

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Jason Krumback (pro se)
Petitioner,

V

Amber Pirraglia
Respondent

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CIV NO 24-6726

**PETITION FOR REHEARING FOR DENYING
WRIT OF CEROIRARI
(cover sheet)**

Petitioner
Jason Krumback
1600 N Drive
Sioux Falls SD 57117

South Dakota Department of Corrections
c/o Amber Pirraglia, Acting Warden
1600 N. Drive
Sioux Falls SD 57117

**PRESENTED QUESTIONS
(NOT PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)**

1. Is an inmate with inadequate access to the courts to be held to the standard of a skilled counsel?
2. Is innocence an extraordinary circumstance that invokes the courts overview of its discretion?
3. Must the evidence requires prove the behavior must be in on official proceeding in a conviction of witness tampering to be sustained?
4. Why is it important for the court have jurisdiction to finalize the litigation of a writ of certiorari, if appeal court fails to rule on the merits?

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V

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Jason Krumbach (pro se)
Petitioner,

CIV NO. 24-6726

v.

**PETITION FOR REHEARING
OF DENYING CERTIORARI**

Amber Pirraglia, Interm Warden
at the South Dakota Penitentiary
respondent

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Pursuant to the authority of **U.S Sup Ct. rule 44**, Petitioner, Jason Krumbach respectfully request that this court grant rehearing of its order dated March 31, 2025, which denied the certiorari and vacate the order, then the court now grant the certiorari.

The petition for certiorari previously filed herein presented the questions:

1. Is a person a witness **AFTER** sentencing?
2. Can testimony be withheld **AFTER** it's been given?
3. Is a probation condition evidence that can be withheld from a court?
4. Is a no-contact order evidence that can be withheld from a court?
5. Must a court rule on the merits under the 14th amendment?
6. Must a court screen a petition under rule 4 of habeas corpus cases?
7. Must a court only consider relevant matters under rule 5 of habeas corpus?
8. Is wrongfully convicted also known as innocent?
9. Is exhaustion known as a procedural default?
10. Is procedural default excuse under actual innocence?

The petition for certiorari discussed the importance of the question presented by the 8th circuit court decision in this case and its impact upon the administration of justice in federal courts. At this time the petition of certiorari acknowledged that although several comparable cases were of the circuit court ruling on the merits which the conflicting conduct of the courts code of conduct.

The petition for rehearing is made upon grounds that are to be limited to intervening circumstance that have controlling effect, or other substantial grounds not previously presented grounds that satisfies the present the extraordinary circumstances that are not to delay but for the court to consider the decision in FISCHER V UNITED STATES 603 U.S. U.S. 480, 144 (2024), UNITED STATES V HIGGS, 141 S. CT. 645 (2021)

(The presented grounds that have not been previously)

GROUND 1

Why is it important for the court have jurisdiction to finalize the litigation of a writ of certiorari, if appeal court fails to rule on the merits?

The denial overlooks this court ruling in HALL V. HALL, 584 U.S. 559, 138 (2018) that a judgment “is final within the meaning of statute providing courts of appeal with the jurisdiction of appeal from final decision of district court ruling shows no judgment is final thus the court must finalize the proceeding by ruling on the merits.” see also TREEE FINANCIAL CORP.- ALABAMA V. RADOLPH, 531 U.S. 791, 121 (2000).

This ruling’s application is binding, as the previously presented judgments of the district court and the appeals court of the 8th circuit court failed to rule on the merits on the

constitutional claims within the habeas corpus. By the court order not ruling on the merits it makes the judgment invalid as it is not finalized which warrants the court grant the rehearing and grant the writ of certiorari so the “question can be heard” (see SCHULP V DELO, 513 U.S. 298, 115 (1995) as the questions present the failure for the appeal court to be compliant with law of habeas corpus cases and non-compliance with the decision based upon conflicting findings of this court as addressed within the writ of certiorari. (see petition for rehearing filed in court of appeals, previously presented)

