	Comments: ON PLAINTIFF S MOTION TO STRIKE ANSWER AND AMENDED ANSWER AND PLAINTIFF S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STRIKE STRANGE HIDDEN DOCKET ENTRY AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW	
3/24/2021	Order Granting Motion for Protective Order	1
3/18/2021	Motion to Compel Discovery	5
3/18/2021	Motion to Compel Discovery	3
3/18/2021	Motion to Compel Discovery	3
3/18/2021	Motion	3
	Comments: REGARDING PRO SE VERIFICATIONS	
3/18/2021	Motion to Compel Discovery	5
3/18/2021	Motion to Compel Discovery	4
3/18/2021	Motion	9
	Comments: FOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SENIOR ZITIZEN WITH DIABILITIES	
3/18/2021	Notice of Filing	29
	Comments: ADDITIONAL EXHIBIT IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS FIRST AMENDED MOTION	
3/17/2021	Affidavit	5
	Comments: OF WILLIAM M WINDSOR DATED MARCH 12, 20201 REGARDING PRIOR SWORN STATEMENT	
3/17/2021	Notice of Filing	66
	Comments: EXHIBITS C, D, E, F, AND G TO AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM M. EINDSOR DATED MARCH 12, 2021	
3/17/2021	Notice of Filing	181
	Comments: 356,2346, AND 2535 TO AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR DATED MARCH 12, 2021.	
3/17/2021	Notice of Filing	20
	Comments: AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR DATED AMRCH 12, 2021	
3/17/2021	Motion for Contempt	26
3/17/2021	Petition or Motion to Strike	12
	Comments: PLEADING AND AWARD SANCTIONS	
3/16/2021	Exhibit(s)	126

	Comments: B- PART 2	
3/16/2021	Exhibit(s)	133
	Comments: B - PART 1	
3/16/2021	Notice of Filing	2
	Comments: Exhibit B to affidavit of William M Windsor Dated 03/12/2021	
3/16/2021	Affidavit	219
3/16/2021	Affidavit	218
3/16/2021	Affidavit	170
3/16/2021	Affidavit	177
3/16/2021	Affidavit	163
3/16/2021	Affidavit	168
3/16/2021	Affidavit	2
3/16/2021	Subpoena Issued	11
	Comments: David Wynne	
3/15/2021	Subpoena Issued	11
	Comments: Scott L. Asmin	
3/15/2021	Motion for Protective Order	2
3/12/2021	Petition or Motion to Strike	97
	Comments: ANSWER AND AMENDED ANSWER, ENTER A DECREE PRO CONFESSO; ENTER JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF; AND SCHEDULE THE JURY TRIAL FOR DAMAGES	
3/12/2021	Petition or Motion to Strike	6
	Comments: ANSWER AND AMENDED ANSWER, ENTER A DECREE PRO CONFESSO; ENTER JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF; AND SCHEDULE THE JURY TRIAL FOR DAMAGES	
3/12/2021	Petition or Motion to Strike	3
	Comments: STRANGE HIDDEN DOCKET ENTRY AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW (cc judge 03/12/2021)	
3/11/2021	Subpoena Duces Tecum for Deposition Issued to	11
	Comments: FEE NOT PAID	
3/11/2021	Notice of Taking Deposition(s)	8
3/11/2021	Notice of Taking Deposition(s)	8
3/10/2021	Motion for Hearing	3
	Comments: amended - pro se sent to judge	

