

21-7465 ORIGINAL
No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED

NOV 10 2021

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Jean Lynn Lillie — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

State of Iowa — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

State of Iowa Supreme Court
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Jean Lynn Lillie
(Your Name)

2560 Jewell Avenue
(Address)

Anthon, Iowa, 51004
(City, State, Zip Code)

(712) 823-8756
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Is a local government allowed to demand take money from an American in pay for that American to avoid jail?
How long may a state keep a American Citizen

and elected official under threat of irreparable harm or at threat of loss of personal liberty?

Is a state mandated to adhere to due process?

May a state violate an American Citizen's right to due process or her own property simply because the poorly-run state wants money from her to apply to its self-caused county (local government) budget shortfall?

May a county government or its actors violate an American Citizen's due process rights?

May a traffic and misdemeanor judge in a small city continually abuse, harass, defame, threaten, trouble, steal from, injure an American Citizen? How long after the misdemeanor case is closed by him may he further abuse, harass, defame, torture, threaten, trouble, steal from, injure, irreparably severely harm and violate the unalienable rights of that female American?

Is an American Citizen whose right to appeal of a final decree maliciously-brought, fabricated one-count misdemeanor is obstructed by the court, as is her appeal process, where threat of jail exists allowed assistance of an attorney? or that of her trial attorney who was withdrawn by that same court?

continued...

QUESTIONS PRESENTED page 2

Can sitting elected officials such as lower court judges demand money from American citizens in exchange for those American Citizens to avoid jail or fine or other adverse action or be released from jail?

Can a sheriff? Can a public employee?

Is pay to play or Quid Pro Quo or are direct cash payments or bribes allowed to be received by public officials, public employees or judges?

Does an appeal bond function like a type of refundable deposit or is it cash pay to government officials, judges or employees by a defendant to avoid going to jail or other adverse action?

If bonds aren't refundable, then isn't demand and receipt of them by local governments pay? fraud? embezzlement? extortion?

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:

RELATED CASES

State of Iowa Supreme Court case no. 21-1516

State of Iowa Supreme Court case no. 21-1393

State of Iowa District Court case no. AGCR107672

State of Iowa District Court case no. 03971 AGCR107672

Supreme Court of the United States case no. 21-5929

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CASES

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STATUTES AND RULES

The Constitution of the United States of America

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT right to due process
and right to equal protection

FOURTH AMENDMENT right to be secure in person,
papers and effects

FIFTH AMENDMENT right to due process

SIXTH AMENDMENT right to counsel for defence

EIGHTH AMENDMENT right against excessive bail
or cruel and unusual punishment

SECOND AMENDMENT right to own or possess an arm

FIRST AMENDMENT right to free exercise or
redress government without fear of threat or retaliation

Iowa Code section 627.6(14)

SIXTH AMENDMENT right to speedy trial

OTHER

Consumer Protection laws

Breach of Contract laws

Laws against defrauding consumers

Laws against public employees taking monies,
cash, valuables or bribes as pay to keep
or let an American Citizen out of jail

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 _____ 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 _____ 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 A to the petition and is

- ☒ reported at State of Iowa Supreme Court; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the State of Iowa District court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

- ☒ reported at Woodbury County, Iowa; 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 _____.

☐ 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: _____, 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. § 1254(1).

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was October 29, 21. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix A.

☐ 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

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT right to due process
FOURTH AMENDMENT right to be secure in person
papers and effects

FIFTH AMENDMENT right to due process

EIGHTH AMENDMENT right against excessive bail
Iowa Code section 627.6 (14), an American's
last \$1,000.00 is "EXEMPT" from collection

SIXTH AMENDMENT right to speedy trial
effects of habitual violations by the state

SIXTH AMENDMENT right to assistance of counsel

EIGHTH AMENDMENT right against cruel and
unusual punishment

SECOND AMENDMENT right to keep and bear arms

FIRST AMENDMENT right to free exercise

whereas state stole money, time, other resources
needed and wanted for free exercise

FIRST AMENDMENT right to redress government
without fear of threat or retaliation by
government and receive remedy

Ex post facto laws

Iowa Code Section case must be dismissed
if not to trial within 1 year

Iowa Rules of Criminal Procedure mandate a
misdemeanor case be to trial within 90 days
of the date trial information lapsed

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

November 3, 2021 is day 580 of a one-count misdemeanor case with speedy trial demanded and asserted and reasserted by Petitioner and repeatedly violated by the state. The state of Iowa has a 90-day speedy trial rule and a 1-year speedy trial statute.

Trial information was filed by the state on April 2, 2020. The misdemeanor case wasn't taken to trial until day 434 in violation of Iowa's speedy trial laws.

Throughout the ordeal, the state, traffic and misdemeanor judge and others made Petitioner endure literal physical torture, terrorism, immense loss, severe injury, military war weapons, obstruction of justice, oppression, grotesque invasions of privacy, pre-trial punishment, 40+ held, moved, set or cancelled hearing and trial and mandatory pre-trial punishment dates and 36 consecutive days in Woodbury county, Iowa's notoriously abusive, dirty, torturous, windowless jail where the sheriff actors did human atrocities and other crimes and don't allow any fresh air, sunshine, outdoor time, non-disrupted sleep, etc.

