

No. 14-8744

**In The
Supreme Court of the United States**

In re: Gordon Wayne Watts, Petitioner

On petition for The Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus* (per Rule 20.2) to

The United States Supreme Court

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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Date: Thursday, 02 April 2015

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

(Questions presented in the instant “Petition for Rehearing”)

- 1) Whether a Rehearing (reconsideration) of Petitioner's “Petition for The Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus* (per Rule 20.2)” would be in aid the Appellate Jurisdiction of This Court
- 2) Whether the Petition for The Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus* should be granted

(Original Questions presented in petition on docket)

- 1) Whether Due Process is implicated when an indigent *pro se* litigant who can not afford an attorney barred in This Court, as RULE 37 requires, wishes to have access to Redress This Court regarding participation as an *Amicus Curiae*
- 2) Whether Equal Protection is implicated when other, otherwise equally-situated litigants gain access to This Court to file 'Friend of the Court' briefs, as compared to an indigent *pro se* litigant who can not afford an attorney barred in This Court, as RULE 37 requires
- 3) Whether case law, Common Law, and U.S. Constitutional Provision exists to support a basis for *Habeas Corpus* to issue to test this particular deprivation of liberty, namely lack of Due Process to access the courts, and Unequal Protection of indigent *pro se* litigants who wish to be a 'Friend of the Court' and participate in the Democratic Process of 1st Amendment Redress

(Supplemental Questions addressed in the Supplemental Brief)

- 1) Whether the Justices would need access to proposed *amicus* brief in order to make an informed decision on the matter in the case at bar
- 2) Whether *pro se amici* can potentially be helpful to the Appellate Jurisdiction of This Honourable Court

LIST OF PARTIES

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

Gordon Wayne Watts, Petitioner, in the case at bar: “In Re; Gordon Wayne Watts,” “Petition for the Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, per RULE 20.2,” in Case #: 14-8744

James Obergefell, et al., Petitioners, in Case #: 14-556

Richard Hodges, Dir., Ohio Department of Health, et al., Respondents, in Case #: 14-556

Valeria Tanco, et al., Petitioners, in Case #: 14-562

Bill Haslam, Governor of Tennessee, et al., Respondents, in Case #: 14-562

April DeBoer, et al., Petitioners, in Case #: 14-571

Rick Snyder, Governor of Michigan, et al., Respondents, in Case #: 14-571

Gregory Bourke, et al., Petitioners, in Case #: 14-574

Steve Beshear, Governor of Kentucky, et al., Respondents, in Case #: 14-574

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Appendix: B – Scanned image of the current proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief, of which caption is indicative that it falls within the bottom-side time-window, **due to delays in getting approval** during the top-side time-frame

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JURISDICTION

This case is an Original Jurisdiction petition, authorised by RULE 20.4 of This Court, Procedure on a Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

The jurisdiction of This Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. §§ 2241 and 2242.

The jurisdiction of This Court is further invoked under RULE 44 of This Court, re: Rehearing.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The 1st, 5th, 9th, and 14th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution are involved, and the Statutory (or regulatory) provisions of RULE 20 (Extraordinary Writs) and RULE 37.1 (Limitations on who may file an *Amicus Curiae* brief) of This Honourable court is involved and under review in this petition.

Also, Common Law, as cited in *1 Bouv. Inst., n.601*, is involved:

“A l'impossible nul n'est tenu.” (No one is bound to do what is impossible.) or possibly: “The Law does not require that which is impossible.” *1 Bouv. Inst. n. 601*.

Notice of one “de minimus” Scrivener's Error

In the 'Statement of the Case' of Petitioner's “2nd SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF,” it was erroneously stated that all 42 of the 6¹/₈- by x 9¹/₄-inch 'booklet' format *Amicus Curiae* briefs were returned by the clerk. In fact, only 41 were returned, with 1 unaccounted-for.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner, Gordon Watts, who nearly won in court as Terri Schiavo's next friend in 2005 (doing better than both Jeb Bush and Schiavo's own family), and, more recently, was permitted by the U.S. 11th Circuit Court of Appeals to submit *Amicus* briefs in 4 'Gay Marriage' cases (*Brenner, Grimsley, Searcy, & Strawser*, cited *herein*), filed a Petition for the Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in the above-styled case, and cited (in said petition) case-law showing that *Habeas* will issue to test the Unconstitutional Deprivation of certain liberties regarding R.37.1 limitations on submission of an *Amicus*. When clerk returned 41 of the 42 copies (APX-A) of the proposed 6¹/₈- by x 9¹/₄-inch 'booklet' format *Amicus Curiae* brief, which was "sought to be filed" and "submitted within the time allowed," Petitioner, by this time, experiencing "extreme financial hardship" due to Court Costs (service, printing, etc.), submitted O+10 of a Supplemental Brief in 8¹/₂- by 11-inch 'letter' format, under the *In Forma Pauperis* guidelines, which had a scanned image, in APX-D, of said brief (see e.g., APX-B of this petition for rehearing, *infra*, for a current copy), in order that Justices may have relevant facts at hand, and thereby be able to make an informed decision.

