

25-7109
No.

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED
MAR 19 2026
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

JAQUAN L. HALL – PETITIONER
VS.
THE STATE OF OHIO –RESPONDENTS

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE STATE OF OHIO

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
JAQUAN L. HALL
ROSS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION P.O. BOX 7010
CHILlicothe, OH 45601

RECEIVED
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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

“...Due Process...”

1. In a criminal case, when the prosecution introduce evidence at trial where law enforcement cannot identify or verify the evidence's original source, how does this deprive a defendants' due process and confrontation clause?
2. In a *grand jury* hearing, when witness statements are used to obtain an indictment, then later to be falsely reported by investigators, are these violations to the 6th and 14th Amendment?
3. When a DNA search warrant contained the wrong crime, social security, and identification for the accused, does this constitute a due process violation and a 4th Amendment violation?

“...Fair Trial...”

4. If evidence presented to, and deliberated upon by a jury, were later discovered to have been obtained pursuant to defective and unlawful warrants, has the defendant been deprived their 4th, 5th, and 14th Amendment rights as a U.S. Citizen?
5. During trial, if warrants that led to an indictment was discovered to contain false statements for probable cause, is this a violation to the 5th Amendment?
6. When a judge becomes aware of physical evidence that materially contradicts the testimony of a witness, who received a plea agreement contingent upon truthful testimony, does allowing that testimony to stand constitutes a fair trial violation?
7. Where, during individual voir dire, many prospective jurors had expressed that a defendant should try their case in a different county, due to racial bias and community prejudice, and the defense moves for a change of venue, does denying that motion deprive the defendant a fair trial, the 6th Amendment, and an abuse of the judicial discretion? Could then, a defendant question a grand jury's ability to be impartial?

“...Unreasonable Searches and Seizers...”

8. When a jail becomes aware of an ongoing investigation for a criminal case, when does “jail policy” shift to Constitutional protected rights for pretrial detainees?

LIST OF PARTIES

1. Meigs County Prosecutor: James K. Stanley 112 East Memorial Drive Suite B
Pomeroy Ohio 45769

RELATED CASES

Hall v. Wash. Cnty. Jail, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 122096, 2024 LX 209720, 2024 WL 3666365 (Southern Dist. Ohio January 19, 2024)

State v. Nelson, 2023-Ohio-3566, 225 N.E.3d 480, 2023 Ohio App. LEXIS 3471, 2023 LX 26531 (Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County September 28, 2023)

***State of Ohio v. JaQuan Hall* Supreme Court of Ohio Case No. 25 AP 182**

***State of Ohio v. JaQuan Hall* Supreme Court of Ohio Case No. 2025-1340**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....1

JURISDICTION.....1

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED.....2

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....4

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.....11

CONCLUSION.....30

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS – HALL DECISION

APPENDIX B – TRIAL COURT

APPENDIX C – OHIO SUPREME COURT DENYING HEARING

APPENDIX D – REQUEST OHIO SUPREME COURT REHEARING

APPENDIX E – HALLS APPEAL BREIF

APPENDIX F – DISQUALIFICATION FOR JUDGE LINDA WARNER

APPENDIX G – 26A APPLICATION TO RECONSIDER

APPENDIX H – 26B APPLICATION TO REOPEN

APPENDIX I – OBJECTION TO RECOMMENDATION

APPENDIX J – CIVIL SUIT COMPLAINT FEDERAL COURT

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

<u>CASES</u>	<u>PAGE #</u>
<i>Tumey v Ohio</i> , 273 U.S. 510	[Pg. 11]
<i>State v. Colon</i> , 118 Ohio St. 3d. 26	[Pg. 15]
<i>State v. Perry</i> , 101 Ohio St.3d 118, 2004 Ohio 297, 802	[Pg. 15]
<i>Franks v. Delaware</i> , 438 U.S. (1978)	[Pg. 16]
<i>State v. Nelson</i> , 2023-Ohio-3566,(Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County Sep. 28, 2023)	[Pg. 18]
<i>State v. Walker</i> , 150 Ohio St. 3d 409	[Pg. 19]
<i>State v. Shabazz</i> , 2014-Ohio-1828, 2014	[Pg. 19]
<i>State v. Hall</i> , 2025-Ohio-3199, (Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County August 29, 2025)	[Pg. 20]
<i>United States v. Taylor</i> , 596 U.S. 845	[Pg. 21]
<i>Mathis v. United States</i> , 579 U.S. 500	[Pg. 21]
<i>Borden v. United States</i> , 593 U.S. 420	[Pg. 21]
<i>Chapman v. Cal.</i> , 386 U.S. 18, 87 S. Ct. 824, 17 L. Ed. 2d 705 (February 20, 1967)	[Pg. 21]
<i>Kimmelman v. Morrison</i> , 477 U.S. 365 (1986)	[Pg. 23]
<i>Hall v. Wash. Cnty. Jail</i> , 2024 U.S. Dist. (Southern Dist. Ohio January 19, 2024)	[Pg. 23]
<i>Hall v. Wash. Cnty. Jail</i> , 2025 U.S. Dist. (Southern Dist. Ohio March 21, 2025)	[Pg. 23]
<i>United States v. James Daniel Good Real prop.</i> , 510 U.S. 43, 50 (1993)	[Pg. 25]
<i>Go-Bart Importing Co. v. United States</i> , 282 U.S. 344 (1932)	[Pg. 25]
<i>Vasquez v. Jones</i> , 496, F.3d 564	[Pg. 27]
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> , 376 U.S. 643	[Pg. 27]
<i>State v. Farris</i> , 109 Ohio St. 3d 109	[Pg. 28]
<i>Rehaif v United States</i> , 588 U.S. 225	[Pg. 29]

STATUTES AND RULES

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONSTITUTION:

USCS Const. Amend. 1 – APPENDIX E , I , J

USCS Const. Amend. 4 – APPENDIX A , B , E , G , H , I , J

USCS Const. Amend. 5 – APPENDIX A , E

USCS Const. Amend. 6 – APPENDIX A , B , E , G , H , I , J

USCS Const. Amend. 8 – APPENDIX A , B , E , F , G , H , I , J

USCS Const. Amend. 14 – APPENDIX A , B , E , F , G , H , I , J

THE OHIO CONSTITUTION:

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 10 – APPENDIX A , C , E , G , H

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 11 – APPENDIX A , C , E , G , H

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 14 – APPENDIX A , C , E , G , H

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 16 – APPENDIX A , C , E , G , H

OHIO REVISED CODE ~ CRIMES:

ORC Ann. 2903.01 – Aggravated murder APPENDIX B

ORC Ann. 2903.02 – Murder APPENDIX B

ORC Ann. 2923.03 – Complicity to murder APPENDIX B

ORC Ann. 2923.01 – Conspiracy APPENDIX B

ORC Ann. 2921.12 – Tampering with evidence APPENDIX I

UNITED STATES CODE SERVICE:

18 USCS § 1961 – Racketeering activity APPENDIX I

OTHER

1 Criminal Trial Error and Misconduct § 2-4 (2026) – APPENDIX G , H

§ 2-4(a). Duty Not to Mislead.

