

Case No. 25-7032

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

RODRICUS DARNELL SCOTT - PETITIONER

V.

JOSHUA JONES, WARDEN - RESPONDENT

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
CASE NO. 25-11372

PETITION FOR REHEARING

RODRICUS DARNELL SCOTT - PETITIONER

HAYS STATE PRISON, 777 UNDERWOOD DR., PO BOX 668
TRION, GEORGIA 30753

PHONE NO. N/A

Certificate of a Party unrepresented by Counsel

I Rodricus Darnell Scott - Petitioner hereby Certify that the Grounds in my Petition for Rehearing are limited to Intervening Circumstances of Substantial and/or Controlling effect to the grounds previously presented.

I Rodricus Darnell Scott - Petitioner also certify that the Petition For Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I certify under penalty of Perjury that the following is true and correct.

Executed on June 26, 2026.

X Rodricus D. Scott

"Without Prejudice" UCC § 1-207/UCC § 1-103

Self-Aware Natural Person / U.S. Consumer
in propria persona

Sui Juris - "possessing full Social and Civil Rights"

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Rodricus Darnell Scott
Petitioner,

v.

Joshua Jones, Warden
Respondent.

Case No.

25-7032

PETITION FOR REHEARING

COMES NOW Rodricus Darnell Scott, Petitioner in the above-styled case hereby Petition this Court For a Rehearing pursuant to United States Supreme Court Rule 44.

On April 27, 2026 the Supreme Court of the United States denied Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari after he made a requisite showing to the Court that reasonable Jurist would find debatable (1) the merits of an underlying claim (2) Questions presented was of serious concern which affects public policy (3) Constitutional and Statutory provisions involved, and (4) denial of Petitioner's rights under the Federal Constitution.

In cases in which there is a claim of denial of rights under the Federal Constitution, this Court is not bound by the Conclusions of Lower Courts, but will reexamine the evidentiary basis on which those conclusions are Founded. *Niemotko v. State of Maryland*, 340 U.S. 268, 271, 71 S.Ct. 325, 327, 95 L. Ed. 267.

The Petitioner states the Following grounds below to show why his Petition For a Writ of Certiorari should be granted:

- GROUND ONE: Superior Court of Bulloch County, Trial Court . Officials denied Petitioner of his Fourth Amendment right to the Constitution of the United States of America to be free from unreasonable search and seizure.

Arresting Officer, Capt. Jared Atkins (307) placed Petitioner under arrest without an arrest warrant then made false statements in his arrest warrant applications and committed Perjury under oath in each State Warrant Affidavit to obtain arrest warrants.

The arresting Officer's Warrants were based on intentional false statements and omissions. *Williams v. Aguirre*, 965 F.3d. 1147, 1157 (11th Cir. 2020).

The Petitioner had a Constitutional right to be free from unreasonable seizure by Malicious Prosecution. Capt. Jared Atkins (307) **made** false statements under oath to a Court to obtain Arrest Warrants. 18 U.S.C. §1623. (See Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari including attached Exhibits 1 through 21 in regard to the above-styled case to confirm).

Arresting Officer, Capt. Jared Atkins (307) never brought Petitioner before a Judicial Officer to show probable cause for his arrest. Probable cause was predicted solely on Capt. Jared Atkins (307) false statements in his arrest warrant Affidavits by State Court Officials

in the Superior Court of Bulloch Co., Ogeechee Judicial Circuit. When an Officer lie to obtain a warrant the warrant is void. *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 171, 98 S. Ct. 2674, 57 L. Ed. 2d. 667 (1978).

Regardless of Evidence the arrested must be brought before a Judicial Officer Promptly. *City of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 53, 111 S. Ct. 1661, 114 L. Ed. 2d. 49 (1991).

- **GROUND TWO:** Superior Court of Bulloch Co., Trial Court Officials Denied Petitioner of his Fifth Amendment right to the Constitution of the United States of America, his right to due process under the due process clause made applicable to the states, and his right to a Grand Jury indictment after wrongfully accusing him of serious offenses punishable by death and Life imprisonment.

