

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

ORIGINAL

JEFFREY STUART BEASLEY,

Petitioner,

Received
Washington State Supreme Court

v.

MAR 19 2015

E
Ronald R. Carpenter
Clerk

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent.

MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW, RAP 13.1(a)

JEFFERY S. BEASLEY
D.O.C. No. 747382;
HOUSING UNIT: H4/B-103
STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER
191 Constantine Way
Aberdeen, WA 98520-9504

A. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER.....(1)
B. CITATION TO COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.....(1)
C. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW.....(1)
D. STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....(5)
E. ARGUMENT WHY REVIEW SHOULD BE ACCEPTED.....(6)

1. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO
DETERMINE IF PETITIONER'S GUARANTEED
RIGHT TO SPEEDY TRIAL HAS BEEN VIOLATED...

2. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF AN OBVIOUS ABUSE OF DISCRETION ON THE PART OF
THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY AND DIVISION ONE
OF THE APPELLANT COURT OF WASHINGTON HAS OCCURRED...

a. The Court(s) have neglected prima facie Rules,
Laws, Statutes, Policies, Procedures, Practices,
Principles, Ordinances, & Constitutional provisions,
which are documented as well as presented to the court(s)...

b. Appellant Court was notified prior
to Abuse of Discretion Claim...

3. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF AN ABUSE OF PROCESS HAS TAKEN PLACE...

4. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO
DETERMINE IF THE PURPOSE BEHIND ENHANCEMENTS
WERE MISCONSTRUED BY DEFINITION...

5. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF TRIAL COURT VIOLATED DUE PROCESS WHEN SEVERITY
OF PUNISHMENT INCREASED WITH SWAPPING ORDER OF
TRIAL WITH LATTER CAUSE NUMBER...

6. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT HAS HAPPENED...

a. Prosecutor JULIE KLINE used unprofessional tactics,
relied on inconsistent statements/testimony, and introduced
herself falsely at voir dire to secure a conviction...

7. APPELLANT COURT ALLOWED FEELINGS TO DETERMINE
OUT-COME OF APPEAL RATHER THAN FACTS...

F. CONCLUSION.....(21)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

BLAKELY V. WASHINGTON, 542 U.S. 296 124 S.Ct. 2531, 159 L.Ed. 2d 403.....(16)

GIGLIO V. UNITED STATES, 405 U.S. 150, 92 S.Ct. 763.....(19)

NAPUE V. ILLINOIS, 360 U.S. 264.....(19)

STATE V. STENSON, 523 U.S. 1008.....(13)

UNITED STATES V. JASON LOUIS TINKLENBERG, 563 U.S. __, 131 S.Ct. __, 179 L.Ed. 2d 1080.....(12)

WASHINGTON STATE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

GOURLEY V. GOURLEY, 158 Wash. 2d 460, 466, 145 P.3d 1185.....(13)

HALLER V. WALLIS, 89 Wash. 2d 539, 543, 573 P.2d 1302.....(13)

STATE V. KENYON, 167 Wash. 2d 130, 216 P.3d 1024.....(11)

STATE V. KINDSVOGEL, 149 Wash. 2d 477, 69 P.3d 870...(8)(11)

STATE V. LEWIS, 115 Wash. 2d 294, 298-99, 797 P.2d 1141.....(14)

MOREMAN V. BUTCHER, 126 Wash. 2d 36, 40, 891 P.2d 725...(13)

STATE V. RECUENCO, 180 P.3d 1276, 163 Wn.2d 428.....(15)

STATE V. ROHRICH, 149 Wash. 2d 647, 654, 71 P.3d 638.(13/14)

STATE V. WORKMAN, 584 P.2d 382.....(15)

Washington State Court of Appeals Decisions

STATE V. BERRIER, 41 P.3d 1198, 110 Wn.App. 639.....(15)

STATE V. CALDWELL, 591 P.2d 849, 23 Wn.App. 8.....(15)

STATE V. CHAVEZ-ROMERO, 285 P.3d 195, 170 Wn.App. 568...(12)

	<u>STATE V. J.J. EARL</u> , 97 Wn.App. 408.....	(12)
	<u>STATE V. LINDSEY</u> , 171 Wn.App. 808, 825.....	(15)
	<u>MITCHELL V. WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE of PUBLIC POLICY</u> ,	
225 P.3d 280, 153 Wn.App. 803.....		(14)
	<u>STATE V. NGUYEN</u> , 131. Wash.App. 815, 129 P.3d 821....	(11-
12)		
	<u>STATE V. PIERCE</u> , 230 P.3d 237.....	(15)
	<u>STATE V. RUNDQUIST</u> , 79 Wash.App. 786, 793, 905 P.2d 922.(13/	
14)		
	<u>STATE V. SAUNDERS</u> , 153 Wash.App. 209, 220 P.3d 1238.....	(7)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

	UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, SIXTH AMENDMENT.....	(1/6)
	UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, EIGHTH AMENDMENT.....	(17)
	UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.(2/4/17/19)	
	UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, <u>ARTICLE 6; SECTION 2</u>	(12-
13)		
	UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, 18 U.S.C.S. § 3161.....	(12)
	WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION, <u>ARTICLE 1; SECTION 2</u>	(12)
	WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION, <u>ARTICLE 1; SECTION 3</u> ..	(12/17)
	WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION, <u>ARTICLE 1; SECTION 10</u> .(4-	
7/10/17/21)		

STATUTES

RCW 9A. 72.080.....	(18)
---------------------	------

COURT RULES

CrR 3.3.....	(1/3/6-11)
CrR 7.8.....	(19)
CrR 8.3.....	(19)
CR 60(b).....	(13)

CANON Rules.....(5/14/21)
SPEEDY TRIAL ACT.....(12)
STARE DECISIS.....(12)
WASHINGTON PRACTICE & PROCEDURES.....(8-

11).

A. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER

JEFFREY STUART BEASLEY, petitioner; pro se, asks this COURT to accept review of the decision or part of the designated in part B of this motion.

B. CITATION TO COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

Petitioner seeks review of the decision of the Court of Appeals decision in case number (s) COA No. 68939-8-I was "Affirmed" on November 17, 2014. Stating: Review is not warranted." A copy of decision is attached to this motion labeled "Appendix A".- COA No. 68939-8-I; Motion For Reconsideration, denied January 28, 2015. Stating: There was no opinion published (or) unpublished. A copy of decision, and lawyer letters attached to this motion labeled "Appendix A". No mandate was issued to petitioner under this COA number, as of yet.

C. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

To justify review, a COA decision must be in conflict with a SUPREME COURT decision, RAP 13.4(b)(1), another COA, (b)(2), present a significant question of law under a Constitution provision, (b)(3), or involve an issue of substantial public interest, (b)(4).

