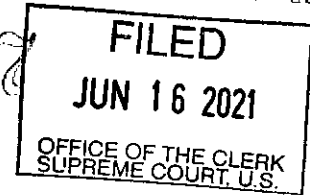


ORIGINAL

No. 20-8407



\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
\_\_\_\_\_

DANIEL LITTLEPAGE — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

STATE OF OHIO — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

DANIEL LITTLEPAGE  
(Your Name)

P.O. BOX 5500  
(Address)

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO 45601  
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A  
(Phone Number)

### QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Is the Petitioner's Due Process Rights Violated Due to the Violation of O.R.C. 2945.06, requiring a Three-Judge Panel for Aggravated Murder?
2. Is the Petitioner's Due Process Rights Violated Due to the Violation of Crim.R. 11(C)(3), requiring a Three-Judge Panel for Aggravated Murder?
3. Is Due Process Violated when the Court accepts a "Guilty" Plea before explaining Crim.R. 11, especially Crim.R. 11(C)(3) for Aggravated Murder as required?
4. Is Due Process and O.R.C. 2967.28 Violated by Imposing Post-Release Control (PRC) in a Aggravated Murder Case for which Parole is the only eligibility for Petitioner?
5. Is Due Process Violated when the Trial Court Fails to inform the Petitioner of the Elements of the Charge and Specification to which he pleads to in an Aggravated Murder Case?
6. Is a Plea Knowingly and Intelligently made when the Trial Court Fails to inform the Petitioner of the Elements of the Charge and Specifications in a Aggravated Murder Case?
7. Is a Plea Knowingly and Intelligently made when the Trial Court Imposes Two (2) conflicting sentencing sanctions, (PRC) and Parole in a Aggravated Murder Case? (A Due Process Violation)
8. Is the Petitioner Entitled to Plead Anew when the Trial Court Imposes sentencing sanctions that are contrary to law in an Aggravated Murder Case? (A Due Process Violation)
9. Is Due Process Violated when Petitioner At Sentencing States that he Wants to Withdraw his "Guilty" Plea and it is left Out of the Unsigned Sentencing Transcripts?

10. Is the Petitioner Entitled to Plead Anew when the Sentencing Transcripts have been Altered and are Unsigned as required? (See Page 25 of Trial Transcripts Labeled Appendix G Herein)
11. Does the Criminal Behavior of a Trial Judge who Executes Fraudulent Orders (See Appendix D Herein) Prove Bias, Partiality and Corruption?
12. Does the Illegal Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein Violate 28 U.S.C. 47 and Due Process?
13. Does a Judge lose their Immunity when they Craete Fraudulent Orders with No Authority or Jurisdiction? (See Appendix D Herein)
14. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Herein, is the Judge Guilty of "Using Sham Legal Process" A Violation of O.R.C. 2921.52?
15. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Herein, is the Judge Guilty of "Impersonating" A Violation of O.R.C. 2921.51?
16. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Herein, is the Judge Guilty of "Falsification" A Violation of O.R.C. 2921.13?
17. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Herein, is the Judge Guilty of "Forgery" A Violation of O.R.C. 2913.31?
18. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Herein, is the Judge Guilty of "Identity Fraud" A Violation of O.R.C. 2913.47?
19. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Herein, is the Judge Guilty of "Conspiracy" A Violation of O.R.C. 2923.01?

20. Once 28 U.S.C. 47 is Violated as is Proven in Appendix D Here in, is the Judge Guilty of "Fraud Upon The Court"?
21. Once a Judge Instructs the Clerk to Mail his Fraudulent Order (See Lower Left Corner Of Appendix D Herein) is he "Guilty" of Mail Fraud A Violation of 18 U.S.C. 1341, 1342?
22. Once a Judge Instructs the Clerk to Mail his Fraudulent Order (See Lower Left Corner Of Appendix D Herein) is he "Guilty" of Using Mail To Defraud A Violation of 18 U.S.C. 1341, 1342?
23. Once a Judge Instructs the Clerk to Mail his Fraudulent Order (See Lower Left Corner Of Appendix D Herein) is he "Guilty" of Conspiracy To Commit Mail Fraud A Violation of 18 U.S.C. 371?

## LIST OF PARTIES

- ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☐ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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

**OPINIONS BELOW**

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

## JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 11/19/20.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: 2/2/21, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from state courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. A.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. First Amendment: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
2. Fifth Amendment: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without the Due Process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
3. Fourteenth Amendment: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, or liberty, or property, without Due Process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

- [¶1] On 7/21/13 Petitioner was charged with Aggravated Murder and a Firearm Specification under Case No. C/13/CRA/19928, Common Pleas Case No. B1304393.
- [¶2] On 1/23/14 Petitioner was sentenced to Life Imprisonment with Parole eligibility after Twenty (20) years and Three (3) years on the Firearm Specification.
- [¶3] Over the years from 2013 to Current, Petitioner has been Diligently pursuing his case and the Multiple Valid Issues to get Justice.
- [¶4] In 2016 Petitioner filed his Habeas Corpus Petition in the District Court which was assigned Case No. 1:16-cv-1005.
- [¶5] In the properly filed Habeas Corpus Petition that was filed in 2016 by Petitioner, some of the issues Raised and Not adjudicated included but Not limited to: A Void Sentence and Conviction Due to the Violation of R.C. 2945.06 and Crim.R. 11(C)(3) pertaining to the Three-Judge Panel Required in a Aggravated Murder Case; The Imposition of Post-Release Control (PRC) on top of a Life Sentence (See Appendix E Herein) (A Clear Violation Of R.C. 2967.28) for Aggravated Murder, for which Parole is the only thing Petitioner is eligible; The Violation of Crim.R. 11(C)(2); Two (2) parts of Crim.R. 11(C)(2)(a); Crim.R. 11(C)(2)(b); Two (2) parts of Crim.R. 11(C)(3) for Aggravated Murder; and "Structural Error" consisting of Bias, Partiality and Corruption committed by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel and supported by the Evidence labeled Appendix D Herein and the Record.
- [¶6] In July 2020 after almost Four (4) years, the District Court Denies Petitioner the relief to which he is Entitled pertaining to the issues presented in paragraph [¶5] above that they never addressed in Habeas Corpus Petition, Case No. 1:16-cv-1005.