§ 2-4(b). Eliciting False Testimony.

Ohio App. Rule 26. – APPENDIX G , H

(A) Application for reconsideration and en banc consideration.

(B) Application for reopening.

Ohio App. Rule 14. – APPENDIX G

(C) Enlargement or reduction of time.

Ohio Crim. R. 52

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 judgement below.

OPINIONS BELOW

[x] For cases from State Court:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at **Appendix A** to the petition and is

[x] Reported at; State v. Hall, 2025-Ohio-3199, 2025 Ohio App. LEXIS 3060, 2025 LX 359634 (Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County August 29, 2025)

The opinion of the Fourth District Appellate Court appears at **Appendix A** to the petition and is

[x] Reported at; State v. Hall, 2025-Ohio-3199, 2025 Ohio App. LEXIS 3060, 2025 LX 359634 (Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County August 29, 2025)

JURISDICTION

[x] For cases from State Court:

The date on which the highest State court decided my case was, December 23, 2025. Copy of that decision appears at **Appendix C**. State v. Hall, 2025 Ohio LEXIS 2537, 180 Ohio St. 3d 1451, 2025-Ohio-5661, 272 N.E.3d 363, 2025 LX 539144 (Ohio December 23, 2025) A request for reconsideration was denied, due to lack of notice and Halls' inability to review his docket at the his current institution. He was notified nearly 2 weeks after. **Appendix D**.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 USCS § 1257(a)

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONSTITUTION:

USCS Const. Amend. 1 – Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. **APPENDIX E , I , J**

USCS Const. Amend. 4 – The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. **APPENDIX A , B , E , G , H , I , J**

USCS Const. Amend. 5 – No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. **APPENDIX A, E**

USCS Const. Amend. 6 – 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 defense. **APPENDIX A , B , E , G , H , I , J**

USCS Const. Amend. 8 – Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. **APPENDIX A , B , E , F , G , H , I , J**

USCS Const. Amend. 14 – Sec. 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. **APPENDIX A , B , E , F , G , H , I , J**

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THE OHIO CONSTITUTION:

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 10

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 11

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 14

Oh. Const. Art. I, § 16

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OHIO REVISED CODE ~ CRIMES:

ORC Ann. 2921.12 – Tampering with evidence

ORC Ann. 2903.01 – Aggravated murder

ORC Ann. 2903.02 – Murder

ORC Ann. 2923.03 – Complicity to murder

ORC Ann. 2923.01 – Conspiracy

-

It must be noted that this case was a 3-week trial and the Appellate court entered a decision nearly 19-months after oral argument. Circumstances that occurred in this trial has yet occurred in the history of the United States of America. The decisions made were mirrored to other case laws, but none that were on all fours to this. I ask the Federal Law Suit be considered.

A true Seminal Case. A true Civil Rights Case.

I'm positive Justice Sonia Sotomayor and late Justice Thurgood Marshall would agree.

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

JaQuan Hall attempted to turn himself in, July 2021. Trial began September 2022. He was convicted October 3, 2022. Sentenced, November 14, 2022. Oral argument, March 7, 2024. Appellate decision, August 29, 2025. Denied review by the Ohio Supreme Court, December 23, 2025. A reconsideration was attempted but denied by the Ohio Supreme Court January 29, 2026.

1. Prior to voir dire, Halls' counsel requested that this case be tried in another county, a request for change of venue was noted. This was denied. During individual voir dire, once numerous "potential peers" for the defendant advised the court, this case needs to be tried somewhere else, the defense moved for change of venue again. This was denied. A potential juror stated that she was openly racist, and many people of the town were also prejudice but would not admit it out loud. She even went on to say she could be fair and impartial. Another juror stated that the defendant was a "*coco puff in a bowl of milk*" and that this case should not be tried in this town. Both had lived in this community for years. Dozens of jurors made similar comments. The trial court, nor the appellate court, found that a change of venue was necessary. Hall raised a claim that the community's statements were evident enough to display cause.
2. The one African-American that sat through voir dire, mentioned this town is not a place where another African-American should have trial. The man who died was white, and beloved by many in this small community. She addressed her own adversity living in this town, and identified some of the people giving her a hard time, due to the color of her skin, were other potential jury members. She was dismissed by Judge Linda Warner after she stated that she could be fair and impartial. The reasoning for the judges' decision was because the woman assumed to see the defendant in a vehicle in a parking lot. She was not

sure, but stated that she did not speak to him directly. In addition to this, Judge Warner felt that she still had biased feelings towards the courts, due to her brothers' conviction. There were other individuals who knew the victims' family, or friends, that also stated they could be fair and impartial and then accepted, after the defense raised objections.

3. A man excused himself after being selected because he did not feel honest about his relationship with the victims' family, as he thought he could be fair, but couldn't. A woman excused herself after being accepted as a juror because, she did not feel like this was a trial she wanted to be on, due to the community. A woman sat on the jury after she stated that her brother was incarcerated. All were white jurors. This was raised on appeal as the record reflected biased opinions displayed towards the only African-American juror.
4. Halls' counsel chose to strike specific jurors as a trial strategy. Counsel used all but one preemptory strike, due to the next woman being someone who worked closely with the prosecutor on a town counsel board for some years. The defense objection was noted for her, but the court deemed her fit to sit. The defense was then placed in a difficult position. She was later excused by the defense as an alternate. The appellate court did not feel as if the defense demonstrated enough cause to support their change of venue request, since there was one preemptory strike left. Hall has explained in his 26B affidavit that this was due to a strategy made by his counsel.
5. During trial, it was discovered the affidavits and warrants executed, contained falsified witness statements and referred to unlawfully obtained evidence. The motive for probable cause for JaQuans' indictment was a woman who the detectives claimed to be "dating" the victim. The evidence used for this grand jury indictment were two items. A pair of black shorts; which was allegedly removed from the scene and placed back hours later to be

documented. And a 'Crown Royal' bag; which according to law enforcement agencies, mysteriously appeared on a police cruiser hours after the crime scene was secured. The DNA search warrant that was issued for these items was for the wrong crime. The crime the search warrant was executed under, was for a rape investigation, not a murder.

