

HAND DELIVERED

Sarah Boone

June 7, 2024

case no.: 2020-CF-002603-AO

Honorable Judge Michael Kraynick
425 North Orange Avenue
Orlando, FL 32801

Sarah Boone

#20005623/FDC-B4

Smart Communications

Orange Co. Dept. of Corrections

P.O. Box 9101

Seminole, FL 33775-9151

★ REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE

Sarah Boone

#20005623/FDC-B4

P.O. Box 4970

Orlando, FL 32801-4970

★ LEGAL CORRESPONDENCE

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Tiffany Moore-Russell Clerk Cir Ct Orange Co FL

By

Deputy Clerk

Honorable Judge Kraynick -

Ongoing 5 years ...

Why can't I ...

- Use my Constitutional Rights? Am I the only one who cares about the ongoing violations of?
- have a bond?
- have all my medical records?
- have all my digital evidence and discovery?
- have all my paperwork, notes, letters, pictures, everything of mine returned by former attorneys?
- speak to my Investigator?
- have a complete download of my phone?
- have any of my witness lists?
- give any insight, understanding, clarification, truths about my case, especially to my attorney?
- be listened to by anyone, especially my attorney?
- be respected for who I am truly, especially by my attorney, and not be disrespected for the mutated, malicious "murderer" all the world has falsely, incorrectly created and believes me to be?
- be treated fairly, lawfully and be protected by the "Justice" "System"?
- properly, rightfully, completely defend myself?
- see all and know the same as the world can and

does, including my attorney, from all the phenomenal, non-permissive amount of my entire case being available online globally BEFORE my trial, and most important, BEFORE I have seen myself? What doesn't anyone "know" already about my case? How about my side in everything about everything?

- be correctly understood that I am NOT the problem for reasons I am on mal appointed by the court attorney #8? See my letter 7/21/23.
- Say what I want and should, but all the world can, and say it all wrong and warped?

Why won't my attorney...

- give me an honest answer?
- show me everything she says she has and finished reviewing for my case, but withholds from me after I ask repeatedly for and about?
- give me an answer other than, "I'm putting this to rest," "that's not necessary," or "I'm not having this conversation with you?"
- grant me access to anything I ask her for in and about my case?
- like the detectives in my case, stop putting words in my mouth?

- Tell me what's going on in my case? It's been well over 100 DAYS she has been my attorney and I still do not know, ongoing 5 years.
- Answer any of my questions?
- ever ask me any questions? How can she supposedly know "everything she needs to know" from what she's "been told, heard, read, seen?"
- reassure she's on my side, for me, not against?
- Why have I already been judged in the court of public opinion? How did that happen?
- Why have I been sentenced by anticipation and condemned BEFORE my predicted trial?
- Why does my attorney and all the world think my case is already over?

Your Honor, during our first introduction at my last withdraw of court-appointed attorney #7 (Hobson), you stated to me your uninvolvedness with any of my letters I write. I am still going to write my letters, as conduits they are to the world where all my potential jurors are located and this is the only way anyone, including yourself, knows the very necessary insight

to my continued disadvantages, hindrances, impediments I am still experiencing on top of the new, spurring my intentions to write. The race to the pulpit is unfair and it is important to me that "you" are aware and understand what transpires when the news cameras are off, and were all in between my "stater" hearings.

Too, as so many of the advantageous embezzlers, racketeers, mindless lemmings, and just altogether mean people can use their "freedom of speech," not knowing me in any way other than what's being said by all the other mean people and being said incredibly incorrectly, so can I.

As the compelling, annoyed detectives in my case (Koepf had to falsify documents and Louen wore his gun for me to see) I am sure you are familiar with after watching all my plastered, highly misconstrued, over 30+ million views (just on one site) "interviews," and in which they both repeatedly attempted to "feed me" their incorrect, incomplete, hypothesized opinion by stating to me, "everyone has their limits," at this seemingly endless point of perpetuality of nonsense and lawlessness still growing, and

I very much want to advance to the next level after ongoing 5 years now, a genuine concerned limit has been reached. Why am I still not being included in my case, how much more of my case and self is being added hourly (especially after this letter gets loose) to the Internet, increasing the mass infection and destruction of my hopes to have a fair trial, anything fair, my side foremost, and wondering how it my attorney "drank the punch" like everyone else.

All aforementioned reasons, and so many more, for this letter to be written hoping to deter some of the unfair, one-sided finger pointing of corruption and malpractice being directed at me only by those in the "Justice" "System," who are trying to deflect the shame and shock from me fearlessly challenging the status quo, and it must be so because it's in my face on the computer - at the same time on my boob tube television, brainwashed, ignorant followers of disbelief, conformity and greed, trying unsuccessfully to make my life by character assassination seem worse than theirs. Know too, when anyone points their finger, one, it's impolite, and two, 3 point back at you. How many tried it to see?

Put the stone down as there will be no casting of anything today, except maybe for the role of my part for all the pre-conclusioned "documentaries" and crystal ball real life "torture" of "true crime" incorrectly formulated from everyone supposedly knowing me and judging who they think I am, what really happened, and is going to futuristically.

Remember 3 point back.
Soothsaying is not a real job.

To sum it up in the words of my attorney after I told her to GOOGLE me, she stated, "There's a lot."

To sum it up in the words of myself, the defendant, stated to my attorney after she stated that to me, "when can I see?" How much longer do I have to wait, or how many attorneys must be "withdrawn" for me to be included in my case? And be included more than the world presently is?

This is my case in every aspect.

See all my aforementioned ongoing 5 year questions I am still waiting on for answers.

Also, I want to make it known I walked out on my attorney in our last meeting due to her unwarranted, uninformative, unprofessional, snotty attitude and her untruthful answers to my questions and beyond. The "retarded vicious circle" we enter everytime we meet is a waste of time, and I'm saying that being in jail with supposed endless amounts of. How she treats me is extremely prejudiced, hostile and unconcerned.