On August 4, 2021 a previously-scheduled sentencing hearing was held by the traffic and misdemeanor judge at Woodbury county. At the same hearing, Petitioner's MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL and other Petitioner

continued... STATEMENT OF THE CASE page 2

motions that could have led to dismissals or acquittal. The traffic and misdemeanor judge proceeded with disposition of the case and the sentencing hearing at Woodbury county.

A week later, according to the trial attorney, that judge at Woodbury county closed the case. He set a second sentencing hearing for September 8, 2021. Petitioner appeared by phone but couldn't hear much of the proceeding.

Petitioner's attorney requested a lower appeal bond. The judge denied to lower it from \$4,000.00

Petitioner's attorney requested Petitioner's appearance bond, then to be released, of \$500.00 cash be transferred to the Appeal bond. The judge refused.

He added additional jail time, an unaffordable fine plus surcharge, demanded payments of \$50.00 each be made each and every month (unaffordable) to begin in less than one month. He demanded a 5-year NCO on top of the 1 1/2 year NCO which had passed without the fabricating male complainant or his rural deputy cohorts bringing another

false accusation against Petitioner.

He set a mittimus date of October 7, 2021.

On September 10, 2021 he filed notice directly to Petitioner, who was represented on paper, demanding \$272.75 of Petitioner's \$500.00 cash appearance bond. He stated Petitioner had 15 days to contest such action to the court. (Remember, Petitioner's time to earn, raise, borrow, obtain by sales the \$4,000.00 appeal bond, prior to mittimus date, to file notice of appeal from final decree was running.) If appeal bond isn't posted, there's jail time. If Petitioner's appearance bond isn't returned, though it should've been - Petitioner made all appearances at great costs, sacrifice and loss, the posting of appeal bond was in jeopardy due to the size of the appeal bond, the half a thousand dollars (\$500.00) appearance bond. If not posted prior to October 7, 2021 at 10:00 AM CDT, jail and the fine, surcharge, payment, NCO would all go into effect.

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE page 4

On October 1, 2021, after much obstruction by the state, Petitioner posted the entire \$4,000.00 appeal bond in U.S. Currency cash to the court, and has 2 receipts, including notice of posting of the \$4,000.00 appeal bond, court's receipt of Petitioner's appeal bond and 2 legally-binding contracts. Two experienced clerks of court repeatedly counted, approved, accepted, received, took, posted and receipted Petitioner's \$4,000.00 cash appeal bond and said the sentence and mittimus date were eradicated (moot).

Later in October, Petitioner received an unfounded, bizzare rant such as attorneys hadn't seen or heard of from the traffic and misdemeanor judge making false statements about the posted appeal bond, saying the mittimus date which had long passed was still in effect though eradicated on October 1, 2021 upon posting of Petitioner's \$4,000.00 appeal bond. The traffic and misdemeanor judge

continued... STATEMENT OF THE CASE page 5

threatened Petitioner with jail, fines - his sentence which was rendered moot on October 1, 2021 at the posting of Petitioner's \$4,000.00 appeal bond which the court verified was posted.

Unrepresented, without an attorney to assist, Appellant followed good advice and eventually filed an appeal from final decree to the State of Iowa Supreme Court.

Today, November 3, 2021, Petitioner on approved paper filing, not having any access to e-filing (state EDMS), received State's order.

Subsequently, while writing to you - SCOTUS, completing this Petition, I received an evening texted message from my Appellate Attorney, who doesn't deal with bond issues saying that's the trial attorney's job, but is on the EDMS, and saw sheriff filing of a "Notice" that Petitioner's appeal bond hadn't been posted while it had been and he knew that Petitioner's appeal bond had been

continued...

STATEMENT OF THE CASE page 6

posted on October 1, 2021 and eradicated +
moot mittimus date hadn't been met.

The Appellate Attorney said the
judge violated Petitioner's due process
rights with his October 4, 2021
filed order.

Petitioner asks for emergency
interventions and rulings by SCOTUS.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Due process is a fundamental right. It affects each American and must be defended and protected.

Ex post facto is illegal and should be ruled against.

Bonds affect millions of Americans, their lenders, posters, futures, abilities to survive or post appeal bonds or avoid jail or other undue penalty.

Iowa's bond theft scheme appears illegal, even criminal.

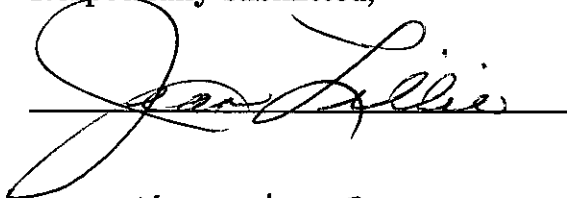
Iowa's demanding large sums of cash monies from Americans under threat and duress under the guise of appeal bonds that are refundable while Iowa, its courts, solo judges in traffic and misdemeanors, clerks, sheriffs intended to keep said monies seems illegal, bad faith, fraudulent, deceptive and as pay to avoid jail or other penalty.

The issues in this case have national ramifications.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jan L. Lillie", is written over a horizontal line.

Date: November 3, 2021.