3/10/2021	Motion for Hearing Comments: PRO SE- SENT TO JUDGE	3
3/3/2021	Motion Comments: TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE COURT BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW AND MOTION TO FIND PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM	52
3/3/2021	Order Denying Comments: motion for reconsideration of plaintiff's emergency motion	2
3/2/2021	Certified Copy Issued Comments: E-Mailed to Atty	2
3/2/2021	Order Rule to Show Cause Comments: 04/05/21 10:30 am	2
2/26/2021	Motion for Reconsideration Comments: OF PLAINTIFF'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STRIKE DEFENDNTS ROBERT KEITH LONGEST AND BOISE CASCADE BUILDINGS MATERIALS DISTRUBUTION LLC EMERGENCY MOTION TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSI	33
2/26/2021	Memorandum	93
2/25/2021	Notice of Filing Comments: letter to judge jeffrey l ashton (cc judge 02/26/2021)	5
2/23/2021	Order Denying Motion to Strike Comments: (emergency) Defts Motion to Require Pro Se Pltf Submissions to the Courtr be Reviewed Approved & Signed by A Member of the Florida Bar & Memorandum of Law	2
2/22/2021	Notice of Hearing Comments: APRIL 6TH, 2021 @10:15 A.M.	2
2/19/2021	Order Denying Comments: Pltfs Motion for Reconsideration on 2/4/21 Order of Judge Jeffrey L Ashton	1
2/18/2021	Petition or Motion to Strike Comments: Defts. Emergency Motion to Require Pro Se Pltf's Submissions to the Court be Reviewed, Approved and Signed by a Member of the Florida Bar and Memorandudm of Law - Emergency - Pltf: William Windsor - Sent to JA	43
2/17/2021	Motion Comments: TO REQUIRE PRO SE PLAINTIFF WILLIAM WINDSOR'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE COURT BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BAR AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW	42

2/17/2021	Notice of Unavailability	2
2/16/2021	Order on Defendants Motion	1
	Comments: for reconsideration on 2/4/2021 order of Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton	
2/15/2021	Notice of Filing	53
	Comments: PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION	
2/14/2021	Motion for Reconsideration	51
	Comments: William M. Windsor	
2/5/2021	Order Granting	2
	Comments: defendant's motion for attorney fees and costs	
2/3/2021	Correspondence	1
2/2/2021	Order Denying	2
	Comments: Petitioner's motion to disqualify judge	
2/2/2021	Court Minutes	2
2/2/2021	Motion to Disqualify or Recuse	4
	Comments: IS FILED IN GOOD FAITH	
2/2/2021	Affidavit	25
	Comments: OF PREJUDICE OF JUDGE JEFFREY L. ASHTON.	
2/2/2021	Motion to Disqualify or Recuse	13
	Comments: JUDGE JEFFREY L. ASHTON	
2/2/2021	Notice of Filing	24
	Comments: AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR DATED FEBRUARY 1, 2021	
2/2/2021	HEARING - Motion - Ashton, Jeffrey L (Actual: Ashton, Jeffrey L)	
2/1/2021	Order Denying	1
	Comments: plaintiff's emergency motion for reconsideration of orders of Judge John Marshall Kest	
2/1/2021	Order Denying	1
	Comments: plaintiff's emergency motion to stay and/or continuance	
1/31/2021	Motion for Reconsideration	65
	Comments: WILLIAMS M. WINDSOR	
1/31/2021	Motion for Reconsideration	3

	Comments: WILLIAM M. WINDSOR	
1/30/2021	Motion to Stay	4
	Comments: AND CONTINUANCE by WILLIAM M. WINDSOR	
1/28/2021	Motion for Reconsideration	3
	Comments: of Emergency Motion for Stay and/or Continuance - Plif. William M. Windsor	
1/28/2021	Order Denying	2
	Comments: Motion to Stay and/or Continue	
1/27/2021	Motion to Stay	68
	Comments: and/or Continuance - Emergency - Plif. William M. Windsor - Sent to JA	
1/27/2021	Notice Cancellation of Hearing	8
	Comments: for 02/02/2021	
1/25/2021	Notice of Filing	5
	Comments: Affidavit of Scott L. Astrin	
12/29/2020	Order Denying	2
	Comments: emergency motion to stay	
12/24/2020	Notice of Hearing	3
	Comments: 02/02/2021 at 11:00 AM	
12/21/2020	Motion to Stay	68
	Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY	
12/19/2020	Order Denying	2
	Comments: Emergency Motion to Stay	
12/18/2020	Motion to Stay	3
	Comments: SENT TO JUDGE- EMERGENCY	
12/7/2020	Notice of Unavailability	1
11/24/2020	Motion	12
	Comments: FOR AWARD OF ATTORNEY S FEES AND COSTS PURSUANT TO OMNIBUS ORDER ON MULTIPLE MOTIONS by ROBERT KEITH LONGEST & BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, LLC	
11/23/2020	Notice of Intent	2

