

No. 25-5042

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DeShawn Demarcus House — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

Jeff Cong; Phil Weiser — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

\_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

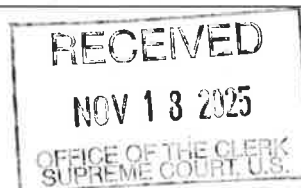
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

DeShawn D. House  
(Your Name)

P.O. Box 6000  
(Address)

Sterling, CO 80751  
(City, State, Zip Code)

Petition for Rehearing



I, DeShawn Demarcus House, bring this petition for rehearing in good-faith and in compliance with Rule 44. I am fairly indigent to file 40 copies of this rehearing petition.

As the letter by the Clerk to cure deficiencies was received on November 3, 2025, I have only three days to rush and file this motion, handwritten. Please send express mail for fairness or extend time to reply.

I. USCS Supreme Ct. Rule 10.

A. "A petition for a writ of certiorari will be granted for compelling reasons only."

1.a. The Courts has a duty under oath "to uphold and respect the Constitution". See 5 USCS §3331.

1.b. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the State and Courts from:

1.b.1. "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

1.b.2. "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

1.b.3. "Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

These grounds are limited to the intervening circumstances of substantial and controlling effects regarding the Courts duty to uphold and respect the constitution by exercising its jurisdiction to adjudicate this case.

## 2. The Code of Conduct for Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2.a. Canon 1.A. A Justice Should uphold the integrity and independence of judiciary. Independence of judiciary is exercising De Novo review to heard House's plea. The lower court's has committed perjury in their opinions.

2.b. Canon 2. A Justice should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities. House has shown how his substantial due process rights were deprived and violated; and how the lower courts errors were contrary to the United States Constitutional guarantees; and shown that his liberty is being deprived. Sup. Ct R. 10(a), (b), and (c).

2.c. Canon 3. A Justice should perform the duties of office fairly, impartially, and diligently. Again, House gave this court strong arguments and the lower courts erroneous denials and refusals to comply with the law. He is being unfairly deprived of equal protection of the law.

House Certify that these grounds are limited to the intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect of judicial duties under Canon Rules, not presented in previous petitions for Writ of Certiorari.

3. House was not afforded a due process and is being deprived of his life, liberties, and property without a due process of law consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court federal laws. This court has exercised jurisdiction in cases that has wasted resources. House's case bring adequate due process violations. The court's blatant disregards for the law is unconstitutional. These grounds are limited to the Fourteenth Amendment's unequivocal mandatory language.

## II. Rehearing Request

- A.) The Sixth Amendment guarantees an accused the right to speedy trial. Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 514, 527 ("A defendant has no duty to bring himself to trial...")
1. Length - 21 month delay caused presumptive prejudice.
  2. Reason - (2.1) - March 8, 2021 prosecutor was allowed to violate discovery timely disclosure. Defense counsel "worked something out" with the prosecutor and "agreed that more time would be good."
  - (2.2) May 14, 2021 prosecutor manipulated defense counsel into creating a false competency evaluation request to toll and get around statutory speedy trial violation. Prosecutor did not comply with the discovery order as she affirmed she did.

This court set the competency test in Dusky v. United States, 362 U.S. 402. House passed this test as the

CMHIP reporter found none of the symptoms alleged by defense counsel existed. Therefore, defense counsel deprived House of fundamental fairness, the right to be the captain or "master of his own defense," McCoy v. Louisiana, 584 U.S. 422. id., by falsely accusing him of being incompetent to tactically delay his trial over his objections.

(2.3.) Trial court deprived House of his choice to self-representation over his objection to cause a six-month delay in violation of the Sixth Amendment's clearly established federal law, Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806. The tenth circuit and other lower court sidestepped this law and affirmed this error under harmless error, contrary to McKaskle v. Wiggins, 465 U.S. 168, 177 n.8. See USCS Sup. Ct Rule 10.

Trial court failed to consider its explicit statement that its denial was "not based on whether the decision to waive counsel was knowing and intelligent," rather it is you don't appreciate the consequences, adding an element to Faretta's law unconstitutionally forcing counsel upon House over his objection.

The court abused its discretion and the Tenth Circuit and other appellate courts failed to consider such laws and facts surrounding the circumstances.

The grounds are limited to due process violations that requires automatic reversal.

(2.4) Trial court declared a retroactive mistrial in violation of People v. Nunez, 2021 CO 31.

3. Assertion. There was no dispute that House consistently asserted his interest in a speedy trial. "A defendant's assertion of his right to a speedy trial is entitled to strong evidentiary weight in determining whether he has been deprived of this right."

Without the final factor, the first three factors weigh against the State, determining he was deprived of speedy trial. It is the states duty to bring House to trial within a promptly manner; four trials were deprived based on prosecutor and trial court dilatory actions.

4. Prejudice. See Moore v. Arizona, 414 U.S. 25 where "An inmate's habeas petition was improperly denied because an affirmative demonstration of prejudice to him was not necessary to prove a denial of his Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial. Various factors had to be considered and balanced."

The habeas court and Tenth Circuit used the "prejudice to defense" to undermine the first three factors although the record itself proves House proved he was prejudiced by the delay by unavailable witnesses, defense counsel causing useless and unnecessary delays for the prosecutors benefits causing a breakdown of trust and communication to the point he represented himself at trial with disadvantages.

As Moore v. Arizona, 414 U.S. 25 granted relief of remand to reverse the conviction or "reassess the inmate's case under the proper case law standard.

House is entitled to equal protection of the law.

### III. Good Faith Attempt.

This petition for rehearing is in a good-faith attempt. This court has not adjudicated these claims on the merits. On just October 6, 2025, this court denied 830 writ of certioraris without adjudication on the merits.

I am deprived of my liberty in violation of the laws set by this court. My petition deserves to be granted on these grounds of the Constitutional laws.

If my merits were not on solid foundation I would not waste time accumulating court fees. I would get comfortable in prison, respectfully speaking.

Request.

1. I ask this court to grant this petition for rehearing in view of the oath to uphold and respect the constitution and Sup. Ct. Rule 10.
2. I ask this court to have integrity in according to the laws and set aside the lower courts' erroneous judgment and;
3. Release in violation of my due process guarantees.

11/04/2025

De'Shawn House

## Certificate of Service

I, DeShawn Demarcus House, certify that a true and accurate copy of this motion was put in the prison mailbox on November 4, 2025 addressed to:

U.S. Supreme Court  
1 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20543

DeShawn House

### Conclusion.

All this court has to do is, simply, require the lower courts to consider the facts and House's claim consistent with the U.S. Supreme court's established laws. This should not turn into a political standpoint because in doing so the failure to comply with the Constitution violates the Judicial Codes of Conduct Canon rules and Judicial oath under § 3331.

DeShawn House