In support of this, Petitioner cited RULE 15.8, holding the clerk's "unexpected" return of the 41 booklet-format *Amicus* briefs as "intervening matter not available at the time of the party's last filing." Subsequently, Petitioner discovered newly-published testimonial of a woman raised by 2 lesbian parents, which Petitioner would have included in his original *Amicus Curiae* Appendix, had it been available at the time, and therefore filed a 2nd Supplemental Brief.

On March 30, 2015, The Court denied the Petition for The Extraordinary Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, but did not issue an opinion, explaining what the deficiencies alleged were.

After much review and consideration, and after consulting a number of friends and lawyers who asserted that his proposed *Amicus Curiae* (APX-A, B) brief was of good quality, Petitioner made a decision to request a rehearing –and concurrently ask The Court for an explanation of it's decision. **To that end, Petitioner is filing a timely Petition for Rehearing.**

ARGUMENT

Rule 44.2 requires that Petitions for Rehearing “be limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.” The arguments that follow fall into one of these categories:

I. Petitioner has standing to intervene on grounds not previously presented

In the “Interest of the *Amicus Curiae*” section of the proposed brief (Appendix-A and B, *infra*), Petitioner gave several examples of how the definition of marriage even affects heterosexual citizens in 'financial' ways (marriage penalties, etc.), but not previously presented was Watts' other 'interest': He is 'trapped' in this country, forced to endure hate, discontent, & argument resulting from preventable disagreement over these *national* issues. Though Watts isn't a 'named' party, the heated national debate creates a vitriolic atmosphere **that fails to touch no one**. Thus, Fed.R.Civ.P. 24(a) entitles a Watts to intervene to protect his interest, since the existing parties don't adequately represent that interest insofar as they leave out many key points Watts raises in his *Amicus Curiae* brief.

Standing to intervene is stronger than standing to submit an *amicus*, and, thus, would guarantee a right to participate even in the absence of consent from the parties. Since, in *DeBoer*, both petitioners and respondents have filed blanket letters of consent to *amici* in support of either or neither party, Watts' weak (albeit definite) right to intervene just “got stronger,” but he chooses, politely, to merely seek leave to submit an *Amicus* brief.

II. Petitioner, who, *inter alia*, nearly won in court as 'Next Friend' of Terri Schiavo, would possibly add to the discussion unique insight

(A) Re: Schiavo: Petitioner, Gordon Wayne Watts, lost a 4-3 split decision as 'next friend' of Terri Schiavo, doing better even than Jeb Bush (who lost 7-0 before the same panel). Contrary to some claims, Watts' loss was on the “merits,” not on “technical issues,” since his 2nd brief got past the clerk (who rules on technical issues) and was reviewed by all 7 Justices before The Florida

Supreme Court (who review matters on the merits). (Albeit, that review was not as high a standard that would have resulted had the rehearing been granted, but a review on the merits nonetheless.)

Mr. Watts, *all by himself*, did better than all other participants on his side—combined:

- *In Re: GORDON WAYNE WATTS (as next friend of THERESA MARIE 'TERRI' SCHIAVO)*, No. SC03-2420 (Fla. Feb.23, 2005), denied 4-3 on rehearing. (Watts got 42.7% of his panel) <http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/clerk/dispositions/2005/2/03-2420reh.pdf>
- *In Re: JEB BUSH, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA, ET AL. v. MICHAEL SCHIAVO, GUARDIAN: THERESA SCHIAVO*, No. SC04-925 (Fla. Oct.21, 2004), denied 7-0 on rehearing. (Bush got 0.0% of his panel before the same court) <http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/clerk/dispositions/2004/10/04-925reh.pdf>
- *Schiavo ex rel. Schindler v. Schiavo ex rel. Schiavo*, 403 F.3d 1223, 2005 WL 648897 (11th Cir. Mar.23, 2005), denied 2-1 on appeal. (Terri Schiavo's own blood family only got 33.3% of their panel on the Federal Appeals level) <http://media.ca11.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/files/200511556.pdf>

(B) Re: 11th Cir.: Watts was permitted to submit *Amicus Curiae* briefs in all 4 'Gay Marriage' cases recently heard before the U.S. 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, and, in fact, his briefs are the most recent merit's briefs on docket in all 4 cases: *Brenner*, *Grimsley*, *Searcy*, and *Strawser*. All other *pro se* litigants were routinely denied participation at both the CCA and the District Court. This would imply that Watts might know something about 'Gay Marriage' case and statutory law.

