

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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◆ \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

◆ \_\_\_\_\_

*ANDREY L. BRIDGES*, Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

*PATRICIA BLACKMON*, et al, Respondent-Appellees

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◆ \_\_\_\_\_

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JUDGEMENTS AND OPINIONS AND ORDERS FOR REVIEW

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*Andrey L. Bridges, in propria persona* <sup>AB</sup>  
P.O. Box 4501,  
Lima, Ohio 45801

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Kelly L. Stephens  
Clerk

100 EAST FIFTH STREET, ROOM 540  
POTTER STEWART U.S. COURTHOUSE  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202-3988

Tel. (513) 564-7000  
[www.ca6.uscourts.gov](http://www.ca6.uscourts.gov)

Filed: September 09, 2024

Andrey L. Bridges  
Allen-Oakwood Correctional Facility  
P.O. Box 4501  
Lima, OH 45802

Re: Case No. 23-3911, *Andrey Bridges v. Patricia Blackmon, et al*  
Originating Case No.: 1:23-cv-01481

Dear Bridges,

The Court issued the enclosed Order today in this case.

Sincerely yours,

s/Beverly L. Harris  
En Banc Coordinator  
Direct Dial No. 513-564-7077

Enclosure

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

FILED

Sep. 9, 2024

KELLY L. STEPHENS, Clerk

ANDREY L. BRIDGES,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

PATRICIA BLACKMON, ET AL.,

Defendants-Appellees.

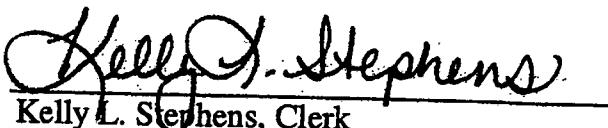
ORDER

Before: BATCHELDER, THAPAR, and DAVIS, Circuit Judges.

Andrey L. Bridges, a pro se Ohio prisoner, petitions the court to rehear en banc its order denying his motion to proceed in forma pauperis. The petition has been referred to this panel, on which the original deciding judge does not sit, for an initial determination on the merits of the petition for rehearing. Upon careful consideration, the panel concludes that the original deciding judge did not misapprehend or overlook any point of law or fact in issuing the order and, accordingly, declines to rehear the matter. Fed. R. App. P. 40(a).

The Clerk shall now refer the matter to all of the active members of the court for further proceedings on the suggestion for en banc rehearing.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

  
Kelly L. Stephens, Clerk

RECEIVED  
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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Kelly L. Stephens  
Clerk

100 EAST FIFTH STREET, ROOM 540  
POTTER STEWART U.S. COURTHOUSE  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202-3988

Tel. (513) 564-7000  
[www.ca6.uscourts.gov](http://www.ca6.uscourts.gov)

Filed: September 25, 2024

Andrey L. Bridges  
Allen-Oakwood Correctional Facility  
P.O. Box 4501  
Lima, OH 45802

Re: Case No. 23-3911, *Andrey Bridges v. Patricia Blackmon, et al*  
Originating Case No.: 1:23-cv-01481

Dear Mr. Bridges,

The Court issued the enclosed Order today in this case.

Sincerely yours,

s/Beverly L. Harris  
En Banc Coordinator  
Direct Dial No. 513-564-7077

Enclosure

No. 23-3911

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

FILED  
Sep 25, 2024  
KELLY L. STEPHENS, Clerk

ANDREY L. BRIDGES,

)

Plaintiff-Appellant,

)

v.

)

ORDER

PATRICIA BLACKMON, et al.,

)

Defendants-Appellees.

)

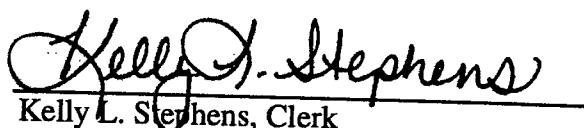
)

)

Before: BATCHELDER, THAPAR, and DAVIS, Circuit Judges.