By the appeal court committing the error of law by not finalizing the matter upon the merits, nor upholding rules of **Habeas 2254 cases (4, & 5c-d)** as presented in the writ of certiorari has “caused substantial harm of irreparable nature” (see BENNETTV. BIGGS, 845 3D 373 fla. 4TH (2012) as the “substantial error apparent on the record when the substantial ends of justice require relief as the error resulted in a manifest injustice which is an impact on the real interest of the general public” (see STATE BD. OF RETIEMENT V. WOODARD, 446 MASS. 698, 847 N.E. 2D 298 (2006). This court must have jurisdiction to rule on the merits, as the dismissal is the result of the appeal court failing to rule on the merits of a substantial case of innocence on the merits When a district court or an appeal court fails to rule on the merits, bases on a decision that is contrary to the evidence as the decision is based on the court using the power to bring injustice. If the court would not have the jurisdiction to adjudicate the matter in the absence of a conflicting decision it would allow a robbery of the publics justice and deny all persons under the same situation their absolute right to attack their conviction, as the act would carry a denial of fundamental constitutional law this court’s code of conduct does not permit the court to muster. By the courts order failing to rule on the merits, it leaves the matter not finalized, thus never settled. This must never be the courts business as it leaves significate

importance matters of innocence to go unheard and places blinders towards justice. The innocence should persuade the court in the particular case is one that deserves the courts discretion as **AMER JUS. 530** allies a writ may never be refused by the court in a proper case in order to promote the ends of justice.

GROUND 2

Must the evidence requires prove the behavior must be in on official proceeding in a conviction of witness tampering to be sustained?

The judgment overlooks this court's ruling in **FISCHER V. UNITED STATES, 603 U.S. 480, 144 (2024)**, which court granted the writ of certiorari and reversed the matter by the ruling of chief justice Roberts "crime of corruptly (witness tampering) requires proof that the defendant impaired (withheld) in an official proceeding," which ruling agrees with the 8th circuit court ruling in **UNITED STATES V. RICHARDSON, 92 f. 4th 728 8th circ. (2024)**, (must intend to be withheld in official proceeding). The hearing transcripts (previously provided) on **page 8 line 17-18** and **page 13 line 24-25** as well as the file instruments of the indictment, warrant, and the lower court judgment reflect the courts de vono review shows the underlying offence is in fact witness tampering pursuant to **SDCL 22-11-19**. This court "must give effect, if possible to every clause and word of [the] statute" (see **WILLAMS V TAYLOR, 529 U.S. 362, 404(2000)** quoting : **UNITED STATES V. MENACHE, 348 U.S. 528, 538-89(1955)**). The statute reading of **SDCL 22-11-19** (previously presented) sustain the "in an official proceeding" wording as the common meaning of proceeding defined as "an act between the commencement (November 12, 2021) to the judgment (April 8, 2022). The recorded evidence reflect the proceeding of **CR 21-8125** were "adjudicated" (see criminal proceeding, Black law definition

12th ed. 2024) as the behavior was a modification of a probation condition (see **h.t page 16**) which reflection supports the previously submitted question, that a probation condition is not evidence, additionally the record shows the matter of **CR 21-8125** was imposed thus the matter was over. It is of high certainty the court's de vono review will settle the circumstances detailed within the factual bases found on page 15-17 of the hearing transcripts which reflect the conflict of the ruling in **TRUMP V. UNITED STATES** , **603 U.S 593, 144 (2024)** (crime law seeks to redress a wrong to the public) as the wrong in question was an attempt for a married couple to safe the privacy of the constitutionally protected realm which the law has no place as the privacy of a marital choice of communication is fundamental and must never be invaded by an overboard law. The underlying offence existence is based to ensure both party in a proceeding have a fair opportunity to have the case heard without any impairment, as the matter of **CR 21-8125** was free form any such act, thus the crime to be redress shows no foundation as Mr. Krumback's behavior of was an "engagement which society has interest in allowing" (see **POWELL V. STATE OF TEXAS**, **393 U.S. 14, 88(1968)**).

The courts review will support the "insufficient evidence" (see **JACKSON V. VIRGINA**, **433U.S 307, 99 (1979)** of the hearing transcripts (previously submitted) as the lower court officers addressed "Mr. Krumback's was sentenced on April 8th 2022, and you court ordered him not to have contact with the victim" (Mrs. Krumback) (see **h.t page 15 line 20-22**) " Mr. Krumback, do you agree **AFTER** I sentenced you" (see **h.t. page 17 line 22**) as Mr. Krumback left the court room and **soon thereafter**" (see **h.t page 23 line 15-16**). This testimony sustains there is not "required proof the conduct was in any official proceeding" as required under the ruling in **FISCHER V. UNITED STATES** **603 U.S. 480 et al.** This fact gives the very "important reason for the court to hear the matter as it is an important that judges consider