	Comments: to File Petition for Writ of Prohibition	
11/20/2020	Order Denying	2
	Comments: plaintiff's second verified motion to disqualify Judge John Marshall Kest	
11/19/2020	Motion to Disqualify or Recuse	41
	Comments: Judge John Marshall Kest - Second Motion - Pltf. William M. Windsor - Sent to JA	
11/12/2020	Order Denying	2
	Comments: plaintiff's emergency motion for stay or continuance and plaintiff's motion for reconsideraiton of orders	
11/9/2020	Motion for Reconsideration	6
	Comments: of order of judge john marshall kest dated 10/20/2020	
11/9/2020	Answer to Amended Complaint or Petition	78
11/4/2020	Notice	4
	Comments: defendants' notice of opposition to plaintiff's emergency motion for stay or continauce or in the alternative their motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint without prejudice	
11/3/2020	Order	1
	Comments: directing defendant to respond to plaintiff's emergency motion for stay or continuance	
11/3/2020	Motion for Reconsideration	3
	Comments: OF ORDERS OF JUDGE JOHN MARSHALL KEST	
11/1/2020	Motion to Stay	3
	Comments: (SEND TO JUDGE) EMERGENCY OR CONTINUE	
10/30/2020	Response to Request to Produce	3
10/30/2020	Response to Request to Produce	4
10/30/2020	Response to Request for Admissions	4
10/30/2020	Response to Request for Admissions	3
10/30/2020	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	2
10/29/2020	Letter	1
10/29/2020	Letter	1
10/21/2020	Letter	2
	Comments: CC JUDGE 10/27/2020	
10/21/2020	Letter	3
	Comments: CC JUDGE 10/27/2020	

10/20/2020	Order Granting Motion to Amend	9
	Comments: complaint deemed filed as of the date of this order and granting in part/denying in part order on multiple motions	
10/19/2020	Order Denying	2
	Comments: Defts Motion for Rehearing on Motion to Dismiss Based on Potential Miscommunication	
10/2/2020	Response	21
	Comments: TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR REHEARING OF MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON POTENTIAL MISCOMMUNICATION	
10/1/2020	Motion for Rehearing	3
	Comments: OF MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON POTENTIAL MISCOMMUNICATION	
10/1/2020	Notice of Intent	2
	Comments: to file petition for writ of prohibition	
10/1/2020	Order on Defendants Motion	5
	Comments: to Dismiss & For Sanctions	
9/30/2020	Order Denying Habeas Corpus	2
	Comments: Motion to Disqualify Judge	
9/29/2020	Motion for Reconsideration	4
	Comments: OF ORDERS OF JUDGE LISA T MUNYON	
9/29/2020	Court Minutes	2
9/29/2020	HEARING - Motion - Kest, John Marshall (Actual: Kest, John Marshall)	
9/28/2020	Motion to Disqualify or Recuse	13
9/28/2020	Motion to Disqualify or Recuse	38
	Comments: JUDGE MARSHAL KEST	
9/28/2020	Letter	1
	Comments: PRO SE SENT TO JUDGE	
9/28/2020	Certificate	5
	Comments: OF CONFERENCE REGARDING MOTION TO CANCEL SEPTEMBER 29, 2020 HEARING	
9/27/2020	Motion	58
	Comments: TO CANCEL SEPTEMBER 29, 202 HEARING AND MOTION FOR SANCTIONS SENT TO JUDGE	
9/24/2020	Order for Continuance Denied	2

