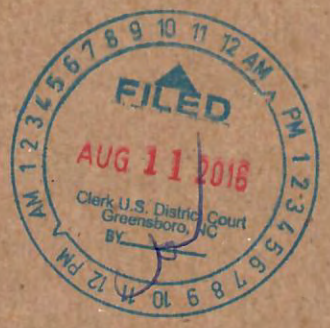

16CV425

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO INTERVENE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, **Plaintiffs** **V.** **STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA; PATRICK MCCRORY, in his official capacity as Governor of North Carolina; NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA; and BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA** **Defendants** **CHRIS SEVIER and ELIZABETH ORDING** **Intervening Plaintiffs**	**Case No: 16-cv-425** **THE HONORABLE JUDGE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER** **THE HONORABLE MAGISTRATE JUDGE JOI ELIZABETH PEAKE** **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF** **JURY DEMAND**

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO INTERVENE

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A MACHINISTS AND ZOOPHILE WHO ARE IN A DIFFERENT SECT THAN TRANSGENDERS THAT IS NOT REPRESENTED MOVE TO INTERVENE

NOW COMES, Chris Sevier, former Judge Advocate General, whistleblower, and soon to be employee of UNC, who self-identifies as a machinists, and Elizabeth Ording, a prospective student of the University of North Carolina and soon to be employee of UNC, who self-identifies as a Zoophile pursuant to rule 24(b)(1) and 24(a)(2) seeking intervention.[1] If the Federal Government is going to potentially codify prospective "non-realities" of a religious orthodoxy concerning "sexual orientation," it must legally codify the other denominations unproven faith based assumptions and identify narrative within the same religious orthodoxy as well. Allowing the Plaintiff to intervene will keep the Court, the original plaintiff, and the defendants from having the wrong conversation under the Constitution, which was the fundamental error that took place in *Obergefell* and *Windsor*.[2] The Plaintiffs' intervention will point out three major Constitutional considerations that are otherwise absent at the expense of

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[1] Like transgenders, both intervening Plaintiffs are members of the true minority in the church of western postmodern expressive individual relativism and the non-obvious class of sexual orientation, only they are in different but equal sects. Permissive intervention is appropriate under Rule 24(b) when "an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common," and when the proposed intervention is "timely" and will not "unduly prejudice or delay the rights of the original parties." *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 24(b)(1)(B); 24(b)(3); *Wright v. Krispy Kreme Doughnuts, Inc.*, 231 F.R.D. 475, 479 (M.D.N.C. 2005); *see also generally* 6-24 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE—CIVIL §§ 24.10-24.11 (3d ed. 1997)). Whether to permit intervention lies within the Court's sound discretion, *Hill v. Western Elec. Co.*, 672 F.2d 381, 385-86 (4th Cir. 1982), but the Fourth Circuit has counseled that "liberal intervention is desirable to dispose of as much of a controversy 'involving as many apparently concerned persons as is compatible with efficiency and due process.'" *Feller v. Brock*, 802 F.2d 722, 729 (4th Cir. 1986) (quoting *Nuesse v. Camp*, 385 F.2d 694, 700 (D.C. Cir. 1967)). The intervening Plaintiffs meet this standard and do not believe that the parties will oppose their demand for intervention. This matters are in their infancy stage. Courts in this Circuit have granted motions to intervene filed one, six, and nine months— and even up to two years—after the filing of a complaint. *See, e.g.*, *Alt v. United States* EPA, 758 F.3d 588 (4th Cir. 2014)(one and six months); *Wright v. Krispy Kreme Doughnuts, Inc.*, 231 F.R.D. 475 (M.D.N.C. 2005) (nine months); *CVLR Performance Horses, Inc. v. Wynne*, No. 6:11-cv-00035, 2013 WL 6409894, at *1-2 (W.D. Va. Dec. 9, 2013) (two years), *aff'd*, 792 F.3d 469 (4th Cir. 2015). Discovery has not been take, warranting intervention under *Liner v. DiCresce*, 905 F. Supp. 280, 294 (M.D.N.C. 1994).

[2] *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015); *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013).

actual justice. First, laws and policies that legally codify "gay marriage," "gay rights," and "transgender rights" violate the first amendment establishment clause under the Justice O'Conner's "Lemon Test" and under Justice Kennedy's "coercion test" because they seek to establish a narrow and unemancipated version of moral relativism as the National Religion by government action. [3] (Boom! There it is: that argument has never been made until now and it should resolve these matters conclusively, if this Court is actually interested in following the Constitution and not the culture). [4] Second, the codification of transgender and homosexual rights but not zoophile, machinist, and polygamist rights violates the first amendment establishment clause for a different reason in that government cannot treat one sect/denomination within the overall church of postmodern expressive individual relativism more favorably than the

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[3] *Lynch v. Donnelly,* 465 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984)(Lemon Test); *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992); *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000); *County of Allegheny v. ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573 (1989). Sexual orientation/transgender civil rights orthodoxy is predicated on unproven faith based assumptions that is implicitly religious. The government cannot codify such naked unproven faith based assumptions without expressly violating the first amendment establishment clause of the United States Constitution. The reason why Justice Breyer in *Van Orden v. Perry,* 545 U.S. 677 (2005) in his concurrence stated that "'the Establishment Clause does not compel the government to purge from the public sphere all that in any way partakes of the religious because '[s]uch absolutism is not only inconsistent with our national traditions, but would also tend to promote the kind of social conflict the Establishment Clause seeks to avoid'" was because he knew that postmodern individual relativism is a religion based on unproven faith based assumptions just like Christianity, Islam, Judaism, ect.

[4] In terms of spiking the ball, the first amendment establishment clause is the insurmountable death nail to all pro-gay marriage and transgender rights laws and policies because these provisions are merely attempt to establish that private orthodoxy as the supreme National religion. HB 2, DOMA, and the marriage bans were all turned into law not for "religious reasons" but for "irreligious reasons." These laws were designed to prevent misguided moral relativist from using government to codify their "private moral code" and religious ideology in an attempt to establish moral relativism as our National religion in an effort to explain away their feelings of shame and inadequacy, seeking to feel morally superior and to have a basis to crush those who disagree with government assets. Moral relativist are using our government as a prothelization tool in order to have a platform to persecute Christians and people who find their lifestyle to be obscene, objectively immoral, and subversive to human flourishing. It tends to demonstrate why homosexuality was illegal until recently and why it remains illegal in a litany of well developed Countries. Our government was never designed to establish the validity of one religious worldview. Yet, the Court has to decide if wants to pander to culture or uphold the integrity of the Constitution by nullifying all transgender and gay rights laws and policies entirely - enjoining both the Federal Government and state that effect under the 1st amendment Establishment Clause. People can publicly and privately self-identify all they want, but that does not mean that Government can recognize their identity narrative.

others.[5] Homosexuality, transgenderism, polygamy, zoophilia, and machinism are merely sects of the same religion. The Court could resolve that factor in favor of the original Plaintiff and intervening Plaintiffs or the Defendants by enjoining the Federal and State government from enforcing any laws that codify gay marriage, gay rights, and transgender rights, or alternatively, the Court could enjoin the State and Federal government from discriminating against individuals who are in the minority sects of the religion of postmodern individual relativism as well as transgenders. Third, if the Court is going to potentially disregard the first amendment establishment clause and frame these matters as civil rights matter, then zoophiles, machinists, and polygamists employees of UNC must have the same exact civil and employment rights as individuals who self-identify as transgenders under the 14th amendment substantive due process and equal protection clause and under 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, et seq.; and 42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(13). If the original Plaintiff really believes that sexual orientation triggers 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, et seq. and 42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(13), it will not oppose this intervention request. If the original Plaintiff objects to this intervention demand, it will explain away the legal basis for the original Plaintiff's case, proving that the original Plaintiff is peddling sexually exploitative fiction that is an actionable hate crime under 18 U.S. Code § 249. It is not complex, either *all individuals* and UNC employees warrant sexual orientation civil rights based on their self-assertive sexual identity narrative, to include those in the non-obvious classes,[6] or the federal executive is perpetrating the greatest fraud through the Courts in the History of American Jurisprudence. It is obvious that this case is part of an ongoing "egotistic...judicial putsch" that compelled justice

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[5] *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005); *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962). Zoophiles, machinists, and polygamists deserve the same legal recognition as transgenders, all of whom are in different denominations under the establishment clause.

[6] *McDonald Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976)

Roberts to say, "just who do we think we are," Justice Scalia to state, "I write separately to call attention to this Court's threat to American democracy."[7] The Government cannot classify sexual orientation matters as a civil rights matter and "not really mean it" without committing an act of actual bigotry and animus that poses a threat to the integrity of the racial civil rights movement and the very civil rights laws being used to challenge the Constitutionality of HB 2.[8] Of course, by now, in the face of overwhelming factual evidence, it is obvious that the idea that sexual orientation is based on immutable traits is an act of political malpractice and intellectually dishonest that warrants the disbarment of those who advance that fiction, regardless of their title and view of self-importance. (See Declaration of Cothran ¶¶ 1-50 and Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37).[9] But if our Federal Government and courts are going to proliferate fiction in keeping with the idea that the ends justify the means value system, the the Court must at the very least maintain Constitutional Integrity without being subject to impeachment, racketeering in actionable fraud under 18 U.S. Code §§1961-1968; 1343 (wire fraud); § 249(hate crimes); and § 2381 (treason).[10]

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[7] *Obergefell* at 6-7 (Scalia Dissenting); *Obergfell* at 3 (Roberts Dissenting); *Obergfell* at 1 (Scalia Dissenting).

[8] The notion that "a bare . . . desire to harm a politically unpopular group cannot justify disparate treatment of that group" applies more to machinists, polygamists, and zoophiles than to transgenders at present. *Romer v. Evans,* 517 U.S. 620, 635 (1996).

[9] Freedom comes from the truth. The United States cannot base its laws on lies and fiction. The monumental intellectual lie advanced by the majority of justices in *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U. S. 558, 575 (2003), and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) is the idea that sexual orientation is based on "immutable traits" and "genetics." (See Declaration of Cothran ¶¶ 1-50 and Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37). Countless mental health professionals have confirmed that. Just as there is no "rape gene," there is no "gay gene." *Id.* The majority in case like *Obergefell* errored in falsey labeling "homosexuals" as a people group instead of a "religious sect" under the multi-denominational church of sexual orientation, expressive individualism, and western postmodern individual relativism.

[10] There is one piece of good news for the Federal Court in that how to define marriage, transgender rights, gay rights, ect never should have been left to the states or federal government to enshrine to begin with because they have at all times been Constitutionally invalid under the first amendment establishment clause. The State and Federal Congress should have never had to pass HB 2, DOMA, and marriage bans to begin with. The sooner that all Courts, the states, and Congressional bodies come to terms with that Constitutional reality and do away with this internalized assault on liberty coordinated by moral relativists jihadist like, by Mr. Obama, and those who are in the largest denomination of the church of postmodern individual western relativism, the sooner we as a Nation can

The Court can best do that by permitting intervention.[11] The Court's ability to uphold the rule of law is at stake, and in light of the intervening Plaintiffs' lawsuits against Kim Davis regarding the current legal definition of marriage, intervention is warranted given the insights they will provide as soon to be employees of UNC.[12] The intervening Plaintiffs will help proliferate the justice in this action by bringing a unique perspective as injured persons. The Plaintiff s will "significantly contribute to the full development of the underlying factual issues" because they

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begin to unite, heal, and flourish. Although it is not illegal for someone to self-identify as a homosexual, transexual, machinists, zoophile, and polygamists, it is unconstitutional for the state and federal government to embrace policies and laws that set out to establish the plausibility of sexually based identity narratives that are predicated on unproven faith based assumptions and naked assertions that are implicitly religious. Transgender rights is a critique on self-evident truth and Christian religion. And critiques on religion are always themselves a new religion. More than that, giving legal rights to women who self-identify as men discriminates against men on the basis of sex because it equates that which is self-evidently different as if it was not. And giving legal rights to men who self-identify as women discriminates against women on the basis of sex because it equates that which is different as if it was not. Men and women are equal but different. People can self-identify as an easter egg if it makes them happy, but the Government cannot legally recognize these identity narratives without violating the first amendment establishment clause and eroding the fundamental freedom of expression and thought.

[11] The Court's job is to "find the truth," not make it up. Allowing the Plaintiffs to intervene will help the Court uphold the Constitution from enemies within who misuse the Constitution to cultivate more power for their self-serving agenda based on a reckless entitlement syndrome. Although the Plaintiff's will be working in North Carolina, they exercised they sued Kim Davis for refusing issue them marriage licenses in step with their "individual right," "fundamental right," and "existing right" to marry their preferred spouse that is based on a "personal choice." *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374, 384 (1978) (fundamental right); *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 63940 (1974) (personal choice); *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967) (existing right/individual right); *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) (intimate choice)

[12] Since the current definition of marriage is unconstitutional for being overly inclusive under the 1st amendment and under inclusive under the 14th amendment, *Sevier v. Davis,* 0:2016-cv-00080 (E.D. KY 2016) must inevitably be to *Obergefell v. Hodge,*192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) what *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka,* 347 U.S. 483 (1954) was to *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) as a manifest Constitutional injustice that goes to the heart of our National identity is cured of Constitutional defect. Only this time, the Nation will not have to wait for a century to lapse before a"decision" that has a "fundamental effect on [the] Court and its ability to uphold the rule of law" is corrected by this Honorable Court of the United States." *Obergefell,*192 L. Ed. 2d 609 at 7. (Alito Dissenting). In the recent past, Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in these cases: *Bradacs v. Haley,* 58 F.Supp.3d 514 (2014);; (2) *Brenner v. Scott*, 2014 WL 1652418 (2014);; (3) *General Synod of The United Church of Christ v. Cooper,* 3:14-cv-213 (WD. NC 2014);; (4) *Kitchen v. Herbert*, 755 F. 3d 1193, 1223 (CA10 2014);; (5) *Bostic v. Schaefer,* 760 F.3d 352 (4th Cir. 2014);; *Majors v. Horne,* 14 F. Supp. 3d 1313 (Ariz. 2014);; *Majors v. Horne*, 14 F. Supp. 3d 1313 (Ariz. 2014);; *Deleon v. Abbott*, 791 F3d 619 (5th Cir 2015);; *Tanco v. Haslam*, 7 F. Supp. 3d 759 (MD Tenn. 2014);; *Bourke v. Beshear,* 996 F. Supp. 2d 542 (WD Ky. 2014);; and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). Just as Judge Sedwick in *Majors v. Horne*, 14 F. Supp. 3d 1313 (Ariz. 2014) confirmed that Plaintiff Sevier had standing to fill his own separate case, the Plaintiffs will do that in this action. The Plaintiffs will here too if necessary.

are actually injured prospective employees and injured visitors of the campus which gives the Court personal jurisdiction that the original Plaintiff lacks. The intervening Plaintiffs underlying legal arguments are not merely interesting, they are controlling under the Constitution.[13] The intervening Plaintiffs have more than a theoretical/academic interest in these matters like the original Plaintiff.[14] The intervening Plaintiffs went to UNC and tried to use bathrooms and locker rooms that were designed for machinists and zoophiles but there were not any. The intervening Plaintiffs suffered an injury by the state in having to use bathrooms that accord with their self-evident anatomy, not ideology, which relegated them to second class citizen status to the same extent it would harm individuals from the transgender church, who visited or were employed.

The intervening Plaintiff's interest are going to be left behind by the original Plaintiff, if intervention is barred because their lifestyle is considered to be "morally repugnant." (The intervening Plaintiffs will bring a perspective that helps the Court uphold the Constitution.)[15] The

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[13] *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 630 F.3d 898, 905 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Spangler v. Pasadena City Bd. of Ed.*, 552 F.2d 1326, 1329 (9th Cir. 1977)) *vacated on other grounds, Hollingsworth v. Perry,* 133 S.Ct. 2652 (2013)*; see also, e.g., L.S. v. Cansler,* 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139311, at 4-5 (E.D.N.C. Dec. 5, 2011) (citing *Spangler, supra); and see generally 6-24 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE,* at §24.10[2][b] (discussing range of factors governing permissive intervention). These additional considerations also strongly support permissive intervention.

[14] *Fisher-Borne v. Smith*, 14 F.Supp.3d 699 (M.D.N.C. 2014) (citing *Donaldson v. United States*, 400 U.S. 517, 531 (1971))

[15] An intervenor's burden to show inadequate representation "'should be treated as minimal.'" *Teague v. Bakker*, 931 F.2d 259, 262 (4th Cir. 1991) (quoting *Trbovich v. United Mine Workers,* 404 U.S. 528, 538 n.10 (1972)). The movant need not show that the current representation of his interests will "definitely" be inadequate," only that it "may be" inadequate." *JLS, Inc. v. Pub. Serv. Comm'n of W. Va.*, 321 F. App'x 286, 289 (4th Cir. 2009) (citing *Trbovich*, 404 U.S. at 538 n.10; *Teague*, 931 F.2d at 262). "Many factors may suggest inadequate representation." *Titan Atlas Mfg. v. Sisk*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27094, at 15 (W.D. Va. Mar. 4, 2014), such as (1) whether the interests of intervenors and existing parties are identical or may diverge; (2) whether intervenors have "stronger incentives" to defend their interests more "vigorously" than existing parties; and (3) whether intervenors raise additional legal theories not raised by existing parties. *See, e.g., In re Sierra Club*, 945 F.2d 776, 780 (4th Cir. 1991) (noting interests may converge in some respects but diverge in others); *Felman Prod. v. Indus. Risk Insurers*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 117672, at 9-10 (S.D. W.Va. Dec. 16, 2009) (granting intervention when interests of parties and intervenor "are not coextensive") (citing *Teague*, 931 F.2d at 262); *Liberty Mut. Fire Ins. Co. v. Lumber Liquidators, Inc.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16610, at 16 (E.D. Va. Feb. 9, 2016) (finding "distinguishable interests"

original Plaintiff only considers how HB 2 impacts transgender bathroom rights and not the bathroom rights of zoophiles, polygamists, and machinists in step with a pattern of political malpractice. Disciples of the homosexual orthodoxy deal with machinists and zoophiles like they do with ex-gays, they pretend they do not exist and threaten them with every means available to include violence, government oppression, and social ostracism. (See Declaration of Cothran ¶¶ 1-50 and Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37). Furthermore, Plaintiff's Sevier's intervention will be especially helpful given his extensive experience in litigating and legislating in the area of obscenity, since the Federal Government is not interested in doing its job in regulating the Tech Enterprise.[16]

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sufficient for intervention). *Titan Atlas*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS at 16; *Teague*, 931 F.2d at 26;; Titan Atlas, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS at 16; Teague, 931 F.2d at 262.

[16] The Plaintiff Sevier's intervention could be particularly helpful given his extensive litigation against the Tech Enterprise in *Sevier v. Google Inc.* et al. 15-cv-05345 (6th Cir. 2015) and *Sevier v. Apple*, Inc., 0:15-cv-06250 (6th Cir. 2015) and legislative efforts with turn COFA (the Child Online Filter Act) into law. (Senator Spano (FL); Representative Williams (AL); Senator Weiler (UT); Senator Huffman (Tx) ect are amongst the Sponsors. COFA is Constitutionally sound under *Ashcroft v. Am. Civil Liberties Union*,535 U.S. 564, 122 S. Ct. 1700, 152 L. Ed. 2d 771 (2002). If not illegal, "homosexuality" has always been considered to be "obscene." *Manuel Enterprises Inc. v. Day*, 370 U.S. 478 (1962). "Obscenity is not within the area of protected speech or press." *Court v. State*, 51 Wis. 2d 683, 188 N.W.2d 475 (1971) vacated, 413 U.S. 911, 93 S. Ct. 3032, 37 L. Ed. 2d 1023 (1973) and abrogated by *State v. Petrone*, 161 Wis. 2d 530, 468 N.W.2d 676 (1991);; *State v. Weidner,* 2000 WI 52, 235 Wis. 2d 306, 611 N.W.2d 684;; *Ebert v. Maryland State Bd. of Censors*, 19 Md. App. 300, 313 A.2d 536 (1973). Obscenity is not protected expression and may be suppressed without a showing of the circumstances which lie behind the phrase "clear and present danger" in its application to protected speech. *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S. 476, 485, 77 S.Ct. 1304, 1309, 1 L.Ed.2d 1498. *United States v. Gendron*, S24:08CR244RWS(FRB), 2009 WL 5909127 (E.D. Mo. Sept. 16, 2009) report and recommendation adopted, S2 4:08CR 244 RWS, 2010 WL 682315 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 23, 2010);; *Chapin v. Town of Southampton*, 457 F. Supp. 1170 (E.D.N.Y. 1978);; *Sovereign News Co. v. Falke*, 448 F. Supp. 306 (N.D. Ohio 1977);; *City of Portland v. Jacobsky,* 496 A.2d 646 (Me. 1985). Pornography is being declared a public health crisis by the states and Federal Government. (See Utah SCR 9). Allowing for transgender to use the bathroom of the opposite-sex would very obviously create a public health crisis, just like pornography has because it appeals to our darker nature. Keeping the door closed and making the "right choice" the "easy choice" is a compelling state interest. The state has a compelling interest to pass HB 2 and legally nullify gay marriage so that it is not promoting obscenity in action. *Miller v. California,* 413 U.S. 15, 3034 (1973); Yet, if the Court is going to play pretend due to a refusal to think find that allowing transgenders to have special bathroom privileges at the university of North Carolina and beyond, the Court must also find that zoophilia and machinism is not obscene, making the states give the intervening Plaintiff's equal rights. Since the "Due Process Clause gives same-sex couples a fundamental right to marry because it will be good for them and for society," it logically follows that it must also "be good for machinists, zoophiles, and polygamists and society" if they too are equally allowed to acquire the state's *imprimatur* on their marriage ceremonies. *Obergefell* at 10 (Roberts Dissent). Likewise, if transgenders employees are given bathroom rights, zoophiles and machinists employees must have these same rights

Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in Obergefell a total of 8 times and was shut out wrongfully by a Court with an anti-Constitutionally and exploitative agenda.[17] [18]

THE DISSENT AND MAJORITY IN OBERGEFELL WERE DEAD WRONG

In *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), the Supreme Court, the Petitioners, and the Respondents all made an intellectually catastrophic mistake answering the question how to legally define marriage under the 14th amendment and not the 1st amendment establishment clause. All three examined the matter through the wrong Constitutional lens.[19] Respectfully, the *Obergefell* Dissent was dead wrong in asserting that the matter should be left up to the individual states to define marriage as they saw fit. The states never should have been allowed to define

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for the good of society. Otherwise, the state's have a legal basis to ignore the federal Courts completely on all matters to include prayer in school, abortion, and marriage. If the revolutionary war taught us anything it is that life is too short to live under tyranny.

[17] The intervening Plaintiffs recommend to Senate President Phil Berge that he present two bills on the floor of the assembly: one bill should call to nullify the legal recognition of all same-sex marriage for violating the 1st amendment establishment clause under the lemon test and coercion test and the other bill should call for TOTAL marriage under the 14th amendment based on the identity narrative of an individual. This will get a healthy debate going that will help the public see what Mr. Obama and Mrs. Lynch are hijacking the Constitution. The legal validity of transgender bathroom rights is tied to the legal cognizability of gay marriage naturally. The same is true with the intervening Plaintiff's rights.

[18] Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in *Obergefell* 8 times and was present at oral argument in the Courtroom because apparently it pays to have friends in Washington who do not like to see their combat Judge Advocates target by lawless government officials. See *Sevier v. Windle*, 3:11-cv-00246 (MD. TN. 2011) and *Sevier v. Jones,* 3:11-00435 (MD. TN. 2011).

[19]The Court, Petitioners, and Respondents in *Obergefell* were looking at how to Constitutionally define marriage through the wrong Constitutional lens, approaching the matter through false analogies under the 14th amendment instead of examining the matter through the 1st amendment establishment clause under the lemon and coercive tests as they should have. In the end, the judges in the majority in *Obergefell* found as to "question one" that there was no rational basis to preclude those who self-identify as homosexual from the fundamental, individual, and existing right to marry under the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment based on so called "immutable traits" homosexuals claim to have, and the dissenting justices argued in opposition that the states should have been allowed to individually define marriage in accordance with the Democratic process. Yet, both the majority and the dissent were dead wrong from a Constitutional standpoint because the government cannot codify homosexual and transgender religious ideology anymore than it can codify the sermon on the mount. Codifying homosexual orthodoxy does more than just "close minds" and "end debate," it alienates all of the people who subscribe to the values that this "Nation was founded" on, which (1) reduces their participation in government, (2) stifles their speech, (3) compels social ostracism, and (4) dehumanizes them. *Obergefell* see dissent in general or Roberts, Scalia, Thomas, and Alito.

marriage to begin with and therein lies the superseding problem. The Constitution is not silent on how marriage should be defined, nor is it silent on the codification of transgender, zoophile, polygamists, and machinists bathroom rights at issue in HB 2. At oral argument in *Obergefell*, Justice Sotomayor, who voted in favor of same-sex marriage, stated from the bench, " We do not live in a pure Democracy. We live in a Constitutional Democracy."[20] She is right, but she will not like what it means. The First amendment establishment clause bars both the state and federal government from codifying transgender rights and gay rights entirely because they are not based on self-evident truth but religious ideology. Allowing the Plaintiffs to intervene help demonstrate that and gives the Court a clear opportunity to either wilfully disregard the 1st amendment of the Constitution - once again - or to uphold its Constitutional oath as a matter of integrity and enforce it strictly. The American public are fed up with judicial malpractice and intellectual dishonesty in these matters that is cultivating a public health crisis, sexual holocaust, and the persecution of anyone who declares that homosexuality is obscene and immoral. Like Obama care, this matter is a Constitutional disaster as the end result of a President who lacks the ability to see that moral relativism is a religion.

HOMOSEXUALITY IS A RELIGION

What the prior Courts and liberal media, who are under the influence of the religion of moral relativism, fail to see and understand due to the same kind of blindness that ISIS jihadist suffer from, and what this Honorable Constitutional Courts must now come to terms with is that,

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[20] The idea of the Constitution "was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts." *West Virginia Bd. of Ed.* v. *Barnette*, 319 U. S. 624, 638 (1943). Since the Constitution is not silent as to transgender, zoophile, polygamist, and machinist rights and other forms of marriage, an "originalism" approach, not a "living Constitution" approach, must be undertaken in resolving the question presented here. See Obergefell at 7 (Thomas Dissenting) on originalism. See *Obergefell* at 26 (Roberts Dissent) quoting "Rehnquist, The Notion of a Living Constitution, 54 Texas L. Rev. 693, 700 (1976)."

like Islam, **"homosexuality" is a religion!** (See Declaration of Cothran ¶¶ 1-50 and Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37). Homosexuality is a doctrinal orthodoxy based on unproven faith based assumptions and naked assertions that are implicitly religious.[21] The original Plaintiffs complaint is rife with religious assertions that can only be taken on faith. The bottomline is that our government cannot legally memorialize homosexual ideology into law without expressly violating the first amendment establishment clause.[22] HB 2, DOMA, and marriage bans are all Constitutionally sound. No one knows better than Justice Kennedy that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . ." U.S. CONST. amend. I. In the late 1980s, author of the

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[21] The truth claims floated by the LGBT church such as (1) "people are born gay;" (2) "people who self-identify as gay have gay genes;" (3) "sexual orientation is a basis for suspect classification in the same way that race was;" (4) "sexual orientation is immutable like skin pigmentation;" (5) "a man can be a wife and a woman can be a husband" (6) "people who believe that homosexuality is immoral are bigots;" (7) "although homosexuality was illegal until recently, it is objectively moral;" (8) "traditional morality as a basis of law should not be used but morality that flows from the enlightenment tradition should;" (8) "freedom is the absence of the truth and all constraints;" (8) "love is love;" (9) "love wins;" (10) "gay marriage is factually equal to actual marriage" are all unproven faith based assumptions that are implicitly religious and based on naked assertions in an attempt to justify sexual behavior and lifestyle that is otherwise objectively obscene and cannot be recognizable by the government on multiple grounds. The fact that the majority of states voted to ban the legal codification of homosexual ideology - alone - insurmountably demonstrates that homosexuality lifestyle violates the community standards and amounts to obscenity in action. The states have a compelling interest to proactively stifle unprotected obscene speech. *Miller v. California,* 413 U.S. 15, 3034 (1973). The same principles apply here to the bathroom battle.

[22] The First Amendment, as made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth and the Federal Government by the 5th amendment commands that the state and federal actors "shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . ." *Murdock v. Pennsylvania,* 319 U.S. 105 (1943). The Court in *Everson v. Board of Ed. of Ewing,* 330 U.S. 1 (1947) stated: "the "establishment of religion" clause of the First Amendment means at least this: Neither a state nor the Federal Government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another. Neither can force nor influence a person to go to or to remain away from church against his will or force him to profess a belief or disbelief in any religion. No person can be punished for entertaining or professing religious beliefs or disbeliefs, for church attendance or non-attendance." Religion does not just include institutionalized religions like Christianity, Wicca, Judaism, and Islam. Religion is nothing more than a set of unproven answers to the greater questions regarding who humans are and what we should be doing. Homosexuality is an orthodoxy that is part of the church of moral relativism. A church is just organized group of like minded believers who agree that a certain set of unproven faith based assumptions are superior and correct. Faithful subscribers to religion build their identity on ideology that has to be taken on faith. National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE), Equality Federation, National LGBTQ Task Force, Victory Fund, Point Foundation, GLAAD, are churches of the homosexual ideology. Our Government cannot make public and private citizens have to honor the church of moral relativism worldview on marriage, especially since it involves conduct that violates the obscenity standards and was until recently illegal. See *Bowers v. Hardwick,* 478 U. S. 186 (1986).

Obergefell and *Windsor* opinion, Justice Kennedy, himself, put forward the concept of "coercion" as the gauge for an Establishment Clause violation. No branch of government can include any other form of marriage in the legal definition nor can it codify transgender bathroom rights because such laws violate the "coercion test" under a "direct coercion" and "indirectly coercion" analysis. *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992);[23] *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000);[24] *County of Allegheny v. ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573 (1989). [25] Evidence of foreseeable "direct coercion" recognized by the majority is readily identifiable all

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[23] ""The government may no more *use* social pressure to enforce [homosexual] orthodoxy than it may use more direct means." Lee, 505 U.S. at 594 (emphasis added). The majority in *United States v. Windsor*,133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), and *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) are using social pressure by calling objectors "bigots" and they imply a comply or else tone, which Kim Davis got to experience, when she was sent to jail for not converting. The *Obergefell* Court stated: Many who deem same-sex marriage to be wrong reach that conclusion based on decent and honorable religious or philosophical premises, and neither they nor their beliefs are disparaged here." But yeah tell that to Kim Davis as she was sitting in jail. The Court's coercion test as applied in *Lee v. Weisman* and *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*, 137 the government has behaved coercively when the negative social sanction is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of requiring religious dissenters to make the choice in question.

[24] In the 2000, case of *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000) the Court held that a student-delivered prayer at a high school football game fell afoul of the Clause because, inter alia, the prayer coerced potentially dissenting students into participating. The codification of homosexual ideology makes thousands of government employees and students effectively have to pray to the government and adopt the religion of moral relativism, which is predicated on unproven faith based assumptions and involves a private moral code that objectively offends community standards and the obscenity statutes. The pledge of allegiance is primarily patriot and not religious under *Myers v. Loudon County Public Schools*. 418 F.3d 395, 406-08 (2005), but the codification of the religion of homoexuality is absolutely a move to by moral relativist to attempt to establish their private moral code as supreme. There is nothing patriotic about homosexual orthodoxy that was once illegal. There is nothing patriotic about unprotected harmful obscene speech, which homosexuality is. Homosexual ideology, like machinism, polygamy, and zoophilia, is not morally neutral, and is predicated on a private moral code that is far from secular. A statute of the Ten Commandments in *Van Orden v. Perry* was not constitutionally invalid because it evince a valid secular purpose that "commemorated the 'people, ideals, and events that compose Texan identity.'" *Van Orden v. Perry,* 125 S. Ct. 2854 (2005). The relief sought by the original Plaintiff is not secular but highly religious.

[25] Under *County of Allegheny v. ACLU,* 492 U.S. 573 (1989), proof of direct coercion is not a necessary component of a successful Establishment Clause claim. Unconstitutional coercion, however, may also be indirect, and Justice Kennedy seemed to argue here that once the idea of indirect coercion is incorporated, coercion does become the "touchstone" of an Establishment Clause violation. No one can deny that the codification of homosexual religious dogma has lead to massive amounts of indirect coercion. The majority's assurances to those who find homosexual religion to be objectively obscene and immoral in their majority opinion in *Obergefell* have proven over and over again since that decision to be shallow, hollow, and patently false.

throughout the *Obergefell* opinion, and the coercion continues to be felt all around the Country afterwards that decision.[26] A "chilling effect" under the free speech clause has been created by the judicial malpractice in monumental cases like *Windsor* and *Obergefell* as (1) Christian clerks have been put in jail (Kim Davis),[27] as (2) Christian Judges have been subjected to political witch hunt (Judge Roy Moore);[28] as (3) Christian law professors have been the target of social ostracism campaigns (Carl Swain),[29] as (4) ex-gays are violently oppressed and (Greg Quinlan);[30] as (5) fire chiefs are fired for believing in the unrevised version of the Bible (Kelvin Cochran),[31] as (6) Christian florists,[32] (7) Christian bakers,[33] (8) Christian ranchers[34] have been hauled into civil court for not adequately paying homage to the Nationally recognized homosexual dogma. *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) and *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192

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[26] In the Establishment Clause context, the Supreme Court appears to assume that state coercion is never justified and that it is always an unconstitutional violation of a citizen's rights. In evaluating a claim under the coercion test, the Court does not ask: "Is this a case in which state coercion is justified or not?" Instead, it assumes that religious-based coercion by the state is per se unconstitutional. If the state forces citizens to make a choice between religion and nonreligion and weights that choice by imposing a sanction for choosing one way or another, then the state has always, by definition, violated the Clause." *Santa Fe Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290, 312 (2000). The same test applies to the Federal Government under the 1st and 5th Amendment. Making any state adopt its transgender policy forces the people in that state to acknowledge the validity of an identity narrative that is part of a religious orthodoxy. Neither the state nor federal Government can recognize these self-asserting gender identity narratives.

[27] "Kim Davis chooses jail." http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/04/us/kim-davis-same-sex-marriage.html?_r=0;

[28] "The Honorable Judge Roy Moore suspended from office: Alabama chief justice faces removal over gay marriage stance"
http://www.al.com/news/index.ssf/2016/05/alabama_chief_justice_roy_moor_10.html

[29] Now at Vanderbilt Conservative Professor targeted by offended student.
http://www.infowars.com/now-at-vanderbilt-conservative-professor-targeted-by-offended-students/

[30] "Gays Hating Ex-Gays: Wayne Besen's Verbal Assault on Greg Quinlan"
http://americansfortruth.com/2009/04/13/gays-hating-ex-gays-wayne-besens-verbal-assault-on-greg-quinlan/

[31] "Ex-Fire Chief Dismissed for His Faith Testifies at Religious Liberty" Hearing.
http://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2016/july/ex-fire-chief-dismissed-for-his-faith-testifies-at-religious-liberty-hearing?cpid=:ID:-12100-:DT:-2016-07-13-12:06:54-:US:-JG1-:CN:-CP1-:PO:-GC1-:ME:-SU1-:SO:-FB1-:SP:-NW1-:PF:-TX1-

[32] "Then I was sued: read passionate defense from grandma florist sued for refusing to service gay wedding."
http://dailycaller.com/2015/11/11/read-passionate-defense-from-grandma-florist-sued-for-refusing-to-service-gay-wedding/

[33] Baker owners refuse to pay damages in gay wedding cake case.
http://www.foxnews.com/us/2015/10/01/oregon-bakery-owners-refuse-to-pay-damages-in-gay-wedding-cake-case.html

[34] Judge fines Christian farm owners for refusing to host gay wedding.
http://www.theblaze.com/stories/2014/08/21/judge-fines-christian-farm-owners-13000-for-refusing-to-host-gay-wedding/

L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). There is a majority of people in the United States who do not want to violate their conscience by enabling an obscene homosexual lifestyle that was deemed to criminalized by this country for good cause until *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 563 (2003) and remains illegal in a litany of well developed nations because it leads to the kind of entitlement syndrome and darkness on display here regarding a public health matter.[35] The idea that codifying homosexual orthodoxy poses "no risk of harm" to "third parties" is laughably dishonest and has been relentlessly disproven following *Obergefell* to the point that it makes the five Justices in the majority look moronic in *Obergefell*, out of touch with reality, and worthy of criminal prosecution for treason. *Obergefell* at 27 (Majority Opinion). Go figure. The same sex marriage laws, like the transgender bathroom policy pushed by an illegitimate federal executive are not merely "indirectly coercive" but are"directly coercive" in all respects for millions of public officials and private citizens. The *Obergefell* Court was "unmoved by that inevitability" but this Court cannot afford to be as it becomes clear that the Obama administration is abusing its fiduciary duty owed to the public and the Constitution, molesting the first amendment establishment clause as a matter of political unjust enrichment. The American public is not going to tolerate this kind of abusive judicial malpractice from the Federal Courts that involves the sexual health and safety of children.[36]

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[35] The codification of sexual orientation orthodoxy is having a "chilling effect" effect on the rights protected by the Free Speech Clause. In that case, the Free Speech doctrines of vagueness and overbreadth apply. See, e.g., DANIEL FARBER, THE FIRST AMENDMENT 49-53 (2d ed. 2002) (discussing Supreme Court's use of vagueness and overbreadth doctrines to address "chilling" effects).

[36] By codifying homosexual orthodoxy to include transgender rights, the Government is effectively making all of our citizens bow to the religion of postmodern western moral relativism, as if we are now communist Russia. *Myers v. Loudon County Pub. Sch.*, 418 F.3d 395, 407 (4th Cir. 2005). Like a robber who says "give me your money, or I'll take your life," the by codifying homosexual orthodoxy, the government has imposed on all citizens - to include minors - a duty to pay homage to a new private moral code and exclusive religious worldview at the expense of the community standards and other traditional belief systems that have been around for "millennia" and that "the Nation was built on" or they will face criminal sanction, civil liability, and social ostracism. *Obergefell* at 17 (Thomas

The attempt to make the State of North Carolina adopt the transgender bathroom policy as "an act of will" and not "legal judgment" amounts to a critique on Christian religion and self-evident truth. *Obergefell* at 3 (Roberts dissenting). And critiques on religion are always a religion themselves.[37] HB 2, DOMA, and the Marriage bans were all passed by legislative branch not for "religious reasons" but for "irreligious reasons."[38] These laws were passed to stop "blind" moral relativist from attempting to use our government to establish the plausibility of their private moral code so that they could explain away feelings of inadequacy, in an effort to feel morally superior and to have the platform that enables them to use government assets to marginalize, ignore, and even violently oppressed anyone who refused to convert to their

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Dissenting). The depth and degree of social sanctions on religious dissenters of the sexual orientation religion has proven to be incalculable and horrific. More than that the codification of the religion of homosexuality core ideology has cultivated a public health crisis and widespread division. Justice Roberts stated: "The legitimacy of this Court ultimately rests "upon the respect accorded to its judgments." *Republican Party of Minn. v. White,* 536 U. S. 765, 793 (2002) (KENNEDY, J., concurring) and "The truth is that today's decision rests on nothing more than the majority's own conviction that same-sex couples should be allowed to marry because they want to, and that "it would disparage their choices and diminish their personhood to deny them this right." Whatever force that belief may have as a matter of moral philosophy, it has no more basis in the Constitution than did the naked policy preferences adopted in Lochner. See 198 U. S., at 61. *Obergefell* at 19 (Roberts Dissenting) By being punch drunk on the unexamined assumption of the superiority of our cultural moment, like the Courts were in were, the Courts in *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U. S. 558, 575 (2003), and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) have proven to be a complete disaster.

[37] To suggest that doctrine does not matter is a doctrine. People who are intolerant of intolerant people are intolerant. People who are judgmental of judgmental people are judgmental. People like Attorney General Lynch who are dogmatic about not being dogmatic are dogmatic. The Plaintiffs are merely going to engage in a litany of jaded power plays that amount to intellectual imperialism. They argue that truth is not absolute. They have to assume the very thing they hope to deny in order to deny it. At best, they are dishonest attorneys who warranted to be prosecuted by the DOJ following the next election and disbarred by the ethics commission. The fact that they have no basis for justice and cannot even define what it is demonstrates that they are unfit to practice before this court.

