

COURT OF APPEALS  
DIVISION TWO  
OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

FILED  
COURT OF APPEALS  
DIVISION II

2014 JUN 19 PM 1:32

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPUTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
)  
Respondent, )  
)  
v. )  
Ayalneh Anebo )  
(your name) )  
)  
Appellant. )

No. 45826-8-II BY C  
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL  
GROUNDS FOR REVIEW

I, Ayalneh Anebo, have received and reviewed the opening brief prepared by my attorney. Summarized below are the additional grounds for review that are not addressed in that brief. I understand the Court will review this Statement of Additional Grounds for Review when my appeal is considered on the merits.

Additional Ground 1

The trial court erred by allowing a juror member to still be placed on jury after he stated in open court that he did in fact have prior knowledge of the case. In which would violate the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment right by the due process clause.

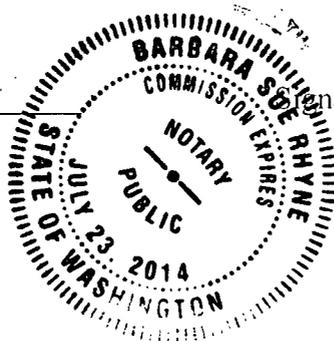
Additional Ground 2

The trial court erred by allowing me to still be represented by counsel who was ineffective assistance by failing to object to that juror being allowed to still remain on the final jury selection. Which is a violation of my Sixth Amendment right by having a fair and impartial jury. This therefore would make my counsel prejudice due to the ineffectiveness of him.

If there are additional grounds, a brief summary is attached to this statement.

Date: 6/16/14

Signature: Ayalneh Anebo



Barbara Rhyme 6/16/14

Form 23  
**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**  
I certify that I mailed  
1 copies of SAG  
to: Appellant  
& Pres. Office  
by certified mail  
Date 6/16/14 Signed C

On January 14<sup>th</sup> a juror "while on jury pool" stated in open court that he had prior knowledge of the case which therefor could rule against me by tainting the jury's opinions or facts or beliefs making him biased to the case. The court still allowed for that juror to be on the jury.

Harris v. US retirement BD., 198F3d(4<sup>th</sup> Cir. It is generally preferred that a blameless party not be disadvantaged by the procedural errors or neglect of his or her attorney.

US vs. Sarkisian, 197 F3d 966(9<sup>th</sup> Cir. Defendants sixth amendment rights are violated even if only one juror was unduly biased or improperly influenced.

Brown v. Johnson, 224 F3d 461 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Failure to investigate potentially sound defense can under some circumstances constitute ineffective assistance of counsel.

Atley vs Ault, 191 F3d 865 8<sup>th</sup> Cir. Failure to conduct an adequate inquiry into defense counsels potential conflict of interest constitutes a violation of the sixth amendment right to counsel that requires reversal.

Williams v. Taylor Sct. 1495 Failure to present mitigating evidence during sentencing constituted ineffective assistance of counsel.

Amendment 6 In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district, wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by the law and to be informed of the nature and the cause of the accusation to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment 14 All person born or naturalized in the united states, and subject to the reside no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the united states nor shall any state deprive any persons of life, liberty or property, without due process of the law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The due process was violated by the trial court by still allowing the jury member to still be on the jury after he had stated his statement on the jury pool. He should have been removed from the jury pool. The counsel was ineffective in the case of not objecting to the court that the juror should have never been allowed to be on jury do to him having prior knowledge. This therefor would make the trial not to be equal to the defendants by a biased juror.

The Brady obligations apply to a prosecutors conduct even when the defense has not requested the discovery of the exculpatory evidence. A prosecutors duty to disclose exculpatory evidence under Brady extends beyond his or her personal knowledge of such evidence.

My lawyer was ineffective in this case by not preparing for the case there for making him ineffective to me. The sixth amendment right protects you by having a impartial jury so there for your able to have a fair trial plus to also have your assistance of counsel your amendment is violated when even one jury member becomes biased or unfair to your criminal court case. The 14<sup>th</sup> amendment protects you against a series of due process to not deny you a equal protection of the laws in your county or

jurisdiction and that became violated when the trial court allowed the juror to still be on the jury and my attorney violated my due process by not objection properly to him being on the jury. I respectfully ask this court to look at my additional issues that I would like to be reviewed. I appreciate this court taking the time to look at my case and looking over this thank you very much.

6/16/14 4:00 pm

*Arden Arden*



Barbara Rhyme

6/16/14