9/24/2020	Motion for Continuance	6
	Comments: copy sent to Judge	
9/24/2020	Notice of Filing	33
	Comments: corrected verified response to motion to dismiss, motion to strike and motion for sanctions	
9/23/2020	Notice of Hearing	3
	Comments: on the 29th day of September, 2020 at 9:00 a.m	
9/21/2020	Response	3
	Comments: DEFENDANTS RESPONSE TO PRO SE PLAINTIFF S MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION	
9/21/2020	Court Minutes	1
9/21/2020	HEARING - Case Management Conference - Kest, John Marshall (Actual: Kest, John Marshall)	
9/14/2020	HEARING - CANCELED-Cancelled Evidentiary Hearing - Munyon, Lisa T.	
9/9/2020	Notice of Filing	4
	Comments: COURT ORDER	
9/4/2020	Correspondence	2
	Comments: from Plaintiff Requesting Scheduling of a Evidentiary Hearing	
9/3/2020	Notice of Filing	16
	Comments: FEDERAL COURT ORDER	
9/2/2020	Motion for Reconsideration	3
	Comments: OF ORDER DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 2020- FILED BY WILLIAM M WINDSOR	
9/2/2020	Order on Motion	2
	Comments: for reconsideration, request for hearing and directing defendant to file a response	
9/1/2020	Notice of Compliance	2
	Comments: WITH THE COURT S ORDER SETTING CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE AND STATUS HEARING DATED AUGUST 31, 2020 BY SETTING FORTH THE ATTORNEYS WHO WILL TRY THIS CASE	
9/1/2020	Order	2
	Comments: Requiring Compliance by Attys & Pr Se Litigants W/Procedures & Admin Orders	
8/31/2020	Order Setting Case Management Conference	4
	Comments: & Status Hearing 9/21/20 @ 9:00 Am	
8/29/2020	Motion for Sanctions	101

	Comments: WILLIAM M. WINDSOR	
8/29/2020	Letter	2
8/29/2020	Motion for Sanctions	100
	Comments: WILLIAM M. WINDSOR	
8/25/2020	Motion	2
	Comments: MOTION FOR CONFERENCE	
8/25/2020	Order of Reassignment	2
	Comments: to Div 39	
8/25/2020	Affidavit	36
8/25/2020	Exhibit(s)	62
	Comments: 532	
8/25/2020	Exhibit(s)	69
	Comments: 510	
8/25/2020	Exhibit(s)	113
8/25/2020	Response	21
	Comments: TO MOTION TO DISMISS, MOTION TO STRIKE, AND MOTION FOR SANCTIONS	
8/25/2020	Letter	3
8/25/2020	Response	122
	Comments: WILLIAM M. WINDSOR	
8/25/2020	Order of Recusal or Disqualification	1
	Comments: of Judge Lisa T. Munyon	
8/25/2020	Motion to Disqualify or Recuse	131
	Comments: JUDGE LISA T. MUNYON (SEND TO JA)	
8/25/2020	HEARING - CANCELED-Cancelled Motion - Munyon, Lisa T	
8/24/2020	Motion for Continuance	7
	Comments: OF THE AUGUST 25, 2020 HEARING	
8/23/2020	Motion for Reconsideration	25
	Comments: OF ORDER ON MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST DEFENDANT ROBERT KEITH LONGEST FOR FRAUD ON THE COURT	

8/23/2020	Motion for Reconsideration	25
	Comments: OF ORDER ON MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C. FOR FRAUD ON THE COURT	
8/23/2020	Letter	1
	Comments: Re: Motion to Disqualify - Pltf. William M. Windsor	
8/22/2020	Request	3
	Comments: FOR FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW ON ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR'S MOTION TO CANCEL AUGUST 4, 2020 HEARING AND MOTION TO STRIKE "DEFENDNATS, ROBERT KEITH LONGEST & BOISE CASCAD	
8/22/2020	Request	3
	Comments: FOR FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW ON ORDER DENYING MOTION TO EXCEED 30 INTERROGATORIES AND 30 REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS	
8/20/2020	Notice of Filing	198
	Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSOR NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS FOR 08-25-2020 HEARING PART 5	
8/20/2020	Letter	1
8/20/2020	Notice of Filing	37
	Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSOR NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS FOR 08-25-2020	
8/20/2020	Letter	1
8/19/2020	Order on Defendants Motion	2
	Comments: for protective order on all discovery pending determination of competency and dismissal	
8/19/2020	Order Denying	1
	Comments: Second Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint	
8/19/2020	Order Denying	1
	Comments: second motion to exceed 30 interrogatories and 30 admissions	
8/19/2020	Request	4
	Comments: for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on Order Granting Protective Order	
8/19/2020	Letter	1
8/19/2020	Motion to Amend	22
	Comments: plaintiff william m windsor third motion for leave to file an amended complaint	
8/19/2020	Notice of Designation of Email Address	2
8/19/2020	Notice Appearance of Counsel	2