6. The woman who the detectives claimed to be the motive, testified that she did not ever mention her and the victim being in a relationship. The two of them would have sex and go their own separate way in life. The victim had actually been inseparable with his own ex-girlfriend, the two weeks leading up to his death. This woman had testified, that the victim and she were getting back together. They'd spent weeks together at their home. Police reports indicated that she knew JaQuan, and that he was buying marijuana from her boyfriend. When the defense questioned her about this, she stated she did not say what was documented in those police reports, she never knew who JaQuan was. The defense had prepared a defense for multiple witness statements that were discovered to not be true.
7. Deputy Thomas Dillard testified that he was never trained for the evidence technician position. He acquired this title in April of 2022. Dillard was requested to bring evidence for this trial, but he noticed that there was evidence checked out and never checked back in. These were the shotgun shells that was recovered from the crime scene. From April 15, 2021 to September 28, 2022 the chain-of-custody was broken. Just like the crown royal bag, this was another mysterious circumstance when evidence 'popped up'. Somehow it was retrieved from the Sheriffs' evidence room.
8. Richard Walker Jr., the man who the State of Ohio made a deal with, was to give a truthful testimony against Hall. Walker told lies throughout his testimony, and admitted to them after

the defense provided an audio recording, but the deal was still honored by the State. Walker stated that "JaQuan did not have a gun," and the victim actually "shot JaQuan."

9. Detective Stewart took lead on this investigation. The theory from the beginning of this investigation was Hall, and the victim, had got into a dispute, and the victim likely shot Hall, then Hall retaliated. Neighbors were woken up by shouting and gunshots. It was discovered that the victim, and Hall had known one another. The victim had identified his killer right before he died. He stated that "some black guy" had shot him.
10. The prosecutor asked Walker if there were any conversations-even on the walk to the victims' home- about what was to transpire. Walker stated "no sir". The defense counsel expressed the elements shown to establish Aggravated Murder were not displayed. The State failed to identify a date set, time, location, weapons to be used, and communication on the defendants' behalf, to establish 'prior calculation.'
11. An investigation for black males that the victim had known started shortly after he informed his neighbor that some black guy shot him. At trial it was discovered three black males were at the home before the victim was shot. The only one to know the victim was Hall. (1) There were two shooters, (2) Hall and the victim were shot with the same gun, and (3) the victim did not identify Hall being involved in any manner, nor that he was being robbed.
12. During deliberation, the jury asked 'if Hall did not have a gun' can they still find him guilty of murder since the requirement was "with a firearm."
13. The jury was not sure of this conviction, as there were doubts of Hall being a shooter. Judge Warner advised the jury to just reread the instructions given to them. Hall was then found guilty anyway.

14. In the midst of trial, the defense requested a suppression hearing, because counsel was not aware of evidence turned over by the State. A suppression hearing was granted. During this hearing, Officer Joshua Elliott was the witness who discovered this evidence. Elliott had worked as a correctional officer at Washington County Jail, where the defendant awaited trial. Elliott testimony indicated jail staff was notified that mail, Hall was sending out, could be used as evidence in an ongoing murder investigation. He testified that he took Halls' mail from the mail box, went to a private room, and opened his envelopes. He read its contents, and notified his superiors once he finished reading what was inside. Elliott claimed to find all of the letters inside one small white envelope.
15. Hall testified at this hearing asserting there were not certain pages inside the envelope, and Elliott had violated his attorney-client privileges and his Eighth Amendment rights.
16. Hall testified that the envelope was marked as legal mail, but the copy of the envelope did not show this. Two pages addressed Hall building a defense for complicity to murder, and conspiracy. Hall provided a grievance he filed on Elliott a year prior. The grievance shown Elliott violated his attorney-client privilege, he told Hall he'll "*get away with whatever he wanted to because*" Hall was "*playing his game,*" and how Halls' initial complaint was not filed when the incident occurred. Hall had to submit this multiple times before it was filed.
17. Elliott testified he had never disrespected Hall, used derogatory language, or violated his attorney-client privileges. Halls' defense counsel argued that this witness did not provide that the evidence was secured lawfully and the witness demonstrated a pattern of attorney-client privileges violations. Judge Warner ruled in favor of the State, and allowed the letters to be admitted.

18. These letters were recognized as “overwhelming guilt” by the Appellate court. Hall argued in his Application to reconsider and reopen, if this court recognizes this evidence strongly against the defendant, then how could they say he had effective assistance when his counsel stated he was not prepared for the very same evidence they deemed “overwhelming.”
19. Letters was discovered by detectives after they spoke to Keontae Nelson, another suspect. He claimed Hall was sending him letters saying he was going to harm him if he did not testify for him. His mother turned over evidence to the State, and it was discovered that this was a lie. Hall never threaten Nelson or his family. Hall informed Nelson to speak to an attorney.
20. The Appellate court identified that the victim and Hall were shot with the same handgun. In addition, Dave berry was woken up by shouting and gunshots. The Appellate court failed to correct their mistakes when entering their judgement. The material facts claimed that Walker testified that the defendant, “planned the murder” but failed to identify any information of a plan in their decision. As nobody is able to review the record and provide any testimony with details to any prior facts that aligned to the events occurred on April 4, 2021. Hall requested the Appellate court, as the fact finders, correct this conviction. No evidence or testimony supported the element required to carry out aggravated murder. In his 26A, Hall requested the court to reconsider their decision because (1) the State did not identify which gun the victim shot (2) the ‘prior calculation’ element was not established, (3) Walker was to tell a truthful testimony, and once he admitted that he lied on the stand, the contractual agreement was broken, and (4) the prosecutor signaled to the witness during his testimony to stop talking.
21. Hall believed a mistrial should have been granted due to the chain-of-custody being broken, and it being discovered after the evidence was admitted. Logs were missing, dates were

wrong, signatures of officers were forged. The Judge allowed evidence in prior to this, as long as there were no more breaks in the chain-of-custody. Soon after, it was discovered that several more breaks occurred, and trial continued.