(C) Re: News coverage: He also did extensive news coverage of *each and every* 'merits' brief in the *Brenner* and *Grimsley* cases, on his blog; this forced him to study up on the issue *even more*. **All this would suggest Watts might add something to the review of this matter.** In the spirit of honesty, it should be noted that these “substantial grounds” were previously presented; however, in light of the obvious denial of Due Process, obvious on its face, and the imminent qualifications Watts had to offer insight to This Court, the denial of the request for an explanation in the event the court said 'no' certainly qualifies as “intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect,” insofar as it was substantial and controlling intervening circumstance. Moreover, since both The Justices and all the clerks seem forthright, sincere, and quite normal, the denial coupled with the refusal to offer an explanation seems unexplainable and perplexing. In

the absence of an explanation from the court about why Watts could not submit a simple Amicus brief, like he did at the CCA, putting together a petition for rehearing became a perplexing puzzle, so This Court is asked, respectfully, to put themselves in Watts' place, and ask: "How would I feel?" if I didn't even 'have a clue' as to what was wrong with either my petition or my proposed *Amicus* brief? The only explanation that seemed reasonable was that the clerks and Justices had to 'share' briefs. Therefore, while it is not required of '*In Forma Pauperis*' petitioners to submit anything beyond O+10, considering the gravity of the issues at stake, Petitioner will make an exception to this rule, since it is allowed and not prohibited: he is submitting O+O+40, to aid the appellate jurisdiction of This Court, and make your jobs easier—even though this will drive him much farther into Credit Card debt. (*But this is justified by the logic: 'The needs of the many outweigh the needs of the few—or the one.'*)

(D) In *DC v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008), the argument was: "If even a Federal Police Officer –who carries a gun in federal office buildings –can't possess a gun at home, then *who*, among 'civilian' (non-police) citizens *can*?" We all know how that ended: Your Court held this *nonsense* law a clear violation of the 2nd Amendment. Likewise, the argument could be (and is) made that: "If even the guy who almost won as Terri Schiavo's 'Next Friend' can't be allowed to file an *Amicus*, then *who*, among *pro se* (non-lawyer) litigants, can?" This, then, is a clear indicator that Rule 37.1, likewise, violates the 1st, 5th, 9th, & 14th Amendments (Due Process, Redress, etc.) Just as you can't say "you must be a cop" to own a gun or get a "concealed carry" permit, likewise, you can't say "you must be a lawyer barred in our court" to file an *amicus*. Moreover, besides Due Process issues, you have Equal Protection problems as well: The only difference between Watts and other litigants is they "can buy access" to This Court: Watts, *in forma pauperis*, can not afford the \$50,000.00 that one lawyer demanded: In *DeBoer*, since blanket consent exists, their briefs are automatically accepted, but Watts' simple brief is not. **Does This Court support a rule (R.37.1) that, in effect, says: "Money can buy access to The Court?"** Would it not be better to

modify the rule to be consistent with other courts—and, of course, with Constitutional Protections on Redress, Due Process, Equal Protection, etc.? (And, also, not so embarrassing to This Court?)

By now, no doubt, the *silent cries* of all the lawyers getting served these pleadings is: “For crying out loud: just let the guy file his brief, OK?” – Which begs the question: Could this court not request a response from the parties on both sides, so that their cries are silent no more? (“In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, the Court will not grant a petition for rehearing without first requesting a response.” R.44.3) But, extraordinary circumstances *do* exist, which would suggest granting the petition for rehearing—and the *Habeas*, tentatively docketing Watts' *amicus*, and then, concurrently, asking for a response from the parties on that head—directing them to address both Watts' *amicus* in particular, **and** R.37.1, in general, as well. (Both are distinct, but important, questions of law and fact.)

(E) New Points: Petitioner's proposed *Amicus Curiae* (in the Appendices, *infra*) brings up points that are not being addressed either by the parties or by the numerous other *Amici* filing in this case. Here are but a few examples: While polygamy has been bandied about here of late, it has not properly been used as an Equal Protection argument, just a good (but weaker) 'slippery slope' argument in the few places it's found. Furthermore, while it was mentioned in other courts below, no one seems to have mentioned that Inferiour Federal Courts don't even have jurisdiction to address 'Gay Marriage.' Moreover, besides missing “traditional marriage” arguments, none of the briefs on docket show many clear examples of how we have successfully addressed 'Gay Rights' concerns in the past—without changing the definition of marriage. (But Watts' *amicus* does.) Both petitioners and respondents (indeed This Court and the nation) would benefit from perusing Watts' *amicus*, below, in the Appendices, implying Watts' petition be granted:

Rule 37. Brief for an *Amicus Curiae*

1. An *amicus curiae* brief that brings to the attention of the Court relevant matter not already brought to its attention by the parties may be of considerable help to the Court.