8/19/2020	HEARING - Hearing - Munyon, Lisa T. (Actual: Munyon, Lisa T.)	
8/18/2020	Memorandum Comments: OF LAW	84
8/18/2020	Letter	1
8/18/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSOR NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS FOR AUGUST 25, 2020 HEARING	134
8/18/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSOR NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS FOR AUGUST 25, 2020 HEARING	120
8/18/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR NOTICE OF FILIING EXHIBITS FOR AUGUST 25, 2020 HEARING PART 2	143
8/18/2020	Request Comments: FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE	12
8/13/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: (DEFENDANTS SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL) EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF (1) DEFENDANTS JULY 27, 2020 MOTION TO DISMISS AND FOR SANCTIONS, AND (2) DEFENDANTS JULY 20, 2020 EMERGENCY MOTION TO DETERMINE COMPETENCY	48
8/13/2020	Notice of Hearing Comments: September 2, 2020 at 2:15pm	3
8/13/2020	Order Setting Hearing Comments: 9/23/2020 3:30	3
8/11/2020	Letter	2
8/11/2020	Order Denying Comments: PLtfs Motion for Sanctions Against Doise Cascade Building Materials Distribution LLC for Fraud on the Court	2
8/11/2020	Order Denying Comments: Pltfs Motion for Sanctions Against Robert Keith Longest for Fraud on the Court	2
8/11/2020	Response Comments: Amended to Motion for Protective Order and Motion to Strike	86
8/11/2020	Response	85

	Comments: to Motion for Protective Order and Motion to Strike	
8/5/2020	Amended Notice of Hearing	4
	Comments: 25th day of August, 2020 at 3:30 p.m.	
8/5/2020	Motion for Continuance	3
	Comments: OF THE 8/25/2020 HEARING- FILED BY PLTF, WILLIAM M WINDSOR	
8/5/2020	Motion to Compel	35
	Comments: subpoena for documents to dr stephen goll	
8/5/2020	Letter	1
8/4/2020	Notice of Hearing	4
	Comments: 2/18/2020 AT 3PM	
8/4/2020	Motion for Protective Order	5
	Comments: ROBERT KEITH LONGEST and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, LLC S	
8/4/2020	Motion to Compel Discovery	20
	Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR MOTION TO COMPEL DEPOSITIONS	
8/4/2020	Motion for Contempt	48
	Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR	
8/4/2020	Letter	1
8/4/2020	Motion to Compel Discovery	39
	Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR	
8/4/2020	Motion to Compel	45
	Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR	
8/4/2020	Motion for Sanctions	14
	Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR	
8/4/2020	Letter	1
7/31/2020	Order Setting Hearing	4
	Comments: 9/14/2020 1:30	
7/31/2020	Order Granting	2
	Comments: motion to postpone 8/4/2020 hearing and motion to strike defendant's amended notice of hearing	