22. The Appellate court found the constant reminder of Halls' silence and incarceration being mentioned as harmless. Throughout trial, Judge Warner had to remind the jury numerous of times that the defendants' silence cannot be used as guilt. The very first time it occurred was after the prosecutors' opening statement. The defense moved for a mistrial, but the court denied this motion. Judge Warner warned the prosecutor about this. The defense argued you cannot un-ring a bell once it's rung. Hall argued on appeal that this bell was rung numerous times, and the constant reminder did not fix this continuous prejudicial error.
23. The Appellate court stated that Hall took the victims' wallet and phone. This was not told by Walker, and this story of a robbery was never established. The victim did not inform anyone that he was being robbed. Walker testified to Nelsons' and his action. Walker did not testify to the victim being a drug dealer. A new motive was introduced the very last day of trial. Walker claimed the victim was telling law enforcement about Hall selling weed. No police report was discovered to corroborate with this motive. No investigation, testimony, or digital evidence established Hall sold drugs. A lack of notice by the State deprived Hall a chance to defend this "drug dealer" label. Halls' occupation was a massage therapist.
24. Hall filed a request to the Ohio Supreme Court to disqualify Judge Linda Warner from his case. This was denied by the Ohio Supreme Court.
25. In a recent motion for new trial, Hall has provided evidence that Walker is bragging about getting a deal with the State of Ohio, and admitting to the killing of the victim. This motion has yet to be ruled upon. The State does not contest the legitimacy of the evidence, only the fact that Hall has not mentioned this in any applications to the Appellate court. Instead he has used this as evidence for new trial.

REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

"When the bedrock of a case is built upon race, than the defendant must have a peer in a jury that can relate." – JaQuan L. Hall

- a. **The elements to carry out specific crimes are essential to the judicial system.**
- b. **An attempt on JaQuans' life was made in a facility that holds Federal detainees. I'm sure all would agree this would falls into the United States' jurisdiction.**
- c. **Law Enforcement lied in sworn affidavits to obtain warrants to probe and investigate JaQuan. I'm sure all would agree that no law enforcement agency should take advantage of a Judge just to obtain warrants.**

Change of Venue

Opening Statement

This case speaks for all minority groups in ever nick and cranny parts throughout America. Equality for all race, gender, sexual orientation or preference, must be ensured. The world is ever evolving. I grew up in a world that recognized only two genders. The world we live in now, recognizes multiple gender identification. One may accept this as reality and progress, but this is truly one of the biggest controversial topics in America. Place them in my scenario as a minority group and ask yourselves, were they given a fair trial when the people of a town is informing a court that the defendant needs to try their case somewhere else.

When the grand jury is from the same community as prejudice and biased prospective jurors, does a defendant have a right to be indicted by a fair and impartial grand jury?

A.

Law (L) Tumey v. Ohio, 273 U.S. 510, 47 S. Ct. 437, 71 L. Ed. 749, 1927 U.S. LEXIS 708, 5 Ohio L. Abs. 159, 5 Ohio L. Abs. 185, 50 A.L.R. 1243 (U.S. March 7, 1927) Reversing defendant's conviction, the United States Supreme Court held that this practice certainly violated the Fourteenth Amendment and deprived defendant of due process of law by subjecting his liberty or property to the judgment of a court the judge of which had a direct, personal, substantial, and pecuniary interest in reaching a conclusion against him in his case. Defendant had a due process right to be tried by an impartial judge.

Argument (A) The petition before you will fall on the experience of each Justice individual walk throughout life. Segregation was merely 50-years ago from the time of this trial. This town produced one black juror, and this juror addressed the prejudice and racism she had endured living there. Other jurors felt this was not a town where a black man, accused of murdering a white man, should be tried. These were the defendants' prospective peers. A woman openly admitted to being racist, and said the people of Pomeroy were also prejudice, but would not admit it out loud as she had done.

The average age to sit on this jury were nearly +40. Their upbringing, and current living circumstances, needs to be held into account. To ask people who were raised by mothers and father-that was brought up themselves in a different America-to weigh the scales of justice in a case like this, their statements must be met with extreme care. Throughout voir dire, it was established that Judge Warner was familiar with many jurors. She denied multiple change of venue request. The court had to dismiss a man because he addressed the defendant as a "*coco puff in a bowl of milk*." First he was accepted, made it to next stages of the jury selection, but the defendant did not feel comfortable with specific jurors addressing his race as a factor in this case, especially those who could be influenced by community pressure.

The prospective jurors expressed their own concerns for the defendant; Because of his race, it would impede him from receiving a fair trial. It would be impossible for any court, to reasonably believe that a fair trial could have been conducted. The people spoke, and Judge Warner chose not to listen. This was a case where Judge Warner took her personal opinions about the town she represents-a town where she is familiar with the community-and decided to "try" to see if the defendant could receive a fair trial.

Clearly racism, and prejudicial opinions towards ethnicity and religion, are adversities we face in America. I ask this court to not ignore this. When the community has expressed their own concerns for the defendant receiving a fair trial, what other evidence is needed to prove a change of venue should have been granted.

To this day, there are towns in America not socially advanced or modernly progressive, when it comes to accepting people for who they are, or what they believe. Meigs County Ohio, is one of them. This would also bring up a psychological element during deliberation. The upbringing of an adolescent being taught a way Americans lived nearly 50-years ago, the voir dire process pointed to individuals' views on minorities, and other groups. The record established prejudice.

If any court in America becomes placed in a similar situation, as the Meigs County Common Pleas court, a change of venue needs to be ensured for the defendants' sake. A Judge should hear the community, do not become ignorant to community pressures-that may be involved-and, acknowledge when the prosecutors' office is receiving criticism to rush a conviction. These were indication in this case for a change of venue.

Judicial discretion was abused by Judge Warner when she ignored the outcry by the defendants' potential jurors. She should have taken into account what these jurors were saying, and moved this case to a new county to ensure the jurors lives and reputations will not become a variable during deliberation. The hidden truth was shielded behind their concerns for Mr. Hall.

Trust when people of a community are speaking up about the prejudice, and racial discrimination their town may have towards a defendant in a case. These people spoke of their own fear for the defendant receiving a fair trial. If they expressed the defendant would not receive a fair trial, then a Judge must listen. Instead, his Judge chose to continue anyway.

B.

The crime scene, the victims' home, was .45 miles away from the court house. Every morning, jurors would have an opportunity to see the crime scene. Days when jurors would leave for lunch, they would have additional opportunities. Hearing a constant reminder of the address, seeing pictures of the home multiple times, and driving by this home every day, all links to an unfair advantage against the defense.

Simplest analogy I can use to display the unfair advantage this has, and proves an extreme prejudicial effect is: Imagine seeing a room covered in blood, shell casing on the ground, and crime scene tape throughout the entrance. I would then ask you to remove that image from you mind. If you were to have this image displayed in front of you for three weeks, and you would have to walk by that same room every day after, even though the blood splatter and multiple shell casings were cleaned up, could you erase what you've seen? Could you not begin to depict your own scenario of what may occurred before hearing all the evidence? Could you not decipher the evidence you've observed, from your own formulated opinion?