1. Speedy Trial is a provision and clause of our SIXTH AMENDMENT of our UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. This clause is also covered in our Washington State Constitution. A provision which is protected and guaranteed. Washington State Courtroom Rule 3.3 attaches a time-line supporting the SIXTH AMENDMENT speedy trial clause. When these provisions, and Rules become over-looked as prescribed, Due process has also been violated. The only supporting facts to determine if such a violation has

taken place is court records. Courts have **Limitations & Rules** on the time a defendant has to be tried within.

If the time of trial has been violated does the Court (s) have **Rules** to abided-by, and remedies that has been prescribed to apply?

Does the Court (s) have to follow written provisions?

Is having a **fundamental right** taken away considered a violation?

Is the **FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE** limited to some **AMERICANS?**

2. Abuse of Discretion is a failure to exercise sound legal discretion. The term is used as a rationale by an Appellant Court when it is of the opinion that a lower court made an error of law by ruling contrary to evidence, logic, (or) reason. Using the **STRICT SCRUTINY TEST**, the court (s): 1. can determine constitutionality of law; 2. determine if a law affects a fundamental right. The legislature "**must**" have a compelling interest to enact the law, and measures prescribed by law "**must**" be least restrictive means possible to accomplish legislature's goal. Constitutional rights are inherent to this country. If the **BALANCING TEST** were applied, what would it be weighing? Established **Rules and Laws** have been determined prior to petitioner's case ever received a county cause number, or was presented to the trial court. These are the **Laws** which are set into place to base rulings on. If a law is apparent, but yet ignored by court officials, does it constitute "**Abuse of Discretion**"?

If a court is presented with the definition of a law, and decides not to follow what is written pertaining issues...

Is this a form of corrupting the practice of sound judgment, good sense & presence of mind?

Has responsibility been taken by the court (s)?

3. Abuse of Process occurs by simply using the legal process improperly, for any other reason than the law intended. The trial court was given written notice by petitioner's trial attorney of demand for CrR 3.3; invoking time limitations that apply, as well as, objections to trial prior to trial, and objection made right before the start of trial.

Is a violation of **Due Process** an abuse of process?

Do **Rules** outline guidelines the court (s) are prescribed to follow?

Is it an abuse of process for a court to apply some parts, and pieces of a **Rule**, or practice; discarding all remedies to said **Rules & Practices** that apply?

4. It has been argued repeatedly; the element of deadly weapons and firearms make up an essential part of the degree levels of specific offenses. In initiatives, and repeated court decisions, a challenge to enhancements prevail on the removal of enhancement for one (**or**) more of these three reasons. 1. To get charged with a specific degree of an offense the deadly weapon (**or**) firearm is essential; 2. statutory maximums are being exceeded, (**or**); 3. the enhancement is not listed in initial charging document. Attaching enhancement for deadly weapon (**or**) firearm, when element is needed to achieve the degree of an offense is using the same contents necessary to increase the same crimes punishment. If all elements are not met within a degree... What happens to the degree charged?

Is elevating punishment for necessary element of a degree punishing a person twice for one act?

Is the purpose of voting initiatives into law, to apply them to law?

Does everyone with this same issue get treated with the same **EQUAL PROTECTION** of the **FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT**?

5. Each separate court proceeding have a placement order distinguished by cause numbers, and commencement dates. In reference to proper position; the case that comes first takes precedence in the order of proceedings. Due process is the order in which a process "must" follow.

When the order of a proceeding is placed out-of-order has Due process been violated in-line with the proper administration of justice?

The trial court changed the order of two separate cause number (s); placing this cause number behind a latter case that materialized about four months later. The other cause number added more points, used to determine the range of time petitioner was punished with. If the position of cause numbers were kept in order at the most petitioner would "only" have been facing 60 months in totality of both cause numbers, if convicted.

Did swapping the order of trials significantly affect petitioner?

Is this a violation of Due process?

6. Prosecutor relied on inconsistent statement (s), and testimony from not only suspect/witness, but law enforcement

to secure a conviction. It's important for statements, as well as, testimony to be consistent to secure a conviction; allowing defendant to have a fundamentally fair proceeding.

Do prosecutors have **Rules** they "**must**" follow about statements & testimony?

What do prosecutors base their investigation on to decide if they go forward with prosecution?

Is it procedure for prosecutors to introduce themselves falsely to jurors?

How easy is it for a prosecutor to sway jurors with false representation?

7. It's clear that feelings are involved in a decision when it is expressed.

Petitioner was told through letter that Appellant Court was frustrated because of facts presented to the Court from record. If reviewing documentation with the proper cross-references frustrated the Appellant Court to the extent the paperwork is not taken seriously, and rushed through... Does this act constitute a lack of attention by Appellant Court?

Does notations to the amount of references rather than what the paperwork consist of, show a lack of proficiency?

Does miscalculation of the amount of documentation, and lack of attention to facts with reference-points constitute neglect of judicial duties?

How are violations to **CANON Rules** determine?

Are **CANON Rules** strictly followed as written?

D. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On March 11, 2011; a 911 call was made about a robbery

that had occurred to an individual who had left the Freddie's Club & Casino, with an associate of his. Renton police was dispatched to the call. The reporting party (alleged victim) was Mr. TYNEAKA JONES. In the initial report it was unclear who the suspects were, and the search warrant issued claimed, "a black male suspect." Meaning JEFFREY S. BEASLEY (petitioner) was not implicated until the female suspect TREMAIN CHALMERS, who received immunity for her cooperation and testimony as the prosecution's only witness, and "key witness," had signed two different statements; with two different identities, (an act of fraud), to avoid facing charges for a crime she could have possibly played a role in.

Charges were brought against the petitioner without victim identification (or) corroboration. A case was built and brought to trial over a year later from the commencement date of April 20, 2011; with trial expiration set for June 27, 2011. Over three times did court officials allow new trial dates be set past expiration of trial date. Well over 30-day buffer period and one-time cure period; CrR 3.3(g)... Objections were made to the violation (s), & setting of trial past allotted time restrictions.

E. ARGUMENTS WHY REVIEW SHOULD BE ACCEPTED

**1. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO
DETERMINE IF PETITIONER'S GUARANTEED
RIGHT TO SPEEDY TRIAL HAS BEEN VIOLATED...**

The SIXTH AMENDMENT of our UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION insures that all defendants' have a guarantee to a "speedy and public trial." Article 1; section 10 of our Washington State

Constitution- ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE-(reads): "Justice in all cases "shall" be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay." Please refer to "**Appendix B,**" (Designation of clerk's papers supplemental), of this petition. There are multiple **unspecified** continues. Also see "**Attachment 3**", of motion for reconsideration, and "**Exhibit B**", of Pro se statement of additional grounds, petitioner made objections to setting of trial after each continuance past **buffer & cure period**.