7/30/2020	Case Law(s) Comments: request for judical notice	45
7/30/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFFS WILLIAM M WINDSORS THIRD NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS	99
7/30/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSORS FOURTH NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS	144
7/30/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSORS FIFTH NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS	102
7/30/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSORS SECOND NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS	106
7/30/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: PLAINTIFFS WILLIAM M WINDSORS FIRST NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS	43
7/30/2020	Motion for Continuance Comments: OF THE AUGUST 4, 2020 HEARING- FILED BY PLTF, WILLIAM M WINDSOR	3
7/29/2020	Motion for Continuance Comments: WILLIAM M WINDSOR	18
7/29/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: EXHOBITS IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS JULY 27, 2020 MOTION TO DISMISS AND DEFENDANTS JULY 20, 2020 EMERGENCY MOTION TO DETERMINE COMPETENCY AND ENFORCE ADHERENCE AND FOR SANCTIONS	15
7/28/2020	Order Denying Comments: Pltfs Motion to Cancel 8/4/20 Hearing & Motion to Strike Defts Emergency Motion Requesting the Court Determine if Pro Se Plff William Windsor to Comply & Adhere to the Florida Bar Rules of Prof	2
7/28/2020	Notice of Filing Comments: DEFENDANTS NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS	30
7/27/2020	Letter	1
7/27/2020	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	2
7/27/2020	Response to Request to Produce	2
7/27/2020	Response to Request to Produce	2
7/27/2020	Response to Request to Produce	5
7/27/2020	Response to Request to Produce	2

7/27/2020	Response to Request to Produce	3
7/27/2020	Petition or Motion to Strike Comments: AND MOTION TO CANCEL 08/04/2020	38
7/27/2020	Amended Notice of Hearing Comments: 4th day of August, 2020 at 2:45 p.m.	4
7/27/2020	Motion to Dismiss	7
7/22/2020	Notice of Hearing Comments: on the 4th day of August, 2020 at 2:45 p.m.	4
7/22/2020	Order Setting Hearing Comments: 08/19/2020 @ 10:30AM	2
7/20/2020	Motion Comments: requesting the court determination if Pro Se pltf William Windsor is compelnet to represent himself	6
7/15/2020	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	21
7/12/2020	Response to Request to Produce Comments: AMENDED	4
7/12/2020	Request for Copies	5
7/11/2020	Notice of Taking Deposition(s)	3
7/10/2020	Request to Produce	2
7/10/2020	Request to Produce	2
7/9/2020	Letter	1
7/9/2020	Motion Comments: to exceed 30 interrogatories	87
7/9/2020	Motion Comments: (Pltfs) Second for Leave to File an Amended Complaint	19
7/8/2020	Notice of Propounding Interrogatories	5
7/8/2020	Request to Produce	10
7/8/2020	Notice of Service of Interrogatories	23
7/8/2020	Request for Admissions	11
7/8/2020	Request for Admissions	7
7/7/2020	Order Setting Hearing	3

	Comments: 8/19/20 @ 10:30 Am	
7/7/2020	Order Denying	2
	Comments: Pltfs Motion to Exceed 30 Interrogatories & 30 Requests for Admissions	
7/7/2020	Order Granting Motion to Compel	2
	Comments: Incomplete Answer to Interrogatory	
7/7/2020	Order Denying	1
	Comments: Pltfs Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint	
7/7/2020	Court Minutes	2
7/7/2020	Notice of Withdrawal	2
	Comments: of Pltfs Motion to Permit Windsor to Depose the Deft's Expert Witness Dr. Stephen Goll Without Paying His Fees and Motion to Compel Production	
7/7/2020	HEARING - Hearing - Munyon, Lisa T. (Actual: Munyon, Lisa T.)	
7/6/2020	Letter	1
7/5/2020	Motion for Discovery	29
	Comments: motion to exceed 30 interrogatories and 30 requests for admissions with exhibits	
7/1/2020	Motion for Sanctions	46
	Comments: AGAINST BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION LLC FOR FRAUD ON THE COURT	
7/1/2020	Motion for Sanctions	45
	Comments: against deft Robert Keith longest for fraud on the court. AMENDED.	
6/29/2020	Certificate	2
	Comments: of Conference	
6/26/2020	Notice of Withdrawal	2
	Comments: OF PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M WINDSOR'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF PURPORTED PRIVILEGED DOCUMENTS	
6/24/2020	Motion	16
	Comments: (Pltfs) to Determine the Sufficiency of the Answers to Requests for Admissions to Deft Rbert Keith Longest & Motion for Sanctions	
6/24/2020	Motion	17
	Comments: (Pltfs) to Determine the Sufficiency of the Answers to Requests for Admissions to Deft Boise Cascade & Motion for Sanctions	