[38] The original legal definition of marriage and HB 2 arose out of the "the nature of things" and did not arise out of a desire to acquire political power and to use government as a tool to show the irresponsible gospel of moral relativism down the throats of our citizens. (Roberts dissent page 5). See G. Quale, A History of Marriage Systems 2 (1988); cf. M. Cicero, De Officiis 57 (W. Miller transl. 1913). Moral relativist are misusing "esteemed institution" to codify their orthodoxy and our Nation is disintegrating as a result. *Goodridge*, 440 Mass., at 322, 798 N. E. 2d, at 955.Pg 12.

self-justifying worldview, which is objectively obscene and subversive to human flourishing.[39] Neither the Courts nor the Petitioners in *Obergefell* even tried to hide the fact that they were out to "bestow dignity" and "ennoblement" to a specific religious "orthodoxy." [40] That is, the *Obergefell* Court knew that they were not bestowing dignity on a "people group" but a religious ideology. The original Plaintiff is attempting to compel the Court to do the same thing here, but, once again, only the largest sect within the church of postmodern western individual relativism is being represented at the expense of the minority sects and non-obvious class members which

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[39] The traditional marriage legal definition of marriage was based on self-evident truth like the bill of rights was. Gay rights pushed by the Democrats is an attack on both. If the government made every man-woman marriage be conducted in the name of Buddha, Muhammad, or Jesus Christ that would be unconstitutional because it would violate the establishment clause - failing the lemon test and coercive test. But that is not the case. The traditional marriage definition is neutral and fact based only - it only happens to incidentally parallel other religions like Christianity and Judaism, just as much of our laws and Constitution do, which does not make them Constitutionally valid. *Van Orden v. Perry*, 545 U.S. 677 (2005); *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S.460 (2009). If the government was to throw out all laws that paralleled Christianity, our Nation would be in a total state of nature. This abuse created Donald Trump's popularity. Bathroom rights and gay marriage are not neutral. They are advanced by zealous religious ideologs who are hoping to establish their worldview as supreme through any means necessary as a tool to proselytize. Until the 2000s, there was never any reason for the government to legally codify the dictionary definition of marriage until it became clear that misguided and selfish moral relativist were on the march and warpath to use the government to codify their private moral codes and religious ideology in order to critique Christianity and absolute truth in a pathetic effort to rationalize away their innate feelings of shame and inadequacy. Gay marriage, transgender rights, gay rights are nothing more than critiques on Christianity and the truth. And critiques on religion are always a religion themselves. Gay marriage is a critique on actual marriage. As Justice Roberts stated: "The Court today not only overlooks our country's entire history and tradition but actively repudiates it, preferring to live only in the heady days of the here and now. I agree with the majority that the 'nature of injustice is that we may not always see it in our own times.' *Ante*, at 11. As petitioners put it, 'times can blind.' Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10. But to blind yourself to history is both prideful and unwise. 'The past is never dead. It's not even past.'" W. Faulkner, Requiem for a Nun 92 (1951). Throughout Obergefell the same-sex marriage litigants and the Judges, who unwisely subscribe to their shallow dogma, never deny that they were using government to establish respect for their worldview. It was as if they were insulting the establishment clause while saying that "nobody else's basis for morality as a basis for law matters except for ours." It is outrageous.

[40] Bestowing dignity on the homosexual religious ideology amounts to the government's efforts to ""endorse" the religion of moral relativism and "disfavor" Christians in public and private sector which violates the first amendment establishment clause under the lemon test under *Lynch v. Donnelly,* 465 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984). The "coercion test" invented by Justice Kennedy fails to deal with another category of state actions — those captured under the rubric of state "endorsement," where no coercion of any kind is involved. Under Justice O'Connor's endorsement test, even where the state has concededly not coerced religious behavior, either directly or indirectly, state action may nevertheless violate the Clause if it creates the impression, in the mind of the reasonable observer, that the state has endorsed religion over nonreligion, or vice versa. While it may or may not be true that "the [legal] right to marry dignifies," it does not allow the Federal Courts to codify the religion of homosexuality and postmodern relativism. *Obergefell* at 14 (Majority).

manages to miraculously violate both the 1st amendment and 14th amendment resoundingly at the same time. The executive branch pushing this sexually exploitative agenda that normalizes false permission giving beliefs and erodes consent should be sued by all 50 states for racketeering in obscenity, wire fraud, mail fraud, treason, and hate crimes.[41] The bottomline is that the first amendment commands that not only must all 50 states ignore the transgender bathroom policy floated by the Federal executive under the first amendment, all 50 states are going to have to only legally recognize man-woman marriage and a form of HB 2 themselves.[42] Yet, if the Court is going to play "go along get along" with the executive, then at the very least it must allow the intervening Plaintiff to have special bathroom rights based on their identity narrative that is predicated on sex.

A DIFFERENT VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT WARRANTS INTERVENTION

If the Court were to deny the Plaintiff's intervention request because it was playing politics to advance its personal aspiration only to grant the original Plaintiff's request, the first amendment

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[41] Currently, the Federal Courts look downright moronic to the American public. It goes without saying that virtually all of King Obama's policies will be undone, and he will go down in history as a laughing stock, but respectfully, by allowing the Plaintiffs to intervene, the Court can start to undo the damage that unethical Federal executive branch has proliferated by neither increasing sexual orientation civil rights to everyone or to completely undo them totally.

[42] So here is the bottomline up front: all laws that support gay marriage, gay rights, and transgender rights must be deemed Constitutionally nullified and void for violating the first amendment establishment clause, not just in North Carolina - no indeed - but in all 50 states. If the Court follows the Constitution as it must, the *Obergefell* litigants and their like-minded misguided Judges have managed to completely undo what they hoped to establish for the entire nation. Henceforth, all 50 states must legally define marriage between "one man and one woman," not just banning man-man marriage but all other forms to include the Plaintiffs preferred marriage of man-object and woman-animal as a matter of equity. Men will use the men's room, and women, the women's room. This national nullification of homosexual orthodoxy - alone - should immediately end the transgender bathroom scandal, which has created a "public health," desensitizes both sexes, and put children at risk for sexual exploitation. Nullifying the legal definition of gay marriage will destroy President Obama's malicious platform to blackmail the states out of billions of dollars for refusing to disregard obscenity statutes. *Obergefell* at 8 (Alito Dissenting). The transgender policy in the military advanced by the Secretary of Defense must also be voided as a natural extension of this cause of action by judicial decree. Judicial nullification adds to the fact that United Commanders must already disregard the transgender policy under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for being (1) objectively immoral under 809.ART.90 (20) and (2) prejudicial to good order under Article 134. See *United States v. Humphries*, 71 M.J. 209, 213 (C.A.A.F. 2012). To make sure that this kind of injustice does not happen again, if elected, President Trump's Attorney General Christie is going to prosecute every government official who has played a part in this Constitutional Coup that has the potential to proliferate into civil war.

establishment clause would be violated in a different way. If the Court strikes down HB 2 and allows transgender the special privilege of using bathrooms based on their ideology and not zoophiles and machinists, who are in a different sect, the first amendment establishment clause will be violated under *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005).[43] Machinists, Zoophiles, Polygamists, and Homosexuals are all different sects and denominations of the religion of sexual orientation under the religion of postmodern westin individualistic moral relativism. Declarations of Cothran ¶¶ 1-50 and Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37. What is absolutely not vague about the establishment clause is that it bars the government from treating one denomination more favorable than another. *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962).[44] For example, the government cannot give tax breaks to Elevation Church but not Seacoast Church in North Carolina. By issuing marriage licenses to those who are in the homosexual denominations of the church of sexual orientation and by giving them special bathroom privileges, but not to those who belong to the polygamy, machinism, and zoophilia demonstration, the intervening Plaintiffs have sustained personal injuries by a government action that is legally cognizable.[45] The

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[43] *McCreary County, Kentucky v. ACLU* of Kentucky is the only Supreme Court case that seems to firmly hold that neutrality is mandated between religion and nonreligion. . The Court quoted the neutrality language "between religion and religion, and between religion and nonreligion" as the "touchstone for [its] analysis." *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005) (quoting *Epperson v. Arkansas,* 393 U.S. 97, 104 (1968)). But after examining the facts and the holding in McCreary County, it seems that the Court actual~ based its holding on neutrality "between religion and religion."

[44] See also Steven G. Gey, *Reconciling the Supreme Court's Four Establishment Clauses,* 8 U. PA. j. CONST. L. 725, 754 (2006) (citing *Wallace v. jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38, 91 (1985) (Rehnquist,]., dissenting)); *see also* Robert L. Cord, *Church-State Separation: Restoring the "No Preference" Doctrine of the First Amendment,* 9 HARV. j .L. & PUB. POL'Y 129 (1986).

[45] Just because homosexuals seek fulfillment in the "highest meaning" does not give the Court the right to codify their religious ideology, especially at the expense of the other denominations of sexual orientation. Obergefell at 17 (Majority). What the majority in *Obergefell* did not want to come to terms, but the dissent acknowledged, is the fact that there are many sects and denominations within the church of sexual orientation. The intervening Plaintiffs are in the machinist and zoophile sects and they want the the same rights and benefits as the ones acquired by the transgender congregation.

intervening Plaintiffs have visited the campus and had to use bathrooms based on their anatomy by force of HB 2. They have both applied to work for UNC and will likely start work at any moment. Currently, they are going to be treated like all other men and women when it comes to the bathroom, but they want to treated equal to those who self-identify as transgender.

THE 14TH AMENDMENT SHOULD ALLOW THE INTERVENING PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST TO BE GRANTED

Because the employment of the intervening Plaintiffs at UNC is imminent, they have standing under 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, et seq.; and 42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(13) to challenge HB 2. For purposes of the 5th amendment establishment clause and the 14th amendment, the *Obergefell* Court did not "burst the bonds" of "history and tradition" far enough to accord with the intervening Plaintiff's sexual appetites and preferences based on their fundamental civil rights and immutable traits based on sex and sexual orientation classification. *Obergefell* at 29 (Roberts dissent).[46] The Government cannot give due process and equal protection rights to transgenders based on their identity narrative but not machinists, zoophiles, and polygamists because they find their sexual orientation to be "morally disapproving." *Lawrence* at 575. That's not how the Constitution works under the 14th amendment, in the event that these matters really are a matter of civil rights as the original Plaintiff's float. The intervening Plaintiffs will parade approximately 40 declarants before this Court to include mental health experts and geneticists who will attest that sex is based on classical conditioning and dopamine. Just as their is no "rape gene," there is not "transgender gene." Yet, if the Court is going to accept the immutable trait

[46] "Under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The fundamental liberties protected by this Clause include most of the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights. See *Duncan* v. *Louisiana*, 391 U. S. 145, 147–149 (1968). In addition these liberties extend to certain personal choices central to individual dignity and autonomy, including intimate choices that define personal identity and beliefs. See, *e.g., Eisenstadt* v. *Baird*, 405 U. S. 438, 453 (1972); *Griswold* v. *Connecticut*, 381 U. S. 479, 484–486 (1965).

argument on faith, then zoophiles and machinists employees of UNC must have the same kind of immutable traits as those who self-identify as transgender, which gives them the same legal entitlement. The simple fact is that to *critique* the legal basis for man-object, man-animal, and man-multiple person marriage/rights is to *critique* the legal basis for man-man and woman-woman marriage/rights - to include bathroom rights. No amount of judicial malpractice or scholastic dishonesty can get around that premise. Justice Roberts in his dissent in *Obergefell* admits that there is not a legal basis to deny individuals in the non-obvious class of sexual orientation equal rights as transgenders.[47] He is right. Man-object, man-animal, man-multiperson, man-man, and woman-woman marriage and bathroom privileges are all equally not a part of "American tradition," whereas the dictionary definition of marriage and bathroom policies have been around for "millennia" and "predates our government" because they are based on neutral facts and not political power plays that desensitizes our citizens and subjects millions of them to invalid persecution.[48] Yet, due to a unbriddle refusal to think and malicious judicial agenda,

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[47] "Indeed, from the standpoint of history and tradition, a leap from opposite-sex marriage to same-sex marriage is much greater than one from a two-person union to plural unions, which have deep roots in some cultures around the world. If the majority is willing to take the big leap, it is hard to see how it can say no to the shorter one. It is striking how much of the majority's reasoning would apply with equal force to the claim of a fundamental right to plural marriage. If "[t]here is dignity in the bond between two men or two women who seek to marry and in their autonomy to make such profound choices," *ante*, at 13, why would there be any less dignity in the bond between three people who, in exercising their autonomy, seek to make the profound choice to marry? If a same-sex couple has the constitutional right to marry because their children would otherwise "suffer the stigma of knowing their families are somehow lesser," *ante*, at 15, why wouldn't the same reasoning apply to a family of three or more persons raising children? If not having the opportunity to marry "serves to disrespect and subordinate" gay and lesbian couples, why wouldn't the same "imposition of this disability," *ante*, at 22, serve to disrespect and subordinate people who find fulfillment in polyamorous relationships? See Bennett, Polyamory: The Next Sexual Revolution? Newsweek, July 28, 2009 (estimating 500,000 polyamorous families in the United States); Li, Married Lesbian "Throuple" Expecting First Child, N. Y. Post, Apr. 23, 2014; Otter, Three May Not Be a Crowd: The Case for a Constitutional Right to Plural Marriage, 64 Emory L. J. 1977 (2015)." *Obergefell* at 21 (Justice Roberts Dissenting).

[48] Roberts Dissenting: "Although the Court articulated the importance of history and tradition to the fundamental rights inquiry most precisely in *Washington v. Glucksberg,* 521 U. S. 702, 721 (1997), many other cases both before and after have adopted the same approach. *District Attorney's Office for Third Judicial Dist.* v. *Osborne*, 557 U. S. 52, 72 (2009); *Flores*, 507 U. S., at 303; *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U. S. 739, 751 (1987); *Moore* v. *East Cleveland*, 431 U. S. 494, 503 (1977) (plurality opinion); see also *id.,* at 544 (White, J., dissenting) ("The Judiciary,

under *Obergefell*, it suddenly does not matter that the right to other forms of marriage and bathroom access lack "deep roots" and "are contrary to long-established tradition." *Obergefell* at 20 (Roberts Dissent).[49]

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including this Court, is the most vulnerable and comes nearest to illegitimacy when it deals with judge-made constitutional law having little or no cognizable roots in the language or even the design of the Constitution."); *Troxel* v. *Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 96–101 (2000) (KENNEDY, J., dissenting) (consulting "'[o]ur Nation's history, legal traditions, and practices'" and concluding that "[w]e owe it to the Nation's domestic relations legal structure . . . to proceed with caution" (quoting *Glucksberg*, 521 U. S., at 721))."

[49] The truth is what we have here is an inept executive who is leaving office and who only cares about amassing power for the Democratic party, who are unwisely buying into the unexamined assumption of our superiority of our cultural moment just as the Courts in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857) and *Lochner v. New York,* 198 U. S. 45, 76 (1905) did before realizing that they were not just on "the wrong side of history" but on the "wrong side of reality." It is difficult to say whether moral relativist in the church of homosexuality or jihadist pose more of an immediate threat to National Security interests. The Court cannot say that a man's request to marry a man in order to make him his wife is any more or less removed from reality than a man's request to marry an object or animal no matter how much intellectual squinting tries to take place. If a "man can be wife" as a fundamental right, then "machines can be people too." After all, corporations are legally recognized persons under the law that have 14th amendment rights too. *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company,* 118 US 394 (1886)(Corporations have 14th amendment rights). And the Supreme Court has already found a fundamental privacy interest in interactive objects. *Riley v. California,* 573 U . S . _ (2014)("Modern cell phones are not just another technological convenience. With all they contain and all they may reveal, they hold for many Americans "the privacies of life"). Likewise, it is not less removed from reality for a the government to say that transgenders employees at UNC deserve special bathroom rights but zoophiles and machinists employees do not. On what basis can we really even say that "meat isn't murder?" On what possible legal basis could any party here argue that transgenders deserve special bathroom accommodations but zoophiles and machinists do not? Such positions in opposition can only be based on feelings and why should anyone's feelings be privileged over someone else's? After all, animals are already afforded all kinds of rights. Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 2131–2159; Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531–1544 Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361—1423 Animal Damage Control Act, 7 U.S.C. 426; Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1901–1907. If the marriage bans were "in essence unequal" before *Obergefell*, they remain "unequal," narrow, shallow, exclusive, arbitrary, and unconstitutional at present for polygamists, zoophiles, and machinists. *Obergefell* at 4 (Majority). The same is true of the HB 2. Either all of the non-obvious classes under sexual orientation suspect classification warrant civil rights or sexual orientation is a fiction to the point that the greatest fraud in the history of American Jurisprudence has been perpetrated on the American people. See *McDonald Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976). The Court needs to stop and think about how the codification of gay rights is impacting children. There is no doubt that the LGBT church is using that one sided favorable treatment by the government as a prothelization tool for their orthodoxy.

/s/Chris Sevier/
9 Music Square South 247
Nashville, TN 37203
420 W 42
New York, NY 10036
23 Rankin Ave,
Asheville, NC 28801
(615) 500 4411
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com
BPR#026577
1LT 27A JAG _th SPF G
Ghost OP Mike Iota

/s/Elizabeth Ording/
219 S Limestone
Lexington KY 40508
(224) 500 7744
rougeattorneyatlaw@gmail.com
Ghost OP Echo 6

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The Intervening Plaintiffs hereby certify that they have mailed the these documents with adequate postage to the this 21 day of July 2016 to CANDYCE PHOENIX 601 D ST., NW WASHINGTON, DC 20579, candyce.phoenix@usdoj.gov; COREY L. STOUGHTON U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20530 ; corey.stoughton@usdoj.gov; DWAYNE J. BENSING 950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW, STE. 4500; Dwayne.Bensing@usdoj.gov; JON W. DAVIDSON, 4221 WILSHIRE BLVD., STE. 280 LOS ANGELES, CA 90010; jdavidson@lambdalegal.org; JONATHAN D. NEWTON, 601 D ST., NW WASHINGTON, DC 20579, jonathan.newton@usdoj.gov; LORI B. KISCH, 950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW, STE. 4500 PHB WASHINGTON, DC 20530; lori.kisch@usdoj.gov; RIPLEY RAND; 101 S. EDGEWORTH ST., 4TH FLOOR GREENSBORO, NC 27401; ripley.rand@usdoj.gov; SEAN R. KEVENEY, 950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20530; sean.r.keveney@usdoj.gov; TOREY B. CUMMINGS; 601 D ST., NW WASHINGTON, DC 20579, Torey.Cummings@usdoj.gov; WHITNEY PELLEGRINO, 601 D ST., NW WASHINGTON, DC 20579; Whitney.Pellegrino@usdoj.gov; TARYN WILGUS NULL; 950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW, STE. 4500 WASHINGTON, DC 20530; Taryn.Null@usdoj.gov; KARL S. BOWERS , JR.; BOWERS LAW OFFICE LLC POB 50549 COLUMBIA, SC 29250; butch@butchbowers.com; ROBERT C. STEPHENS, 116 W. JONES STREET RALEIGH, NC 27699; bob.stephens@nc.gov; WILLIAM WOODLEY STEWART , JR., 1101 HAYNES ST., STE. 104 RALEIGH, NC 27604, bstewart@mgsattorneys.com; BRENNAN TYLER BROOKS, 1101 HAYNES ST., STE. 104 RALEIGH, NC 27604; tbrooks@mgsattorneys.com; FRANK J. GORDON, 1101 HAYNES ST., STE. 104 RALEIGH, NC 27604, fgordon@mgsattorneys.com; ROBERT N. DRISCOLL, 1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW, STE. 420 WASHINGTON, DC 20004; rdriscoll@mcglinchey.com; AMAR MAJMUNDAR, POB 629 RALEIGH, NC 27602-0629, amajmundar@ncdoj.gov; OLGA E. VYSOTSKAYA DE BRITO, POST OFFICE BOX 629 RALEIGH, NC 27602; ovysotskaya@ncdoj.gov; CAROLYN C. PRATT, POB 2688 CHAPEL HILL, NC 27517-2688; ccpratt@northcarolina.edu; GLEN D. NAGER; 51 LOUISIANA AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20001; gdnager@jonesday.com; JAMES M. BURNHAM; 51 LOUISIANA AVE.,

N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20001; jmburnham@jonesday.com; NOEL J. FRANCISCO, 51 LOUISIANA AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20001; njfrancisco@jonesday.com; STUART K. DUNCAN; 1717 K ST., NW, STE. 900 WASHINGTON, DC 20006; KDuncan@Schaerr-Duncan.com; GENE C. SCHAERR, 1717 K ST., NW, STE. 900 WASHINGTON, DC 20006; GSchaerr@Schaerr-Duncan.com; ROBERT D. POTTER , JR.; 5821 FAIRVIEW RD., STE. 207 CHARLOTTE, NC 28209; rdpotter@bellsouth.net; DAVID A. CORTMAN, 1000 HURRICANE SHOALS ROAD, D-1100 LAWRENCEVILLE, GA 30043; dcortman@alliancedefendingfreedom.org; DEBORAH J. DEWART, 620 E. SABISTON DRIVE SWANSBORO, NC 28584-9674; debcpalaw@earthlink.net; JAMES A. CAMPBELL; 15100 N. 90TH ST. SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85260; jcampbell@ADFlegal.org; JEREMY D. TEDESCO; 15100 N. 90TH ST. SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85260; jtedesco@telladf.org; JOHN MATTHEW SHARP; 1000 HURRICANE SHOALS RD., NE, STE. D-1100 LAWRENCEVILLE, GA 30043; msharp@adflegal.org; JONATHAN CALEB DALTON; 15100 N. 90TH ST. SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85260; cdalton@ADFlegal.org; JOSEPH E. LARUE, 15100 N. 90TH ST. SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85260; jlarue@ADFlegal.org;

/s/Chris Sevier/

/s/Elizabeth Ording/

EXHIBIT A

SEVIER AND ORDING

WORK APPLICATIONS

FILED WITH UNC

STANDING MATTERS

- Your Documents
-
- Account Settings
- Logout Elizabeth
- Help

ORDING

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Prospective Faculty Information
- Working at Carolina
- Security Report
- Affiliate Job Openings
- Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) is the Law

Welcome Elizabeth Ording

You have successfully submitted your Application.

Your confirmation code is

CN001094031

Thank you for your interest in this position. The screening and selection process is currently underway. Should review of your qualifications result in a decision to pursue your candidacy, you will be contacted. You will also receive an email with confirmation and posting details for your records.

At any time, you may
view your completed Application here or
continue your Posting search.

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- For Additional Information or Special Assistance

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- UNC-Chapel Hill Directory
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The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is an equal opportunity employer that welcomes all to apply, including protected veterans and individuals with disabilities.

SEVIER

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- Account Settings
- Logout Chris
- Help

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Prospective Faculty Information
- Working at Carolina
- Security Report
- Affiliate Job Openings
- Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) is the Law

Your Application has been submitted.

You have successfully submitted your Application.

Your confirmation code is

CN001083119

Thank you for your interest in this position. The screening and selection process is currently underway. Should review of your qualifications result in a decision to pursue your candidacy, you will be contacted. You will also receive an email with confirmation and posting details for your records.

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view your completed Application here or
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- Important Applicant Notices
- For Additional Information or Special Assistance

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The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is an equal opportunity employer that welcomes all to apply, including protected veterans and individuals with disabilities.

EXHIBIT B

SMOKING GUN

THE U.S. PROVES THAT
THEY DO NOT REALLY
BELIEVE THIS IS A
CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

Gmail

Chris Severe <ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com>

Motion to Intervene As Plaintiffs in 1:16-cv-00425

Chris Severe <ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com> Fri, Jul 22, 2016 at 1:36 PM
To: "Stoughton, Corey (CRT)" <Corey.Stoughton@usdoj.gov>
Cc: "Phoenix, Candyce (CRT)" <Candyce.Phoenix@usdoj.gov>, "Bensing, Dwayne (CRT)" <Dwayne.Bensing@usdoj.gov>, "jdavidson@lambdalegal.org" <jdavidson@lambdalegal.org>, "Newton, Jonathan (CRT)" <Jonathan.Newton@usdoj.gov>, "Kisch, Lori (CRT)" <Lori.Kisch@usdoj.gov>, "Rand, Ripley (USANCM)" <Ripley.Rand@usdoj.gov>, "Keveney, Sean R (CRT)" <Sean.R.Keveney@usdoj.gov>, "Cummings, Torey (CRT)" <Torey.Cummings@usdoj.gov>, ccpratt@northcarolina.edu, gdnager@jonesday.com, jmburnham@jonesday.com, njfrancisco@jonesday.com, KDuncan@schaerr-duncan.com, GSchaerr@schaerr-duncan.com, rdpotter@bellsouth.net, dcortman@alliancedefendingfreedom.org, DebbieAndCherry <debcpalaw@earthlink.net>, jcampbell@adflegal.org, jtedesco@telladf.org, msharp@adflegal.org, cdalton@adflegal.org, jlarue@adflegal.org, rougeattorneyatlaw@gmail.com, "jgunter@strengthenthefamily.net" <jgunter@strengthenthefamily.net>, Angela Brady <angelabrady.23@gmail.com>, Luke Largess <LLargess@tinfulton.com>, tolson@gibsondunn.com, aboizelle@gibsondunn.com, mkleinschmidt@tinfulton.com, mmcgill@gibsondunn.com, tboutrous@gibsondunn.com, info@ap.org, court@lc.org
Bcc: Lance Platt <lance@epicvue.com>

Corey,

As a former 11 Bravo, 27 Alpha, and infantry line officer for the United States, serving with the 278th, 3rd ID, and SPF please explain the possible legal basis for the arbitrary exclusion in a civil rights matter?

Imagine if during the the 1960s colored employees were required to drink from the colored water fountain at UNC. Imagine if the United States filed a lawsuit to only represent African American's interest in being able to use any water fountain they want but did not intend to represent the other races. That is the exact scenario here. The United States is only advocating the largest minority of a suspect class at the exclusion of the true minorities.

It is clear that the offices representing the United States here are intentionally engaging in criminal acts of fraud, abuse, and mismanagement that arises the level of actionable treason and racketeering.

If the RNC wins the election, former prosecutors for the United States, like myself, and others will press to have each of you prosecuted for (1) hate crimes and (2) endangering the public.

It is self-evident that the President and Attorney General are misusing civil rights to pander to the LGBT community in exchange for votes. Just as your employer wants felons to have voting rights and Islamic refugees to enter into the United States, it is obvious that these calculated moves are purposes to generate votes for the Democratic party at the expense of the public's health and National Security Interest.

So, please, for the benefit of the Defendants, explain further on behalf of your client this arbitrary exclusion or if not, your silence will itself constitute an omission of guilt that you, your co-counsel, and your client are engaging in malicious prosecution, unethical misconduct, and intellectual dishonesty through a series of dishonest power plays that threaten the integrity of the racial civil rights movement itself.

If the United States does not reconsider its response, I and others will press for the Senate Judiciary committee to conduct a hearing to investigate whether the civil rights division is misusing its power, like the IRS was in acts of political malpractice.

Additionally, if the intervening Plaintiffs are not allowed to intervene, the Plaintiffs will file a separate lawsuit against the client and counsel in their individual capacity in two different Federal Courts so that way we can get the truth exposed regarding the Plaintiff's counsel criminal misconduct.

Best,

/s/Chris Sevier/
9 Music Square South 247
Nashville, TN 37203
615 500 4411
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com
BPR#026577;
1LT 27A JAG _th SPF G
Ghost OP November Foxtrot

On Fri, Jul 22, 2016 at 10:53 AM, Stoughton, Corey (CRT) <Corey.Stoughton@usdoj.gov> wrote:
Mr. Severe,

The United States does not consent to your motion.

Corey

On Jul 21, 2016, at 7:25 PM, Chris Severe <ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com<mailto:ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com>> wrote:

Counsel, attacked is the correct intervening Complaint that was filed contemporaneously with motion in support of intervention. Disregard the prior complaint. Sworn statements and exhibits that were filed with the complaint are not attached in this email but will be available through PACER. Pursuant to the local rules permission to intervene is requested.

Best,
Chris Sevier
9 Music Square South 247
Nashville, TN 37203
420 W 42
New York, NY 10036
23 Rankin Ave, Asheville,
NC 28801
615) 500 4411<tel:615%29%20500%204411>
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com<mailto:ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com>
BPR#026577
1LT 27A _th SPF
JAG

On Thu, Jul 21, 2016 at 2:20 AM, Chris Severe <ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com<mailto:ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com>> wrote:
Counsel.

pursuant to the local rules intervening Plaintiffs request permission to intervene. Is permission authorized from the Plaintiff?

This motion should docket Friday, along with the exhibits which are not attached.

Best,
Chris Sevier
9 Music Square South 247
Nashville, TN 37203
420 W 42
New York, NY 10036
23 Rankin Ave, Asheville,
NC 28801
615) 500 4411<tel:615%29%20500%204411>
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com<mailto:ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com>
BPR#026577
1LT 27A _th SPF
JAG

<Motion to intervene.pdf>
<Memoranduminsupportofmotiontointervene.pdf>
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EXHIBIT C

SEVIER AND ORDING'S

MOTION FOR SUMMARY

JUDGEMENT IN

ORDING V. DAVIS

IN KENTUCKY EASTERN DISTRICT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY NORTHERN DIVISION AT ASHLAND

ELIZABETH ORDING, CHRIS SEVIER *Plaintiffs,* **V.** **KIM DAVIS, in her official capacity as Clerk Of Rowan County; MATT BEVIN, in his official capacity as Governor Of Kentucky; and ANDY BESHEAR, in his official capacity as Clerk of Attorney General For Kentucky** *Defendants.*	**Case No: 0:16-CV-80-HRW** **The Honorable Judge Henry R. Wilhoit, Jr** **Filed Electronically**

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT FOR SUMMARY JUDGEMENT

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SECTION ONE

Uncovering Identity - Tim Keller
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2GJTklg4cZs

Now Comes the Plaintiff Ording, a Zoophile, and Plaintiff Sevier, a machinists, in support of the motion for summary Judgment under FRCP 56. When a person says "love is love" what they really means is that it is ok for government assets to be used to crush people who think that homosexuality is immoral, obscene, and subversive to human flourishing, despite the fact that the lifestyle as illegal until recently.[1] *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003); *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U. S. 186 (1986).

PART I
THE THREE WAYS TO LEGALLY DEFINE MARRIAGE

The question presented in this case is simply how must the states legally define marriage in light of the United States Constitution? There are three possible legal definitions of marriage that can be considered. The first option is to make the states legally define marriage between one man and one woman. This dictionary definition of marriage is Constitutional on all accounts because it based on (1) self-evident truth; (2) neutral facts; and (3) "the way we are and the way things are."[2] This definition is not based on a self-justifying and coercive religious/political agenda to establish a moral relativism as our National religion in order to enable the disciples of that "orthodoxy" a platform to explain away the feelings of shame and inadequacy and feel

[1] Very obviously, "love is not love." "Love" without "truth" is shallow sentimentality that has no bearing in reality.

[2] *Jones v. Hallahan*, 501 S.W.2d 588, 589 (Ky. 1973)(the secular dictionary definition of marriage is one man and one woman).

morally superior to outsiders.[3] The second option is to legally define marriage exclusively recognizing man-woman, man-man, and woman-woman marriage. By Constitutional prescription under the 14th amendment, the second definition of marriage was handed down by the Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), making the legal definition of marriage a Federal question, not a state law one, as it always has been. Only the 14th amendment does not tell the Federal and State government how to define marriage, the first amendment does. The current legal definition of marriage is unconstitutional under 1st amendment establishment clause because it codifies homosexual religious "orthodoxy" in violation of the "lemon test"[4] and "coercive test."[5] It also codifies obscenity in action, which homosexuality is according to the Supreme Court in *Manuel Enterprises Inc. v. Day*, 370 U.S. 478 (1962).[6] The states have a compelling interest to not codify obscene lifestyle that violates the community standards. The current definition of marriage is also unconstitutional because it treats different sects within the church of sexual orientation with different degrees of

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[3] There are people in the United States who self-identify as Pixies, and who fully believe that it is true. They can be found at Electric Forest and Burning Man, for example, but they stay in character all year round. There is nothing legally wrong with allowing an individual to believe that they are a Pixie. But the government cannot codify those potential non-realities and identity narratives, making everyone treat them as pixies with special privileges. That is, the government cannot recognize those kinds of unproven faith based assumptions and require that all Americans believe in the plausibility of that identity narrative without violating the first amendment establishment clause. So, it goes with Homosexuality, transgenderism, polygamy, machinism, and zoophilia, But if one of these labels for regarding a sex-based identity narrative is recognized, then all the rest must be because that is how the Constitution works.

[4] *Lynch v. Donnelly,* 465 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984)(lemon test)

[5] *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992); *School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000); *County of Allegheny v. ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573 (1989)(coercion test)

[6] Many in the media say that an animal and object cannot "consent." But what does "consent" got to do with it? First of all, "consent" is a part of contract law, and contracts are governed by state law, and state law is preempted by Federal law. Legally defining marriage is a matter that arises under the United States Constitution, so those who are floating the "consent" defense in order to exclusively self-justify their private moral code through government action should go fish for another excuse because that one is Constitutionally void.

endorsement and favoritism.[7] Moreover, the current legal definition of marriage as interpreted by the state defendants is unconstitutional under the 14th amendment substantive due process and equal protection clauses because it arbitrarily excludes the individuals (like the Plaintiff) in the non-obvious classes of sexual orientation, who want to marry objects, multiple persons, and animals in step with their beliefs, sexual appetites, identity narrative, and personal feelings. The feelings of homosexuals should not be privileged over the feelings of zoophiles and machinists. The government lacks a narrowly tailored and compelling interest to treat these self-based self-actualizing identity narratives differently. Of the three options, the current definition of marriage is the most unconstitutional of them all for being overinclusive (it codifies coercive ideology, identity narratives, and unproven faith based assumptions that are implicitly religious establishing a national religion of moral relativism and it treats one denomination in the church of sexual orientation more favorably than other less popular sects) and for being underinclusive the 14th amendment (the current definition arbitrarily excludes the true minority sects of sexual orientation from civil rights given to homosexual and transgenders without any rational basis).

The third option is for the Court to hand down a legal definition that includes *all* individuals and their sexual orientation, not just the largest minority (the homosexuals) and the majority (heterosexuals) of a sexual orientation suspect class. This is of course would require the Court wants to continue the con advanced by the Democratic party that sexual orientation is based on immutability, which at the very least is unproven if not grossly intellectually dishonest and actionable political malpractice that is hurting the public's health. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). Like the

[7] *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005); *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962). Zoophilia, polygamy, transgenderism, homosexuality, and machinism are all sex-based self-asserted identity narratives that are different within the same religion.

second definition of marriage option, the third option violates the 1st amendment establishment clause under the "lemon test" and "coercive test" (because it codifies sexual orientation that is part of moral relativism ideology and imposes direct and indirect coercion on citizens, subjecting them to persecution for not converting). However, the third option does not violate the first amendment establishment clause insofar as different sects of the same religion under the church of sexual orientation, expressive individualism, and western postmodern relativism will be receive equal treatment by the government as is Constitutionally required.[8] Furthermore, the third option does not violate the 14th amendment due process and equal protection clause because it provides civil rights to *all* people in accordance with their "individual right," "fundamental right," and "existing right" to marry that is bound in a personal choice. *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374, 384 (1978) (fundamental right); *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 63940 (1974) (personal choice); *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967) (existing right/individual right); *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) (intimate choice). If gay marriage was ever really valid to being with under the Court's 14th amendment findings, expanding civil rights to the true minority non-obvious classes of sexual orientation should cultivate more respect and dignity for the homosexual orthodoxy, not less.[9] Just because the Plaintiff belongs to a less popular sect of sexual orientation does not make her demand to

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[8] *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005); *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962).

[9] *McDonald Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976). If gay marriage was Constitutionally sound proponents of homosexuality would welcome and fight for zoophiles, machinists, and polygamists having the same rights but they are not because they are charlatans. Plaintiff Ording and Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in the *United States v. the State of North Carolina,* 16-cv-425 (M.D. NC 2016) because they are prospective employees of UNC and are zoophiles and machinists. The United States, under Attorney General Lynch, oppose their intervention request because it interferes with their pro-homo civil rights scam with is now cultivating a public health crisis on top of assaulting free speech. Go figure.

exercise their fundamental right less valid. The notion that "a bare . . . desire to harm a politically unpopular group cannot justify disparate treatment of that group" applies more to machinists, polygamists, and zoophiles than to homosexuals and heterosexuals at present. *Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 635 (1996).

Since the current definition of marriage is by far the most unconstitutional option, *Ording v. Davis* 0:2016-cv-00080 (E.D. KY 2016) must inevitably be to *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) what *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) was to *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) as a manifest Constitutional injustice that goes to the heart of our National identity is cured of Constitutional defect. Only this time, the Nation will not have to wait for a century to lapse before a"decision" that has a "fundamental effect on [the] Court and its ability to uphold the rule of law" is corrected by Judge Wilhoit and other justices who are lining up to end this Constitutional crisis that is eroding freedom[10] Attorney General in this states have informed the Plaintiffs that if they we to sue their states they would not oppose the Plaintiffs injunctive demand under the first amendment establishment clause.

PART II
THE FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE REQUIRES ALL 50 STATES TO LEGALLY DEFINE MARRIAGE ONE WAY BY A DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONAL PRESCRIPTION THAN THE ONE IMPOSED IN THE OBERGEFELL PUTSCH

A. Identifying The Fatal Logical And Legal Errors In Obergefell

[10] *Obergefell*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 at 7. (Alito Dissenting). Sometimes, it takes more than one bite at the apple for the Courts to get it right apparently. After all, the problem with the world is the human heart and the second problem is our collective refusal to admit that. And Judges are human too. And it remains true that "to err is human to forgive divine." Alexander Pope - An Essay on Criticism.

The State has not even read the Obergefell decision as evidenced in its frivolous motion and perhaps it should bother to do so. Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in *Obergefell* eight times.[11] In *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), the (1) Supreme Court, the (2) same-sex marriage Petitioners, and the (3) State Respondents all made an intellectually catastrophic mistake. They collectively engaged in the wrong Constitutional conversation in resolving how all states must legally define marriage. The conversation was put in the wrong constitutional box, due to misdirection and red herring. That is, they were looking at how to Constitutionally define marriage through the wrong Constitutional lens, approaching the matter through false civil right analogies under the 14th amendment in exploiting sympathies instead of examining the matter through the 1st amendment establishment clause under the lemon and coercive tests as they should have.[12] As stated in *Obergefell*,"Times can blind" apparently.[13] In the end, the judges in the majority in *Obergefell* found as to "question one" that there was no rational basis to preclude those who self-identify as homosexual from the fundamental, individual, and existing right to marry under the substantive due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment based on so called "immutable traits" homosexuals claim to have, and in response, the dissenting

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[11] *Bradacs v. Haley,* 58 F.Supp.3d 514 (2014);; *Brenner v. Scott,* 2014 WL 1652418 (2014);; *General Synod of The United Church of Christ v. Cooper*, 3:14cv213 (WD. NC 2014);; *Kitchen v. Herbert*, 755 F. 3d 1193, 1223 (CA10 2014);; *Bostic v. Schaefer,* 760 F.3d 352 (4th Cir. 2014);; *Majors v. Horne,* 14 F. Supp. 3d 1313 (Ariz. 2014);; *Deleon v. Abbott*, 791 F3d 619 (5th Cir 2015);; *Tanco v. Haslam*, 7 F. Supp. 3d 759 (MD Tenn. 2014);; *Bourke v. Beshear,* 996 F. Supp. 2d 542 (WD Ky. 2014);; and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015).

[12] (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). The reason why Justice Alito wrote, "I do not doubt that my colleagues in the majority sincerely see in the Constitution a vision of liberty that happens to coincide with their own" was because the majority was looking at the matters through the wrong Constitutional lens in an attempt to shoehorn their worldview into legal cognizability. *Obergefell* at 8 (Alito dissenting).

[13] "Times can blind." Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10 *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) stated by the Petitioners.

justices argued that the states should have been allowed to individually define marriage in accordance with the Democratic process.[14] Yet, both the majority and the dissent in *Obergefell* were dead wrong from a Constitutional standpoint because the government cannot codify homosexual and transgender religious ideology anymore than it can codify the sermon on the mount and the Quran's command to pray five times a day. Codifying homosexual orthodoxy does more than just "close minds" and "end debate,"[15] it alienates all of the people who subscribe to the values that this "Nation was founded"[16] on, which (1) reduces their participation in government, (2) stifles their speech, (3) compels social ostracism, (4) dehumanizes them, and (5) subjects them to persecution through the use of government assets.[17] In reframing the conversation that should have taken place, the Plaintiff will address the errors of law made by both the dissent and majority in *Obergefell* for the sake of Constitutional integrity.

1. Identifying How The Obergefell Dissent Was Constitutionally Dead Wrong

First, the dissent was completely wrong because all 50 states must have one National definition of marriage for the same reason that the second amendment provides the Nation with a uniform position on American's right to bare arms.[18] The Obergefell Court was right: the Constitution is not "silent" on how marriage should be legally defined for all 50 states only the Obergefell Court used the wrong legal basis. The answer to how marriage should legally defined

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[14] *Obergefell* at 4 (majority); *Obergefell* at 27 (Roberts Dissenting). As to question one, "whether the Fourteenth Amendment requires a State to license a marriage to individuals who self-identify as homosexual and who want to marry," the Supreme Court answered yes. Therefore, the state must also immediately issue licenses to individuals seeking to marry objects, animals, and multiple persons in accordance with their sexual orientation and civil rights.

[15] *Obergefell* at 27 (Roberts Dissenting)

[16] *Obergefell* at 17 (Thomas Dissenting).

[17] *Obergefell* see dissent in general or Roberts, Scalia, Thomas, and Alito.

[18] Amdt. 2. *Obergefell* at 2 (Scalia Dissenting)

is found in the first amendment establishment clause not the 14th amendment.[19] In light of the first amendment establishment clause, the right to define marriage never should have been left up to any of the state's the Democratic process or Judge to being with. That was the superseding error that could almost erupt into a civil war, and if the Courts needs a plausible scapegoat to regain some of its own dignity, there it is. The idea of the Constitution "was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts." *West Virginia Bd. of Ed.* v. *Barnette*, 319 U. S. 624, 638 (1943). The States never should have been allowed to define marriage to justify sex-based identity narrative and identity as a form of self-justification and moral valuation that affronts the community standards of decency. The majority on the Court was correct in suggesting that a uniform Constitutional prescription of the legal definition of marriage was in order.[20] *Obergefell* Court did not wrongfully disenfranchise the citizens.[21]

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[19] Justice Scalia was right about this: it must be "important" to all Americans who and what "rules" us. *Obergefell* at 2 (Scalia Dissent). And what "rules" us must be the Constitution. And the first amendment establishment clause really does bar all forms of marriage other than man-woman marriage. So that should end the "egotistic" "judicial putsch." *Obergefell* at 6-7 (Scalia Dissenting). The Honorable Chief Justice need not be "disheartened." *Obergefell* at 2 (Roberts Dissenting). The question is will this Court have the courage to enforce the Constitution or will it pander to the culture? Another question is will the State agree to be enjoined under the 1st or 14th amendment argument, like the United States agreed to be enjoined in *Windsor v. United States,* 699 F.3d 169 (2d Cir. 2012) as Eric Holder refused to defend DOMA.

