

No. _____

23-5724

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

TAYLOR S. MEECE -PETITIONER

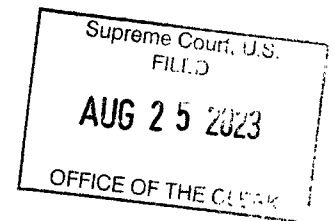
vs.

STATE OF WYOMING -RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
WYOMING SUPREME COURT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

TAYLOR S. MEECE
40 HONOR FARM RD.
WYOMING HONOR FARM
RIVERTON WYOMING
82501



QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its description in allowing only one opinion of the justice in affirming the conviction and sentence set forth?
2. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by saying in the opinion that it was before all of the justices with no opinion except one attached?
3. Is the purpose of the Wyoming Supreme Court to only issue the opinion of one justice?
4. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse the appeal process by not informing the defendant the opinions of all the justices?
5. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by only addressing a sole issue when in fact the defendant submitted two issues?
6. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power when it issued a statement of the issue that Mr. Meece was denied his constitutional right of due process of law and a fair trial as a result of prosecutorial misconduct?
7. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by stating question number 6 was a sole issue that the court can see it is a result of two issues?
8. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse their power when in their own consideration of facts they used according to their opinion was as follows “One night in **2017 or 2018**, RR was lying in bed trying to sleep when Mr. Meece entered her bedroom and laid down in bed next to her. He unzipped his pants, took her right hand, and masturbated while holding her hand around his penis. He did that for a couple of minutes and then reached under her pajamas and underwear and rubbed her vagina with his fingers for a couple minutes. He then got up and left. RR recalled that she was scared, pretended to be asleep while it was happening, and did not understand what was happening or know what to do.”?
9. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse their power in their own consideration of facts when they used according to their opinion was as follows “RR became withdrawn and less talkative after the incident. **About a year later**, she told her younger brother MR what happened but made him promise not to tell anyone because she was scared something else might happen. MR recalled the RR “said it might have been [Mr. Meece], but she doesn’t really know.” He also recalled that she was crying and begged him not to tell their parents.”?
10. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power in their own consideration of facts when they used according to their own opinion was as follows “ During the state’s opening statement, the prosecutor told the jury: “I anticipate that as part of that investigation, you’ll hear about [RR] submitting to a forensic interview where she goes and provides a detailed account by someone who’s trained in dealing with these types of situations where you have a child victim or witness to get their side of the story.”?
11. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power when not considering fourth amendment violations?
12. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power when not considering a sixth amendment violation?
13. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by allowing a 14th amendment violation to continue?
14. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by violating article 6 of the Wyoming Constitution?
15. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by affirming the judgment and conviction from the state district court?
16. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power by issuing an opinion with reference to a vouching case that there is no cross reference to?
17. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse their power by considering a case law that has to do with a physiologist testifying when in fact the expert for the state admitted/ testified that she is a forensic interviewer?
18. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power in its opinion when it did not consider misconduct in repeatedly claim in it opinion that there was an evidentiary error?
19. Did the Wyoming Supreme Court abuse its power when it repeatedly said in its opinion there was evidentiary error and did not reverse and remand the case?

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 in 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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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

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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 _____ 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 States 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

_____.

☐ 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 JUNE 9TH 2023.

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 PROVISION INVOLVED

14TH Amendment

6th Amendment

4th Amendment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The petitioner in this matter Taylor Scott Meece was convicted by a jury of 12 in Campbell county Wyoming 6th judicial court on April 6th 2022 and sentenced on June 27th 2022. The judgment in this case was filed April 18th 2022. The sentence was filed August 1st 2022. In the opening Statement in this case the petitioner would like to point out that the sentence was filed over thirty days past the sentencing date with the district court. There is no clear definition that the petitioner can find regarding this; however it's important to point this out because it may be an issue for this court to address.

The petitioner has laid out the questions submitted in numerical order and now will lay out the case law or statues that allows or suggest such question in the same numerical order.