- [¶7] In August 2020, in the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Petitioner filed for a Certificate of Appealability to address the Injustices and more that are mentioned in paragraph [¶5] herein and that were brought up in Habeas Corpus Petition, Case No. 1:16-cv-1005. The Case No. assigned to the Certificate of Appealability by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit is 20-3890.
- [¶8] In November 2020, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Denied Petitioner his Certificate of Appealability without addressing any of the crucial issues mentioned in paragraph [¶5] herein. They chose some lesser issues to try and justify their denial of the properly filed Certificate of Appealability by Petitioner.
- [¶9] In December 2020, Petitioner Diligently filed a Motion for a Re-Hearing to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Case No. 20-3890, for their failure to address the issues mentioned in paragraph [¶5] herein, which were brought up in Habeas Corpus Petition, Case No. 1:16-cv-1005.
- [¶10] On February 2, 2021, the United States Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit, Case No. 20-3890, Denied Petitioner's request for a Re-Hearing which now sets the stage for this properly filed Writ of Certiorari before this Honorable Court.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

- [1] The Right of an accused to be presided over by a Fair and Impartial Judge is a Basic Right of Due Process and Equal Protection under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. See *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927); *In Re Murchinson*, 349 U.S. 136 (1955); *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57 (1972)
- [2] "[T]he Due Process Clause clearly requires a Fair Trial in a Fair Tribunal before a Judge with No Actual Bias against the Defendant or interest in the outcome of his particular case." (Appendix D Herein, by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, Proves otherwise.) See *Bracy v. Gramley*, 520 U.S. 899 (1997); *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927)
- [3] Fairness for purposes of the Due Process Guarantee "Requires the Absence of Actual Bias in the trial of cases" and "A system of Law [that] endeavor[s] to prevent even the probability of unfairness." See *In Re Murchinson*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955)
- [4] This Honorable Court (along with Petitioner) would think that the above statements would apply to Compliance with Crim.R.11, especially Crim.R. 11(C)(3) for Aggravated Murder and its required provisions Before and After the Court accepts Any Plea in a Capital Offense of Aggravated Murder as required.
- [5] Also this Honorable Court (along with Petitioner) would think that the above statements in [1],[2], and [3] would apply to Compliance with R.C. 2945.06 Requiring a Three- Judge Panel in a Aggravated Murder Case and the Violation of R.C. 2967.28 of Imposing Post-Release Control (PRC) in a Aggravated Murder case for which Petitioner is only eligible fpr Parole. (See Appendix E Herein)
- [6] Before moving forward, it is important to Stress that the Questions presented to this Honorable Court in the section

"Questions Presented" is of Great National Importance. Also the Evidence and Statements that are being presented to this Honorable Court in this section, "Reasons For Granting This Petition," are of Great National Importance.

- [7] To Establish for this Honorable Court why all of the Violations mentioned in "Questions Presented" and herein "Reasons For Granting This Petition," took place, let's look at the Criminal Mindset and Criminal Behavior of Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel and Appendix D Herein.
- [8] Appendix D Herein is far from being some harmless piece of paper. The significance of Appendix D Herein is Huge and the Criminal Mindset and Behavior of Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, in Impersonating an Appellate Judge or that class of Judges is a Crime and explains why Crim.R. 11, especially Crim.R. 11 (C)(3) for Aggravated Murder, R.C. 2945.06 for Aggravated Murder, R.C. 2967.28 for Aggravated Murder wasn't adhered to in Petitioner's "Original" Proceedings.
- [9] Appendix D Herein was Created and Executed Months (Not Days or Weeks) after Petitioner's "Original" Proceedings. For a Judge to Lie In Wait for Months to Create and Execute Appendix D Herein Proves Petitioner was Tried in his "Original" Proceedings and Beyond by a Biased Decision Maker; See Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47, S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed.2d 712 (1975) ("That a "Biased" Decision Maker is Constitutionally Unacceptable.")
- [10] It Doesn't matter in what part of Petitioner's case the Bias, Partiality, and Corruption in Appendix D Herein took place, the Whole case is Tainted making the Sentence and Conviction Void.
- [11] Nowhere is it Stated that a Trial Judge or any other Judge has the Authority to Impersonate another level of court and Create and Execute Fraudulent Orders / Documents as Trial

Judge Norbert A. Nadel, did in Appendix D Herein.