Andrey L. Bridges, a pro se Ohio prisoner, petitions for rehearing en banc of this court's order entered on May 8, 2024, denying his motion to proceed in forma pauperis. The petition was initially referred to this panel, on which the original deciding judge does not sit. After review of the petition, this panel issued an order announcing its conclusion that the original application was properly denied. The petition was then circulated to all active members of the court, none of whom requested a vote on the suggestion for an en banc rehearing. Pursuant to established court procedures, the panel now denies the petition for rehearing en banc. Unless Bridges pays the \$505 filing fee to the district court within thirty days of the entry of this order, this appeal will be dismissed for want of prosecution.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

  
Kelly L. Stephens, Clerk

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

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ANDREY L. BRIDGES, Petitioner-Appellant,

**All other suits and Case[s]:**

**Submitted in Reported and Unreported Form for Review: "See also Lexis Nexus, under Andrey L. Bridges, or In re Andrey L. Bridges, or Andrey Bridges, but these are relevant to the case before this court.** There may be other filings, however appellant does not have access to those if any is missing from this court, appellant states he have no control over that and send the court to the ECF filings and Lexis filings, as stated

1. State v. Bridges, 2014-Ohio-4570, 2014 Ohio App. LEXIS 4470, 2015 WL 1737623 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Oct. 16, 2014), appellant through counsel raised three insufficient evidence, and weight of the evidence, . The Ohio appeals court overruled all three assignments of error and affirmed the decision of the trial court. State v. Bridges, 2014-Ohio-4570, 2014 WL 5306776 (Ohio App. 8 Dist. 2014).

2. Bridges v. Blackmon, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 191186, trial court, appeals, appellate court, damages, sentence, allegations, decisions, deprived, immune, meritorious, invalid, murder, notice, rights, court of appeals, due process, misconduct, contends, the court dismissed the case
3. Bridges filed a second Post-Conviction Petition in the trial court, claiming he was denied the effective assistance of counsel, the trial court lacked subject matter jurisdiction over his case, he was denied a speedy trial, and he was denied a fair trial due to both witness misconduct and prosecution misconduct. The [\*5] trial court denied Bridges's petition on March 24, 2015. Bridges filed a request for findings of fact and conclusions of law which the trial court denied. He appealed that decision and asked the appellate court to consolidate the appeal of his Post-Conviction Petition with another appeal he had pending relating to the denial of a Motion for a New Trial. The court granted the motion and consolidated the appeals. The appellate court then overruled Bridges's assignments of error and affirmed the decisions of the trial court. State v. Bridges, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga Nos. 102903 and 103090, 2015-Ohio-5428, 2015 WL 9438519 (Ohio App. 8 Dist. 2015).
4. On October 13, 2015, Bridges filed a Motion to Vacate Void Judgment for Lack of Jurisdiction which the trial court denied. He filed an appeal of that decision on October 15, 2015. In May 2016, Bridges filed a Motion for Leave to Correct Error in his conviction due to insufficient evidence. The trial court denied the motion.

Bridges appealed the trial court's rulings and the appellate court affirmed the trial court in October 2016. *State v. Bridges*, 2016-Ohio-7298 (Ohio App. 8 Dist. Oct. 2016).

5. Bridges then filed a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in this Court on December 10, 2015. *Bridges v. Sloan*, No. 1:15 CV 2556, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 221744, 2018 WL 7917920, at \*1 14 (N.D. Ohio Feb. 25, 2019) (Zouhary, J.). On February 25, 2019, United States District Court Judge Jack Zouhary adopted the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation [\*6] dismissing with prejudice in part and denying in part Bridge's habeas petition. Bridges filed an appeal of this decision to the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals on March 18 2019. The Sixth Circuit denied his application for a certificate of appealability on November 22, 2019. The Supreme Court of the United States denied his petition for a writ of certiorari on February 24, 2021.

6. In December 2017, while his federal habeas petition was pending, Bridges filed a Motion for Leave to File Void or Voidable Judgment. The trial court denied Bridges's motion and he appealed. The appellate court affirmed the trial court, finding the motion to be both untimely and barred by res judicata. *State v. Bridges*, 2018-Ohio-4113, 2018 WL 4929860 (Ohio App. 8 Dist. 2018). Discretionary appeal not allowed by *State v. Bridges*, 142 Ohio St. 3d 1424, 2015-Ohio-1353, 2015 Ohio LEXIS 834, 28 N.E.3d 123 (Apr. 8, 2015)

Reopening denied by State v. Bridges, 2015-Ohio-1447, 2015 Ohio App. LEXIS 1450 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Apr. 14, 2015) Motion denied by State v. Bridges, 142 Ohio St. 3d 1521, 2015-Ohio-2341, 2015 Ohio LEXIS 1659, 33 N.E.3d 67 (June 24, 2015)

7. Post-conviction relief denied at State v. Bridges, 2015-Ohio-5428, 2015 Ohio App. LEXIS 5385 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Dec. 24, 2015)

Magistrate's recommendation at, Habeas corpus proceeding at Bridges v. Sloan, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 221744, 2018 WL 7917920 (N.D. Ohio, Aug. 9, 2018)

Post-conviction relief denied at State v. Bridges, 2018-Ohio-4113, 2018 Ohio App. LEXIS 4439, 2018 WL 4929860 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Oct. 11, 2018)

Habeas corpus proceeding at, Motion denied by In re Bridges, 2019 U.S. App. LEXIS 38172 (6th Cir., Dec. 20, 2019)

8. Post-conviction relief denied at State v. Bridges, 2020-Ohio-1625, 2020 Ohio App. LEXIS 1558, 2020 WL 1951522 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Apr. 23, 2020) Decision reached on appeal by, Post-conviction relief denied at State v.

