

CASE NO. 17-6472

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re JEFFREY ALAN WEEKLEY,

Petitioner.

REHEARING - DENIAL PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS

Jeffrey A. Weekley, *pro se*
605011 - E-2-113-1
Graceville Correctional Facility
5168 Ezell Road
Graceville, Florida 32440

In re Weekley, Case No. 17-5933

Hubbart, Hon. Phillip - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Johnson, Linner A. - Magistrate Judge Southern District of Florida

Jorgenson, Hon. James (Deceased) - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Katzen, Elizabeth - Private Attorney Dade County, Florida

Komish, Keith - Former Assistant Attorney General

Mathews, Joseph - Former Detective Miami Beach Police Department

Mendelson, Paul - (Deceased) Former Assistant State Attorney Dade County, FL

Nesbitt, Hon. Joseph (Deceased) - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Pohl, Howard - Chief Assistant State Attorney, Dade County, Florida

Polin, Richard - Chief Assistant Attorney General, State of Florida

Postman, Hon. Alan - Former Eleventh Judicial Circuit Judge, Dade County, FL

Reno, Janet - Former State Attorney for Florida 11th Judicial Circuit

Ramirez, Hon. Juan - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Rothenberg, Hon. Leslie - Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Rosenblatt, Mark - Former Assistant Attorney General

Sakin, Scott - Former Assistant State Attorney Dade County, Florida

Silver, Jay - Assistant Attorney General, State of Florida

Schwartz, Hon. Alan - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Shepherd, Hon. Frank - Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

In re Weekley, Case No. 17-5933

In compliance with Fed. R. App. P. 26.1 and 11th Cir. R. 26.1, the undersigned hereby certifies that the following persons and/or entities have an interest in the outcome of this case:

Adrien, Peter - Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court Judge, Dade County, Florida

Baskin, Hon. Natalie (Deceased) - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Blake, Hon. Stanford - Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court Judge, Dade County, FL

Bondi, Pamela Joe - Florida Attorney General

Carney, Hon. Thomas - Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court Judge, Dade County, FL

Cope, Hon. Gerald - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

[E., J.] – Victim (redacted)

Dardis, Erin – Former Assistant Attorney General

Diaz, Lucrecia – Former Assistant Attorney General

Fernandez-Rundle, Katherine - State Attorney for Florida 11th Judicial Circuit

Geffen, Tracy - Assistant State Attorney, Dade County, Florida

Goderich, Hon. Mario - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Gold, Hon. Alan - District Court Judge Southern District of Florida

Green, Hon. Melvia - Former Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

Hertzberg, Robert - Attorney

IN re Weekley, Case No. 17-5933

Weekley, Jeffrey Alan – Petitioner-Appellant

Wells, Hon. Linda Ann - Judge, Third District Court of Appeal

White, Hon. Patrick - Magistrate, U.S. Southern District of Florida

Zloch, Hon. William - Judge, U.S. Southern District of Florida

No publically traded company or corporation has an interest in the outcome of this case.

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INDEX TO APPENDIX I

(Pet. App. A)	On November 3, 2016 the United States Court of Appeals order denying Petitioner's (second) application for leave to file a second or successive Habeas Corpus Petition
(Pet. App. B)	On August 24, 2012 the United States Court of Appeals order denying Petitioner's (first) application for leave to file a second or successive Habeas Corpus Petition.
(Pet. App. C)	On August 20, 2012 the United States Court of Appeals order denying Petitioner's Motion to Recall Mandate.
(Pet. App. D)	The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals reported at 133 Fed. App'x. 738 (11th Cir. 2005)
(Pet. App. E)	On April 12, 2005. The United States Court of Appeals order denying Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing En Banc entered
(Pet. App. F)	On February 11, 2003 the district court issued a Final judgment – order adopting (DE: 102) – the report and recommendation denying (DE: 29) amended complaint for writ of habeas corpus.
(Pet. App. G)	On January 6, 2003 Magistrate Judge Linnea R. Johnson issued a report and recommendation (DE: 102) recommended that Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus be denied.

- (Pet. App. J) Case History, 1-59.
- (Pet. App. K) Review of state court decisions in federal habeas proceedings. pp. 1-46.
- (Pet. App. L) The standards applicable to relief from Final Judgment or in the alternative, independent action pursuant to the rule of equity, pp. 1-10.
- (Pet. App. M) (Parties; and, Petitioner's assertion of **RICO** causes of action in (the "Stipulation Fraud" scheme), pp. 1-23.
- (Pet. App. N) Manifest Injustice, pp.1-5
- (Pet. App. O) Unconditional writ of habeas corpus, pp. 1-5.
- (Pet. App. P) Miscarriage of Justice, pp. 1.
- (Pet. App. Q) On September 20, 2017, Justice Thomas denied Petitioner's application for a COA.