[20] For clarity purposes, since the *Obergefell* Court defined marriage through Constitutional prescription. Currently, these matter are no longer an issue of state law, but if the Court believes that the first amendment bans all other forms of marriage, then the Court should effectively reverse *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) reviving DOMA and the state marriage bans. The Court should also reverse part of the *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) and all other similar cases insofar as it falsely found that sexual orientation surrounded "immutable traits." (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). The Plaintiff is prepared to parade tons of ex gays and psychologist into Court to expose the Judicial dishonesty that is confusing young people. The Plaintiffs care about curing their personal injury but they also care about the safety of children.

[21] Additionally, leaving matters up to the states violates the fundamental right of travel for homosexuals and Christians alike because it causes individuals to be confined to the states where the communities share their ideology. *Shapiro* v. *Thompson,* 394 U.S. 618, 629 (1969). Compare the ideological demographics of London

2. Identifying How The Obergefell Majority Was Constitutionally Dead Wrong

The majority in *Obergefell* was equally Constitutionally wrong as the dissent. *Obergefell* at 1-28 (Majority). Since the first amendment precludes the Federal Government under the 5th Amendment and the state government under the 14th amendment from codifying other forms of marriage because doing so violates the first amendment establishment clause, an "originalism" approach, not a "living Constitution" approach, must be undertaken in resolving the question presented.[22] At oral argument, Justice Sotomayor, who voted in favor of same-sex marriage, quipped from the bench, " We do not live in a pure Democracy. We live in a Constitutional Democracy."[23] Justice Sotomayor is right.[24] The Constitution is not silent on defining marriage

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Kentucky to San Francisco California. The dissent was wrong in its legal analysis in suggesting that the individual states should be allowed to define marriage as they see fit. Someone like Kim Davis could not even get hired in San Francisco, since she self-identifies as a Christ follower, because she believes that sex is best between one man and one woman in the confines of marriage. She does not think that sex is dirty or bad. After all, God made it. But she believes that humans flourish best when sex is engaged in between one man and one woman who are in a life long marriage. In San Fran, the guiding belief is that "man descended from apes, therefore, love one another." In San Fran, they believe that objective truth confines and restricts. Anyone advancing objective truth and objective morality is shunned and even persecuted by the use of government assets in that city because the ideology is recognized by government, which impedes travel and freedom of expression.

[22] See *Obergefell* at 7 (Thomas Dissenting) on originalism. See *Obergefell* at 26 (Roberts Dissent) quoting "Rehnquist, The Notion of a Living Constitution, 54 Texas L. Rev. 693, 700 (1976)."

[23] Plaintiff Sevier had moved to intervene in what became *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) a total of eight times, he was present in the Courtroom before the Supreme Court during oral argument. He and other attorneys were forced to sleep on the grass outside of the Courthouse to get prime time seats. "Lawyers in the lawn" is quite a sight to see. No inconvenience is too great when the preservation of Democracy, the public's health, and the integrity of the Constitution is on the line.

[24] Defining marriage is a first amendment matter. Thus, the holding in *Obergefell*, all other forms of marriage should be nullified and void from legal recognition. The *Obergefell* Court stated: "Of course, the Constitution contemplates that democracy is the appropriate process for change, so long as that process does not abridge fundamental rights. Last Term, a plurality of this Court reaffirmed the importance of the democratic principle in *Schuette* v. *BAMN*, 572 U. S. ___ (2014), noting the "right of citizens to debate so they can learn and decide and then, through the political process, act in concert to try to shape the course of their own times." *Id.*, at ___ – ___ (slip op., at 15–16). Indeed, it is most often through democracy that liberty is preserved and protected in our lives. But as *Schuette* also said, "[t]he freedom secured by the Constitution consists, in one of its essential dimensions, of the right of the individual not to be injured by the unlawful exercise of governmental power." *Id.*, at ___ (slip op., at 15). Thus, when the rights of persons are violated, "the Constitution requires redress by the courts," notwithstanding the more general value of democratic decisionmaking. *Id.*, at ___ (slip op., at 17). This holds true even when

because it implicitly reference marriage in the first amendment. Under the first amendment establishment clause no state can codify "gay marriage" without (1) violating the lemon test for establishing postmodern western individual relativism that flows from the enlightenment tradition as the National Religion;[25] (2) failing the coercion test in that it mandates an religious ideology predicated on unproven faith based assumptions, naked assertions, and identity narratives;[26] and (3) arbitrarily treating one sect of the church of sexual orientation and postmodern relativism more favorable than other denominations.[27]

Therefore, here is the correct Constitutional answer on how all 50 states must define marriage and the disciples of moral relativism who are set on using our government to give credence to that ideology are not going to be happy. The first amendment tells us that all other prospective legal forms of marriage other than "man-woman marriage" are unconstitutional and not recognizable by either the state and federal governments (to include the Military) because they are based on (1) unproven faith based assumptions, (2) naked assertions, and (3) self-assertive identity narratives that are implicitly religious. The monumental intellectual lie advanced by the majority of justices in *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U. S. 558, 575 (2003), and *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed.

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protecting individual rights affects issues of the utmost importance and sensitivity. *Obergefell at* 24 (the Majority). The words of the mouth from the Majority in Obergefell not only do away with gay marriage in the state that voted on marriage bans, it does away with gay marriage in the states that voted to institutionalize it by way of Constitutional prescription under the 1st Amendment Establishment Clause. The homosexual crusaders have managed to accomplish the exact opposite what they they set out to do, if this Court decides to take the Constitution seriously.

[25] *Lynch v. Donnelly,* 465 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984).

[26] *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992); *School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000); *County of Allegheny v. ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573 (1989).

[27] *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005); *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962).

2d 609 (2015) is the idea that sexual orientation is based on "immutable traits" and "genetics, instead of fluidity and classical conditioning as countless mental health professionals have found and ex-gays have admitted.[28] (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). Just as there is no "rape gene," there is no "gay gene." *Id.* Just as a person as can convert from Islam to Christianity, they can switch from gay to straight, vegan to meat eater. The majority in *Obergefell* errored in falsely labeling "homosexuals" as a people group instead of a "religious sect" under the multi-denominational church of sexual orientation, expressive individualism, and western postmodern individual relativism. The Supreme Deity entity in the center of the religion of postmodern individual relativism is the individual, who is exalted as the author of truth.[29] Furthermore, the fact that homosexual orthodoxy as well as the dogma from the other denominations of sexual orientation happens to violate the obscenity statutes and community standards of decency - alone - gives the state a compelling interest the right ban all other forms of marriage from government recognition as unprotected obscene speech in order to protect minors and the public's health.[30] *Miller v.*

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[28] The majority in *Obergefell* continues the phony immutable trait narrative stating, ""immutable nature' dictates that same-sex marriage is their only real path to this profound commitment." In light of the declarations provided who are radically transformed ex gay activists, the five justices in the majority should be held accountable for judicial malpractice. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20)

[29] The person of Jesus Christ is the central figure in Christianity. So is the trinity, which are alleged to have been around since the inception of time orbiting around one another in love, grace, honor, humility, and respect. A perpetual celestial dance with an open door. Christianity like postmodern relativism and Islam is exclusive and inclusive at the same time. However, it appears that it is a set of truth claims that humbles its followers. The Amish by everyone's standards are fundamentalist. But there are no Amish suicide bombers. Yet, the prisons of the world are filled with worshipers of moral relativism. And there are thousands of cases of Islamic suicide fundamentalist. It depends on what the fundamental is.

[30] Supreme Court said in the Paris Adult Theatre case in 1973, "The sum of experience...affords an ample basis for legislatures to conclude that a sensitive, key relationship of human existence, central to family life, community welfare, and the development of human personality, can be debased and distorted by crass commercial exploitation of sex. The States [and Congress] have the power to make a morally neutral judgment that public exhibition of obscene material, or commerce in such material, has a tendency to injure the community as a whole, to endanger the

California, 413 U.S. 15, 3034 (1973). Respectfully, although moral relativist have infiltrated the bench like a cancerous virus, they should remember that to "simply adjusts the definition of obscenity to social realities" has always failed to be persuasive before the Courts of the United States. [31] The Plaintiffs do not dispute that zoophilia and machinism is "obscene." (see footnote 30). Ky code. But it at least equally "obscene" if not less obscene as homosexuality and transgenderism. *Manuel Enterprises Inc. v. Day*, 370 U.S. 478 (1962). The Plaintiffs demand that they be given the same rights and privileges as those who self-identify as homosexual and

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public safety, or in Chief Justice Warren's words, to jeopardize, States' "right. . .to maintain a decent society." *Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton,* 413 US 49, at 63,69 (1973). See *Ashcroft v. American Civil Liberties Union*, 542 U.S. 656 (2004). The fact that the majority of states voted to ban the legal codification of homosexual ideology - alone - insurmountably demonstrates that homosexuality lifestyle violates the community standards and amounts to obscenity in action. The states have a compelling interest to proactively stifle unprotected obscene speech. *Miller v. California,* 413 U.S. 15, 3034 (1973). The vote by the citizens of Kentucky was not for nothing. "Obscenity is not within the area of protected speech or press." *Court v. State*, 51 Wis. 2d 683, 188 N.W.2d 475 (1971) vacated, 413 U.S. 911, 93 S. Ct. 3032, 37 L. Ed. 2d 1023 (1973) and abrogated by *State v. Petrone*, 161 Wis. 2d 530, 468 N.W.2d 676 (1991);; *State v. Weidner*, 2000 WI 52, 235 Wis. 2d 306, 611 N.W.2d 684 (2000);; *Ebert v. Maryland State Bd. of Censors*, 19 Md. App. 300, 313 A.2d 536 (1973). Obscenity is not protected expression and may be suppressed without a showing of the circumstances which lie behind the phrase "clear and present danger" in its application to protected speech. *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S. 476, 485, 77 S.Ct. 1304, 1309, 1 L.Ed.2d 1498. *United States v. Gendron*, S24:08CR244RWS (FRB), 2009 WL 5909127 (E.D. Mo. Sept. 16, 2009) report and recommendation adopted, S2 4:08CR 244 RWS, 2010 WL 682315 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 23, 2010);; *Chapin v. Town of Southampton,* 457 F. Supp. 1170 (E.D.N.Y. 1978);; *Sovereign News Co. v. Falke*, 448 F. Supp. 306 (N.D. Ohio 1977);; *City of Portland v. Jacobsky*, 496 A.2d 646 (Me. 1985). To "simply adjusts the definition of obscenity to social realities" has always failed to be persuasive before the Courts of the United States. *Ginsberg v. New York,* 390 U.S. 629, 639–40, 88 S.Ct. 1274, 20 L.Ed.2d 195 (1968);; *Bookcase, Inc. v. Broderick*, supra, 18 N.Y.2d, at 75, 271 N.Y.S.2d, at 951, 218 N.E.2d, at 671. The Attorney General for the State of Kentucky seems incapable of understanding these laws and even his job because "times really can blind." The Attorney General needs to get on the ball.

[31] *Ginsberg v. New York,* 390 U.S. 629, 639–40, 88 S.Ct. 1274, 20 L.Ed.2d 195 (1968);; *Mishkin v. State of New York*, 383 U.S. 502, 509, 86 S.Ct. 958, 16 L.Ed.2d 56;; *Bookcase, Inc. v. Broderick*, supra, 18 N.Y.2d, at 75, 271 N.Y.S.2d, at 951, 218 N.E.2d, at 671;; *Ashcroft v. Am. Civil Liberties Union*, 535 U.S. 564, 122 S. Ct. 1700, 152 L. Ed. 2d 771 (2002). Homosexual orthodoxy is effective obscenity in action and the obscene speech is not protected. *Miller v. California,* 413 U.S. 15, 3034 (1973). Acting as an inept and shallow creature of culture, the majority on the court in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), disregarded the fact that there are more than one sect and denomination in the church of sexual orientation and favoring one over the others is patently unconstitutional the under establishment clause. People who self-identify as homosexuals are not "mentally ill" in the same way that people who self-identify as Muslims who conduct suicide attacks are not. They are just engulfed in one set of truth claims and religious ideology that they personally feel is morally superior, regardless of the fact that elementary teleological and cosmological (inductive and deductive) scrutiny under reasonable personal objective standards of the plausibility of the faith based premises suggests otherwise.

transgender based on their sex-based self-assertive identity narrative, which is subject to change according to form subscribers to the homosexual orthodoxy. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20).

B. HOMOSEXUALITY IS A RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY AND THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT CODIFY HOMOSEXUAL IDEOLOGY WITHOUT OFFENDING THE COERCION AND LEMON TESTS UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE

"To say that doctrine does not matter is a doctrine." - Tim Keller
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ehw87PqTwKw

What the prior Courts and liberal media, who are under the influence of the religion of moral relativism, fail to see and understand due to "blindness,"[32] and what this Constitutional Courts must now come to terms with now is that, like Islam, **"homosexuality" is a religion**![33]

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[32] "Times can blind." Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10 *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015).

[33] All religion amounts to is a set of answers to the greater questions. Religion is a set of unproven truth claims about "who we are, where we a going, and what we should be doing as humans to increase the common good." Religion is a worldview that has to be taken by faith. All humans are incredibly *homo religioso*. Every time any of us enter the public square to answer these questions, we bring a set of unproven faith based assumptions to the table that are at the very least semi-religious. It is inequitable and intellectually dishonest to single out institutionalized religions and attempt to exclude them from codification but not unofficial religions that are equally based on unproven faith based assumptions put the individuals as the Supreme God of the . Everybody has a worldview based on unproven faith based assumptions. To suggest that all truth claim are equal and therefore no doctrine is a superior is itself a truth claim that is vying for superiority amongst all of the rest. To say that moral doctrine does not matter as a basis for law is a moral doctrine, which is circular and not available for government codification in light of the Establishment clause. A major take away for the public from *Obergefell* and *Windsor* is that people who are intolerant of intolerant people are intolerant. People who are judgmental of judgmental people are judgemental. Justice Kennedy was incredibly dogmatic about not being dogmatic. Justice Kennedy is the poster child of intellectual dishonesty. Yet,he invented the coercion test. Go figure. Relativist on the bench have to assume the very thing they hope to deny in order to deny it. They are not driven by logic and reasoning but by emotion - like children are - which ultimately makes them appear unwise and the laughing stock of history. No one actually lives like truth is relative, but if truth really was relative, it would mean that the relativists positions were also relative, which means that no one really needs to listen to them. Perhaps they are the ones who are better off not talking if "dignity" is really what's most important to them because they are intellectually inept based on their own impeached reasoning and from an objective standpoint.

The reason why in *Van Orden v. Perry,* 545 U.S. 677 (2005), Justice Breyer in his concurrence stated that "the Establishment Clause does not compel the government to purge from the public sphere all that in any way partakes of the religious" because "[s]uch absolutism is not only inconsistent with our national traditions, but would also tend to promote the kind of social conflict the Establishment Clause seeks to avoid" was because he knew as do the current Supreme Court justices in *Obergefell* that western postmodern moral relativism, expressive individualism, and homosexuality are all part of an overlapping and interconnected religion whose edicts cannot be

(See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20)[34] Homosexuality is an indoctrinating orthodoxy based on unproven faith based assumptions and naked assertions that are implicitly religious.[35] The Truth claims floated by the LGBT church such as (1) "people are born gay;" (2) "people who self-identify as gay have gay genes;"[36] (3) "sexual orientation is a basis for suspect classification in the same way that race was;" (4) "sexual orientation is immutable like skin pigmentation;" (5) "a man can be a wife and a woman can be a husband" (6) "people who believe that homosexuality is immoral are

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established with government ratification in the same way government ratification. So to favor moral relativism over Christian morality when creating law is merely a malicious way to place one private moral code on top of another. It just so happens that moral relativism, like Islam, is a disastrous basis for law. See the Arab Spring and the eight years under President Obama - where the hallmark of his legacy is that people do not know which bathroom to use.

[34] Like Islam, homosexual orthodoxy is based on pride and self-assertion. Both Islam and homosexual orthodoxy lead to a sense of moral superiority that creates a slippery slope in the heart that leads to its subscribers to marginalize, ignore, and ultimately violently oppress anyone whose beliefs are different. See Kim Davis's treatment and by the media and Judge Bunning.

[35] Sexual identity comes from the feelings that person chooses. Homosexuality ideology as a basis for law is predicated on unproven faith based assumptions that are implicitly religious, just as machinism, polygamy, and zoophilia ideology are. The Plaintiff admits that the Courts nor the states can change the original legal definition of marriage to include the religious doctrine of homosexuals, machinists, polygamists, zoolaphiles without violating the 1st amendment establishment clause of the United States Constitution. Although the Plaintiffs want to legally marry an object and an animal, unlike the homosexuals, they only wants to do so if it is legally valid. They do not want to cheat to win. The words of Justice Roberts in his dissent that he read from the bench in defiance of the decision in *Obergefell* are terrifying: "If you are among the many Americans—of whatever sexual orientation—who favor expanding same-sex marriage, by all means celebrate today's decision. Celebrate the achievement of a desired goal. Celebrate the opportunity for a new expression of commitment to a partner. Celebrate the availability of new benefits. But do not celebrate the Constitution. It had nothing to do with it." *Obergefell* at 29 (Roberts Dissent). Unlike the Democrats, the party of slavery and KKK, the Plaintiffs do not have a political agenda. They want Constitutional justice, which accords with the truth and promotes a deeper and richer freedom.

[36] Just as there is no proof of a rape gene. There is no hard proof of a gay gene. Therefore, we have to take the idea that people are gay on the basis of faith. And the government cannot codify this faith. This is especially true since there are thousands of examples of people who self-identified as homosexual, who became straight. Not only is homosexuality a religion, it is a phony one like Islam. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). Homosexuality wants to be the religion of love but it is not, just like Islam wants to be the religion of peace but it is not. Homosexuality is the opposite of love, just as Islam is the opposite of peace. That is, not just how the Plaintiffs feel about it that is what the evidence shows. These religious ideologies don't work, and are rife with lies. But even if they were not, the Government cannot codify them because people must have the freedom to choose which truth claims to their life around.

bigots;" (7) "although homosexuality was illegal until recently, it is not objectively moral;" (8) "traditional morality as a basis of law should not be used but morality that flows from the enlightenment tradition should;" (8) "freedom is the absence of the truth and all constraints;" (8) "love is love;" (9) "love wins;" (10) "gay marriage is factually equal to actual marriage" are all unproven faith based assumptions that are implicitly religious and based on naked assertions in an attempt to justify sexual behavior and lifestyle that is otherwise objectively obscene and cannot be recognizable by the government on multiple Constitutional grounds - and Plaintiffs, at least, recognize that they are before a Court of the Constitution.

The bottomline is that our government cannot legally memorialize homosexual ideology into law without expressly violating the first amendment establishment clause.[37] Justice Kennedy, who is a disciple of moral relativism and who has an emotional problem with the convicting qualities of Christianity, knows better than most that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . ." U.S. CONST. amend. I. [38] In the late 1980s, author

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[37] The First Amendment, as made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth and the Federal Government by the 5th amendment commands that the state and federal actors "shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . ." *Murdock v. Pennsylvania,* 319 U.S. 105 (1943). The Court in *Everson v. Board of Ed. of Ewing,* 330 U.S. 1 (1947) stated: "the "establishment of religion" clause of the First Amendment means at least this: Neither a state nor the Federal Government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another. Neither can force nor influence a person to go to or to remain away from church against his will or force him to profess a belief or disbelief in any religion. No person can be punished for entertaining or professing religious beliefs or disbeliefs, for church attendance or non-attendance." Religion does not just include institutionalized religions like Christianity, Wicca, Judaism, and Islam. Religion is nothing more than a set of unproven answers to the greater questions regarding who humans are and what we should be doing. Homosexuality is an orthodoxy that is part of the church of moral relativism. A church is just organized group of like minded believers who agree that a certain set of unproven faith based assumptions are superior and correct. Faithful subscribers to religion build their identity on ideology that has to be taken on faith. National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE), Equality Federation, National LGBTQ Task Force, Pulse Night Club, Victory Fund, Point Foundation, GLAAD, are churches of the homosexual ideology. Our Government cannot make public and private citizens have to honor the church of moral relativism worldview on marriage, especially since it involves conduct that violates the obscenity standards and was until recently illegal. See *Bowers v. Hardwick,* 478 U. S. 186 (1986).

[38] In *Obergefell*, the majority writes, "[the homosexual] petitioners seek legalized marriage for themselves because of their [quest to make everyone in society] respect [their religious orthodoxy]." at 1. There is a baseline requirement of governmental neutrality when it comes to codifying religion. See *Mitchell v. Helms*, 530 U.S. 793,

of the *Obergefell* and *Windsor* opinions, Justice Kennedy, the swing vote himself, put forward the concept of "coercion" as the gauge for an Establishment Clause violation. No branch of government can include any other form of marriage in the legal definition because it violates the "coercion test" under a "direct coercion" and "indirectly coercion" analysis. *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992);[39] *School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000);[40] *County of Allegheny v.*

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839 (2000). A conflict arises between the establishment clause and government speech whenever the government adopts as its own any religious speech. *Pleasant Grove City, Utah v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460 (2009); *Van Orden v. Perry*, 545 U.S. 677 (2005). Under the relatively new government speech doctrine, the government has the constitutional power to "speak for itself." *Bd. of Regents of Univ. of Wis. Sys. v. Southworth,* 529 U.S. 217,229 (2000). For example, President Obama and Loretta Lynch can go to the media and falsely say that sexual orientation is based on immutable traits and that the gay civil rights movement parallels the racial civil rights one, when they know it is false. And for instance, moral relativist Justices can be on the bench, they just cannot be allowed to enshrine their private moral code. Ultimately, they cannot be listened to or taken seriously.

In other words, just as every U.S. citizen is entitled to speak freely, the U.S. government is entitled to have and express its own opinions. Of course, this doctrine is subject to some limitations, notably the Establishment Clause. See, e.g., *Rosenberger v. Rector & Visitors of Univ. of Va.*, 515 U.S. 819 (1995) (differentiating private religious speech, which is protected under the Free Exercise clause, from government speech endorsing religion, which is prohibited under the Establishment clause); see also Summum, 555 U.S. 460.

[39] ""The government may no more *use* social pressure to enforce [homosexual] orthodoxy than it may use more direct means." Lee, 505 U.S. at 594 (emphasis added). The majority in *United States v. Windsor*,133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), and *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) are using social pressure by calling objectors "bigots" and they imply a comply or else tone, which Defendant Davis got to experience, when she was sent to jail for not converting. The *Obergefell* Court stated: Many who deem same-sex marriage to be wrong reach that conclusion based on decent and honorable religious or philosophical premises, and neither they nor their beliefs are disparaged here." But yeah tell that to Kim Davis as she was sitting in jail. The Court's coercion test as applied in *Lee v. Weisman,* 505 U.S. 577 (1992) and *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe,* 530 U.S. 290 (2000) the government has behaved coercively when the negative social sanction is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of requiring religious dissenters to make the choice in question. Millions of our citizens are subject to "vilif[ying]" and bullying" because they will not convert to seeing homosexuality as anything other than immoral, evil, and subversive to human flourishing. *Id.*

[40] In the 2000, case of *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000) the Court held that a student-delivered prayer at a high school football game fell afoul of the Clause because, inter alia, the prayer coerced potentially dissenting students into participating. The codification of homosexual ideology makes thousands of government employees and students effectively have to pray to the government and adopt the religion of moral relativism, which is predicated on unproven faith based assumptions and involves a private moral code that objectively offends community standards and the obscenity statutes. The pledge of allegiance is primarily patriot and not religious under *Myers v. Loudon County Public Schools*. 418 F.3d 395, 406-08 (2005), but the codification of the religion of homoexuality is absolutely a move to by moral relativist to attempt to establish their private moral code as supreme. There is nothing patriotic about homosexual orthodoxy that was illegal until recently. There is nothing patriotic about unprotected harmful obscene speech, which homosexuality is. Homosexual ideology, like machinism, polygamy, and Christianity, is not morally neutral, and is predicated on a private moral code that is far from secular. A statute of the Ten Commandments in Van Orden v. Perry was not constitutionally invalid because it evince a valid secular purpose that "commemorated the 'people, ideals, and events that compose Texan identity.'"

ACLU, 492 U.S. 573 (1989). [41] Evidence of foreseeable "direct coercion" recognized by the majority is readily identifiable all throughout the *Obergefell* opinion, and the coercion continues to be felt all around the Country afterwards. A "chilling effect" under the free speech clause has been created by the judicial malpractice in monumental cases like *Windsor* and *Obergefell* as (1) Christian clerks have been put in jail (Kim Davis),[42] as (2) Christian Judges have been subjected to phony ethics hearings (Judge Roy Moore);[43] as (3) Christian law professors have been the target of social ostracism campaigns (Carl Swain),[44] as (4) ex gays are violently assaulted and (Greg Quinlan);[45] as (5) fire chiefs are fired for believing in the unrevised version of the Bible (Kelvin Cochran),[46] as (6) Christian florists,[47] (7) Christian bakers,[48] (8) Christian ranchers[49]

Van Orden v. Perry, 125 S. Ct. 2854 (2005). The same cannot be said of homosexual orthodoxy. Gay marriage is not only based on an unprotected orthodoxy, it amounts to obscenity in action which is itself harmful speech, which is not protected.

[41] Under *County of Allegheny v. ACLU,* 492 U.S. 573 (1989), proof of direct coercion is not a necessary component of a successful Establishment Clause claim. Unconstitutional coercion, however, may also be indirect, and Justice Kennedy seemed to argue here that once the idea of indirect coercion is incorporated, coercion does become the "touchstone" of an Establishment Clause violation. No one can deny that the codification of homosexual religious dogma has lead to massive amounts of indirect coercion. The majority's assurances to those who find homosexual religion to be objectively obscene and immoral in their majority opinion in Obergefell have proven over and over again since that decision to be shallow, hollow, and patently false.

[42] Kim Davis chooses jail. http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/04/us/kim-davis-same-sex-marriage.html?_r=0;

[43] The Honorable Judge Roy Moore suspended from office: Alabama chief justice faces removal over gay marriage stance
http://www.al.com/news/index.ssf/2016/05/alabama_chief_justice_roy_moor_10.html

[44] Now at Vanderbilt Conservative Professor targeted by offended student.
http://www.infowars.com/now-at-vanderbilt-conservative-professor-targeted-by-offended-students/

[45] Gays Hating Ex-Gays: Wayne Besen's Verbal Assault on Greg Quinlan
http://americansfortruth.com/2009/04/13/gays-hating-ex-gays-wayne-besens-verbal-assault-on-greg-quinlan/

[46] Ex-Fire Chief Dismissed for His Faith Testifies at Religious Liberty.
Hearinghttp://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2016/july/ex-fire-chief-dismissed-for-his-faith-testifies-at-religious-liberty-hearing?cpid=:ID:-12100-:DT:-2016-07-13-12:06:54-:US:-JG1-:CN:-CP1-:PO:-GC1-:ME:-SU1-:SO:-FB1-:SP:-NW1-:PF:-TX1-

[47] Then I was sued: read passionate defense from grandma florist sued for refusing to service gay wedding.
http://dailycaller.com/2015/11/11/read-passionate-defense-from-grandma-florist-sued-for-refusing-to-service-gay-wedding/

[48] Baker owners refuse to pay damages in gay wedding cake case.
http://www.foxnews.com/us/2015/10/01/oregon-bakery-owners-refuse-to-pay-damages-in-gay-wedding-cake-case.html

have been hauled into civil court for not adequately paying homage to the Nationally recognized homosexual dogma. *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) and *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). There is a majority of people in the United States who do not want to enable an obscene homosexual lifestyle that was deemed to criminalized by this country for good cause until *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. at 563 and remains illegal in a litany of well developed nations.[50] The idea that codifying homosexual orthodoxy poses "no risk of harm" to "third parties" is laughably dishonest and has been relentlessly disproven following *Obergefell* to the point that it makes the five Justices in the majority look moronic, out of touch with reality, and worthy of criminal prosecution for treason and reverse racism and abuse of their fiduciary duties owed to the Constitution. *Obergefell* at 27 (Majority Opinion) The same sex marriage laws are not merely "indirectly coercive" but are"directly coercive" in all respects for millions of public officials and private citizens, and the most disturbing part is that the majority on the Court in *Obergefell* were "unmoved by that inevitability," which is so outrageous that it nearly warrants military responsiveness - taking the Justices responsible into custody along with the President.[51] That judicial malpractice makes those involved in advancing this fiction complicit in racketeering in obscenity under 18 U.S. Code §§1961-1968 (1461-1465). The Senate Judiciary should impeach all five Judges for a breach of their fiduciary responsibility under the Constitution and for deliberate judicial misconduct that is so outrageous that the

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[49] Judge fines Christian farm owners for refusing to host gay wedding. http://www.theblaze.com/stories/2014/08/21/judge-fines-christian-farm-owners-13000-for-refusing-to-host-gay-wedding/

[50] The codification of sexual orientation orthodoxy is having a "chilling effect" effect on the rights protected by the Free Speech Clause. In that case, the Free Speech doctrines of vagueness and overbreadth apply. See, e.g., DANIEL FARBER, THE FIRST AMENDMENT 49-53 (2d ed. 2002) (discussing Supreme Court's use of vagueness and overbreadth doctrines to address "chilling" effects).

[51] http://adflegal.org/detailspages/press-release-details/sermons-on-biblical-sexuality-illegal-in-iowa

Honorable Justice Roberts declared in his dissent "just who do we think we are"[52] and the Honorable Justice Scalia stated, "I write separately to call attention to this Court's threat to American democracy."[53] The simple fact is that Americans cannot tolerate a Court with justices who behave like this. There is too much at stake - especially for minors - who have been crushed by the intellectual dishonesty due to a refusal to think in matters relating to sex, morality, and Constitutional integrity.[54]

The United States cannot afford to have justices on the bench who ignore the Constitution for selfish reasons and lack the ability to define what justice even is under an an objective standard. The American people are being hoodwinked by a lawless Federal Judiciary in a Nation founded by rebels and governed by a Constitution. The public has a basis for simply ignoring the courts.[55]

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[52] *Obergfell* at 3 (Roberts Dissenting)
[53] *Obergfell* at 1 (Scalia Dissenting)

[54] By codifying homosexual orthodoxy, the Government is effectively making all of our citizens pray to it, as if we are now communist Russia. *Myers v. Loudon County Pub. Sch.*, 418 F.3d 395, 407 (4th Cir. 2005). Like a robber who says "give me your money, or I'll take your life," by codifying homosexual orthodoxy, the government has imposed on all citizens - to include minors - a duty to pay homage to a new private moral code and exclusive religious worldview at the expense of the community standards and other traditional belief systems that have been around for "millennia" and that "the Nation was built on" or they will face criminal sanction, civil liability, and social ostracism. *Obergefell* at 17 (Thomas Dissenting). The depth and degree of social sanctions on religious dissenters of the sexual orientation religion has proven to be incalculable, horrific, and a total disaster. More than that the codification of the religion of homosexuality core ideology has cultivated a public health crisis and widespread division. To suggest that the codification of homosexual ideology due to intentionally intellectual dishonesty of the majorities in *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U. S. 558, 575 (2003), *and Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) will be the true legacy of the five moral relativist on the bench is an understatement. These justices look moronic and unfit. Under *Obergefell*, freedom has been greatly eroded to the point that the Judiciary looks downright dumb, and as if the Courts literally lack the ability to objectively tell the difference between "right and wrong" and "real and fake."

[55] The Court's power was greatly weakened by *Obergefell*. As Justice Roberts stated: "The legitimacy of this Court ultimately rests "upon the respect accorded to its judgments." *Republican Party of Minn. v. White,* 536 U. S. 765, 793 (2002) (KENNEDY, J., concurring) and "The truth is that today's decision rests on nothing more than the majority's own conviction that same-sex couples should be allowed to marry because they want to, and that "it would disparage their choices and diminish their personhood to deny them this right." Whatever force that belief may have as a matter of moral philosophy, it has no more basis in the Constitution than did the naked policy preferences adopted in *Lochner.* See 198 U. S., at 61. *Obergefell* at 19 (Roberts Dissenting) By being punch drunk

C. THE ORIGINAL LEGAL DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE WAS NOT CREATED FOR RELIGIOUS REASONS BUT FOR IRRELIGIOUS ONES. HOMOSEXUALS AND MORAL RELATIVISTS HAVE USED THE GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH THE SUPREMACY OF THEIR ORTHODOXY IN A WAY THAT IS INTELLECTUALLY DISHONEST AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE IN A DESTRUCTIVE ATTEMPT TO LEGISLATE AWAY THEIR FEELINGS OF SHAME AND INADEQUACY AT THE EXPENSE OF COMMUNITY STANDARDS, DECENCY, AND THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, WHICH HAS GIVEN THEM A PLATFORM TO CRUSH OPPOSITION WITH THE USE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS

In terms of motive, one thing that Friedrich Nietzsche, Karl Marx, and Jesus Christ all had in common is that they put an emphasis on evaluating the intentions of the heart. If these three can all agree on something, the probability of it being true just has to be high. The motive behind DOMA and the states' marriage bans that were struck down in *Windsor* and *Obergefell* must be considered. The evidence shows that DOMA and the marriage bans were not designed to establish "Christian marriage"[56] or a dignity interest in a set of beliefs. Instead, the evidence suggests that DOMA and the marriage bans were created to prevent moral relativist from using

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on the unexamined assumption of the superiority of our cultural moment, like the Courts were in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857) and *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 76 (1905) were, the Courts in *United States v. Windsor*,133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U. S. 558, 575 (2003), and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) have perpetrated the greatest fraud on the American people since the inception of American Jurisprudence.. As a former Judge Advocate, who served on the rule of law mission, the Plaintiff recommends that all judges involved in this judicial hijacking of the United States Constitution be put on trial for treason under 18 U.S. Code § 2381 and racketeering under 18 U.S. Code §§1961-1968; 1343, (relating to wire fraud). Fortunately, for the moral relativists, the United States is a mercy centric justice system - see absolute judicial immunity has gotten out of hand.

[56] Even if the traditional legal definition of marriage violated the establishment clause and it does not "the government is also free to adopt other 'policies of accommodation, acknowledgment, and support for religion' that are 'deeply embedded in the history and tradition of this country' without violating the Establishment Clause." *Marsh v. Chambers*, 463 U.S. 783 (1983). *When the Exception Becomes the Rule, supra* note 10, at 1075. *But see* Lund, *supra* note 1, at 980 (concluding that although legislative nonsectarian prayer is deeply rooted in our country's history, the cost of maintaining it is too high as it causes many hidden "perils of apparently benign religious endorsements"). Man-object marriage and woman-animal is a as equally not part of American tradition as man-man and woman-woman marriage.

government to codify their personal religious ideology lodged in expressive postmodern western individualism that comes out of the enlightenment tradition.[57] These well founded fears by a majority of Americans and Congress became reality in *Windsor* and *Obergefell*, by zealous Judges who are de facto disciples of the private religious orthodoxy of moral relativism coming from the homosexual sect.[58] On balance, DOMA and the state's marriage bans were turned into law for "irreligious reasons," not "religious ones," as the Homosexuals and their judges pretended in a keeping with a pattern of intellectual dishonesty throughout an unlawful agenda predicated on the ends justifying the means.[59] There was nothing "religious" about the original

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[57] As the *Obergefell* Court confessed: "In 1993, the Hawaii Supreme Court held Hawaii's law restricting marriage to opposite-sex couples constituted a classification on the basis of sex and was therefore subject to strict scrutiny under the Hawaii Constitution. at 8 referring to *Baehr* v. *Lewin*, 74 Haw. 530, 852 P. 2d 44. Although this decision did not mandate that same-sex marriage be allowed, some States were concerned by its implications and reaffirmed in their laws that marriage is defined as a union between opposite-sex partners. So too in 1996, Congress passed the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), 110 Stat. 2419, defining marriage for all federal- law purposes as 'only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife.' 1 U. S. C. §7."

[58] In terms of the notion that "man-woman" marriage violates the establishment clause as floated by the homosexuals in *Obergefell* is false and intellectually dishonest. The traditional legal definition of marriage is secular and serves a secular purpose primarily. But to the extent that it does not there is nothing in the Constitution that mandates absolute neutrality. *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S.460 (2009); *Van Orden v. Perry,* 545 U.S. 677 (2005). Religion/Christianity is the keystone of this nation's foundation, and while the Establishment Clause certainly prohibits the government from endorsing or establishing particular religions at the exclusion of others, it does not prevent the government from speaking about religion in general. Jd. at 885-87; see also *Caroline Mala Corbin, Ceremonial Deism and the Reasonable Religious Outsider,* 57 UCLA L. REV. 1545, 1550 n. 24 (2010)"We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being." Id. at 889 (quoting *Zorach v. Clauson*, 343 U.S. 306, 313 (1952)). Just because the lawmakers that passed DOMA and the marriage bans into law were speaking about Christianity and the Bible in accordance with their worldview on the legislative chamber floor, does not mean that their "government speech" caused these laws to violate the establishment clause in light of the holding in *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S.460 (2009). After all, each of us bring a set semi-religious set of truth claims and into the public square every time we enter it in an effort to answer questions of right and wrong and truth and justice. It is impossible for religious doctrines to be left at the door completely before entering into the public square. And let's face it, we all know that not all truth claims are equal. Just because a jihadist who blows himself thinks he is advancing the greater good does not mean that he is. Just because a person believes that they are born gay and wants others to believe it too does not mean that they are. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20).

[59] The traditional marriage legal definition of marriage was based on self-evident truth like the bill of rights was. If the government made every man-woman marriage be conducted in the name of Buddha, Muhammad, or Jesus Christ that would be unconstitutional because it would violate the establishment clause - failing the lemon test and coercive test. But that is not the case. The traditional marriage definition is neutral and fact based only - it only happens to incidentally parallel other religions like Christianity and Judaism, just as much of our laws and

legal definition of marriage, which was merely (1) the definition of marriage as defined by secular dictionaries for millennia;[60](2) predicated on self-evidently truth and neutral facts about "the way human are and the way things are." [61] Our government cannot be used by members of church of sexuals orientation, and post modern western moral relativism to establish the credence

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Constitution do. *Van Orden v. Perry*, 545 U.S. 677 (2005); *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S.460 (2009). If the government was to throw out all laws that paralleled Christianity, our Nation would in a total state of nature Gay marriage is not neutral and is advanced by zealous religious ideologs who are hoping to establish their worldview as supreme through any means necessary as a tool to proselytize. Until the 2000s, there was never any reason for the government to legally codify the dictionary definition of marriage until it became clear that blind, misguided, and selfish moral relativist were on the march and warpath to use the government to codify their private moral codes and religious ideology in order to critique Christianity in a pathetic effort to rationalize away their innate feelings of shame and inadequacy. Attempts to legislate away shame are invalid and as irresponsible as attempts to mandate morality. Gay marriage, transgender rights, gay rights are nothing more than critiques on Christianity and the truth. And critiques on religion are always a religion themselves. Gay marriage is a critique on actual marriage. As Justice Roberts stated: "The Court today not only overlooks our country's entire history and tradition but actively repudiates it, preferring to live only in the heady days of the here and now. I agree with the majority that the "nature of injustice is that we may not always see it in our own times." *Ante*, at 11. As petitioners put it, "times can blind." Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10. But to blind yourself to history is both prideful and unwise. "The past is never dead. It's not even past." W. Faulkner, Requiem for a Nun 92 (1951). Throughout Obergefell the same-sex marriage litigants and the Judges, who unwisely subscribe to their shallow dogma, never deny that they were using government to establish respect for their worldview. It was as if they were insulting the establishment clause while saying that "nobody else's basis for morality as a basis for law matters except for ours."

[60] Roberts in his dissent in *Obergefell* stated: "In his first American dictionary, Noah Webster defined marriage as "the legal union of a man and woman for life," which served the purposes of "preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, . . . promoting domestic felicity, and . . . securing the maintenance and education of children." 1 An American Dictionary of the English Language (1828). An influential 19th-century treatise defined marriage as "a civil status, existing in one man and one woman legally united for life for those civil and social purposes which are based in the distinction of sex." J. Bishop, Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce 25 (1852). The first edition of Black's Law Dictionary defined marriage as "the civil status of one man and one woman united in law for life." Black's Law Dictionary 756 (1891) (emphasis deleted). The dictionary maintained essentially that same definition for the next century. This Court's precedents have repeatedly described marriage in ways that are consistent only with its traditional meaning. Early cases on the subject referred to marriage as "the union for life of one man and one woman," *Murphy* v. *Ramsey*, 114 U. S. 15, 45 (1885), which forms "the foundation of the family and of society, without which there would be neither civilization nor progress," *Maynard* v. *Hill*, 125 U. S. 190, 211 (1888). We later described marriage as "fundamental to our very existence and survival," an understanding that necessarily implies a procreative component. *Loving* v. *Virginia*, 388 U. S. 1, 12 (1967); see *Skinner* v. *Oklahoma ex rel. Williamson*, 316 U. S. 535, 541 (1942).