"Speedy trial Rule provides flexibility in avoiding the harsh remedy of dismissal with prejudice, including a 30-day buffer period for excluded periods and a one-time cure period that allows the court to bring a case to trial after the expiration of the time for trial period." (Citing) > **STATE V. SAUNDERS**, 153 Wash.App. 209, 220 p. 3d 1238 (2009); **Criminal Law 577.16 (11)**.

The **one-time cure period** is specified in **CrR 3.3(g) cure period**. The court may continue the case beyond the limits specified in **section (b)** on motion of the court or a party made within five days after the time for trial has expired. Such a continuance may be granted **ONLY ONCE** in the case upon a **FINDING on the RECORD** or in writing that the defendant will not be substantially prejudiced in the presentation of his or her defense. The period of delay "**shall**" be for no more than **14 days** for a defendant detained in jail, **(or) 28 days** for a defendant not detained in jail, from the date that the continuance is granted. The court may direct the parties to remain in attendance or be on-call for trial assignment during the **cure period**.

The petitioner asks the COURT for patience, and to bear with him as he uses known written **(7) Rules & Laws** to show precedent

on this claim. Petitioner just wants the COURT to have proper and complete presentation.

Courtroom Rule 3.3(a)(1); issues the responsibility to the court. **(Reading):** "It **"shall"** be the responsibility of the court to ensure a trial in accordance with this Rule makes clear that trial court (s) have to apply this Rule to **"all"** people charged in a criminal proceeding.

Courtroom Rule 3.3(b); Issues the time given for each person to be taken to trial. **(Citing):**

(1) Defendant detained in Jail. A Defendant who is detained in jail **"shall"** be brought to trial within the longer of

(i) 60 days after the commencement date specified in this Rule, or

(ii) the time specified under subsection(b)(5).

(2) Defendant not detained in Jail. A defendant who is not detained in jail **"shall"** be brought to trial within the longer of

(i) 90 days after the commencement date specified in this Rule, or

(ii) the time specified in subsection(b)(5).

"The state is primarily responsible for seeing that a defendant is tried in a timely manner, although the trial court is ultimately responsible for enforcing the **speedy trial Rule.**"

(Citing) > STATE V. KINDSVOGEL, (2002) 110 Wash.App. 750, 43 P. 3d 73, review granted, 147 Wash. 2d 1020, 60 P. 3d 92, reversed, 149 Wash. 2d 477, 69 P. 3d 870. Criminal Law 577.7.

(Citing) Washington Practice- Book 12; Chapter 12; Criminal

§1201.- Speedy Trial Right- In General

The right to a **speedy trial** operates as a control on the time limits by which most stages of a criminal proceeding **"must"** occur. The right may be asserted generally through the **United States and Washington State Constitutions (or) under CrR 3.3.**

There are two different situations in which the right to a **speedy trial**, and the second is where a defendant is claiming that the right to a **speedy trial** has been denied in order to obtain a dismissal of the charges.

Although the defendant is **guaranteed** the right to a **speedy trial**, the burden is on him to establish its violation. The evidentiary burden is much heavier in the context of a constitutional assertion than under **CrR 3.3**, which is invoked simply upon computation of time.

Petitioner asks the COURT to reflect back to the record given as, **"Appendix, Attachments, and Exhibits,"** at the beginning of this claim above.

(Continuing Citation): As stated, a defendant's right to a **speedy trial** is **guaranteed** by Federal and State Constitutional provision. There is no constitutional basis for holding that the right to a **speedy trial** can be quantified into a specified number of days **(or)** months. The **U.S. SUPREME COURT** has determined that deprivation of the Constitutional right is to be measured by four factors including the length of the delay, the prejudice to the defendant, the reason for the delay, and whether the defendant has demanded a **speedy trial**.

Petitioner asks the COURT to reflect to the record given again, and review **"Attachment 2"**, of reconsideration motion page (2) lines 6 and 7 covering prior demand for **speedy trial**

right by petitioner in "Notice for Appearance; Request for Discovery."

(Continuing Citation): By comparison, the individual states are left free to prescribe a reasonable period consistent with constitutional standards during which an accused "must" be afforded his or her right to a speedy trial.

This is what Washington State has done with CrR 3.3, **(Re-Stating):** A person to be taken to trial in 60-days while being detained (or) 90-days while not being detained in jail; not including the 30-day buffer, and one-time cure period.

(Continuing Citing): The guarantee of speedy trial applies to "all" defendants and pertains without reference to the nature (or) seriousness of the offense. The speedy trial Rule protects the public interest in the prompt administration of justice as well as the accused's right to speedy trial.

Adherence of the requirements of the speedy trial Rule prevents undue and oppressive incarceration prior to trial, minimizes anxiety and concern accompanying public accusation, and lessens the possibility that a long delay will impair the ability of the accused to defend himself.

It is very stressful, and frustrating to know that there are written provisions, and prescriptions to be adhered to, which are not being followed. Especially when the petitioner supplied documentation, and what is prescribed, to the court(s) to make the job of researching easier, and less time consuming. The remedy to this is also given not only in CrR 3.3, but again in Washington Practice- Book 12; Chapter 12; Criminal Practice & Procedures...

(Citing): §1202.- Sanctions for speedy trial violation.

A defendant who is denied the constitutional right to a **speedy trial (or)** who is not brought to trial within the time prescribed by **CrR 3.3** can generally move to dismiss for failure to abide by the **speedy trial Rule "must"** be made prior to trial. Refer to **"Attachment 2"**, in reconsideration motion. Also refer to **"objections"** made by petitioner in **clerk's minutes** under **"Exhibit B"**, of Pro se statements of additional grounds.

(Re-citing): Dismissal of the charges against the accused is **"the only possible remedy"** for a deprivation of the **Constitutional Right to a speedy trial**. The sanction of dismissal of charges under **CrR 3.3** is more limited. (Please reference **"Attachment 1"** of reconsideration motion.

(Continuing Citing): Dismissal of the charges is a bar to subsequent prosecution whether under the same **(or)** a different information. Discharge forever bars prosecution for the offense charged and for any other offense required to be joined with that offense.

Dismissal is the **"only remedy"** for the above violation as it has been prescribed by **Law & Practice**.

"A criminal charge not brought to trial within the proper speedy-trial time limits **"must"** be dismissed with prejudice."

(Citing) > STATE V. KENYON, (2008) 143 Wash.App. 304, 177 P.3d 196, review granted, 164 Wash. 2d 1013, 195 P.3d 88, reversed, 167 Wash. 2d 130, 216 P.3d 1024, as amended. **Criminal Law 577.16 (11)**. Also See > "The failure to comply with **speedy trial Rule** requires dismissal, whether or not defendant can show prejudice."