- [12] However, what is stated in Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. 47 is that "No Judge (Emphasis Added) shall hear or determine an appeal from the decision of a case or issue tried by him." But what makes it worse as well as Criminal / Felonious is that Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, after Knowingly and Willfully Violating / Ignoring Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. 47, decides to Impersonate another level of Court and Judge and Create and Execute Fraudulent Orders as was Proven in Appendix D Herein. This Trial Judge is Not Above The Law and has No Immunity from this. Especially from the Crimes and Violations listed in "Questions Presented," Questions 12 thru 23.
- [13] This Honorable Court has stated and Appendix D Herein Supports and Proves it, that Judicial Immunity is Overcome in Two (2) sets of circumstances, First, a Judge is Not Immune from Liability for non-judicial actions. See Forester v. White, 484 U.S. 227-229, Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. @ 360. Second, a Judge is Not Immune for actions, though judicial in nature, taken in the complete absence of all jurisdiction. See Bradley v. Fischer, 13 Wall @ 351. It is also well stated in the Courts that a Judge Loses his Immunity when the Act is done in the "Clear Absence Of All Jurisdiction," for judicial immunity purposes, if the matter upon which the Judge acts is clearly outside of the Court over which the Judge presides. (Which Appendix D Herein is) See Ireland v. Tunis, 113 F.3d 1435, 1997 Fed. App. 0156p (1997)
- [14] What Judge Norbert A. Nadel, done Willfully and Knowingly is both Criminal and Prosecutable as Appendix D Herein proves. This Criminal Behavior Proves that Petitioner was Tried by a "Biased Decision Maker"; See Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47, S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed. 2d 712 (1975) "That a "Biased" Decision Maker is Constitutionally Unacceptable."

- [15] This Criminal Behavior that Appendix D Herein Proves took place was Ignored by Both the District Court in Habeas Corpus Petition Case No. 1:16-cv-1005 and by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Case No. 20-3890 which was Petitioner's Certificate Of Appealability (COA) and Re-Hearing. This Corruption was presented to both Courts. By Covering these Crimes and Violations up that was committed by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, the District Court along with the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals made themselves Complicit to these Crimes, Violations, and Behavior.
- [16] Petitioner has Proven to this Honorable Court and to the Courts below with Appendix D Herein that he is Entitled to a New Trial Due to the Bias, Partiality, and Corruption that Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, Proved on his Own that he had against Petitioner. As this Honorable Court has stated in Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47, S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed. 2d 712 (1975) ("That A "Biased" Decision Maker Is Constitutionally Unacceptable.") Petitioner hopes that this Honorable Court stands by this.
- [17] So this Honorable Court Understands, the Appeal mentioned within Appendix D Herein is not being Litigated / Argued. What has already been Proven and is being presented Herein is that 1) Petitioner was tried by a Bias, Partial, and Corrupt Judge and is Entitled to a New Trial; 2) The Crimes and Violations committed by this Judge are Prosecutable; and 3) The District Court and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Blatant Abuse of Discretion and Legal Process in Not addressing these Crimes and Violations that were right in front of them in Appendix D Herein that were committed by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, and Granting Petitioner his Entitled Relief in the form of a New Trial.
- [18] Petitioner has Multiple Documents with Judge Norbert A. Nadel's Handwriting and Signitures on them and they all match the Handwriting and Signiture of the Forged / Fraudulent Appendix D Herein.

[19] The Criminal Mindset and Behavior that went into the Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, Proves / Supports why the following, after [19] herein, Violations that were presented herein "Questions Presented" were not followed, all to the Prejudice of Petitioner and why this Honorable Court should Grant this Writ of Certiorari and the Relief, which is a New Trial in the interest of Justice. "A "Biased" Decision Maker Is Constitutionally Unacceptable." See Withrow v. Larlin, 421 U.S. 35, 47, S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed. 2d 712 (1975)

[20] Petitioner was charged with Aggravated Murder under R.C.-2903.01 With Specification (A) which states, (No person shall purposely, and with Prior Calculation and Design, cause the death of another or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy) and a Firearm Specification when No Firearm was ever recovered or Proven to be used by Petitioner. Petitioner has Sworn Affidavits that state All of Petitioner's Firearms were Cleared and not used in this Crime. Also what the Lower State Courts have Lied about and continue to withhold, is that the Gunshell that was found at the Crime Scene was Not Fired / Shot from any of Petitioner's Firearms / Guns and the Gunshell from the Crime Scene Does Not Have Petitioner's DNA / Fingerprints on it. But the lower courts through their Trickery Refuse to turn this crucial evidence over to Petitioner to Prove his Innocence.

[21] Both of these Specifications mentioned above in [20], Petitioner was told by Both Court appointed Public Defenders, Daniel Burke Jr. and Frank Osborne, made him Eligible for the Death Penalty.

[22] Violated R.C. 2945.06: Jurisdiction of Judge when Jury Trial is Waived; Three-Judge Court. The language in R.C. 2945.06 is very clear and to the point. It does not say if you feel like following it. It does not say to add things or

try to Re-Translate it from the way that it is printed. R.C. 2945.06 Specifically States: "If The Accused Pleads Guilty Of Aggravated Murder, A Court Composed Of Three-Judges Shall Examine The Witnesses, Determine Whether The Accused Is Guilty Of Aggravated Murder Or Any Other Offense, And Pronounce Sentence Accordingly." This Applies To Petitioner Herein.

- [23] There is Not One Mention at all in R.C. 2945.06 or its history that states the Petitioner had to be given the Death Penalty or that Specifications had to apply, Nowhere at all is it mentioned. However, Both Public Defenders Daniel Burke Jr. and Frank Osborne, told Petitioner that Both of them were assigned to him because his Aggravated Murder Case was a Capital Offense and that Specification (A) that was given with R.C. 2903.01 and his Firearm Specification made him Eligible for the Death Penalty.
- [24] Petitioner is Entitled to a New Trial. The only reason Petitioner changed his Plea from "Not Guilty" to "Guilty" is because he was threatened with the Death Penalty. Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, knew Petitioner was Entitled to the Three-Judge Panel, but because of his Bias, Partiality, and Corrupt Behavior toward Petitioner that Appendix D Herein Proves Existed, Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, Ignored R.C. 2945.06 all to the prejudice of Petitioner.
- [25] If this Honorable Court reviews Petitioner's Habeas Corpus Petition, Case No. 1:16-cv-1005 and his Certificate of Appealability (COA) and his Re-Hearing in Case No. 20-3890, This Honorable Court will see that this Crucial issue was brought to Both Courts attention and not adjudicated because it was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, and supported with Appendix D Herein.