[61] Traditional marriage arose out of the "the nature of things" and did not arise out of a desire to acquire political power and to use government as a tool to show the irresponsible gospel of moral relativism down the throats of our citizens. (Roberts dissent page 5). See G. Quale, A History of Marriage Systems 2 (1988); cf. M. Cicero, De Officiis 57 (W. Miller transl. 1913). Because moral relativists pretend or believe that marriage is an "esteemed institution." Obergefell at 13 (Majority Opinion). The lawmakers codified DOMA and the marriage bans from preventing irrational moral relativist from using government to codify their wack religious ideals by hijacking this "esteemed institution." *Goodridge*, 440 Mass., at 322, 798 N. E. 2d, at 955.Pg 12.

of its doctrinal creed. Doing so has ended up establishing a National religion that absolutely punishes anyone who believes that homosexuality is morally repugnant, obscene, and subversive to human flourishing, which has (1) nullified the obscenity standards, (2) cultivated a weapon for the LGBT activist to proselytize children, and (3) eroded fundamental freedoms that are based on self-evident truth and not fiction. Just ask Defendant Kim Davis who was thrown in jail for refusing to abandon her loyalty to the central figure of the New Testament Gospel because she refuses to check her brain at the door of cultural like five justices on the Supreme Court intentionally did in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). "The majority's driving themes in [Obergefell] are that marriage is desirable and [homosexual] petitioners desire it" Roberts Dissent pg. 15. But the self-entitlement syndrome of blind moral relativists is not enough to get around the first amendment establishment clause. Period! So while the majority was correct in that the Constitution defines marriage, it does so in a way that completely guts their selfish agenda to make a name for themselves and cultivate a lasting legacy, which was dishonorable to begin with.

Here is the ugly truth that Americans need to come to terms with: the real reason why Democrats and moral relativist, like President Obama and the moral relativist on the bench, are so supportive of gay marriage is not because "love is love" but because they know that codifying the religion of moral relativism will repel Christians and any American who believe in absolute truth from participating in government, since, like Kim Davis, they will be otherwise forced to either leave behind their deepest religious convictions and identity narrative or face dehumanizing persecution and crushing ostracism. This manipulative exclusion tactic is designed to aggregate power around the Democratic Party. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5

Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). Neither the Courts nor the Petitioners in *Obergefell* even tried to hide the fact that they were out to "bestow dignity" and "ennoblement" to a specific religious "orthodoxy." [62] That is, the Obergefell Court knew that they were not bestowing dignity on a "people group" but a religious ideology. Such activity is not only Constitutionally unsound, it amounts to per se judicial misconduct and actionable treason under 18 U.S. Code§ 2381 and racketeering in obscenity under 18 U.S. Code §§1961-1968. While it is debatable whether traditional legal marriage ever bestowed a "dignity interest" in the first place or whether marriage is a "fundamental right" since their is nothing automatic about courtship between members of the opposite sex whose brain chemistry does not work the same, the legal codification of sexual orientation ideology unconstitutionally bestows a dignity interest on the gospel of homosexuality, making it reign supreme as the National Religion at the expense of free speech, free association, free thought, free expression, decency, and liberty. Indeed, the *Obergefell* decision is an act of war on the Constitution itself making the Court's lack of integrity an internalized threat to National Security interests.[63] But if

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[62] Bestowing dignity on the homosexual religious ideology amounts to the government's efforts to ""endorse" the religion of moral relativism and "disfavor" Christians in public and private sector which violates the first amendment establishment clause under the lemon test under *Lynch v. Donnelly*, 465 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984). The "coercion test" invented by Justice Kennedy fails to deal with another category of state actions — those captured under the rubric of state "endorsement," where no coercion of any kind is involved. Under Justice O'Connor's endorsement test, even where the state has concededly not coerced religious behavior, either directly or indirectly, state action may nevertheless violate the Clause if it creates the impression, in the mind of the reasonable observer, that the state has endorsed religion over nonreligion, or vice versa. While it may or may not be true that "the [legal] right to marry dignifies," it does not allow the Federal Courts to codify the religion of homosexuality and postmodern relativism. *Obergefell* at 14 (Majority).

[63] Basically what happened in *Obergefell* is that the five Justices said that "nobody's version of morality as a basis of law matters except for ours." It was the most imperialistic, jaded, and intellectually dishonest power play ever seen in American Jurisprudence. Traditional morality as a basis for law was replaced by the private moral code of the homosexuals and their like minded Judges as an "act of will," not "legal judgment." *Obergefell* at 3 (Roberts dissenting). The values of the five lawyers on the bench in Obergefell more align with the values of SA brown shirt Nazi leader and homosexual Ernst Röhm and the State Secretary of the Reich Ministry of Justice Roland Freisler, than they do our founding fathers. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKiqHpbFz68

homosexuals are allowed to use the government to jail and oppress anyone who does not "think about marriage like they do," then the Plaintiffs deserve the same for their sex-based ideology and identity narrative. It does not matter if America is ready or not. Dozens of people who support government sanctioned gay marriage contacted Plaintiff Sevier asking him to wait until people are normalized and desensitized to homosexual marriage before filing a lawsuit to marry an object. This is not a matter of patience but of Constitutional integrity. The question is whether the Court and State will defend the Constitution here as Plaintiff Sevier has in physical combat settings overseas.

D. ALL SAME-SEX MARRIAGE LAWS, TRANSGENDER POLICIES, AND GAY RIGHTS LAWS MUST BE IMMEDIATELY NULLIFIED IN ALL 50 STATES FOR BY CONSTITUTIONAL PRESCRIPTION FOR VIOLATING THE FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE

So here is the bottomline up front: all laws that support gay marriage, gay rights, and transgender rights must be deemed Constitutionally nullified and void for violating the first amendment establishment clause. Not just in Kentucky - no indeed - but in all 50 states.[64] If the Courts follow the Constitution as they must, the *Obergefell* litigants and their like-minded misguided Judges have managed to completely undo what they hoped to establish for the entire nation. Henceforth, all 50 states must legally define marriage between "one man and one woman," not just banning man-man marriage but all other forms to include the Plaintiff's

[64] In response to the Obergefell decision, Chief Justice Roberts states, "the Court takes the extraordinary step of ordering every State to license and recognize same-sex marriage. Many people will rejoice at this decision, and I begrudge none their celebration. But for those who believe in a government of laws, not of men, the majority's approach is deeply disheartening." After *Ording v. Davis*, the Chief Justice can take heart in the fact that all 50 states must nullify homosexual marriage, but he cannot take heart in the idea that each individual state should be allowed to decide for itself how to define marriage.

preferred marriage of man-object as a matter of equity.[65] This Nation wide nullification of homosexual orthodoxy - alone - should immediately undermine the transgender bathroom scandal, which has created a "public health," putt children at risk for sexual exploitation, and further Nullified the legal definition of gay marriage will destroy President Obama's malicious platform to blackmail the states out of billions of dollars for refusing to disregard obscenity statutes. *Obergefell* at 8 (Alito Dissenting).[66]

PART III
THE LEGAL BASIS FOR MAN-OBJECT, WOMAN-ANIMAL, MAN-MAN, AND WOMAN-WOMAN MARRIAGE ARE EQUAL UNDER THE LAW, AND FOR THE STATE TO ISSUE MARRIAGE LICENSES TO HOMOSEXUALS BUT NOT MACHINISTS AND ZOOPHILES FOLLOWING THE DECISION IN OBERGEFELL VIOLATES THE ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE BECAUSE THE STATE IS FAVORING ONE DENOMINATION IN THE CHURCH OF MORAL RELATIVISM UNDER THE DOCTRINE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION OVER ANOTHER SECT

The current legal definition of marriage violates the first amendment establishment clause and is Constitutionally invalid for another reason, which gives the Plaintiffs standing to seek the two part form of relief.[67] The current legal definition of marriage unconstitutionally treats different denominations within the church of sexual orientation, moral relativism, and

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[65] Even the 11 states that passed a law that allowed for same-sex marriage by the democratic process, then they must nullify all same-sex marriages and define marriage as a union between one man and one woman. Because having a legal definition of marriage that includes gay marriage violates the first amendment establishment clause in those states as equally as it does in states that passed the marriage bans through the democratic process.

[66] The transgender policy in the military advanced by the Secretary of Defense must also be voided as a natural extension of this cause of action by judicial decree. Judicial nullification adds to the fact that United Commanders must already disregard the transgender policy under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for being (1) objectively immoral under 809.ART.90 (20) and (2) prejudicial to good order under Article 134. See *United States v. Humphries*, 71 M.J. 209, 213 (C.A.A.F. 2012). To make sure that this kind of injustice does not happen again, if elected, President Trump, should order the Department of Justice to prosecute those involved in this Constitutional hijacking.

[67] The Court should resolve which form of injunctive relief is appropriate out of two options and the state can consent to one form if it decides to wake up and choose to do so.

postmodern relativism differently, giving favor to the homosexual sect at the expense of the other minority sects. *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005).[68] Man-object marriage, man-animal, and man-multiperson, man-man, and woman-woman marriage are all different sects and denominations of the religion of sexual orientation under the religion of postmodern westin individualistic moral relativism. What is absolutely not vague about the establishment clause is that it bars the government from treating one denomination more favorable than another. *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962).[69] For example, the government cannot give tax breaks to protestant churches but refuse to give the same privileges to methodist ones. By issuing marriage licenses to those who are in the homosexual denominations of the church of sexual orientation, but not to those who belong to the polygamy, machinism, and zoophilia demonstration, the Plaintiffs have sustained a personal injury by a government action that is legally cognizable against the Governor and Attorney General. The Plaintiff went to the Rowan County clerk's office, where he observed same-sex couples acquire a marriage license, but when he requested a marriage license in step with his feelings and personal choice, the clerk arbitrarily denied his request because he belongs to a less popular denomination within the same over all religion as homosexuality. The Plaintiff has standing to ask the Court to enjoin the state and federal government from recognizing all laws that favor the largest

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[68] *McCreary County, Kentucky v. ACLU* is the only Supreme Court case that seems to firmly hold that neutrality is mandated between religion and nonreligion. The Court quoted the neutrality language "between religion and religion, and between religion and nonreligion" as the "touchstone for [its] analysis." *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005) (quoting *Epperson v. Arkansas,* 393 U.S. 97, 104 (1968)). But after examining the facts and the holding in *McCreary County*, it seems that the Court actually based its holding on neutrality "between religion and religion."

[69] See also Steven G. Gey, *Reconciling the Supreme Court's Four Establishment Clauses,* 8 U. PA. j. CONST. L. 725, 754 (2006) (citing *Wallace v. jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38, 91 (1985) (Rehnquist,]., dissenting)); *see also* Robert L. Cord, *Church-State Separation: Restoring the "No Preference" Doctrine of the First Amendment,* 9 HARV. j .L. & PUB. POL'Y 129 (1986).

denomination within the church of sexual orientation and moral relativism as a matter of equitable fairness. [70] Both man-man marriage and man-object marriage must be treated equally under the laws of the United States. The United States is a rule of law Nation.[71]

PART IV

IF THE COURT AND STATE ARE GOING TO CONTINUE TO PRETEND THAT THE FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE DOES NOT BAR THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT FROM REDEFINING MARRIAGE, THEN IT MUST GIVE THOSE WHO SELF-IDENTIFY AS MACHINISTS, ZOOPHILES, AND POLYGAMISTS THE "FUNDAMENTAL," "INDIVIDUAL," AND "EXISTING" RIGHT TO MARRIAGE BASED ON THEIR "PERSONAL CHOICE" IN KEEPING WITH THEIR DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION RIGHTS UNDER THE 14TH AMENDMENT

For purposes of the 1st amendment establishment clause and the 14th amendment, the *Obergefell* Court did not "burst the bonds" of "history and tradition" far enough to accord with the Plaintiffs' sexual appetites and sexual preferences based on their fundamental civil rights and immutable traits and sex-based identity narrative founded on sexual orientation classification. Obergefell at 29 (Roberts dissent). The Majority in *Obergefell* stated:

> "Under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The fundamental liberties protected by this Clause include most of the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights. See *Duncan* v. *Louisiana*, 391 U. S. 145, 147–149 (1968). In addition these liberties extend to certain personal choices central to individual dignity and autonomy, including intimate choices that define personal identity and beliefs. See, *e.g., Eisenstadt*

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[70] Just because homosexuals seek fulfillment in the "highest meaning" does not give the Court the right to codify their religious ideology, especially at the expense of the other denominations of sexual orientation. *Obergefell* at 17 (Majority). What the majority in *Obergefell* did not want to come to terms, but the dissent acknowledged, is the fact that there are many sects and denominations within the church of sexual orientation. Zoophiles and machinists are entitled to seek fulfillment in the "highest meaning" for their expressive individualism just as members of the homosexual congregation are.

[71] The Plaintiffs very simply want the same legal rights and privileges as Americans who self-identify as transgender and homosexual.

v. *Baird*, 405 U. S. 438, 453 (1972); *Griswold* v. *Connecticut*, 381 U. S. 479, 484–486 (1965).[72]

Since the "Due Process Clause gives same-sex couples a fundamental right to marry because it will be good for them and for society," it logically follows that it must also "be good for machinists, zoophiles, and polygamists and society" if they too are equally allowed to acquire the state's *imprimatur* on their marriage ceremonies as well. *Obergefell* at 10 (Roberts Dissent). Under the substantive due process analysis, the Plaintiffs are as equally entitled to a "right to a particular governmental entitlement" to the exact same extent as individuals who self-identify as homosexual are if these are civil rights matters as President Obama and Attorney General Lynch have insisted. *Obergefell* at 7 (Dissent Thomas).[73]

The simple fact is that to *critique* the legal basis for man-object, man-animal, and man-multiple person marriage is to *critique* the legal basis for man-man and woman-woman marriage. No amount of judicial malpractice or scholastic dishonesty can get around that premise. Justice Roberts in his dissent in *Obergefell* admits that there is not a legal basis to deny

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[72] Although it is true that over time and in other contexts, the Court has reiterated that the right to marry is fundamental under the Due Process Clause, the Courts in *Loving* v. *Virginia*, 388 U. S. 1, 12 (1967), *Zablocki* v. *Redhail*, 434 U. S. 374, 384 (1978), *Turner* v. *Safley*, 482 U. S. 78, 95 (1987).. *M. L. B.* v. *S. L. J.*, 519 U. S. 102, 116 (1996); *Cleveland Bd. of Ed.* v. *LaFleur*, 414 U. S. 632, 639–640 (1974); *Griswold*, *supra*, at 486; *Skinner* v. *Oklahoma ex rel. Williamson*, 316 U. S. 535, 541 (1942); *Meyer* v. *Nebraska*, 262 U. S. 390, 399 (1923) were all referring to marriage as a fundamental right between one man and one woman, which of course does not violate the 1st amendment establishment clause like all of the other forms do. The Courts are going too far in legally recognizing other forms of marriage.

[73] Besides substantive due process, since the Court evoked sex based equal protection principles to invalidate laws imposing sex-based inequality on gay marriage, it must do the same thing with man-object marriage. See, *e.g.*. *Kirchberg* v. *Feenstra*, 450 U. S. 455 (1981); *Wengler* v. *Druggists Mut. Ins. Co.*, 446 U. S. 142 (1980); *Califano* v. *Westcott*, 443 U. S. 76 (1979); *Orr* v. *Orr*, 440 U. S. 268 (1979); *Califano* v. *Goldfarb*, 430 U. S. 199 (1977) (plurality opinion); *Weinberger* v. *Wiesenfeld*, 420 U. S. 636 (1975); *Frontiero* v. *Richardson*, 411 U. S. 677 (1973). "Like *Loving* and *Zablocki*, these precedents show the Equal Protection Clause can help to identify and correct inequalities in the institution of marriage, vindicating precepts of liberty and equality under the Constitution" for machinists and homosexuals alike. *Obergefell* at 21(Majority).

other forms of marriage.[74] He is right. Man-object, man-animal, man-multiperson, man-man, and woman-woman marriage are all equally not a part of "American tradition," whereas the definition of marriage that has been around for "millennia" and "predates our government."[75] Yet, under *Obergefell*, it spontaneously does not matter that the right to other forms of marriage lack "deep roots" and "are contrary to long-established tradition." *Obergefell* at 20 (Roberts Dissent).

The truth is what we have here are justices who are unwisely buying into the unexamined assumption of our superiority of our cultural moment just as the Courts in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857) and *Lochner v. New York,* 198 U. S. 45, 76 (1905) did before realizing that they were not just on "the wrong side of history" but on the "wrong side of reality"

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[74] "Indeed, from the standpoint of history and tradition, a leap from opposite-sex marriage to same-sex marriage is much greater than one from a two-person union to plural unions, which have deep roots in some cultures around the world. If the majority is willing to take the big leap, it is hard to see how it can say no to the shorter one. It is striking how much of the majority's reasoning would apply with equal force to the claim of a fundamental right to plural marriage. If "[t]here is dignity in the bond between two men or two women who seek to marry and in their autonomy to make such profound choices," *ante*, at 13, why would there be any less dignity in the bond between three people who, in exercising their autonomy, seek to make the profound choice to marry? If a same-sex couple has the constitutional right to marry because their children would otherwise "suffer the stigma of knowing their families are somehow lesser," *ante*, at 15, why wouldn't the same reasoning apply to a family of three or more persons raising children? If not having the opportunity to marry "serves to disrespect and subordinate" gay and lesbian couples, why wouldn't the same "imposition of this disability," *ante*, at 22, serve to disrespect and subordinate people who find fulfillment in polyamorous relationships? See Bennett, Polyamory: The Next Sexual Revolution? Newsweek, July 28, 2009 (estimating 500,000 polyamorous families in the United States); Li, Married Lesbian "Throuple" Expecting First Child, N. Y. Post, Apr. 23, 2014; Otter, Three May Not Be a Crowd: The Case for a Constitutional Right to Plural Marriage, 64 Emory L. J. 1977 (2015)." *Obergefell* at 21 (Justice Roberts Dissenting).

[75] Although the Court articulated the importance of history and tradition to the fundamental rights inquiry most precisely in *Washington v. Glucksberg,* 521 U. S. 702, 721 (1997), many other cases both before and after have adopted the same approach. *District Attorney's Office for Third Judicial Dist.* v. *Osborne*, 557 U. S. 52, 72 (2009); *Flores*, 507 U. S., at 303; *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U. S. 739, 751 (1987); *Moore* v. *East Cleveland*, 431 U. S. 494, 503 (1977) (plurality opinion); see also *id.,* at 544 (White, J., dissenting) ("The Judiciary, including this Court, is the most vulnerable and comes nearest to illegitimacy when it deals with judge-made constitutional law having little or no cognizable roots in the language or even the design of the Constitution."); *Troxel* v. *Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 96–101 (2000) (KENNEDY, J., dissenting) (consulting "'[o]ur Nation's history, legal traditions, and practices'" and concluding that "[w]e owe it to the Nation's domestic relations legal structure . . . to proceed with caution" (quoting *Glucksberg*, 521 U. S., at 721)).

in order to justify their personal belief that truth is relative and Christians need to "get with it." "Get with what" exactly remains unanswered? The Court cannot say that a man's request to marry a man in order to make him his wife is any more or less removed from reality than a man's request to marry an object no matter how much intellectual squinting tries to take place. If a "man can be wife" as a fundamental right, then machines can be people too. After all, corporations are legally recognized persons under the law that have 14th amendment rights too. *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company,* 118 US 394 (1886)(Corporations have 14th amendment rights). And the Supreme Court has already found a fundamental privacy interest in interactive objects. *Riley v. California,* 573 U . S . _ (2014)("Modern cell phones are not just another technological convenience. With all they contain and all they may reveal, they hold for many Americans "the privacies of life").[76]

Likewise, if a woman can legally be a husband, then an animal can be a person. After all, animals are already afforded all kinds of rights. Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 2131–2159; Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531–1544 Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361—1423 Animal Damage Control Act, 7 U.S.C. 426; Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1901–1907. (While we are at it, on what possible basis can we know that meat is not murder?)

Millions of people suffer when the Court makes the wrong decision. It is obvious to even the dissenting Judges that the majority on the court used the litigation in *Obergefell* to impose their own private moral code on the Nation "as an act of will, not legal judgment." *Obergefell* at

[76] Hypothetically, if it is not frivolous for Ted to force the state to allow him to marry Bill and make everyone in society have to recognize Bill as his "wife," then it is not frivolous for the Plaintiff to force the state to allow him to marry an object and force everyone in society to recognize that object as his spouse. These claims are equally under the law and equally in touch with reality prospectively.

3 (Roberts Dissent). To get around the impossible problem of "bi-sexuality" the Courts had to find that marriage was an "individual right," "fundamental right," and "existing right" bound in a "personal choice." *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374, 384 (1978) (fundamental right); *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 63940 (1974) (personal choice); *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967). Now that the Plaintiffs has taken Judge Sedwick's advice provided to Plaintiff Sevier in an order issued in *Majors v. Horne,* 14 F. Supp. 3d 1313 (Ariz. 2014) and filed their own separate lawsuit to marry their preferred spouses in step with their "individual right," "fundamental right," existing right," and "personal choice" based on their distinct sexual orientation they personally identify with, the Courts nor the state cannot turn around and say that "the prior courts really didn't mean it" just because they or the culture find that man-object marriage and woman-animal marriage is morally repugnant, non-traditional, or "morally disapproving." *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 564, at 582. If the marriage bans were "in essence unequal" before *Obergefell*, they remain "unequal," narrow, shallow, exclusive, arbitrary, and unconstitutional at present for polygamists, zoophiles, and machinists. *Obergefell* at 4 (Majority).

Either all of the non-obvious classes under sexual orientation suspect classification warrant civil rights under *McDonald Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976) or marriage is not really a fundamental right and sexual orientation is nothing more than a fiction cultivated by the Democratic party to amass power unto itself generating greatest fraud in the history of American Jurisprudence.[77]

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[77] Laws Establishing Sexual Orientation: In light of the declarations provided by ex gays, all of the following Courts listed below were engaging in judicial and political malpractice when they found that sexual orientation was based on immutable traits and the basis for suspect classification. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). But if the Court wants to play pretend as part of fraudulent cover up, it must find that machinists (like the Plaintiff), polygamists, and zoophiles are part of that same

PART V
SEX IS POWERFUL AND KIDS MATTER

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suspect class, having cultivated sexual appetites based on their immutable traits.See *Lalli v. Lall*i, 439 U.S. 259, 264-65 (1978);; *Craig v. Boren*, 429 U.S. 190, 197-98 (1976)(indicating that sexual orientation is a basis for suspect classification). Courts have stated that sexual orientation has no "relation to [the] ability" of a person 'to perform or contribute to society." *City of Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 440-41;; see *Pedersen v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 881 F. Supp. 2d 294, 3 18-19 (D. Conn. 2012) ("[T]he long-held consensus of the psychological and medical community is that 'homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability or general or social or vocational capabilities.") (quoting 1973 RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION);; *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 704 F. Supp. 2d 921, 1002 (N.D. Cal. 2010) ("[B]y every available metric, opposite-sex couples are not better than their same-sex counterparts;; instead, as partners, parents and citizens, opposite-sex couples and same-sex couples are equal.");; see also *Watkins v. US. Army*, 875 F.2d 699, 725 (9th Cir. 1989) ("Sexual orientation plainly has no relevance to a person's ability to perform or contribute to society.") The Courts also contend sexual orientation is immutable. As the Supreme Court acknowledged, sexual orientation is so fundamental to a person's identity that one ought not be forced to choose between one's sexual orientation and one's rights as an individual even if one could make a choice. *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 576-77 (recognizing that individual decisions by consenting adults concerning the intimacies of their physical relationships are "an integral part of human freedom"). See, e.g., *Perry*, 704 F. Supp. 2d at 964-66 (holding sexual orientation is fundamental to a person's identity);; *Hernandez-Montiel v. INS.* 225 F.3d 1084, 1093 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that sexual orientation and sexual identity are immutable). Furthermore, the scientific consensus is that sexual orientation is an immutable characteristic. See *Pedersen*, 881 F. Supp. 2d at 320-21 (finding that the immutability of sexual orientation "is supported by studies which document the prevalence of long-lasting and committed relationships between same-sex couples as an indication of the enduring nature of the characteristic.");; *Perry*, 704 F. Supp. 2d at 966 ("No credible evidence supports a finding that an individual may, through conscious decision, therapeutic intervention or any other method, change his or her sexual orientation.");; see also *G.M. Herek*, et al., Demographic, Psychological, and Social Characteristics of Self-Identified Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults in a US. Probability Sample, 7 SEXUALITY REs. & Soc. POL'Y 176, 186, 188 (2010) (noting that in a national survey, 95 percent of gay men and 84 percent of lesbian women reported that they "had little or no choice about their sexual orientation.") Certain classes of sexual orientation constitute a minority group that lacks sufficient political power to protect themselves against discriminatory laws that lack political power and deserve suspect classification. See, e.g., *SmithKline Beecham Corp. v. Abbott Labs*, 740 F.3d 471, 480-84 (9th Cir. 2014) (holding use of peremptory strike against gay juror failed heightened scrutiny);; see also *Pedersen*, 881 F. Supp. 2d at 294 (finding statutory classifications based on sexual orientation are entitled to heightened scrutiny);; *Golinski v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 824 F. Supp. 2d 968, 314-33 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (same). See *Romer v. Evans,* 517 U.S. 620, 634-35 (1996) (citing *Dep't of Agr. v. Moreno*, 413 U.S. 528, 534 (1973)) ("[I]f the constitutional conception of 'equal protection of the laws' means anything, it must at the very least mean that a bare. . . desire to harm a politically unpopular group cannot constitute a legitimate governmental interest.") (emphasis added). People who want to marry machines are far less popular than people who want to marry a member of the same sex. Then, in 2003, the Court held that homosexuals had a protected liberty interest to engage in private, sexual activity;; that homosexuals' moral and sexual choices were entitled to constitutional protection;; and that "moral disapproval" did not provide a legitimate justification for a Texas law criminalizing sodomy. See *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 564, 571. The Court held that the Constitution protects "personal decisions relating to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, [and] child rearing" and that homosexuals "may seek autonomy for these purposes." Id. at 574. Clearly, individuals who prefer sex with machines, animals, and multiple-persons were contemplated by the Supreme Court when they floated lawrence under the banner of tolerance. Most recently, in 2013, the United Supreme Court held that the Constitution prevented the federal government from treating state-sanctioned heterosexual marriages differently than state-sanctioned same-sex marriages, and that such differentiation "demean[ed] the couple, whose moral and sexual choices the Constitution protects." See *Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. at 2694. Clearly, the USSC in its infinite wisdom also intended that the sexual choices of the members of non-obvious classes of sexual orientation were protected also. Otherwise, the civil rights movement and civil rights laws are being misused to shoehorn an agenda into legal cognizability that is unconstitutional and intellectually dishonest.

The Court cannot lose sight of its influence on minors because it thinks it is politically expedient to placate the culture. It is not disputed that matters are domestic in nature, but Constitutional prescription should define marriage - first under the first amendment and second under the 14th amendment. In accordance with 28 U.S. Code § 1738A and The Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, Court should always consider the interest of all children, not just the interest of adopted children of people who self-identify as gay.[78] Under the 1st amendment establishment clause, The Courts in the past have been especially harsh on laws and policies that were based on unproven faith based assumptions that subjected children to adopting those beliefs. *Lee v. Weisman,* 505 U.S. 577 (1992). [79] Yet, if the Court is going to disregard the 1st amendment stay with the 14th amendment narrative, then hypothetically, if "little Billy" is to grow up knowing that he could someday legally marry either "little Sally" or "little Timmy," then he must also know that someday legally marrying a blow up doll, an animal, or both "Sally and Timmy" at the same time are all equally viable options under the law. Otherwise, the Courts are engaging in judicial malpractice and endangering minors.

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[78] http://www.thepublicdiscourse.com/2016/06/17255/

[79] THE IMPACT ON YOUTH CULTURE IS PARAMOUNT:These matters are implicitly domestic, and in keeping with the spirit of the domestic laws, the best interest of children should be considered of the utmost importance. The Plaintiffs are greatly concerned about how the new definition of marriage is impacting the youth culture. Where a message communicated by the government is deemed primarily religious, generally the Establishment Clause is violated. Much of the precedent clearly supporting this broad general principle, however, is skewed by its source in the school context, where the Court is generally more careful due to the susceptibility of young students. See *Lee v. Weisman,* 505 U.S. 577 (1992) ("As we have observed before, there are heightened concerns with protecting freedom of conscience from subtle coercive pressure in the elementary and secondary public schools."). And here is the bottomline: the legalization of samesex marriage is confusing young people about appropriate forms of sexual conduct. Teachers are bringing moral relativism into school to indoctrinate the LGBTQ worldview. Just like pornography does the grooming for human trafficking, laws that allow for other forms of marriage are used by the LGBT gestapo to recruit the youth to join their world view on sexuality which is rife with exploitative false permission giving beliefs. Cases are not tried in a vacuum. Federal Justices who live in their marble castles maybe out of touch with how their decisions impact the lifestyle choices of minors in the area of sex. False permission giving beliefs in the area of sex are being normalized, which is eroding consent and leading to sexual holocaust.

SECTION TWO

Our Cultural Tension - By Tim Keller
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LTxJ6HIh0U0

PART VI
SETTING FORTH THE BASICS FOR A MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

A. THE PLAINTIFFS

Plaintiff Sevier received a degrees in politics from Vanderbilt University. The Plaintiff graduated from Vanderbilt law school;[80] he passed the Tennessee bar and is a officer of the Court in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, and has practiced in a countless federal courts across the United States. The Plaintiff attended combat basic training at Fort Sill Oklahoma; Officer Candidate School at Fort Mcclellan and other installations; and JOBC at Fort Lee and TJAGLCS. The Plaintiff deployed as a First Lieutenant in an 06 slot to Operation Iraqi Freedom under Title 10 jurisdiction, where he worked with the 3rd ID and the U.S. Attorney's office on the rule of law mission. The goal of the rule of law mission was to make Iraqi Court act more like American Courts, who are supposed to find truth, not make it up. Plaintiff Sevier has been subjected to a litany of phony criminal and civil actions - often brought by jaded state officials in reprisal to attempt to shut him up.[81] Plaintiff Sevier filed lawsuits against the Tech Enterprise alleging that he was exposed to pornography on filterless devices that distribute the internet without his consent. Plaintiff Sevier alleges in this action that he became classically conditioned

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[80] Plaintiff Sevier's Godfathers are Judge Seybourn Lynne, who was appointed by President Truman. During his time on the bench, he judged in many important civil rights cases, including the case allowing Vivian Malone Jones and James Hood to enter the University of Alabama, ending desegregation at that institution. Plaintiff Sevier's father is the senior hiring partner at easily one of the best firms in the South. Plaintiff Sevier group up in a law culture of extreme integrity and honor, not the phony one that exists now that is rife with judicial and political malpractice and placating to a shallow and self-destructive culture.

[81] This includes actions like *Sevier v. Jones*, 3:11-00435 (MD. TN. May 2011); *Sevier v. Windle*, 3:11-cv-00246 (MD. TN March 2011), actions before Judge Ash (the hanging Judge of Tennessee) commissioned by the TNSC; fake criminal actions brought by ADA Tammy Meade in Nashville and ADA Jane Waters of Harris County Texas, who works with Planned Parenthood, and over nine different lawsuits involving Donald Trump Celebrity Apprentice victor John Rich who was planning to run for Governor and Mayor at the time.

to prefer sex inanimate objects over a real person of the opposite sex. Plaintiff Sevier moved the District Court in Tennessee to consolidate *Sevier v. Apple, Inc.*, 0:15-cv-0607 (MD. TN. 2013) with *Tanco v. Haslam*, 7 F. Supp. 3d 759 (MD Tenn. 2014) under FRCP 42, which went on to become *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). Plaintiff Sevier moved countless times to intervene in the same-sex marriage action as a machinist and true minority member of sexual orientation. Plaintiff Sevier cares deeply about the public's health, safety, and welfare.[82] He cares about the integrity of the Courts and liberty for our citizens.

Plaintiff Ording is a resident of Kentucky, who was given full rides to Columbia. She was treated badly by members of the opposite sex in a culture where morality is shun and expressive individualism praised. She now self-identifies as Zoophile.

B. UNDISPUTED FACTS

"Facts Are Stubborn Things" - John Adams

1. Plaintiff Sevier self-identifies as a machinist. Plaintiff Ording self-identifies as a zoophile.

2. Like individuals who self-identify as homosexual, Plaintiff Sevier and Plaintiff Ording contribute to society.

3. The Plaintiffs want to legally be entitled to the same rights, benefits, and protections as individuals who self-identify as transgenders and homosexuals based on their sex-based self-asserted identity narrative.

4. The Supreme Court in Obergefell answer "yes" to question one in *Obergefell v. Hodge,* 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). The Supreme Court found that the State's lacked a compelling interest from

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[82] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cbAT9jvO2js. Plaintiff Sevier is also a serial song writer: http://djmag.nl/features/12082015-1458/waarom-we-vocalisten-niet-kunnen-missen; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gI9bTNTFbuA. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1f9kOvQDeeg. Plaintiff Sevier interfaces with huge sections of the youth population and sees how the government's codification of the LGBT agenda impacts them profoundly.

denying all individuals the substantive due process and equal protection rights to marry in accordance with their sex-based self-asserted identity narrative and expressive individualism. The Obergefell Court defined marriage as an existing right, individual right, and fundamental right that is bound in a personal choice.

5. Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in what became *Obergefell* multiple times. At the District Court, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court levels. The homosexuals - who claim to be on the right side of tolerance, equality, civil rights, and history - opposed his intervention.

6. On May 31, 2016, Plaintiff Sevier self-identified as machinist before the clerk Davis, seeking to marry an object. He had the his preferred spouse with him and the funds to pay for the license. [83]

7. The Clerk denied Plaintiff Sevier's marriage request.

8. On July 7, 2016, Plaintiff Ording recently appeared before Clerk Davis seeking to marry an animal. She had the funds to pay for the marriage license and her desired spouse with her. The Clerk denied Plaintiff Ordings marriage request. The Clerk did say that Plaintiff Ording could lawfully have a marriage ceremony with an animal but the state could not legally recognize it.

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[83] On May 31, 2016, the Plaintiff went to the Rowan County Clerk's office. He brought with him (1) his preferred spouse with him (an animate object), (2) the money to pay the marriage license fee, and (3) valid forms of ID. The Plaintiff interfaced with Melissa Thomas and Nathan Davis who are under the charge of Defendant Davis. Acting on behalf of the Defendants, they were polite but said that they could not issue a marriage license to an individual unless they were exclusively "one man seeking to marry one man; one woman seeking to marry one woman; or one woman seeking to marry one woman." They said that they were following the instructions and guidance passed to them by the Governor and Attorney General following the Supreme Court's decision in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) in enforcing a narrow and Constitutionally inadequate form of marriage. The clerks effectively said that the Plaintiff's marriage request fell outside the current definition of marriage that was based on the private moral code of the moral relativist in office who promulgated the definition to self-justify their own personal beliefs on truth, marriage, and family. The Plaintiff's marriage request was denied because his marriage request fell outside the narrow confines of the existing definition of marriage, even after the *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) decision.

9. Plaintiff Sevier had a marriage ceremony with an inanimate object in New Mexico. He wants the State's *imprimatur* his marriage in the same way that homosexuals have the state's *imprimatur* on theirs.

10. People who at one time self-identified as homosexual have converted to a new sex-based identity narrative. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37; DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). Many of them have compared homosexuality as to a religious ideology. *Id.*

11. No one who was ever black changed skin pigmentation as an act of mental will.

12. Racial civil rights are based on immutability.

13. The State of Kentucky has obscenity statutes. The State of Kentucky has a compelling interest in upholding community standard.

14. President Obama is a Democrat. The Democrats are champion LGBT civil rights in hopes of securing votes, as part of their party's platform. The Democrats were the party of slavery.

15. The majority of the voting electorate in Kentucky voted to ban all forms of legally recognizable marriage than man-woman marriage.

16. The United States Attorney General Eric Holder, a Democrat, exercised his right not to defend DOMA § 3, allowing the United States to be enjoined in *Windsor v. United States*, 699 F.3d 169 (2d Cir. 2012).

17. The State's Attorney General has the right to consent to allowing the state to be enjoined from recognizing gay marriage, transgender rights, under the 1st amendment establishment clause. Or the State's attorney General could consent to being enjoined under the 14th amendment.

18. Currently, the State of Kentucky is in a lawsuit with the United States in opposing transgender bathroom rights.

19. The Supreme Court found that marriage is a Constitutional matter.

20. The Plaintiffs in this action allege the same kind of injury suffered by the Plaintiffs in Obergefell in that the Clerk refused to issue them licenses because their marriage request was outside the narrow definition and interpretation of legal marriage.

21. Kim Davis is a Christian. She believes that homosexuality is immoral and subversive to human flourishing. She was put in jail for not wanting to sign off on homosexual marriage licenses as a matter of her personal convictions that come from her faith in the personalized truth of Jesus Christ from the master Narrative of the New Testament Gospel.

22. After Obergefell, the Clerk's offices in Kentucky been issuing marriage licenses to homosexuals. These homosexuals who marry are entitled to a litany of government benefits, privileges, and protections.

23. The Attorney General and Governor were proper parties in *Obergefell v. Hodge,* 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015).

24. The Governor and Attorney General are in charge of enforcing the laws for the state of Kentucky. After Obergefell, the Governor and Attorney General have been enforcing laws that give special legal benefits, ennoblement, and protections to individuals who self-identify as homosexual who get legally married. However, individuals who self-identify as zoophiles and machinists (like the Plaintiffs) are not allowed to legally marry and receive the benefits and protections that married homosexuals get.

25. The United States is a Constitutional Nation. The Courts are not a creature of culture, but owes loyalty to the Constitution. Judge Wilhoit, Plaintiff Sevier, and the Defendants all took an oath to uphold the Constitution from enemies both foreign and domestic.

26. Married Zoophiles and Machinists have the same procreative potential as married homosexuals.

27. Military officers are required to disobey immoral orders. 809.ART.90 (20). [84]

28. Without Faith, there is no basis for morality. And without morality, there is no basis for law. [85]

29. The State and Federal Government can codify neutral facts but not religious unproven faith based assumptions that establish the naked assertions as if they are true, since they are prospective non-realities that closes minds and ends debate.

30. If the State and Federal government pass laws concerning a religion, they must treat all of the different sects within that religion equally.

31. The Defendants are not treating those who self-identity as zoophiles and machinists based on their sex-based identity as those who self-identify as homosexual based on theirs.

32. To falsely use the civil rights movement to shoehorn an agenda into legal cognizability is itself a form of discrimination that threatens actual civil rights and the integrity of the law.

33. There is nothing more natural to the natural order of things than violence but unauthorized violence is a crime.

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[84] If Military officers are required to disobey immoral orders, then clearly morality as a basis for law matters. The question is which set of truth claims is the superior set that should serve as a basis for law.

[85] Just as the law of gravity exist whether people believe in it or not, so are there axiomatic laws of the universe that accord with morality.

34. If morality as a basis for law does not matter there is no basis to condemn entire movements, to include the holocaust.

35. Revender King was a Christian minister who was pushing the United States to return to a deeper and truer sense of Christianity in defining policy and law. He was not pushing for the United States to move away from Christianity.[86]

36. To say that there is no absolutes is an absolute.

37. There is no rape gene.

38. To say that moral doctrine as a basis for law does not matter is a moral doctrine seeking to serve as the basis for law.

39. How the State's should legally defined marriage was implicitly a question presented in obergefell. The decision to Obergefell compelled Justice Roberts to say "just who do we think we are;" it compelled Justice Scalia to say that it was part of an "egotistic putsch" declaring, "I write separately to call attention to this Court's threat to Democracy." *Obergfell* at 3 (Roberts Dissenting); *Obergefell* at 6-7 (Scalia Dissenting); *Obergfell* at 1 (Scalia Dissenting). Such comments by Supreme Court justices are not common.

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[86] In his letter from Birmingham jail, Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. said that "the only way that he can know that a human law is unjust is if there is a divine law/higher law from God. If there was no God and no divine higher law, there would be no way of knowing if a particular human law was unjust or not." If there was no God or higher law, a state official or Court could say "the Plaintiffs' requests to marry an inanimate object and an animal is unjust" but that is according to their standards. Why should a government employee's standards be privileged over the Plaintiffs'? Let's just take that a step further under the "let's abandon belief in God" approach to the Justice system and defining marriage, if there is "no belief in God" and "no higher divine law," then how can we say that any historical event is "unjust?" There is no basis to condemn the Nazis holocaust, slavery, or the terror attacks of September 11th without a higher law. If there is nothing but "nature" and if "nature" is all that there is, there is nothing more natural than violence. Natural Selection explains that it is how we got here the strong eating the weak right? If there is no God and all we have is nature, what is wrong with violence and what is wrong with man-machine marriage and woman-animal marriage, especially since ALL of the law that pretends to legitimize same-sex marriage insurmountably supports man-machine marriage, woman-animal marriage, and polygamy marriage? These things are perfectly natural to the same extent that man-man and woman-woman sexual relations are. They must all be legally recognized or not at all.

40. Man-object, man-multiperson, and woman-animal marriage are equally not a part of American tradition as man-man and woman-woman marriage, but man-man and woman-woman marriages are legally recognized by the state following the decision in Obergefell.

41. Civil rights belong to all individuals and not just the largest minority and majority of a suspect class.

42. The Constitution is not silent on how to define marriage.

33. The original definition marriage served a secular purpose and was neutral.

44. Many individuals who opposed homosexual orthodoxy following the Obergefell decision, have been jailed, sued, and socially ostracized for not supporting gay marriage and gay civil rights.

45. LGBTQ groups are pushing to have children in schools indoctrinated to their ideology on sex, gender, and marriage.[87]

C. THE KENTUCKY MARRIAGE LAWS HISTORY AND THE PROCEDURAL TIMELINE SURROUNDING THE GAY MARRIAGE PUTSCH AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT SPEECH

Legally speaking, the truth is that the Supreme Court in Obergefell killed the marriage bans for all individuals on their sex-based self-asserted identity narrative, not just homosexuals. Yet, the State seems to think that the marriage bans are still alive as to individuals who self-identify as machinists, zoophiles, and polygamists. It does not take a Constitutional legal scholar to understand that the same reason those statutes were nullified as to homosexuals and transgenders is the same upon which they are void as to zoophiles, polygamists, and machinists. The state of Kentucky's state's attorneys are literally too intellectually inept to figure that out. They also

[87] http://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2016/may/christian-school-a-target-of-liberal-efforts-for-lgbt-laws

haven't figured out that to critique the legal basis for man-object and man-animal marriage is to critique the legal basis for man-man and woman-woman marriage.