INDEX TO APPENDIX II

(For the rare and extraordinary circumstances involved in this case)

Because of the size of the Appendix (1400-pp.); Petitioner submits that in the interest of judicial economy, references (for the most part) will be made to the U.S. District Court (Miami) Civil Docket for, Weekley v. Sec. Dep't of Corr., #:1:97-civ-0197, by the designation "DE" followed by the appropriate volume number. (DE: 139). References to Petitioner's Appendix in the instant Application will be made by the designation (DE: 139, "Pet. App. A 1-7") followed by the appropriate appendix "A" and page number. See, (DE: 31), (DE: 139), (DE: 171). i.e., Petitioners' Appendixes filed with his amended § 2254 petition and the Appendixes in the prior 60(b)(6) proceedings.

- (Included herein):
- (1) Index to the 1400-pp. Appendix:
 - (2) (Pet. App. B 1-69)
 - (3) (Pet. App. C 1-131)
 - (4) (Pet. App. D 1-15)
 - (5) (Pet. App. D 247-265)

(The above-mentioned appendices are necessary to prove the State of Florida's deliberate Brady v. Maryland violations at pre-trial and trial

proceedings; along with (Pet. App. J) in the above-mentioned, Index to the Appendix, and is necessary to review the excerpts from the first and second Rule 3.850 proceedings, e.g., State prosecutor's and licensed attorney unconstitutional State actions: criminal conspired fraud, (the "Stipulation Fraud" scheme), which prove Petitioner's serious allegations to be true; upon which the lower state and federal court's have relied, and warrant a rehearing from Justice *Thomas*.)

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re Jeffrey A. Weekley,
Petitioner.

Case No.: 17-6472

**C. REHEARING - DENIAL PETITION FOR HABEAS
CORPUS**

Petitioner respectfully asks Justice *Thomas* to grant a rehearing on the November 27, 2017 denial of his petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to Rule 44 of the Court. Justice *Thomas* should rehear this particular situation, in light of the fact that, the State of Florida has (successfully) “hidden” the prosecution’s Brady violations within a criminal conspired fraud: (in the State’s collateral proceedings); with the “egregious” misconduct of State prosecutor’s and the licensed attorney unconstitutional actions: e.g., criminal conspired fraud: then, effectively covered-up that “egregious” misconduct by attaching a state “successive” procedural bar, in which to “hide” the prosecution’s Brady violations, and, [t]heir “extreme” cover-up thereof; has affected the [i]ntegrity of the circuit court’s, state appellate court’s, federal district court and the court of appeals, and the judiciary as a whole; making this an “exceptional” case, worthy of Justice *Thomas* reasonable consideration. This situation violates the Constitution in at least two ways. It violates the fourteenth amendment and the state courts/federal courts ability to do the proper administration of justice functions. And it violated the Due Process Clause because State prosecutor’s/licensed attorneys cannot be permitted to “collude” and “hide” the prosecutions’ Brady violations. Petitioner has a due process

right to address that his constitutional rights have been violated in the state trial proceedings (by the deliberate Brady violation), state post-conviction proceedings (by the State's "egregious" cover-up thereof,) and the federal court proceedings (by relying on the same).

D. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner is requesting Justice *Thomas* to grant a rehearing on an important principal of law, as the State of Florida's failure to produce the State v. Seigal and State v. Sporri documents were highly exculpatory/impeaching material evidence, such that, they required suppression of Det. Matthews alleged (oral) confession and (manufactured false evidence) evidence - violated its duties pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). As such, Petitioner's due process rights were violated by the suppression of these documents because had they been disclosed "there is a reasonable probability that the result would have been different." Strickler v. Greene, 527 U.S. 263 (1999).