She is very Frustrating -

1. to balk or defeat in an endeavor
2. to induce feelings of insecurity, discouragement, or dissatisfaction in
3. to bring to nothing.

So much I presented my solution in order to co-exist with and work together in a hopeful, progressive, positive, appropriate manner, I added "Pretend Judge" to our interactions so she could calm down and ease up on her condescension, offensive demeanor, and obvious pre-judgement. She seems, like everyone else, not to remember I am innocent until adjudged otherwise.

She treats me as if I am not.

After my introduction and explanation for, with "Pretend Judge" in the room or on the phone, I am trying to help her understand how she is making herself extremely unwelcoming.

When in front of a real judge and in the courtroom is how she should treat me, her client, at all times. I should not have to invent "Pretend Judge" in order to be, and am not at all wrong for wanting to be respected. No matter the outcome, I am innocent until adjudged otherwise. My attorney, everyone's, should be fair, unbiased, trustworthy, honest, supportive, informative, protective, automatically and effortlessly.

I should feel secure, highly confident, proud in her "representing" my life. I do not and have said to her many times regarding her monumental disbelief in me and my case, which I believe, contributes greatly to her inimical attitude towards me. I am hoping by this letter she will pick up the sword of injustice and fight alongside, not against me as so many unmotivated, overwhelmed, weak attorneys prior who bowed out ungracefully, and crept away from the battlefield unsuccessful.

My case = bizarre = unknown = different =
ignorance = misunderstood = unfair.

This does not mean my case can't = success,
and in more than one way.

While everyone continues to ring their "bells
of malevolence," I am ringing mine of hope,
honor, plausibility, boldness. Listen.

I am not a murderer.

The justice system should = fair, faith, trust, respect.
Innocent until (and if) adjudged otherwise.
3 point back.

Sarah Bolche

♥ "confused cat" meme.
Yes. Thank you.

JUNE 4, 2024

VIDEO VISIT (12 mins)

In addition to my previous letter intended for hand delivery on 6/7/24 at my "status" hearing, today my attorney made a video visit to go over everything I've been asking her for and have also sent to her personally in 2 letters (5/20, 5/25) - all on the public video visitation box where on both sides of me, less than 5 inches away from my visit, other inmates were having their visits also.

I have explained to my attorney numerous times previously in writing and verbally that despite the noise level, I do not in any way feel comfortable having in-depth, private "meetings" regarding my entire criminal case on the visitation box where there is no privacy whatsoever, and held in an open bay dorm with more than 62 other interested, "all ears" inmates.

I cannot fully participate, if at all, from the entire dorm, officer included, trying to participate also in my case.

As always, my attorney did NOT listen or care after I repeatedly tried reminding her of my

unsecure environment, barking at me I can "listen or not," still going, over speaking and not at all allowing me to respond.

After repeating to her over and over and over while she's beginning to speak louder and over me still to please schedule an in-person meeting, where all can be discussed further, privately with no success of being heard, I disconnected the visit telephonically, she uncooperatively. She is impossible - see previous letter or ask her for a copy of the 2 I sent her. I was trying to remedy or lessen before sending this to you, your Honor, and not having to include. Now it's a race to the pulpit.

My question please, who acts like that and still be able to call themselves "professional?"

The visitation box is primarily for family and friends to connect, and if a request from an attorney, reminders, notices, quick questions. NOT high level confidential case information.

She, like other former attorneys who ALWAYS, ALWAYS, ALWAYS BLAME THEIR DYSFUNCTIONS

ON ME SAID, "you don't like the answers I give you." WHAT ANSWERS? SEE PAGES 1, 2 and 3.

I AM NOT THE PROBLEM EXCEPT THAT I WANT TO AND SHOULD BE TREATED FAIRLY, WITH RESPECT, ACTING MORE PROFESSIONAL THAN THE PAID, "I'VE BEEN DOING THIS FOR OVER 40 YEARS" "PROFESSIONAL." After so long and in all the experience, common courtesy, customer service and listening skills should have been acquired.

All attorneys - do you remember why you even wanted to be one? Remind yourself.

NO ONE LISTENS and it works in everyone's favor but mine, THAT I AM A "MURDERER" STUCK IN JAIL so they can pin on me their uninterested, unmotivated, hopeless, "THEY'RE GOING TO BELIEVE-ME-OVER-HER," haughty attitude.

I AM NOT WRONG FOR NOT THINKING LESS OF MYSELF BECAUSE EVERYONE ELSE HAS AND DOES, THIS PRESENT ATTORNEY FOREMOST.

The "Justice" "System" expects me (and other inmates AKA "clients") to accept its rub bar, non-

challant, hypocritical, "next on the list" attorneys they keep aimlessly throwing darts for and mal-appointing, praying they don't withdraw -

I HAVE NOT FIRED ANY ATTORNEYS APPOINTED IN MY CASE - From me expecting the highest EQUAL standards possible for wanting the absolute best outcome in my preposterous, mismanaged case!

And "representing myself" is NOT an option as both Judges have now threatened me with from being outspoken and intelligent in all my observations of the ongoing abuse I am and have experienced. I have no new experiences from it always being the same, "BLAME BOONE!" I refuse to be moved in wanting respect, no matter who everyone "thinks" I am, clarity, inclusion, honesty, and professionalism.

And another great reason NOT to have my case meetings on the public visitation box, is my personal, confidential inmate information such as my visitation lists (2020-2023) with names, etc., my interactions with inmates and officers,

what I eat/when, and my personal jail calls also being thrown online - For what? To hate me more or try to get others to because I don't eat breakfast, or because I know some Latin, have short hair, my penmanship is nice? Or because I'm not getting fat and sleeping all day, but rather fully applying myself, fighting still, making everyone upset from not having to fabricate, mutate, splice, edit? The world apparently "knows" all!