The Plaintiffs here will literally copy and paste the same-sex marriage litigants motion for summary judgment into this one with only a minor difference - the perfered spouse is different yet similar in form.

The Kentucky laws challenged by the Plaintiffs allegedly confine the issuance of marriage licenses to those who self-identify as opposite-sex individuals and same-sex individuals, and formally declare that other forms of desired marriage, like man-object, man-animal, and man-multiperson marriages, violate the public policy of the Commonwealth. A brief history of those laws prior to *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) and *United States v. Windsor*,133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) are as follows:

Prior to 1998, Kentucky statutes included no definition of "marriage," nor did they specifically prohibit marriages by same-sex, man-object individuals, man-animal individuals, or man-multiperson individuals. This is because it is self-evident that the only form of marriage that is based in objective reality is "man-woman marriage."[88]

[88] Just as it is not necessary for the legislature to codify "the sky is blue" or the entire dictionary, it was not necessary that the lawmakers codify actual marriage (man-woman marriage), until it became clear starting in the 1990s that the enemies of Christianity and the truth within the United States were plotting to use the government to codify their religious views on marriage in accordance with their systemic blindness in order to (1) critique marriage, (2) critique Christianity, (3) legislate their version of morality, (4) attempt to legislate away feelings of shame and inadequacy, and (4) to haul the United States and eventually the world under thumb of a theocratic caliphate of moral relativism to further self-justify their decision to bank their entire life on the notion that mankind is the Supreme author of truth.

In 1973, the Kentucky Supreme Court relied on neutral and non-religious dictionaries in use at the time to define marriage as the exclusive province of man-woman marriage; one man and one woman. *Jones v. Hallahan*, 501 S.W.2d 588, 589 (Ky. 1973). [89]

In 1998, Kentucky's General Assembly passed a series of statutes explicitly enforcing the conception of marriage as defined since the inception of time. KRS § 402.005 defines marriage as between one man and one woman, not just on the basis of Christianity, but on the basis of the same self-evident truth found throughout the bill of rights, which just so happens to parallel Christianity. This law did not single out gay marriage as the same-sex marriage litigants pretended in step with their pattern of dishonesty. This bill blocked all forms of marriage that stem from personalized identity narratives other than actual marriage to include the Plaintiffs preferred marriage and the marriage of other members of the true minority of sexual orientation. There were other laws that were passed that mentioned the most popular form of sexual orientation (homosexual marriage) but those laws were also designed to block all forms of marriage other than man-woman marriage. KRS § 402.020(1)(d) prohibits marriage between members of the same sex. KRS § 402.040(2) states, "A marriage between members of the same sex is against Kentucky public policy. . . ." And KRS § 402.045 declares, "A marriage between members of the same sex which occurs in another jurisdiction shall be void in Kentucky."

Subsequent events elsewhere led to additional legislative action in Kentucky. In 2003, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court struck down that state's prohibition of same-sex marriage

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[89] The Court should take judicial notice that the dictionary does not quality as a religious document because it attempts to define fact in a neutral manner in good faith without a political agenda to amass power. In keeping with President Obama's trickle down ethics, many ambitious justices under the influence of moral relativism now believe that they can unilaterally water down and rewrite the dictionary in hopes of making it fit a cosmos that it now wants to create in step with shallow cultural narratives that are already out of date and causing the public to hold the Court's in contempt for cause.

- while failing to see that same-sex marriage codification was constitutionally unsound under the first amendment because "times can blind."[90]

On March 11, 2004, in explicit response to the Massachusetts case, the Kentucky Senate passed Senate Bill 245, which proposed the following amendment to the Kentucky Constitution:

> Only a marriage between one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in Kentucky. A legal status identical or substantially similar to that of marriage for unmarried individuals shall not be valid or recognized.

Clearly, this bill did not single out gay marriage but all possible forms of marriage other than actual marriage. The amendment was sponsored by Sen. Vernie McGaha, who gave the following justification for the bill on the Senate floor:

> Marriage is a divine institution designed to form a permanent union between man and woman. According to the principles that have been laid down, marriage is not merely a civil contract; the scriptures make it the most sacred relationship of life, and nothing could be more contrary to the spirit than the notion that a personal agreement ratified in a human court satisfies the obligation of this ordinance. Mr. President, I'm a firm believer in the Bible. And Genesis 1, it tells us that God created man in his own image, and the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. And I love the passage in Genesis 2 where Adam says 'this is now a bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh. She shall be called woman because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and cleave to his wife and they shall be one flesh.' The first marriage, Mr. President. And in First Corinthians 7:2, if you notice the pronouns that are used in this scripture, it says, 'Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband.'
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We in the legislature, I think, have no other choice but to protect our communities from the desecration of these traditional values. We must stand strong and against arbitrary court decisions, endless lawsuits, the local officials who would disregard these laws, and we must protect our neighbors and our families and our children. Decisive action is needed and that's why I have sponsored Senate Bill 245, which is a constitutional amendment that defines marriage as

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[90] "Times can blind." Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10 *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). The Government cannot codify prospective "non-realities" flowing from institutionalized and non-institutionalized religious doctrines. A nationwide responses by proponents of the truth ensued to protect the definition of marriage against moral relativist from trying to use the government to establish their self-destructive and self-serving dangerous semi-religious dogma at the expense of freedom, truth, and the law. Therefore, the marriage bans were passed not for "religious reasons" but for "irreligious reasons" - to stop moral relativist from using government to codify their religious ideology that is cultivating a public health crisis and causing individuals like Kim Davis to "think about marriage" like Judge Bunning or go to jail.

being between one man and one woman. Once this amendment passes, no activist judge, no legislature or county clerk whether in the Commonwealth or outside of it will be able to change this fundamental fact: The sacred institution of marriage joins together a man and a woman for the stability of society and for the greater glory of God.[91]

Sen. Gary Tapp, the bill's co-sponsor, then declared, "Mr. President when the citizens of Kentucky accept this amendment, no one, no judge, no mayor, no county clerk will be able to question their beliefs in the traditions of stable marriages and strong families." *Id.* at 1:07:45. The only other senator to speak in favor of the bill, Sen. Ed Worley, described marriage as a "cherished" institution. *Id.* at 1:25:55. He understandably bemoaned that "liberal judges" changed the law so that "children can't say the Lord's Prayer in school."Id. at 1:27:19. Soon, he concluded, we will all be prohibited from saying "the Pledge to the Legiance[sic] in public places because it has the words 'in God we trust.'" *Id.* at1:27:46. In support of the amendment, he cited to the Bible's "constant" reference to men and women being married. *Id.* at1:29:55. By way of example, he quoted a passage from Proverbs 21:19, "Better to live in the desert than with a quarrelsome, ill-tempered wife." *Id.* at 1:30:15..

Although the legislature spoken of God in passing the bill. Those statements were "government speech" and protected under *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S.460 (2009).[92] The Senate passed the bill, and the amendment was placed on the ballot. It was ratified on

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[91] DN 38-7, Kentucky senate chambers video, March 11, 2004, at 1:00:30—1:05:15 filed in Bourke v. Beshear, 996 F. Supp. 2d 542 (WD Ky. 2014).

[92] Instead of using moral relativism and the private self-invented moral code of philosophers at MTV and celebrities like Ellen Degeneres, Anderson Cooper, Lady Gaga as the basis for law, the Kentucky legislatures saw parts of these matters through the lens of the Bible and spiritual warfare that also happen to accord with self-evident truth in defining fact based marriage that is in step with the human design and the way things are. Although the Plaintiffs are a machinist and zoophile, they acknowledge that it takes a lot of humility to believe that the Bible is the authority of truth instead of inventing "the Bible according to you." Just because Christianity parallels the science of dopamine, does not mean that the science is invalid because there are individuals who have built their entire life around the idea that truth is a merely a thing of this world so that they can justify engaging in activity that is innately objectively repugnant and subversive to human flourishing. Although no one can fully prove that God exists. No one can disprove it either, and it takes a whole lot more religious faith to not believe in God than to believe in the Creator

November 2, 2004, and is codified as Kentucky Constitution § 233A. In 2013, lawsuits were filed all four states that make up the 6th Circuit, (Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio) that challenged the marriage laws. What happened next was that men who wanted to marry men and women who wanted to marry women - bent on imperialistically imposing their private morality and through the use of the government to establish the validity of their worldview - filed lawsuits challenging the Constitutionality of the above mentioned laws. Plaintiff Sevier moved to intervene in the lawsuits filed in Tennessee and Kentucky after the same clerk's office rejected his a-typical marriage request and for the same reason - because his marriage request fell outside the narrow definition of marriage as equally as the same-sex litigants marriage request did. (See *Bourke v. Beshear*, 996 F. Supp. 2d 542 (WD KY 2014); *Tanco v. Haslam,* 7 F. Supp. 3d 759 (MD Tenn. 2014) Sevier's motion to intervene.) Neither the Court nor the phony tolerant same-sex marriage litigants allowed the Plaintiff to intervene because neither really believe that sexual orientation is based on immutable traits and both were operating under the idea that the ends justify the means in keeping with their pattern of intellectual dishonesty. There was a railroading agenda at play that was irresponsible and treasonous. In June 2015, the Supreme Court issued a 5 to 4 ruling in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) which changed the definition of marriage by judicial fiat to the current one, which actually manages to violate the Constitution in ways that the Court cannot sweep under the rug this time around.[93] Plaintiff

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referred to in the Bill of Rights. Even Justice Breyer, an ardent atheist, insinuated that the Bill of Rights stemmed from the Bible. *Lilly v. Virginia,* 527 U. S. 116, 141 (1999), Breyer, J., (concurring). Charles Alan Wright, et al., Federal Practices & Procedure Federal Rules of Evidence (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 2011), Vol. 30, 2011 Supplement, sec. 6342, pp. 200-246. Just because the Bill of Rights and a majority of our laws parallel Christian truth claims does not mean that they should be thrown out by individuals who have an emotional problem with the truth and who are truth allergic and who have a phobia of conviction.

[93] Summarizing Obergefell: Justice Anthony Kennedy authored the majority opinion and was joined by Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen Breyer, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagan. The majority held that state samesex marriage bans are a violation of both the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause and Equal Protection

Ording and Plaintiff Sevier have subsequently approached the clerk's office about getting marriage licenses based on their sex-based identity narrative and have filed suit following the

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Clause."The Constitution promises liberty to all within its reach," the Court declared, "a liberty that includes certain specific rights that allow persons, within a lawful realm, to define and express their identity." *Obergefell*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609. at 12. The fundamental rights found in the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause "extend to certain personal choices central to individual dignity and autonomy, including intimate choices that define personal identity and beliefs," but the "identification and protection" of these fundamental rights "has not been reduced to any formula." *Obergefell* at 10. As the Supreme Court has found in cases such as *Loving v. Virginia,*388 U. S. 1, 12 (1967), *Zablocki v. Redhail,* 434 U. S. 374, 384 (1978), and *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U. S. 78, 95 (1987), this extension includes a fundamental right to marry. *Obergefell*at 11. The Court rejected respondent states' framing of the issue as whether there were a "right to samesex marriage,"insisting its precedents "inquired about the right to marry in its comprehensive sense, asking if there was a sufficient justification for excluding the relevant class from the right." Indeed, the majority averred, "If rights were defined by who exercised them in the past, then received practices could serve as their own continued justification and new groups could not invoke rights once denied." Citing its prior decisions in *Loving v. Virginia* and *Lawrence* v. *Texas*, 539 U. S. 558, 575 (2003), the Court framed the issue accordingly in *Obergefell*at 18. The Court listed four distinct reasons why the fundamental right to marry applies to samesex couples. First, "the right to personal choice regarding marriage is inherent in the concept of individual autonomy." *Id.*at 8. Second, "the right to marry is fundamental. *Id.* at 13. Third, the fundamental right to marry "safeguards children and families and thus draws meaning from related rights of childrearing, procreation, and education"; as samesex couples have children and families, they are deserving of this safeguard—though the right to marry in the United States has never been conditioned on procreation. *Id.* 1416 Fourth, and lastly, "marriage is a keystone of our social order," and "[t]here is no difference between same and oppositesex couples with respect to this principle"; consequently, preventing samesex couples from marrying puts them at odds with society, denies them countless benefits of marriage, and introduces instability into their relationships for no justifiable reason. *Id.* 1617 The Court noted the relationship between the liberty of the Due Process Clause and the equality of the Equal Protection Clause and determined that samesex marriage bans violated the latter. *Id.* 1922. Concluding that the liberty and equality of samesex couples was significantly burdened, the Court struck down samesex marriage bans for violating both clauses, holding that samesex couples may exercise the fundamental right to marry in all fifty states. *Id.*at 2223. Due to the "substantial and continuing harm" and the "instability and uncertainty" caused by state marriage laws differing with regard to samesex couples, and because respondent states had conceded that a ruling requiring them to marry samesex couples would undermine their refusal to hold valid samesex marriages performed in other states, the Court also held that states must recognize samesex marriages legally performed in other states. *Id.*at 2728. Addressing respondent states' argument, the Court emphasized that, while the democratic process may be an appropriate means for deciding issues such as samesex marriage, no individual has to rely solely on the democratic process to exercise a fundamental right. *Id* . a t 2326 . " An individual can invoke a right to constitutional protection when he or she is harmed, even if the broader public disagrees and even if the legislature refuses to act," for "fundamental rights may not be submitted to a vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections." *Id.*at 24. Furthermore, to rule against samesex couples, letting the democratic process play out as "a cautious approach to recognizing and protecting fundamental rights," would harm samesex couples in the interim. *Id.* at 2526. Additionally, the Court rejected the notion that allowing samesex couples to marry harms the institution of marriage, leading to fewer oppositesex marriages through a severing of the link between procreation and marriage, calling the notion "counterintuitive" and "unrealistic." *Id.*at 26. Instead, the Court observed that married samesex couples "would pose no risk of harm to themselves or third parties." Id. at 26. The majority also stressed that the First Amendment protects those who disagree with samesex marriage. Id. at 27. The State did not argue that the homosexual marriage violated the community standard of decency as evidenced by the vote. The State did not argue that the gay marriage violated the first amendment establishment clause because "times can blind." Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10 *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). The State of Kentucky lacked the capacity to follow the Court's question in addressing question two are oral argument. The State was a total disaster and an embarrassment to intelligence.

denial.[94] The Defendants denied the Plaintiffs' marriage request because they believe that these laws are alive as to other non-obvious classes of sexual orientation that make up the real minority.

D. THE PLAINTIFF'S INJURIES

The Plaintiffs in this case, as well as others in the non-obvious classes of sexual orientation, suffered a variety of harms as a result of Kentucky's marriage laws as the phony tolerant same-sex individuals from days of old, who were merely out to attack traditional values and not achieve actual marriage equality for all individuals. Those who are in the true minority remain prohibited from exercising their fundamental, constitutional right to marry in step with their existing right for reasons that are completely arbitrary. For example, those in the true minority of sexual orientation remain subjected to higher income and estate taxes. They are unable to collect extra benefits under social security, wounded warrior statutes, and claim other forms of benefits, like the spousal exception to the hearsay rule and an inability to change their last name on their driver's license. Also, unmarried man-object individuals, like the Plaintiff, are prohibited from adopting children in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In addition to these legal and financial harms, it is well recognized that the intangible benefits of marriage form a significant underpinning to the social fabric of our society for those in the non-obvious class of sexual orientation to the same extent as applied to those who self-identify as gay for at least long enough to have a marriage license issued that reflects their personalized version of sexual orientation. In their joint amicus brief to the United States Supreme Court in *Hollingsworth v.*

[94] The State's only defense so far has been based on its attorneys personal opinion that a man's request to marry an animal and or object is morally repugnant or removed from reality, but a man's request to marry a man is not. The State lacks the intelligence to understand that to critique man-object marriage is to critique the legal basis for man-man marriage due to a refusal to think that is unbelievable.

Perry, 133 S. Ct. 2652 (2013), the American Psychological Association (APA), American Medical Association (AMA), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and several other healthcare organizations argued that marriage provides a "positive sense of identity, self-worth, and mastery." Amicus brief asserted scientific studies, showing that marriage results in greater physical and mental well-being when compared to individuals who want to marry their preferred spouse but cannot. Of course, the APA, AMA, and AAP studies were referring to "man-woman" marriage and not other possible forms like man-object and man-man marriage. The a marriage label would help man-man individuals to the same extent that the label could help man-object individuals acquire this "positive sense of identity, self-worth, and mastery" that those who identify as homsexuals are so desperately desire as they seek not just affirmation but force coercion to their "moral relativistic" worldview bound in expressive individualism.

E. ARGUMENT SURROUNDING THE APPLICABILITY AND IMPLICATION OF STRUCK DOWN MARRIAGE BANS FOR MACHINISTS, POLYGAMISTS, AND ZOOPHILES BASED ON THEIR SEX-BASED SELF-EXPRESSIVE IDENTITY NARRATIVE

The regulation of marriage occupies "an area that has long been regarded as a virtually exclusive province of the States." *Sosna v. Iowa*, 419 U.S. 393, 404 (1975). However, "state laws defining and regulating marriage, of course, must respect the Constitution, even if that means a result that will basically tell Justices Kennedy, Ginsburg, Breyer, Sotomayor and Kagan that they truly are intellectually dishonest, guilty of judicial malpractice, and immediate threat to Democracy for their out of touchness with truth and sound logic reasoning. By prohibiting the Plaintiffs from marrying in accordance with their self-identified sexual orientation, their fundamental right to marriage is infringed by the Kentucky marriage laws at issue in this case to the same extent that it used to infringe on rights of individuals who self-identify as homosexual

for at least some period of time. As such, these laws are subject to heightened judicial scrutiny as applied to individuals in the non-obvious classes of sexual orientation, but nevertheless fail under any standard of review.

The same-sex marriage litigants asserted that "the legislative history of Ky. Const. § 233A unquestionably demonstrates that it was created with the express purpose of advancing a very narrow view of Christianity, thereby violating the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment" But that is simply far too shallow and reductionistic to be even remotely true. The original definition of marriage paralleled self-evident truth that also happens to accord with Christianity. If all laws that paralleled Christianity were thrown out, then we would have to throw out the Bill of Rights, Constitution, and a vast majority of state and federal code.[95] The United States would be in a completel state of nature - instead disintegrating into a one gradually.

F. KENTUCKY'S MARRIAGE LAWS VIOLATE THE DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION GUARANTEES OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AS TO MACHINISTS, POLYGAMIST, ZOOPHILES IF AND ONLY IF GAY MARRIAGE IS TO REMAIN VALID

Though due process and equal protection are discrete legal concepts, courts often apply similar analyses and standards of review for both. "Equality of treatment and the due process right [to protect] the substantive guarantee of liberty are linked in important respects, and a

[95] It is homosexuals fear and hatred of Christianity that is the real target here, as they use the Government to try to get respect, garner converts, and compile credence to their personal beliefs on marriage which are at the very least semi-religious, and thereby, barred from codification. If gay rights ideology - like ISIS narratives - was valid, it would stand on its own. Indeed, it is the current definition of marriage that flagrantly violates the 1st amendment establishment clause, not the original definition and maybe not a definition that includes every form of marriage. It takes a tremendous amount of religious belief to assert that a man should be allowed to marry a man and force everyone to recognize his male spouse as his wife and to object to that is an act of "bigotry" and "animus." In fact to defend the original definition of marriage is to defend the Constitution and the truth, and to call for total marriage equality in the event that sexual orientation were to actually be a basis for suspect class status, would be to defend the integrity of the 1960 civil rights movement. To suggest otherwise is intellectually dishonest.

decision on the latter point advances both interests." *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 575 (2003). There is significant interplay between the Constitution's Amendments and the rights they protect. The Kentucky laws challenged by the Plaintiff in this case implicate both Due Process and Equal Protection if and only if it violates the due process and equal protection rights of those who self-identify as homosexual, as the Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) found.

If the 1st amendment does not bar all other forms of marriage, the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution limits the power of state governments to regulate and interfere with the lives of "individuals." Not just "straight" and "gay" individuals but "all" individuals. " "No state shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."U.S. Const. amend. XIV § 1 That Amendment's promise of equal protection is violated when a law creates "an indiscriminate imposition of inequalities." *Sweatt v. Painter,* 339 U.S. 629, 635 (1950). The guaranty of equal protection of the laws is a pledge of the protection of equal laws." *Skinner v. Oklahoma ex rel. Williamson*, 316 U.S. 535, 541 (1942) (internal quotations omitted). While both federal and state governments are given some discretion to enact laws and regulations based upon classifications of citizens, this discretion is not without bounds. As a baseline, there must be "a rational relationship between the disparity of treatment and some legitimate governmental purpose."[96] *Heller v. Doe,* 509 U.S. 312, 320 (1993). Where

[96] For example, (1) not using government to try and establish the plausibility of the religion of moral relativist is a "legitimate government purpose" because such a law violates the first amendment establishment clause, (2) not giving the federal government a basis to blackmail the states out of billions of dollars for not implementing its self-justifying transgender bathroom policy because it will create a public health crisis and traumatize children is a "legitimate government purpose," or (3) not expanding the definition of marriage because it will normalize morally repugnant sexual conduct that violate the community standards and state's obscenity statutes is a"legitimate government purpose." None of those"legitimate government purposes" were raised by the state Defendants in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) but the state has the opportunity to try and raise them now, if it wants to. But those considerations will not be allowed to defeat man-object marriage if man-man and woman-woman

a classification implicates a fundamental right such as marriage or otherwise targets a suspect classification such as race, courts must apply a very strict form of judicial scrutiny. Currently, the defendants issue marriage license and marriage licenses and benefits to homosexuals but not zoophiles, machinists, and polygamists.

PART VII
DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE STANDARD OF REVIEW

There are (at least) two possible standards of review for legal challenges under the Fourteenth Amendment: rational basis or strict scrutiny. Rational basis review is the default standard, and it applies unless the challenged laws interfere with a fundamental right or target a suspect class.[97] In this case, strict scrutiny is appropriate, because (1) gays have civil rights and the non-obvious classes do not and because (2) the Plaintiffs are members of a suspect class and Kentucky's marriage laws interfere with the Plaintiffs' fundamental right to marry in the same way that it used to interfere with individuals who self-identify as homosexual way back when. However, Kentucky's marriage laws cannot survive even rational basis review to the same extent that they cannot survive the rational basis review under a request for same-sex marriage. In light of *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), this action should be a slam dunk case for man-object marriage and woman-animal, if it was not questionable whether the prior courts have been peddling fiction and whether they had subject matter jurisdiction over gay marriage to begin with. There is no doubt that the State advocates are off the the mark. They fail to comprehend that in question the Court's jurisdiction over man-animal, man-object, and

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marriage is to remain legally cognizable and valid without a total reversal of *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015).

[97] *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374, 388 (1978)

man-multi-person is to question the legal basis for man-man and woman-woman marriage. At the expense of tact, the state, like Liberty Counsel, is so arrogant they only care about how they look and about winning.[98] They could careless about the Constitution.

1. Marriage is a Fundamental Right For All Individuals (not just those who self-identify as homosexual)

It is important for the Court to determine and admit whether "sexual orientation" is an actual suspect class or not, as applied to all groups claiming that it is in order to justify their identity narratives. Assuming that "sexual orientation" is a suspect class and not a self-justifying man-made terminology invented by the Democratic party and by proponents of expressive individualism to justify their worldview as the "individual" as the Supreme being of the Universe, marriage is a fundamental right for **all** individuals, and therefore, all laws that affect or interfere with an individual's right to marry are subject to very close judicial consideration for all individuals - not just those with the loudest voice and TV networks to support their shallow assertion, like "love is love." "Equal protection analysis requires strict scrutiny of a legislative classification...when the classification impermissibly interferes with the exercise of a fundamental right or operates to the peculiar disadvantage of a suspect class." *Mass. Bd. of Ret. v. Murgia*, 427 U.S. 307, 312 (U.S. 1976), citing *Preiser v. Rodriguez,* 411 U.S. 475 (1973) at 16. And "[w]hen the government intrudes on choices concerning family living arrangements, this Court must examine carefully the importance of the governmental interests advanced and the extent to which they are served by the challenged regulation."*Moore v. City of East Cleveland,* 431 U.S. 494, 499 (1977). Personal decisions about marriage and family relationships must be

[98] Americans are not impressed with the Court's fraud, propensity for dishonesty, and cover up in these affairs. The Court should attempt to manifest a degree of leadership and honor in matters involving sex, given the influence that the law has on minors and community standards of decency. The State's inability to make arguments that are sound, raises questions as to whether all state officials need to undergo extensive character training.

made "without unjustified government interference." *Carey v. Population Services International*, 431 U.S. 678, 684-85 (1977).(While individuals in other sexual orientations can marry each other, the idea of giving legal recognition to those marriages is a different matter). The right to marry is a liberty interest for which individuals are entitled to due process under both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 U.S. 390, 399 (1923); *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 639 (U.S. 1974). Because "[t]he freedom to marry has long been recognized as one of the vital personal rights essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men,"*Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967). the Supreme Court has declared, "the decision to marry is a fundamental right." *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 95 (1987).[99]

The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) and in countless other cases, specifically stated that the fundamental right to marry includes a fundamental right to marry something other than a member of the member of the opposite-sex which does not merely just include the option to marry a member of the same-sex - individuals are free to cultivate who and what they are in love with and legally marry accordingly without government interference if these are civil rights matters as the Obama administration has declared. Hillary Clinton said at her nomination acceptance speech that "when barriers fall in America, it clears the way for everyone. When there are no ceilings there are no ceilings, the sky is the limit." Of course, trying to measure love by degrees as a prerequisite for marriage is impossible and the Democrats have always been the party that will say and do anything to get

[99] Now that the Plaintiffs have move to marry an animate object and animal, the Court or State cannot turn around and say "well, the prior really didn't mean what they said." If the State or the Court tried to pull that Kim Davis would have standing to sue the United States for malicious prosecution. So would Judge Roy Moore, who libery counsel represents.

votes - to include misleading the public about how the Constitution works, even if it erodes freedom, increases danger, and promotes division.

Prior to the case of *Loving v. Virginia*, the Supreme Court had never formally declared that the fundamental right to marry to included a right to marry someone of a different race who was the opposite-sex. One the one hand, the *Loving* comparison is not persuasive because that case involved "man-woman" marriage and not other forms of marriage that are based on semi-religious identity narratives and identity politics. Just because inter-racial man-woman marriage is legally permissible under the 14th amendment, as it should have been, does not mean that gay marriage and other forms do not violate the establishment clause admittedly. On the other hand, the *Loving* comparison is valuable because it illustrates how our legal concepts of marriage and equality have grown to become more "inclusive" over time, even in the face of hostile precedent. Importantly, that expanding "inclusiveness" cannot stop with just "man-man" and "woman-woman" marriage but now must to include legally recognizing man-object marriage, for man-man marriage to even remain legally valid regardless of whether a person is for of against gay marriage. For better or worse, the legal basis for both are identical. There is far more hostility towards man-object marriage and man-animal marriage than man-man and woman-woman marriage. The State's knee jerk reaction to this action proves that as the state maliciously attempts to stifle the Plaintiff's voice with shallow misuses of the Rules of Civil Procedure. Chad Michelle's laughable response on behalf of the state should be reward with a severe rule 11 sanction. (See DE 16-17). Due to a refusal to think pursuant to a suffocating entitlement syndrome, the State has elected to plagiarize the Google briefs from *Sevier v. Google*

Inc. et al., 15-cv-05345 (6th Cir. 2015) in an action that is so compelling that all 50 states (to include Kentucky) are lining up to roll out bills authored by Plaintiff Sevier that as a direct result.

As long ago as 1888, the Supreme Court acknowledged that marriage is "the most important relation in life." [100] In 1942, that Court formally declared marriage to be "one of the basic civil rights of man." *Skinner*, 316 US at 541. Though it would take another 25 years before anti-miscegenation laws were finally ruled unconstitutional, the fact that interracial relationships had not been previously included in the fundamental right to marriage did not stop the Supreme Court from declaring them so. The vast weight of the Court's precedent on issues of familial relations by 1967 made that conclusion inescapable:

> Marriage is mentioned nowhere in the Bill of Rights and interracial marriage was illegal in most States in the 19th century, but the Court was no doubt correct in finding it to be an aspect of liberty protected against state interference by [the Fourteenth Amendment]. [101]

That precedent has only grown more inclusive with time, and now that the Supreme Court has thought wise to include gay marriage into the definition, it must not stop there without conclusively proving that the moral relativist have hijacked the Constitution to put their narrow religious worldview on top at the expense of the first amendment in what amounts to religious crusade to proselytize relativism via government on a National and International level. The

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[100] *Maynard v. Hill*, 125 U.S. 190, 205 (1888). The Court in Maynard was of course talking about man-woman marriage or actual marriage and not a form of marriage that requires a form of religious faith in order to believe its validity.

[101] *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 847-48 (1992). Actual marriage was not mentioned in the Bill of Rights because that would be like the framers mentioning that the sky is blue or that murder was wrong. But they did mention the first amendment establishment clause and all forms of marriage other than actual marriage violate the establishment clause and are invalid by express Constitutional edict. But again, if the Federal Courts are too arrogant, jaded, and dishonest to admit that gay ideology is a religion, then the Plaintiff and others in the non-obvious class of sexual orientation warrant the same civil rights as those who self-identity as homosexual.

Plaintiff seeks to acquire those same civil rights for themselves (and other individuals in non-obvious classes of sexual orientation, which should further legitimize gay rights by default, if the Courts are being intellectually honest to being with. Otherwise, what we have on our hands is widespread judicial fraud and political fraud with resounding secondary harmful effects, which warrants that all involved be lined up and prosecuted for treason. The transgender bathroom war, which has naturally followed from the gay rights religious narrative, is endangering children and creating a public health crisis that depersonalizes and dehumanizes everyone. The Democrats dishonesty and selfishness is itself an incredible human rights violation that erodes freedom. Yet, if transgenders warrant bathroom rights, so do machinists and zoophiles based on their sex-based self-assertive identity narrative.[102] Apparently, the United States disagrees with that because it denied Plaintiff Sevier and Plaintiff' ordings demand to intervene in the HB 2 litigation. The denial of the United States' regarding the Plaintiffs' intervention request in that case shows that the President and Attorney General are advancing fraud to the point that they are undermining civil rights.

Marriage as a fundamental right implicates numerous liberty interests, including the right to privacy,[103] the right to intimate choice,[104]and the right to free association.[105] Prior Courts established that marriage involves "the most intimate and personal choices a person may make in

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[102] Machinist and zoophiles, bathroom demands will not cause a public health crisis unlike the transgenders who request will desensitize and depersonalize our citizens.

[103] *Griswold*, 381 U.S. 479- 486. The Plaintiffs have the right to privacy with the spouse of their choice, and the Court and State cannot pretend otherwise.

[104] *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. 574. The Plaintiffs have the right to an "intimate choice" with an object and an animal. The Court and State cannot pretend otherwise.

[105] *M.L.B. v. S.L.J.*, 519 U.S. 102, 116 (1996) The Plaintiffs have the right to "freely associate" with an object as his spouse and an animal as her spouse, or this holding in this case to prop up gay marriage is invalid.

a lifetime, choices central to dignity and autonomy..." [106] As such, the Constitution demands respect "for the autonomy of the person in making these choices."[107] Because of the *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) decision, there is simply no constitutional basis to deny machinists, beastialists, and polygamists the right to autonomy in familial decisions that heterosexuals and homosexuals already enjoy, unless the Court were to completely admit that all forms of marriage outside the original definition violate the establishment clause under the coercion test and lemon test as discussed in section one.[108]

Justice Kennedy, writing in *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), synthesized this collective body of precedent to express the basic concept of marriage as a fundamental right for all – including more than individuals who self-identify as gay.[109] If

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[106] *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 851 (1992). Plaintiff Sevier has personally chosen to marry an object. Plaintiff Ording has personally chosen to marry an animal. To deny them that request denies them an equal dignity interest that has been afforded to those who self-identify as homosexual. Either the Court has to give the Plaintiff this right, or the holding in *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 851 (1992) is invalid. The Planned Parenthood case is Justice Kennedy at his all time worst. The legal reasoning floated in that case could justify entire evil movements of evil to include the Holocaust and the attacks on September 11, 2001.

[107] *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 574. This position applies to those individuals who self-identify as gay as much as it does to those who self-identify as other-orientated. The Court cannot pretend otherwise without being intellectually dishonest and without playing Democratic and state politics.

[108] *Lynch v. Donnelly,* 465 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984); (Lemon Test); *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992); *School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000); *County of Allegheny v. ACLU,* 492 U.S. 573 (1989)(coercion test). Even Roberts in his decedent admits that other forms of marriage must be validated by the state or the rule of law is not governing and tyranny is. The right to marriage is "of fundamental importance to *all* individuals" not just those individuals who narrowly self-identify as straight and gay according to the Judge made reasoning. *Zablocki v.Redhail,* 434 U.S. 374, at 384 (1978) (emphasis added). Of course, the same-sex litigant crusaders and their like minded Judges were required to reduce marriage to an individual fundamental right in order to get around the impossible problem of "bi-sexuality." Like any criminal enterprise based on fraud. The question continues to arise for the perpetrators "how can we make this work" and "how can we continue to get away with it even though it is hurting the public's health." (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20).

[109] The States' interest in defining and regulating the marital relation, subject to constitutional guarantees, stems from the understanding that marriage is more than a routine classification for purposes of certain statutory benefits. Private, consensual sexual intimacy between two adult persons of the same sex may not be punished by the State, and it can form "but one element in a personal bond that is more enduring." *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U. S. 558, 567,

Justices like Kennedy, were actually "tolerant" - and he is not - then this reasoning cannot exclusively apply to those, who for at least some short period of time convert to the gay ideology and approach the clerk's office for a marriage license. [110] All individuals who want to marry anything and everything in multiple combinations based on their personal intimate feelings should be allowed to marry the spouse of their choice in step with those feelings in order not to suffer a loss of dignity. Otherwise, Justice Kennedy's logic reasoning is silly, sentimental, immature, and utter nonsense and removed from reality, and the entire gay crusade collapses in on itself for the same reason that slavery and segregation did, since they too violated the divine law and transcultural morality that actually supports the equal protection clause that relativist say does not exist.[111]

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123 S. Ct. 2472, 156 L. Ed. 2d 508 (2003). By its recognition of the validity of same-sex marriages performed in other jurisdictions and then by authorizing same-sex unions and same-sex marriages, [States may give] further protection and dignity to that bond. For same-sex couples who wished to be married, the State acted to give their lawful conduct a lawful status. This status is a far-reaching legal acknowledgment of the intimate relationship between two people, a relationship deemed by the State worthy of dignity in the community equal with all other marriages.

[110] What Justice Kennedy and the liberal media fail to understand is that it is not bigoted to stand up for the integrity of the civil rights movement in opposing the current definition of marriage, but it is bigotry to falsely use the civil rights movement to accomplish ends that have nothing to do with it for personal poltical gain.

[111] Justice Kennedy, represents one of many priest of moral relativism who have infiltrated the bench, like kind of like terrorist who infiltrated into Calais refugee camp where Plaintiff Sevier volunteered before they immorally carried out their attack in Paris to advance Islam. Yet instead of using bullets to scare infidels into submission, Justice Kennedy uses semantical lies and distorted half-truths to proliferate oppression and forced conversion. Justices, like Kennedy, have unwisely based their entire life to include their profession on the faith based assumption that absolute truth does not exist. Judges like Justice Kennedy have tried to make clear that same-sex marriages do not, in any way, run afoul of the fundamental concept of marriage as an "intimate relationship...deemed...worthy of dignity…" Id. Yet, the evidence is overwhelming that Justices, like Kennedy, have merely used the lawsuits brought by the same-sex marriage litigants, who are members of the same church of relativism that they attend, to use government to establish their mutual belief that "truth is merely a man made convention" to support a cosmos which they hope everyone will reside in. Christians in office do not make government and marriage about religion exclusively, but it is the relativist who do. In the same way that the Supreme Court in *Loving* did not require prior case law to expressly include interracial relationships within the idea of marriage as a fundamental right, this Court has no need for precedent to expressly include man-object and man-animal potential marriage, especially since the *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) decision is insurmountable precedent. Our collective legal understanding of marriage and familial relationships already demands that discriminatory laws denying the right to marry according to the sex or sexual orientation of the spouses be subject to heightened scrutiny in light of the concert effort to will gay rights into legal recognition to make relativists feel better about their decision to believe

2. Since Those Who Self-Identify And Self-Assert As "Homosexual" are a Suspect Class, Those Who Self-identify As Machinist, Zoophile, And Polygamist Are Non-Obvious Members Of The Same Suspect Class Under Sexual Orientation Orthodoxy

Strict scrutiny also applies whenever a law discriminates on the basis of a suspect classification. Since sexual orientation has been deemed a suspect class through a series of emotionally exploitative power plays cultivated by the Democratic Party, all variations of the suspect class warrant equal protection, due process, and other civil rights to include the non-obvious classes like the Plaintiffs. *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015); *McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976). "Prejudice against discrete and insular minorities" calls for "a correspondingly more searching judicial inquiry."*United States v. Carolene Products Co.*, 304 U.S. 144, 152 n.4 (1938); see, e.g., *Adarand Constructors v. Pena*, 515 U.S. 200, 227 (1995) (strict scrutiny applied to a racial classification)[112] "[T]he traditional indicia of suspectness" include when a class is "subjected to such a history of purposeful unequal treatment, or relegated to such a position of political powerlessness as to command extraordinary protection from the majoritarian political process." *San Antonio Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 1, 28 (1973).

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that absolute truth does not exist. In this case, the Plaintiffs preferred spouse is merely an object and an animal and if the Court or State attempt to deny them that individual, fundamental, and existing right, the Court will destroy the legal basis for gay marriage and generate even more animosity towards those who self-identify as homosexual for threatening the fabric of our Democracy with their pro-savage self-justifying rhetoric predicated on an avalanche of red herring, misdirection, and intellectual dishonesty all along.

[112] Just because there is not a Hollywood bandwagon behind man-object and woman-animal marriage does not make it any more or less valid from a Constitutional perspective than man-man or woman-woman marriage. If anything, man-object and woman-animal marriage creates far less of a public health crisis and tends to violate the obscenity statutes less than man-man and woman-woman marriage. Man-object marriage is closer to the original definition of actual marriage because the spouse is gender neutral. Man-man marriage discriminates, dehumanizes, and depersonalizes women by telling them that they are not good enough to be spouses of the opposite gender in accordance with the self-evident design of their bodies and the same is true for woman-woman marriage when it comes to men.

Additionally, a "discrete and insular minority" can be determined by the immutable characteristics which its members share.[113]

The only real question here is whether all other forms of marriage besides actual marriage should be legally recognized or whether they should all be barred and nullified because the 1st amendment establishment clause of the United States Constitution is not blue law and sex-based identity narratives are implicitly religious. Nevertheless, undeniably, machinists and other different-sex individuals as a group have experienced a "history of purposeful unequal treatment or been subjected to unique disabilities on the basis of stereotyped characteristics not truly indicative of their abilities" that makes the discrimination faced by those who self-identify as homosexual look minimal by comparison.[114]

Across the United States, particularly in recent years, laws have been enacted at both the state and federal level specifically targeting not just homosexual ideology, as they floated in their motion for summary judgment, but the ideology of individuals in other categories of sexual orientation, who deserve the same rights as those who at some point in their life self-identify as homosexual. The marriage bans do not target individuals, but they target the government from codifying the sexual orientation religious orthodoxy which enables the LGBTQ community to

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[113] Appropriately captioned: *Lyng v. Castillo,* 477 U.S. 635, 638 (1986); see, e.g., *Frontiero v. Richardson*, 411 U.S. 677, 686 (1973) ("sex, like race and national origin, is an immutable characteristic.") Yet "sex" is not like "race," and it does not involve immutable traits. The Courts in in Lyng and Frontiero were lying - the Plaintiff will supply the witnesses and experts to prove it, but the Court can take judicial notice of the fact that there are tens of thousands of testimonials of stories of people who really believed that they were gay who realized that the entire identify narrative was plain stupid and sentimental lunacy only to then totally abandoned that lifestyle and identity narrative in exchange for one that more closely matches their inherent design. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20).

[114] *Murgia*, 427 U.S. at 313; and see *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 571 (2003). People who have engaged in human trafficking and child rape have also experienced a history of unfair treatment too and to normalize and legally protect those lifestyles would be an act of progress according to the homosexual's logic in their motion for summary judgment in *Bourke v. Beshear*, 996 F. Supp. 2d 542 (WD KY 2014).

put people like Kim Davis in jail for not converting to their phony tolerant worldview. That is, the laws at bar purposed to guard against moral relativist who would use government to codify their self-justifying religious beliefs. Some of those laws have subsequently been declared unconstitutional by jaded judges whose beliefs align with those who advance religious ideology that they subscribe to at the expense of their Constitutional oath and the public's health, safety, and welfare.[115] Those decisions make the judiciary look incredibly dishonest and irrational, as judges refuse to admit that relativism is a religion that is not religious neutral. Under the cosmos that the Court is trying to create due to its intellectual imperialism, the Plaintiff and other different-sex individuals are the real minority of our population and are "politically powerless" to prevent discrimination by the majority (the straights) and the largest minority (the gays). Homosexuals are far more intolerant people group towards other forms of sexual orientation because they know that they have been lying at all cost to produce their desired result, which is to use government to justify their beliefs about themselves, which is not producing the desired outcome by the way. Bullying by gays has become widespread - especially since *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). The question becomes what are the homosexuals and their cheerleaders really progressing towards other than division and National self-destruction?

