

# Emergency Notice

Allen Watkins Pro Se Petitioner  
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Dated: 3.25.26

Clerk of the Court  
Supreme Court of the United States  
One First Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20543

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**RE: In Re Allen Watkins, Petitioner**  
**Notice of Procedural Irregularities — Case No. 25-6708,**

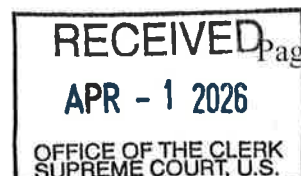
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Dear Clerk of the Court:

Petitioner Allen Watkins, proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in the above-captioned matter, respectfully presents this Notice to formally place the following documented facts before the Court prior to the April 2, 2026 conference. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Notice be docketed and transmitted in its entirety to each of the nine Justices. The matters set forth herein are directed to the Justices — not the Clerk's Office — as the Justices alone hold the authority to adjudicate the conduct documented in this record.

**1. THE ORDERED RESPONSE WAS NEVER FILED — RESPONDENTS STAND IN COMPLETE DEFAULT.**

This Court ordered Respondents to file a response by March 6, 2026. As of the date of this Notice, no response, brief in opposition, or waiver of right to respond has been filed by any Respondent. The docket for Case No. 25-6708 confirms this on its face. Rule 20.3(b) afforded



Respondents two options — file a substantive response or notify the Clerk and all parties by letter. Respondents exercised neither option.

This Court's own waiver form states expressly: "A copy of this form must be sent to Petitioner." Petitioner received no waiver, no letter, and no communication of any kind from any Respondent. The mandatory service requirement on this Court's own form was not complied with.

This constitutes Respondents' second default before this Court. The first default was the failure to challenge the two arbitration awards issued on February 5, 2024, within the statutory window prescribed by the Federal Arbitration Act of 1925, ch. 213, sections 10-11, 43 Stat. 883-885. Both defaults are documented on the public record of this Court. Silence in the face of a direct court order is not a neutral act. It is a concession that no legal basis exists to oppose issuance of the writ.

## **2. THE CONFERENCE DATE WAS EXTENDED WITHOUT JUDICIAL AUTHORITY — PROVEN BY THIS COURT'S OWN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.**

On March 18, 2026, the docket in Case No. 25-6708 was updated reflecting a new conference date of April 2, 2026 — thirteen days beyond the mathematically compliant conference date of March 20, 2026 under Rule 15.5. The docket reflects no judicial order authorizing this extension, no Justice's signature or chambers notation, no Respondent filing creating any procedural basis for the change, no notice to Petitioner, and no consent from Petitioner.

This Court's own published March 23, 2026 Order List confirms that cases bearing docket numbers both immediately below and immediately above Case No. 25-6708 — including cases docketed after Petitioner's case — were conferenced on March 20, 2026 and disposed of on schedule. Petitioner's emergency compulsion writ was specifically and selectively bypassed on March 20, 2026 and again on March 27, 2026 — both available and published conference dates — while sequentially numbered cases of identical procedural posture were processed on schedule.

The Court's own sequential docket numbering and its own published Order List eliminate any scheduling or calendar-based justification for this extension. Petitioner formally requests that the Clerk identify in writing the specific rule, judicial order, or other authority under which this administrative action was taken, and that such written response be docketed in Case No. 25-6708.

Petitioner further notifies this Court that the Clerk's Office operates without a published code of conduct and without published operational procedures governing petition routing and scheduling. No accountability mechanism exists for pro se litigants when Clerk's Office conduct

prejudices their cases. Case No. 25-6708 is a documented example of what unreviewable administrative authority produces when applied to an emergency compulsion writ brought by an indigent pro se petitioner. Only the Justices of this Court hold the authority to adjudicate this conduct, and it is to them that this Notice is directed.

### **3. ONGOING AND ESCALATING IRREPARABLE HARM DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ACTION.**

Every harm described below flows directly and proximately from the District Court of Arizona's refusal on July 08, 2024 to perform the ministerial confirmation duty mandated by the Federal Arbitration Act of 1925, ch. 213, section 9, 43 Stat. 883, 884 — a duty Congress expressed using the word "must" — and is compounded by each subsequent act of obstruction documented in this record.

- First, Petitioner has suffered complete and total loss of livelihood and employment.
- Second, unemployment insurance benefits — Petitioner's last remaining source of any income — have been fully exhausted and terminated, leaving Petitioner in a state of absolute indigency with zero income as of the date of this Notice.
- Third, Petitioner's professional licenses have been suspended as a direct and foreseeable consequence of two years of judicial obstruction of a congressional mandate.
- Fourth, Petitioner is completely unable to obtain necessary medical and dental care due to total absence of income, employment, and insurance of any kind.
- Fifth, imminent homelessness is not a future risk but a present reality bearing down upon Petitioner as of this date.
- Sixth, a minor child has been displaced and their stability and welfare materially harmed by this two-year obstruction of a mandatory congressional directive.

None of these harms existed before August 29, 2024. The Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, section 14, 1 Stat. 81, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, ch. 31, section 2, 14 Stat. 27, the Enforcement Act of 1870, ch. 114, sections 16-17, 16 Stat. 140, 144-145, and the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871, ch. 22, section 2, 17 Stat. 13, collectively establish that the deprivation of a federally mandated right under color of judicial authority cannot be deferred without compounding the constitutional injury already inflicted upon Petitioner. Any further delay is not a neutral act. The Supremacy Clause, U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2, binds every officer of every court to Acts of Congress without exception.

**4. THIS IS A PETITION FOR COMPULSION — THE ONLY LEGALLY AVAILABLE DISPOSITION IS ISSUANCE OF THE WRIT.**

Case No. 25-6708 is a petition for writ of mandamus seeking compulsion of a ministerial duty — not a petition for certiorari seeking discretionary review. These are categorically different instruments governed by categorically different legal standards.

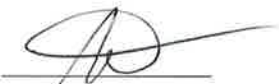
The Federal Arbitration Act of 1925, ch. 213, section 9, 43 Stat. 883, 884 uses the word "must." The statutory challenge window under sections 10 and 11 of that Act closed without any challenge being filed. The awards are final and binding. No judicial discretion remained at the lower court level after that window closed, and none exists now.

The Rules Enabling Act of June 19, 1934, ch. 651, 48 Stat. 1064, as amended, Pub. L. 100-702, Title IV, section 401(a), November 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4648, independently prohibits any procedural framework from abridging this congressionally-mandated substantive right.

The only legally available disposition consistent with federal law is issuance of the writ directing the District Court of Arizona to confirm the arbitration awards issued on February 5, 2024, as Congress mandated.

Petitioner respectfully requests that this Notice be docketed immediately, transmitted to each of the nine Justices, and preserved as part of the permanent official record in Case No. 25-6708 prior to the April 2, 2026 conference. Petitioner further requests a written response from the Clerk identifying the specific authority under which the conference date was extended, and that such response be docketed in this case.

Respectfully presented,



Allen Watkins, Pro Se

Dated: 3.25.26