What's next, how many times I go to the bathroom and what function I perform?

NO ONE KNOWS ANYTHING nor seems to want to from being comfortable in their corruption and striving to be "on top" with ratings, web hits and money. My case details it anyone forget, and if you think about it, all that keeps getting plastered and plagiarized, posted, and poked over at about me, it's all in my favor, proving myself right about all the mindless lemmings, shysters, the "justice" "system" advantageously abusing and profiting from everything in my case(s) - BEFORE my trial and BEFORE I've seen.

Please be sure to read my attachment for

FRCP Rule 3.220(e) Restricting Disclosure.

Am I the only one who thinks of these things?

When can I win? In anything? It's coming.
I AM NOT THE PROBLEM and if anyone were
to slip on my slider and have to experience,
tolerate, deal with ANY ANY ANY of what
I have and am, would bravely be doing
the same.

Don't knock it 'til you try it.

3 point back.

Race to the pulpit.

Again. Always

Justin Bollne

West's Florida Statutes Annotated

Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure 3.220

VI. DISCOVERY

(a) Notice of Discovery: After the filing of the charging document, a defendant may elect to participate in the discovery process provided by these rules, including the taking of discovery depositions, by filing with the court and serving on the prosecuting attorney a "Notice of Discovery" which shall bind both the prosecution and defendant to all discovery procedures contained in these rules.

* (b) Prosecutor's Discovery Obligation.

(1) Within 15 days after service of the Notice of Discovery, the prosecutor shall serve a written Discovery Exhibit which shall disclose to the defendant and permit the defendant to inspect, copy, test, and photograph the following information and material within the state's possession or control...

(A) a list of the names and addresses of all persons known to the prosecutor to have information that may be relevant to any offense charged or any defense thereto, or to any similar fact evidence to be presented at trial under section 90.404(2), Florida Statutes.

(B) the statement of any person whose name is furnished in compliance with preceding subdivision. The term "statement" as used herein includes a written statement made by the person and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the person and also includes any statement of any kind or manner made by the person and written or recorded or summarized in any writing or recording. The term "statement" is specifically intended to include all police and investigative reports of any kind prepared for or in connection with the case, but shall not include the notes from which those reports are compiled;

(C) any written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements made by the defendant, including a copy of any statements contained in police reports or report summaries, together with the name and address of each witness to the statements;

(D) any written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements by a codefendant;

(E) those portions of recorded grand jury minutes that contain testimony of the defendant;

(F) any tangible papers or objects that were obtained or belonged to the defendant;

(G) whether the state has any material or information that has been provided by a confidential informant;

★ (H) whether there has been any electronic surveillance, including wiretapping, of the premises of the defendant or of conversations to which the defendant was a party and any documents relating thereto;

(I) whether there has been any search or seizure and any documents relating thereto;

(J) reports or statements of experts made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons;

(K) any tangible papers or objects that the prosecuting attorney intends to use in the hearing or trial and that were not obtained from or that did not belong to defendant;

(L) any tangible paper, objects, or substances in the possession of law enforcement that could be tested for DNA; and

(1) whether the state has any material or information that has been provided by an informant witness...

(2) If the court determines, in camera, that any police or investigative report contains irrelevant, sensitive information interrelated with other crimes or criminal activities and the disclosure of the contents of the police report may seriously impair law enforcement or jeopardize the investigation of those other crimes or activities, the court may prohibit or partially restrict the disclosure.

(3) The court may prohibit the state from introducing into evidence any of the foregoing material not disclosed, so as to secure and maintain fairness in the just determination of the cause.

(4) As soon as practicable after the filing of the charging document the prosecutor shall disclose to the defendant any material information within the state's possession or control that tends to negate the guilt of the defendant as to any offense charged, regardless of whether the defendant has incurred reciprocal discovery obligations.

★ (d) Defendant's Obligation.

(1) If a defendant elects to participate in discovery, either through filing the appropriate notice or by participating in any discovery process, including the taking of a discovery deposition, the following disclosures shall be made:

★ (A) Within 15 days after receipt by the defendant of the Discovery Exhibit furnished by the prosecutor pursuant to subdivision (b)(1)(A) of this rule, the defendant shall furnish to the prosecution a written list of the names and addresses of all witnesses whom the defendant expects to call as witnesses at the trial or hearing. When the prosecutor subpoenas a witness whose name has been furnished by the defendant, except for trial subpoenas, the rules applicable to the taking of depositions shall apply.

★ (B) Within 15 days after receipt of the prosecutor's Discovery Exhibit the defendant shall serve a written Discovery Exhibit which shall disclose to and permit the prosecutor to inspect, copy, test, and photograph the following information and material that is in the defendant's possession or control;

(i) the statement of any person listed in subdivision

(d) (1)(A), other than that of the defendant;

(ii) reports or statements of experts, that the defendant intends to use as a witness at a trial or hearing, made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons; and

(iii) any tangible papers or objects that the defendant intends to use in the hearing or trial.

★ (2) The prosecutor and the defendant shall perform their obligations under this rule in a manner mutually agreeable as ordered by the court.

★ (3) The filing of a motion for protective order by the prosecutor will automatically stay the times provided for in this subdivision. If a protective order is granted, the defendant may, within 2 days thereafter, or at any time before the prosecutor furnishes the information or material that is the subject of the motion for protective order, withdraw the defendant's notice of discovery and not be required to furnish reciprocal discovery.