Bridges, 2023-Ohio-1048, 2023 Ohio App. LEXIS 1022, 2023 WL 2704121 (Ohio Ct.

App., Cuyahoga County, Mar. 30, 2023) Habeas corpus proceeding at, Decision reached on appeal by Bridges v. Gray, 2023-Ohio-1661, 2023 Ohio App. LEXIS 1679, 2023 WL 3494962 (Ohio Ct. App., Belmont County, May 5, 2023)

Related proceeding at Bridges v. Blackmon, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 191186 (N.D. Ohio, Oct. 25, 2023)

9. In State v. Bridges, 2018-Ohio-4113 Bridges raised error in the trial court's sentence for his 2013 conviction. Specifically, Bridges contends in two assignments of error that \*\*5 his sentence was contrary to law and "the court imposed an illegal determination in sentencing Bridges to do life in prison then do 15 years with eligible parole after the 15 years \* \* \* with additional time to be served after the life sentence."

The court affirmed by holding:

Bridges' raised two assignments of error attack his sentence. Although he claims that his sentence was not imposed in accordance with the law, he presents no colorable argument to support his contention that his sentence is contrary to law and therefore void, nor has he presented any evidence that his sentence is void. Rather, Bridges appears to take issue with the trial court's findings at sentencing, claiming that the findings are not supported by the record. Bridges also disagrees with the court's consideration of the sentencing factors, claiming the trial court should not have considered the victim's sexual orientation or "gender life style" as motive for the murder.

The prosecutor agreed yet the appeal court ignored that and ruled against both prosecutor and Bridges, as well as not certifying the conflict see appeal through ECF filings, of the eighth appellate district court of Cuyahoga County.

10. In March 2015, Bridges filed, pro se, a "petition to vacate or set aside judgment of conviction or sentence pursuant to [R.C.] 2953.23(A)(1)(a)-(b)." Bridges claimed that he was denied effective assistance of counsel (based on alleged deficiencies that included trial counsel's failure to: investigate and interview key witnesses, timely file a motion for an expert or private investigator, challenge DNA evidence, call his son to testify, object to or seek exclusion of certain evidence presented at trial, admit an "accurate weather report" and file a motion for a "gag order" to avoid prejudicial publicity), that the trial court lacked subject-matter jurisdiction to hear his case because of an alleged improper bindover (i.e., that he was "not properly bound-over by a Berea Municipal Court [j]udge to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas"), that his speedy trial rights pursuant to R.C. 2945.71 had been violated and that he was denied a fair trial due to witness and prosecutorial misconduct. In May 2015, Bridges filed, pro se, a motion for a new trial. Bridges argued that the state had failed to prove [\*\*4] beyond a reasonable doubt that Bridges had committed the crimes at issue for various reasons, including due to the alleged existence of "a statement that someone other than [Bridges] had committed the crime[s]," that the trial court had abused its discretion in admitting prejudicial, "highly inflammatory and gruesome" photographic evidence and that his \$5 million bond was unconstitutional.

The trial court denied these motions, Bridges appealed, and we affirmed those rulings. *State v. Bridges*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga Nos. 102903 and 103090, 2015-Ohio-5428 ("Bridges II"). We concluded that Bridges' petition to vacate or set aside

judgment of conviction or sentence was untimely, was not based on newly discovered evidence and that the claims asserted could have been raised in the trial court or on direct appeal and were, therefore, barred by res judicata. Id. at ¶ 9-21. We concluded that Bridges' motion for a new trial was untimely, that his evidentiary arguments were not based on newly discovered evidence and were barred by res judicata and that Bridges' challenge to the amount of his pretrial bond was moot. Id. at ¶ 24-31. The Ohio Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction over Bridges' discretionary appeal. "See" State v. Bridges, 145 Ohio St.3d 1458, 2016-Ohio-2807, 49 N.E.3d 320.