In the Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.850 post-conviction proceedings: State prosecutor's¹ covered-up the prosecution's Brady violations; and the significant newly discovered evidence therein, during the State's collateral proceedings by the "egregious" prosecutorial misconduct of entering into a "scheme" with Petitioner's own licensed attorney – designed to "hide" the prosecution's Brady violations within an unconstitutional action: e.g., criminal conspired fraud, (the "Stipulation Fraud"

¹ Cf. Pena v. Mattox, 84 F.3d 894 * (7th Cir. 1996) (Posner, J.) ("A prosecutor has no immunity for the acts that he does outside his role as a prosecutor; and the law of conspiracy would impute to him, as a coconspirator, the acts of the other, non prosecutor members of the conspiracy").

scheme); the prosecutorial misconduct was so “extreme”, that it amounted to perpetrating a fraud upon the circuit court; a criminal conspired fraud – containing: **RICO**—causes of actions within; affected the circuit court’s [i]ntegrity: [] true administration of criminal justice functions.

Petitioner contends that particularly, because of that “egregious” misconduct, he is (now) entitled to an unconditional writ of habeas corpus from Justice *Thomas*; for the reason that, he can prove that there was an inherent criminal illegality or irregularity that resulted in a fundamental injustice. His position is that the circuit court was misled on purpose; therefore, [it] did depart from the essential requirements of the law as announced in Brady v. Maryland. This is an “extraordinary” circumstance under which the departure from the essential requirements of the law of Brady resulted in a gross miscarriage of justice. Petitioner proves where the State’s purposeful cover-up of the prosecution’s Brady violations demonstrates a departure from the essential requirements of law; was absolutely crucial to the fair administration of criminal justice of the circuit court; that it is necessary to correct an erroneous and highly prejudicial ruling. (Emphasis added).

Petitioner asserts it is fundamental that the due process clause prohibits State prosecutor’s/licensed attorney from entering into such unconstitutional actions: designed to “hide” the prosecution’s Brady violations. Thus, the stipulation violated due process required in a post-conviction proceeding and has undermined confidence in the [i]ntegrity of the State Attorney’s office.

Accordingly, it was a [m]anifest abuse of State prosecutor's/licensed attorney – usurpation of judicial power resulting in a fundamental injustice for the circuit court to accept (the “Stipulation Fraud” scheme), which included, State prosecutor's “hiding” the prosecution's Brady violations (on grounds that the State suppressed certain Brady material evidence, which would have impeached the credibility of the State's chief witness-Det. Matthews; the newly discovered evidence regarding Det. Matthews [known] pattern of misconduct of obtaining unconstitutional/illegal/false confessions/evidence, which was probative to the sexual battery charges filed); **a new trial was necessary on post-conviction review**; also, as a result of the Brady error, given the fact that Petitioner was not allowed to cross-examine Det. Matthews motivation for testifying, or possible bias, because of the prosecution withholding material evidence; e.g., (the “Stipulation Fraud” scheme)-the circuit court on post-conviction, thus, the jury at trial was not given a complete picture of the circumstances surrounding the sexual battery charges, resulting in the denial of Petitioner's fundamental due process right to a fair/full post-conviction proceeding; and trial. Permitting the circuit court's/state district court of appeals/federal district court/court of appeals to go behind the terms of (the “Stipulation Fraud” scheme), acceptance of (the “Stipulation Fraud” scheme) has undermined the public trust and confidence in the judicial branch.

State prosecutor's misconduct did not stop there; State prosecutor (successfully) “hid” the prosecution's Brady violations; and, [t]heir criminal conspired fraud/cover-up, in the application of a state court “successive” procedural

bar; in state district court, Respondent's mislead the district court to rely on the same, Weekley v. State, 636 So.2d 896 (Fla. 3rd DCA 1994); this has proved to be insurmountable in (29) years to have Petitioner's constitutional claims addressed on the merits in the circuit court's/state district court/federal district court.

E. ARGUMENT AND CITATIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. The trial court erred by denying Petitioner's pre-trial motion to suppress the confession.

a. Standard of Review.

Because this claim concerns a pure question of law, Petitioner submits that the *de novo* standard of review applies.

b. Argument.

The State charged Petitioner with (4) counts of Sexual Battery; (1) count of Kidnapping; (1) count of Aggravated Battery. Petitioner prior to trial on December 1, 1987 filed a motion to compel discovery. (Pet. App. B 1) On January 19, 1988, the State filed an Amended discovery response under Fla. Crim. P Rule 3.220 (Pet. App. B 1(a)). On April 14, 1988 Petitioner filed a motion to suppress Defendant's Confessions, Admissions, and Statements. (Pet. App. B 2-3) On April 18, 1988 the State filed a motion: the following exhibits in response to the defendant's Notice of Intent to Seek Suppression of the defendant's Statements. (Pet. App. B 3(a)-3(d)).