(Citing) > STATE V. KINDSVOGEL, (2002) 110 Wash.App. 750, 43 P.3d 73, review granted, 147 Wash. 2d 1020, 60 P.3d 92, reversed 149 Wash. 2d 1020, 60 P.3d 92, reversed, 149 Wash. 2d 477, 69 P.3d 870. **Criminal Law 577.16(4)**. SEE > **STATE V. NGUYEN**,

Washington State Constitution: Article 1; section 3- Personal Rights. No person "**shall**" be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Petitioner has been deprived of all three Constitutional, fundamental & inherent rights.

(Reviewing)

Speedy Trial Act-70-day Requirement:

L.Ed. Digest: **Criminal Law § 48**

See > 18 U.S.C.S. § 3161 (c)(1), "which provides in part In any case which a plea of not guilty is entered, the trial of a defendant... "**shall**" commence within seventy days from the filing date... of the information (or) indictment, or from the date the defendant has appeared before a judicial officer of the court in which such charge is pending, whichever date last occurs." (Breyer, J., joined by Kennedy, Ginsburg, Alito, and Sotomayer, JJ.)

See > STATE V. CHAVEZ-ROMERO, (2012) 285 P.3d 195, 170 Wn.App. 568. Also See > STATE V. J.J. Earl, 97 Wn.App. 408 (Sept. 10, 1999) (speedy-trial violation dismissed with prejudice).

SEE > UNITED STATES V. JASON LOUIS TINKLENBERG, 563 U.S., 131 S.Ct., 179 L.Ed. 2d 1080 (2011). (Citation Omitted).

STARE DECISIS holds that legal precedent will not be set aside. Over-looking established law creates controversy with Article 1; section 2- of our Washington State Constitution- SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. Over-looking established law also creates controversy to the SUPREMACY CLAUSE; Article 6;

section 2; of our U.S. CONSTITUTION.

Petitioner asks the Washington State SUPREME COURT to apply relief as prescribed by the above remedies.

2. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF AN OBVIOUS ABUSE OF DISCRETION ON THE PART OF
THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY AND DIVISION ONE
OF THE APPELLANT COURT OF WASHINGTON HAS OCCURRED...

A court abuses its discretion when it exercises it in an unreasonable manner or untenable grounds or for untenable reasons. See > STATE V. STENSON, 132 Wash. 2d 668, 701, 940 P.2d 1239 (1997), Cert. Denied, 523 U.S. 1008 (1998). See > ¶ 48 "Interpretation of a court Rule is a question of law, subject to de novo review." > GOURLEY V. GOURLEY, 158 Wash. 2d 460, 466, 145 P.3d 1185 (2006). "We review a trial court's decision on motion to vacate under > CR 60(b) for abuse of discretion. > HALLER V. WALLIS, 89 Wash. 2d 539, 543, 573 P.2d 1302 (1978). "An abuse of discretion is present only if there is a clear showing that exercise of discretion was manifestly unreasonable, based on untenable grounds, or based on untenable reasons." > MOREMAN V. BUTCHER, 126 Wash. 2d 36, 40, 891 P.2d 725 (1995). "A decision is based on untenable grounds' or made 'for untenable reasons' if it [153 Wn.App.822] rests on facts unsupported in the record or was reached by applying the wrong legal standard". > STATE V. ROHRICH, 149 Wash. 2d 647, 654, 71 P.3d 638 (2003) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting > STATE V. RUNDQUIST, 79 Wash.App. 786, 793, 905 P.2d 922 (1995)). "A decision is manifestly unreasonable' if the court, despite applying the correct legal standard to the supported facts, adopts a view 'that no reasonable person would take. > STATE

V. LEWIS, 115 Wash. 2d 294, 298-99, 797 P.2d 1141 (1990), and arrives at a decision 'outside the range of acceptable choices.' > ROHRICH, 149 Wash. 2d at 654, 71 P.3d 638 (quoting > RUNDQUIST, 79 Wash.App. at 793, 905 P.2d 922). SEE > MITCHELL V. WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC POLICY, 225 P.3d 280, 153 Wn.App. 803 (2009).

If the law has been established, and documented through the Constitution, Case Law, Digest, Rule Books, Treaties, with clear definitions using college dictionaries, and Law Dictionaries... Is it an abuse of discretion when prescription is not asserted (or) followed? Refer to "Appendix A", of this review; page (2) of Division One's unpublished opinion- filed November 17, 2014.

Petitioner asks the COURT to apply CANON (1) page 46-47 of Washington Court Rule; (Vol. I-State, 2013)... Rule (1.1) [5]; Rule (2.2) [2]; Rule (2.12)(A).

Fundamental Rights are expressly granted by our U.S. Constitution, (or) are necessarily implied from those provisions. When fundamental rights are violated it can be only considered a wrongful act by officials. Petitioner notified the Court of Appeals (Division One of claim that would be made). See > Motion for Reconsideration page 5-7. Also review argument(s); 3,5 & 7 of this review.

**3. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF AN ABUSE OF PROCESS HAS TAKEN PLACE...**

Briefly, petitioner asks the COURT to bring its' attention back to "Attachments 1 & 2" of reconsideration motion, also "Exhibit B", of Pro se statements of additional grounds; reflect

back to argument 1 in this brief. Also refer to "Appendix B", attached to this review.

**4. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO
DETERMINE IF THE PURPOSE BEHIND ENHANCEMENTS
WERE MISCONSTRUED BY DEFINITION...**

Petitioner would like to bring attention to new HOUSE BILL (1148) as a reference-point before addressing initiatives, and case law prior to this bill being voted on. This HOUSE BILL has been brought up because of "stacking" sentencing of firearm (or) deadly weapon enhancements. In reading the bill it states: "In Support with Amendments; mandatory stacking of enhancements was created as part of the "Hard Time for Armed Crime", (Initiative 159). There is no safety valve in it. There should be one. Prosecutors need to charge for what actually happened. Sometimes the enhancements draw up to four times the length of sentence for the under-lying crime. There should be an amendment to collapse enhancements." Please refer to pages 29-31 of Pro se statements of additional grounds on "Firearm & Deadly weapon Enhancement". Also refer to pages 27-29; element of crime & MERGER DOCTRINE. See > STATE V. CALDWELL, 591 P.2d 849, 23 Wn.App. 8 (Wash.App. Div.1 1979). See > STATE V. BERRIER 41 P.3d 1198, 110 Wn.App. 639 (Wash.App. Div.2 2002). See > STATE V. LINDSEY, 171 Wn.App. 308, 825 (2012). Also See > STATE V. PIERCE, 230 P.3d 237, [Wash.App. Div.2 (2010)]. See > STATE V. WORKMAN, 534 P.2d 332 [Wash.1973]. (ALL ABOVE CITATIONS OMITTED)... (Citing) > STATE V. RECUENCO, (2008) 180 P.3d 1276, 163 Wn.2d 428. "The essential elements Rule" requires that a charging document allege facts supporting every element of

the offense and identify the crime charged; "elements" are the facts that the state "must" prove beyond a reasonable doubt to establish that the defendant committed the charged crime."