* (e) Restricting Disclosure. The court on its own initiative or on motion of counsel shall deny or partially restrict disclosures authorized by this rule if it finds there is a substantial risk to any person of physical harm, intimidation, bribery, economic reprisals, or unnecessary annoyance or embarrassment resulting from the disclosure, that outweighs any usefulness of the disclosure to either party.

(f) Additional Discovery. On a showing of materiality, the court may require such other discovery to the parties as justice may require.

* (h) Sanctions.

(1) If, at any time during the course of the proceedings, it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with an applicable discovery rule, the court may order the party to comply with the discovery or inspection of materials not previously disclosed or produced, grant a continuance, grant a mistrial, prohibit the party from calling a witness not disclosed or introducing in evidence the material not disclosed, or enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

(2) Willful violation by counsel or a party not represented by counsel of an applicable discovery rule, or an order issued pursuant thereto, shall subject counsel or the unrepresented party to appropriate sanctions by the court. The sanctions may include, but are not limited to, contempt proceedings against the attorney or unrepresented party, as well as the assessment of costs incurred by the opposing party, when appropriate.

(3) Every request for discovery or response or objection, including a notice of deposition made by a party represented by an attorney, must be signed by at least 1 attorney of record, as defined by Florida Rule of General Practice and Judicial Administration 2.505, in the attorney's individual name, whose address must be stated. A party who is not represented by an attorney must sign the request, response, or objection and list his or her address. The signature of the attorney constitutes a certification that the document complies with Florida Rule of General Practice and of Judicial Administration 2.515. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that the signer has read the request;

response, or objection and that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, or belief formed after a reasonable inquiry it is:

(A) consistent with these rules and warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;

* (B) not interposed for any improper use or purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in cost of litigation; and

(C) not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given the needs of the case and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation.

(c) Pretrial Conference.

(1) The trial court may hold 1 or more pretrial conferences to consider such matters as will promote a fair and expeditious trial. The defendant must be present at any pretrial conference, unless the defendant's presence is waived in writing or on the record by the defendant or by the defendant's counsel with the defendant's consent.

(2) The court may set, and upon the request of

any party must set a discovery schedule, including a discovery cut-off date, at the pre-trial conference.

"That the individual shall have full protection in person and in property is a principle as old as common law, but it has been found necessary from time to time to define anew the exact nature and excellence of such protection. Political, social, and economic changes entail the recognition of new rights, and the common law, in its eternal youth, grows to meet the demands of society.

Thus, in very early times, the law gave remedy only for physical interference with life and property, for trespasses vi et armis. Then the 'right to life' served only to protect the subject from battery in its various forms; liberty meant freedom from restraint, and the right to property secured to the individual his lands and his cattle. Later there came a recognition of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and his intellect.

Gradually the scope of these legal rights broadened, and now the right to life comes to mean the right to enjoy life, the right to be let alone, the right to liberty secures the exercise of extensive privileges; and the term 'property' has grown to comprise every form of possession, intangible and tangible."

- Bouvier Law Dictionary (2012 Edition)

American Declaration of Independence (1776)

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Florida Constitution (2024)

We, the people of the state of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

* Client - a person who relies on the professional services of another. The client of an attorney is the person or entity represented and advised by the attorney. A client relationship commences for an attorney with an agreement, with the performance of service in reliance on a request for representation, or with a statement of representation on which the client relies.

All attorneys owe a client a duty of zealous representation, balanced by the obligation to serve justice and act as an officer of the court.

Attorneys also have an obligation to keep the confidence of a client at all times and to keep the client informed of all matters related to the client's interest, to inform the client of law related to the client's affairs, and to defer to the client's decisions, although the attorney has no obligation to the client to perform or refrain from any act contrary to the highest standards of professional responsibility and to the law.

* Attorney-Client Privilege - one of the oldest recognized privileges for honest, equitable, confidential communications intended to encourage open, full and frank communication between attorneys

and their clients, thereby promoting broader confident correspondence in accordance to the appropriate observance of law and the administration of justice.

- * Zealous Advocacy - an attorney must represent each client to the fullest extent under the law and requires representation to the attorney's fullest abilities without violating the rules of professional responsibility. It requires not only presenting each argument required by a client to every institution in which that client has business, but also framing each argument in the strongest terms of law that greatly benefit the client while remaining faithful to the facts and to the law itself.

Zealous advocacy is a requirement of the oaths required by attorneys admitted to the success of the adversary system of justice. Disruptive, disrespectful, degrading or any disparaging rhetoric is never an inclusion of zealous advocacy, and the use of such crosses the line from acceptable, forceful advocacy into unethical conduct.

- Bouvier Law Library (2012 Edition)

* **Attorney Misconduct** - is a failure of an attorney to comport with the rules and accepted professional customs of the bar, and includes any act or omission of duty by an attorney that fails to perform appropriately the office of an attorney as an officer to the court, as a counselor and fiduciary of a client, or as a member of the legal profession. The scope of attorney misconduct reaches also to conduct of attorneys that is harmful to the appropriate reliance of the citizenry upon the law and legal profession.

Attorney misconduct includes actions or omissions that enable others to cause harm, not just harm caused directly by the attorney and not all misconduct is subject to remedy or to sanctions, although a variety of forms of each exist.

Misconduct may always be the basis for a client to remove an attorney from their duty of representation, as is any other cause for the client's loss of trust and confidence in a lawyer.

... and the attorney's demeanor to determine whether a party's substantial rights were affected...

... based on repeated or persistent objected-to mis-

conduct, the district court shall factor into its analysis that the notion, by engaging in continued misconduct, the offending attorney has accepted the risk that the client's case may be influenced by said misconduct. Therefore, the district court shall give great weight to the fact that single instances of improper conduct that could have been cured by objection and admonishment might not be curable when that improper conduct is repeated or persistent...