and resolve challenges to inmates convictions” as the court must consider “ the novel and significant legal questions that are raised “ (see HIGGS V UNITED STATES, 141 S. CT 645 (2021). This binding ruling must be the legal reason to grant the order to vacate as the fact recite in the writ of certiorari, that the “innocence is so strong the court cannot have confidence in the outcome” (see SCHULP V. DELO, 513 U.S. 298, 155 (1995), undoubtedly give the extraordinarily good reason for the court to hear the case and rule on the merits as this court ruled in BOUSLEY V UNITED STATES , 523 U.S 614, 118 (1998) (actual innocence is factual innocence) as the evidence proofs the FACT Mr. Krumback was not in any official proceeding which this court must hear the case as it would be a “fundamental miscarriage to allow an innocent person imprisoned due to a constitutional violation” (see MCQUIGGIN V PERKINS, 569 U.S. 383, 133 (2013) not to hear the case and rule on the merits. The court’s previous rulings in STRICKLAND V. WASHINGTON, 466 U.S. 669 , (1986) (failure to exhaust state remedy’s is not an absolute bar for appellate to consider the merits) , HERRERA V COLLINS, 506 U.S. 390, 503 (1993) (petitioner must pass to have otherwise barred constitutional claims considered on the merits) as “ actual innocence should open reach of procedural barred claims” (see McQUIGGIN V. PERKINS, et al.) which is why this rulings are binding to the court to consider as the substantial case on the merits must be adjudicated on the merits.

GROUND 3

Is innocence an extraordinary circumstance that invokes the courts overview of its discretion?

The common conduct set this court “should maintain and observe high standards of conduct in order to preserve the integrity and independence of the federal judiciary,” by “respecting and comply with the law and acts at all times in a manner that promotes confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.” The court order denying the writ of certiorari without ruling on the merits, it contends to a judicial improper “vehicle of injustice” (see **MIF REALITY LP V. ROCHESTER ASSOC.**, 92 F. 3D 752 (8TH CIRC. 1996), as the rulings cited in the writ of certiorari sustain (Actual innocence is factual innocent) citing **BOUSLY V. UNITED STATES**, 523 U.S. 614, 118 (1998) and not legal innocence holding **SMITH V. MURRAY**, 477 U.S. 106 S. CT at. 2661 (1986) as the hearing transcripts provide the “colorful showing of factual innocence” (**KULMAN V. WILSON** , 477 U.S. 436, 106(1986) as the “innocence that is so strong the court cannot have confidence in the outcome” (**SCHULP V. DELO**, 513 U.S. 298, 115 (1995) has the undisputable constitutional violations probably resulted on one who is innocence” (see **MURRAY V. CARRIER**, 477 U.S. 478, 106 (1986) as “ in light of the reliable evidence, no reasonable juror would of found petitioner guilty of the underlying offence beyond reasonable doubt” (see **SCHULP V. DELO**, 513 U.S. 298 , 115 (1995) as the substantial constitutional rights violations within the habeas corpus (doc 68) are plain errors which the effect of the violations that “ a reasonable jurist would find it debatable” (see **SLACK V MCDANIEL**, 529 U.S. 473, 120 (2000) as there is “reasonable probability but for the errors the outcome of the state proceedings would have been different” (see **SLACK V MCDANIEL**, 529 U.S. 473, 120 (2000)

By the order denying the writ of certiorari the court performs “a fundamental miscarriage of justice, as it remains an innocent person to be imprisoned due to a constitutional violation” (**MCQUIGGIN V. PERKINS**, 569 U.S. 383, 133 (2013)). Obviously this court cannot have a miscarriage of justice and maintain the integrity of the public’s confidence, which the court must grant the writ of certiorari in order to prevent the conduct of the court conflicting with the public’s interest.