1. Criminal law cannot be lacking in definition. The constitutional guarantee of equal rights under the law will not tolerate a criminal law so lacking in definition that each defendant is left to the vagaries of individual judges and juries. *State v. Gallegos*, 384 P.2d 967, 1963 Wyo. LEXIS 108 (Wyo. 1963); *Sanchez v. State*, 567 P. 2d 270, 1977 Wyo. LEXIS 309 (Wyo. 1977)
2. Criminal law cannot be lacking in definition. The constitutional guarantee of equal rights under the law will not tolerate a criminal law so lacking in definition that each defendant is left to the vagaries of individual judges and juries. *State v. Gallegos*, 384 P.2d 967, 1963 Wyo. LEXIS 108 (Wyo. 1963); *Sanchez v. State*, 567 P. 2d 270, 1977 Wyo. LEXIS 309 (Wyo. 1977)
3. Criminal law cannot be lacking in definition. The constitutional guarantee of equal rights under the law will not tolerate a criminal law so lacking in definition that each defendant is left to the vagaries of individual judges and juries. *State v. Gallegos*, 384 P.2d 967, 1963 Wyo. LEXIS 108 (Wyo. 1963); *Sanchez v. State*, 567 P. 2d 270, 1977 Wyo. LEXIS 309 (Wyo. 1977)
4. Criminal law cannot be lacking in definition. The constitutional guarantee of equal rights under the law will not tolerate a criminal law so lacking in definition that each defendant is left to the vagaries of individual judges and juries. *State v. Gallegos*, 384 P.2d 967, 1963 Wyo. LEXIS 108 (Wyo. 1963); *Sanchez v. State*, 567 P. 2d 270, 1977 Wyo. LEXIS 309 (Wyo. 1977)

5. A criminal appeal allows you to take your case to a higher court, called an “appellant court.” This higher court has the power to review, and potentially change, certain trial court decisions. A criminal appeal allows you to challenge your sentence and/or your conviction of a felony, misdemeanor or violation. As the “appellant” you will argue the trial court’s judgment or sentence was wrong because of harmful legal errors that occurred at your trial of hearing. See *Douglas v. California* 372 U.S. 353-58, 83 S. Ct. 814, 816-17, 9 L. Ed. 2d 811 814-15 (1963)
6. Whenever the operation and effect of any general regulation is to extinguish or destroy that which by the law of the land is the property of any person, so far as it has the effect, it is unconstitutional and void as being a deprivation of property without due process of law. *Brown v. Board of Education* 347 US 483, 29 L Ed 481, 6 S Ct 409. E. *Endicott-Johnson Corp. v Smith*, 266 US 291, 69 L Ed 293, 45 S Ct 63. 2. *Rochin v California*, 342 US 165, 96 L Ed 183, 72 S Ct 205, 25 ALR2d 1396.

ALSO: See day in court; deprivation without due process; hearing; law of the land; life, liberty and property; life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
7. A criminal appeal allows you to take your case to a higher court, called an “appellant court.” This higher court has the power to review, and potentially change, certain trial court decisions. A criminal appeal allows you to challenge your sentence and/or your conviction of a felony, misdemeanor or violation. As the “appellant” you will argue the trial court’s judgment or sentence was wrong because of harmful legal errors that occurred at your trial of hearing. See *Douglas v. California* 372 U.S. 353-58, 83 S. Ct. 814, 816-17, 9 L. Ed. 2d 811 814-15 (1963)
8. The word **or** is to be used as a function word to indicate an alternative between different or unlike things. *City of Toledo v. Lucas County Budget Commission*, 33 Ohio St. 2d 62, 294 N.E. 2d 661, 663. Criminal law cannot be lacking in definition. The constitutional guarantee of equal rights under the law will not tolerate a criminal law so lacking in definition that each defendant is left to the vagaries of individual judges and juries. *State v. Gallegos*, 384 P.2 d 967, 1963 Wyo. LEXIS 108 (Wyo. 1963); *Sanchez v. State*, 567 P. 2d 270, 1977 Wyo. LEXIS 309 (Wyo. 1977)

9. The word about is to be used substantially, approximately, almost, or nearly. See *Odom v. Langston* 351 Mo. 609, 173 S.W.2d 826,829.
10. The purpose of evaluating for cumulative error is "to address whether the cumulative effect of two or more individually harmless errors has the potential to prejudice the defendant to the same extent as a single reversible error." *McClelland v. State*, 2007 WY 57, P 27, 155 P.3d 1013, 1022 (Wyo. 2007). In conducting a cumulative error evaluation, we consider only matters that we have determined to be errors. *Id.* We will reverse a conviction only when "the accumulated effect [of the errors] constitutes prejudice and the conduct {236 P.3d 277} of the trial is other than fair and impartial." *Id.* (quoting *Alcala v. State*, 487 P.2d 448, 462 (Wyo. 1971)). *Guy v. State*, 2008 WY 56, P 45, 184 P.3d 687, 701 (Wyo. 2008). Because we have found that no individual errors occurred, a claim for cumulative error cannot lie.
11. The Exclusionary Rule The concept of standing is closely tied to the exclusionary rule that surrounds and often dictates Fourth Amendment jurisprudence. The sanction for violating the Fourth Amendment is the exclusion of the evidence from use at trial. See *Weeks v. United States*, 232 U.S. 383, 58 L. Ed. 652, 34 S. Ct. 341 (1914).
12. AMENDMENT 6 Rights of the accused. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.
13. AMENDMENT 14 Section 1. [Citizens of the United States.] 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, liberty, or