Asking a jury to remove the horrific images from their minds of a location they see every-day, is next to impossible. They may, or may not have known of the location before trial. As soon as these images were displayed to the jury, this tainted their perception driving into court every day. Once they became aware of how close this was to the courthouse, and seeing a crime scene every day that once was covered in blood, bullet fragments, and the road they'd drove on, was once closed off with police tape; How can a Judge not find this prejudicial towards a defendant? The defense raised the harmful effects this may have, the detrimental opinions that may form. This was ignored by the courts in Ohio.

Hall is petitioning this court to use their discretion on this matter, and ensure sanctions for future change of venue request.

Closing Statement

If there wasn't a question of racial, or prejudicial motive in finding a verdict, then there would be no need for voir dire in America. To assume all could be unbiased, because the law requires them to, is not reality. To assume a fair trial can be conducted anywhere in America, is not reality. If it could, then there would be no need for a change of venue. This court has recognized this in the past, thus new laws and remedies were granted. A jury of the defendants' peers and an option of change of venue has ensured integrity within the judicial system.

This investigation was built upon the victims final statements: "Some black guy." JaQuan Hall is not "some black guy" to the victim. He's known the victim for three years, played football at the same university together, and spent many of nights hanging out. Kane Roush, the victim, is loved by many in his community. Emotions became the blindfold to the facts in this case. The reputation for each juror, if they found JaQuan not guilty, would have been tarnished, and irreparable. I ask this court to reverse the State courts' decision.

False affidavits and warrants

(L) Quoting a case from the Supreme Court Ruling in *State v. Colon*, 118 Ohio St. 3d. 26; Structural errors are "constitutional defects that "defy analysis by 'harmless error' standards" because they "affect the framework within which the trial proceeds, rather than simply [being] an error in the trial process itself."

We have previously cautioned against applying a structural-error analysis in cases that would otherwise be governed by *Crim.R. 52(B)* because the defendant did not raise the error in the trial court. See *State v. Perry*, 101 Ohio St.3d 118, 2004 Ohio 297, 802 N.E.2d 643, at P 23. "This caution is born of sound policy. For to hold that an error is structural even when the defendant does not bring the error to the attention of the trial court would be to encourage defendants to remain silent at trial only later to raise the error on appeal where the conviction would be automatically reversed."

In *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 98 S. Ct. 2674, 57 L. Ed. 2d 667 (1978), the Supreme Court held that when a defendant makes a substantial preliminary showing that the police procured a warrant to search his property with deliberate or reckless misrepresentations in the warrant affidavit, and where such statements were necessary to the finding of probable cause, the Fourth Amendment entitles the defendant to an evidentiary hearing to show the warrant was invalid. In this appeal we attempt to clarify some issues concerning the procedures a district court may or must use in evaluating a criminal defendant's motion to suppress evidence under *Franks*.

Opening Statement

When sworn affidavits and warrants, which was the vehicle, specified that physical evidence shown the victim fired a gun, but the State presented a witness that claimed the victim was never in possession of a gun, who are you to believe? This case was built upon this information, but a suspect for the crime testified-after getting a deal-that the information was false. Hall argued that the prosecutor presented a perjured testimony, and made a deal with a man in order to convict him. The victims' loved ones wanted JaQuan to hang for this crime. Judge Warner sat throughout the entire trial and failed to question the State with what evidence established Hall being a "drug dealer?" What evidence supported this new motive? Which gun did the victim shoot that was reported in the affidavits and warrants? *Id. Tume*y

(A) This court has the power to ensure *all* will be accountable at every level of the judicial process. This case is based upon the misrepresentation of the truth, and Hall believes crimes were committed by law enforcement, and State actors. The facts that cannot be ignored; (1) dereliction is placed upon the three Deputies who secured the crime scene, (2) these officers removed evidence from a place where a crime occurred, without documenting the origin of each item, (3) nobody has clarified who placed the evidence back, and (4) the officer who testified to removing the evidence, stated he was "just not thinking" in the moment, so how could anyone trust the evidence was where it was, or how it was, when he removed it? A true miscarriage of justice occurred and a defendant is serving a Life ending sentence from it.

Deputy Barnhart prepared the sworn affidavits and warrants for Judge Powell to order. Barnhart fabricated the truth, and falsified official documents to implicate JaQuan as a suspect. *To let one, is to let all.* Nowhere in America should it be okay for a law enforcement officer lie to a judge, so they can execute a warrant. Misrepresenting the truth and falsifying witness statements to probe, investigate, and arrest people are **GREAT public dangers**. This cannot be swept under the rug, ignored, or overlooked. Setting presentence for all law enforcement to lawfully investigate and report the truth is critical in this day. I will not venture deep into the Artificial Intelligence topic, yet reporting the truth matters more now than ever.

During a suppression hearing, Barnhart addressed how JaQuan became a suspect. The victim identified his killer as "some black guy." Officers spoke to some of the victims' friends, and they discovered there were a few African-American that the victim associated with. It was reported that the victims' then girlfriend, Karson Tolliver, stated that she knew JaQuan was someone who purchased weed from the victim. 18 months later at trial, she testified that she did not say this. She never seen, or knew of JaQuan. Tolliver testified that the victim and she were inseparable for weeks, as they were getting back together. Defense counsel was misled and prepared a defense for a false report. This should be viewed as a deprivation of Due Process.

The motive was allegedly over JaQuans' ex-girlfriend, Danelle Runyon, who was supposedly dating the victim up to the time of his death. The judge issued these search warrants based upon these "facts". When she testified 18 months later, she stated she never said the victim and her were in a relationship. They just had sex. JaQuan and her were on good terms, which was the reason why he was the first person she wanted to call when she found out the victim had passed. So she could not have been the motive. The defense prepared a defense for another false report.

Both women testified to the victim being a drug dealer, witnessing drug trafficking, and owning multiple firearms. This information was not reported in any affidavits, warrants, or to the grand jury. This court must acknowledge the fact that a defendant underwent a trial that originated from misrepresented facts, false affidavits, allegedly unlawfully obtained evidence, and warrants that may or may not been under oath. JaQuan Hall is charged with aggravated murder, a sentence that may coincide with the death penalty in many states. Before trying a case, I believe, and I'm sure this court will agree, that ensuring witness statements used as probable cause to execute warrants **must** be true. A duty must arise that all law enforcement agencies must report the truth and when it is discovered that a state actor or federal investigator, fabricated official documents or misrepresented the truth, the case should fall under a structural-error and/or a plain-error and a reversal should be granted. This must be reversed, as for the integrity of future cases, not only in Ohio, but for the United States.