Clerk of Court, Heather Banks McNeal, Superior Court of Bulloch County confirmed multiple times in numerous Court Documents that there is no information for November 3, 2020 day of the "alleged" indictment hearing (No record of a Grand Jury indictment hearing in regard to case, *STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRIGUS DARNELL SCOTT*, case no. SUCR2020000288). See Pet. Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Ex(s). 6 and Ex. 21, Ex. E: List of Court dates in regard to the above-styled case to confirm.

On August 16, 2022 Superior Court of Bulloch Co., Judge Michael T. Muldrew openly admitted on the record out of Prejudice and

abuse of Power that there ~~are~~ no transcripts and/or record of a Grand Jury indictment hearing. (See Pet. Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Exhibit - 7: Transcripts in regard to the above-styled case), to confirm.

On or about November 3, 2020 Superior Court of Bulloch County, Trial Court Officials made a False Bill of indictment outside of a Grand Jury in the practice of Fraud and deception that was not returned by a Grand Jury which constitutes a "False return."

- GROUND THREE: Superior Court of Bulloch Co., Trial Court Officials denied Petitioner of his Sixth Amendment right to the Constitution of the United States of America to be informed of the charges against him and his right to confront and cross examine his ~~accusers~~.

Petitioner was never given an arraignment hearing after he was arrested without warrant and/or informed of the charges against him, neither was Petitioner given a Commitment hearing and/or any Pre-trial Evidentiary hearings to Confront and Cross examine his accuser(s) which also violated his right to Assistance of Counsel for Defence. (See Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari including attached Exhibits 1 through 21 in regard to the above-styled case), to confirm.

- GROUND FOUR: Superior Court of Bulloch County, Trial Court Officials denied Petitioner of his Fourteenth Amendment right to the Constitution of the United States of America, right to due process

under the due process clause, right to be free from Arbitrary incarceration, and to be free from an illegal, unduly, and tainted conviction due to the Prosecution's use of Fraud, False Evidence and Testimony in an Unwarranted Trial.

Petitioner's right under the Fourteenth Amendment was violated by State Court Officials because he had a right to be free from Arbitrary incarceration. Arbitrary incarceration by a State Government implicates the Due process clause.

The Paradigmatic Liberty interest under the due process clause is Freedom from incarceration. *Oviatt v. Pearce*, 954, F.2d 1470, 1475 (9th Cir. 1992).

State Court District Attorney, Richard A. Mallard made False Written Accusations in regard to the Bill of indictment consist of False Statements in order to support the same False Statements in Arresting Officer, Capt. Jared Akins (307) State Arrest Warrant Affidavits. (See Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari including attached Exhibits 1 through 21 in regard to the above-styled case), to confirm.

On August 30, 2022 State Court Prosecutor, Benjamin T. Edwards presented Former District Attorney, Richard A. Mallard's False Accusations knowing them to be False to a Jury in an unwarranted trial to obtain an illegal, unduly, and tainted conviction.

On August 30, 2022 State Court Prosecutor, Benjamin T. Edwards

used and induced two (2) false witnesses Rajjeaun Rawls and Linda Henry to give false testimony in an unwarranted trial against the Petitioner, neither is Rajjeaun Rawls a child, and/or Linda Henry listed as a victim, witness, and/or person involved in Capt. Jared Akins (307) Police Incident/Investigation Report made on July 2, 2020 approx. two (2) weeks after Petitioner was arrested on June 17, 2020. (See Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, Exhibit -3: Police Incident/Investigation Report in regard to the above-styled case), to confirm.

The United States Supreme Court held in Napue that the Prosecution's use of Known False Evidence and/or Testimony at trial required a "reversal" of the Petitioner's conviction. *Napue v. Illinois*, 360 U.S. 264, 79 S. Ct. 1173 3L. Ed. 2d 1217 (1959).

- **GROUND FIVE:** Respondent, Joshua Jones Warden and the State of Georgia is in violation of the Petitioner's Thirteenth Amendment right to the Constitution of the United States of America to be Free From Slavery/Involuntary Servitude due to an "unduly conviction" that took place in the Superior Court of Bulloch County/State of Georgia, Ogeechee Judicial Circuit in Statesboro Ga. 30458 on August 31, 2022 regarding case, STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRICUS DARNELL SCOTT, case no. SUCR2020000288.
- **GROUND SIX:** Superior Court of Bulloch Co., Trial Court Officials committed Fraud, Federal Racketeering, inter alia in case, STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRICUS DARNELL SCOTT, case no. SUCR2020000288.

