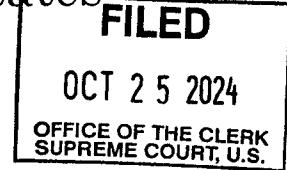


No.
24-6043 ORIGINAL
In the

Supreme Court of the United States



Patrick Michael Hackett,

Petitioner,

v.

Iowa,

Respondent.

On Petition of Writ for Certiorari State v. Hackett

To the Iowa District Court for Grundy County STA0036862 [7/10/2024]

To the Iowa Supreme Court 24-1449 [10/4/2024]

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Pro se, Patrick Hackett

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Questions Presented for Review

Such as an inferior cement mixer as shown during trial, are there circumstances that necessitate appeals of simple misdemeanors?:

To safeguard Constitutional rights?

In the presence of an ongoing, evident public safety issue of increasing national relevance?

Such as due compensation for life having been at stake while shedding light on a national public safety issue, amidst numerous Constitutional rights and due process violations, should the US Supreme Court ultimately rule in Petitioner Hackett's favor and simultaneously grant Petitioner emotional and punitive damages from Iowa, where circumstances dictate an inherent waiver of sovereign immunity?

Reference to the opinions below. Rule 14.1(d):

Grundy, IA's District Court docket STA0036862, Judge Wagner's 7/10/2024 written Trial Disposition and Judge Dalrymple's 9/3/2024 Appeal Denial ignore evidence, opting to blame the driver, supported by Iowa Supreme Court's docket 24-1449, Judge Oxley's 10/4/2024 denial for discretionary review & Iowa Supreme Court's 3 judge panel affirmation of denying discretionary review 10/28/2024.

Concise statement of the grounds on which jurisdiction is invoked. Rule 14.1(e):

Appealed timely by reason of ignoring evidence 9/17/2024, Iowa Supreme Court 24-1449, Judge Oxley on 10/4/2024 denies discretionary review of Trial Court's Disposition and Judge Dalrymple's 9/3/2024 Appeal Denial, citing no right to appeal simple misdemeanors. Iowa Supreme Court affirmation filing 10/28/2024.

The provisions involved in the case. Rule 14.1(f):

Failure to Maintain Control in violation of Iowa Code 321.288(1).

A concise statement of the case. Rule 14.1(g):

During trial Defendant Hackett plainly showed the cement mixer to be inferior, with Trooper Valentine attesting to the "bent" rear engine-support axle, without any evidence presented to support blaming the driver as alternative.

The reasons relied on for the allowance of the writ. Rules 10 and 14.1(h):

The US Supreme Court's jurisdiction in this simple misdemeanor is necessary to credit Petitioner Hackett for shedding light on the national public safety issue demonstrated during Grundy, IA's trial court in case no. STA0036862, 1/22/2024, decided 7/10/2024, for a failure to maintain control charge for events on 8/18/2023.

Trooper Valentine was called to the crash after the fact. He was asked by State during trial simply from looking at a picture of the scene to guess what had happened. Without the citing agency present at trial, the State's only witness called during trial, Trooper Valentine, testified that while he "thought" the driver failed to maintain control, he admitted he couldn't fully know that, and that the rear-engine support axle was "bent," in the specific manner upon which he openly insisted when asked on cross-examination, in fact firstly unable to discern between defect or design by manufacturer; Therefore, all prior judicial rulings support a false standard for conviction of simply probable cause, then ignoring Trooper Valentine's own reasonable doubt for the defense's benefit:

Judge Wagner makes no mention of any cross-examination, ignoring how Trooper Valentine can't decide one way or the other on most relevant facts throughout trial; Judge Dalrymple resorts to insinuating Defendant Hackett's testimony is all that's needed for conviction, however 7 minutes of court video with Trooper Valentine on cross-examination show both judges baseless in their findings. All this without the Sheriff's office, the citing agency, present during trial.

Finally, photographic defense admissions (11/8/2023) orally-documented as admitted during trial offering more perspective to the crash scene are denied as admitted upon initial appeal to Judge Dalrymple, 9/3/2024, though not contested as such during trial, in violation of Patrick Hackett's right to have evidence.

10/3/2024 Appellant Hackett cites Taylorsville, UT mixer crash as reason to apply expeditious timeframe, pushing for waiver of Iowa's immunity to continue arguing.

Since trial, Defendant-Appellant Patrick Hackett has noted for Iowa court dockets two additional incidents of relevance, Anderson, SC and Taylorsville, UT where this specific type of cement mixer has, since trial, been involved in crashes and not stayed upright.

Denying discretionary review 10/4/2024, Judge Oxley in Iowa Supreme Court no. 24-1449 falsely publishes Appellant Hackett filed for a transcript, when Appellant Hackett plainly waived need for transcript, opting instead to provide video recording of trial with time points for the court's convenience, made available with narrated time points on docket 24-1449 9/20/2024. Judge Oxley declared request to waive fees moot since fees had been paid; Circular logic consistent with the second-rate treatment endured thus far;

None of the facts presented by Petitioner Hackett have ever been addressed by Iowa or prior judges, hence SCOTUS is shown to have jurisdiction. Petitioner Hackett has exhausted all avenues for justice, with Iowa standing idly by as prior judges get everything wrong. Petitioner Hackett hasn't ever supported any prior judicial filings in any capacity, in the name of public safety, to safeguard Constitutional rights, and in memory of Anderson, SC's Jakai Govan.

Sincerely,

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