III. What our Constitutional Forefathers say about oppressing the poor:

Petitioner is **not only** too poor to pay what lawyers demand (one lawyer said she'd file an *Amicus* for \$50,000.00—not a penny less), **moreover**, he isn't “connected” to the “in crowd.” **Lastly**, since his proposed *Amicus* “takes hard shots” at both sides (Petitioners and Respondents), it's next to impossible to find attorneys willing to alienate political friends on “this” or “that” side. Constitutional Forefathers (contemporary and ancient) agree that poor citizens shouldn't be denied justice:

“Justice is indiscriminately due to all, **without regard to numbers, wealth, or rank.**” (Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court John Jay, *Georgia v. Brailsford*, 3 U.S. 1 (1794)) Source: <http://www.courts.state.ny.us/history/legal-history-new-york/history-new-york-courts.html>

“[T]he mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, **nor a favored few bootied and spurred**, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of [G]od.” (Thomas Jefferson to Roger Weightman) Source: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/214.html>

“**Truth** will ultimately prevail where there is pains taken to bring it to light.” (George Washington, letter to Charles M. Thruston, Aug. 10, 1794) Source: http://www.notable-quotes.com/w/washington_george.html

“**If thou seest the oppression of the poor**, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter: for he that is higher than the highest regardeth; and there be higher than they.” (King Solomon) Source: Ecclesiastes 5:8 (KJV), Holy Bible

“I'm not one that believes that affirmative action should be based on one's skin color or one's gender, I think it should be done based on one's need, **because I think if you are from a poor white community, I think that poor white kid needs a scholarship just as badly as a poor black kid.**” (J.C. Watts, former U.S. Representative for Oklahoma's 4th Congressional District) Source: <http://www.BrainyQuote.com/quotes/quotes/j/jcwatts465474.html>

As Washington has said, truth ultimately prevails, even if Petitioner isn't one of wealth, favor, rank, or power. We must heed the words of Justice John Jay, Thomas Jefferson & other Founding Fathers throughout history: we mustn't deny Court Access, simply because Petitioner is unable to “buy access” with an attorney barred in This Court: Due Process demands access, and Equal Protection demands that, if his *Amicus* is “in compliance,” it should be treated 'Equally' as those of other, *richer*, litigants.

IV. What The Justices, in your own words, have said about transparency:

“I just think its part of the job of the justice to explain his or her vote in the case. That I think the process is an open process in the sense that this is one institution that explains in a public way what it decides and what it does and I think that when there’s difference within the Court on how a case should be decided. It’s appropriate for those who disagree to explain why they thought the other side had the better of the argument.” (“**Interview With Justice John Paul Stevens**,” from the series: “JUSTICES IN THEIR OWN WORDS” http://supremecourt.c-span.org/Video/JusticeOwnWords/SC_Jus_Stevens.aspx JUSTICE JOHN PAUL STEVENS, June 24, 2009, Location: Justice Stevens’ Chambers, Host: Brian Lamb, C-SPAN, © National Cable Satellite Corporation, d/b/a C-SPAN, page 23 of 26 <http://supremecourt.c-span.org/assets/pdf/JPStevens.pdf>)

“Now, the key to that document [the U.S. Constitution] is the judges in those opinions are giving their real reasons – not some made up reasons – they’re giving their real reasons as to why they think the law is the way they’ve written.

It’s very different from Congress because Congress isn’t supposed to tell you why the statute is on the book. The statute just tells you what to do. But of course there’s an inside story because it doesn’t tell you why Congress decided to have you do it, but these documents [the justices’ written opinions] tell you why the judge came to the conclusion. And the up shot is the inside story of the court is there isn’t one. Not much of one.” (“**Interview With Associate Justice Stephen Breyer**,” from the series: “JUSTICES IN THEIR OWN WORDS” http://supremecourt.c-span.org/Video/JusticeOwnWords/SC_Jus_Breyer.aspx (JUSTICE STEPHEN BREYER, June 17, 2009, Location: Justice Breyer’s Chambers, Host: Brian Lamb, C-SPAN, © National Cable Satellite Corporation, d/b/a C-SPAN, pages 27—28) <http://supremecourt.c-span.org/assets/pdf/SBreyer.pdf>)

“...Jefferson’s beautiful preamble, explaining that we [Justices and other governmental official] owed a decent respect for the opinions of humankind and that we owed an explanation, an answer.” (page 4)

“...the reason we write [opinions], as I explained, is to explain the reason for what we did...Well, we write [our opinions] for a different time dimension than that. It’s not just the results. It’s what the principle is. And the press does a very good job of reporting what we do.” (page 19)

“I am upset sometimes when I see an editorial and it’s obvious they haven’t read the opinion and they don’t understand...And to just write an editorial which indicates that you’ve made up your mind without reading what we wrote is to me quite silly.” (page 19) (“**Interview With Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy**,” from the series: “JUSTICES IN THEIR OWN WORDS” http://supremecourt.c-span.org/Video/JusticeOwnWords/SC_Jus_Kennedy.aspx (JUSTICE ANTHONY KENNEDY, June 25, 2009, Location: West Conference Room, Host: Susan Swain, C-SPAN, © National Cable Satellite Corporation, d/b/a C-SPAN, pages 4 and 19) <http://supremecourt.c-span.org/assets/pdf/AKennedy.pdf>)

This Court can’t issue an opinion on all the matter that comes before it; **yet**, your own words assert that a grievous denial, as done Watts, deserves an explanation.