property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

14. 6. Due process of law. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.
15. 5 This Court reviews a summary judgment in the same light as the district court, using the same materials and following the same standards. *Unicorn Drilling, Inc. v. Heart Mountain Irr. Dist.*, 3 P.3d 857, 860 (Wyo.2000) (quoting *Gray v. Norwest Bank Wyoming, N.A.*, 984 P.2d 1088, 1091 (Wyo.1999)). The record is reviewed, however, from the vantage point most favorable to the party who opposed the motion, and this Court will give that party the benefit of all favorable inferences that may fairly be drawn from the record. *Garcia v. Lawson*, 928 P.2d 1164, 1166 (Wyo.1996). Mere inferences, conclusions, and assertions are not sufficient to defeat summary judgment. *McClellan v. Britain*, 826 P.2d 245, 247 (Wyo.1992); *Mayflower Restaurant Co. v. Griego*, 741 P.2d 1106, 1113 (Wyo.1987) (quoting *Stundon v. Sterling*, 736 P.2d 317, 318 (Wyo.1987)); *Blackmore v. Davis Oil Co.*, 671 P.2d 334, 336-37 (Wyo.1983) (quoting *Gennings*, 654 P.2d at 155).
16. MARK DANIEL BYERLY, Appellant (Defendant), v. THE STATE OF WYOMING, Appellee (Plaintiff). SUPREME COURT OF WYOMING 2019 WY 130 2019 WY 130; 2019 Wyo LEXIS 132 2019 Wyo. LEXIS 132 S-18-0033, S-18-0034, S-18-0284, S-18-0285, S-19-0088, S-19-0089 December 27, 2019, Decided CASE SUMMARY Defendant did not show a prosecutor's comment vouching for a victim's credibility was plain error because he did not show material prejudice, as (1) the comment was but a single remark, and (2) the jury returned not guilty verdicts on several charges for which the victim's testimony was the primary, if not only, supporting evidence.
17. The real question is whether the accused has been deprived of a substantial right by reason of the change in law. *In re Jones*, 500 P.2d 690, 1972 Wyo. LEXIS 298 (Wyo. 1972).
18. Plain error to be considered. —This rule requires the court, where new ground, for objecting to the admission of evidence in a criminal trial are raised on appeal, to consider whether plain error nullified

the conviction. *Auclair v. State*, 660 P.2d 1156, 1983 Wyo. LEXIS 298 (Wyo.), cert. denied, 464 U.S.

909, 104 S. Ct. 265, 78 L. Ed. 2d 249, 1983 U.S. LEXIS 1917 (U.S. 1983).

19. Criminal law cannot be lacking in definition. The constitutional guarantee of equal rights under the law will not tolerate a criminal law so lacking in definition that each defendant is left to the vagaries of individual judges and juries. *State v. Gallegos*, 384 P.2 d 967, 1963 Wyo. LEXIS 108 (Wyo. 1963); *Sanchez v. State*, 567 P. 2d 270, 1977 Wyo. LEXIS 309 (Wyo. 1977)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The petitioner in this matter believes he has set forth beyond enough reason for this court to grant this petition and order the lower courts to correct the injustice that has been done in this matter. This is in the interest of the judicial economy and in the interest of justice. Furthermore, we've clearly shown that the sum of these numerous issues equals nothing less than the violation of the petitioner's rights and the degradation of the justice system's integrity, its proceedings and the parties involved. We respectfully ask the Supreme Court of the United States reverse the decision based on the lack of evidence but also, equally important, the poor quality of the court proceedings and investigations performed throughout this case.

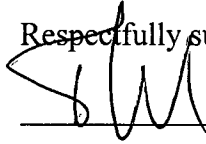
CONCLUSION

In closing the petitioner has set forth numerous constitutional and civil right violations. As the court can see the only correction to this is to grant the relief as outlined above.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Signed and Sworn to this day 25 of August 2023

Respectfully submitted,



Taylor Scott Meece 34277

Wyoming Honor Farm

40 Honor Farm Rd.

Riverton, Wyoming

82501

Signed and Sworn before me by Taylor Scott Meece on this day 25 of August 2023.

Barbara Lee

Notary Public

(seal)