Those of in the true minority of sexual orientation, like the Plaintiffs, have had to rely largely on litigation to defeat discriminatory legislation enacted by majorities of voters and state legislators if these matters are civil rights ones. Additionally, the laws at issue in this case

[115] See, e.g., *Romer*, 517 U.S. 620; *Lawrence,* 539 U.S. 558; and *Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675.

classify people on the basis of sexual orientation. Such a classification triggers heightened scrutiny because sexual orientation is one of a person's defining characteristics, and according to many courts, is beyond a person's control allegedly in accordance with the questionable self-justifying science relied on by the homosexuals in their cases. Parts of the medical profession have participating in advancing that fiction, which other parts see as a threat to their profession, as systemic malpractice. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20).[116]

In the past the 6th Circuit has said that sexual orientation is not a suspect class,[117] but other circuits have found otherwise and the Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) has now made sure of it, which provoked Justice Scalia into calling the Court a threat to democracy. Furthermore, the 6th Circuit has so far only relied upon the reasoning of *Bowers v. Hardwick,* 478 U.S. 186 (1986) in opposing sexual orientation as a suspect class with was overruled by *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003). Furthermore, other courts, such as the Ninth Circuit, have applied heightened scrutiny to cases involving sexual orientation.[118] Quite recently, a District Court within the Sixth Circuit declared that gays and lesbians, "exhibit

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[116] Although there is no real evidence of a gay gene, what we do know is that humans have and incredible capacity to lie to themselves and to adopt delusions. The Orlando shooter, who murdered innocent people in the name of the religion of peace, Islam, in following the straight foward commands in the Quran, proves that point conclusively. Yet, for moral relativist to impose their fantastic delusions on everyone else in order to legitimize their feelings about how the world is and should be in total violation of the first amendment that is incredibly offensive because their values not only do not accord with self-evident truth, they appear to be objectively immoral under the reason person standard. Just consider the Orlando terrorist, who was convinced that he was on the right side of reality and history as he took a self-help measure to combat the gay ideology in a way that we in the west agree all agree was objectively evil no matter how offensive he found the gay lifestyle to be. Clearly, the Orlando shoot was operating an false religious narrative in the same way that homosexuals are when they impose religious empty valuations like "love is love" that they and the government expect everyone to believe or else face dehumanizing consequences.

[117] *Davis v. Prison Health Servs.*, 679 F.3d 433, 438 (6th Cir. 2012)

[118] *SmithKline Beecham Corp. v. Abbott Labs.*, 740 F.3d 471, 481 (9th Cir. 2014).

obvious, immutable, or distinguishing characteristics that define them as a discrete group" because sexual orientation is an integral part of personal identity and cannot be changed through conscious decision or any other method.[119] Yet, again, if those who self-identify as gay are not expected to change, those who self-identify as different-sex or other-oriented, like the Plaintiffs, cannot realistically be expected to change either without the entire card castle collapsing in on the homosexual hijacking of the Constitution.

A. STRICT SCRUTINY ANALYSIS

As explained above, clerk's denial, the Governor's withholding benefits, and the improper use of enjoined marriage bans challenged here or the Clerk's denial must be subject to strict scrutiny because (1) they discriminate against a suspect group, because (2) they infringe the fundamental right to marry, and because (3) these laws have been invalidated under *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), but only as applied to the largest minority and majority of this suspect class. Either total judicial dishonesty is taking place and sexual orientation as a basis for classification is not valid at all, or alternatively, all individuals warrant the right to marry in step with the sexual orientation they self-identify with no matter how bizarre, morally repugnant, or problematic the outcome is for the Nation. The Constitution requires that it be one way or the other. Once strict scrutiny is chosen as the appropriate standard of review, the proponent of the law in question must prove that "it is the least restrictive means of achieving some compelling

[119] *Bassett v. Snyder*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93345 (E.D. Mich. 2013), quoting Lyng, 477 U.S. at 638. This would be like saying that a member of ISIS had immutable traits and could not change his jihad self-identity. It would be like suggesting that vegans had immutable traits. There are no immutable traits involved in these identity narratives. The fact that there are thousands of individuals who were once gay who became straight destroys the fake immutable trait argument that preys upon the racial immutable trait argument and threats the integrity of the actual civil rights movement advanced by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

state interest." [120] Or, stated somewhat differently, a challenged law must demonstrate that it is narrowly tailored to further a compelling state interest. See, e.g., *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections,* 383 U.S. 663 (1966) at 670; and *Kramer v. Union Free School District No. 15,* 395 U.S. 621 (1969) at 632-33. The Plaintiffs do not completely dispute that the state has a compelling interest not to codify other forms of marriage that take belief in order to validate them because laws that support such identity narratives violate the Establishment Clause of the first amendment because their is no way for our citizens to object to the moral validity of such identity narratives.[121] The types of compelling state interests recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court include the prohibition and regulation of drugs, remedying past and present racial discrimination, and protecting the interest of minor children. *Employment Div. v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872, 905-906 (1990), *United States v. Paradise*, 480 U.S. 149, 167 (1987), *Palmore*, 466 U.S. at 433. To date, the Defendants have not and cannot identify a compelling interest for their prohibition of man-object and woman-animal marriage for the same reason they could not identify a compelling interest for their prohibition against same-sex marriage. Even if the state could, a blanket prohibition of man-object and woman-animal marriage is not going to be "the least restrictive means" for furthering that interest. Extending all the rights and benefits of marriage to all opposite-sex individuals and same-sex individuals who are married while denying them to all machinists, beastialists, and polygamists individuals solely upon distinctions drawn according to sexual orientation is exceptionally broad and restrictive, regardless of any possible

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[120] *Thomas v. Review Bd. of Ind. Employment Sec. Div.*, 450 U.S. 707, 718 (1981); see, e.g., *Palmore v. Sidoti,* 466 U.S. 429, 432 (1984).

[121] The Plaintiff also does not fully dispute that the state has a compelling interest to uphold standards of decency and to not pass laws that normalize false permission giving beliefs in the area of sex that violate the givenness of our design and the truth about the way things are. Yet the State has zero compelling interest in allowing those who self-identify as gay to have civil rights but not those who self-identify with a less popular form of sexual orientation.

compelling state interest for doing so. The only two sound Constitutional solutions are that the Court (1) make the state bar and nullify all marriages besides man-woman ones or that the Court (2) make the state allow for actual marriage equality for all individuals. The Court can consider whether the United States was freer before the marriage debates. But the State's strategy to say that man-object and woman-animal marriage is invalid because it is not culturally popular is merely a feeling and why should some state official's feeling be privileged over the Plaintiffs?

B. RATIONAL BASIS REVIEW

Though strict scrutiny is the more appropriate standard of review for the Clerk's action for the marriage bans, the laws and state action at issue in this case are still unconstitutional even under the more lenient "rational basis" standard for the same reason that the laws and state action were in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). Unlike strict scrutiny, rational basis review is deferential to legislative prerogatives. Even facially discriminatory classifications can be "upheld against equal protection challenge if there is any reasonably conceivable set of facts that could provide a rational basis for the classification." *FCC v. Beach Communication*s, Inc., 508 U.S. 307, 313 (1993). "Such a classification cannot run afoul of the Equal Protection Clause if there is a rational relationship between the disparity of treatment and some legitimate governmental purpose." *Heller v. Doe*, 509 U.S. 312, 320 (1993) Further, "courts are compelled under rational-basis review to accept a legislature's generalizations even when there is an imperfect fit between means and ends." [122]

As deferential as rational basis review may be, it is still the government's burden to articulate a legitimate governmental purpose to justify the challenged legislation or regulations.

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[122] *Id.* at 321. While the gay crusaders are masters at using any means to justify their self-justifying ends, the Plaintiff wants most of all that Constitutional integrity be restored by either reviving the laws in dispute or expanding so that actual equality is accomplished, not pretend equality that we have now.

In other words, while the means may be given wide latitude, the ends must still make sense, and it makes no sense whatsoever, factually or legally, to suggest that a man can legally have another man to he his wife but a man cannot legally have an object to be his spouse. Either both man-man marriage and man-machine marriage violate the first amendment establishment clause and obscenity standards equally or neither do. It is not complex. And in this case, the Defendants cannot articulate any legitimate purpose for the blatant discrimination against the Plaintiff, especially since gays now have civil rights under *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), unless it asks the Court to overturn. For better or worse, the State's hands have been tied by deliberate Judicial dishonesty, and this Court can either come clean, as an act of humility and honor, or the Court can allow Plaintiff Sevier to marry an object and Plaintiff Ording to marry an animal to keep the sexual orientation and gay civil rights narrative alive for the benefit of the Democratic Party. Below, the Plaintiff will briefly address the most common rational bases claimed by proponents of discriminatory marriage laws such as Kentucky's, as well as the malevolent basis those proponents often deny or attempt to hide.

1. The Homosexuals Attempt To Replace Traditional Morality As A Basis For Law With Their Own Traditional Morality Through Imperialistic Power Plays That Are Patently Dishonest

Basically, what has happened on the surface is that homosexuals and their like minded truth allergic and culturally brainwashed judges have taken one form of traditional morality and replaced it with another form of traditional morality through a series of imperialistic power plays in total disregard for their fiduciary duties owed to the public and the law in hopes that no one pays attention. [123] By now the morality used to justify man-man marriage is old, out of date, and

[123] Basically, their argument was that no one else's version of morality matter, except their own. They basically asserted that traditional morality should be replaced with their more progressive private moral code, which flows out of the tradition of post modern western individualism stemming from the enlightenment tradition and has proven to

Constitutionally inadequate and on its way out. The "ancient lineage of a legal concept does not give it immunity from attack for lacking a rational basis." *Id.* at 326. When it comes to man-object and woman-animal marriages, "the fact that the governing majority in a State has traditionally viewed a particular practice as immoral is not a sufficient reason for upholding a law prohibiting the practice." [124] *Lawrence,* 539 US at 577 (quoting Bowers, 478 US at 216 (Stevens, J., dissenting)). Gay relations have been with us since the inception of humanity in the same way that murder, polygamy, rape, beastiality, and self-sex have. Yet, gay marriage is now the tradition, and "neither the antiquity of a practice nor the fact of steadfast legislative and judicial adherence to it through the centuries" can insulate a discriminatory law from "constitutional attack," and the current legal definition of marriage arbitrarily excludes the true minority of a suspect class. *Williams v. Illinois*, 399 U.S. 235, 239 (1970). The second that gay marriage became the law of the land, the shallow morality supporting it became out of date and inadequate from a Constitutional standpoint on the rationales floated by the Plaintiff's in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) and *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013). Just as it once applied to man-man and woman-woman relations, "the fact that the governing majority in a State has traditionally viewed a particular practice as immoral is

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be as relentlessly impeached and irrational as Islam, over and over again. Such a worldview is highly religious and not factually neutral. One form of traditional morality as the basis for law was replaced by a traditional morality that manages to violate the establishment clause because it does not self-evidently accord with the truth. The Plaintiff and the Constitution under the 14th amendment finds the new private moral code floated by the moral relativist far too shallow, narrow, and exclusive to survive rational basis and strict scrutiny challenge in accordance with his preference.

[124] Two essential themes in the old testament were: (1) the idea of favoring the first born or (2) the concept of having more than one wife lead to all kinds of problems and suffering. There are plenty examples in the Bible of individuals who were married who did not fall into the tidy "one man and one woman" definition which is further proof that the laws in dispute here were not based on self-evident truth and not a particular story in the Bible, but only self-evident truth which merely parallels the personalized truth advanced by Jesus Christ. Gay marriage and man-machine marriage are based on individual narratives just as the polygamous marriages in the Bible were.

not a sufficient reason for upholding a law prohibiting the practice."[125] Of course with that same line of reasoning a government could legalize murder, rape, and all manner of evil. Of course morality, always has and always will be a basis for law, but not all forms of morality are equal. [126] For moral relativist to suggest that all forms of tradition as a basis for law are invalid explains away their explanation, and is once again, a self-defeating argument that amounts to utter non-sense, which compels a valid 12(b)(1) challenge, which this State did not assert in *Obergefell* but wants to attempt that here due to a refusal to think. Now that is it is 2016, we have to come to terms with the fact that "without faith, there is no basis for morality, and without morality there is no basis for law."That is an axiom that we cannot escape any more than the law of gravity. On the one hand, it could be said that the Court in this action has to decide whether "America is a Christian Nation" like the Supreme Court already resolved in *Church of the Holy Trinity v. United States*, 143 U.S. 457 (1892) or whether the United States is a "Savage Nation" like Justice Kennedy opined in *Planned Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 846-47 (1992) when he stated, "at the heart of liberty is the right to define one's own concept of

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[125] *Lawrence,* 539 US at 577 (quoting Bowers, 478 US at 216 (Stevens, J., dissenting)).

[126] If an Army Lieutenant, like the Plaintiff Sevier, has the right to disregard immoral orders from his superiors, like Democratic Congressman Windle in Operation Iraqi Freedom as discussed in *Sevier v. Windle*, 3:11-cv-00246 (M.D. TN 2011), then for reason's sake it must be the obligation and duty of the Attorney General, Governor, and the Court to disregard laws that violate transcultural law and morality.The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) 809.ART.90 (20), makes it clear that military personnel need to obey the "lawful command of his superior officer," 891.ART.91 (2), the "lawful order of a warrant officer", 892.ART.92 (1) the "lawful general order", 892.ART.92 (2) "lawful order." In each case, military personnel have an obligation and a duty to only obey lawful orders and indeed have an obligation to disobey unlawful orders, including orders by the president that do not comply with the UCMJ. *Armbruster v. Cavanaugh*, 140 Fed. Appx. 564 (3rd Cir. 2011). The moral and legal obligation is to the U.S. Constitution and not to those who would issue unlawful orders, especially if those orders are in direct violation of the Constitution and the UCMJ. The paramount question is "upon what set of morality can a junior officer classify a law as immoral in order to validly disobey an order?" And if "morality" is the valid basis decision for a junior officer to disobey an order, clearly this same "morality" must itself serve as a compelling and proper basis for the legislature, executive, and courts to fashion law and policy in the area of sex and marriage policy.

existence, of meaning, of the universe." [127] If the Court finds that the United States is a Christian Nation because that value system accords with transcultural absolute truth, then all variations for marriage except actual marriage must be banned and barred for violating the same universal law recognized at Nuremberg, which the United States still recognizes. *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 621 F.3d 111, 154 (2d Cir. 2010). However, if the Court believes that the United States is a Savage Nation, then the Court must allow the Plaintiffs to exercise their existing right to man-object and woman-animal marriage because at the very minimum the Court must embrace a "Constitutional morality" that maintains the integrity of the equal protection clause. All individuals should be allowed to marry in accordance with the sexual orientation that they self-identity with in step with *McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976) or we have a Constitutional crisis on our hands thanks to the homosexuals, the Democrats obsession with power plays, and moral relativist judges whose jaded sense of moral superiority has placed our Nation in great peril. On balance, if the tradition that excluded gay marriage was invalid because a handful of moral relativist Judges felt that way, then the tradition that supports the new definition of marriage certainly cannot exclude the Plaintiff Sevier marrying an object and Plaintiff Ording from marrying an animal.

2. Procreation and Childrearing: Man-Object And Woman-Animal Marriages Have The Same Procreative Potential As Man-man and Woman-woman Marriages

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[127] Quoting C.S. Lewis: The Courts "cannot go on seeing through things forever. The whole point of seeing through something is to see something through it. To see through all things is the same as not to see." A moral relativist Judge or gay activist cannot say that doctrine does not matter because that position is itself a doctrine that is vying for superiority. To say that "all true claims are equal" is itself a "truth claim" and is advanced as a way of imperialistically coming out on top in one's sophistication and jadedness.

It is a fact that the Plaintiffs have the exact same procreative potential with an object and animal as a man has with a man and a woman has with a woman. It is self-evident that men and women have corresponding sexual parts that when coalesced have the ability to literally create human life literally. The child of actual marriage shares an unbroken ancestral chain of two individuals of the opposite sex who are committed to each other. The child also shares the same genetic code of his natural parents of the opposite-sex who bring a set of different, but equal, influences to bear on the child's life, which impacts the rest of society through a love transference that is not on par with the sentimental lunacy floated by the homosexuals, when they try to define love in a manner that is ultimately exploitative, shallow, and self-justifying. No other marriage relationship is like man-woman marriage no matter how much "intellectual squinting" takes place. Although the Plaintiffs are for total marriage equality that request is conditioned on at least one other form of marriage being valid, which the Supreme Court already validated in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). But if all forms of marriage besides natural marriage violate the establishment clause, then the Court should nullify them all from a legal standpoint found in the Constitution. If that occurred, the Plaintiffs' marriage would at least be equal to homosexuals and "the Kim Davises" of our Nation do not have to fear incarceration for having the humility to make Jesus their King and not Lady Gaga concerning sexual activity that until recently was illegal and remains illegal in a litany of well developed Nations because of what happens to decency. Mankin does not evolve, but it does become desensitized.

Proponents of discriminatory laws like Kentucky's once claimed that legal marriage must exclude all other forms of marriage because the purpose of marriage is to promote responsible procreation and ensure children are raised in the most statistically supportive environment

possible. If gay marriage does not violate the establishment clause, this argument must also fail as to man-object marriage because no marriage laws anywhere require procreation or "proof of procreative ability." However, the U.S. Supreme Court separated marriage from the lone task of baby making nearly fifty years ago. In *Griswold v. Connecticut*, the Court explained:

> Marriage is a coming together for better or for worse, hopefully enduring, and intimate to the degree of being sacred. It is an association that promotes a way of life, not causes; a harmony of living, not political faiths; a bilateral loyalty, not commercial or social projects.[128]

Later, in *Turner v. Safley*, the Supreme Court identified "many important attributes of marriage" beyond procreation, including emotional support, public commitment, personal dedication, exercise of religious faith, and the receipt of government benefits.[129] Furthermore, laws which exclude man-object individuals from marriage do not enable better child rearing but in fact hinder it for the same reason it hinders childrearing in man-man and woman-woman marriages. Laws like the federal Defense of Marriage Act and its state counterparts actually humiliate "tens of thousands of children now being raised by [individuals who self-identify as having an amended sexual orientation]," because they make it "even more difficult for the children to understand the integrity and closeness of their own family." [130] For these reasons, procreation and responsible child rearing cannot constitute rational bases for Kentucky to prohibit man-object, polygamy, and woman-animal marriages within its borders, and must fail under even the most deferential standard of review for the same reasons that it failed to bar man-man

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[128] 381 U.S. 479, 486 (1965). Of course, this logic cannot be narrowly used to justify man-man marriage simply because there are more movies about the gay life than man-object marriage, man-animal, and man-multiperson love.

[129] 482 U.S. 78, 95-96 (1987)

[130] *Windsor*, 133 S.Ct. at 2694.

and woman-woman marriage.[131] Now that the Plaintiff has appeared in this Court asking for a different form of marriage, the Court cannot really turn around and say "we were just trying to support President Obama's agenda and leave our mark on history because we are involved in an egotistic putsch."[132]

3. State Sovereignty and Democratic Majorities

Plaintiffs acknowledge that the "regulation of domestic relations" occupies "an area that has long been regarded as a virtually exclusive province of the States." [133] In the 19th Century case of *Pennoyer v. Neff*, the Supreme Court declared that states have an "absolute right to prescribe the conditions upon which the marriage relation between its own citizens shall be created."[134] Additionally, the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1792, anticipates some powers reserved exclusively to states by declaring, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited it by the States, are reserved for the States

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[131] Here is what the evidence shows. Legally speaking, there is no such thing as "gay people." There are only people. And President Lincoln was right. All people are born equally. All people are born equally broken. (This includes Judges, the State Defendants, and the Plaintiff.) All people have within them the capacity to commit untold acts of horror. But not all people are subjected to the same influences and not all people open the same doors and make the same lifestyle choices. A person who gets angry and acts on their emotions and commits second degree murder cannot defend by asserting, "your Honor, you must acquit. I was born this way. I was born with feelings of anger inside of me and acted upon those natural feelings in murdering another individual." As a society, we do not release inmates from prison because we are worried that their children will feel stigmatized due to the decisions that constituted a crime based on laws that were founded on the same traditional morality that the gay crusaders criticized. A key question raised by this case is "what is the basis for law." What is the basis for reality. What is basis for right and wrong. Everyone claims to be on the side of "justice." But we cannot even agree on what "justice" even is. What is the yardstick for law? What is the master narrative of the Constitution?

[132] Plaintiff Sevier and Plaintiff Ording moved to intervene in the HB 2 action, the Judge has taken the motion and is considering whether to allow the clerk to file it, if he does not, not only will the Plaintiffs file a lawsuit anyway, the Plaintiffs will file a second lawsuit against that Judge followed by a trip to Washington to meet with the Senate Judiciary members. The Plaintiffs are not interested in being jerked around by self-entitled government officials - especially since Attorney Generals in other states are inviting their litigation.

[133] *Sosna v. Iowa,* 419 U.S. 393, 404 (1975)

[134] 95 U.S. 714, 734-35 (1878), overruled by *International Shoe v. Washington,* 326 U.S. 310 (1945).

respectively, or to the people." Yet, the homosexuals in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) were completely correct about one thing, there must be one definition of marriage for all 50 states. That definition must confine marriage to only one man and one woman under the first amendment as set forth in section one or it must allow for total marriage equality under the 14th and 5th amendments under *McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976). The idea of leaving the matter to the individual states to decide was a total Constitutional copout floated by cowardly conservatives.

The Supreme Court has long acknowledged limits to state sovereignty. The Fourteenth Amendment explicitly extends the due process and equal protection rights of the Fifth Amendment to the states. As this Court has already recognized, "the Supreme Court has said time and time again that this Amendment makes the vast majority of the original Bill of Rights and other fundamental rights applicable to state governments." Most recently, in *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), the Supreme Court reaffirmed that "state laws defining and regulating marriage, of course, must respect the constitutional rights of persons."*Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. at 2691, citing *Loving,* 388 U.S at 87. For example, if homosexuality has nothing to do with "immutable traits" and "civil rights" then the gay civil rights movement is a threat to actual civil rights, like racial civil rights, giving the Plaintiffs standing to have the state enjoined on that basis. Even though some language in *Windsor* recognizes the importance of state self-determination, Id. at 2692 the states do not in fact enjoy absolute sovereignty over issues of marriage and domestic relations. They cannot, for instance, limit marriage to couples of the same race. See, *Loving,* 388 U.S. 1. Of course, man-woman interracial marriage does not violate the establishment clause of the first amendment and other

forms of marriage do, but at least man-object marriage and woman-animal marriage will better allow man-man and woman-woman marriage accord with the 14th amendment. The definition of marriage in all 50 states must revert to "man-woman" or "total marriage equality," if we are to remain a Constitutional Country, which millions of people have fought and died for. After all, if the current definition of marriage in Kentucky is unconstitutional under the 1st or 14th amendment, then it is unconstitutional in New York and California for the same reason.

4. A Bare Desire to Harm Either Constitutionalists, Christians, Machinists, Zoophiles, and Polygamists Due To An Irrational Truth Phobia Is Legally Invalid

There are a majority of people living in the United States who believe for self-evident reasons that homosexual lifestyle is immoral and subversive to human flourishing and that to enable immoral lifestyles is itself an act of objective wrongdoing. The Government has a compelling interest to make the objectively right choice the easy choice, without instituting a prohibition on gay, machinists, beastalists, and polygamous lifestyle. The very idea of codifying gay marriage amounts to an attempt to tie the hands of objectors with the aid of Government assets - but the laws that codify gay marriage go over the line of the 1st amendment or they do not go far enough over the line for purposes of the 14th amendment in regards to members of the non-obvious class

of sexual orientation.[135] (If these really are civil rights matters as AG Lynch says that they are in the media relentlessly)

Since same-sex marriage is legal, the Plaintiffs can validly assert "[a]rbitrary and invidious discrimination" cannot be a legitimate purpose and the denial of the Plaintiffs' marriage requests under the current legal scenario amounts to a bare desire to harm individuals in the non-obvious suspect class of sexual orientation. *Loving,* 388 U.S. 1, 10 (1967). The ratification of man-man marriage at the exclusion of man-object, man-animal, and man-multiperson marriage is as invalid as suggesting that the Government cannot discriminate against blacks and whites on the basis of color, but the Government can still discriminate against red, yellow, and brown individuals on the basis of color because they are less culturally in vogue. Such a position would be Constitutionally outrageous and irrational. And the government "may not rely on a classification whose relationship to an asserted goal is so attenuated as to render the distinction arbitrary or irrational." "[T]he governmental objective must be a legitimate and neutral one."[136] Of course "gay marriage is not neutral because it based on religious identity

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[135] Legally Recognizable Not Illegal - Distinction With A Difference: The question at issue is not whether it is illegal for an individual to self-identify as gay, zoophile, or machinist but whether the first amendment allows for the government to codify these identity narratives and establish the believability of sex-based identity narrative and dogma. Let's not forget that slavery was a cultural institution as well that is unconstitutional under the 14th amendment for good cause. For obvious reasons regarding the slippery slope of the heart, the State has a compelling interest to uphold the community standards and to maintain the obscenity codes that all three branches of government seem to have forgotten all about due to the media's obsession with sex, desensitization, and the normalization of the profane. Laws that codify gay marriage amount to the promotion of obscenity, which violates the state and federal obscenity statutes - normalizing sexual conduct that is indecent. The same is true with laws that codify man-machine and woman-animal marriage, but no more so than man-man and woman-woman marriage. In refusing to codify forms of marriage that do not accord with the factually exclusive man-woman marriage, the state does not have a bare desire to harm anyone in by enforcing the 1st amendment establishment clause. To suggest that the State is trying to harm those who self-identify as transgender, homosexuals, machinists, beastialists, and polymagist by denying all of them the legal codification of their moral ideology is intellectually dishonest, but the there must be a complete ban or no ban at all. And unlike the same-sex marriage litigants, the Plaintiff is not interested in hustling the Court with a litany of dishonest emotional appeals. Yet, if sexual orientation is a basis for civil rights, the Plaintiff wants to be afforded these rights in step with his identity narrative, as a matter of "emancipated common sense Constitutional equity."

[136] *Turner,* 482 U.S. at 90.

narratives that also violate the obscenity code, like the Plaintiffs' preferred form. It is merely a way for those who do not believe in absolute truth to stick it to those who do as a way of feeling superior. It is as an attempt to legislate away feelings of inadequacy, guilt, and shame. And above all, it is an opportunity to use government to crush people of conviction and faith for believing that sex-based identity narratives are immoral and unsound. What would actually be neutral would be actual/total marriage equality, as the Plaintiff seeks, or a complete revival of the laws in question, which would ban all forms of marriage besides actual marriage equally. Any other outcome shy of that is Constitutionally unsound and intellectually dishonest first under the 1st amendment, and secondly under the 14th amendment. Classifications driven by animus against a minority are particularly prone to constitutional attack because "bare congressional desire to harm a politically unpopular group cannot constitute a *legitimate* governmental interest." [137] Machinists, beastalists, and polygamists are far more unpopular than those who self-identify as homosexual.[138] (See DE 16-17)). The Virginia anti-miscegenation statutes in *Loving v. Virginia* rested "solely upon distinctions drawn according to race," for which there was "patently no legitimate overriding purpose independent of invidious racial discrimination which justifies the classification." 388 U.S. at 11. But the Plaintiffs must admit that *Loving v. Virginia* involved a man-woman marriage and it has yet to be fully determined if sexual orientation really is actually on par with race, since so far only gay and straight orientations have been given civil rights and individuals in the non-obvious classes of sexual orientation have been arbitrarily excluded due to what Justice Kennedy would describe as "bigotry." *United States v. Windsor,* 133

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[137] *United States Dep't of Agric. v. Moreno,* 413 U.S. 528, 534 (1973) (emphasis in original).

[138] There are thousands of pornographic websites that serve to cater to machinists, beastalists, and polyamists for a good reason. Although those who self-identify with that sexual orientation are more underground and the gays.

S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013).[139] Under logic reasoning skills that shows that he has much more in common with Hitler than with President Reagan who appointed him when it comes to core values and worldview.

But the Court need not analogize to race matters here; the question of laws which classify and exclude homosexuals, beastalists, machinists, and polymists or otherwise single them out for unequal treatment has been addressed by the Supreme Court on several occasions, but the Supreme Court only analysed these matters with gay individuals in mind, not machinists, while never considering the fact that gay rights are based on religious ideology and unproven faith based assumptions, just as machinists and zoophile rights are too. [140] This Court should note that on every occasion this issue has been presented to the high Court since at least *Romer v. Evans*, no proponent has been able to articulate or prove a single legitimate purpose for which such laws are a reasonable means to achieve until the Plaintiff (1) raised 1st amendment establishment problems with laws that attempt to establish other forms of marriage, (2) underscored that the State has a compelling interest to maintain standards of decency under the obscenity statutes; and (3) pointed out the 14th amendment is really not being applied appropriately for all of the

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[139] In this case, the analogy between race and sexual orientation is not obvious at all; the evidence suggests that sexual orientation and race are not even tangentially related, and to use race to shoehorn a crusade to expand the definition of marriage is act of immense dishonesty and racial animus. More exact, it is fraud. Yet, if the Courts want to find that sexual orientation is a basis for suspect classification, the Court need only substitute one minority group for another to see that the Kentucky laws at issue here rest solely upon distinctions drawn according to sexual orientation, for which there is patently no legitimate overriding purpose independent of invidious discrimination. Yet, these laws were not motivated by animus against those who self-identify as and believe that they are "homosexuals." The laws were designed to block all kinds of marriage beyond actual marriage that stem from beliefs cultivated by the individuals who seek affirmation for their worldview. For radical liberals to suggest animus was involved is merely a form of dishonesty that is crafted to stifle objection to their overt self-justifying perversion and fraud.

[140] In step with its immense narrowness, the Court did not foresee other members of the non-obvious class of sexual orientation seeking relief. But individuals, like the Plaintiff, will be stepping out in droves until actual justice is accomplished and the truth is revealed. Even if the Court wanted to sweep these matters under the rug, it is not going to be allowed.

non-obvious classes of sexual orientation because the prior Courts do not really believe it is a Constitutional matter. Unable to survive even rational basis review, the prior Court have consistently held such laws unconstitutional and declined to even consider whether strict scrutiny is appropriate. For example, in *Romer,* the Supreme Court concluded that Colorado's constitutional amendment to exclude individuals who wanted to marry something or someone other than a member of the opposite sex from the protection of anti-discrimination laws "failed, indeed defied, even the conventional inquiry" of rational basis review. 517 U.S. at 631-32. Having considered numerous possible justifications for Colorado's law, the court dismissed all of them and concluded that it "classified [those for self-identified as being something other than straight] not to further a proper legislative end but to make them unequal to everyone else." Id. at 634

In *Lawrence v. Texas*, the Court considered a state law which criminalized specific, private sexual behaviors common among consenting homosexual couples.[141] None of the state's proposed justifications for the law convinced the Court, which even proposed some possible legitimate purposes of its own (such as the protection of minors, the prevention of coercion or injury, the regulation of public conduct, or the prohibition of prostitution) but found none of these present in the language, purpose, or application of the Texas law. Id. at 578. Yet, applying rational basis review, the *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003) Court ruled that "[t]he Texas statute furthers no legitimate state interest which can justify its intrusion into the personal and private life of the individual" and was therefore unconstitutional. *Id.* Even in his

[141] 539 U.S. 558 (2003). While not criminalizing gay or machinists lifestyle is one thing, for the Government to codify gay marriage or other forms is an abuse of the first amendment establishment clause because it establishes the religion of moral relativism as supreme religion of the Nation at the expense of Constitutional integrity and leaves no room for objection to these identity narratives.

dissent, Justice Scalia acknowledged the obvious constitutional conflict presented by laws such as those at issue here:

> If moral disapprobation of homosexual conduct is "no legitimate state interest" for purposes of proscribing that conduct; and if ... "[w]hen sexuality finds overt expression in intimate conduct with another person, the conduct can be but one element in a personal bond that is more enduring;" what justification could there possibly be for denying the benefits of marriage to homosexual couples exercising "[t]he liberty protected by the Constitution?"

But in talking about "homosexually," all of the forms of sexual orientation, not just the largest minority in the suspect class, were really on topic. More recently, in the case of *United States v. Windsor,* the Supreme Court considered the constitutionality of DOMA § 3, which defined marriage at the federal level as an institution exclusive to opposite-sex couples. 133 S. Ct. 2675 (U.S. 2013). The Court considered each possible justification for the law but disregarded them all, instead finding that DOMA § 3 operated only to "demean those persons who are in a lawful [non-opposite sex] marriage." *Id.* at 2695. It is completely false to say that DOMA § 3 only set out to demean gays. DOMA § 3 operated only to prevent moral relativist from using government to codify their self-justifying identity narratives that are hyper religious. DOMA § 3 banned homosexuals, zoophiles, machinist, and polygamist marriage equally putting all who self identify with one of those narratives on equal footing. But if DOMA "violate[d] basic due process and equal protection principles..." it did so, not just those who self-identify as gay but of a variety of individuals in the non-obvious classes of sexual orientation, who have a different kind of sex-based identity narrative. *Id.* at 2693. Relying on language from cases that applied rational basis review such as *Moreno* and *Romer* (though not mentioning the standard explicitly), the Court found the law unconstitutional, not just for gays obviously but for all individuals who do not fall into a narrow category that has an entire media industry built around them to perpetuate

the mythology in the same way that Islam does.[142] Further, "[w]hile the Fifth Amendment withdraws from the Government the power to degrade or demean in the way this law does, the equal protection guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment makes that Fifth Amendment right all the more specific and all the better understood and preserved" as to all individuals and not just those who self-identity as homosexual because they have the loudest voice, a rainbow colored flag, parades, MSNBC, and cable networks channels and Sarah Silverman, Hillary Clinton on their side. [143] As this Court has already found, "the legislative history of Kentucky's laws clearly demonstrate the intent to permanently prevent the recognition of [all types of] marriage in Kentucky." Just as the only effect of "a law refusing to recognize valid out-of-state [non-traditional] marriages" is "to impose inequality,"identical is the effect of Kentucky's laws prohibiting in-state [non-traditional] marriages. Though this Court recognized that "Kentucky's laws treat [machinists, beastialists, and polygamist]persons differently in a way that demeans them," in a manner that is far worse than the treatment of those who self-identify as gay. Even the gays persecute those who are in the non-obvious class of sexual orientation because they consider such individuals a threat to their desire to impose their lifestyle on everyone else, and what is to stop them when they already do not believe that morality matters. The Plaintiff encourages the Court to reconsider the legislative history and social climate in which Kentucky's marriage laws were formulated and enacted, and come to terms with the fact that although there was mention of the Bible and tradition, the laws were clearly designed to either (1) codify self-evident truth, making the original definition of marriage to be valid, ro to (2) ban all other forms of marriage, not just gay marriage. Plus, the references to the Bible were "government

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[142] Id. at 2695 Like rape, homosexuality is merely over conformity to society's messages.
[143] Id.

speech" that is in no way a threat to the laws under the holding in *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S.460 (2009). The Court will have to also come to terms with the fact that the proponents of homosexuality replaced one form of morality with a new one and have created a new definition of marriage that is too exclusive to accord with the 14th amendment, if these are civil rights matters. The Plaintiffs do not have wait until the cultural is "emotionally ready" for a new form of marriage because our laws are not build on emotion but on the truth, justice, and Constitutional integrity.

In sum, the analysis in this case for the Plaintiff should be no different from that in *Romer v. Evans,* 517 U.S. 620, 633 (1996), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003), *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *and Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) if laws that establish gay marriage, transgender rights, and gay civil rights are to remain valid.[144] Kentucky has not articulated, and cannot articulate, any basis for denying the Plaintiffs their request if same-sex marriage is legally valid. There is no basis other than individual feelings for denying the Plaintiffs request. And there is no basis to explain why some individual state official's feelings should be privileged over the Plaintiffs'? Especially in a private matter involving marriage and sex. Therefore, Kentucky's discriminatory marriage laws cannot withstand even the most deferential standard of review, and must be ruled unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment for machinists, if the 1st amendment is going to be ignored.

C. THE FIRST AMENDMENT'S GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION INVALIDATES AND PROHIBITS ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS AND STATE ACTION AT ISSUE IN THIS CASE

[144] Just like a white collar criminals who are trying to avoid being caught for fraud in a racketeering scandal, the Courts have really dug themselves a hole trying to shoehorn gay rights into legal cognizability in order to self-justify their own personal religious beliefs.

The Court in *Roberts v. United States Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 617-19 (1984), explicitly recognizes that the right to marry and to enter into intimate relationships may be protected not only by the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments, but also by the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of association. The right to intimate association primarily protects the right to marry and other familial relationships. *Roberts,* 468 U.S. at 619. Just as a man can get intimate with another man, a man can get intimate with objects, animals, and multiple people at once too. There is no use pretending that is not true. There are thousands of pornographic websites that are designed to feed the appetites of these other forms of sexual orientation, and they exist for good reason, but so does obscenity laws and community standards. Courts that have considered the First Amendment issue have concluded that the same level of scrutiny applied under a Due Process analysis should also apply to the First Amendment.[145] Therefore, the Plaintiff urges the Court to apply the strict scrutiny standard advocated above, but in any event recognize that the laws fail even rational basis review.[146] "[A] regulation cannot be sustained where the logical connection between the regulation and the asserted goal is so remote as to render the policy arbitrary or irrational."[147] [148] Of particular interest is the analysis set forth by the Michigan

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[145] *Cross v. Balt. City Police Dep't,* 213 Md. App. 294, 308 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 2013)(citing Windsor);*Wolford v. Angelone*, 38 F. Supp. 2d 452 (W.D. Va. 1999); *Parks v. City of Warner Robins*, 43 F.3d 609, 615 (11th Cir. 1995).

[146] See, e.g., *Via v. Taylor*, 224 F. Supp. 2d 753 (D. Del. 2002) (applying both intermediate and rational basis scrutiny and concluding that the state's infringement upon a prison guard's right to marry a former inmate could withstand neither).

[147] Id. at 764, citing *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78 (U.S. 1987). See also *Wolford*, 38 F. Supp. 2d at 463 ("[W]here a policy does not order individuals not to marry, nor . . . directly and substantially interfere with the right to marry, the plaintiff has failed to show that the regulation infringes on either the right to marry or the First Amendment right of intimate association.") (Internal quotations omitted)).

[148] The goal of legally defining actual marriage to bar definitions of marriage based on personal identity narratives is not irrational, but the idea of expanding the definition of marriage so that perhaps everyone in society will abandon their religious beliefs and find that the lifestyle is worthy of dignity is irrational and intellectually arrogant. It is an imperialistically intellectually position to advance that is step with western individual elitism and moral superiority.

District Court in *Briggs v. North Muskegon Police Dep't.* [149] Decades before *Romer v. Evans,* 517 U.S. 620, 633 (1996), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003), *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), and *Obergefell v. Hodge,*192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) the court identified bedrock constitutional principles that operate with no less force today. *Briggs* involved the privacy and association interests of non-married couples. The Court expressed suspicion of any attempt to regulate "choices concerning family living arrangements." [150]

> As Justice Powell stated in Moore, extending constitutional protection beyond the traditional family, "unless we close our eyes to the basic reasons why certain rights associated with the family have been accorded shelter under the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause, we cannot avoid applying the force and rationale of these precedents to the family choice involved in this case." 431 U.S. at 501.

The Plaintiffs deserves the right to decide who will be in their family legally according to their identity narrative too if people who self-identify as homosexuals can based on their self-actualization narrative in an age of self-authenticity.[151] The *Briggs* Court went on to apply strict scrutiny to the statute, and rejected the state's justification:

> This Court rejects the notion that an infringement of an important constitutionally protected right is justified simply because of general community disapproval of the protected conduct. The very purpose of constitutional protection of individual liberties is to prevent such majoritarian coercion. Id. at 590.

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[149] 563 F. Supp. 585 (W.D. Mich. 1983), affirmed by the Sixth Circuit, 746 F.2d 1475 (6th Cir. 1984), cert. denied 473 U.S. 909 (1985).

[150] Id. at 588 (quoting *Moore v. City of East Cleveland,* 431 U.S. 494, 499 (1977))

[151] If the Plaintiff wants to choose to have an object, an animal, or multiple people as his spouse and his family by operation of law, the Court cannot prevent that based on the precedent it has created in attempting to shoehorn gay marriage into a legally established phenomenon in cases like *Obergefell v. Hodge,*192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003), *Romer v. Evans,* 517 U.S. 620, 633 (1996), *and United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013). The Court will have to eat its own words or admit its fraud to the American public, stopping the damage now.

Just because the general community may disapprove of the man-object and woman-animal marriage, but they now accept man-man marriage because of the liberal media agenda, there is no way to prevent the Plaintiffs' request shy of more outright dishonest judicial activism and additional cover up. According to the argument floated by the gay crusaders and their judges, man-object marriage and woman-animal marriage is merely part of the"evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society," which is a self-justifying euphemism for the idea that "savagery is progress," which the Courts know is a lie in the same way that Attorney General Lynch does. That rationale floated by homosexuals could justify rape, human trafficking, and child exploitation, and the Justices involved in the "egotistic putsch" know it making them culpable for racketeering in fraud and obscenity under 18 U.S. Code §§1961-1968. *Obergefell* at 6-7 (Scalia Dissenting). Under the homosexual's religious worldview rape and child exploitation would be categorized as "mature progress." *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86, 101 (1958). It is self-evident that these matters do not involve a controversy like white skin vs. black skin, but light vs. dark, truth vs. lies, and good vs. evil are at bar. But if the "non-traditional" relationship of gay marriage is to remain legally plausible due to the arrogance of moral relativist who have infiltrated the Court, then man-object marriage must be plausible no matter the consequences. [152]

The obstinate refusal to issue marriage licenses to the Plaintiffs, just because their sexual orientation cannot be narrowly defined as "gay" or "straight," "directly and substantially

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[152] If a man was to marry a weapon, for example, go and commit murder. The murder weapon spouse could not be introduced into evidence because the accused spouse could invoke the spousal exception to the hearsay rules. Rule Rule 504 of the Kentucky Rules of Evidence. Clearly, Lady Gaga and Judges who follow her philosophy had such things in mind when they worked to railroad gay marriage into legal cognizability in a selfish attempt to self-justify their religious beliefs about the world.

interferes" with the Plaintiffs right to intimately associate with whomever and whatever they chooses to the same extent that it interferes with an individual's, who self-identifies as "gay," "beastlistists," and "polygamists" the right to do the same. [153] Neither the State nor the Court can offer a single justification for allowing a man to marry a man and make everyone in society recognize the man-bride man as a wife in the name of dignity, but the Plaintiffs cannot marry an object and an animal and force everyone to treat them as their spouses.

D. THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE BARS KENTUCKY FROM INTERPRETING LAWS AFFECTING MAN-OBJECT AND WOMAN-ANIMAL MARRIAGE IN A MANNER CONTRARY TO THE DECISIONS OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT OR ALL OF THE LEGAL PRECEDENT PROPPING UP GAY MARRIAGE IS LEGALLY INVALID

The U.S. Constitution, art. VI, Cl 2 states: "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." As such, "[t]he Constitution of the United States and all laws enacted pursuant to the powers conferred by it on the Congress are the supreme law of the land (U. S. Const., art. VI, sec. 2) to the same extent as though expressly written into every state law." [154] All laws that codify sexual orientation as a basis for civil rights violate the first amendment establishment clause, since they are predicated on unproven faith based assumptions stemming

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[153] It could be that a gay people could have marriage ceremonies and machinists could have marriage ceremonies that are simply not recognized by law. The Plaintiff had a marriage ceremony with his preferred spouse in New Mexico. The state of Kentucky arbitrarily refuses to recognize that marriage. Either out of state gay marriage should be treated the same, or the Plaintiff's out of state marriage should be adopted by the state of Kentucky. Perhaps gay marriage should not be recognized either and those who identity as homosexual can also have non-legally official marriage ceremonies, like the Plaintiff did.

[154] *People ex rel. Happell v. Sischo*, 23 Cal. 2d 478, 491 (Cal. 1943) (citing *Hauenstein v. Lynham*, 100 U.S. 483, 490 (1880); *Florida v. Mellon*, 273 U.S. 12, 17 (1927).

from the enlightenment religion flowing from the postmodern relative western individualism doctrine - which makes them hyper-religious and leaves no room of objection.

PART VIII
CONCLUSION

While it is true that the State constitutions and amendments thereto are no less subject to the applicable prohibitions and limitations of the Federal Constitution,[155] it is also true that in *United States v. Windsor,*133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), *Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003), *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), *Romer v. Evans,* 517 U.S. 620, 633 (1996), ect the Federal Courts were taking the provisions in the State's Constitution that offend their private moral code and adjusting them in a manner that made the laws in question actually unconstitutional. The proper interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is, of course, set forth by the United States Supreme Court but only when it is following the Constitution, and not abusing it for selfish reasons, like they were in Obergefell. Afterall, sometimes the Supreme Court is dead wrong, managing to be on the wrong side of history and reality: see *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857). The decisions of the nation's high court are thus conclusive and binding on state courts, but as we've seen in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) if the Supreme Court starts making laws that are based on the unexamined assumption of the superiority of our cultural moment that are out of tune with transcultural law and Divine law that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. advocated in the civil rights movement, then the Supreme Court will inevitably end up overturning itself like it did in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) because "truth wins," not sentimental and whimsical assertions that have

[155] See, e.g., *Harbert v County Court*, 39 S.E.2d 177 (W.Va. 1946); *Gray v Moss,* 156 So. 262 (Fla. 1934); *Gray v Winthrop*, 156 So. 270 (Fla. 1934).

nothing to do with reality. [156] The truth is that the homosexuals and their Courts, and the Democratic party are lying. (See DE 6 Pastor Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37, DE 19 Dr. King ¶¶ 1-20; DE 20 Goodspeed ¶¶ 1-20). Although the Plaintiffs are seeking to exercise their existing right to marriage, the new set of facts presented by the Plaintiffs allow the Court the opportunity to come clear or to further double down on its fraud, waste, mismanagement, and abuse, leading to more litigation, further distrust, and additional problems. The States can agree to be enjoined, as Eric Holder did on behalf of the United States in Windsor, but for the opposite reason. Here the Plaintiffs have asserted that laws that codify forms of marriage outside of actual marriage, man-woman marriage, violate the first amendment establishment clause because they are predicated on identity narratives and implicitly religious beliefs. Or alternatively, the Plaintiff asserts that the laws defining the current status quo definition of marriage violate the 14th amendment equal protection and due process clause for arbitrarily excluding the individuals who self-identity as wanting to marry objects, animals, and multiple people.[157] The law overwhelmingly supports that the Plaintiffs are objectively, categorically, and logically correct and that the current laws defining marriage must either be further changed or completely revived in their original form for all 50 states. Although the Plaintiff tried over 8 times to intervene in what became *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), these arguments kinds of arguments were never made by the state defendants for a variety of reasons to include some that were absolutely malicious. The Plaintiff now raises these arguments for the first time - but he is not

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[156] See *Thompson v. Atlantic C. L. R. Co.*, 38 SE2d 774 (Ga. 1946), aff'd 332 U.S. 168 (1947); *Walker v. Gilman,* 171 P2d 797 (Wash. 1946); *Chicago, R.* I. & P. R. Co. v S. L. *Robinson & Co.,* 298 SW 873 (Ark. 1927); *Weber Showcase & Fixture Co. v. Co-Ed Shop*, 56 P.2d 667 (Ariz. 1936); *Pennsylvania Rubber Co. v. Brown,* 143 A. 703 (N.H. 1928); *Lawyers' Coop. Publishing Co. v Bauer*, 244 NW 327 (S.D. 1932).

[157] Marriage matters do not involve degrees of the heart. Imagine if there was a cut off point for marriage based on degrees of feeling in the heart. If there was a cut off, what could it possibly be?

seeking a "new right" of marriage but an "existing right" based on his "personal choice."[158] In order to get around the impossible problem of "bi-sexuality," the Court in *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) made marriage an "individual right," which other courts have concurred.[159] And finally, biased legal scholars who self-identity as moral relativist agree with this view as well.[160]

It is not that difficult to understand that the Plaintiff is an individual who is seeking to exercise his existing right to marriage to a non-traditional spouse. The Court cannot turn around now and say "well all of those prior Courts didn't really mean it, they were just trying to bash people of the Christian religion" to show how superior they are to them intellectually through a series of ongoing and dishonest power plays that are failing to accomplish the desired effect.

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[158] *Zablocki v. Redhail,* 434 U.S. 374, 384 (1978)(fundamental right); *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 63940 (1974) (personal choice); *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967) (existing right/individual right); *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) (intimate choice). *Sevier v. Davis* will become what *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) is to *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896). The difference is that the County is not going to have to wait for a century for the Court to start behaving with a sense of Constitutional rationality and common sense. The Federal Court must stop its own going pattern of cover up and added dishonesty. The Plaintiff is not going to let the Court sweep these matters under the rug - neither is the coalition that is forming behind these matters. The abuse of the Court's fiduciary powers in these matters has lead to widespread public distrust of the courts, a public health crisis, sexual exploitation, persecution of those who refuse to bow down to the religious dogma of moral relativism, widespread confusion, and a basis for the state's to be blackmailed. It is moral relativist judges who are to blame for that harm imposed on our citizens. Just as radical Islam poses an external threat to our Democracy, the Plaintiff agrees with Justice Scalia, Roberts, and Thomas that doctrine of moral relativism poses an internal threat to National security interests.

[159] See, e.g., *Jenkins v. Miller,* 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152846, 6-78 (D. Vt. Oct. 24, 2013); *Cross v. Balt. City Police Dep't,* 213 Md. App. 294, 308-309 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 2013). This conclusion is shared by other district courts within the Sixth Circuit to include District Courts and the Supreme Court. See *Obergefell v. Kasich*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102077 (S.D. Ohio July 22, 2013) ("Under Supreme Court jurisprudence, states are free to determine conditions for valid marriages, but these restrictions must be supported by legitimate state purposes because they infringe on important liberty interests around marriage and intimate relations.")

[160] See, e.g., Douglas NeJaime, Windsor's Right to Marry, 123 YALE L.J. ONLINE 219 (2013), http://yalelawjournal.org/2013/9/15/nejaime.html ("Reading Windsor as a right-to-marry case has important implications for fundamental rights jurisprudence. The view of marriage that Justice Kennedy embraces suggests that the fundamental right to marry as presently understood safeguards a right that applies with equal force to same-sex couples.").

For this reason, it matters little whether *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) is characterized as a federalism case, an equal protection case, or a substantive due process case. The obvious point of the decision is that those individual rights are protected by the Federal Constitution, and therefore cannot be circumvented by any statute or state constitution. Quite simply, regardless of the proper amendment or analysis to be applied, *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) ultimately stands for the proposition that man-object marriage and woman-animal marriage cannot be denied by the government any more or any less than man-man and woman-woman marriage can be. It is beyond cavil that the Supreme Court is the final arbiter of the scope of such individual rights under the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, a state may not impose its own interpretation of the Constitution to exclude man-object individuals from the rights and privileges of marriage without ignoring the holding in *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013), and thereby violating the Supremacy Clause. Otherwise *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) and mount to dishonest junk law invented by moral relativist who were more concerned about imposing their own religious worldview on society than in the rule of law, logic, decency, and reason because "times can blind." Tr. of Oral Arg. on Question 1, at 9, 10 *Obergefell v. Hodge*, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015).

Enforcing Ky. Const. § 233A against all forms of marriage other than actual marriage is not discriminatory in the United States for the same reasons it is not in Europe. [161] However, Ky. Const. § 233A is only discriminatory in its post *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) modified form because it continues to exclude other forms of sexual orientation. For the state or

[161] https://www.lifesitenews.com/news/reserving-marriage-to-a-man-and-a-woman-is-not-discriminatory-says-the-euro

court to allow man-man marriage but not man-animal, man-object, man-multiperson amounts to actual animus and bigotry that Justice Kennedy was only pretending in existed in *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) as bullying power play to promote an atmosphere of Christian persecution, which Kim Davis experienced first hand. All other forms of marriage besides actual marriage are dehumanizing and depersonalizing and discriminatory on the basis of gender.[162]

Because of the Supremacy Clause, Kentucky is not allowed to tell the Plaintiffs that the scope of their rights is anything less than what the U.S. Constitution provides in the form of the 14th amendment in step with the holding in *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), if the first amendment does not nullify all forms of sex-based identity narratives outside of man-woman marriage. For now, *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) and *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) is their final words as to what the Constitution provides, and clearly prohibits Kentucky's enforcement of its discriminatory laws, if and only if gay marriage is sti legally valid.

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[162] GENDER DISCRIMINATION: Man-man marriage discriminates against women on the basis of gender because it communicates to them that they are not good enough to be a mother and spouse of the opposite sex. Perhaps our laws should tell females that it is a woman's role to be a wife, not a man's. But that should not stop men from marry other men in their own imagination, just like a jihadist imagines that by killing infidels he is doing God's work. Woman-woman marriage discriminates against men on the basis of gender because it communicates to men that they are not good enough to be husbands and fathers. Perhaps our laws should communicate that it is a man's place to be husband to a woman, not another woman. But if the Court is going to ignore the first amendment establishment clause, the Plaintiff wants in on the fruits of this lawlessness by being afforded civil rights based on his identity narrative. Man-object and woman-object marriage discriminates on the basis of gender but to a lesser extent because objects are at least gender neutral. It is false to suggest that "principal purpose and necessary effect" of Kentucky's laws, no less than DOMA, is to "demean those persons" who seek to be in a marriage other than one involving one man and one woman. Such positions are shallow and predicted on dishonest ends justify the means scheming, and is about as valid as Justice Kennedy's immature name calling in *United States v. Windsor,* 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) that - alone - shows that he is unfit to be on the bench because of a self-entitlement syndrome. However, following *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015), a key purpose of the new legal definition of marriage besides mocking Christianity is to exclude individuals who self-identity as something other than gay or straight.

The state needs to wake up and at least admit that the current legal definition of marriage following *Obergefell v. Hodge*,192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) is Unconstitutional. The Court must either (1) enjoin the state from recognizing all forms of marriage other than man-woman marriage in accordance with the first amendment establishment clause or (2) the Court must order the state to recognize total marriage equality for all individuals in step with the 14th amendment in accordance with *McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976). It's that simple. For the sake of Children, the rule of law, and the Constitution's integrity, the Court must make the right decision no matter who it offends. There is no better Judge to make that decision than a senior one. We do not want to be a Nation gone under.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Chris Sevier Esq/
(615) 500 4411
9 Music Square South #247
Nashville, TN 37203
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com
BPR#026577
Minister License: 7860644
1LT 27A_ th SPF
42 w420
New York, NY 10036
Ghost OP Mike Sierra

/s/Elizabeth Ording/
219 S Limestone
Lexington KY 40508
(224) 500 7745
rougeattorneyatlaw@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A true copy of the foregoing will be served electronically via ECF upon all counsel of record and is also being served via First Class Mail and/or electronic mail upon the following on this the 1st

day of August 2016: M. Stephen Pitt Office of the Governor General Counsel 700 Capitol Avenue Suite 101 Frankfort, KY 40601;Michael T. Alexander Office of the Governor General Counsel 700 Capitol Avenue Suite 101 Frankfort, KY 40601; S. Chad Meredith Office of the Governor General Counsel 700 Capitol Avenue Suite 101 Frankfort, KY 40601; Lainie Crouch Kaiser Office of Attorney General KY 700 Capital Avenue Suite 118 Frankfort, KY 40601.

/s/ Chris Sevier Esq./

/s/Elizabeth Ording/

EXHIBIT D

THE AMENDED
COMPLAINT IN
ORDWG U DAVIS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY NORTHERN DIVISION AT ASHLAND

ELIZABETH ORDING, CHRIS SEVIER **Plaintiffs** **V.** **KIM DAVIS, in her official capacity as Clerk Of Rowan County; MATT BEVIN, in his official capacity as Governor Of Kentucky; and ANDY BESHEAR, in his official capacity as Clerk of Attorney General For Kentucky** **Defendants**	**The Honorable Judge Henry R. Wilhoit, Jr** **Case No: 0:16-CV-80-HRW** **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF** **JURY DEMAND**

AMENDED COMPLAINT

FRAMING THE NATURE OF THE CASE AND LEGAL QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. NOW COMES, Plaintiff Sevier, a former Judge Advocate General, and intervening Plaintiff Elizabeth Ording, pursuant to rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This complaint is filed as a matter of course within 21 days of the Defendants frivolous motion to dismiss. [1] There is no doubt that working for the State and Federal Government is very difficult, and on that basis the Plaintiffs do not oppose giving the Defendants the time they need to respond to the pleadings filed by the Plaintiffs. These matters are not simplistic, reductionistic, and whimsical. They are birthed out of the fires of the Constitution. If man-man and woman-woman marriage is legally cognizable - which is based on a religious ideology and not immutability - then so is man-object

[1] The Plaintiffs expectation is that it is adopted without leave. Insofar as leave is required to add Plaintiffs Ording under FRCP 19 to add Plaintiff Ording - and it is not - Plaintiff Sevier makes such a request, or alternatively, Plaintiff Sevier seeks consolidation under FRCP rule 42. The Plaintiffs move to amend the case caption from *Sevier v. Davis* to *Ording v. Davis*.

and woman-animal marriage on the exact same Constitutional and legal basis.[2] Respectfully, the personal feeling of Defense counsel on which forms of sex-based identity narratives are credible and which ones are not is not the question presented.[3]

2. For more than two centuries, none of the states legally define marriage for the same reason it was unnecessary for them to define that the "sky is blue." Such things are self-evident. For millenia, governments that predates ours have recognized marriage between one man and one

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[2] Plaintiff Sevier, as an Infantry Line Unit Army Officer, sincerely believes that Islam is a phony and impeached religion that is predicated on works-based-righteousness and is one sided. According to the Quran, Allah is a detached orator of superior truth claims, who individuals may or may not find favor with if they follow a set of rules. There is no living hope and freedom in that narrative - there is only the absence of peace and crushing uncertainty that leads to a feeling of moral superiority and violent oppression of those who do not convert. But whether Islam is true or false when it comes to Federal Court is completely irrelevant. What is relevant is that the Government of the United States and the State Government cannot codify the doctrine of the Quran and legally recognize it without violating the Establishment Clause. However, if the Government must codify religion out of necessity, it at the very least must treat all segments of the different denominations within the same religion/set of truth claims equally. If there has been anything that has been legally implausible in this action it is Chad Meredith's arrogant and unsubstantiated feelings which makes him come across as a total ametuer and the poster child for why the State of Kentucky was literally confounded and at a loss of words in Obergefell. This is especially true at oral argument in answering question two, where the State's attorneys were not even capable of comprehending the questions fired at them from the bench from the Honorable Justices. Not to sound tactless, but the lack of legal talent representing the state is appalling. (The Plaintiffs don't mean to pick on Chad Meredith but the point is valid).

[3] It is not easy working for the Government, the Plaintiffs know that first hand, and all government officials warrant a degree of grace of good cause. Yet, Chad Meredith's feelings of what set of beliefs is rational and plausible is which ones are not is totally and completely irrelevant. The very idea that some self-entitled state official would appoint himself as the supreme ambassador of morality and truth is itself an action of extreme arrogant that is so unwarranted that, itself calls, into his questions of fitness to uphold the Constitution. If the State of Kentucky is going to attack the legal basis of man-animal and man-object marriage it cannot do so on the basis of its personal opinion and what is popular. The Defendants need to work under the framework of the United States Constitution. We are not in a school playground, we are in the United States Court where questions of the Constitution are on the line and not Chad Meredith's personal feelings on which forms of identity narratives accord with his personal worldview and reality and which ones do not.

woman as a matter of self-evident truth, as an extension of the way we are and the way things are. Just as the positions in the bill of rights are based on self-evident facts so was the idea of marriage only actually existing between one man and one woman - two individuals with complementary but different genders that are equal.

3. The States began to legally define marriage in accordance with the dictionary definition of marriage that comes from the "nature of things"[4] after it became clear that zealous individuals who self-identify as homosexual[5] were on the march and warpath to attempt to use government to codify their religious ideology and private moral code about sex, truth, and marriage which violates the community standards of decency.[6]

4. In response to homosexuals attempt to use government to codify their beliefs on sex and marriage to self-justify and establish their ideology as supreme, countless States and the Federal

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[4] Traditional marriage arose out of the "the nature of things" and did not arise out of a desire to acquire political power and to use government as a tool to show the irresponsible gospel of moral relativism down the throats of our citizens. (Roberts dissent page 5). See G. Quale, A History of Marriage Systems 2 (1988); cf. M. Cicero, De Officiis 57 (W. Miller transl. 1913). Because moral relativists pretend or believe that marriage is an "esteemed institution." Obergefell at 13 (Majority Opinion)

[5] At the heart of the religion of moral relativism is the idea that man descended from apes, therefore, we should love one another. Another central doctrine is "it is right if it feels right as long as it does not hurt anyone else." Another doctrine is "what is right for me is what is right for me and what is right for you is what right for you." Another idea is that what you have sex with will give you an identity to the point that it warrants civil rights protections.

[6] *Ginsberg v. New York*, 390 U.S. 629, 639–40, 88 S.Ct. 1274, 20 L.Ed.2d 195 (1968). "The sum of experience...affords an ample basis for legislatures to conclude that a sensitive, key relationship of human existence, central to family life, community welfare, and the development of human personality, can be debased and distorted by crass commercial exploitation of sex. The States [and Congress] have the power to make a morally neutral judgment that public exhibition of obscene material, or commerce in such material, has a tendency to injure the community as a whole, to endanger the public safety, or in Chief Justice Warren's words, to jeopardize, States' "right. . .to maintain a decent society." *Paris Adult Theatre v. Slaton*, 413 US 49, at 63,69 (1973).

Government legally defined marriage between one man and one woman not for "religious reasons" but for "irreligious reasons." [7]

5. Factually speaking, marriage between one man and one woman is factually distinct from all other forms because men and women have self-evident sexually corresponding parts and different biochemical makes that when coalesced have the potential to create life. The child of a natural marriage shares the same genetic makeup of his biological parents and the child has an unbroken ancestral chain that impacts their own identity narrative. More than that the child has the input of different sexes, which applies even if the child is adopted and which makes that marriage relationship completely distinct from all other forms.[8] It is merely a fact that the Plaintiffs have the same opportunity to procreate with their preferred spouse as homosexuals but the Supreme Court correctly established that marriage is not valid or invalid on procreation matters alone.

6. Although many of the legislatures that supported the marriage bans referenced the Bible at legislative hearings, their speech was merely government speech, which does not impact the validity of the law. *Pleasant Grove City, Utah v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460 (2009); *Van Orden v. Perry*, 545 U.S. 677 (2005). The legal definition of marriage that is confined to a relationship between one man and one woman is not a matter of religion because it is predicated on

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[7] It was not ever as if the government was demanding that man-woman marriage be conducted in the name of Christ or Buddha. It was merely recognizing marriage between one and one man. Defining marriage between one and one woman is innately secular.

[8] Man-machine and woman-animal marriage is no more or less removed from reality than a man's request to marry a man in order to make everyone in society recognize him as his wife. Man-object and woman-animal marriage should be treated equally under the law as man-man and woman-woman marriage. A man's request to marry an object is as real a case as a woman's request to marry a woman and make the woman her husband. The Government does not get to have it both ways.

self-evident truth in the same way that the bill of rights is. However all other forms of marriage are based on the religion of post modern individual relativism that comes from the enlightenment tradition, which puts the individual as the supreme being of his own universe.

7. The State's marriage bans did not just single out homosexuals who wanted to marry in step with their sexual tastes and appetite, the marriage bans blocked individuals from marrying individuals who desire to marry animals, objects, and multiple people at once, and who get their sex-based identity from sex with self, animals, and pluralities.

8. The Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodge,* 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) found that the States lacked a compelling interest to ban individuals from fundamental right to marriage under the substantive due process clause in answering one in answer yes to question one. But that the majority's findings were absolutely false. The State has a compelling interest in upholding the community standards of decency.[9] The fact that the a majority people across the country and

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[9]"The sum of experience...affords an ample basis for legislatures to conclude that a sensitive, key relationship of human existence, central to family life, community welfare, and the development of human personality, can be debased and distorted by crass commercial exploitation of sex. The States [and Congress] have the power to make a morally neutral judgment that public exhibition of obscene material, or commerce in such material, has a tendency to injure the community as a whole, to endanger the public safety, or in Chief Justice Warren's words, to jeopardize, States' "right. . .to maintain a decent society." *Paris Adult Theatre v. Slaton*, 413 US 49, at 63,69 (1973). "Obscenity is not within the area of protected speech or press." *Court v. State*, 51 Wis. 2d 683, 188 N.W.2d 475 (1971) vacated, 413 U.S. 911, 93 S. Ct. 3032, 37 L. Ed. 2d 1023 (1973) and abrogated by *State v. Petrone*, 161 Wis. 2d 530, 468 N.W.2d 676 (1991);; *State v. Weidner*, 2000 WI 52, 235 Wis. 2d 306, 611 N.W.2d 684;; *Ebert v. Maryland State Bd. of Censors*, 19 Md. App. 300, 313 A.2d 536 (1973). Obscenity is not protected expression and may be suppressed without a showing of the circumstances which lie behind the phrase "clear and present danger" in its application to protected speech. *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S. 476, 485, 77 S.Ct. 1304, 1309, 1 L.Ed.2d 1498. *United States v. Gendron*, S24:08CR244RWS(FRB), 2009 WL 5909127 (E.D. Mo. Sept. 16, 2009) report and recommendation adopted, S2 4:08CR 244 RWS, 2010 WL 682315 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 23, 2010);; *Chapin v. Town of Southampton*, 457 F. Supp. 1170 (E.D.N.Y. 1978);; *Sovereign News Co. v. Falke*, 448 F. Supp. 306 (N.D. Ohio 1977);; *City of Portland v. Jacobsky*, 496 A.2d 646 (Me. 1985).

within the states voted to ban homosexual marriage, demonstrates that homosexuality violates the community standard of decency.[10] The vote was not for nothing. More than that, the Supreme Court itself has acknowledged that homosexuality is obscene.[11] The State has a compelling interest to ban obscenity in action, which homosexuality is. Homosexuality is not harmless speech because it normalizes false permission giving beliefs about sex which erodes consent and proliferates sexual exploitation and sexual conduct that is subversive to individual and collective human flourishing objectively.

9. Yet, machinism, zoophilia, and polygamy are not more or less obscene than homosexuality.[12] If the Courts finds that homosexuality is not obscene, then neither is machinism, zoophilia, and polygamy. That is, if the state lacks a compelling interest to not use government to normalize the institution of homosexuality, then the state lacks a compelling interest to not legally normalize machinism, zoophilia, and polygamy either.

10. The greatest mistakes that any State ever made was attempting to legally define marriage. If the Court wants an out to save face - and it probably does - there it is. No state should have been allowed to legally define marriage in the first place, and marriage should have just been understood to be between a man and a woman. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution bars both the State and Federal Government from codifying religion. While

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[10] Plaintiff Sevier might not be a serial litigator, but he is concerned with the Constitution unlike the State who only appears capable of floating circular arguments that are patently irrational. Plaintiff Sevier is, however, a serial legislature in that he is writing bills for all 50 states many of which concern obscenity.

[11] *Manuel Enterprises Inc. v. Day*, 370 U.S. 478 (1962)

[12] Self-sex and man-man sex are legally equal because they amount to forms of sex that are out of step with the human design: the way things are and the way we are.

codifying man-woman marriage, which was the dictionary definition of marriage for millenia, does not violate the first amendment establishment clause all other definitions that attempt to codify other of forms of marriage equally violate the first amendment establishment clause under the lemon test and coercion test (direct and indirect).[13]

11. The greatest fraud in American History has to be the fake idea that people are "born gay" or that there is such thing as a "gay gene." Parts of the judiciary and mental health profession that are playing along with that con - in league with parts of academia and the media - in order to self-justify their own moral relativist worldview, which is of course rendering their professors to be inept, untrustworthy, impeached, and worthy of being ignored. Just as there is no evidence that a "rape gene" exists, there is no evidence that a "gay gene" exists either. (DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37 and DE 6 Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; EdM, MA, LCADC, DR. King ¶¶ 1-20). The fact that there are thousands of ex gays demonstrates that the whole idea that sexuality is based on immutability is a form of intellectual dishonesty that is maliciously advancing cultural captivity at the expense of fundamental liberty interests. At the very minimum, the idea that people are born gay is at the very least an unproven faith based assumption and naked assertion that is implicitly religious.[14]

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[13] This is the legal discussion that will take place in this action, not Chad Meredith feels that sex with objects and animals is legally invalid but gay sex is.

[14] The Truth claims floated by the LGBT church such as (1) "people are born gay;" (2) "people who self-identify as gay have gay genes;"26 (3) "sexual orientation is a basis for suspect classification in the same way that race was;" (4) "sexual orientation is immutable like skin pigmentation;" (5) "a man can be a wife and a woman can be a husband" (6) "people who believe that homosexuality is immoral are bigots;" (7) "although homosexuality was illegal until recently, it is not objectively moral;" (8) "traditional morality as a basis of law should not be used but morality that flows from the enlightenment tradition should;" (8) "freedom is the absence of the truth and all constraints;" (8) "love is love;" (9) "love wins;" (10) "gay marriage is factually equal to actual marriage" are all unproven faith based assumptions that are implicitly religious and based on naked assertions in an attempt to justify sexual behavior and lifestyle that is otherwise objectively obscene and cannot be recognizable by the government on multiple grounds.

12. Before defining marriage, perhaps the Government needed to define "religion." "Religion" is a set of answers to the greater questions. That is, religion is a set of answers to why we are here, where we are going, and what we should be doing as humans. In trying to answer the question how must the states legally define marriage, law is not just at bar religion is to some extent. Under the first amendment establish clause, the Government is not merely barred from codifying institutionalized religions like Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. The Government is also prohibited from codifying the ideology under moral relativism, which is absolutely a set of unproven truth claims that is vying for superiority amongst the rest and is a religion. There are essentially two types of people in the world people who set up binaries and make absolute truth claims, and those who do it but do not know that they are. People who are intolerant people of intolerant people are intolerant. People who are judgment of judgmental people are judgmental. People who are dogmatic about not being dogmatic are often times the most dogmatic people of all. [15] There are axiomatic principles of logic that are as fixed in time as the law of gravity.

13. For the Government to codify homosexual religious orthodoxy does not merely just "end debate" and "close minds," it subjects millions of Americans who believe that homosexuality is objectively immoral to being crushed and socially ostracized through government assets and with the government's blessing. More than that, it repels people of conviction from participating in and working for government because they know that they will have to violate their conscience in order to advance the plausibility of a government established orthodoxy that was illegal until

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[15] The Government cannot establish one set of truth claims as supreme. If this especially true if the set of truth claims has been been proven to be irrational and impeached - but it whether the faith based assumptions are true or false is not for government to answer - it is Government's duty not to codify faith claims in the first place. But if government is addressing a certain religion, it must treat all of the sects equally.

recently and remains illegal in a litany of well developed Nations on the same basis that rape by trick is.

14. When the United States Supreme Court found that marriage is an individual right, fundamental right, and existing right that is bound in a personal choice in *Obergefell v. Hodge,192* L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) "marriage" went from what seemed to be a state law matter at the time to a matter that arises under the Constitution, necessitating a Constitution prescription to make the States codify marriage in a certain uniform way. The Constitutional prescription came in defining marriage came from the use of the 14th amendment, as these matters were frames as civil rights and not a religious war where a certain group of moral relativist were going to use government to get their beliefs to come out on top.

15. When Clerk Davis's denied Plaintiff Sevier's request to legally marry an object and Plaintiff Ording's demand to legally marry an animal, the Clerk was not enforcing the State's marriage bans, she was denying them Constitutional rights that have been arbitrarily given to individuals who self-identify as homosexual under the 14th amendment substantive due process clause and equal protection clause by the Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodge,* 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). Insofar, as the State still believes that the marriage bans are alive - and they do - the Plaintiffs seeks to have the state enjoined if and only if these bans were invalid as to individuals who self-identify as homosexual and lawfully marry.

16. The *Obergefell* Court did away with the marriage bans, not just for homosexuals, but for all individuals based on their take on sexual orientation, sexual preference, and sex-based self-asserted identity narrative. To clarify, the Plaintiffs have not sued the Governor and Attorney General because of Clerk Davis was enforcing the marriage bans against the Plaintiffs

that the Supreme Court struck down, as the Plaintiffs asserted in the original complaint. The Plaintiffs sued the Governor and Attorney General as well as the Clerk because they are treating de facto congregational members of the homosexual church more favorably under the law than they are treating individuals who are in the zoophile, machinist, and polygamist sect. If homosexuals are bestowed a government ennoblement for their sex-based identity ideological narrative, the State must give the same dignity interest to zoophiles and machinists based on theirs.[16] [17]

17. Homosexuals are not a people group like Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics. People cannot change from black to white to brown to yellow to red and back to black again. But people can and do change from gay to straight to bi-sexual to zoophile, to polygamists, to machinists, and back to straight again. Individuals who self-identify as homosexual are members of a particular religious sect under the over all religion of post modern individual relativism. Plaintiff Sevier and Plaintiff Ording are in different sects and smaller sects of that same church as homosexuals, who make up the largest denomination. [18] The fact that the Defendants are treating homosexuals

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[16] The Government cannot give benefits and privileges to the Methodist church but not the Presbyterian church. The government must treat the different denominations the same.

[17] At the risk of sounding snarky unintentionally, the State's response to the original complaint can be boiled down to "man-animal and man-object marriage is stupid but man-man and woman-woman marriage is not" is itself an incredibly inept argument that is itself immensely stupid. It is more than just illogical and self-defeating cop-out, it is direct evidence to an extreme lack of character training and logic reasoning testing that those representing the Government must be required to undergo. Otherwise, the state's attorney's come across as serially inept.

[18] The doctrine of "sexual orientation" is one of the foundational doctrines of the religion of moral relativism, just like works-based righteousness is central to Islam, the the hermeneutics of suspicion is essential to Nietzsche's gospel, continued striving is fundamental to Buddhism, and salvation by grace through faith in a radically transformative personalized truth is foundational to the Christian narrative.

with special favorable treatment in comparison to zoophiles, polygamists, and machinists inflicts a cognizable injury upon the Plaintiffs that warrants the Court's responsiveness in one of two forms of relief. Either (1) the Court must enjoin the State from recognizing gay rights, transgender rights, and gay marriage rights or (2) the Court must give those same rights to zoophiles and machines based on their sex-based self-asserted identity narrative that is no more or less invalid than the homosexual identity narrative ideology. [19]

18. When Clerk Davis denied Plaintiff Ording's request to marry her spouse of choice, an animal, she said something that was very important. Clerk Davis stated that Mrs. Ording could have a marriage ceremony but that the State could not legally recognize the marriage. The same is true of homosexuals who want to marry. Now that *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) overturned *Bowers v. Hardwick,* 478 U. S. 186 (1986), homosexuals can openly have marriage ceremonies. But an essential question is whether the States can legally recognize the marriage? That is a question before this Honorable Court that Judge Wilhoit will have to decide in interpreting the Constitution, not out of the unexamined assumption of the superiority of our cultural moment but from the express language of the Constitution. An "originalism" approach,

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[19] By and large, the cultural is beyond shallow. And the media's capacity for logic reason is so pathetic, it is nearly a miracle. The question presented here is not whether homosexuality, zoophilia, polygamy, and machinism should be illegal. The question here is whether the state government - and by implication the federal government - can lawfully recognize gay rights, gay marriage, and transgender rights. If the answer is "yes," then there is no legal basis to deny Plaintiff Sevier and Plaintiff Ording from having the same dignity rights and benefit rights under the law as homosexuals. There is indeed a Constitutional basis for them to claim these rights. Homosexuality, polygamy, zoophilia, and machinism always will be with humanity. But the question is whether the government can legally recognize sex-based identity narratives and force everyone else to recognize them as well. It is clear that following Obergefell people who are in the largest denomination of moral relativism celebrate gay marriage and recognize it but people who are in the Christian church do not even though the government is telling them that it must in the name of freedom and tolerance.

not a "living Constitution" approach, must be undertaken in resolving the question presented,[20] since the Constitution is not silent on the matter as the *Obergefell* Court identified but perhaps not for the right reasons.

19. The majority in the Supreme Court in *Obergefell* was absolutely right in finding that the Constitution answers the question "how should marriage be legally defined?" The dissent was dead wrong in suggesting that how to define marriage should be left to the individual states. The dissent offered as Constitutional cop-out. Different definitions of marriage does more than just interfere with the fundamental right to travel *Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618, 629 (1969). The Constitution is not silent on how marriage should be defined. A paramount question in this case is whether the First Amendment Establishment Clause prevents the State from recognizing any form of marriage other than man-woman marriage. A Second question is whether the First Amendment Establishment Clause bars the state government from treating homosexuals better than machinists and zoophiles in a game of unbalanced identity politics surrounding sex, shame, and a desire for public dignity. (Different sects within the same religion cannot be treated different by government). A third question is, if the Court and State want to continue to shoehorn these matters into the civil rights box, whether the Plaintiffs are entitled to the same civil rights as individuals who self-identify as homosexual before the Clerk? A fourth question is if identity politics is not based on immutability and civil rights but on power plays is the misuse of the civil rights movement, itself, a form of reverse racism and a hate crime that warrants an injunction?

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS

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[20] See *Obergefell* at 7 (Thomas Dissenting) on originalism. See *Obergefell* at 26 (Roberts Dissent) quoting "Rehnquist, The Notion of a Living Constitution, 54 Texas L. Rev. 693, 700 (1976)."

20. The Supreme Court has reaffirmed at least fourteen times that the right to marry is one of the most fundamental rights—if not the most fundamental right— of an individual. *Loving v. Virginia,* 388 U.S. 1 (1967).[21] The Court has defined marriage as a right of liberty (*Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374 (1978), privacy (*Griswold v. Connecticut,* 381 U.S. 479 (1965), intimate choice (*Lawrence v. Texas,* 539 U.S. 558 (2003), and association (M.L.B. v. S.L.J., 519 U.S. 102 (1996). Marriage is "a coming together, for better or for worse, hopefully enduring, and intimate to the degree of being sacred." *Griswold*, 381 U.S. at 486. It is "the most important relation in life" and "is of fundamental importance for all individuals." *Zablocki,* 434 U.S. at 384 (internal quotation marks omitted); see also *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur,* 414 U.S. 632 (1974). The Supreme Court has also repeatedly reaffirmed that "[c]hoices about marriage" are "sheltered by the Fourteenth Amendment against the State's unwarranted usurpation, disregard, or disrespect." *M.L.B.*, 519 U.S. at 116; see also *Planned Parenthood of S.E. Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 848 (1992) (marriage is "an aspect of liberty protected against state interference by the substantive component of the Due Process Clause"). In light of this history, the district court recognized that "[t]here can be no serious doubt that in America[,] the right to marry is a rigorously protected fundamental right." JA 365.

21. Marriage is more than that, like bathroom rights, marriage is an opportunity for a group of people who build their entire life around a certain ideology to use government to establish that ideology as supreme in order to amass power around those who conform to that set of beliefs and that worldview. The *Obergefell* Court and homosexuals did not even attempt to hide the fact that they were in favor of homosexual marriage rights to bestow dignity and an ennoblement to a

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[21] At issue in Loving was not other forms of marriage, but actual marriage. The homosexuals in Obergefell failed to mention that but the Plaintiffs do not want to win by fraud like they did.

private moral code that compelled Justice Roberts to state "just who do we think we are"[22] and Justice Scalia warn, "I write separately to call attention to this Court's threat to Democracy."[23]

22. Marriage is a legally protected interest. It is an existing right. What a person decides to marry is none of the state's business, since homosexuals are allowed to marry based on their identity politics. The Plaintiffs are not merely asking to marry an unusual and unnatural spousal form. The Plaintiffs are asking for permission to exercise their individual and existing right to marriage. It is not what a person marries that matters but the exercise of the right that does. The Plaintiffs have the same procreative potential with their objects of desire that same-sex individuals have with their objects of affection.

A. THE PARTIES

23. At the time of the injury, Chris Sevier was residing in Kentucky.

24. Defendant Mike Bevin is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In his official capacity, Mr. Bevin is the chief executive officer of the Commonwealth and is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, including the laws that provide benefits to individuals who are legally recognizes as being married by the state. While acting under the color of state law, the Attorney General is providing for and allowing special benefits and treatment for individuals who self-identify as homosexual, but not for individuals who self-identify as something within the same sect.

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[22] *Obergfell* at 3 (Roberts Dissenting)

[23] *Obergfell* at 1 (Scalia Dissenting). Meanwhile the best argument in opposition to this action that the State has come up with is Chad Michelle has asserted that he feels that other forms of marriage besides gay marriage and actual marraige are invalid because his feelings are trustworthy. It is almost a disbarrable argument.

25. Defendant Andy Beshear is the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In his official capacity, Mr. Beshear is the chief legal officer of the Commonwealth, and is charged with advising state and local officials on questions of Kentucky and federal law. The State is recognizing homosexual sect of the church of moral relativism but not the other minority sects. The homosexual sect is showered with state and federal benefits, but not the minority sects. While acting under the color of state law, the Attorney General is providing for and allowing special benefits and treatment for individuals who self-identify as homosexual, but not for individuals who self-identify as something within the same sect.

26. Defendant Kim Davis is the County Clerk of Rowan County Kentucky. Defendant Davis issues marriage licenses to individuals who self-identifies as homosexual but not to individuals who self-identify as machinists, zoophiles, and polygamists unjustifiably

B. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

27. The Plaintiffs brings this action under 42 U.S.C. §§1983 and 1988 to redress the deprivation, under color of state law, of rights secured by the United States Constitution.

28. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1343.

29. This Court has the authority to enter a declaratory judgment and to provide preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. 21. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because the Defendants have offices within the district, because Plaintiff reside in this district, and because the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred, continue to occur, and will occur, in this district.

30. These matters arise under the 1st amendment, or alternatively, the 14th amendment.

31. The Plaintiffs move this Court under the 1st and 14th amendment to either enjoin the state from recognizing all forms of marriage and gay rights, not as a matter of bigotry but as a matter of Constitutional duty, so that all sex-based identity narratives other than ones that are based on self-evident fact are treated equally; or alternatively, the Plaintiffs move the Court under the 1st and 14th amendment to enjoin the state from denying the same benefits and rights to zoophiles and machinists that homosexuals and transgenders receive.

FACTS

32. Sexual and gender identity is not based on immutability. (DE 5 Quinlan ¶¶ 1-37 and DE 6 Cothran ¶¶ 1-50; EdM, MA, LCADC, DR. King ¶¶ 1-20).

31. At least, it is not an established neutral fact that sexual orientation is based on immutability.

33. Upon information and belief, "sex" does involve classical conditioning. Whatever a person has sex with, they bond with. This is especially true upon organism, when neurochemicals like oxytocin, dopamine, and serotonin are released.[24]

34. Individuals get to choose their feelings for the most part. And individuals get to act on those feelings.[25]

35. Plaintiff Sevier was exposed to pornography on products that distribute the internet because the state and federal executives and attorney generals refuse to make the Tech Industry comply with the obscenity laws.

36. Plaintiff Sevier developed a sexual preference for machines in the same way that a man chooses to follow his sexual feelings towards a members of the same-sex.

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[24] Sex has more in common with the science of palov's dogs than genetic based civil rights.

[25] There is no more natural feeling than violence. Yet, the Federal and State government bar individuals from acting on violence.