Just as Justice Kennedy did not like it when editorials were written by editors who clearly did not read the court's reasoning, likewise, “we” don't like it when This Court makes a decision (“we” = not only affecting Watts, but also the nation) when it is obvious that the arguments and reasoning were not read, an incorrect decision entered (even if by mistake, which seems to be the likely case), and then, to rub salt into the wound, no explanation given.

But, good faith is assumed: Even The Justices are human, and subject to err.

(And, even in the rare chance Watts can 'get' a lawyer during the review of these proceedings, This Court should *still* take up the R.37.1 problem: In the (rare) event Watts got a lawyer, the deprivation of liberties would be moot, but could be reviewed under “capable of repetition, but evading review” standards that allow review of “moot” cases—and, thus This Court could (*and should*) still give an explanation, as it has promised, above.)

V. *Res ipsa loquitur*: “The thing speaks for itself” (the best argument)

The best argument is quite simple: The 'main' argument that petitioner, Watts' brief can be as helpful (as others who “have money” to 'get a lawyer') is quite a simple matter: All one has to do is take a look at the brief in question.

It is in the Appendices below – “The thing speaks for itself”

CONCLUSION

Granting the writ will (#1) be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction (due to helpful information in proposed *amicus*), (#2) be appropriate (since "Exceptional Circumstances," e.g., national divide/discord on "Gay Marriage" warrant exercise of the Court's discretionary power), and (#3) be the *only* solution (adequate relief can't be obtained in any other form or from any other court, since deprivation of liberty emanates from a Rule of This Court, R.37.1).

Moreover, *Habeas* is proper here: "Potentially, any deprivation of personally liberty can be tested by *habeas corpus*, and for that reason it is often called the Great Writ." (*The Operation and Jurisdiction of the Florida Supreme Court*, Gerald Kogan and Robert Craig Waters, 18 Nova L. Rev. 1151, at 608. (Fla. 1994); Accord: *State ex rel. Deeb v. Fabisinski*, 111 Fla. 454, 461, 152 So. 207, 209 (Fla. 1933) Emphasis added). "The alleged harm must be actual or imminent, not 'conjectural' or 'hypothetical.'" *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149, at 155, 110 S.Ct. At 1723. The alleged harm of inability to file an *amicus* in time-sensitive cases, one with blanket consent from both sides for *amici* filers supporting either/neither party, is indeed "actual [and] imminent, not 'conjectural' or 'hypothetical.'" [See e.g., http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/pub_info/documents/juris.html for a link to *The Operation and Jurisdiction of the Florida Supreme Court*, Gerald Kogan and Robert Craig Waters, 18 Nova L. Rev. 1151, at 608 (Fla. 1994)] Since this may not be intuitive, imagine this: I'm "in a prison" of the Court's making—unable to "venture out" to experiences freedom to file an *amicus* brief *pro se*, as are others who are rich & can afford attorneys. Thus, to help both petitioner and also the nation, the proper response is to promptly vacate the order denying Watts' *amicus* (a short-term solution) and then grant rehearing to review long-term solutions. Perhaps "The Gordon Rule" would suffice: any prospective *Amicus Curiae* to This Court, who isn't an attorney admitted to This Court's bar, could be required to **meet or exceed** the level of excellence demonstrated in filings of Petitioner, Gordon Wayne Watts, *pro se*, in the case at bar.

'Redefining marriage would lead society into to "uncharted waters," Kennedy said, and (mixing metaphors) potentially over a "cliff." ' ("Watching Kennedy: The Court's Swing Voter Offers Clues to a Gay-Marriage Ruling," By Michael Crowley, *TIME*, March 27, 2013)

<http://swampland.time.com/2013/03/27/watching-kennedy-the-courts-swing-voter-offers-clues-to-a-gay-marriage-ruling/> [*Translation: without a 'limiting definition,' what's to stop polygamy, incest, or even Mr. Chris Sevier from marrying his computer!*]

Before we jump off that cliff, it might be a good idea to "take a look" at the Watts Amicus... Moreover: since This Honourable Court surely does not intend to allow a Rule to stand –Rule 37.1, which, in essence, says "Money can buy access to This Court" –we are sure that This Court will *speedily* answer the following prayer in The Affirmative:

Therefore, Petitioner respectfully prays This Court:

((#1)) for good cause, to **issue "all writs necessary"** to aid your jurisdiction—including, of course, the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to test the R.37.1 deprivation of his rights—thus putting Watts' *amicus* brief on docket (and considering his 'Gay Marriage' solutions) pending review in point #2:

((#2)) to ask for a response from parties on *both* sides: what objections (*if any*) would they have to review of Rule 37.1, which is at the *epicentre* of this petition?