6/24/2020	Motion for Sanctions	15
	Comments: (Pltfs) Against Robert Keith Longest for Fraud on the Court	
6/24/2020	Motion for Sanctions	16
	Comments: (Pltfs) Against Boise Cascade Building Materials Distribution LLC for Fraud on the Court	
6/24/2020	Notice of Filing	2
	Comments: AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM WINDSOR - WITHOUT ATTACHMENT	
6/24/2020	Affidavit	71
	Comments: OF WILLIAM WINDSOR DATED JUNE 22, 2020	
6/24/2020	Objection	16
	Comments: TO ROBERT KEITH LONGEST'S ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES AND MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST DEFENDANT KEITH LONGEST - WILLIAM WINDSOR	
6/24/2020	Objection	16
	Comments: TO BOISE CASADES'S ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES AND MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINSTDEFENDANT BOISE CASCADE - WILLIAM WINDSOR	
6/24/2020	Letter	1
6/24/2020	Notice of Unavailability	1
6/12/2020	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	13
	Comments: BOISE CASCADE	
6/12/2020	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	14
	Comments: KEITH LONGEST	
6/10/2020	Order Setting Hearing	3
	Comments: 07/07/20 3pm	
6/8/2020	Motion	20
	Comments: for Leave to File an Amended Complaint	
6/4/2020	Motion	30
	Comments: to Permit Windsor to Depose the Defendants Expert Witness, Dr Stephen Goll without paying his fees and Motion to Compel Production	
6/4/2020	Motion to Compel	16
	Comments: Production of Purported Privileged Documents	
6/4/2020	Motion to Compel	24

	Comments: Incomplete Answer to Interrogatory	
6/3/2020	Response to Request to Produce	2
3/27/2020	Notice of Production of Non-Party	5
3/25/2020	Letter	1
3/19/2020	Order on Motion to Withdraw as Counsel	1
3/13/2020	Consent	2
	Comments: NOTICE OF FILING PLAINTIFF S CONSENT TO MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF	
2/26/2020	Request	3
	Comments: amended for examination of person in accordance	
2/26/2020	Motion to Withdraw	2
	Comments: MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF	
2/6/2020	Notice of Cancellation of Deposition	1
1/29/2020	Witness and Exhibit List	10
1/28/2020	Letter	1
	Comments: from the Atty.	
1/27/2020	Uniform Order Setting Case for Jury/Pretrial	9
	Comments: ptc 06/07/21 9:30am Trial 06/21/21	
1/27/2020	Order Continuing Trial	1
	Comments: & Pretrial Conf	
1/17/2020	Agreement	2
	Comments: MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE	
1/9/2020	Disclosure of Experts	4
12/23/2019	Notice of Filing	6
	Comments: Disclosure of Expert Witnesses. Attached**	
12/23/2019	Notice of Change	2
	Comments: of firm attorney and designation of new email addresses	
12/20/2019	Notice of Conflict	2
11/7/2019	Request	3
	Comments: FOR EXAMINATION OF PERSON	

10/30/2019	Notice of Taking Deposition(s)	2
10/30/2019	Notice of Taking Deposition(s)	2
10/8/2019	Notice of Conflict	2
10/4/2019	Mediation Report Comments: no agreement	1
8/16/2019	Notice of Mediation	2
5/16/2019	Letter	1
5/16/2019	Order on Motion for Substitution of Counsel	1
5/13/2019	Joint Motion for Substitution of Counsel	1
5/13/2019	Notice of Designation of Email Address Comments: DEFENDANTS , ROBERT KEITH LONGEST and BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C., DESIGNATION OF ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESSES	2
5/13/2019	Notice of Unavailability Comments: May 13, 2019 to June 7, 2019	1
5/13/2019	Notice Appearance of Counsel Comments: AND DISCLOSURE WITHOUT WAIVING SERVICE OF PROCESS	2
5/8/2019	Certificate of No Objection	1
5/2/2019	Certificate of No Objection	1
4/29/2019	Request for Copies	3
4/23/2019	Notice of Production of Non-Party	22
4/17/2019	Notice of Production of Non-Party	27
3/20/2019	Notice of Taking Deposition(s) Comments: William Windsor April 8, 2019 3:00 P.M.	2
3/11/2019	Certificate of No Objection	1
3/6/2019	Uniform Order Setting Case for Jury/Pretrial Comments: ptc 3/9/20 9:30 trial 3/23/20	9
3/6/2019	Uniform Order Setting Case for Jury/Pretrial Comments: ptc 3/9/2020 9:30 trial 3/23/20	9
3/4/2019	Notice for Trial Comments: cc judge 3/5/19	1
3/4/2019	Objection	2