"Sentencing enhancements, such as a deadly weapon allegation "must" be included in an information."

"When the term "sentence enhancement" describes an increase beyond the maximum authorized statutory sentence, it becomes the equivalent of an "element" of a greater offense than the one covered by jury's guilty verdict, for purposes of the "essential element Rule."

"Washington Law requires the state to allege in the information the crime which it seeks to establish; this includes sentencing enhancements." Refer to "Exhibit D", of Pro se statements of additional grounds; and "Exhibit A". (Citing) "[173 Wn.2d 912] ¶ 1 In the wake of > BLAKELY V. WASHINGTON, 542 U.S. 296 124 S.Ct. 2531, 159 L.Ed. 2d 403 (2004), we held that a trial judge lacked the authority to impose a firearm enhancement based on a jury's deadly weapon special verdict." Reflect to the record marked "Exhibit M"; numbered (15), of Pro se statements of additional grounds.

**5. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF TRIAL COURT VIOLATED DUE PROCESS WHEN SEVERITY
OF PUNISHMENT INCREASED WITH SWAPPING ORDER OF
TRIAL WITH LATTER CAUSE NUMBER.....**

Petitioner asks the COURT to cross-reference SUPREME COURT No. 90922-9; COA No. 68137-1-I; PRP No. 72579-3-I; King County cause No. 11-1-06093-1KNT, with SUPREME COURT No. 91360-9; COA No. 68939-8-I; King County cause No. 11-C-02269-9KNT. Time

of commencement date (s) are about (4) months in difference. Attorney stated petitioner was looking at 51 months for robbery, if found guilty (which would be accurate with the charge at 4 points with sentencing guidelines). If court case would have been kept in order, the most time petitioner would have possibly received was around 60 months, if found guilty in both cause numbers. By shifting the cause number (s), the prosecutor turned 60 months into 291 months; violating Washington State Constitution (s)- Article 1; section 10; & Article 1; section 3... As well as the "Due Process Clause" of our FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT U.S.C.

Between the original county cause filing number (s) is about a 03823-2 case number difference. Petitioner asks the COURT to refer to "objections" to continuances, "Exhibit B", of Pro se statements of additional grounds. Also to "Appendix B" of this review; "unspecified continuances". Petitioner asks the COURT to apply the terms of the EIGHTH AMENDMENT OF OUR U.S.C.... Petitioner believes there is an obvious manipulation with the management of justice; blatant disregard for the interest of justice. Petitioner asks **THE SUPREME COURT's** opinion in relation to the above issue. Does the handling of this issue by trial court demonstrate neglect for the preservation of justice? The petitioner wants to bring to the attention of the COURT, there has been a request for the "Global Resolution", which was sent to both attorney (s), in both pending appeals... **(REVIEW ARGUMENT 6. FOR DETAIL)**. The e-mail from prosecutors shows it was planned before either trial had taken place, to switch the order of trials to increase severity of punishment to defendant.

**6. THIS COURT SHOULD ACCEPT REVIEW TO DETERMINE
IF PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT HAS HAPPENED...**

Petitioner brings to the Court's attention for clarity prosecutor JULIE KLINE had knowledge of other cause number, which is currently under appeal in the SUPREME COURT of Washington. Ms. KLINE came-up with a "Global Resolution", that the petitioner requested from both DANIEL FELKER, Attorney @ Law; as well as Attorney KRISTEN GESTAUT; well-over 2 years ago, with no response. In the "global resolution", prosecution stated if the defendant did not take a deal for about 177 months, give or take; which was way above the amount of time petitioner would have received if trial (s) would have stayed in order; that petitioner would be looking at 291 months for going to trial. The only way for that to happen was for the trials to have been switch in order, and for a large increase in points prior to this cause number to have been tried, (refer back to argument 5) of this review.

The petitioner asks the COURT to refer to pages 16-27 of Pro se statements of additional grounds; covering inconsistent & false testimony...

(Citing): RCW 9A. 72.080

"Statement of what one does not know to be true... Every unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which he or she knows to be false".

Petitioner brings the COURT's attention to the fact that all claims are based-on documentation of record. Refer to "Exhibit F", of Pro se statements of additional grounds, page 4 lines 3-6 shows "key witness", being held before second statement made under the penalty of perjury allowed by law-

enforcement agency. Second statement on page (7) lines 3-10; and lines 24-28, (use officials thoughts on page 4 and statement made by Ms. CHALMERS on page 7, of why she used a false name, for time-line of statement order).

The statements and testimony create controversy with CrR 8.3 & CrR 7.8, in the way prosecution built a case by any means; placing defendant's life at stake with only information that was considered fraudulent without victim corroboration (or) identification. Refer to pages 5-6 lines 29-11; page 3 lines 18-30 of the above "Exhibit F". Petitioner was never mentioned, referring to probable cause report and information it contains. The only reference to petitioner was made by, Ms. CHALMERS; a suspect at the time, who was being held by law- enforcement and wanted to be freed. Petitioner brings light to "Exhibit L", of Pro se statements of additional grounds. SEE > NAPUE V. ILLINOIS, 360 U.S. 264 (1959) (citing) "Presentation of known, perjured testimony violates Due Process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment". SEE > GIGLIO V. UNITED STATES, 405 U.S. 150, 92 S.Ct. 763 (1972) (citing) "Where deliberate deception of the court and jurors has occurred, reversal is required..... Prosecutor allowed false testimony to stand uncorrected." Id, at 153.

Prosecutor also introduced herself as federal prosecutor to jurors during voir dire. Petitioner requested record of voir dire, and like most of the request which were made, was never received or responded to from trial attorney (s); appellant counsel supplied petitioner with address information and suggested petitioner write for the requested information!

Prosecutor also cleared her throat during K-9 Officer JASON TRADER's testimony when questioning which door the K-9 hit on,

when chasing the scent of three different suspects, (which changed from probable cause report initiating a case). Refer to cross-reference of K-9 unit, on page 17 of Pro se statements of additional grounds.

The importance of this information is because during trial Helicopter unit, which supplied air support, stated the had an argument/disagreement over losing which way suspects went after running behind the house. There later was a ground unit which blocked off a circumference of the neighborhood because officers were unsure if any suspects got away or not; that is the reason for questioning of KEVIN RAY BEASLEY.

