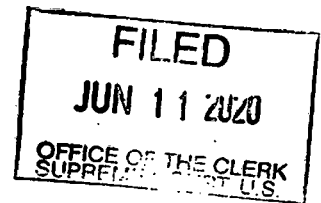


19-8021

No. 19-8021



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Henry L. Jackson — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

State of Utah — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A PETITION FOR REHEARING

TO the TENTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Henry L. Jackson
(Your Name)

P.O. Box 250
(Address)

Draper, Utah 84020
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

to have been premature, based on the following facts and sequence.

Petitioner asserts and ask, how was the petition filed and docketed on March 17, 2020 with deficiencies? This does not comply with S.C. Rule 14.5. The correspondence from the analyst stated, "A form is enclosed for notifying opposing counsel that the case was docketed."

The petitioner complied with the analyst's instructions as was required and served the counsel of record for the state of Utah - Ms. ERIN RILEY.

Petitioner finds it ominous that the alleged documents never reached the court and created such a deficiency. They were a part of the package mailed March 11, 2020, which the analyst received.

Erin Riley, the counsel of record was served as the state of Utah's representative counsel. The respondent had 30 days to respond - but Ms. Riley filed a document to the U.S. Supreme Court entitled "WAIVER" which stated;
"I DO NOT INTEND TO FILE A RESPONSE." to the petition for a writ of Certiorari unless one is requested by the court. The document continues;
"I am not presently a member of the Bar of this court."

Pursuant to Supreme court Rule 5; sec. 1-6 which clearly "delineates requirements that must be met in order to appear in any capacity before this court."

Not only was ERIN Riley unqualified to practice before this Honorable court, but the fact that she filed the "Waiver" was an act of representation for the respondent. And even though it was a Nolo contendere, it was an act of fraud upon the court, and triggered a decision by the court in which the writ of Certiorari was denied; Not only that, but the court allowed violation of its own rules when the document ("WAIVER") was accepted as the response for the respondent as counsel. The court appears to have made its ruling (prematurely) based on the document ERIN Riley submitted. This is an egregious error and the court is culpable, as it allowed an unqualified practitioner to practice in this Honorable court, Contrary to S.C. Rule 5; sec. 1-6.

Ground Two: The court's decision was made prematurely.

The petitioner is untrained in the law and is seeking edification and understanding as to how such can happen? Apparently rules are made

to be broken as were broken at the judicial supervisory level by trained members of jurisprudence, all involved ignored and looked the other way and pretend that they are unaware of this unfair and unscrupulous behavior.

On every level of this judicial journey, petitioner has been subjected to the courts' blatant disregard of Constitutional Rights, Constitutional clauses, the breaking of rules and practices - seemingly covering up and colluding by members of the court system.

Approximately April 24, 2020 petitioner received the documents (i.e. the petition for writ of Certiorari, the application for Individual Justice be assigned, proof of Service and Certificate of Compliance, and a letter notifying petitioner of deficiencies.) Notably missing was the motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and the notarized affidavit or declaration of indigency.

Petitioner submits the court's ruling is premature. On May 18, 2020, petitioner corrected the deficiencies and mailed the papers back to the office of the Clerk. Thus petitioner filed the documents within 60 days of the date of the letter.

It appears that the court's decision was made without reviewing the issues being presented.

If Ms. Riley had not entered into the court record the unauthorized document, by an unqualified practitioner; there is a reasonable possibility that the court would have ruled differently, as it is the document entered was a "Nolo Contendere" (in effect - no contest to the petitioner's claims); However the court did not recognize petitioner's arguments and claims and ruled contrary to its own precedents.

Ground Three: Pro Se Litigants are a specific Class of Citizens.

The United States is a nation of Laws, and there are times when those laws are broken. At such times the remedies established to address these violations are implemented. The administrators entrusted to mete out justice for violators of the law must be just and fair minded. When a citizen of this country is denied due process, our nation of laws becomes a sham.

On behalf of all marginalized citizens that are forced to plead the violations of their constitutional rights (i.e. Pro Se Litigants): we ask that our grievances be heard. Even though we may not present our issues as artful and eloquent as trained experts; petitioner ask the court to grant leniency as in Haines v. Kerner,

404 U.S. 519 (1972) held that a pro se claimant, however inartful pleaded, "must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers." This must be done to guarantee the rights of citizens be protected and ensure that those who are not trained in the law, does not suffer because of "our inability to afford representation by competent counsel."

CONCLUSION

Petitioner states, Comity and deference are not reasons for a Supervisory Court to overlook a constitutional guarantee, lest they become complicitous.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays this court re-examine it's decision and grant the petition for writ of Certiorari.

Respectfully Submitted this 8th day of June 2020.

Henry L. Jackson
Henry L. Jackson #19377
Pro Se