11. In August 2015, while his appeal in Bridges II was pending, Bridges filed a motion for leave [\*\*5] to file a delayed motion for new trial ("delayed motion for new trial") based on claims of ineffective assistance of counsel (arguing that trial counsel failed to file a motion to suppress, notice of alibi and "other defense motions"), "actual/factual innocence" (arguing that his convictions were not supported by sufficient evidence) and the alleged improper denial of his motion for a private investigator. In May 2016, Bridges filed a motion for leave to correct error in his conviction due to insufficient evidence ("motion to correct error"), in which he raised challenges to his convictions based on the sufficiency and manifest weight of the evidence. The trial court denied both motions. Bridges appealed the trial court's rulings, and, in October 2016, we affirmed the trial court. State v. Bridges, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga Nos. 103634 and 104506, 2016-Ohio-7298 ("Bridges III"). In affirming the

trial court's denial of Bridges' delayed motion for new trial, we concluded that Bridges had failed to establish that he was unavoidably prevented from timely filing his motion for new trial and that the claims set forth in the motion were barred by res judicata. Bridges III at ¶ 24-28. In affirming the trial court's denial of Bridges' motion to correct error, construed as a petition for postconviction relief, [\*\*6] we found that his claims were barred by res judicata and that Bridges' petition was untimely. Id. at ¶ 31-39. The Ohio Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction over Bridges' discretionary appeal. State v. Bridges, 148 Ohio St.3d 1445, 2017-Ohio-1427, 72 N.E.3d 658.

12. In December 2017, Bridges filed, pro se, a "motion [for] leave to file void or voidable judgment," claiming that he was denied due process and that his sentence was contrary to law because the trial court had improperly considered facts outside the record (including considering the victim's sexual orientation or "gender life style" as motive for the murder) and had made "illegal determination[s]" when sentencing him. The trial court denied Bridges' motion, and Bridges appealed. We affirmed the trial court, finding that Bridges' motion was an untimely petition for postconviction relief and that, even if it were not untimely, his claims were barred by res judicata. State v. Bridges, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 106653, 2018-Ohio-4113, ¶ 12-17 ("Bridges IV"). The Ohio Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction over Bridges' discretionary appeal. State v. Bridges, 154 Ohio St. 3d 1510, 2019-Ohio-601, 116 N.E.3d 1289.

13. On April 8, 2019, Bridges filed a "motion to rebut violent offender database and duties and raise factu[a]ll innocence." The trial court denied the motion; Bridges did not appeal. On June 26, 2019, Bridges filed a "motion to proceed [\*\*7] with finding of fact and conclusion of law," arguing that the trial court was required to provide reasons for denying his April 8, 2019 motion. The trial court denied the motion, and Bridges appealed. Construing Bridges' motion for findings of fact and conclusions of law as a successive petition for postconviction relief, we affirmed the trial court on the grounds that a trial court has no duty to issue findings of fact and conclusions of law on successive petitions for postconviction relief. *State v. Bridges*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 109019, 2020-Ohio-1625, ¶ 6-9 ("Bridges V").

Discretionary appeal not allowed by *State v. Bridges*, 170 Ohio St. 3d 1450, 2023-Ohio-1979, 2023 Ohio LEXIS 1213, 211 N.E.3d 136 (Ohio, June 20, 2023)

14. "See" The most Current Appeal: which this case is mostly about. On November 29, 2021, Bridges filed, pro se, a "motion to correct/revised post-conviction judgment entry" ("motion to correct postconviction judgment entry"), requesting that the trial court (1) amend its September 3, 2014 judgment entry<sup>2</sup>Link to the text of the note to issue "proper" findings of facts and conclusions of law with respect to its denial of his July 23, 2014 petition for postconviction relief and (2) order the clerk to send him a copy of the "corrected" judgment entry so that he could "have meaningful appeal rights." On November 30, 2021, Bridges filed, pro

se, a "motion [for] leave to allow defendant to amend/supplement post-conviction relief," seeking leave to amend or supplement [\*\*8] his July 23, 2014 petition for postconviction relief to make additional arguments and identify additional evidence in support of his previously asserted claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and prosecutorial misconduct.