On April 20, 1988 a motion to suppress the confession hearing took place in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Dade County, Florida. (Pet. App. B 69) Petitioner testified Matthews misrepresented himself as being with mental health or TASK - he did not go over the rights waiver form during the

interview. Petitioner stated Matthews misrepresented the statements he gave where his notes did not accurately represent the statements he gave him and at no time did he confess (Pet. App. B 52-65). Matthews testified he introduced himself as Det. Sgt. Joe Matthews, he went over the rights waiver form and Petitioner confessed (Pet. App. B 30-51). After considering testimony of the witnesses concerning the credibility of the witnesses who testified. Judge Carney found (Pet. App. B 66-67):

I find the defendant's testimony incredible. I did not believe it. I don't think any judge in this building would believe it. The motion to suppress is denied. The statements were free and voluntary.

At conclusion of the hearing - prosecution offered defendant plea of 12 years followed by (5) years probation (Pet. App. B 67).

State prosecution violated the principal of the rule of law found in Brady, the prosecution violated Petitioner's procedural/substantive due process rights by procuring false testimony during and used false evidence and arguments at the suppression hearing and withheld material exculpatory and impeaching evidence in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the U.S. Constitution. (Pet. App. C 19-22); (a) denying Petitioner the constitutional right to a fair hearing and an independent and reliable determination on the issue of voluntariness of his confession before a confession is allowed to be heard by the jury, Jackson v. Denno, 378 US 368 (1964); Colorado v. Connelly, 479 US 157 (1986); Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966), and the confession should have been suppressed as "fruits of the poisonous tree," Wong Sun v. United States, 371 US 471 (1963).

F. Review of state court decisions in state district court proceedings:

- a. The district court of appeals for the Third District committed a clear error of judgment: erred by per curiam affirming – judgments/mandates: based on the State of Florida’s “hiding” Petitioner’s meritorious Brady, Miranda – issue of suppressing the confession and new evidence claims, within its designed unconstitutional State actions: criminal conspired fraud.

Petitioner’s emphasizes that the state district courts’ decisions in Weekley, 636 So.2d 896; Weekley v. State, 676 So.2d 428 (Fla. 3rd DCA 1996); are unconstitutional: i.e., [] predicated on a criminal conspiracy, which is a crime; accordingly criminal prosecution is a consequence. There is a reason to believe that the decisions in the Weekley cases are unconstitutional (as the State prosecutor’s tied the unconstitutional State actions: to Petitioner’s new evidence claims, related to the Brady, Miranda–issue of suppressing the confession claims – constitutional rights’ error violations at the pre-trial motion to suppress the confession hearing; and at trial); as being in violation of art. I, § 9, of the Fla. Const., Under a definition of, state district court was misled by the Respondent on fraudulent premises: relied on the unconstitutional actions: i.e., (“Stipulation Fraud” scheme); contains: **RICO**–causes of actions; state district court’s Weekley decisions-per curiam affirming judgments are unconstitutional: clear error of judgment/erroneous, [] is [m]anifestly erroneous in light of (parallel reliance) on the State’s deliberate Brady violation, unconstitutional actions: criminal conspired fraud/cover-up. Such

per curiam affirming judgments by the state district court **cannot** stand; presents Justice *Thomas* with a fundamental injustice/manifest injustice.

2. The United States district court for the Southern District of Florida erred by denying Petitioner's first federal habeas corpus petition on the State of Florida's (successful) unconstitutional actions: criminal conspired fraud and cover-up, designed to "hide" the State prosecution's Brady v. Maryland violations within (the "Stipulation Fraud" scheme)

- a. Standard of Review.

Because this claim concerns a pure question of law, Petitioner submits that the *de novo* standard of review applies.

- b. Argument.

Petitioner's emphasizes that the federal district courts' Judgment/Order adopting (DE: 110) and the court of appeals decision in Weekley v. DOC., 133 Fed. Appx. 738 (11th Cir. 2005); are unconstitutional: i.e., [] predicated on a criminal conspiracy, which is a crime; accordingly criminal prosecution is a consequence. Petitioner was denied his constitutional right² to the first writ of habeas corpus by the district court's (parallel) reliance on the State's unconstitutional actions: upon which the district court relied (no other conclusion is warranted). The district court's Order adopting was based on the underlying "scheme" by prosecutor's/attorneys' unconstitutional actions: i.e., criminal conspired fraud (the "Stipulation Fraud" scheme). The fraud committed by the attorney's below, was the concealment of the newly discovered evidence claim presented in Petitioner's