**7. APPELLANT COURT ALLOWED FEELINGS TO DETERMINE
OUT-COME OF APPEAL RATHER THAN FACTS...**

Petitioner asks COURT to reflect on all arguments above as well as, both Pro se Statement of Additional Grounds, & Motion For Reconsideration; with all supporting documented record as applies to the facts of claims.

Petitioner brings light to "Appendix A", attached to this review. Pro se statement of additional grounds was due to be reviewed (or) "considered" by Appellant Court on; November 7, 2014, and came back with a decision 10-days later on November 17, 2014. Reconsideration motion was extended due to hand injury to January 12, 2015; and came back denied on January 27, 2015 15-days later. Keep in mind the Court of Appeals marked attachments with Pro se statement of additional grounds at "approximately 1,500 pages" while attorney's office counted around "700 pages". Also pay attention to the date documented by the Court of Appeals of "march 10, 2011", as date of incident.

All other documentation established the incident date to be "March 11, 2011". Mistakes are mistakes; misspelling of words, maybe even a wrong punctuation is understandable, but to make repeated errors form miscalculation of supporting documents to mistaken date of incident shows a lack of attention; neglect for the well-being of the appellants life, liberty and property. This is the definition of deprivation. What happened to the notes, and comparison of? Coming from a judicial entity this is a lack of professional conduct. Is this not a lack of concern for justice?

Does the SUPREME COURT find the handling of this issue by Appellant Court unprofessional?

Has administration of JUSTICE been violated?

Is this neglect of duty by Appellant Court?

Petitioner asks SUPREME COURT to observe Washington Court Rules... CANON (1) Rule (1.1) [5]; (2) Rule (2.2) [1][2]; Rule (2.12)(A)(B)[1][2]... Also review the Rules of Professional Conduct. Please reflect on all information available as needed with strict scrutiny in cross-referencing resources.

F. CONCLUSION

Petitioner is seeking the application the law prescribed, the remedy of vacation and dismissal of all charging documents, as well as conviction, along with any court cost attached to this cause. The COURT should accept review in the INTEREST of JUSTICE in Part E.

SUBMITTED WITH THE PROPER RESPECT MARCH 17, 2015... THANK YOU.


JEFFREY STUART BEASLEY;
Petitioner.

Appendix A

Client copy

The Court of Appeals
of the
State of Washington
Seattle

DIVISION I
One Union Square
600 University Street
98101-4170
(206) 464-7750
TDD: (206) 587-5505

RICHARD D. JOHNSON,
Court Administrator/Clerk
November 17, 2014

Prosecuting Atty King County
King Co Pros/App Unit Supervisor
W554 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA, 98104
paoappellateunitmail@kingcounty.gov

Dennis John McCurdy
King County Prosecutor's Office
516 3rd Ave Ste W554
Seattle, WA, 98104-2362
dennis.mccurdy@kingcounty.gov

Eric Broman
Nielsen Broman & Koch PLLC
1908 E Madison St
Seattle, WA, 98122-2842
bromane@nwattorney.net

Jeffrey Stuart Beasley
#747382
Stafford Creek Correction Center
191 Constantine Way
Aberdeen,, WA, 98520

Nielsen Broman Koch PLLC
Attorney at Law
1908 E Madison St
Seattle, WA, 98122
Sloanej@nwattorney.net

CASE #: 68939-8-1
State of Washington, Respondent v. Jeffrey Stuart Beasley, Appellant
King County, Cause No. 11-1-02269-9 KNT

Counsel:

Enclosed is a copy of the opinion filed in the above-referenced appeal which states in part:

"Affirmed."

Counsel may file a motion for reconsideration within 20 days of filing this opinion pursuant to RAP 12.4(b). If counsel does not wish to file a motion for reconsideration but does wish to seek review by the Supreme Court, RAP 13.4(a) provides that if no motion for reconsideration is made, a petition for review must be filed in this court within 30 days.

In accordance with RAP 14.4(a), a claim for costs by the prevailing party must be supported by a cost bill filed and served within ten days after the filing of this opinion, or claim for costs will be deemed waived. Should counsel desire the opinion to be published by the Reporter of Decisions, a motion to publish should be served and filed within 20 days of the date of filing the opinion, as provided by RAP 12.3 (e).

Sincerely,



Richard D. Johnson
Court Administrator/Clerk

lls

Enclosure

c: The Honorable James D. Cayce
Jeffrey Stuart Beasley

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,)	
)	No. 68939-8-1
Respondent,)	
)	DIVISION ONE
v.)	
)	
BOBBY BARNARD BEASLEY aka)	
BOBBY BERNARD BEASLEY,)	
)	
Defendants,)	
)	
and)	UNPUBLISHED OPINION
)	
JEFFREY STUART BEASLEY, and)	FILED: November 17, 2014
each of them,)	
)	
Appellant.)	

2014 NOV 17 AM 9:13
STATE OF WASHINGTON
COURT OF APPEALS DIV 1

BECKER, J. — A defendant's right to a jury is not violated where the jury is instructed that it has a duty to return a guilty verdict if it finds that the State has proven all elements beyond a reasonable doubt. We affirm.

Appellant Jeffrey Stuart Beasley was charged with two counts of first degree robbery, each with a firearm enhancement. The underlying incident occurred on March 10, 2011. A jury convicted Beasley as charged on May 24, 2012. The jury also found, by special verdict forms, that Beasley possessed a firearm during each robbery. Beasley was sentenced to a total of 291 months in prison.

On appeal, Beasley contends the trial court violated his right to a jury trial by giving the instruction he now challenges:

31, 2011. Trial was continued to May 3, 2012, by a number of orders to allow for investigation of new evidence, completion of trial preparation, the prosecutor's other trial dates, and defense counsel's illness. Trial began May 3, 2012. Nothing stands out to suggest an error that would warrant further review.

Second, Beasley claims that his right to due process was violated. He refers the court to various pages of his exhibits to demonstrate that the testimony of certain witnesses made his trial unfair. Because this method of presentation does not inform the court of the nature and occurrence of the alleged error, review is not warranted.

Third, Beasley alleges that imposing firearm enhancements on his two convictions for robbery in the first degree was a double jeopardy violation. That is not the law. State v. Kelley, 168 Wn.2d 72, 84, 226 P.3d 773 (2010).

Fourth, Beasley argues that the State committed a "search warrant violation" when "the security of [his] home was breached prior to execution of warrant." He cites various pages of the exhibits and various legal authorities, but the method of presentation but does not inform the court of the nature and occurrence of the alleged error. Review is not warranted.