On August 30, 2022 day of the unwarranted trial regarding case, STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRICUS DARNELL SCOTT, case no. SWCR2020000288 Judge, Michael T. Muldrew and prosecutor, Benjamin T. Edwards of the Superior Court of Bulloch County, Ogeechee Judicial Circuit made an Ex parte Civil Action for the State of Georgia against Petitioner and his Capital Letter Estate RODRICUS DARNELL SCOTT, RODRICUS DRANELL SCOTT, RODRICUS D. SCOTT, RODRICUS SCOTT, Cestui Que Vie trust that is governed and/or in custody of the Federal Reserve Bank of Virginia in which Petitioner is Beneficiary thereof, in order to collect an unlawful debt and/or an attempt to collect an unlawful debt from a Federal Financial institution.

Judge, Michael T. Muldrew and Prosecutor, Benjamin T. Edwards who are both Court Officers for the State of Georgia attempt to collect unlawful Funds while operating in the State of Georgia to collect and/or attempt to collect an unlawful debt/ Funds from the Federal Reserve Bank of Virginia which is located in another state constitutes Federal Racketeering on an interstate Commerce Level. 18 USCA §§ 1961-1968.

Section 1962 in turn makes it unlawful for "any person" - not just mobsters to commit racketeering activity. *Sedima v. Imrex Company Inc.*, 473 U.S. 479, 105 S. Ct. 3275, 87 L. Ed. 2d 346 (1985).

Furthermore, the Petitioner was never given notice of the Ex parte Civil Action, STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRICUS DARNELL

SCOTT, case no. SUCR2020000288.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1655 a Defendant is entitled to relief who was not personally notified of the action.

A Judgment obtained in a suit of which the Defendant had no notice is a nullity and the party against whom it was obtained is entitled to relief. *Simon v. Southern Ry. Co.*, 236 U.S. 115, 35 S.Ct. 255, 59 L. Ed. 492.

The Civil Action case, STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRIGUS DARNELL SCOTT, case no. SUCR2020000288 case name and case number is the same as the Criminal Action case which constitutes both Fraud and Fraud on the Court by State Trial Court Officials Judge, Michael T. Muldrew and prosecutor, Benjamin T. Edwards. (See Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, Exhibit-21: Motion to vacate Court's order (Oct. 8, 2025) including Exhibits A through E in regard to the above-styled case), to confirm.

Both the Civil Action and Criminal Action Judgment was obtained through Fraud in case, STATE OF GEORGIA V. RODRIGUS DARNELL SCOTT, case no. SUCR2020000288 in the Superior Court of Bulloch County, Ogeechee Judicial Circuit by State Court Officials.

Federal Courts have Jurisdiction over State Court Judgments when Fraud, bribery, Forgery, and Conspiracy to defraud is involved due to the fact it constitutes an original and independent proceeding. *Marshall v. Holmes* 141 U.S. 589, 12 S.Ct. 62, 35 L. Ed. 870.

Petitioner stated this Fraud as Ground One in his Federal Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia, Statesboro Division which was erroneously dismissed by U.S. District Judge, J. Randal Hall in case, SCOTT V. JONES, case no. 624-CV-061. (See Petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 2254, Ground One), to confirm.

Petitioner also stated Fraud, Slavery, denial of his Constitutional rights (Federal), and the U.S. District Court's erroneous ruling as his issues on Appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit which this Petition For Writ of Certiorari was filed against. (See; SCOTT V. HAYS SP Warden (Jones), case no. 25-11372-Petitioner's Motion For Permission to proceed in Forma pauperis / Affidavit, Motion For relief from the Judgment, and Motion to vacate), to confirm.

➤ **GROUND SEVEN:** Superior Court of Chattooga County denied Petitioner of due process, made False record, and "altered" File stamp in order to deny Petitioner relief as a matter of Law in case, SCOTT V. JONES, case no. 2023CA45133.

On November 8, 2023 Petitioner filed a Statutory Motion for Summary Judgment, Brief in Support, and Exhibits 1 through 32 in State Habeas Court, Superior Court of Chattooga County.