In June 2022, Bridges filed a "motion to vacate a void judgment of common law ancestry" ("motion to vacate a void judgment") in which he argued that his constitutional rights had been violated and "the judgment in this case is void" because: (1) the trial court failed to instruct the jury regarding the lesser-included offense of involuntary manslaughter and (2) his trial counsel provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to "test the prosecutor's case," file motions to suppress and present a defense showing his innocence. In support of his motion to vacate a void judgment, Bridges filed a "motion for transcript to support motion to vacate a void judgment of common law" ("motion for transcript") an "affidavit of merit of motion to vacate a void judgment of common law" and two documents entitled "These Statements Supports [sic] Statement of Facts at 1 through 16 and Claims Two and Three" and "These Transcripts Support Claims One[,] Two and Three Under [\*\*9] Facts of Case at 1 through 16" (collectively, the "supporting statements").<sup>3</sup> Link to the text of the note The state filed an omnibus response to Bridges' 2021 and 2022 motions, and the trial court denied them.

State v. Bridges, 2023-Ohio-1048, In June 2022, Bridges filed a "motion to vacate a void judgment of common law ancestry" ("motion to vacate a void judgment") in which he argued that his constitutional rights had been violated and "the judgment in this case is void" because: (1) the trial court failed to instruct the jury regarding the lesser-included offense of involuntary manslaughter and (2) his trial counsel provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to "test the prosecutor's case," file motions to suppress and present a defense showing his innocence. In support of his motion to vacate a void judgment, Bridges filed a "motion for transcript to support motion to vacate a void judgment of common law" ("motion for transcript") an "affidavit of merit of motion to vacate a void judgment of common law" and two documents entitled "These Statements Supports [sic] Statement of Facts at 1 through 16 and Claims Two and Three" and "These Transcripts Support Claims One[,] Two and Three Under Facts of Case at 1 through 16" (collectively, the "supporting statements, The state filed an omnibus response to Bridges' 2021 and 2022 motions, and the trial court denied them. Bridges appealed, raising the following six assignments of error for review: Assignment of Error I: The trial court abused its discretion, under common law, and due process was denied, when the court failed to instruct the jury on the lesser included offense of involuntary manslaughter. Assignment of Error II: The trial court abused its discretion, and due process was denied, when [the] trial court used res judicata to end a void jurisdiction. Assignment of Error III: Appellant is prejudicially denied void jurisdiction under common law, and due process is denied and erred, when appellant went to trial with no defense under ineffective assistance of counsel while appellant being factually innocent. Assignment of Error IV: Appellant is prejudicially denied the right to redress the courts of law and trial court abused its discretion. Assignment of Error V: Appellant is prejudicially denied, and due process is denied and erred, when Appellant went to trial with no defense under ineffective assistance of counsel when a police report shows Appellant innocence. Assignment of Error VI: The trial court abused its discretion, when it did not review the record/transcript before ruling on the motion.the court dismissed it. by res judicata

Bridges v. Gray, 141 S. Ct. 154, Bridges v. Gray, 206 L. Ed. 2d 487, 2020 U.S. LEXIS 1713 (U.S., Mar. 23, 2020) asked for rehearing, it was declined,

State v. Bridges, 2020-Ohio-1625, Bridges raised

Assignment of Error I Appellant is denied his Equal Protection and Due process of Law of the 14th Amendment, to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 10 and 16 of the Ohio Constitution and he is in fact-Factual Innocent of the Crime, Elements and Conviction

Assignment of Error II The trial court committed error by not issuing a complete finding of fact and conclusion of law setting forth the reason why relief is denied. by res judicata

State v. Bridges, 2018-Ohio-4113, In the present appeal, Bridges alleges error in the trial court's sentence for his 2013 conviction. Specifically, Bridges contends in two assignments of error that \*\*5 his sentence was contrary to law and "the court imposed an illegal determination in sentencing Bridges to do life in prison then do 15 years with eligible parole after the 15 years \* \* \* with additional time to be served after the life sentence." it was denied, by res judicata

Bridges v. Gray, 2020 U.S. App. LEXIS 25369, **Subsequent History:** Reopening denied by Bridges v. Sloan, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 236805 (N.D. Ohio, July 12, 2019)

**Prior History:** Bridges v. Sloan, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 221744, 2018 WL 7917920 (N.D. Ohio, Aug. 9, 2018) this was my federal Habeas corpus it was denied basically for not fully objecting to the R&R,

In re Bridges, 2019 U.S. App. LEXIS 38172, asked the court for leave to file a successive habeas corpus, the court refused to all it.

Bridges v. Sloan, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29542, **Subsequent History:** Reopening denied by Bridges v. Sloan, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 236805 (N.D. Ohio, July 12, 2019)

**Prior History:** Bridges v. Sloan, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 221744, 2018 WL 7917920 (N.D. Ohio, Aug. 9, 2018) this was the initial habeas corpus it was denied.