The existence of extraordinary circumstances that requires the court grant the rehearing (see U.S. Sup Ct. rule 44(3) of “high unusual set of facts that are not commonly associated with a particularly event” (black laws dictionary 12 ed. 2024) are for a federal court “not being aware of law or a case that wants exhaustion” (see **District Court Adoption page 9**, previously presented) even after the case have been well established (see **MURRAY V. CARRIER**, 477 U.S. 478, 106 (1986). “we think in extraordinary cases were a constitutional violation has probably resulted in one who is innocent a federal habeas court may grant a writ even absence the showing for cause for the procedural default”, or the finding in **HERRERA V. COLLINS**, 506 U.S. 390, 113 (1993) “Federal habeas courts sit to ensure that individual are not imprisoned in violation of constitutional not to correct error of fact”). The fact of the event of the “malfunction” (see **HARRINGTON V ROICHTER**, 562 U.S. 861, 131 (2011) of the former proceedings of the district court not ruling on the merits nor the appeal court, and that of the lower court officers proceeding when all the court officers agreed of the wrongful conviction as they did not understand the essential element of the underlying offence gives way to the “extraordinary relief” (see **WEINBERGER V RONERO- BARCELO**, 456 U.S. 305, 312 (1982), **SHINN V RAMIREZ**, 569 U.S. 336, 142 (2022)).

The existence of extraordinary facts or circumstances of the unusual set of facts are not commonly associated with a court not knowing well established law gives the court to “exercise its inherent power to review” (See SADIN SECURITIES INC. V. SNOHOMISH COUNTY, 134 WASH. 2D 288, 949 P 2D 370 (1998) which is considered to be abuse of discretion by the “failure to exercise reasonable, sound legal decision” in addition to the fact the appeal court’s denial of the COA which displays the “decision maker use of power was used in a way that denies justice.” By all proceedings that result in an “outcome that is without rational explanation that departs from established practice (ruling on the merits) that a court must finalize the litigation. (see black laws definition on Abuse of discretion 12 ed. 2024) Such events are in fact unusual and must be examined by granting the rehearing by vacating the order denying the writ of certiorari and granting the writ of certiorari in order to finalize the litigation of a strong showing of a wrongful conviction.

GROUND 4

Is an inmate with inadequate access to the courts to be held to the standard of a skilled counsel?

The judgment over looked the incarceration has placed tremendous limitations on the petitioner’s ability to present a satisfying writ of certiorari as the only available law library is the “West Law” data base which is the same law students are trained on in the 2nd year of law school. This leaves the petitioner to have very little ability to find compelling reasons that this court has ruled or the courts practice in granting writ of certiorari when an appeal court fails to rule on the merits. By this limitation it has caused the biasness of the court to hold the petitioner to the standard of counsel which conflicts with the court ruling in **ERICKSON V. PARDUS**, 551 U.S. 89, 127 (2007) (pro se litigates must be liberally construed). The writ may not state the

importance of the compelling reason to grant the writ of certiorari; however, if the court liberally construed the writ, the court would have seen the question deserve the proper and fair meaningful opportunity to be heard by the assistance of counsel. By granting the writ of certiorari so the litigation of the challenged conviction can be finalized upon the standard conduct of the court as the court still grant the writ absence of compelling reason as “they are compelling (rule 10) reasons of an innocent person being wrongfully imprisoned due to a constitutional violation, as the matter of the wrongful conviction deserves the public demand of the courts discretion by grating the writ of Certiorari so the public can be ensured the court has the ability to maintain the integrity of the public’s confidence.

CASE STATEMENT

The decision of the 8th circuit court not upholding the ruling in **SLACK id.**, conflicts with the court ruling in **WHITE V UNITED STATES, 843 FED APPX. 853 (8TH CIRC. 2021), WARD V HOBBS, 738 F.3D 915 (8TH CIRC. 2013), DORSEY V VANDERGRIF, 30 F. 3D 752 (8TH CIRC. 2022).** By the appeal court failing to rule on the merits which is required to finalize the litigation (see **HALL V. HALL 584 U.S. 59 138(2018), GREEN TREEE FINANCIAL CORP.- ALABAMA V. RADOLPH, 531 U.S. 791, 121 (2000),** as the appeal court judgment conflicts with its previous rulings in: **DIESER V CONTINTAL CAS CO. 440 F.3D 920 (8TH CIRC. 2006), APLINE GLASS INC. V ILLINOIS FARMERS INS CO., 531 F. 3D 697 (8TH CIRC. (2008)** this ruling in **APLINE id.**, examples the 8th circuit court of appeals is more concerned with law suits over fundamental importance of civil liberties of freedom, which conflicts with the importance to “ ensure persons are not compelled to suffer unconstitutional loss of liberty” (see **STONE V POWELL, 426 U.S at. 492-93 (1976).** By the

appeal court not reviewing the court record especially **DOC 68** (filed habeas corpus), it displays the conflict with **rule 4 of habeas 2254 cases**, which examples the decision maker use of power in a way that denied justice” (see black law 12 ed. 2024).