[26] The language as it is written by the Legislators in R.C. 2945.06 is Unambiguous and should not be allowed to be Manipulated by the Lower Courts. This is of Great National Interest and effects Thousands.

[27] Violated, Multiple Parts of Crim.R. 11 which Violates the Petitioner's Due Process and Equal Protection Rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. What seems to Elude the Lower Courts and is of Great National Interest, is what Crim.R. 11 states at the very beginning, which is, Pleas, Rights (Emphasis Added) - Upon Plea. This is very clear and unambiguous. Below is all of Crim.R. 11 Violations committed by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, against Petitioner and his Due Process and Equal Protection Rights.

The First part of Crim.R. 11 that was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, all to the prejudice of Petitioner, is Crim.R. 11 (C)(2) which states "That the court Shall Not accept a plea of Guilty or no contest without first addressing the defendant personally and doing all of the following" Judge Norbert A. Nadel instead, states to the Petitioner "I understand that your changing your plea from "Not Guilty" to "Guilty" and proceeds on. Supported by the deficient and altered Transcripts provided to this Honorable Court in Appendix F and Appendix G at any time does Judge Norbert A. Nadel tell the Petitioner that Before He Can Accept Petitioner's "Guilty" Plea he must do the following. This would have allowed the Petitioner to change his plea back to "Not Guilty" like he tried to and it was left out of the Sentencing Transcripts labeled Appendix G Herein. Also the Sentencing Transcripts are Unsigned. This was no accident. Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, didn't want anyone to know that Petitioner wanted to withdraw his "Guilty" Plea. The Court Reporter obviously didn't want any part of this and that is why the Sentencing Transcripts labeled Appendix G Herein were not signed. This behavior is Proven by the Bias, Partiality and

Corrupt Activity that was committed by Judge Norbert A. Nadel, in Appendix D Herein this filing.

The Second part of Crim.R. 11 That was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, all to the prejudice of Petitioner, is Crim.R. 11 (C)(2)(a) which states "With understanding of the Nature of the Charges" If this Honorable Court looks at the Deficient Transcripts on record and that has been provided as Appendix F and Appendix G Herein, this Honorable Court will see that there is Not one single attempt made by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, to Explain As Required the Nature of the Charges and Specifications against Petitioner. This is totally unacceptable. This Honorable Court stated in McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 89 S.Ct. 1166, 22 L.Ed. 2d 418 (1969) (... Addressing the defendant as to his understanding of the essential elements of the charges to which he pleads guilty would seem a necessary prerequisite to a determination that he understands the meaning (Emphasis Added) of the charge...). This couldn't be more crucial in an a Aggravated Murder Case which is a Capital Offense. If the Court speaks through its Journal Entry / Transcripts of the proceedings, Petitioner's is Silent.

Also clearly stated by this Honorable Court in McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 89 S.Ct. 1166, 22 L.Ed. 2d 418 (1969):

HN1 A Defendant is Entitled to Plead Anew if the court accepts his Guilty Plea without Fully adhering to the procedure provided in Fed.R.Crim.P. 11 by personally inquiring whether Defendant Understood the Nature of the Charges against him. A Silent Journal Entry / Transcript Doesn't Lie.

HN3 If a Defendant's Guilty Plea is not equally Voluntary and Knowing, it has been obtained in violation of Due Process and is therefore Void. Moreover, because a Guilty Plea is an admission of all elements of a formal criminal charge

it cannot be truly Voluntary unless the Defendant possesses an understanding of the Law.

The Third part of Crim.R. 11 that was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, all to the prejudice of Petitioner, is another part of Crim.R. 11(C)(2)(a) which states "That the Defendant is not eligible for probation or for the imposition of community control sanctions at the sentencing hearing." If this Honorable Court looks at Appendix G Herein which is the Sentencing Transcript of Petitioner, it will see that this did not take place.

Petitioner's sentence is Void because Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, had a Duty to state on Record this important information. Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, by Carelessness and Design handed Petitioner in open court a signed order giving him Five-Years of Post-Release Control (PRC) on top of a Life Sentence for which Parole is the only thing Petitioner is Eligible for. When Petitioner asked for this to be explained by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, Petitioner was told No. See Appendix E Herein.

The Fourth part of Crim.R. 11 That was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, all to the prejudice of Petitioner, is Crim.R. 11 (C)(2)(b) which states "Understands the effect of the plea of guilty" There is no way that Petitioner understood this when No attempt was made by Judge Norbert A. Nadel, as required, to explain the "Nature of the Charges" to which the guilty plea was made. McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 89 S.Ct. 1166, 22 L.Ed. 2d 418 (1969)

The Fifth part of Crim.R. 11 That was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, all to the the prejudice of Petitioner, is Crim.R. 11 (C)(3) which states "With respect to Aggravated Murder committed on and after January 1, 1974, the defendant shall plead Seperately to the Charge and to Each specification, if any."