((#3)) enter a ruling, one way or the other (preferably in favour of this petition), offering clarification "to explain his or her vote in the case," as Justice John Paul Stevens has said.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: Thursday, 02 April 2015

Gordon Wayne Watts, *Petitioner**
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s/ _____

Gordon W. Watts, PRO SE / PRO PER, *in persona propria*

* Watts, acting counsel of record, is not a lawyer. Per RULE 34.1(f), Watts, appearing *pro se*, is listed.

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL (or of a party unrepresented by counsel)**

Pursuant to **RULE 44.2 of This Court**, and as acting counsel of record for the petitioner (myself), a party who is unrepresented by counsel, I hereby certify that this petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay and is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2:

- I certify that I am acting in good faith: I am trying to hammer out a compromise for “warring parties” on both sides, ***and this, even at a high financial cost to myself.***
- I certify that this petition for rehearing is not presented for delay: In fact, I am trying to “speed up” things so that, in the eventual grant of my request for leave to proceed *pro se* to submit an *Amicus Curiae* brief, I may meet the “regular” time deadlines in the cases for which I am asking for leave to file.
- I certify that this petition is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2, as evidenced by what is contained within the “four corners” of the instant brief.
- The page-limits for Petitions for Rehearing are not explicitly stated in Rule 44, but brevity is implied by the rules (“The petition shall state its grounds briefly...” RULE 44.1), and, as such, the petition proper is well-within any similar page limits. However, as was done with one supplemental brief, an Appendix containing scanned images of the proposed brief, is included, so that The Justices may be able to make an informed decision—in order to comply with the last part of the rule: (“The petition shall state its grounds briefly and distinctly...” RULE 44.1).

Gordon Wayne Watts, *Acting Counsel of Record***

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E-mail: gww1210@aol.com ; gww1210@gmail.com

s/ _____

Date: Thursday, 02 April 2015

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re: Gordon Wayne Watts — PETITIONER

PROOF (CERTIFICATE) OF SERVICE

I, Gordon Wayne Watts, do swear or declare that on this date, Thursday, the 2nd day of April 2015, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed **Petition For Rehearing on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.**

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

- Supreme Court of the United States, 1 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20543, ATTN: Clerk of the Court, (202) 479-3011, MeritsBriefs@SupremeCourt.gov
- Alphonse A. Gerhardstein, Counsel of Record for James Obergefell, et al., c/o: Gerhardstein & Branch Co. LPA, 432 Walnut St., Suite 400, Cincinnati, OH 45202, (513) 621-9100, AGerhardstein@GBLfirm.com
- Eric E. Murphy, Counsel of Record for Richard Hodges, Director, Ohio Department of Health, et al., c/o: State Solicitor, Office of the Attorney General, 30 East Broad Street, 17th Fl., Columbus, OH 43215-3428, (614) 466-8980, Eric.Murphy@OhioAttorneyGeneral.gov
- Douglas Hallward-Driemeier, Counsel of Record, Valeria Tanco, et al., c/o: Ropes & Gray LLP, 700 12th Street, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 508-4776, Douglas.Hallward-Driemeier@RopesGray.com
- Joseph F. Whalen, Counsel of Record, Associate Solicitor General, Office of the Attorney General, 425 Fifth Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37243, (615) 741-3499, Joe.Whalen@ag.tn.gov
- Carole M. Stanyar, Counsel of Record, for April DeBoer, et al., 221 N. Main Street, Suite 300, Ann Arbor, MI 48104, (313) 819-3953, CStanyar@wowway.com
- Aaron D. Lindstrom, Counsel of Record, Solicitor General, Michigan Department of Attorney General, P.O. Box 30212, Lansing, MI 48909, (517) 373-1124, LindstromA@Michigan.gov
- Daniel J. Canon, Counsel of Record, Gregory Bourke, et al., c/o: Clay Daniel Walton Adams, PLC, 101 Meidinger Tower, 462 South 4th Street, Louisville, KY 40202, (502) 561-2005 x216, Dan@JusticeKY.com
- Leigh Gross Latherow, Counsel of Record, Steve Beshear, Governor of Kentucky, c/o: VanAntwerp, Monge, Jones, Edwards & McCann, LLP, P.O. Box 1111, Ashland, KY 41105, (606) 329-2929, LLatherow@vmje.com

Furthermore, I hereby certify that, contemporaneous to my service by FedEx 3rd-party

commercial carrier and/or USPS, I am also serving all parties, **and all known *amici***, by email—and possibly also the court, if it is permitted protocol.