	Comments: TO PLAINTIFF S NOTICE FOR JURY TRIAL AND MOTION FOR CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE	
2/28/2019	Certificate of No Objection	1
2/27/2019	Certificate of No Objection	1
2/26/2019	Certificate of No Objection	1
2/21/2019	Notice of Production of Non-Party	26
2/13/2019	Notice of Production of Non-Party	26
2/11/2019	Notice of Service of Proposal for Settlement	2
2/7/2019	Notice of Production of Non-Party	18
2/7/2019	Notice of Production of Non-Party	18
2/4/2019	Response to Request to Produce	3
2/4/2019	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	1
1/28/2019	Response to Request to Produce	2
1/24/2019	Motion to Compel Discovery Comments: RESPONSES FROM PLAINTIFF by BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C.	4
11/19/2018	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	2
11/16/2018	Response to Request for Admissions	5
11/16/2018	Response to Request for Admissions	5
11/16/2018	Response to Request to Produce	7
11/16/2018	Response to Request to Produce	7
11/16/2018	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	2
11/16/2018	Notice of Service of Answers to Interrogatories	2
11/6/2018	Notice of Taking Deposition(s) Comments: Robert Longest on 2/5/19 at 2pm	2
11/5/2018	Notice of Taking Deposition(s) Comments: William Windsor on 2/5/19 at 10am	2
10/10/2018	Notice of Designation of Email Address	2
10/10/2018	Request to Produce	7
10/10/2018	Notice of Service of Interrogatories	1
10/10/2018	Request for Admissions	4
10/10/2018	Answer	6
9/27/2018	Summons Issued Electronically as to	3
9/27/2018	Summons Issued Electronically as to	3

9/20/2018	Notice of Service of Interrogatories	10
	Comments: TO DEFENDANT, BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C.	
9/20/2018	Notice of Service of Interrogatories	12
	Comments: TO DEFENDANT, ROBERT KEITH LONGEST	
9/20/2018	Request for Admissions	3
	Comments: TO DEFENDANT, BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C.	
9/20/2018	Request for Admissions	3
	Comments: TO DEFENDANT ROBERT KEITH LONGEST	
9/20/2018	Request to Produce	4
	Comments: TO DEFENDANT, BOISE CASCADE BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION, L.L.C.	
9/20/2018	Request to Produce	4
	Comments: TO DEFENDANT, ROBERT KEITH LONGEST	
9/20/2018	Complaint	5
9/20/2018	Civil Cover Sheet	2
9/20/2018	Case Initiated	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served a true and correct copy of the foregoing by Electronic Mail:

David I. Wynne and Scott L. Astrin
Law Offices of Scott L. Astrin
Bogus Address: 100 N. Tampa Street, Suite 2605, Tampa, Florida 33602
david.wynne@aig.com, tampapleadings@aig.com,
emily.christopher@aig.com, scott.astrin@aig.com
813-526-0559 - 813-218-3110
Fax: 813-649-8362

Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton
37orange@ninthcircuit.org

This 29th day of March, 2021,

William M. Windsor
100 East Oak Terrace Drive, Unit B3
Leesburg, Florida 34748
352-577-9988
windorinmontana@yahoo.com
billwindsor1@outlook.com