On December 15, 2023 presiding Judge, Kristina Cook Graham, and Clerk of Court, Kim Windle James conspired and changed the Original File Stamp date from November 8, 2023 and changed

it to December 18, 2023 in order to dismiss Petitioner's State Habeas Corpus and deny him relief as a matter of Law. (See Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, Exhibits 13 and 14 in regard to the above-styled case), to confirm.

Superior Court of Chattooga County "Altered" the File Stamp date on Legal Court documents in order to avoid granting Petitioner relief as a matter of Law which constitutes Falsifying a Record.

18 U.S.C. § 1506.

- **GROUND EIGHT:** Georgia Supreme Court ~~ignored~~ and undermined its own caselaw *Weatherbed v. State* 271 Ga. 736, 524 S.E. 2d 452 (1999) in order to deny Petitioner relief from a "Void Judgment" in case, *SCOTT V. STATE*, case no. **S24A0527**.

On February 6, 2024 Petitioner informed the Georgia Supreme Court that trial Court Officials tried, convicted, and sentenced him for serious offenses without holding a Grand Jury indictment hearing and made the Bill of indictment in private which he stated in his Brief of Appellant.

Petitioner cited *Weatherbed v. State* 271 Ga. 736, in ground five (5) in his Brief of Appellant which case states if a State Court fail to indict for serious offenses and convict a person the Judgment is void and on appeal against a "void Judgment" cannot be dismissed but "Reversed" and can be attacked at anytime in any court.

The Georgia Supreme Court ignored and undermined its own caselaw and dismissed Petitioner's Appeal against the "void

Judgment" on February 20, 2024 without investigating the fact he was convicted for serious offenses without Grand Jury indictment. (See; Pet. Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, Exhibit-17 in regard to the above-styled case; also see Appendix - Georgia Supreme Court Order, case no. S24A0527), to confirm.

All State Courts violated State and Federal Laws, denied Petitioner of Due process, and relief as a matter of Law in which he had no other Avenue for relief but to file a 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

Habeas Corpus would lie only if State Courts had failed to afford Petitioner corrective process/due process. *White v. Regan*, 324 U.S. 760, 65 S.Ct. 978, 89 L. Ed. 1348 (1945).

— **GROUND NINE:** United States District Court, Southern District of Georgia, Statesboro Division made an erroneous ruling, and made false statements in a Court order, ruling against Petitioner in case, *SCOTT V. JONES*, case no. 624-CV-061.

On March 5, 2025 U.S. Magistrate Judge, Brian K. Epps whom the case was referred to made a Report and Recommendation consist of False Statements in a Legal Document violation of (18 U.S.C. §§ 1001; 1002) and recommended that U.S. District Judge, J. Randal Hall dismiss petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 2254, and without holding an Evidentiary hearing in a Habeas Corpus case.

It is a Longstanding requirement that Evidentiary hearings in habeas corpus be conducted by a Judge. *Wingo v. Wedding*, 418 U.S. 461, 94 S. Ct. 2842, 41 L. Ed. 2d 879 (1974).

Magistrate Judge, Brian K. Epps failed to hold an Evidentiary hearing so that he could make False statements in his Report and Recommendation on March 5, 2025.

The Petitioner was denied due process and was not afforded the right of testifying before a Judge, according to established Federal Law, *Holiday v. Johnston*, 313 U.S. 342, 61 S.Ct. 1015, 313 U.S. 550, 85 L. Ed. 1392 (1941).

On April 4, 2025 District Judge, J. Randal Hall made False Statements in his Court Order violating (18 U.S.C. §§ 1001; 1002) by stating Petitioner failed to make a requisite showing he was denied a Constitutional Right by the State Court.

On March 31, 2025 Four (4) days prior petitioner showed the U.S. District Court "tangible evidence" which proved "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt" that his Constitutional rights were not only denied, but were "extinguished" by State Court Officials in the Superior Court of Bulloch County, Ogeechee Judicial Circuit. (See: *SCOTT V. JONES*, case no. 624-CV-061, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia, Statesboro Division - petitioner's Objection (Doc. 33) and Notice of Filing, Exhibits (Doc. 32), to confirm.

- **GROUND TEN:** United States Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit made an erroneous ruling and made False statements in its Court order in order to aid and abet U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia False Court order ruling against Petitioner in case, *SCOTT V. HAYS SP*

Warden, case no. 25-11372.