Also, I hereby certify that, in addition to the foregoing and in addition to any availability of my brief that The Court may make available for download, I am also making available both this supplemental brief –and all other documents in this case for open-source (free) download, as soon as practically possible on the front-page news of *The Register*, whose links are as follows:

<http://www.GordonWatts.com>

and:

<http://www.GordonWayneWatts.com>

as well as the following websites:

"Controversial U.S. Supreme Court rule is challenged in court" (PRWEB) March 25, 2015

<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2015/03/prweb12608018.htm>

"Novel Compromise Pitched to U.S. Supreme Court in High-Profile Gay Marriage cases" (PRWEB) March 25, 2015

<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2015/03/prweb12608035.htm>

PROOF (CERTIFICATE) OF COMPLIANCE (proposed *Amicus*)

Pursuant to Rule 33.1(h), I am hereby certifying that my proposed *amicus* brief (a scanned image of which is in the appendices, below, and also posted online on my namesake blog, listed immediately above), which I am asking for leave to be filed, complies with the word limitations of This Court: It has **11,244** "total" words, according to the program that I used to create it, Open Office, version 3.1.0, OOO310m11 (build:9399), Copyright 2000-2009 Sun Microsystems Inc. **This is not under the 9,000-word limit imposed by Rule 33.1(g)**. However, when I exclude the parts excluded by Rule 33.1(d), namely: the questions presented, the list of parties in the cover page and the corporate disclosure statement, the table of contents, the table of cited authorities, the listing of counsel at the end of the document and the cover page, and the appendix, then the total word-count drops to exactly **9,000** which is right at **the 9,000-word limit** imposed upon *Amici* of this type. Therefore, my proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief (which is dated Wednesday, 01 April 2015) is in compliance with applicable Rules of This Court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing (including my both Certificate of Service and all Certificates of Compliance, above) is true and correct.

Executed on **Thursday, 02 April 2015**.

(Signature)

INDEX TO THE APPENDICES

Instrument

Docket/Tab#

Photograph of a booklet-format brief of the proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief in question—
printed at a high financial cost to petitioner, now proceeding *In Forma Pauperis*