State v. Nelson, 2023-Ohio-3566, (Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County Sep. 28, 2023) Indictment flaw, conspiracy charge dropped, thus leading to dropping Halls' conspiracy charge.

Closing Statement

This should be met with new eyes, and new remedies. Asking investigator to do their jobs and reporting the truth is needed now more now than ever. In a case like this, the damages are irreparable. I ask this court to review this case, and introduce a light to guide us throughout these dark times.

Hall has a proposal that he is working on call the Indictment Integrity Act. A bill he is working through legislation.

Elements

(L) *State v. Walker*, 150 Ohio St. 3d 409 **Holding:** [1] – The appellant court reversed defendants aggravated murder conviction under R.C. 2903.01, as the state showed that it was committed with purpose under R.C. 2903.02(A) during a bar fight, but the separate element of prior calculation and design was not shown because it appeared that the shooting occurred from a spontaneous eruption of events and there was no evidence that the victim and the defendant knew one another or that he considered the murder site ahead of time.

The general assembly explicitly rejected the notion that brief premeditation prior to a murder could establish prior calculation and design.

State v. Shabazz, 2014-Ohio-1828, 2014 Ohio App. LEXIS 1793, 2014 WL 1775686 (Ohio Ct. App., Cuyahoga County May 1, 2014) **Holding:** [1]-Defendant's conviction for aggravated murder was reversed, because there was no evidence of prior calculation and design or that defendant was aware that the shooter had a gun; [2]-Since there was no evidence that defendant knew that the shooter had a gun until the shot was fired, there was no evidence to support a finding that defendant aided and abetting the shooter in the murder; [3]-Evidence that defendant chose to engage in the fight after seeking the victim being hit in the head with a bottle, and defendant punched a second victim was sufficient to support two of the counts for felonious assault; [4]-Since there was no evidence that defendant knew that the shooter had a gun until the shot was fired, defendant's conviction for having a weapon while under a disability was vacated.

(A) The reason why these two cases were reversed was due to the element 'prior calculation'. These cases are on all fours when it came to *State of Ohio v. JaQuan Hall*. Not a single judge can review the record and specify any details of a plan. The definition of a plan is a drawing, or diagram showing the parts or **details** of something; **a method** for accomplishing an objective or goal. The Appellate court failed to identify any details when it affirmed the conviction of aggravated murder. Walker was not a credible witness in this case, but even his testimony failed to lead the judge, jury, or defense to details of a plan. It is important that elements must be established to carry out a conviction. A true miscarriage of justice occurred.

JaQuan is serving a life without the possibility of parole sentence for the charge of Aggravated murder with a firearm specification. The court of appeals affirmed this. *State v. Hall*, 2025-Ohio-3199, 2025 Ohio App. LEXIS 3060, 2025 LX 359634 (Ohio Ct. App., Meigs County August 29, 2025). During deliberation the jury asked a question. This question was if Hall did not have a firearm, can they convict him of these charges.

This case sets presentence that must be clarified from the highest court. The charge is aggravated murder with a firearm. The jury expressed doubt of the defendant being a killer or having a firearm. Does language not matter when it comes to the elements of a charge?

The language is 'with a firearm,' and the Judge became aware that the jury was unsure about a conviction for a charge; how could the Judge proceed when they're made aware of doubt? A simple rereading of the instructions is not satisfactory when the jury becomes unsure about a life ending conviction. It is "beyond any reasonable doubt." If this conviction stands then the language does not matter, doubt does not matter.

Crimes that the public are on trial for, should be the crime they are convicted for, or acquitted of. Not somewhat convicted for, or somewhat acquitted of. Elements must be established for a reason. The domino effect on the prison system would change the entire sentencing guidelines if people could "somewhat" guide a jury to a lesser charge, even if the elements were displayed for the correct charge.

If this is not corrected, people could serve felony crimes for misdemeanors. If this is not corrected, then no court in America has to prove the necessary elements, beyond doubt, to convict a defendant. Two similar cases where courts corrected this mistakes has been reversed, what makes this one different? *To let one, is to let all.*

(L) United States v. Taylor, 596 U.S. 845, 142 S. Ct. 2015, 213 L. Ed. 2d 349, 2022 U.S. LEXIS 3017, 2022 LX 67902, 29 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 408, 2022 WL 2203334 (U.S. June 21, 2022)

Also See Mathis v. United States, 579 U.S. 500 and Borden v. United States, 593 U.S. 420

Repetitive disregard instruction

(L) Chapman v. Cal., 386 U.S. 18, 87 S. Ct. 824, 17 L. Ed. 2d 705, 1967 U.S. LEXIS 2198, 24 A.L.R.3d 1065 (U.S. February 20, 1967) The Supreme Court reversed the decision of conviction affirmed by the appeals court and held that the prosecutor's continual reminder to the jury that the petitioners failed to testify, inferring guilt, was not harmless error because the repeated comments affected petitioners' substantial rights and improperly influenced the jury to convict.

(A) The Appellate court viewed the constant reminder of Halls' lack of cooperation, silence, and reference to him sitting in jail, as harmless. This very court has reversed convictions based upon this circumstance. The defense moved for a mistrial after the prosecutors' opening statement mentioned Halls' choice to remain silent as guilt, and him being in jail. Judge Warner cautioned the State on this matter, this was the first time that the jury was given the instruction that the Fifth Amendment cannot be used to infer guilt. The request for a mistrial was denied. Judge Warner had to give the instruction five, six, seven times. At what point does this become harmful towards a defendant. Choosing not to testify or cooperate with the police, sits hand to hand when witnesses testified they gathered, and used this, as guilt. A prosecutor may use this as a strategy to lead a witness to testifying their "assumption of guilt" due to a defendants' silence, or choice to invoke the Fifth Amendment. This tactic has been used by the State several times in this case. Jurors viewed warrants that indicated this as probable cause, so this was weighed against the defendants' favor.

Psychologically, these repetitive reminders are extremely prejudicial and extremely harmful when witnesses are testifying to their assumption of guilt upon the defendant, when they are not fact finders in a case. Witnesses are not privy to the entire evidence during a trial. Telling the jury to disregard a witness statement because the defendant has a right to not cooperate or await trial in jail several times, how could anyone view this as a fair trial?

The State cannot lead a witness to bestow guilt upon a defendant. At what point does the Judge instructions to “disregard” become harmful. I ask this court to review this finding and set new ethical boundaries for prosecutors and view this as an abuse of judicial discretion.