Fifth, Beasley alleges that he has not received portions of the record. He claims some of the record must be missing because he recalls making remarks that are not reflected in the record provided to him. Because this issue involves facts or evidence not in the record, it is not appropriate to raise it in a statement of additional grounds. State v. Calvin, 176 Wn. App. 1, 26, 302 P.3d 509, 316 P.3d 496 (2013).

0077

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF WASHINGTON
DIVISION ONE

STATE OF WASHINGTON,)	No. _____
Respondent,)	No. 68939-8-1
)	
vs.)	MOTION TO EXTEND
)	TIME TO FILE MOTION
JEFFREY BEASLEY,)	TO RECONSIDER
Appellant.)	

I. IDENTITY OF MOVING PARTY

Appellant Jeffrey Beasley, through counsel Nielsen, Broman and Koch, PLLC, requests the relief stated in part II.

II. STATEMENT OF RELIEF SOUGHT

Petitioner requests an extension of time to January 12, 2015, to file a motion to reconsider.

III. FACTS RELEVANT TO MOTION AND GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

1. This case involves an appeal from two convictions for first degree robbery and a total sentence of 291 months. The transcripts are roughly 700 pages.

2. Beasley filed a lengthy pro se statement of additional grounds raising numerous claims.

3. The court entered its decision on November 17, 2014, rejecting the arguments raised by counsel and those raised in the statement of additional grounds.

4. Beasley contacted undersigned counsel on November 25 or 26, informing counsel of his plan to file a motion to reconsider. Beasley also informed counsel that the thumb of his right hand had been injured, making it very difficult for him to communicate in writing. Counsel agreed to file a motion seeking an extension on Beasley's behalf.

5. In an envelope postmarked November 26, Beasley sent counsel the attached letter and health status report from the Department of Corrections. The letter was received in today's mail.

6. Under RAP 18.8(b), this Court may extend the deadline for filing a motion for reconsideration in light of extraordinary circumstances and to prevent a gross miscarriage of justice. Such circumstances are present where the filing was untimely due to "excusable error or circumstances beyond the party's control." Beckman v. DSHS, 102 Wn. App. 687, 694, 11 P.3d 313 (2000)

(quoting Reichelt v. Raymark Indus., Inc., 52 Wn. App. 763, 765, 764 P.2d 653 (1988)).

7. This motion has not been brought for purposes of delay or tactical advantage.

V. CONCLUSION

The extension should be granted so that Beasley may fully exhaust his appellate remedies.

DATED THIS 8th day of December, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,

NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH, PLLC



ERIC BROMAN, WSBA 18487
Office ID No. 91051
Attorneys for Appellant

Today I deposited in the mails of the United States of America a duly stamped and addressed envelope directed to attorneys of record of respondent/appellant/plaintiff containing a copy of the document to which this declaration is attached.

King Candy Prosecco
I certify under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

Eric Broman 12/8/14
Name Done in Seattle, WA Date

LAW OFFICES OF
NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH P.L.L.C.

ERIC J. NIELSEN
ERIC BROMAN
DAVID B. KOCH
CHRISTOPHER H. GIBSON
DANA M. NELSON

1908 E. MADISON STREET
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98122
Voice (206) 623-2373 Fax (206) 623-2488
WWW.NWATTORNEY.NET

JENNIFER M. WINKLER
CASEY GRANNIS
JENNIFER J. SWEIGERT
JARED B. STEED
KEVIN A. MARCH
MARY T. SWIFT

OFFICE MANAGER
JOHN SLOANE

LEGAL ASSISTANT
JAMILA BAKER

OF COUNSEL
K. CAROLYN RAMAMURTI

January 29, 2015

COPY

Jeffrey Beasley
DOC No. 747382
Stafford Creek Corrections Center
191 Constantine Way
Aberdeen, WA 98520

Dear Mr. Beasley:

Enclosed is the court's order denying the motion to reconsider. If you plan to seek further review in the Washington Supreme Court, the petition should be filed with the court of appeals on or before February 27, 2015.

If you have questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Eric Broman
Attorney at Law

enclosure

RICHARD D. JOHNSON,
Court Administrator/Clerk

The Court of Appeals
of the
State of Washington

DIVISION I
One Union Square
600 University Street
Seattle, WA
98101-4170
(206) 464-7750
TDD: (206) 587-5505

January 28, 2015

Prosecuting Atty King County
King Co Pros/App Unit Supervisor
W554 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA, 98104
paoappellateunitmail@kingcounty.gov

Dennis John McCurdy
King County Prosecutor's Office
516 3rd Ave Ste W554
Seattle, WA, 98104-2362
dennis.mccurdy@kingcounty.gov

Eric Broman
Nielsen Broman & Koch PLLC
1908 E Madison St
Seattle, WA, 98122-2842
bromane@nwattorney.net

Jeffrey Stuart Beasley
#747382
Stafford Creek Correction Center
191 Constantine Way
Aberdeen,, WA, 98520

Nielsen Broman Koch PLLC
Attorney at Law
1908 E Madison St
Seattle, WA, 98122
Sloanej@nwattorney.net

CASE #: 68939-8-1
State of Washington, Respondent v. Jeffrey Stuart Beasley, Appellant

Counsel:

Enclosed please find a copy of the order entered by this court in the above case today.

Sincerely,



Richard D. Johnson
Court Administrator/Clerk

lls

enclosure

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
DIVISION ONE

STATE OF WASHINGTON,)
)
 Respondent,)
)
 v.)
)
 BOBBY BARNARD BEASLEY aka)
 BOBBY BERNARD BEASLEY,)
)
 Defendants,)
)
 and)
)
 JEFFREY STUART BEASLEY, and)
 each of them,)
)
 Appellant.)

No. 68939-8-1

ORDER DENYING MOTION
FOR RECONSIDERATION

RECORDED 11/18/02

Appellant, Jeffrey Beasley, has filed a motion for reconsideration of the opinion filed on November 17, 2014, and the court has determined that said motion should be denied. Now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that appellant's motion for reconsideration of the opinion filed on November 17, 2014, is denied.

DATED this 28th day of January, 2015.

FOR THE COURT:

Becker, J.
Judge

Appendix B

clerk



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOR KING COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Respondent,

v.

JEFFREY BEASLEY,

Appellant.

CAUSE NO. 11-1-02269-9 KNT

DESIGNATION OF CLERK'S PAPERS
SUPPLEMENTAL
COURT OF APPEALS NO. 68939-8-I

Clerk's Action Required

TO: Superior Court Clerk

Please prepare and transmit to the Court of Appeals, Division One, the following Clerk's Papers.

