

25-7432

No. \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED  
FEB 18 2026  
OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

JASON A. CZEKALSKI — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

SUPREME COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

JASON A. CZEKALSKI  
(Your Name)

#95579, P.O. BOX 14  
(Address)

CONCORD, NH 03302  
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A  
(Phone Number)

## QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

WHETHER THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SUPRMR COURT CAN DISBAR AND REFUSE TO REINSTATE AN ATTORNEY BASED ON CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS\* AND THEN REINSTATE AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THATSAME COURT AFTER SHE WAS CONVICTED OF A CRIME DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO HER POSITION AS A JUSTICE ON THE SUPREME COURT,

\* CRIMES NOT CONNECTED TO THE PRACTICE OF LAW.

## LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

## RELATED CASES

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE V. JASON CZEKALSKI, 213-2013-CR-16, 181

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL CASE.

STATE V. CZEKALSKI, 169 N.H. 732 (2017), SUPREM COURT OF

NEW HAMPSHIRE DIRECT APPEAL.

JASON A. CZEKALSKI V. WARDEN, N.H. STATE PRISON, 2017-CV-64-JL

PENDING PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, U.S. DISTRICT

COURT, DISTRICT OF N.H.

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES

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IN RE THAYER, 145 N.H. 177 (2000).

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RSA 629:2. CRIMINAL SOLICITATION.

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OTHER

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 judgment below.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

is unpublished.

For cases from **state courts**:

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

reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

is unpublished.

The opinion of the SUPREME COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

reported at 2017 N.H. LEXIS 257; or,

has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

is unpublished.

**JURISDICTION**

For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.

No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No.   A  .

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 10/24/2025.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix   A  .

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No.   A  .

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, Equal Protection Clause:

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 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.

New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated 629:2. Criminal Solicitation:

I. A person is guilty of criminal solicitation if, with the purpose that another engage in conduct constituting a crime, he commands, solicits, or requests such other persons engage in such conduct.

New Hampshire supreme Court Administrative Rules:

Rule 37. Attorney Discipline System.\*

Rule 37A. Rules and Procedures of Attorney Discipline System\*

Rule 38. Code of Judicial Conduct\*

Canon 1. A Judge shall uphold and promote the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

Canon 3. A Judge shall conduct the Judge's personal and extrajudicial activities to minimize the risk of conflict with the obligations of judicial office.

Rule 38-A. Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics\*

Rule 39. Committee on Judicial Conduct\*

\* The text of rules 37, 37-A, 38, 38-A, and 39 are so extensive as to prohibit reproduction here (handwritten or typed). Petitioner has requested copies through the New Hampshire Department of Corrections (NHDOC) Law Library, but they cannot print from LEXIS. In addition, petitioner has requested copies from the New Hampshire Law Library, but those requests have gone unanswered.

Note also that the NHDOC Law Library does not have the State court rules available in book form from which petitioner could make a copy.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner is challenging a decision by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire denying a motion to reverse that court's prior order disbaring petitioner. Petitioner was disbarred in 2017 due to convictions for multiple felonies. None of these felonies: a) involved a client; b) occurred while petitioner was a member of the bar; c) involved manipulations of the judicial process; or d) were an attempt to use his position as an officer of the court for personal benefit.

At some point in 2024, it became public knowledge that Barbara Hantz-Marconi (HANTZ-MARCONI), an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, had attempted to use her position as a justice of that court to influence an ongoing criminal investigation into her husband. HANTZ-MARCONI was subsequently indicted on multiple felonies and misdemeanors. As a result, she was suspended from the court and the practice of law.

During the week of October 6, 2025, HANTZ-MARCONI pled guilty to a single misdemeanor count of Criminal Solicitation under NH RSA 629:2. She was immediately reinstated to both the practice of law and her position on the court. She was forced to retire in February of 2026 having reached the mandatory retirement age of 70.

On October 29, 2025, petitioner filed a motion seeking reinstatement (Appendix C) based on equal protection. Petitioner's motion was denied without comment on November 24, 2025.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

In the United States, the power of the judiciary rests solely on moral authority. American courts have no inherent means of enforcing their judgment and orders: they have direct control of neither armies nor police. Obedience of a court's judgments or orders by the people of government officials rests entirely on those parties' faith in the legitimacy of the courts.

In this case, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, New Hampshire's highest court, gave a pass to the criminal misconduct of one of its own members. Left unchecked and uncorrected, this action mars the dignity and legitimacy of not only itself but of all courts.

Petitioner acknowledges that this is an issue that should be dealt with by New Hampshire's three branches of government. And that was what petitioner's motion was an attempt to spur. However, other than the Attorney General's initial investigation of HANTZ-MARCONI, there has not been a peep from any part of New Hampshire state government: the Governor, the Attorney General, or the Legislature.

It must be noted that this is not the first time that the Supreme Court of New Hampshire has acted to protect one of its own. Associate Justice Stephen Thayer (THAYER) was brought before the Judicial Conduct Committee (JCC) for attempting to use his position to influence the final outcome of his divorce. In re Thayer, 145 N.H. 177(2000). And while the court allowed the JCC to continue its investigation of THAYER, there is no record of any disciplinary action being taken against THAYER. Based on what little public information petitioner has been able to gather, THAYER was allowed practice law and collect his pension after he resigned from the court. No public record available to petitioner exists to contradict these facts.

AT THIS POINT, only this Court has the power to restore any faith the people might have in the courts of New Hampshire specifically and the courts of the United States generally.

Therefore, petitioner believes that this court has two possible courses of action in this matter. It can order the Supreme Court of New Hampshire to: a) reinstate petitioner to the practice of law in accordance with his motion; or b) retroactively disbar Justice HANTZ-MARCONI, reverse her reinstatement to the

Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and revoke any pension she is receiving as a result of her serving on that court.

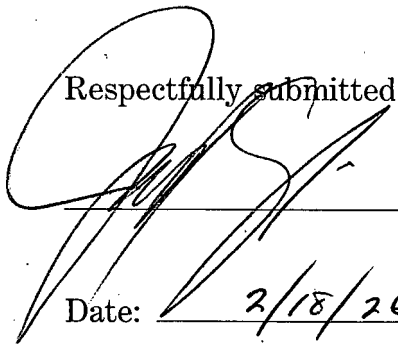
However, even if the Supreme Court of New Hampshire takes one of these actions at this point, irreparable damage shall remain as long as the four justices who reinstated HANTZ-MARCONI (MacDonald, Donovan, Countway, and Gould) remain on the bench. As such, additional orders must come from this that either: a) the named justices shall immediately resign from the Supreme Court of New Hampshire and resign with prejudice their admissions to the bar; or in the alternative, b) should the justices refuse to resign, this Court should take the position that in any action arising on appeal from the Supreme Court of New Hampshire that involves the State versus a private party, this Court shall summarily affirm or reverse in favor of the non-state party any decision by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire so long as any of the named justices continue to serve on that court.

While these last two items may appear extreme, these are extreme times, and the people of New Hampshire are depending on this Court to bring the courts of New Hampshire back into line with the Constitutions of New Hampshire and the United States.

**CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



\_\_\_\_\_

Date: 2/18/26