

No. 21-6515

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chadd Morris - Petitioner

VS.

Supreme Court, U.S.
Prg 50

MAR 04 2022

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Gregg Scott, James Clayton, Jerry Worley, Mitch Kessler, Bryant Mays, Keith Rose

Brandon Wear

Respondents

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Now Comes Petitioner, Chadd Morris, Pro-Se filing this "Petition For Rehearing" presuant to Court Rules 23 and 44, for the following reasonings:

- 1.) The Petitioner recieved the courts order indiciating his writ of certiorari was denied as of February 22 2022.
- 2.) Court did not give 'reasoning' as to why such petition was denied.
- 3.) Petitioners Writ of certiorari should not have been denied because it involves conflicts with controlling law, and conflicts with appellate, and this supreme courts decisions, rullings as stipualted within Petitioners writ.
- 4.) The premisis of what this court evalutes of granting a petitioners Writ of Certiorari is based on if lower courts rulings, decisions infact conflicted with controlling law, and or conflicted with earlier rulings of courts, including, most importantly, in conflict with this Supreme Courts Earlier Rulings.
- 5.) Both of these circumstances exist in Petitioners writ. This is present because there is 'multiple' conflicts to controlling law, as well as 'multiple' conflicts with appellate, and Supreme Court rulings 'on the same matter' of cases involving 'use of excessive force'.

6.) Lower courts rulings, as petitioner stipulated in his writ, also conflicts with controlling law, by being non compleint to judges being required to be removed from the case, if there is a cause for bias, and or prejudice. Lower courts applied standards in conflict to controlling law, by claiming there must be a substantial conflict. Controlling law stipulates only requiring a conflict, not a substantial conflict. Petitioner proved of such conflcit, noting and proving, by demonstrating how lower courts ruled in favor of Defendants when more precidental, and controlling law conflicted. This, ironcially does indicate a substantial bias, and prejudice as indicated by favoring a adverse party in litigation as required to demonstrate by 28 U.S.C. Section 144.

7.) Petitioner also proved and demonstrated how lower courts falsfied documents in the litigation. This is a very searous, felonious offense as to which Judges presideing shall be criminally charged for. At minumal, permantly recused from the bench.

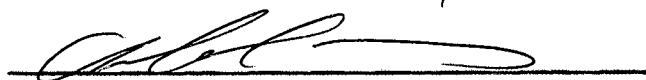
8.) Lower courts denied plaintiffs appeal to be taken in good faith, applying prisioner standards and case law, as to which plaintiff is not a prisioner. Alough petitioner is incarcarated, but not a prisioner, his incarceration is not for serving sentances for criminal vioaltions of law. Thus court applying 'good faith' evualtions of whether or not a appeal should be taken in good faith is erronious when applying prisioner laws, like 28 U.S.C. Section 1915 which is only for prisioners, and non prisioners whom are only being held for criminal vioaltions. Since Plaintiff is not being held under criminal violations 28 U.S.C. Section 1915 does not apply to scrutinizing or reviewing petitioners litigations for merit, good faith appeals, etc. Lower courts applying this, is a substantial conflict to controlling law.

9.) Lower courts also refused to recuit counsel for plaintiff applying non controlling case law, and legal standards when doing so. Petitioner, on the other hand proved, by demonstrations of more controlling, and precidental case law that regardless of judges beleif of critera of evidnace invovled in the case if the mere presance of any medical issues are present, requires counsel to be present in favor of the plaintiff.

10.) Based on such substantial conflicts to controlling law, and conflicts to more precidental court rulings on such same matters as plaintiff has in his

litigation. As Well as lower court rulings, and this Supreme Courts Denial of Petitioners Writ is in conflict to rullings/decisions made on this same issue in this Supreme Court, as well as in conflcit to lower courts rulings on such same issue. As well as conflicts to controlling law, such as the United States Code as petitioner explaiend herein as he presented such issues in his Writ of Certorari, this Petition for Rehearing should be granted to grant Petitioners Writ of Certerori.

Respectfully Submitted,



Chadd Morris (Petitioner) (Pro-Se)

Date

3-4-22