If this Honorable Court reviews the Deficient and Altered Transcripts labeled Appendix F and Appendix G Herein of the proceedings, you will see this didn't take place all to the prejudice of Petitioner. A Silent Record / Transcript that is Unsigned (See Appendix G Herein) says a lot. Especially if the Court speaks through the Record / Transcript. This is Crucial and a Clear Violation of Petitioner's Due Process and Equal Protection Rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

This supports that Petitioner's "Guilty" Plea was not made Knowingly, Voluntarily, or Intelligently. Proven by the Record and by the Colerain Township Police Department, All of Petitioner's Firearms / Guns, including Petitioner's .32 Caliber Keltec was Cleared through Ballistics Testing. Also .32 Caliber Gunshell found at the crime scene did Not have the Petitioner's DNA / Fingerprints on it.

So why would the Petitioner plead to a Firearm / Gun Specification when no Firearm / Gun was ever recovered or proven to be used by Petitioner. The State has No Firearm / Gun in Evidence and the Gunshell collected does Not have the Petitioner's DNA / Fingerprints on it. Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel knew this, that is why he didn't want or let Petitioner plead Seperately to the Charge and Specification as Required, because he knew Petitioner wouldn't of Plead to either. A Silent Record does Not Lie and the State Courts cannot argue that the Trial Judge complied when the Record / Transcripts prove otherwise.

The Sixth part of Crim.R. 11 that was violated by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, all to the prejudice of Petitioner, is another crucial part of Crim.R. 11(C)(3) which states "If the Pleas of Guilty or no contest to Both the Charge and One or more Specification are Accepted, A Court Composed Of Three Judges Shall." Petitioner was Entitled to have his Case Heard and Decided by a Three-Judge Panel. This is a

Due Process Violation under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

If this Honorable Court reads All of Crim.R. 11 slowly and carefully, it will see that there isn't One Sentence or Paragraph that states the Petitioner had to be given the Death Penalty in order to have a Three-Judge Panel hear and decide his case. There is no reference whatsoever. However, what Crim.R. 11(C)(3) Specifically states, is that once Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel Accepted a Plea of Guilty to the Charge of Aggravated Murder and One Specification, a Three-Judge Panel should have Heard and Decided Petitioner's Case.

But to the prejudice of Petitioner, this crucial process didn't take place. The Bias, Partiality, and Corruption that Appendix D Herein Proves existed in Petitioner's Case is why the Three-Judge Panel Requirement was Not followed by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel.

Also this Honorable Court will see that there isn't One Sentence or Paragraph in Crim.R. 11, Crim.R. 11(C)(3) or the Crim.R. 11 Archive's, that state the Specifications have to be Death Penalty Specifications. Nowhere. Even though the Two Court Appointed public defenders, told Petitioner, that Specification (A) that was given with R.C. 2903.01 for Aggravated Murder and the Firearm Specification were and made the Petitioner eligible for the Death Penalty.

[28] To help the State in their confusion and their Non-Compliance of Crim.R. 11, the Supreme Court of Ohio in State v. Parker, 95 Ohio St. 3d 524, 2002-Ohio-2833, 769 N.E. 2d 846, which was a Aggravated Murder Case and dealt with the issue of the Three-Judge Panel, held "That a single Trial Judge "Lacked" jurisdiction to Accept a Defendant's Plea in a Capital Case and that Defendant could Not waive the right to a Trial by a Three-Judge Panel."

The Supreme Court of Ohio, goes on to state that Aggravated

Murder, regardless of if it has Specifications or no Specifications, is still a Capital Case and Petitioner was Entitled to have his Case Heard and Decided by a Three-Judge Panel. This applies to the Petitioner Herein.

The Supreme Court of Ohio also stated in State v. Parker, 95 Ohio St. 3d 524, 2002-Ohio-2833, 769 N.E. 2d 846, that Regardless of the State's agreement not to seek the Death Penalty, Defendant (Along with Petitioner Daniel Littlepage) was still charged with a Capital Offense and was Entitled to have his case Heard and Decided by a Three-Judge Panel After he Waived a Jury Trial. This applies to the Petitioner Herein.

In State v. Parker, 95 Ohio St. 3d 524, 2002-Ohio-2833, 769 N.E. 2d 846, the following crucial Headnotes were included by the Supreme Court of Ohio:

HN3 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.06 and Ohio R. Crim.P.//(C)(3) Clearly establish that, in a Capital Case where a criminal Defendant has Waived the Right to Trial by Jury, a Three-Judge Panel Is Required. (It doesn't say that the Death Penalty has to be in place and it doesn't say that the Specification / Specifications have to be Death Penalty Specifications). HN3 Applies to Petitioner Herein.

HN5 When a Defendant pleads Guilty to Aggravated Murder in a Capital Case, a Three-Judge Panel is Required. This Applies to Petitioner Herein.

HN6 The Supreme Court of Ohio has consistently required Strict compliance with Ohio Statutes when reviewing the procedures in Capital Cases. (Even though the lower State Courts never followed their own statements) This Clearly didn't happen in Petitioner's Case.

HN7 A Defendant charged with a crime punishable by Death who has waived his right to trial by jury must, pursuant to

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.06 and Ohio R. Crim.P. 11 (C)(3), have his case Heard and Decided by a Three-Judge Panel even if the State agrees that It will not seek the Death Penalty. This applies to Petitioner.

HN8 The Three-Judge Panel requirement of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.06 for Capital Offenses is a jurisdictional matter that cannot be waived.