- Bouvier Law Dictionary (2012 Edition)

- * Duress - an unlawful threat that limits the person's independence of judgement or action and is any improper threat or condition, such as coercion, that limits a person's ability to think or act independently and the presence of destroys the independence required of the party subject to.

In order to constitute a voluntary consent, it must it must clearly appear that the search was voluntarily permitted or expressly invited and agreed to by the person whose right is involved. In addition, such person must be cognizant of their rights in the premises. The consent must not be contaminated by any duress or coercion and the government has the burden of proof.

★ Habeas Corpus (Great Writ) - a review of the lawfulness of any person's custody or restraint by a government official. It is a process of judicial review of any person's detention, whether by formal custody, incarceration, or continuing restraint, by an official or agent of the government of a state or the federal government.

The right of review of custody by habeas corpus is a fundamental constitutional right. It is a bulwark of individual liberty being used to free people by courts without legal authority or without having complied with the requirements of law. Habeas Corpus is protected in the U.S. Constitution from interference.

★ A defendant who has been confined for 30 days after their arrest without a trial shall be allowed a preliminary hearing upon application.

★ Informal Informed Consent - consent given with appropriate knowledge after the person giving consent has learned all of the information that would be reasonably required for the basis of a reasonable decision. In many instances, for an institution or professional to prove that the decision-maker was sufficiently informed over a matter to give infor-

med consent, the institution or professional will provide the information requisite to making such a decision in an informed way, but the provision of this information is not a legal requirement to receive informed consent unless a custom, statute, or regulation requires it.

An attorney or other professional has an obligation to provide any person with adequate information and explanation of a proposed course of action and its alternatives for the person to know of the material risks of each before consenting. By definition, professionals and fiduciaries have similar obligations to their clients and to those with a reasonable right to rely on their information or advice before consenting.

The lawyer or other professional shall (1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which the client's informed consent, as defined in Rule 1.0(e), is required by these rules; (2) reasonably consult with client about the means by which the client's objectives are to be accomplished; (3) keep the client informed about the status of the matter; (4) promptly comply with reasonable requests for information;

(5) consult with the client about any relevant limitation on the lawyer's or other professional's conduct when they know that the client expects assistance not permitted by the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

★ Legal Ethics - the professional obligation of a lawyer including those codified by rule and a body of rules and standards of conduct that the legal culture imposes on its members. Ethical standards arise, as does their authority over the attorney, from the oath of the attorney, the inherent power of the courts to discipline lawyers before the bench, the culture of the profession, and the standards of liability for fiduciaries and professionals. Under these rules, legal ethics usually require attorneys to avoid conflicts of interest, to practice with diligence; to avoid frivolous, false, fraudulent, or harassing behavior, to zealously represent clients; and generally to avoid the appearance of impropriety. A violation of legal ethics subjects the professional to sanctions from the professional bar and courts.

- Bouvier Law Dictionary (2012 Edition)

★ Equal Protection of the Law - each law should

Treat similarly situated individuals in a similar manner. Equal protection of the law is one manifestation of the ancient principle of equal justice under the law and is required in the US Constitution by states under the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause and by the national government under the Fifth Amendment's due process clause. Equal protection requires each law, whether it is a statute, regulation, order, or application of custom, to treat similarly situated people in a similar way.

★ Abuse of Process - a claim for harm from the misuse of a legitimate legal process. This is a claim that can be brought when a pleading or procedure is wrongly employed for the purpose of harassing or injuring the opposing litigant. Examples include filing a false affidavit (my arrest affidavit has someone else's information listed and also an N (no) for domestic violence, then sworn to be true and correct by Connolly (Koepsell - see impeachment document), the lead detective in my case, what other discrepancies have been made in my case?), making false claims (see interrogation

videos), introducing fraudulent evidence (statements, assumptions, guesses).

Pleading the abuse of process requires the movant to prove 3 elements: that the legal process had been initiated properly and with probable cause, the process was subsequently perverted to accomplish an ulterior purpose for which the process was not originally designed, and the perversion caused harm. Abuse of process involves the misuse of a process already legally in place whereby a party attempts to obtain a result not proper under law.

The 2 essential elements of abuse of process are an ulterior purpose and a willful act in the use of process not proper in regular conduct of proceeding.

* Interrogation (Examination of a suspect) - the process of inquiry by which police or other law enforcement personnel seek information from a person suspected of a crime. * Interrogation is distinct from interview (as titled on my transcripts), in that the police seek not merely information in general from the suspect, but also statements from the suspect that are either directly or indirectly incriminating. This may involve direct questioning or other action designed ultimately to elicit such an incrimination and is subject to the due process of law, without any compulsion of any kind.

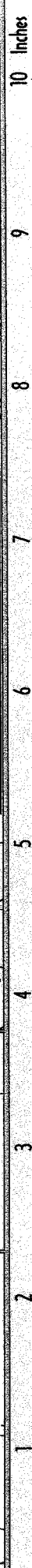
"Interrogation" as conceptualized in the Miranda sense, reflects a measure of compulsion above and beyond that inherent in custody itself, referring not only to express questioning, but also to any words or actions on the part of the police (other than those normally attendant to arrest and custody) that the police should know are reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response from the suspect.