By the failure to uphold **rule 5 c-d of habeas 2254 cases** as requested (see motion to remove files, previously filed) the appeal court and the district court would have been able to understand the challenged matter was pursuant to **CR 22-3305** that contains the wrongful conviction of Witness Tampering pursuant to **SDCL 22-11-19**, and been able to conclude the lack of sufficient proof that Mr. Krumbach’s behavior was not in any official proceeding as required in the court rulings in **RICHTER V. UNITED STATES, 92 F. 4TH 728 (8TH CIRC. (2024)**, see also **UNITED STATES V. BIRD, 76 F. 4TH 758 (8TH CIRC. (2023)** influence the testimony of a person in an official proceeding),**UNITED STATES V WHITE HORSE, 35 F. 4TH 1119 (8TH CIRC. 2022)** (defendant cannot have violated statute governing tampering unless his action was likely to affect an official proceeding) which rulings coincide with this court ruling in **FISCHER V UNITED STATES, 603 U.S 480 et al.(must be proof of in an official proceeding)**. The conflicting errors of the appeal court serves as reasons for granting the rehearing so that the writ of certiorari can be granted so that the rules of habeas 2254 cases can be invoked, the “outcome that is without rational explanation that departs from established practice as is based on unsupported conclusions. “ The review of the appeal court judgments reflect the matter is not finalized as the litigation is still on going and must be adjudicated by the court the appeal court judgments are “asserted by the gross, unsound, unreasonable illegal and are unsupported by evidence” (see black law 12ed. 2024 ABUSE OF DISCRETION).

The fact the event of the “malfunction” (see **HARRINGTON V. RICHTER ET AL.**) of the previous proceedings and the of the lower court officers did not understand the element of the

underlying offence even after the court recited the element clause of the 14th amendment (see h.t page 6) gives the “extraordinary relief” of the bypass of the exhaustion doctrine as “exhaustion is given the separate name of procedural default” (see **WOODFORD V. NGO, 584 U.S. 81, 126 (2006)** as procedural default is excused in “extraordinary cases where a constitutional case where a constitutional violation has probably resulted in one who is innocent, a habeas court may grant the writ even in the absence of showing for the procedural default” (see **MURRAY V. CARRIER, 477 U.S. 478, 106 (1986)**).

The fact Mr. Krumbach’s incarceration at the state prison where he has no access to legal books, nor does he have access to outside resources due the new phone verification system (previously submitted) to help in the research what compelling reason this court has found when an appeal court fails to make a decision, or make any affective ruling based on evidence was the case in the writ of certiorari. He has tried to find books like: “Supreme Court Practice by Stern Gressman, or “The Supreme court” by Rehnquist (1987) as the only legal database he has available is “west law” which is a data base used for law students not a common person. The fact he has tried his best to seek justice, but due to the common biasness on the former courts he has been denied justice which conflicts with the court ruling in **ERICKSON V. PARDUS, 551 U.S. 99, 127 (2007)** (pro se litigates writs must be liberally construed) which is strong medicine that if upheld, the court would have seen a ruling based on a decision or evidence. The absence of the fundamental requirement has robbed Mr. Krumbach from the proper adjudication of his wrongful conviction.

The questions previously presented in the writ of certiorari and within the petition for rehearing, must be the compelling reasons to grant the writ of certiorari so that the “ importance” (see **FOY V. NOIA 372 U.S. 391, 83 (1963)** that invokes the courts discretion as not solely for

Mr. Krumbach's case but for those who are similarly situated that are subject to an court of appeal who fails to uphold rules of habeas 2254 cases, fails to rule on the merits, or uphold rules of this court which denies justice for those who are being wrongfully imprisoned due to a constitutional violation by ensuring the matter of such extraordinary circumstances be finalized upon the merits, otherwise it conflicts with this court's ruling in (allowing a person to be incarcerated under a procedure which creates an impermissibly large risk that innocent will be incarcerated" (see TEAGUE V. LANE, 489 U.S. 288, 104(1989) citing: DESIST V. UNITED STATES, 394 U.S. 244, 262 (1969).