Effective assistance of counsel

(L) *Kimmelman v. Morrison*, 477 U.S. 365 (1986) - Respondent accused was convicted of raping a 15-year-old girl. The accused's counsel objected to the introduction of a bed sheet that had semen on it and to any testimony concerning it on the ground that it was seized without a search warrant. Because the 30-day deadline under N.J. Ct. R. 3-5:7 had long since expired, the trial judge ruled that counsel's motion was late. After trial, the accused dismissed his attorney and retained new counsel for his appeal. The United States Supreme Court noted that until the first day of trial, the accused's counsel was unaware of the search and of the state's intention to introduce the bed sheet into evidence because the counsel had conducted no pretrial discovery. Thus, the Court determined that the assistance rendered the accused by his trial counsel was constitutionally deficient because his attorney failed to file a timely suppression motion, which was not due to strategic considerations.

In regard to a claim that a criminal defendant has been denied his Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel, there is a strong presumption that counsel's performance falls within the wide range of professional assistance; the defendant bears the burden of proving that counsel's representation was unreasonable under prevailing professional norms and that the challenged action was not sound strategy; the reasonableness of counsel's performance is to be evaluated from counsel's perspective at the time of the alleged error and in light of all the circumstances, and the standard of review is highly deferential.

A.

(A) The Appellate court recognizes letters submitted by the State as “overwhelming guilt.” During trial, it was reported that the defendants’ counsel was not aware of the letters, therefore a suppression hearing was held. During this hearing, the witness who submitted this evidence, possibly obtained it illegally. This witness was a correctional officer, Joshua Elliott, from Washington County Jail (WCJ). Halls’ counsel was not able to obtain the plethora of grievances filed against this witness by Hall, due to his lack of notice. Hall was able to provide the court of one of the complaints. In this complaint Hall reported Elliott for attorney-client privilege violations, Eighth Amendment violations, and telling Hall that he will get away with whatever he wanted to because Hall was playing his “game.” Months before this hearing, Elliott had informed Hall that, he would make sure Hall will spend the rest of life behind bars. I ask this court to recognize Hall v. Wash. Cnty. Jail, 2024 U.S. Dist. (Southern Dist. Ohio January 19, 2024) and Hall v. Wash. Cnty. Jail, 2025 U.S. Dist. (Southern Dist. Ohio March 21, 2025).

Hall has discovered numerous amounts of documents from his Federal civil suit that will prove jail staff committed act that coincide under 18 USCS § 1961. Elliott testified he was aware of a criminal investigation into Halls’ mail. Elliott did not document the evidence prior to opening it, reading it, altering it, and then turning it over. Dozens of reports will show Hall was a target by administration and jail staff. Hall reported someone poisoned his food and no investigation was held for this matter.

Officers inside jails must be held to higher standards than “jail policies” once they’re aware of an investigation. Judge Warner has never become aware of an instance of this occurring, which falls within this courts’ discretionary jurisdiction. Setting new requirements under the law for a jail or prison that becomes aware of a criminal investigation, the procedures

on handling potential evidence must fall under guaranteed due process for a defendant. The actions committed by Elliott would fall under ORC Ann. 2921.12. I ask this court take into consideration the summary judgment and objections from this case. **APPENDIX J**

To note on the record; Two grievances documented Elliott not sending out mail Hall marked as 'legal mail'. The letter was referring to a conspiracy plot against him, illegal activities going on inside the jail, and corruption within his criminal case. In addition, Hall was refusing legal mail, because the envelopes were opened prior to delivering it to him.

A plethora of Constitutional violations occurred, and the excused given was "jail policy" allowed it. **APPENDIX I, J** will address more of the civil suit. A possible joint jurisdiction argument could be presented later upon the determination of the civil court. I ask this court to take into consideration establishing laws derived from this case that will ensure specific procedures, other than "jail policy", without a need of proof, or chain of custody, of lawful seizure. This will ensure justice is guaranteed at all levels and a trial court judge will have some guidance on this matter if it were to ever happen again.

To make the correlation with the question of effective assistance; if a defendant counsel was not aware of a critical piece of evidence that an appellate court recognizes as "overwhelming guilt", how could anyone say the defendant was given effective assistance? Counsel could not investigate the foundation of the evidence or perform to the best of their ability for their client. Hall was able to obtain evidence to impeach and discredit the witness after trial.

This court must continue on the path set from previous cases of effective assistance performance. A case where evidence may have been discovered through an act of a crime, by State actors, shall be held to the highest courts discretion whether or not that evidence may or

may not be used. The Courts in Ohio did not weigh the facts that the source of who discovered the evidence, has violated the defendants' attorney-client privilege numerous of times. A history of antagonizing the defendant has been established in his civil suit. This may be the first circumstance where this has occurred, but I ask that the United States Supreme Court makes this the last.

B.

(L) When acts of a state actor implicates two or more explicit sources of constitutional protection, the proper question is not which amendment controls but whether either amendment was violated. *United States v. James Daniel Good Real prop.*, 510 U.S. 43, 50 (1993).

Constitutional rights are also to be liberally construed in favor of the individual. See. *Go-Bart Importing Co. v. United States*, 282 U.S. 344 (1932).

(A) Shifting to the indictment. I've previously addressed the defective warrants that led to an indictment. Hall believes that the State of Ohio lost jurisdiction to prosecute him once conflict arose at the crime scene. Once there was a misunderstanding upon who secured the evidence and when it was removed, the State has to resolve the conflict that occurred before prosecution. Without addressing the issues of due process or chain of custody, the State ignored these guaranteed protected rights under the United States Constitution. The State of Ohio indicted a U.S. citizen with knowledge of Constitutional violations being involved. Integrity upon the District Attorney's office should be at question. The prosecutor should not have been on this case once a conflict of interest occurred. If Halls' counsel would have litigated this, Hall believes the outcome would have been different, and this case would have been dismissed. At the very least, the entire course of pre-trial and jury selection would have changed. This is not a harmless error.

During a suppression hearing, Deputy Barnhart stated that the Prosecutor, James K. Stanley, was well aware of the warrants and affidavits prior to getting the signature from a judge. Once the prosecutor became aware of the misrepresentation of the truth, due process violations, and evidence mishandled, the case should not have been tried. The prosecutor became complicit once he did not do what he is obligated to do as a representative of the State. He is to ensure that a case will be lawfully prosecuted.

Once it was discovered that JaQuan was the lead suspect, preponderance of evidence would indicate that James wanted the death penalty for the family's sake. The prosecutors' office received a lot of criticism and a lot of complaints from the victims' family, and friends. One is led to believe that the family played a role in that decision. The emotions a prosecutor may have for a family of a victim, cannot come into play when constitutional violations are involved.