² United States Constitution, Article I, § 9, cl. 2

first/second 3.850 motions for post-conviction relief. These undisputed facts (as the record permits only one point of view) reveal that the prosecutor's through the licensed attorney engaged in a "scheme" to defraud the circuit court, through the use of a fraudulent stipulation, and the failure to correct the false impression created by Det. Matthews pre-trial and trial testimony. The end result of the "scheme" was to undermine the circuit courts judicial process, which amounts to fraud upon the circuit court. Cf. Hazel-Atlas Final Judgment rests upon a defective foundation, i.e., State's unconstitutional actions: criminal conspired fraud).

Petitioner alleges the prosecutor's/attorney improperly entered into a "scheme" between themselves, and the prosecution to "hide" the prosecution's Brady violations. He alleges facts which make it plausible, that the prosecutor's/attorney "conspired" with one another before the 3.850 circuit court. The courts like the public at large, relies on the integrity/honesty of the attorneys, Hazel-Atlas (deliberately planned scheme to present fraudulent evidence constitutes fraud upon the court). His second Rule 3.850 threatened to disclose this fraud. The successive procedural bar has "hidden" [t]heir criminal conspired fraud/cover-up; the State made deceptive statements that distorted the factual record as to [t]heir fraud at issue. The State engaged in a substantial effort to keep the 3.850 circuit court in the blind; the circuit courts [i]ntegrity was affected and still remains in jeopardy.

G. CONCLUSION

The cases on which Petitioner principally relies are applicable to reach Justice *Thomas* decision-making power under art. III, § 1, is entirely consistent

with the Court's (authority) function. Chambers, supra, empowers Justice *Thomas* to cure the circuit courts/federal district courts integrity, and Petitioner's irreparable harm.

Petitioner contends that his fourteenth amendment due process rights were violated by the Respondent's **false representations** regarding the factual, legal and material matters related to the new evidence; concerning the factual and legal history about the unconstitutional actions: criminal conspired fraud, and in relationship with the State's "continuing" Brady violations and cover-up thereof, during the § 2254 proceedings.

Petitioner insists that the first underlying issue involves fraud perpetrated on the circuit court, analogous to fraud on the federal district court; (a) Respondent's **material misrepresentations** concerning the prosecutorial misconduct claims below, manifested clear and unambiguous intent to continue to "hide" Petitioner's Brady, Miranda-issue of suppressing the confession claims within the State's unconstitutional actions: i.e. (the "Stipulation Fraud" scheme); and, (b) the alleged fraud that obstructed discovery in the § 2254 proceeding, paralleled the misconduct that occurred at pre-trial motion to suppress hearing, trial, and post-conviction proceedings (two); (i) rested on the same set of material facts concerning a factual and legal material matter (the State's deliberate Brady violation and cover-up); Petitioner argues that what makes this matter so improper is that the State's unconstitutional actions: i.e., criminal conspired fraud; (c) was so grave as to create "fundamental error" under the due process clause of the Fla.

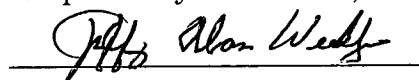
Const. Art. 1, § 9, U.S. Const., XIV; (i) State of Florida delayed the proper administration of criminal justice by a perpetual disrespect for the entire criminal justice system.

The State of Florida is guilty by enforcing a series of denials that were all obtained by committing fraud on the court. Petitioner states that the previous/continuing enforcement of denials procured by fraud on the court violates fundamental fairness.

This case concerns the power of Justice *Thomas* to review improper refusals by the circuit court's and federal court's below to protect their own respective [i]ntegrity. For Petitioner, it implicates the power of Justice *Thomas* to correct a series of "egregious" judicial errors, that have deprived him even one collateral review on the merits of his constitutional claims, which the State of Florida has (successfully) "hidden" by its unconstitutional actions: e.g., (the "Stipulation Fraud" scheme); given that, his conviction is unlawful and that he is innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. The power of Justice *Thomas* to issue an unconditional writ of habeas corpus in this exceptional case is codified in the all writs act. cf. § 1651(a). That statute provides that Justice *Thomas* and all courts established by act of congress may issue all writs necessary in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principals of law.