State v. Bridges, 2018-Ohio-4325, "A motion to withdraw a plea of guilty it was denied, by res judicata

State v. Bridges, 2018-Ohio-4113, STATE OF OHIO, PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE vs. ANDREY BRIDGES, DEFENDANT-APPELLANT **Subsequent History:** Discretionary appeal not allowed by State v. Bridges, 154 Ohio St. 3d 1510, 2019-Ohio-601, 2019 Ohio LEXIS 363, 116 N.E.3d 1289 (Feb. 20, 2019)

Discretionary appeal not allowed by State v. Bridges, 155 Ohio St. 3d 1413, 2019-Ohio-1205, 2019 Ohio LEXIS 636, 120 N.E.3d 31 (Apr. 3, 2019)

**Prior History:** [\*\*1] Criminal Appeal from the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas. Case No. CR-13-574201-A. State v. Bridges, 2014-Ohio-4570, 2014 Ohio App. LEXIS 4470 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Oct. 16, 2014) **Disposition:** AFFIRMED.

Bridges v. King, 2018-Ohio-1025, raised that Lake Erie Correctional institution employees was discriminating against me because of my current prison sentence surrounding my case, it was dismissed as I was one day late for filing an appeal.

Magistrate's recommendation at, Habeas corpus proceeding at Bridges v. Sloan, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 221744, 2018 WL 7917920 (N.D. Ohio, Aug. 9, 2018)

Post-conviction relief denied at State v. Bridges, 2018-Ohio-4113, 2018 Ohio App. LEXIS 4439, 2018 WL 4929860 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Oct. 11, 2018)

Habeas corpus proceeding at, Motion denied by In re Bridges, 2019 U.S. App. LEXIS 38172 (6th Cir., Dec. 20, 2019)

Post-conviction relief denied at State v. Bridges, 2020-Ohio-1625, 2020 Ohio App. LEXIS 1558, 2020 WL 1951522 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Apr. 23, 2020)

Decision reached on appeal by, Post-conviction relief denied at State v. Bridges, 2023-Ohio-1048, 2023 Ohio App. LEXIS 1022, 2023 WL 2704121 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County, Mar. 30, 2023)

Habeas corpus proceeding at, Decision reached on appeal by Bridges v. Gray, 2023-Ohio-1661, 2023 Ohio App. LEXIS 1679, 2023 WL 3494962 (Ohio Ct. App., Belmont County, May 5, 2023) Related proceeding at Bridges v. Blackmon, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 191186 (N.D. Ohio, Oct. 25, 2023) Sixth Circuit under case No. Appeal filed(Nov. 09, 2023) (No.23-3911),

14. On December 20, 2021, Bridges filed, pro se, a "motion for leave to file judicial notice and correction and to modify the record pursuant to App.R. 9" in Appeal No. 101938, arguing that this court had "mistakenly dismissed" Appeal No. 101938 and Appeal No. 101942, asserting that "[a] review of the online docket will for sure show standing in each case for support of show" [sic] and requesting that the court reinstate his appeal in Appeal No. 101938. This court denied the motion, stating: "The decision in this appeal was released on October 1, 2014. This court no longer has jurisdiction over the appeal."

**Also attached - APPENDIX**

1. A statement that is attached that someone other than appellant did the murder, this is in possession of defendants in a police report of a true document of the arresting officers,
2. A police report through the detective missing person report filed showing person who was murdered, through a police report was alive after January 5, 2013, yet defendants et al, stated appellant on January 5, 2013 did this crime, these are true documents in possession with defendants et al,
3. showing the personal account of the murdered person Facebook account, demonstrates two posting made by the murdered victim, and that the person was alive after January 5, 2013, these are true documents in possession with defendants et al,

**And these are the reasons why appellees, do not want the evidence to come out, and this is why they deprived appellant, his Constitutional rights.**

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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I, Andrey Bridges, certify that a copy of all other suits and cases, was placed in Allen Correctional Mail Box On 10-9-24 and was sent to all defendants under the captions of the original complaint, and to their respective attorneys and the Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost and or his Assistant Attorney General at: 30 East Broad Street 23<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215, by first Class mail Pre- Paid by Using the United States Postal service.

**A copy was also sent to all adjoined parties of said case.**

Respectfully, Submitted,

*Andrey L. Bridges* AB

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Andrey L. Bridges #A650493  
Allen Correctional Institution,  
P.O. Box 4501,  
Lima, Ohio 45801