- [29] The Supreme Court of Ohio has stated that if Crim.R. 11(C) was not properly followed (Which a review of the altered and deficient Transcripts labeled Appendix F and Appendix G Here in prove it wasn't) during the Plea process, it Vacates the Plea and the Conviction, or Remands the case to the Trial Court with an order to allow the Defendant to Vacate the Plea. This is what Petitioner is Entitled to and requesting that this Honorable Court Grant.
- [30] As Proven and Supported by the Altered, Deficient and Silent Transcripts of the proceedings on record labeled Appendix F and Appendix G Herein, Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel by Carelessness and Design, Violated Petitioner's Due Process and Equal Protection Rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution by not following Crim.R. 11(C) as required during the Plea Process. This was no accident by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel and the Bias, Partiality, and Corruption that took place in the Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein Proves and Supports this.
- [31] The State Courts should Not be allowed to Manipulate Revised Codes, Statutes, and Court Rules to their benefit and to the Cost of Any Petitioner. The State Courts have a real bad Habit of Adding wording, retranslating, and taking things out of Revised Codes, Statutes, and Court Rules to fit their Trickery.
- [32] As to the case before this Honorable Court, the language as it is written, is Unambiguous and needs to stay that way and

needs to be followed in R.C. 2945.06 and Crim.R. 11, Especially Crim.R. 11(C)(3) for Aggravated Murder.

[33] Nowhere is it stated that R.C. 2945.06 and Crim.R. 11(C)(3), which are both about the Three-Judge Panel in a Aggravated Murder case, does it say that the Petitioner had to be given the Death Penalty in order to be eligible under R.C. 2945.06 and Crim.R. 11(C)(3) for the Three-Judge Panel to Hear and Decide his case. Nowhere.

[34] Nowhere, within the Unambiguous language of R.C. 2945.06 is there a Sentence or Paragraph that states that Petitioner had to be given the Death Penalty in order to get the Three-Judge Panel. It Specifically states "If The Accused Pleads Guilty Of Aggravated Murder, A Court Composed Of Three Judges shall examine the witnesses, determine whether the accused is guilty of aggravated murder or any other offense, and pronounce sentence accordingly." It is the Prayer of Petitioner that this Honorable Court Remands this back to the Trial Court with an Order to allow Petitioner to Withdraw His Guilty Plea and Proceed with a New Trial in the Interest of Justice.

[35] Nowhere, within the Unambiguous language of Crim.R. 11(C)(3) is there a Sentence or Paragraph that states that Petitioner had to be given the Death Penalty in order to get the Three-Judge Panel. It Specifically states "If the Pleas of Guilty or no contest to both the Charge and One or more Specification are accepted, A Court Composed Of Three Judges Shall" do the following. Again, this applies to Aggravated Murder. It is the Prayer of Petitioner that this Honorable Court Remands this back to the Trial Court with an Order to allow Petitioner to Withdraw His Guilty Plea and Proceed with a New Trial in the Interest of Justice.

[36] Violated R.C. 2967.28: Petitioner has a Void Sentence do to the ~~Imposition of Postrelease Control~~ (PRC) on top of a Life

Sentence for which Parole is the only Eligibility for the Petitioner.

An individual sentenced for Aggravated Murder is Not subject to Postrelease Control (PRC) because that crime is an Unclassified Felony / Special Felony to which the Postrelease Control (PRC) Statute does Not apply. R.C. 2967.28. Instead, such a person is either ineligible for Parole or becomes eligible for Parole after serving 20, 25, or 30 years in prison.

A Sentence for Aggravated Murder that includes Postrelease Control (PRC) (See Appendix E Herein) is "Void" because Postrelease Control (PRC) does Not attach to sentences for the offense. R.C. 2967.28, Postrelease Control (PRC) attaches Only to First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Degree Felonies. So when a Trial Court Judge, Norbert A. Nadel handed Petitioner Appendix E Herein in open court and refused to explain it to Petitioner like Petitioner ask the Judge to, Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel made "Void" any Sentence he imposed. See State v. Clark, 119 Ohio St. 3d 239 (2008); State v. Hendrix, 2013-Ohio-4978; State v. McCuen, 2005-Ohio-3346.

Parole is very different from Postrelease Control (PRC). Parole for Aggravated Murder can last for Life. Postrelease Control (PRC) ends after Five Years and if violated is only served in Nine Month Intervals.

Even on a theoretical level, a trial court that has handed a Petitioner in open court an Order / Document, stating that Petitioner has Five Years of Postrelease Control (PRC) on top of his Life Sentence for which Parole is the only thing Petitioner is eligible for, has not explained the Maximum Sentence and the Sentence Imposed is Void. See Appendix E Herein for the imposition of Postrelease Control on top of a Life Sentence. This Entitles the Petitioner to Withdraw his Guilty Plea and proceed with a New Trial.

[37] As the Supreme Court of Ohio has Explained, an Illegal Sentence is a Nullity. See State v. Jordan, 104 Ohio St. 3d 21, 2004-Ohio-6085, at ¶23-27; State v. Bezak, 2007-Ohio-3250, 114 Ohio St. 3d 94, syllabus, State v. Beasley, 14 Ohio St. 3d 74, 75 (1984).

[38] A Guilty Plea is Valid only if it is Knowing, Intelligent, and Voluntary. See State v. Raglin, 83 Ohio St. 3d 253, 262 (1998); Boykin v. Alabama, 395 U.S. 238 (1969). "Failure on any of those points renders a resulting Conviction Unconstitutional."

[39] Is a "Guilty" Plea Knowing, Intelligent, and Voluntary when the Trial Court Misinforms the Petitioner that he will be subject to Five Years of Postrelease Control (PRC) if Released when, in fact, Petitioner faces a Lifetime of Parole and Re-Incarceration for Life for any Violation?

NO. A Plea is Not Knowing, Intelligent, or Voluntary when the Trial Court Misinforms Petitioner that he will be subject to Five Years Postrelease Control (PRC) if released, when in fact, Petitioner faces a Lifetime of Parole and Re-Incarceration for Life for any Violation. See State v. Clark, 119 Ohio St. 3d 239.