Petitioner brings this rehearing³ petition to Justice *Thomas* on the principal that the [i]ntegrity of the judicial processes of the circuit court's/state district courts/federal district court **must** be preserved (protecting the [i]ntegrity of the judiciary as a whole from fraud perpetrated on the circuit court: (parallel reliance) by the federal district court – is clear error of judgment; thus, is “fundamental” in Justice *Thomas* Brady constitutional error, factual/legal analysis of this particular situation). The State’s unconstitutional actions: criminal conspired fraud is “flowing on forever”: Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court, Dade County, Florida, the Third District Court of Appeal of Florida, United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida and the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

Respectfully submitted,



Jeffrey Alan Weekley,

³ There are several important factors on which Justice *Thomas* can base his conclusion that Petitioner’s Brady claim is ripe for review: First, the rehearing petition simply relates back to his first habeas petition. (DE: 29, 30). Also, to his first/second Rule 3.850 petitions (DE: 139, Pet. App. D 1-15, D 247-265) and the 3.850 proceedings where the prosecutor’s entered into the unconstitutional actions: criminal conspired fraud, (the “Stipulation Fraud” scheme) (DE: 139, D 1-244), and to his pre-trial motion to suppress hearing (Pet. App. B 1-67), and trial proceedings (DE: 139, Pet. App. B 88-320) pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c)(2); Mayle v. Felix, 545 U.S. 644 (2005); he contends that his state petitions, his amended federal petition, and his rehearing petition are tied to a common core of operative facts, relation back will be in order. E.g., (the “Stipulation Fraud” scheme).

CASE NO. 17-6472

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re JEFFREY ALAN WEEKLEY,

Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE AS REQUIRED BY SUPREME COURT
RULE 44.1

I, Jeffrey A. Weekley, do swear or declare that on this date, February 7, 2018 as required by Supreme Court Rule 44.1, that the grounds raised in the petition for rehearing are presented in good faith and not for delay.

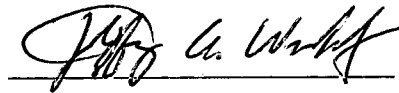
The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

Pamela Jo Bondi – Attorney General, State of Florida
Office of the Attorney General
Pl-01, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

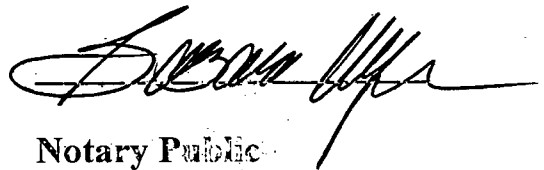
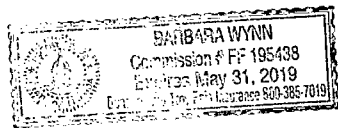
Executed on February 7, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,



Jeffrey A. Weekley, *pro se*
605011 - B-3-105-1
Graceville Correctional Facility
5168 Ezell Road
Graceville, Florida 32440

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO before me on this 7th day of February 2018.


Notary Public

Who produced Fla. Dept. of Corrections ID card # 605011 as identification. ✓

CASE NO. 17-6472

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re JEFFREY ALAN WEEKLEY

Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE AS REQUIRED BY SUPREME COURT
RULE 44.2

I, Jeffrey A. Weekley, do swear or declare that on this date, February 7, 2018 as required by Supreme Court Rule 44.2, that the grounds raised in the petition for rehearing are based on intervening circumstances of substantial effect and on controlling rule of law of the United States Supreme Court.

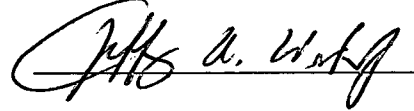
The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

Pamela Jo Bondi – Attorney General, State of Florida
Office of the Attorney General
Pl-01, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

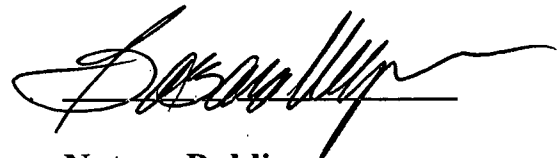
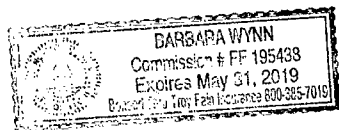
Executed on February 7, 2018.

Respectfully Submitted,



Jeffrey A. Weekley, *pro se*
605011 - B-3-105-1
Graceville Correctional Facility
5168 Ezell Road
Graceville, Florida 32440

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO before me on this 7th day of February 2018.



Notary Public

Who produced Fla. Dept. of Corrections ID card # 605011 as identification. ✓

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**