The court must allow the questions to be presented the worth of the courts business even in the absence of conflicting cases or finding as to place blinders towards justice it would allow citizens to be imprisoned due to a constitutional violation as society's norm. The court's de vono review of the matter will reflect the abuse of the appeal court's discretion by the "failure to exercise reasonable, sound, legal decision" by failing to screen the habeas corpus (**doc 68**) or the evidence (**doc 6**), (see district court docket) or by addressing the "clear and convincing evidence" as required **under 28 U.S.C 2254 (e)(2)(b)**. These errors example the "decision maker use of power was used in a way that denies justice" (see Black law's def. Abuse of Discretion) by the denial of a fair opportunity to have a meaningful opportunity to be heard upon the merits of constitutional claims as it robs lady justice from her duty.

CONCLUSION

The courts discretion is required by the confidence of the public that no citizen will be held in violation of a constitutional violation. "The discretion review shall be afforded only where there is a departure from the essential requirement of law (element clause) causing a

miscarriage of justice” (see OCALA STAR BARNER CORP. V STATE, 721 SO 2D 838 FLA (1998) as the court review of the subject matter reflect “that a substantial injustice has been done” (see EX PART SMITH, 394 SO 2D 95 (ALA CIV 1981). The courts business must be the conduct as the review of the subject matter shows the previous proceedings are a result of clear abuse of discretion which must be finalized by ruling on the merits so the “questions can be heard” (SCHULP V DELO, 513 U.S. 298 et al) as the “questions are not frivolous as the court cannot simply ignore them” as the case “is a such imperative public importance as to justify deviation from normal appellate practice (not ruling on the merits, not invoking rules). The compelling reasons are not available for the government to stop the courts discretion as they agree Mr. Krumbach “was **AFTER** his sentencing hearing (see **DOC page 15 of doc 48** of district court record), which the newly presented grounds sustain the certainly to “obtain the greater reasons for relief” (see JENNING V. STEPHENS, 574 U.S. 271, 135 (2015)

The binding ruling that supply’s the “importance to judges consider and resolve challenges to inmates convictions” (HIGGS id.). the effect of the ruling gives the compelling reason to grant the order vacating the order denying the writ of certiorari, as the publics demanding interest that a habeas corpus is to “promote and efficacious remedy for whatever society deems to be tolerable restraints (see HARRIS V. NELSON, 394 U.S 286, 89 (1969). The duty of the court to “maintain it unimpaired” (see BOWEN V. JOHNSTON, 306 U.S., 442, 83 (1939). The court must grant the order vacating of the order denying a writ of certiorari so that constitutional violations do not result in one who is innocent, as a proceeding does not extend **AFTER** the judgment is handed down.

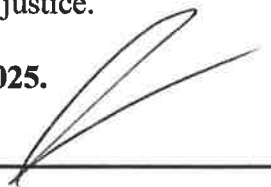
CERTIFICATE

Pursuant to rule 44.2, I (unrepresented person) hereby certify that the foregoing petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay, and is limited to the substantial grounds within the writ of certiorari and this petition for rehearing that were not previously presented to rule 44.2

WHEREFORE: Petitioner, Jason Krumback (pro se) respectfully moves the court to grant the sought relief under following terms:

1. **ORDER**, vacating the order denying the writ of certiorari on March 31 2025.
2. **ORDER**, granting the writ of certiorari in the interest of the public's confidence.
3. **ORDER**, any remedy the court finds just in the interest of justice.

Respectfully submitted on this 15th day of April 2025.



Jason Krumback
1600 N. drive
Sioux falls SD 57117

VERIFICATION

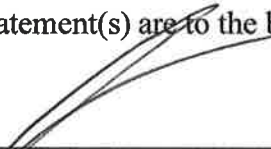
Petitioner, Jason Krumback hereby verifies that the above statement(s) are to the best of his knowledge, and are made under the penalty of perjury.

Subscribed and duly sworn before me
on this 15 day of April 2025.

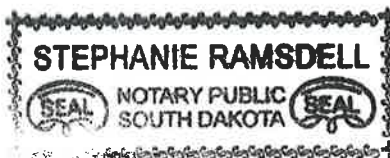


Notary public/ clerk of court
If notary, my commission expires

4-26-2030



Jason Krumback
1600 N. Drive
Sioux Falls SD 57117



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

IT COMES NOW; Petitioner Jason Krumbach (pro se) hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document affidavit was mailed by 1st class mail, with sufficient postage provided by the institution, to the below named party, to the below indicated address, on this 15th day of April 2025.

South Dakota Attorney General
c/o Mathew Templar, atty General
1302 East Highway 14 ste 1
Pierre, SD 57501

Jason Krumbach
1600 N. Drive
Sioux falls SD 57117