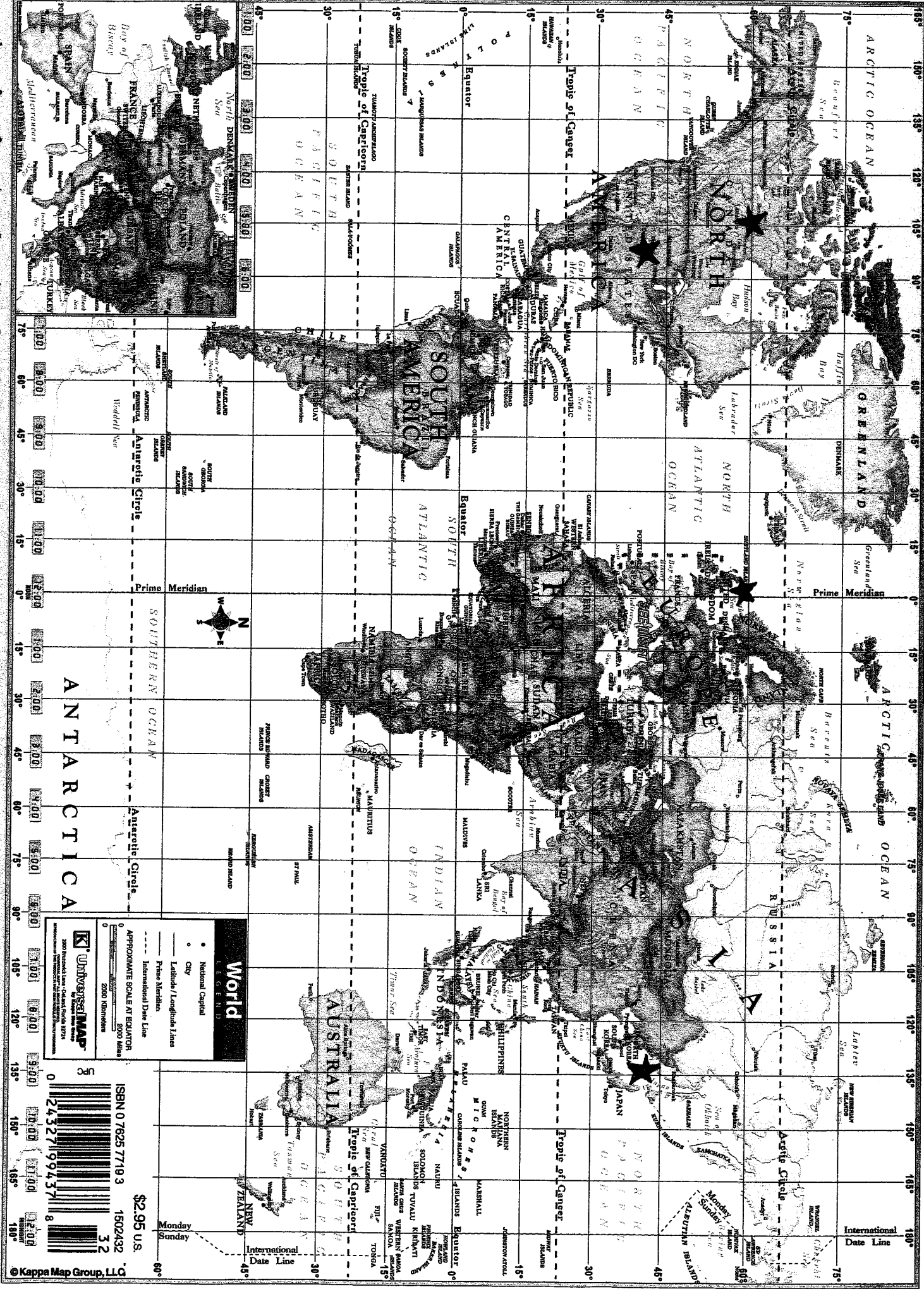
* Custodial Interrogation - interrogation of a person in the custody of law enforcement officials, and is following a person's arrest or custody. The hall-

mark of custodial interrogation is that the person knows that the person is in custody and has no freedom to leave (I did not know I was in custody and could not leave. I was told by Keepseu to come "pick up my phone"; no warning of being interrogated again). During custodial interrogation, the stakes of interrogation are higher than when a person is free to go, and any statement made in custody during is presumed to be coerced under the Fifth Amendment.

The constitutional distillate of Miranda is that self-incrimination flowing from custodial interrogation is, ipso facto, compelled self-incrimination because of the inherent coercion - the inherent compulsion - of the custodial interrogation environment.

★ Excited Utterance (Spontaneous declaration or spontaneous exclamation) - An unthinking statement made at a moment of great surprise and stress. An excited utterance is a statement made during or immediately after the declarant is surprised by a startling event or condition, while the declarant is under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition.







Publicity Exploitation and Saturation

United States Map: page 1:

To date, each ★ is a state where I have received correspondence via mail or message regarding my current criminal case.

World Map: page 2:

To date, each ★ is a continent where I have received correspondence via mail or message regarding my criminal case.

The number grows daily.

Most all letters and messages are available for review and understanding of the impact of my case details being made readily available on the global internet creating wrongful ignorance, hate, and massive prejudgement, BEFORE my trial.

I, the defendant in my case, have not yet ongoing 5 years, fully reviewed or even seen all of my case details everyone in the world has already had the opportunity to do so themselves.

The continuation of the obvious exploitation allows the world to keep pressing their incorrect, presumed, unfair theories, ideas, accusations, forcibly insinuating I committed "criminal" acts.

My present attorney said it is "not necessary" to receive a court order I've been trying to obtain to download my case information to apply from the OCCD tablets.

My former attorneys are withholding some of my case contents I have supplied to them and which have been deemed "lost." Many other items have been returned, not to myself, but to the "next" attorney and which have been unable to be located to date.

I am missing innumerable case items which I continuously request to be returned or obtained without success.

Invasion of Privacy

Supreme Court, wrongful conduct

- 1) Appropriation - the unlawful use of a person's name or likeness to obtain some benefit
 - 2) Intrusion - physically or electronically intruding into one's private quarters
 - 3) Public Disclosure of Private Facts - the dissemination of truthful private information which a reasonable person would find objectionable.
 - 4) False Light in the Public Eye - publication of facts which place a person in a false light even though the facts themselves may not be defamatory.
- * Defame - to injure or destroy the reputation of by libel or slander, anything is defamatory if "it has the tendency to render the party about whom it is published contemptible or ridiculous in public estimation, or expose them to public hatred or contempt, or hinder virtuous men from associating with him." An opinion can be actionable "if it implies the allegation of undisclosed defamatory facts as the basis for the opinion."

