

Supreme Court U.S.
FILED

06 - 120 JUL 21 2006

No.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

TILVA L. SOUZA, WILLIAM R. SOUZA,
JOE O. SOUZA, JR., ROBERT J. SOUZA
and CAROL DROBNY,
Petitioners,

vs.

WESTLANDS WATER DISTRICT
and ACCO FINANCE CO., INC.,
Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE COURT OF APPEAL OF CALIFORNIA,
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Did the California Court of Appeal's reversal of the trial court's judgment ordering a refund of a tax assessment deprive petitioners, in contravention of the Due Process Clause, a clear and certain remedy for collection of the assessment by Westlands Water District?

Supreme Court of the U.S.

06 - 121 JUL 25 2006

No. OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

JESSIE A. QUINTANILLA, SERGEANT,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Should this Court hold Petitioner's case until it decides *Carey v. Musladin*, 126 S. Ct. 1769 (Apr. 17, 2006) (order granting writ of certiorari) and then grant, vacate, and remand where the victims' family members' presence and behavior during trial, including an emotional outburst during the pathologist's testimony, may have introduced impermissible factors that prejudiced Petitioner's constitutional right to a fair trial as discussed in *Holbrook v. Flynn*, 475 U.S. 560 (1986)?

Supreme Court U.S.
Petition

No. 06-123 011/14 2006

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

WELTMAN, WEINBERG & REIS CO., L.P.A.,

Petitioner,

v.

ROBERT TODD,

Respondent.

**On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The Sixth Circuit**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Subsequent to the conclusion of state court garnishment proceedings, does a federal district court have jurisdiction to: (i) order funds previously garnished by a state court to be returned to the state court judgment debtor; (ii) declare that an affidavit submitted in support of an application for garnishment to a state court was insufficient and in violation of the law, even though the state court previously found the affidavit to be "satisfactory" and issued the garnishment order as a result; and (iii) award damages for injuries allegedly caused by the state court garnishment?

2. Does the absolute witness immunity bar a federal civil action brought by a judgment debtor against a judgment creditor's attorney based on the attorney's filing of an allegedly false affidavit in support of state court garnishment proceedings to enforce a valid underlying judgment?

Supreme Court U.S.

06-124 JUL 24 2006

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
No. _____

**In The
Supreme Court of the United States**

ALASKA RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, *Petitioner*,
v.

BROOKE MILES, ANDREA JACOBSON, LARRY WOOD,
MARK HANDLEY, JOHN DAPCEVICH, and
SHEILA GALLAGHER, *Respondents*.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United
States
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari

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Questions Presented

Decisions of this Court have established that the First Amendment protects the vigorous discussion of public issues. Alaska, however, has adopted an “electioneering communication” provision that is far broader than the “electioneering communication” provision approved in *McConnell v. FEC*, by, in part, expressly targeting communications that “address an issue of national, state, or local political importance,” and by imposing prohibitions and PAC-style burdens on such communications that are far greater than those imposed on federally-defined “electioneering communications.”

- (1) Whether Alaska’s definition of “electioneering communication” violates the First Amendment, facially and as applied to Alaska Right to Life Committee’s proposed communication:
 - (a) because it is unconstitutionally overbroad and void for vagueness, and
 - (b) because the prohibitions and PAC-style burdens, imposed on those who make such “electioneering communications,” do not survive strict scrutiny.

03-187

RECEIVED U.S. SUPREME COURT

JUL 10 2006

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No. _____

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

FREEEATS.COM, INC.,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
EX REL. WAYNE STENEHJEM,
ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Respondent.

*ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH DAKOTA*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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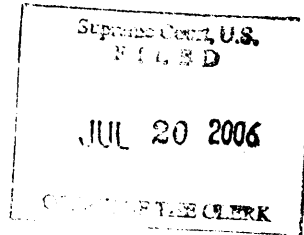
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QUESTION PRESENTED

Is North Dakota Century Code § 51-28-02, which restricts the making of prerecorded telephone calls to residents of that State, preempted by the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-243, 105 Stat. 2394 (1991), and the implementing rule adopted by the Federal Communications Commission, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2)(ii) (2005), as applied to prerecorded interstate telephone calls that seek to survey the recipient's political views?

06-1287



No. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

MARC C. HOUK, Warden,

Petitioner,

v.

MAXWELL D. WHITE, JR.,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

In this case, the Sixth Circuit granted habeas relief based on the habeas petitioner's claim that the state trial court had violated the Constitution by failing to dismiss a potential juror who was impermissibly biased in favor of the death penalty. The question presented is:

Whether AEDPA prevents a federal court from substituting its own judgment on whether a juror was biased for that of the state trial court's, where the state trial court had the opportunity to evaluate the juror in person, and the transcript provides at least a plausible basis supporting the state trial court's determination that the juror was not biased.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

06 - 129 JUL 24 2006

No.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

—◆—
LORIN DUCKMAN,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF VERMONT,

Respondent.

—◆—
**On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari
To The Vermont Supreme Court**

—◆—
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

—◆—
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a judge who has become embroiled in a bitter, long-term controversy with an attorney, must refer a charge of criminal contempt against the attorney for adjudication by another judge, except when instant punishment is necessary to prevent an obstruction of justice.

2. May a summary contempt order imprisoning an attorney be prompted by the judge's recollection of the attorney's previous rudeness and professional misconduct, unrelated to the case at hand, with the purpose of reforming the attorney's future conduct?

3. If so, is the attorney entitled, under the due process clause, to a hearing and opportunity to contest the court's recollection of these prior incidents?