[40] A Manifest Injustice is a clear and openly unjust act; it relates to a fundamental flaw in the proceedings resulting in a Miscarriage of Justice or a Deprivation of Due Process. See State Ex Rel. Schneider v. Kreiner, 83 Ohio St. 3d 203, 208, 699 N.E. 2d 83 (1998); Ogle at ¶8, State v. Hall, 2003-Ohio-6939.

[41] Once Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel handed Petitioner Appendix E Herein and refused to explain it [40] above applies to Petitioner and this type of Bias, Partiality, and Corruption is also Proven / Supported by Appendix D Herein.

- [42] Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of Ohio has held that "[A]ny attempt by a Court to disregard statutory requirements when imposing a sentence renders the attempted sentence a Nullity or Void." See State v. Williams, 148 Ohio St. 3d 403, 2016-Ohio-7658, 71 N.E. 3d 234, ¶20, Quoting State v. Beasley, 14 Ohio St. 3d 74, 75, 471 N.E. 2d 774 (1984)
- [43] This precept necessarily follows from the Trial Court's role at sentencing, which is to impose a sentence provided for by statute; "[A] Court has No Power to substitute a different sentence for that provided by statute or one that is either greater or lesser than that provided for by Law." Williams at ¶20, Quoting Colegrove v. Burns, 175 Ohio St. 437, 438, 195 N.E. 2d 811 (1964)
- [44] The Supreme Court of Ohio's Void-Sentence jurisprudence "Reflects a fundamental understanding of Constitutional Democracy that the power to define criminal offenses and prescribe punishment is vested in the Legislative branch of Government and that courts may impose sentences Only as provided by Statute." Williams at ¶22, Quoting State v. Fischer, 128 Ohio St. 3d 92, 2010-Ohio-6238, 942 N.E. 2d 332, 21-22. "Because '[N]o court has the authority to impose a sentence that is contrary to law,' \* \* \* When the trial court disregards statutory mandates, '[P]rinciples of Res Judicata, including the Doctrine of the law of the case, do Not preclude this Honorable Court's review.
- [45] Asking a citizen to plead Guilty to Aggravated Murder is serious. If a Petitioner does not know how the sentence can end, the Petitioner does not understand the sentence. Handing the Petitioner Appendix E Herein and refusing to explain it is just Pathetic and Wrong. But it is consistent with Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel's Criminal Behavior that Appendix D Herein Proves has Plagued Petitioner's Whole Case and Entitles Petitioner to go back and withdraw his Guilty Plea and proceed with a New Trial.

- [46] The Supreme Court of Ohio stated the following in State v. Hendrix, 2013-Ohio-4978 "Because the Trial Court failed to comply with Crim.R. 11(C)(2)(a), Defendant's Guilty Plea was Not Knowingly, Intelligently, and Voluntarily made, and under the circumstances, Defendant did Not need to demonstrate prejudice. The Supreme Court has suggested that Prejudice is presumed when a Trial Court fails to comply with Crim.R. 11(C), State v. Clark, 119 Ohio St. 3d 239, 2008-Ohio-3748, ¶32, 893 N.E. 2d 462. Here, the Trial Court Failed to tell Defendant, that he was Not Eligible for community control as is Required by Crim.R. 11(C). Compounding the Issue, the Trial Court inferred that Community Control was actually available." This applies to the Petitioner Herein.
- [47] It was an Abuse of Discretion by both the District Court in Habeas Corpus Petition, Case No. 1:16-cv-1005 and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Certificate Of Appealability (COA), and Motion for Re-Hearing, Case No. 20-3890, to Ignore and deny Petitioner the Entitled relief in the form of a New Trial or to Withdraw his Guilty Plea. It is the Prayer of the Petitioner that this Honorable Court will Grant this in the interest of justice. See Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47, S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed. 2d 712 (1975) (A "Biased" Decision Maker Is Constitutionally Unacceptable")
- [48] It is strongly believed that since the Court of Common Pleas (Which is where Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel committed his Crimes and Violations against Petitioner) The First District Court of Appeals, The District Court, and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals are all located within 1 to 3 blocks of one another in Cincinnati, Ohio, These Judges who took an Oath to be Unbias and Impartial felt the need to Cover Up for a Biased, Partial, and Corrupt Officer of the Court. But in reality all they did is made themselves Complicit in Judge Norbert A. Nadel's Crimes and Violations that were committed against Petitioner.

- [49] What's telling and by their Silence, Proves / Supports that Petitioner was tried by a Bias, Partial, and Corrupt Judge (Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel) and that Petitioner is Entitled to a New Trial, is that Not One Level of Court from the Trial Court all the to the Sixth Circuit Court Of Appeals, has Defended Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel in his Corrupt Activity of Illegally Creating and Executing Appendix D Here in.
- [50] Not One level of Court has Ever stated that 28 U.S.C. 47 Doesn't apply to Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel when he Illegally Created and Executed Appendix D Herein.
- [51] Not One level of Court has Ever stated that Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel Had Immunity when he Illegally Created and Executed his Forged / Fraudulent Order in Appendix D Herein.
- [52] Not One level of Court has Ever stated that Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel Was Not Guilty of the Fifteen (15) Crimes and Violations that he Willfully Committed during the Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein, that includes, but Not limited to, Using Sham Legal Process, Fraud, Forgery, Impersonating, Falsification, Corrupt Activity, Obstructing Justice, Identity Fraud, Dereliction of Duty, Tampering with Evidence, Conspiracy, Complicity, Fraud Upon The Court, Mail Fraud, Using The Mail To Defraud, and Conspiracy To Commit Fraud.
- [53] What's even worse is that the Sixth Circuit Court Of Appeals after seeing and knowing that Appendix D Herein was a Forged / Fraudulent Order that was Created and Executed by a Bias, Partial, and Corrupt Trial Judge, Deliberately Ignores the Federal Offenses of Mail Fraud, Using Mail To Defraud and Conspiracy To Commit Mail Fraud. Once Bias, Partial, and Corrupt Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel Wrote in the Lower Left Corner of Appendix D Herein "Clerk to send copies to defendant," these Federal Crimes were Committed.