Invasion of Privacy - False Light

Publicizing some matter to create a false and harmful impression. False light is both a theory of invasion of privacy and, in some jurisdictions, an independent cause of action, arising when a person: (1) gives publicity to a matter concerning another person that places the victim before the public in a false light; (2) that would be highly offensive to a reasonable person; (3) when the person(s) giving or creating the publicity either had knowledge of the false light that would result or acted in reckless disregard of the falsity of the publicized matter or the false light in which the other would be placed.

In order to state a claim for "false light invasion of privacy," the person need not prove that they have been defamed, rather it is enough that they are given unreasonable and highly objectionable publicity that attributes to their character, conduct, or beliefs that are false and so is placed before public in a false position.

"The line is drawn when the publicity ceases to be the giving of information to which the public is entitled, and becomes a morbid and sensational prying..."

★ Publicity Exploitation and Saturation

My personal, individual "criminal" case is being advantageously exploited and abused from all of my significant, life-saving, suppressible case details, evidence, proof being illegally obtained by coercion, trickery, duress, confusion, and without my permission, in any form, written or verbal, to anyone, then broad-casted, distributed, hand delivered to the entire planet (states, countries, continents) containing all of my potential jurors, causing irreparable, erroneous falsehood, greatly tainting my jury pool altogether by forcibly attributing heavily influenced, incorrect, inappropriate motives, theories, ideas.

This obvious exploitation and invasion of my privacy is creating unnecessary, unlawful oppression depleting all of my entitled opportunities to be given a fair, proper, successful conclusion of my case.

A mis-prejudgement has already been made unfairly against me from the undeniable violations of my Constitutional Rights and Due Process of Law as a result of my entire case and personal life being publicized globally **BEFORE** my rightful trial which lawfully, ethically should be without disadvantage and free from all partiality, deceitfulness and dishonesty made from said evident exploitation.

Definitions Collected From:

- Bouvier Law Library
- Merriam-Webster's Dictionary
- Smart Communications Tablet

1. Exploit - unfair or irrational use, the taking of an unfair or unreasonable advantage of a person, thing, resource, or circumstance.

"Exploitation" means an unjust or improper use of the resources of a vulnerable adult for the profit or advantage, monetary or otherwise, of a person other than the vulnerable adult through the use of undue influence, coercion, harassment, deception, false representation or false pretense.

2. Abuse - a corrupt practice, to put to a wrong use, to misapply or misuse, to pervert, application to and for a wrong purpose.
3. Significant - deserving to be considered, important, momentous, having meaning, likely to have considerable influence or effect.
4. Suppress - the restriction of a person's action or speech, to keep from being known, to stop the publication of or circulation, to hold back.

5. Illegal - not lawful or sanctioned by official rules, not according to or authorized by law, illicit
6. Coerce - to restrain, especially by law or authority, to repress, to compel or constrain to any action as to coerce someone to vote for a certain candidate.
7. Trickery - deception by tricks and stratagems, fraud
8. Duress - the state of compulsion or necessity in which a person is influenced, hardship, pressure, constraint
9. Confusion - to make mentally unclear or uncertain, to disturb the composure of, the state of being mixed or blended to produce indistinctness or error, to cause or make disorder, tumult.
10. Broadcast - scattering in all directions, to spread widely, make widely known, to or over a wide area, the transmission of sound or image by radio or television, cast or dispersed in every direction.
11. Distribute - to divide among several or many, to deal out, apportion, allot, to spread out.

12. Deliver - to send to an intended target or destination, convey, transfer, to release, to give or yield possession or control of, to make over to the knowledge of another, to give forth in action or exercise.
13. Irreparable - impossible to make good, undo, repair, or remedy, not reparable, not capable of being recovered, regained; irretrievable.
14. Erroneous - incorrect, wandering, straying, deviating from the right course, misleading, mistaken.
15. Falseness - not genuine, artificial, intentionally untrue, adjusted or made so as to deceive, tending to mislead, inaccurate, based on mistaken ideas, contrariety to the fact, double dealing, perfidy.
16. Taint - corrupt, contaminate, to affect or become affected with something bad, a contaminating mark or influence, to imbue with something extraneous, especially with something poisonous.
17. Force - strength or energy of an exceptional degree, active power, capacity to persuade or convince, an influence that causes motion or a change of motion.

18. Influence - the act or power of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority, the power or capacity of causing an effect in indirect or intangible ways, to sway, to have an effect on the condition or development of by a gradual process, controlling power quietly exerted.
19. Incorrect - not correct, not according to established rules, inaccurate, faulty, not in accordance to a copy or model or testimony, not true, wrong.
20. Inappropriate - fitted to a wrong purpose or use.
21. Motive - something (as a need or desire) that causes a person to act, that which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind, a guiding or controlling idea, of or relating to motion.
22. Invade - a warlike or hostile entrance into rights, possessions or domain of another, trespass, to enter for conquest or plunder, to spread through and harm.
23. Privacy - the quality or state of being apart from others, secrecy, a place of seclusion from company or observation.