37. Because men are allowed to marry men and make them their wives, while receiving societal dignity and government benefits, Plaintiff Sevier wants the same, only he wants to marry an object.

38. Plaintiff Sevier had a marriage ceremony with an inanimate object in New Mexico that was not legally recognized. The State of Kentucky refused to recognize the marriage.

39. Plaintiff Sevier went to the Rowan Clerk's office with a valid driver's license and with the funds to pay for a marriage license. He also had his preferred spouse with him.

40. Clerk Davis refused to issue Plaintiff Sevier a marriage license arbitrarily. Upon information and belief, Clerk Davis refused to issue to issue Plaintiff Sevier a marriage license because she found his beliefs and identity narrative to be morally repugnant, obscene, subversive to human flourishing, and based on a private religious ideology.

41. While at the Clerk's office, Plaintiff Sevier observed the Rowan County Clerk's office issue marriage licenses to individuals who self-identified as homosexual. Those individuals are entitled to countless benefits under laws that the Governor and Attorney General oversee.

42. Homosexuals are not a people group. They are members of the same church and ideological beliefs as the Plaintiffs, only homosexuals are members of a different and larger denomination.

43. Plaintiff Ording was treated really badly by guys in prior relationships who had no sense of morality or objective truth. In step with identity politics, Plaintiff Ording self-identifies now as a zoophile. She wants to marry an animal and make it her husband in step with her individual, fundamental, and existing right to marry bound in a personal choice.

40. Plaintiff Ording went to the Rowan County Clerk's office with a valid driver's license, her preferred spouse, and the funds to pay for the license.

44. Defendant Davis was polite but denied her a marriage license arbitrarily.

45. Clerk Davis said that Ms. Ording could have a marriage ceremony with an animal, but that the state could not recognize the marriage legally. Mrs. Davis implied that people who believe in the plausibility of zoophilia would be inclined to recognize Ms. Ordings marriage to an animal. Meanwhile, homosexuals who marry get to make everyone recognize their marriage as valid or they can use government assets to crush them. Since the Supreme Court was indifferent to that inevitability, this court must be indifferent to that inevitability too or it must enjoin the state from recognizing all other forms of marriage besides man-woman.[26]

46. If homosexuals get to have the state's imprimatur on their marriage license, the Plaintiffs want the state' imprimatur on theirs. There is nothing implausible about that position and the state knows it.

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[26] a. The Honorable Judge Roy Moore suspended from office: Alabama chief justice faces removal over gay marriage stance
http://www.al.com/news/index.ssf/2016/05/alabama_chief_justice_roy_moor_10.html
b. Now at Vanderbilt Conservative Professor targeted by offended student.
http://www.infowars.com/nowatvanderbiltconservativeprofessortargetedbyoffendedstuden ts/
c. Gays Hating ExGays: Wayne Besen's Verbal Assault on Greg Quinlan
http://americansfortruth.com/2009/04/13/gayshatingexgayswaynebesensverbalassaultong regquinlan/
d. ExFire Chief Dismissed for His Faith Testifies at Religious Liberty.
Hearinghttp://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2016/july/exfirechiefdismissedforhisfaithtestifiesatreli giouslibertyhearing?cpid=:I
D:12100:DT:2016071312:06:54:US:JG1:CN:CP1:PO:GC1:ME:SU1:SO:FB1:SP:NW1:PF:TX1
e. Then I was sued: read passionate defense from grandma florist sued for refusing to service gay wedding.
http://dailycaller.com/2015/11/11/readpassionatedefensefromgrandmafloristsuedforrefusin gtoservicegaywedding/
f. Baker owners refuse to pay damages in gay wedding cake case.
http://www.foxnews.com/us/2015/10/01/oregonbakeryownersrefusetopaydamagesingayw eddingcakecase.html
g. Judge fines Christian farm owners for refusing to host gay wedding.
http://www.theblaze.com/stories/2014/08/21/judgefineschristianfarmowners13000forrefusi ngtohostgaywedding/

47. Insofar as legal marriage bestows a government ennoblement and dignity interest on individuals who self-identify homosexual, the Plaintiffs want to have the same government ennoblement bestowed on their ideology. If a man can legally make a man his wife and force everyone in society to recognize it or face a variety of forms of punishment with the aid of government assets, then an animal can be a husband and an object can too.[27]

48. There are countless state benefits that the Plaintiffs are missing out on that homosexuals receive simply because the Plaintiffs are not interest in converting to the sex based ideology that homosexuals by into and the Supreme Court in cases in Lawrence have found that they do not need to change their sexual identity and that they in fact cannot. *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 57677 (2003).

49. The Plaintiffs demand that the Court enjoin the State from recognizing all forms of marriage on the same Constitutional basis, or alternatively, the Plaintiffs ask that the Court make the state give the Plaintiffs ideology the same respect as homosexual dogma on the same Constitutional basis.

CAUSES OF ACTION

I. FIRST FORM OF RELIEF

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[27] If a "man can be wife" as a fundamental right, then machines can be people too. After all, corporations are legally recognized persons under the law that have 14th amendment rights too. Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company,118 US 394 (1886)(Corporations have 14th amendment rights). And the Supreme Court has already found a fundamental privacy interest in interactive objects. *Riley v. California,* 573 U . S . _ (2014)("Modern cell phones are not just another technological convenience. With all they contain and all they may reveal, they hold for many Americans "the privacies of life"). If a "woman can legally be husband" as a fundamental right, then animals can be people too. After all, animals are already afforded all kinds of rights. Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 2131–2159; Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531–1544 Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361—1423 Animal Damage Control Act, 7 U.S.C. 426; Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1901–1907. What tells us that meat is not murder?

A. FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE "LEMON TEST AND COERCION TEST"

50. The United States is not a Christian Nation as the Supreme Court found in Church of the *Holy Trinity v. United States,* 143 U.S. 457 (1892), even though it is self-evident that master narrative of the Constitution and Bill of Rights is the personalized truth of the New Testament gospel narrative. (Christianity is not a mandated religion). The United States is not a "moral relativist Nation" as Justice Kennedy found in *Planned Parenthood of S.E. Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 848 (1992) floated in hopes of using government to self-justify this private and irrational worldview.[28] The United States is a Nation under the United States Constitution.[29]

51. As a Constitutional Nation, the United States must enforce the first amendment. The first amendment of the Constitution says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . ." U.S. CONST. amend. I. This prohibition is extended to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.

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[28] Justice Kennedy stated: "At the heart of liberty is the right to define one's own concept of existence, of meaning, of the universe." Justice Kennedy enshrined the modern view with that value system reads "Jedem das Seine" which means "to each his own" is of course what the sign over the entrance of Buchenwald concentration camp read, which should give all reasonable Americans grounds for immense concern about allowing moral relativist to remain in office. statement, which is a religious assertion. Translated into German Justice Kennedy's entire

[29] The Court's job is not the make up the truth. The Court's job is to find the truth. The Court is not a creature of the culture. The Court is a slave to the Constitution. The problem with the world is the human heart, and the second problem is our collective failure to come to terms with that. Courts are chaired by humans, and humans make mistakes. See Lochner and Dred Scott. But in our Constitutional Republic, Courts can be given a second change to correct manifest injustice that are the result of cultural shallowness and blindness. Given the overwhelming evidence that current definition of marriage is unconstitutional, *Ording v. Davis* must be to *Obergefell v. Hodge,*192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) what *Brown v. Boardof Education of Topeka,* 347 U.S. 483 (1954) is to *Plessy v. Ferguson,* 163 U.S. 537 (1896). The welfare of the public's health and the power of the Court itself rests on the humility of its justices.

52. Homsexuality, transgenderism, zoophilia, machinism, polygamy are all part of the same religious ideology, only they are in different sects. Homosexuality orthodoxy is the largest denomination of a religion that involves the dogma of sexual orientation. The supreme being and author of truth in the moral relativist religion is the individual.

53. Homsexuality, transgenderism, zoophilia, machinism, polygamy are identity narratives that are predicated on unproven faith based assumptions and naked assertions that are implicitly religious.

54. Homsexuality, transgenderism, zoophilia, machinism, polygamy are identity politics.

55. The Plaintiffs have observed and seen the state codify homosexual orthodoxy. This has cultivated a sense of moral superiority of those in the homosexual denomination who have turned around and oppressed the Plaintiffs for being in the minority of sect in the church of sexual orientation and postmodern relativism. But for, the state legally establishing the plausibility of homosexuality as the supreme religion under moral relativism, the Plaintiffs would not have been persecuted by congregational members of the homosexual church.[30]

56. The codification of sexual identity narratives and identity politics and postmodern relativism has a chilling effect on speech that violates the lemon test and coercion test.[31]

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[30] Just as Islam is not really the religion of peace - but the opposite - the homosexual sect are not really the religion of tolerance, but the opposite. Homosexuals are only tolerant if you think like them. Any sense of conviction that comes their way sends them into tyraids of entitlement to marginalize, socially ostracize, and even violently oppress.

[31] *Lynch v. Donnelly,* 465 U.S. 668, 68794 (1984); *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992); *School District v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000); *County of Allegheny v. ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573 (1989).

57. If the Government cannot zoophilia and machinist ideology because it is based on ideological religious beliefs, the Plaintiffs demand that the Court enjoin the State from recognizing homosexual right, gay marriage, and transgender rights on the same Constitutional basis.

B. FIRST AMENDMENT ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE TREATS DIFFERENT SECTS OF THE SAME RELIGION WITH DISPROPORTIONAL FAVOR

58. The government lacks a narrowly tailed and compelling interest to treat homosexual denomination with disproportional favor in relationship to the zoophile and machinist sect.[32]

59. By issuing marriage licenses and giving transgender bathroom rights to homosexuals but not zoophiles and machinists, the State is discriminating against the Plaintiffs through the 1st amendment, which is applicable to the states under the 14th amendment.

60. The Court must either force the state to give the Plaintiffs the same rights, benefit, and treatment as homosexuals for better or for worst. Or alternatively, the Court must enjoin the State from giving rights, benefits, and privileges to individuals, just because they self-identify as as homosexual, polygamist, zoophile, and machinist.

61. The Plaintiffs are injured by the fact that individuals who are homosexuals and who marry based on that identity get to have the "state's imprimatur"[33] on their marriage licenses and ceremonies, whereas they do not because they are in a different sect.

62. The Plaintiffs are injured by the fact that they are not allowed to exercise their existing right to marriage but homosexuals are merely because they have a less more popular ideology worldview about sex and marriage.

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[32] *McCreary Cnty, Ky. v. ACLU of Ky.*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005); *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 431 (1962).

[33] *Obergefell* at 10 (Thomas Dissenting).

63. The Plaintiffs are injured by the fact that they are allowed to exercise their individual right to legally marry that is bound in a personal choice, but homosexuals are.

64. The Plaintiffs are injured by the fact that the state will recognize the out of state marriages of homosexuals but not machinists and zoophiles because they do not subscribe to the loudest identity politics group.

65. The Plaintiffs demand that the Court either (1) enjoin the state from giving and rights and benefits to individuals based on their sex-based self-asserted identity and religious ideology or (2) enjoin the State from withholding rights and benefits from the Plaintiffs merely because they self-identify as zoophile and machinists and not homosexual and transgender.

C. EQUAL PROTECTION AND DUE PROCESS CLAUSE FOR REVERSE DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE

66. The Plaintiffs in this case are both white. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, no person can be discriminated on the basis of race - this includes non-obvious parts of the suspect class to include white people. *McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co.*, 427 U.S. 273, 27879, 96 S. Ct. 2574, 2578, 49 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1976).[34]

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[34] The Supreme held in regarding to discrimination against whites: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits the discharge of "any individual" because of "such individual's race," s 703(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. s 2000e2(a)(1).5 Its terms are not limited to discrimination against members of any particular race. Thus although we were not there confronted with racial discrimination against whites, we described the Act in *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.*, 401 U.S. 424, 431, 91 S.Ct. 849, 853, 28 L.Ed.2d 158 (1971), as prohibiting "(d)iscriminatory preference for Any (racial) group, Minority or Majority" (emphasis added). Similarly the EEOC, whose interpretations are entitled to great deference, Id., at 433434, 91 S.Ct., at 854855, has consistently interpreted Title VII to proscribe racial discrimination in private employment against whites on the same terms as racial discrimination against nonwhites, holding that to proceed otherwise would "constitute a derogation of the Commission's Congressional mandate to eliminate all practices which operate to disadvantage the employment opportunities of any group protected by Title VII, including Caucasians." EEOC Decision No. 7431, 7 FEP 1326, 1328, CCH EEOC Decisions ¶ 6404, p. 4084 (1973).7**2579 This conclusion is in accord with uncontradicted legislative history to the effect that Title VII was intended to "cover white men and white women and all Americans,"

67. Given the black lives matters movement that has been embraced by President Obama the possibility of racial discriminations against whites is more than high.

68. If the Court finds that the evidence shows that sexual orientation is not based on immutability, then the Court must find that the homosexual civil rights movement is an immediate threat to the racial civil rights movement. The race based civil rights movement did not merely protect the largest minority of a suspect class but all individuals to include non-obvious classes.

69. Both Plaintiff Sevier and Plaintiff Ording have recently applied to work for UNC which receives Federal funds and is subjected to civil rights employment statutes. (see Exhibits)

70. The United States filed a lawsuit against the Governor of North Carolina, the University of North Carolina, and other state actors exclusively on behalf of employees and visitors who self-identify as transgender. At best, the United States lawsuit is academic but the fact that the United States is threatening to withhold millions of dollars in funding is very real.

71. As prospective employees of a less popular and less appreciated sexual identity, the Plaintiffs have a very real apprehension of harm that is imminent and cognizable. In response to Plaintiff Sevier's and Plaintiff Ording's motion to intervene the United States - without explanation denied their request - conclusively demonstrating that the United States and other States are pretending homosexuality is a civil rights matter, but they do not really mean it.

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110 Cong.Rec. 2578 (1964) (remarks of Rep. Celler), and create an "obligation not to discriminate against whites," Id., at 7218 (memorandum of Sen. Clark). See also Id., at 7213 (memorandum of Sens. Clark and Case); Id., at 8912 (remarks of Sen. Williams). We therefore hold today that Title VII prohibits racial discrimination against the white petitioners in this case upon the same standards as would be applicable were they Negroes and Jackson white.

72. If the Plaintiffs were allowed to marry their preferred spouses in Kentucky, the chances that they could be given special bathroom rights like transgenders would be higher.

73. Because the United States and the State government - to include the Defendants - are likely monkey with the civil rights movement they are engaging in a form of reverse racism and mentally abusive hate crimes that is amounts to a taking of fundamental liberty interests found under the equal protection and due process clause of the United States Constitution at the immediate injury of the Plaintiffs.

74. If the Court finds and it is proven that the Defendants are misusing the civil rights movement to advance a phony gay civil rights movement as a form of political power play invented by the Democratic party - the party of slavery - the Plaintiffs ask that the Defendant's be enjoined to cure the Plaintiff's personal injury and the prospective injury of all Americans.

75. It is axiomatic to say that without truth, there is no freedom. Freedom comes from the truth. And for the state to engage in intellectual dishonesty by advancing homosexual rights, the State could be damaging the Plaintiffs' actual civil rights, which sets them up to be discriminated against on the bases of rights that are infact based on immutability and that have nothing to do with a political power play by a President who is not only a former Constitutional law professor but a professor of Saul Alinsky's rules for radicals and serial con artist who is motivated exclusively by the idea that the ends justify the means no matter the cost of freedom interest, the public's health, and National security interests.

76. President Obama has demonstrated a clear pattern of disregarding the Constitution for self-enrichment throughout his Presidency.

II. ALTERNATIVE CLAIMS FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

A. DUE PROCESS

77. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, enforceable pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, provides that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.

78. The right to marry is a fundamental right under the U.S. Constitution, and is protected by the Due Process Clause.

79. The State lacks a compelling interest to allow for man-man and woman-woman marriage but to not allow for man-animal marriage in light of the holding in *Obergefell v. Hodge,* 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). Justice Roberts made it easy on the Plaintiffs because he admitted that there was no basis to deny other forms of marriage.[35]

80. The Due Process Clause also protects choices central to personal dignity and autonomy, including each individual's rights to family integrity and association.

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[35] "Indeed, from the standpoint of history and tradition, a leap from oppositesex marriage to samesex marriage is much greater than one from a two person union to plural unions, which have deep roots in some cultures around the world. If the majority is willing to take the big leap, it is hard to see how it can say no to the shorter one. It is striking how much of the majority's reasoning would apply with equal force to the claim of a fundamental right to plural marriage. If "[t]here is dignity in the bond between two men or two women who seek to marry and in their autonomy to make such profound choices," *ante*, at 13, why would there be any less dignity in the bond between three people who, in exercising their autonomy, seek to make the profound choice to marry? If a samesex couple has the constitutional right to marry because their children would otherwise "suffer the stigma of knowing their families are somehow lesser," *ante*, at 15, why wouldn't the same reasoning apply to a family of three or more persons raising children? If not having the opportunity to marry "serves to disrespect and subordinate" gay and lesbian couples, why wouldn't the same "imposition of this disability," *ante*, at 22, serve to disrespect and subordinate people who find fulfillment in polyamorous relationships? See Bennett, Polyamory: The Next Sexual Revolution? Newsweek, July 28, 2009 (estimating 500,000 polyamorous families in the United States); Li, Married Lesbian "Throuple" Expecting First Child, N. Y. Post, Apr. 23, 2014; Otter, Three May Not Be a Crowd: The Case for a Constitutional Right to Plural Marriage, 64 Emory L. J. 1977 (2015)." Obergefell at 21 (Justice Roberts Dissenting).

81. If sexual orientation is immutable for homosexuals based on their self-identified sexual narrative, then it is immutable for the Plaintiffs based on theirs.

82. Insofar as Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2), KRS 402.045 and DOMA § 2 remains alive as to the Plaintiffs' marriage demand as a basis for the state's exclusion, the use of these laws violate the due process guarantees of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments facially and/or as applied to the Plaintiffs by infringing upon their right to marry and to have their marriage recognized in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

83. In addition, Section 233A conflicts with other portions of the Kentucky Constitution, thereby depriving man-animal individuals of rights otherwise granted to all of Kentucky citizens who self-identify as gay and straight thus depriving them of Due Process rights under both the state and federal constitutions.

84. The Governor and Attorney General oversee the enforcement of Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2), KRS 402.045 and DOMA § 2 and the marriage bans.

85. It is not complex or difficult to understand and comprehend that the Plaintiffs are two individuals who want to marry unusual spouses, exercising their existing right, individual right, and fundamental right to marry that is bound in a personal choice.[36] Just because some state official arbitrarily finds the marriage request to be morally repugnant and unrealistic based on his personal feelings which are totally irrelevant does not constitute a valid basis to deprive the Plaintiffs of their fundamental civil rights - to include substantive due process rights and equal protection rights.

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[36] *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374, 384 (1978) (fundamental right); *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. LaFleur*, 414 U.S. 632, 63940 (1974) (personal choice); *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967) (existing right/individual right); *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) (intimate choice).

86. Machinists and Zoophiles contribute to society just like homosexuals do. Machinism and Zoophilia is equally not a part of American tradition as homosexuality.[37]

87. The Plaintiffs are entitled to the same substantive due process rights as homosexuals, if and only if homosexuals are entitled to those rights based on their self-asserted sex-based identity narrative that matches the feelings they say they have.

B. EQUAL PROTECTION

87. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, enforceable pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, provides that no state shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.

88. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has no legitimate interest in discriminating against citizens on the basis of sexual orientation. This does just include individuals who self-identify as gay or straight, but individuals who have another kind of orientation.

89. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has no legitimate interest in discriminating against citizens on the basis of sex, especially since gay rights have been enshrined by the Supreme Court, even if many called it an "egotistic judicial putsch" that had nothing to do with the Constitution. *Obergefell* at 67 (Scalia Dissenting).

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[37] Although the Court articulated the importance of history and tradition to the fundamental rights inquiry most precisely in *Washington v. Glucksberg,* 521 U. S. 702, 721 (1997), many other cases both before and after have adopted the same approach. *District Attorney's Office for Third Judicial Dist.* v. *Osborne*, 557 U. S. 52, 72 (2009); *Flores*, 507 U. S., at 303; *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U. S. 739, 751 (1987); *Moore* v. *East Cleveland*, 431 U. S. 494, 503 (1977) (plurality opinion); see also *id.,* at 544 (White, J., dissenting) ("The Judiciary, including this Court, is the most vulnerable and comes nearest to illegitimacy when it deals with judgemade constitutional law having little or no cognizable roots in the language or even the design of the Constitution."); *Troxel* v. *Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 96–101 (2000) (KENNEDY, J., dissenting) (consulting "'[o]ur Nation's history, legal traditions, and practices'" and concluding that "[w]e owe it to the Nation's domestic relations legal structure . . . to proceed with caution" (quoting *Glucksberg*, 521 U. S., at 721)).

90. There is no rational basis for the Commonwealth of Kentucky to treat different-sex individuals who want to be married to their spouse of choice differently from same-sex individuals who are married or who desire to marry on the basis of their identity narrative, and make everyone recognize its validity or else.

91. There is no rational basis for the Commonwealth of Kentucky to treat Kentucky citizens differently based solely on their sexual orientation. This does not narrowly include only people who self-identify as straight or gay, but includes people who want to marry animals and objects (like the Plaintiffs) and multiple persons like polygamists.

92. Sexual orientation bears no relation to a person's ability to perform in or contribute to society. This position applies to woman-animal and man-object individuals just as it does to woman-woman and man-man individuals, who merely have a different kind of peculiar sexual appetite that most Americans believe to be self-evidently subversive to human nature, immoral, and obscene as defined by the state's obscenity statutes.

93. By restricting the definition of marriage to "one man and one woman; one man and one man; and one woman and one woman" the Commonwealth of Kentucky engages in sex-based discrimination without rational basis or a legitimate interest in doing so. But the Commonwealth of Kentucky engages in sex-based discrimination without a rational basis in allowing woman-woman marriage but not woman-animal marriage (man-object marriage and man-multi-person marriage).

94. Gay and lesbian people have not experienced a history of discrimination in the United States and in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, like woman-animal individuals have. By denying the

Plaintiffs equal protection and due process rights to marry, the Plaintiffs have been relegated to second class citizen status. See episodes of the TV series "Strange Sex."

95. To the same extent that sexual orientation for homosexuality is an immutable trait it is an immutable trait for zoophiles and machinists too.

96. Gay and lesbian people represent the largest minority of sexual orientation. Machinists, zoophiles, and polygamists represent a smaller minority of the population within the same religion, and thus lack the political power to assert their rights to equal treatment under the law.

97. The purpose of Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2), KRS 402.045 and DOMA § 2 is to impose restrictions and disabilities on the sexual orientation of individuals who self-identify as lovers of animals, machines, and multiple people. It is intellectually dishonest to say that these laws merely bar man-man and woman-woman marriages.

98. Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2), KRS 402.045 and/or DOMA § 2 are motivated by a desire to harm a politically unpopular group who want to force the United States to recognize the plausibility of their religious worldview and self-justifying narratives. Zoophiles and Machinists are more of a politically unpopular group than transgender and homosexual individuals. So is the state's decision to deny machinists and zoophiles marriage rights, while giving marriage civil rights to homosexuals, simply because they have the backing of Hollywood, academia, and the liberal media all of which make up an Enterprise that advances postmodern western expressive individual relativism.

98. Ky. Const. § 233A and the statutory provisions challenged in this lawsuit - as far as they are alive - also serve the impermissible purpose of enforcing and perpetuating sex stereotypes by excluding the Plaintiffs from being recognized as validly married because the Plaintiffs have

failed to conform to sex-based stereotypes that men should marry men (whose body parts are not corresponding), that woman should marry woman (whose body parts are not corresponding) or that men should marry women (whose body parts are corresponding).

99. Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2), KRS 402.045 and DOMA § 2 - insofar as they are alive and relevant and are being used by the state - violate the equal protection guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment facially and/or as applied to the Plaintiffs by infringing on their existing right to have a new marriage license issued.

C. SUPREMACY CLAUSE

100. Article VI, Section II of the United States Constitution provides: "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

101. By virtue of the Supremacy Clause, state statutes, constitutions and amendments thereto are subject to applicable prohibitions and limitations of the Federal Constitution.

102. Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2) and KRS 402.045 violate the Supremacy Clause by contravening the United States Supreme Court's holding in *United States v. Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) as applied to all forms of sexual orientation - not just the gays, who only believe that their class is entitled to the civil rights in step with a pattern of refusing to understand the law and sound logic reasoning.[38]

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[38] If man-machine and woman-animal marriage is invalid legally and factually, then so is same-sex marriage, and so where the holdings in cases like *United States v. Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675, 186 L. Ed. 2d 808 (2013) and *Obergefell v. Hodge,192* L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015). The Court does not get to just mince words and play around with semantics because it is trying to

103. Because the Obergefell Court struck down the marriage bans, this cause of action should be moot, but insofar as the State attempts to argue that the marriage bans are alive, the Plaintiffs moves under this cause.

104. Whatever state basis is being relied on to deny the Plaintiff's marriage requests based on their self-asserted sex-based identity narrative, the Plaintiffs move have it enjoined because the Constitution is not silent on marriage.

D. RIGHT TO TRAVEL

105. Because the *Obergefell* Court struck down the marriage bans, this cause of action should be moot, but insofar as the State attempts to argue that the marriage bans are alive, the Plaintiffs moves under this cause. The Fourteenth Amendment protects the liberty of individuals to travel throughout the nation, uninhibited by statutes, rules, or regulations that unreasonably burden or restrict their movement.

106. The right to travel prohibits both laws that affirmatively interfere with or prevent a citizen's travel, and also laws that penalize those who choose to migrate to another state

107. The right extends not only to temporary visits to other states, but also to becoming a permanent resident of another state.

108. Kentucky Constitution § 233A, KRS § 402.040(2), KRS 402.045 and DOMA § 2 violate the right to travel as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment facially and/or as applied to the Plaintiffs by imposing a penalty on the Plaintiffs for choosing to move to and/or reside in the

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self-justify its worldview and force all Americans to buy into the self-justifying dogma of Judges who subscribe to post modern individual relativism. It takes a whole lot of religious faith to believe that there is no divine law which tells us how to shape our federal and state statutes. It takes a tremendous amount of arrogance and faith to believe that this life is all that there is. That we are all merely accidental particles, a bundle of chemicals, and animated pieces of meat.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, in that their residence in Kentucky requires them to relinquish all rights, privileges, benefits and responsibilities of marriage that the Plaintiffs could be afforded if they lived elsewhere.

E. HARM TO THE PLAINTIFFS AND NEED FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

109. This is a very unique case because it appears that the Courts and parts of medical profession and the Federal Executive branch are rife with judicial, political, journalistic, and medical malpractice. The United States is not a savage Nation where truth is merely a man-made convention like it was deemed in the Nazi Regime. The United States is a Constitutional Nation. And the Constitution is predicated on the recognition of self-evident absolute truth. The amount of intellectual dishonesty associated with identity politics and the importances of protecting civil rights compels the Plaintiffs to seek two forms of relief in order to move the Nation into the waters of a deeper and richer freedom.

110. On the one hand, the Plaintiffs ask the Court to enjoin the State from legally recognizing homosexual marriage, transgender rights, and gay rights. That decision would ensure that Zoophiles and Machinists were given the same legal recognition and benefits for their sex based identity narrative as those who self-identify as homosexual. This way the homosexual orthodoxy under in the church of postmodern relativism will not be treated more favorably by the government than the other sects. Also, if the State is misappropriating the civil rights movement in giving gays special benefits and rights, the Plaintiffs move to enjoin the state because their dishonesty in that regards puts the Plaintiffs' actual civil rights that really are based on immutability in a state of imminent and irreparable danger, as they step into their jobs at UNC. On the other hand, the Plaintiffs ask the Court to enjoin the state from not providing them with

the same benefits and dignity interests under the first amendment establishment clause and fourteenth amendment due process and equal protection clauses that have been bestowed onto individuals who self-identify as homosexual and who marry based on their sexual appetites and feelings and worldview. The Court has to decide which form of relief accords with the Constitution. That decision cannot be based on the State's temper tantrum regarding its feelings on the plausibility of man-animal and man-machine marriage, which is just further proof that other sex-based identity narratives are not being treated equally.

111. This case presents an actual controversy because the Defendants' present and ongoing denial of equal treatment to the Plaintiffs subjects them to serious and immediate harms, warranting the issuance of a declaratory judgment. This is a very simple case, the Supreme Court in *Obergefell,* found that marriage is a fundamental right for individuals and the Plaintiffs were arbitrarily denied that right by the state. *Obergefell,* 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 at 3. The Plaintiffs are not seeking a "new right of marriage" as the State pretends in keeping with its refusal to think and state of denial. Instead, the Plaintiffs seek to exercise an existing right. The Plaintiffs deserves the same legal rights and benefits for their identity narrative as those who self-identify as those who self-identify as homosexual. That is how the Constitution works.

112. By refusing to issue a marriage license to the Plaintiffs or to recognizing their marriage to something other than an members of the same or opposite sex, the Commonwealth's law deprives the Plaintiffs of numerous legal protections that are available to married opposite-sex individuals and same-sex individuals who reside in Kentucky but were married in other jurisdictions.

113. The fact that the Clerk is issuing marriage license to same-sex married individuals but not individuals who self-identify as something other than straight or gay reduces, makes labels matter and reduces the plaintiffs to a second class citizen on an arbitrary basis.

114. The tangible and intangible harm to the Plaintiffs created by Kentucky's failure to recognize their marriage request or their marriages affects virtually every aspect of the Plaintiffs' lives, including but not limited to the following:

Tax benefits, social security benefits, estate planning benefits, ect are adversely impacted merely because the Plaintiffs do not want to legally marry a member of the same-sex or opposite-sex based on their beliefs on love and marriage.

115. Communications between opposite-sex and same-sex individuals who are married enjoy evidentiary privileges in both civil and criminal proceedings, and an opposite-sex and same-sex spouse may not be compelled to testify against his or her spouse over that spouse's objection except in limited circumstances, but confidential communications between woman-animal individual and her spouse are not afforded the same privilege or immunity.[39]

116. Certain federal protections for married individuals are available to individuals only if their marriages are legally recognized in the state in which they live, which Plaintiffs cannot access as long as Kentucky refuses to recognize their existing marriage. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 416(h)(1)(A)(i) (marriage for eligibility for social security benefits based on law of state where

[39] There are many prosecutors who are literally out to get Plaintiff Sevier because he is not a sell out who subscribes to go along get along, and they consider him a danger to their career aspirations. If these corrupt government officials were to once again - make up another phony criminal action to try to shut him up - Plaintiff Sevier could not have his laptop excluded from testifying.

couple resides at time of application); 29 C.F.R. § 825.122(b) (same for Family Medical Leave Act).

117. The exclusion from the esteemed institution of marriage humiliates children being raised by self-identified man-animal and man-object individuals, making it more difficult for the children to understand the integrity and closeness of their own family and its concord with other families in their community and in their daily lives.

118. The fact that their parents' marriages are not recognized in Kentucky harms the Plaintiffs' minor children materially by reducing family resources and by denying their families social and legal recognition and respect.

119. When the Plaintiffs go to apply for a marriage license, they cannot have it written on their driver's license that they are married that deprives them of an ennoblement that homosexuals get to enjoin. It is unfair and an injury.

120. Under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Plaintiffs are treated differently from legally married opposite-sex and same-sex individuals solely because they choose to love unusual spouses based on their sex based identity narrative.

121. If the Plaintiffs were individuals who were in legally married opposite-sex or same-sex marriage, they would not suffer any of the harms or potential harms enumerated above.

122. Defendants' deprivation of the Plaintiff's' constitutional rights under color of state law violates 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Man-machine, man-animal, man-multiperson, man-man, and woman-woman marriage all deserve to meet the exact same fate on the same legal bases. If Constitutional, the Plaintiffs hopes that all marriage request are legally recognizable for personal reasons of course, but at the very least, if the Court and State are going to bar their relationships,

the on the same exact legal basis the Court must be enjoin the State from recognizing any laws or policies that deal with the myth of gay rights, transgender rights, and gay marriage. This includes the transgender bathroom policy which is leading to a public health crisis and making the other sects of moral relativism look bad. It will also mean that LGBT history lessons cannot be taught either to minors in public schools. [40] It will mean that Christians will no longer be persecuted for finding that homosexuality is objectively morally and subversive to the common good and human flourishing.

123. The Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to redress the wrongs alleged herein, which are of a continuing nature and will cause irreparable harm in different ways.

124. The Commonwealth will incur little to no burden in allowing woman-animal and man-man individuals to marry in the same way that it has not incurred burdens in allowing man-man individuals and woman-woman individuals to marry, and in recognizing the valid marriages of woman-animal and man-object marriages from other jurisdictions on the same terms as same-sex and opposite-sex marriages, whereas the hardship for the Plaintiffs of being denied equal treatment is severe, subjecting her to an irreparable denial of Constitutional rights.

Alternatively, if sexual orientation based marriage is invalid the Commonwealth will incur little or no burden by nullifying and disregarding all other forms of marriage other than man-woman marriage.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

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http://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2016/july/lgbt-history-lessons-coming-to-a-class-near-you?cpid=:ID:-12140-:DT:-2016-07-14-11:48:10-:US:-AB1-:CN:-CP1-:PO:-NC1-:ME:-SU1-:SO:-FB1-:SP:-NW1-:PF:-TX1-

A. Enter a declaratory judgment that Section 233A of the Kentucky Constitution violates the Due Process, Equal Protection, Freedom of Association, Full Faith and Credit, Supremacy, and/or other clauses of the United States Constitution as it relates to barring woman-animal marriage and man-object marraige requests or recognizing woman-animal marriage and man-object requests to the same extent that it once barred and man-man and woman-woman marriage requests and marriage recognition;

B. enter a declaratory judgment that the clerk violated the decision in *Obergefell v. Hodge,192* L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) by denying the Plaintiffs their fundamental due process and equal protection rights to marry an animal and an object based on their sex-based identity narrative.

C. or alternatively, declare that all forms of marriage other than man-woman marriage violate the first amendment establishment clause; enjoining the state of Kentucky and all 50 states from legally recognizing any form of marriage other than man-woman marriage for begin based on unproven faith based assumptions and naked assertions whose codification violates the lemon test and coercion test under direct and indirect coercion.

D. Declare that Section 233A of the Kentucky Constitution - as far as it is still applicable and it is not - does not violate the Due Process, Equal Protection, Freedom of Association, Full Faith and Credit, Supremacy, and/or other clauses of the United States Constitution; thereby enjoining all marriages outside the definition of "one man and one woman" for violating the First Amendment Establishment clause equally other provisions of the United States Constitution or alternatively, finding that the exact opposite allowing for all individuals to marry based on their sex-based self-assertive identity narrative and ideological orthodoxy.

E. Declare that the Clerk violated the first amendment establishment clause by treating the Plaintiffs differently than homosexuals because they merely belongs to a less popular sect/denomination of the church of western individualism and postmodern relativism regarding the doctrine of sexual orientation.

F. Declare that sexual orientation is a religious doctrine predicted on unproven faith based assumptions that are unproven and that sexual orientation is not based on immutability. Enjoining the state from recognizing gay marriage because doing so is subversive to the racial civil rights and other forms of rights that are actually protectable under the 14th amendment.

G. Enter a declaratory judgment that KRS 402.045(2) and KRS 402.045 violate the Due Process, Equal Protection, Freedom of Association, Full Faith and Credit, Supremacy, and/or other clauses of the United States Constitution as applied to man-animal marriage and man-object requests or recognition to the same extent that they barred same-sex marriage requests and recognition;

H. Otherwise, the Plaintiffs ask that the Court enter a Declaratory Judgment that KRS 402.045(2) and KRS 402.045 never at any point violated the Due Process, Equal Protection, Freedom of Association, Full Faith and Credit, Supremacy, and/or other clauses of the United States Constitution but that all laws that codify marriage outside the scope of man-woman marriage violate the first amendment establishment clause and other provisions of the United States Constitution. That is, the Plaintiffs ask that the Court declare that all states that have legally recognized the gay marriage are in violation of the first amendment establishment clause under the lemon test and coercion test and must discontinue that practice.

I. Enter preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining Defendants from denying the Plaintiffs and all other individuals in the non-obvious class of sexual orientation the rights and benefits associated with lawful marriage if and only if man-man and woman-woman marriage are legally cognizable; Or alternatively, the Plaintiffs demand that the Court enter a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining the Defendants from enforcing any law or policy that that seeks to establish the legal cognizability of gay marriage, gay rights, sexual orientation rights, and other forms of unproven religious mythology that is designed to convert the Nation into subscribing to the religion of moral relativism.

J. Enter an order directing Defendants to recognize marriage request and marriages beyond man-man, woman-woman, and man-woman entered into by the Plaintiffs outside of the Commonwealth of Kentucky if homosexual marriage is Constitutionally sound;

K. Or alternatively, to enter an order directing Defendants to not recognize marriage request and marriages beyond man-woman entered into by the Plaintiffs and all of the other forms of sexual orientation outside of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for being equally in violation of the first amendment establishment clause under the lemon test and coercion tests;

L. Enter a declaratory judgment that Section 2 of DOMA as applied to the Plaintiffs and all other similarly situated other-sex individuals violates the Due Process, Equal Protection, Freedom of Association, and/or Full Faith and Credit clauses of the United States Constitution if sex-based identity narratives and sexual orientation orthodoxy actually arises under civil rights and not a con invented by the Democrats in their pursuit of culture captivity in an effort to self-enrich with voter support by surreptitious manipulation;

M. Enter a declaratory judgment that Section 2 of DOMA as applied to the Plaintiffs and all other non-opposite-sex individuals does not violates the Due Process, Equal Protection, Freedom of Association, and/or Full Faith and Credit clauses of the United States Constitution if justice so requires;

N. Enter a declaration whether sexual orientation is or is not predicated on "immutable traits" and the basis for civil rights; enter a declaration whether the gay civil rights movement and other-sex civil rights movement - together or separately - parallel the racial civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s;

O. Enter a declaration and issue an injunction concerning whether man-man marriage, woman-woman marriage, man-object marriage, and woman-animal marriage violates the 13th amendment;

P. Enter a declaration and issue an injunction whether man-man marriage, man-object, and man-animal marriage discriminates against women on the basis of gender - dehumanizing and depersonalizing them and whether woman-woman, woman-animal, woman-machine marriage discriminates against men on the basis of gender;

Q. Enter a declaration and issue an injunction on whether all forms of marriage outside the traditional definition violate the state and federal obscenity statutes and whether the state has a compelling interest to uphold the community standards of decency or whether the 14th amendment pre-empts the state's obscenity codes;

R. Award costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988;

S. Enter all further relief to which Plaintiffs may be justly entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Chris Sevier Esq./
(615) 500 4411
9 Music Square South
#247 Nashville, TN 37203
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com
BPR#026577
1LT 27A _th SPF
42 w 420,
New York, NY 10036
ghostwarsmusic@gmail.com
Ghost OP Alpha Charlie

/s/Elizabeth Ording/
219 S Limestone
Lexington KY 40508
(224) 500 7745
rougeattorneyatlaw@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A true copy of the foregoing will be served electronically via ECF upon all counsel of record and is also being served via First Class Mail and/or electronic mail upon the following on this the 27th day of July, 2016: M. Stephen Pitt Office of the Governor General Counsel 700 Capitol Avenue Suite 101 Frankfort, KY 40601;Michael T. Alexander Office of the Governor General Counsel 700 Capitol Avenue Suite 101 Frankfort, KY 40601; S. Chad Meredith Office of the Governor General Counsel 700 Capitol Avenue Suite 101 Frankfort, KY 40601; Lainie Crouch Kaiser Office of Attorney General - KY 700 Capital Avenue Suite 118 Frankfort, KY 40601.

/s/ Chris Sevier Esq./

/s/Elizabeth Ording/

EXHIBIT

E

STANDING

TO SUE

THE CLERK, GOVERNOR, AND

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Gmail

Eliza O <rogueattorneyatlaw@gmail.com>

marriage license

Eliza O <rogueattorneyatlaw@gmail.com> Sun, Aug 7, 2016 at 1:27 PM
To: "Granberry, David" <David.Granberry@mecklenburgcountync.gov>
Cc: "Williams, Carol Hill" <Carol.Williams@mecklenburgcountync.gov>

I am a person. A person with an individual right, existing right, and fundamental right to marry the spouse of my choice based on a personal choice. By not issuing me a marriage license, it violates my substantive due process and equal protection rights. See Attached.

Marriage is a matter of Constitutional prescription, not state law. The fact that the clerk's office is issuing marriage licenses to includes who self-identify as homosexual, but not zoophiles, machinists, and polygamists is arbitrary and unconstitutional.

Elizabeth Ording

On Fri, Jul 22, 2016 at 3:42 PM, Granberry, David <David.Granberry@mecklenburgcountync.gov> wrote:

> Elizabeth,
>
> I can only issue marriage licenses to persons, as stated by the North Carolina General Statues. Here is a link to Chapter 51, Marriage: http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/Statutes/StatutesTOC.pl?Chapter=0051
>
> I presume the intent and usage of person in the context of the statutes is a natural person, defined as A human being, naturally born, versus a legally generated juridical person. A bird does not fall under this definition of person, therefore I cannot issue a marriage license to a bird.
>
> There are practical issues as well. The bird probably does not have a valid government issued photo id or birth certificate. The bird probably can't sign its name on the application. The bird will not have a social security number, and no notary will attest to a bird's signature on an affidavit.
>
> I leave civil rights issues to the federal judiciary. I follow statutes unless the statute has been explicitly voided by the opinion of the courts, or unless specifically ordered by the court to perform a service contrary to statute.
>
> J. David Granberry
>
> Register of Deeds
>
> 980 314 4906
>
> David.Granberry@MecklenburgCountyNC.gov

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