[54] How does the Sixth Circuit Court Of Appeals Not Know what the Elements of Mail Fraud is or what constitutes Mail Fraud? The language is Unambiguous and is as follows:

It is stated, in order to Prove a Violation of the Federal Mail Fraud Statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1341, it is necessary to show the presence together of three elements:

- (1) Defendant's (Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel) Participation in A Scheme or Artifice To Defraud;
- (2) Use of the Mails caused by someone associated with the Scheme and
- (3) Use of the Mails for the purpose of Executing The Scheme.

[55] This fits and is exactly what Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel did and committed in and with Appendix D Herein. It's Shameful, an Abuse of Discretion, and of Great National Interest for the Sixth Circuit Court Of Appeals to Ignore the Proof of Crimes / Violations committed by a Bias, Partial, and Corrupt Judge and claim they saw nothing wrong when Appendix D Herein Proves otherwise. To answer this, please return to Page 18 Herein and re-read [48].

[56] It is of Great National Interest, and this Honorable Court has to wonder, how many more Victims are there of Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel's Forged / Fraudulent Orders / Documents as Appendix D Herein Proves Exist. How many Victims were given a Forged / Fraudulent Order / Document thinking that they had nothing left to fight for in their case, not realizing that the Order / Decision they received, like Appendix D Herein was Illegally Created and Executed by a Bias, Partial, and Corrupt Judge, who had No Authority or Jurisdiction to issue it.

[57] It is of Great National Interest, and this Honorable Court has to wonder, how many more Criminal Acts / Violations has the Sixth Circuit Court Of Appeals Covered Up / Ignored that

state judges, like Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel committed. A "Biased" Decision maker who Commits Crimes in the process of Violating a Petitioner's Rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, is Not Above The Law and can be Prosecuted. As this Honorable Court knows, there were Numerous Crimes committed in the Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein.

[58] Lastly, throughout this properly filed Writ of Certiorari the Petitioner has with good cause brought up about the Transcripts of the proceedings labeled Appendix F and Appendix G Herein, being Deficient, Altered, and Unsigned which VOIDS the Legality / Validity of the Sentence and Conviction Imposed on Petitioner by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel and Entitles Petitioner to go back and Withdraw his "Guilty" Plea and have a New Trial.

[59] Let's start with Appendix G Herein. Appendix G Herein is Vol.II of the proceedings and includes the Sentencing Phase of Petitioner's case. Before Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel Imposes Any Sentence, Petitioner states to Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel that he wants to Withdraw his "Guilty" Plea. This is "Crucial" and is Removed from the Unsigned Transcript labeled Appendix G Herein.

[60] Petitioner, under the Due Process and Equal Protection of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution had this Right and it was Denied to him; This Honorable Court after seeing the extent of Bias, Partiality, and Criminal Mindset of Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, in the Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein, has to agree with Petitioner's statement that the Court Reporter / Transcriber who was transcribing the proceedings in Appendix G Herein, was Instructed by Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel, to Remove the part where Petitioner wanted to Withdraw his "Guilty" Plea.

- [61] The job of the Court Reporter / Transcriber is to put in Print for the Record the events as they were taking place during the proceedings. This is done so that when a Defendant / Petitioner files a Motion challenging His / Her Sentence, Conviction, Crim.R. 11 Violations by the Court and more, the Courts can refer back to the Transcripts of the proceedings, also known as the Record or Journal Entry, to see what was Followed, Not Followed, Said and Not Said, so that any Miscarriages of Justice can be corrected.
- [62] However, the only way what took place during the proceedings has any Legality / Validity is if they are Signed by the Certified Court Reporter / Transcriber.
- [63] The Courts Require, and it's Not Optional, that:
- 1) Rulings / Decisions from the Court Must be Signed in order to have Legality / Validity. No Exception.
  - 2) Motions / Filings to the Court Must be Signed in order to have Legality / Validity. No Exception.
  - 3) Affidavits in Court Proceedings Must be Signed in order to have Legality / Validity. No Exception.
  - 4) The Transcripts of the proceedings by the Certified Court Reporter / Transcriber Must be Signed in order for Petitioner's Sentence and Conviction to have Any Legality / Validity. No Exception.
- [64] It wasn't No Accident that Appendix G Herein wasn't Signed off on and Appendix F Herein was. You just don't forget to Sign the Transcripts of the proceedings in a Aggravated Murder Case, unless the Court Reporter / Transcriber was Instructed to do something by the Trial Judge that they didn't agree with, but did so Reluctantly. This Honorable Court cannot disagree with this statement after seeing the

Bias, Partiality, and Corruption of Trial Judge Norbert A. Nadel in the Creation and Execution of Appendix D Herein.

[65] It is the Prayer of Petitioner that this Honorable Court agrees with the Facts and Evidence presented herein and Grant this Writ of Certiorari and the requested relief which is a New Trial and any other relief as deemed by the court.

CONCLUSION

Respectfully, the Writ of Certiorari should be Granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel Littlepage", is written over a horizontal line.

DANIEL LITTLEPAGE

A697296

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DATE: June 11, 2021