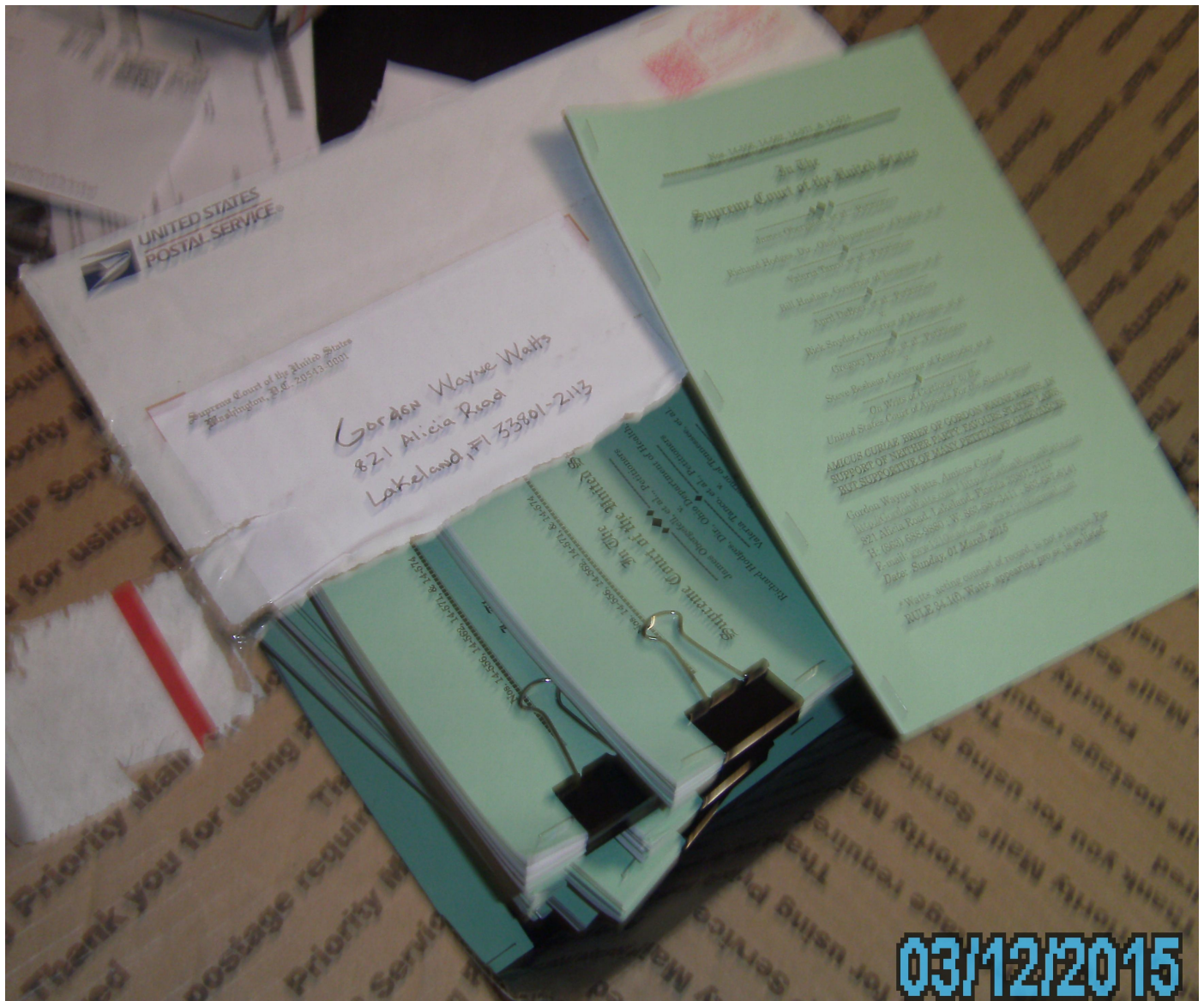
– **Appendix: A** –

Scanned image of the current proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief, of which caption is indicative
that it falls within the bottom-side time-window, **due to delays in getting approval** during
the top-side time-frame

– **Appendix: B** –

– Appendix: A –

Photograph of a booklet-format brief of the proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief in question—printed at a high financial cost to petitioner, now proceeding *In Forma Pauperis*



- **Appendix: B** - Scanned image of the current proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief, of which caption is indicative that it falls within the bottom-side time-window, **due to delays in getting approval during the top-side time-frame**

Original

Nos. 14-556, 14-562, 14-571, & 14-574

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

James Obergefell, et al., Petitioners

v.

Richard Hodges, Dir., Ohio Department of Health, et al.

Valeria Tanco, et al., Petitioners

v.

Bill Haslam, Governor of Tennessee, et al.

April DeBoer, et al., Petitioners

v.

Rick Snyder, Governor of Michigan, et al.

Gregory Bourke, et al., Petitioners

v.

Steve Beshear, Governor of Kentucky, et al.

On Writs of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals For the Sixth Circuit

**AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF GORDON WAYNE WATTS,
IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENTS / APPELLEES**

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E-mail: gww1210@aol.com ; gww1210@gmail.com
Date: *Wednesday, 01 April 2015*

*Watts, acting counsel of record, is not a lawyer. Per
RULE 34.1(f), Watts, appearing *pro se*, is so listed.

(Notes: This is a house (personal) copy -
Printed on white paper - for "demo"
I don't have Green Amicus' paper at home,
Purposes only -

NOTE: This is a 'redacted' copy of my Petition For Rehearing.

The reason that I'm redacting most of Appendix: B (a Scanned image of proposed *Amicus Curiae* brief of Gordon Wayne Watts) is simply because the original copy of this brief was 28.7 Megabytes in PDF format -due to a bunch of image files scanned in and added to the Appendix, and even in *.doc (Microsoft Word) format, it was 13.3 MB, which exceeds the limits for uploads on PR Web. (An exact quote from their upload module is as follows:

“Issues

- 3) **Attachments cannot be larger than 3 MB.**” (And, I add, the large file size makes it difficult to send as an e-mail attachment.)

Since you're viewing a 'redacted' copy (and not a 'TRUE COPY' as I filed with The Court, and served upon ALL parties -and even all *Amici* -as indicted in the Certificate of Service), I owe it to you to tell you “what's missing, and 'why'.”

The 'why' was already explained, but here's the 'what':

I'm redacting most of APX-B.

Lastly, if you want to get a 'TRUE COPY' of this Petition For Rehearing, you may download it from either of the 2 official mirrors for The Register, my official news blog.

Alternatively, you may download and view a copy of the original *Amicus Curiae* brief, which was printed out and scanned in as images for APX-B, here; the *Amicus* in question is located at the same place.

Both briefs, in fact, all the filings -and a link to The Supreme Court's own docket -are available for your download. The official links are as follows:

<http://www.GordonWatts.com>

or:

<http://www.GordonWayneWatts.com>

To download & view case documents, reference the 'Lady Justice' twin ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE, and then look directly beneath her: the files are listed there. There are additional documents linked in the news coverage, also presently front-page news.

The current case docs should also be available at both PR Web links indicated in the Certificate of Service, as well:

"Controversial U.S. Supreme Court rule is challenged in court" (PRWEB) March 25, 2015
<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2015/03/prweb12608018.htm>

"Novel Compromise Pitched to U.S. Supreme Court in High-Profile Gay Marriage cases" (PRWEB) March 25, 2015
<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2015/03/prweb12608035.htm>

Gordon Wayne Watts
Editor-in-Chief, The Register