24. Oppression - hardship or injustice, to impose excessive burdens upon, to overload, to treat with unjust rigor or cruelty, to crush by abuse of power or authority, to weigh down, persecute, wrong.
25. Deplete - to reduce by destroying or consuming the vital powers of, the exhaustion of strength or resources, to empty or unload.
26. Entitle - to give a right or claim, to qualify for, to furnish with grounds for seeking or claiming with success, to attribute or ascribe.
27. Fair - conforming with the rules, free from obstacles or hindrances, unobstructed, characterized by honesty, impartiality, without any suspicion, bias, any marked characteristic.
28. Proper - marked by suitability or rightness in all aspects, appropriate, excellent.
29. Success (ful) - resulting in success, accomplishing what was proposed, favorable or desired outcome, the result of an undertaking, endeavor, or effort.

30. Prejudgement - to judge before hearing or full and sufficient examination, to decide or sentence by anticipation, to condemn beforehand.
31. Unfair - marked by injustice, partiality, deception; unjust, not fair or honest, disingenuous, using or involving trick or artifice, unequal.
32. Undeniable - plainly true, incontestable, unquestionable, not deniable, indisputable.
33. Violate - break, disregard, interrupt or disturb, to abuse, infringe, nonobservance, the violation of law or positive command or covenants, promises, anything that should be held sacred or respected and the contemptuous treatment of.
34. Constitutional Right(s) - a right protected under the Constitution of the United States of America and the most contemporary sense of right which implies a greater emphasis on the idea that the right is conferred upon the person by the Constitution, and without a Constitution, the person would have no rights.

The enforcement of constitutional rights is a matter not only for the courts, all branches of government also.

Liberty Right - the constitutionally protected ability to engage in certain conduct or hold a certain status and in doing so, to be protected from interference by police or other agents of the government, unless that interference is well justified and legal. The Right to Privacy and Freedom of speech are examples.

Privilege or Positive Right - sometimes called a claim-right, the constitutionally protected ability to call upon agents of the government to assist in performing certain conduct or to hold a certain status and in doing so, to be protected from interference by other government agents and by private parties.

Procedural Right - The Constitutional requirement enforceable by the citizen that the agents of government act only in certain ways, according to certain rules, and in consultation and agreement with one another. The rights to laws made according to specified procedures, to trial by jury, and to be free from torture are examples.

Fundamental to all these rights is a constitutional right in each individual that the agents of the government will abide by the Constitution and do nothing through the power of the state that is not allowed

to them to do by the Constitution. The right not to be taxed for an unlawful purpose is an example.

35. Due Process - Constitutional rights in life, liberty and property interests that cannot be burdened without due cause or appropriate procedures. Due Process of law is a fundamental aspect of law, including not only the process by which law must be created and applied, but also the scope within which certain laws must be made and enforced, and beyond which laws ought to leave individuals to their own liberty.

The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits state governments from depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Thus, Due Process of law includes both a procedural and substantive aspect.

Procedural due process rights are meant to protect persons from mistaken or unjustified deprivation of life, liberty or property and entitles a person to an impartial, disinterested tribunal in both civil and criminal cases, protecting 2 central concerns, the prevention of unjustified or mistaken deprivations and the promotion of participation and dialogue by affected individuals in the decision making process.

Substantive due process rights are those fundamental rights and liberties which are, objectively, deeply rooted in this nation's history and tradition; they are those rights implicit in the concept of ordered liberty. No man of what estate or condition, shall be put out of land or tenement, nor taken, nor imprisoned, disinherited, put to death without being brought in answer by Due Process of Law.

Analysis of either a procedural or substantive due process claim must begin with an examination of the interest allegedly violated, and the possession of a protected life, liberty, or property interest is a condition precedent to any due process claim.

36. Publicize - to bring to public attention, to advertise.
37. Rightful - having the right or just claim according to established law, belonging, held or possessed by right, consonant to justice.
38. Lawful - permitted, constituted or authorized by law, rightful, legitimate, competent.
39. Ethical - conforming to accepted and professional standards of conduct, of or belonging to morals,

treating of the moral feelings and duties, according to, in harmony with moral principles or character.

40. Disadvantage - an unfavorable, inferior, or prejudicial condition, quality, or circumstance, unequal position in society, loss or damage, especially to reputation or finances.
41. Partial (ity) - inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other, biased, not indifferent, having a predilection for, inclined to favor unreasonably, special taste or liking.
42. Deceit (ful) - an attempt or disposition to lead into error, any trick, collusion, contrivance, false representation or underhanded practice used to defraud another, fraudulent, causes to believe what is false, entrap, seduce by artifice, mislead.
43. Dishonesty - void of integrity, faithless, disposed to cheat or defraud, violation of trust or of justice, untrustworthy, want of fairness, to betray.
44. Evident - clear to the vision and understanding, satisfactory to the judgement, apparent.

Excited utterances are admissible evidence despite both the hearsay rule and Confrontation Clause, because they are only admissible when the circumstances of the statement are sufficient to demonstrate that the statement was an unthinking, unplanned reaction to events.

To introduce an excited utterance, the proponent must demonstrate that the statement was made during or following a startling event or condition, that the statement was made while the declarant was under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition, and the statement relates to the startling event or condition. The manner in which the excitement is caused may be direct, as when the declarant is a participant in the event or a witness to it, or indirect, as when the declarant learns of the event later.

By definition, a statement may be an excited utterance and not perfectly contemporaneous with the event, but it must be made while the emotional state caused by the event or condition persists. Many, though not all, statements that are excited utterances are also forms of statement or present sense impression.

- ★ Coercion - unlawful force, fear or threats used to spur another to conduct. It is the influence, compulsion, or restraint that diminishes free will and causes them to do or to refrain from doing anything. It is the basis for the crime of criminal coercion, which is a form of blackmail.
- ★ Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) - a federal or state statute requiring government agencies to release information on request. It is a statute that requires the dissemination of information held by government agencies, through regular publication of such information or by the release of such information only by request.

The 9 categories of government information exempt from Freedom of Information Act are:

... (7) law enforcement records if their production could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, to deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy... to endanger the life or physical safety of an individual.