In light of the current events going on around our country, a case of this magnitude could provide a new level of trust between the public and the judicial system. The President of the United States may have his own personal opinions on how he believes laws should be executed, yet that power is entrusted in our Justices. When a prosecutor becomes emotionally involved into a case, and receives a lot of public outcry for a 'rushed' conviction, he or she should not continue to try the case because ethical violations will occur. It has in this case and the trail must end here.

In **APPENDIX G**, you will see the last point I would like to note for this matter. The prosecutor was aware of the physical evidence reported. Evidence showed the victim had, and fired a gun. Walker, the man the prosecutor gave a deal to, testified that the victim did not have a gun. How does the prosecutor give a suspect a deal for truthful testimony, when the warrants used to obtain all evidence in this case stated that the victim fired a gun? This is an act of conflictual emotions. His judgement became clouded.

The deal was made to convict the one who the victims loved ones wanted to hang for this crime. It was discovered later, in a motion for new-trial, that Walker is bragging about getting away with this killing. Hall was informed that Walker testified against him to save his own life once the prosecutor came with a deal. Hall knows this to be true, because he testified that his life was on the line and he had to save himself at his trial. This may be the first circumstance where this has occurred, but I ask that the United States Supreme Court makes this the last.

C.

(L) Vasquez v. Jones, 496 F.3d 564, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 17507, 2007 FED App. 0280A (6th Cir.) (6th Cir. Mich. July 24, 2007) Applying a modified deferential standard of review on appeal, the court held that the state court's rejection of the inmate's impeachment claim was an unreasonable application of the U.S. Supreme Court's Confrontation Clause jurisprudence, specifically, the Davis v. Alaska and Van Arsdall rules. The State had no legitimate interest in preventing the impeachment of hearsay testimony by means that would have been permitted, had the witness testified at trial. Because no other testimony or physical evidence linked the inmate to the murder weapon, the denial of confrontation was not harmless error under the Van Arsdall criteria.

Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 81 S. Ct. 1684, 6 L. Ed. 2d 1081, 1961 U.S. LEXIS 812, 84 A.L.R.2d 933, 86 Ohio L. Abs. 513, 16 Ohio Op. 2d 384 (U.S. June 19, 1961) The Court reversed the judgment of the state supreme court and remanded the case for further proceedings not inconsistent with the Court's opinion.

(A) The state and Halls' defense counsel, should have called Nelsons' mother as a witness to verify the integrity of the letter she turned over, and questioned if there was any additional letter received by Nelson. Hall has a 6th Amendment right to confront witnesses in this case. If a person turned over evidence that a court recognizes as guilt, and was used by the State to determine guilt, then he has a right to confront that witness. The state did not present her as a witness, nor did Halls' attorney. A confrontation clause was violated when Hall was not able to confront this woman and counsel did not litigate this at trial, or on appeal. The accused introduced evidence, and a defendant was deprived the right to confront the witness.

The officers who retrieved evidence from a home in Charleston, WV, where they assumed Hall to be, was not called to the stand. Another confrontation clause. These items were admitted into evidence without testimony of who recovered these items, or who turned them over to the *Meigs County Sheriff Office*. *I.d. Mapp*. No documentation of who the officer, or officers, that went into this home and retrieved these items were reported. A private paper was recovered and used to execute a search warrant based upon the several different murder charges written. This private paper was established as a fact for probable cause to execute a warrant. This warrant was presented to the court, with no witness to testify to the facts. A defendant was deprived the opportunity to confront the witness, this is another violation of Federal Rights.

The officer at the hospital who questioned the defendant, who he gave impartial statements to, was not presented during trial. Yet, the State used the officers' report in warrants, and statements at trial. This officer did not inform Hall that his statements could be brought up later in court. Whether the defendant was a suspect or not, they have a right to know if their statements could be used in court. *See State v Farris, 2006* (The police gave Farris a partial Miranda warning). Hall was not in the right mental state to be questioned, as an event as traumatic as losing an excessive amount of blood from being shot, his mind was not stable or clear enough to decipher facts from his memory. The state of mind, and Halls' characteristics should have been at question because if Hall was in a state of fear, and an officer could attest to this, then it would support why he wanted his identity made anonymous, and why he was hesitant of cooperation. Hall was not given this right to question this witness. The state should have presented this witness, along with Halls' counsel. These statements were repeated by a source Hall was not able to question. This is prejudicial and extremely harmful. If counsel would have litigated this, the outcome of trial would have been different.

For all above reasons, Hall was denied effective assistance of counsel, at trial and on appeal. It is clear there are an abundance of violations and procedures that were violated. If his counsel would have litigated, preserved, and argued these claims, I'm inclined to believe that each Justice would agree that his trial would have had a different outcome. JaQuan Hall was not guaranteed his rights as a U.S. citizen. Hall has presented circumstances that has not transpired before, and must be addressed. If these arguments goes unanswered than the order of justice at every level will reside in discretion, instead of mandatory authority. I ask this court to take this petition as the discussions held will speak for all of us.

Final Argument

Justice Breyer gave his opinion in Rehaif v. United States, 588 U.S. 225, 139 S. Ct. 2191, 204 L. Ed. 2d 594, 2019 U.S. LEXIS 4199, 27 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 1011, 2019 WL 2552487 (U.S. June 21, 2019) along with **Justice Roberts, C. J., and Ginsburg, Sotomayor, Kagan, Gorsuch, and Kavanaugh**. The case was flawed because the mental element was not proven. This court has recognized the necessary requirements when the language of the crime specifies "knowingly." This case was for an immigrant, who still had rights throughout our judicial system. JaQuan is asking that this court grants his case for review and reverse the state courts' opinion. Mandatory authority was not followed.

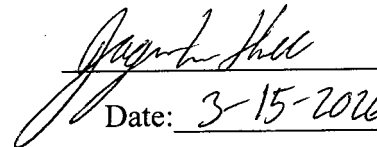
JaQuan Hall is asking Justice Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito. Jr, Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, Amy Barrett, Ketaji Jackson and Chief Justice John Roberts. Jr, to deliberate upon this petition for the United States of America.

May peace be upon you...

CONCLUSION

The petition for this *writ of certiorari* should be granted and a review be met by thee Highest Court in America. JaQuan L. Hall has brought a new perception of how laws should be perceived, laws that needs to be established, and new dangers that has, and will, occur within our judicial system. Ensuring safety for the public inside courtrooms across America falls on our Supreme Court. This writ must be accepted, and deliberated upon.

Peace. Love. Positivity.


Date: 3-15-2016