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).**

54. Mattie Lomax a/k/a Tama Twynette is not believed to be a prisoner.

55. 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."

56. 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.

57. *Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal*, 828 So.2d 1026, 27 Fla. L. Weekly S788 (Fla. 09/26/2002).

58. *Lussy v. Fourth Dist. Court of Appeal* is not at all on point with this case.

59. Rick C. Lussy, also known as Richard C. Lussy is not a prisoner.

60. 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."

61. Windsor has not had any petitions dismissed as facially insufficient EVER, much less 27 as Lussy did.

62. 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.'"

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,

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."

64. The *Lussy* Court identified 26 baseless Florida pleadings. Windsor has none.

65. 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.

66. 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!

67. ***May v. Barthet*, 934 So.2d 1184, 31 Fla. L. Weekly S407 (Fla.**

06/22/2006).

68. George May is not a prisoner.

69. This is a case cited by Attorney Russell E. Klemm. This is an appeal involving George May, **a man found tobe 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."

70. 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."

71. 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."

72. 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.

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.

"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."

87. Windsor has never filed one meritless and inappropriate filing, much less "numerous."

88. ***Sibley v. Sibley*, 885 So.2d 980, 29 Fla. L. Weekly D2449, 29 Fla. L. Weekly D2755 (Fla.App. Dist.3 11/03/2004).**

89. 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.

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 l-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.

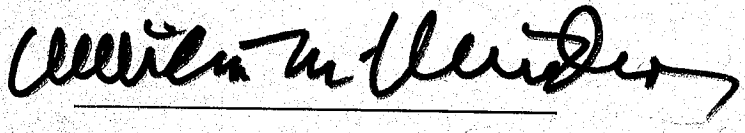
"Since 1995, Pettway has initiated twenty separate proceedings in this Court, including this petition, involving his convictions and sentences entered by the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court in and for Pasco County, Florida, in Case No. 92-3445CFAES. The Court has never granted Pettway the relief he has 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
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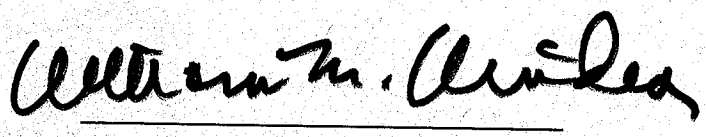
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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 HealthBoard 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)

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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)	

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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)

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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)	

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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 Examinersex 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)

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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)	

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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)

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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)

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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)	

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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)	

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168	Woodberry v. State	Prisoner					193 So.3d 5	41 Fla.L.Weekly D 317 (Fla.App. Dist.4 02/03/2016)
169	**Woodson v. State**	Prisoner	13 cases determined to be frivolous or meritles.	Unknown	Yes		SC18-201 (Fla. 02/16/2018)	
170	**Wright v. State**	Prisoner	SHOW CAUSE ORDER; 13 unsuccesful appeals of murder conviction and other crimes; profanity galore.	Unknown	Yes		3D16-2478 (Fla.App. Dist.3 02/07/2018)	
171	Yisrael v. State	Prisoner					143 So.3d 426	39 Fla. L. Weekly D 1344 (Fla.App. Dist.4 06/25/2014)
172	Young v. Crews	Prisoner					128 So.3d 984	39 Fla. L. Weekly D 86 (Fla.App. Dist.1 01/03/2014)