<u>Sub No.</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Date</u>
----------------	-----------------	-------------

2	ORDER FOR WARRANT \$25,000	03/16/2011
3	Disposition Report	03/25/2011
4	Bail Bond \$25,000	03/28/2011
5	Arrest Warrant	03/30/2011
6	NO CONTACT ORDER	03/31/2011
7	INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT	03/31/2011
8	NOTICE OF SCHEDULING	03/31/2011
10	ORDER SETTING STATUS CONFERENCE	04/13/2011
11	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/13/2011
12	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/20/2011
13	NOT OF APPEAR AND REQ FOR DISCOVERY	04/26/2011
15	OMNIBUS APPLICATION OF PROS ATTY	05/03/2011
16	STATUS CONFERENCE / HEARING	05/03/2011

SUPPLEMENTAL DESIGNATION OF
CLERK'S PAPERS - 1

NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH, P.L.L.C.
1908 East Madison Street
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 623-2373

1	17	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	06/03/2011
2	18	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	06/03/2011
	22	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	07/22/2011
3	23	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	07/22/2011
	24	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	08/26/2011
4	25	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	08/26/2011
	26	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	09/23/2011
5	28	ORDER TO CONTINUE OMNIBUS HRG	10/21/2011
	29	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	10/21/2011
6	30	ORDER TO CONTINUE OMNIBUS HRG	11/04/2011
	31	HEARING CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	11/04/2011
7	32	OMNIBUS HEARING	11/18/2011
	33	OMNIBUS ORDER	11/18/2011
8	34	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	11/29/2011
	35	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	11/30/2011
9	36	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	11/30/2011
10	37	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/01/2011
	38	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/02/2011
11	39	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/05/2011
	40	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/05/2011
12	41	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/06/2011
	42	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/06/2011
13	43	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/07/2011
	44	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/09/2011
14	45	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/12/2011
	46	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/12/2011
15	47	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/13/2011
	48	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/13/2011
16	48A	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/14/2011
17	49	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	12/15/2011
	50	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/15/2011
18	51	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	12/19/2011
	51A	OMNIBUS HEARING	01/06/2012
19	51B	OMNIBUS ORDER	01/06/2012
	53	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/09/2012
20	54	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/10/2012
	55	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/10/2012
21	56	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/11/2012
	57	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/11/2012
22	58	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/12/2012

SUPPLEMENTAL DESIGNATION OF
CLERK'S PAPERS - 2

NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH, P.L.L.C.
1908 East Madison Street
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 623-2373

1	59	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/13/2012
2	60	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/17/2012
	61	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/17/2012
3	62	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/20/2012
4	63	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/20/2012
	64	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/20/2012
5	65	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/23/2012
	66	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/24/2012
6	67	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/25/2012
7	67A	HOLD TRIAL UNTIL:	01/25/2012
	68	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/26/2012
8	69	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/26/2012
	70	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/27/2012
9	71	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/27/2012
10	72	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	01/30/2012
	72A	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/30/2012
11	73	ORDER TO TRANSPORT AND RE PHONE	01/31/2012
	74A	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	01/31/2012
12	75	ORDER STRIKING TRIAL DATE 02-01-12	02/01/2012
13	76	ORDER RE-SET BAIL \$30,000 CASH OR	02/01/2012
	77	HOLD TRIAL UNTIL:	02/01/2012
14	79	NOTICE OF INTENT TO OFFER BUSS REC	02/02/2012
	79A	TRIAL STRICKEN: IN COURT OTHER	02/02/2012
15	80	ORDER TO TRANSPORT	02/03/2012
16	81	ORDER OF REMAND TO JAIL	02/22/2012
	82	ORDER SETTING TRIAL DATE	02/22/2012
17	83	MOTION HEARING	02/22/2012
	84	ORDER TO COMPEL PRODUCTION	03/16/2012
18	85	ORDER FOR EXPERT SERVICES	03/21/2012
19	86	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/09/2012
	87	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/10/2012
20	88	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/10/2012
	89	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/11/2012
21	90	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/11/2012
22	91	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/12/2012
	92	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/13/2012
23	93	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/16/2012
	94	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/16/2012
24	95	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/17/2012
25	96	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/17/2012

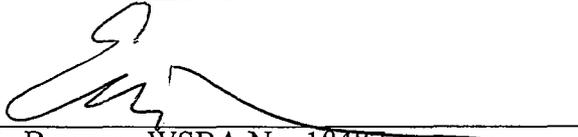
SUPPLEMENTAL DESIGNATION OF
CLERK'S PAPERS - 3

NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH, P.L.L.C.
1908 East Madison Street
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 623-2373

1	97	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/18/2012
2	98	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/19/2012
	99	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/19/2012
3	100	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/23/2012
	101	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/23/2012
4	102	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/23/2012
	103	TRIAL CONTINUED: UNSPECIFIED	04/24/2012
5	104	ORD FOR CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL DATE	04/25/2012
6	105	HOLD TRIAL UNTIL:	04/25/2012
	108	ASSIGNED TO JDG CAYCE	05/03/2012
7	108E	JURY TRIAL	05/03/2012
	110	ORDER TO DETAIN MATERIAL WITNESS	05/04/2012
8	111	MOTION & CERTIFICATION FOR ORDER	05/04/2012
	113	ORDER EXONERATING BOND/BAIL	05/08/2012
9	120	EXHIBIT LIST	05/24/2012
10	121	EXHIBIT LIST	05/24/2012

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

DATED this 28th day of May, 2014.


 Eric Broman, WSBA No. 18487
 NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH P.L.L.C.
 Attorneys for Appellant

NIELSEN, BROMAN & KOCH, PLLC

May 28, 2014 - 3:04 PM

Transmittal Letter

Document Uploaded: 689398-Supplemental Designation of Clerk's Papers.pdf

Case Name: State v: Jeffrey Beasley

Court of Appeals Case Number: 68939-8

Party Represented: Appellant

Is this a Personal Restraint Petition? Yes No

Trial Court County: King - Superior Court # 11-1-02269-9

The document being Filed is:

- Designation of Clerk's Papers Supplemental Designation of Clerk's Papers
- Statement of Arrangements
- Motion: _____
- Answer/Reply to Motion: _____
- Statement of Additional Authorities
- Affidavit of Attorney Fees
- Cost Bill
- Objection to Cost Bill
- Affidavit
- Letter
- Copy of Verbatim Report of Proceedings - No. of Volumes: _____
Hearing Date(s): _____
- Personal Restraint Petition (PRP)
- Response to Personal Restraint Petition
- Reply to Response to Personal Restraint Petition
- Petition for Review (PRV)
- Other: _____

Comments:

No Comments were entered.

Sender Name: Jamilah A Baker - Email: bakerj@nwattorney.net

A copy of this document has been emailed to the following addresses:

paoappellateunitmail@kingcounty.gov