On April 22, 2025 Petitioner Filed an Appeal against U.S. District Court denying his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in the U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit.

On October 8, 2025 U.S. Circuit Judge, Robert J. Luck dismissed Petitioner's Appeal and made the same False statements as the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia, Statesboro Division in his Court order violating (18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 & 1002) by stating Petitioner failed to make a requisite showing he was denied a Constitutional Right.

Petitioner filed multiple Motions with attached "tangible evidence" with the United States Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit that showed and proved "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt" that his Constitutional rights were not only denied, but were "extinguished" by the State Court. (see: SCOTT V. HAYS SP Warden, case no. 25-11372, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit - Petitioner's Motion For Permission to proceed in forma pauperis/Affidavit, Motion For relief From the Judgment, and Motion to vacate), to confirm.

For the reasons set forth above, Petitioner sought relief as a matter of Law from the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

On January 2, 2026 Petitioner filed his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari which was docketed on March 3, 2026, SCOTT V. JONES case no. 25-7032.

On April 7, 2026 the Respondent - Joshua Jones Failed to answer and give a Response to Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari in regard to the above-styled case and this Court ruled against the Petitioner who is entitled to relief as a matter of Law.

On April 27, 2026 the Supreme Court of the United States denied Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari without stating a reason for denying his Petition after Petitioner attached Exhibits 1 through 21 to his Petition For a Writ of Certiorari in order to make the requisite showing to the Court that the merits and statements in his petition For a Writ of Certiorari are Factual.

Petitioner's Exhibits 1 through 21 showed and proved "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt" that he is a victim of Kidnapping, Slavery, Fraud, Racketeering, inter alia by Representatives of the State of Georgia and Joshua Jones, Warden - Respondent in the above-styled case.

According to established United States Court Caselaw, "The Court must consider in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff/Petitioner all facts fairly inferable from the record - regardless of factual disputes - and decide whether, under those facts, Defendant's / Respondent's conduct violates Law clearly established at the time. *Bennett v. Parker*, 898 F.2d 1530.

Therefore, under our Constitutional Framework, its root principle is that in a civilized society, Government must always be accountable to the Judiciary for a man's imprisonment :

If the imprisonment cannot be shown to conform with the Fundamental requirements of Law, the individual is entitled to his immediate release. *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 401-402, 83 S. Ct. 822, 829, 8 L. Ed. 2d 274 (1963).

CONCLUSION

Being that the above matters are true and correct statement of Law and Facts, if this Honorable Court allow the State Trial Court's "Void Judgment" that was obtained through fraud continue to be enforced, it will place the Petitioner in further peril, imminent danger, and persecution by the Respondent in the above-styled case.

Petitioner respectfully shows that if this Honorable Court declines this petition for Rehearing of this matter and both (Trial Court), Superior Court of Bulloch County and United States Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit rulings be permitted to stand, such would be a Manifest disregard of the Law, Mis carriage of Justice, a violation of Fundamental Fairness, a shock to the Universal Cause of Justice, and a Prejudice/Bias ruling against the Petitioner.

WHEREFORE, The Petitioner's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted this 11 day of May, 2026.

x Rodrian D. Scott

"Without Prejudice" UCC § 1-207 / UCC § 1-103

Self-Aware Natural Person / U.S. Consumer
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PROOF OF SERVICE

I Rodricus Darnell Scott do swear or declare that on this date, May 11, 2026 as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed Petition For Rehearing on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every party to the above proceeding required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States Mail properly addressed to each of them and with First-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party Commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

1) Elizabeth H. Brock
Georgia Dept. of Law
40 Capitol Square, S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30334

2) John Henry Thompson
Georgia Dept. of Law
40 Capitol Square, S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30334

I declare under penalty of Perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 11, 2026.

X. Rodricus D. Scott

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— Certification of a party unrepresented by Counsel —

I Rodricus Darnell Scott, Petitioner pro-se in the above-styled case hereby certify that my Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I certify under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct.

Executed on: May 11, 2026

x Rodricus D. Scott

"Without Prejudice" UCC § 1-207 / UCC § 1-103

Self-Aware Natural Person
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