

No. 23-1073

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

—◆—
RALAND J BRUNSON,
Petitioner,

v.

SONIA SOTOMAYOR, et, al.,
Respondents.

—◆—
On Petition for Writ of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The Tenth Circuit

—◆—
PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR REHEARING

—◆—
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Petitioner in pro se

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POINTS, AUTHORITIES AND ARGUMENTS

Supportive Rule for Rehearing

Rehearing of the denial of certiorari is appropriate in situations involving “intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or . . . other substantial grounds not previously presented.” S. Ct. R. 44.2. Because this is such a case, Petitioner moves this Honorable Court to grant this petition for rehearing.



REASONS FOR GRANTING THIS PETITION AND ARGUMENT

Who or by what power exists to keep the U.S. Supreme Court Justices in check by We, The People? Who or by what power exists that is there to insure that they perform their task; their greatest responsibility when opportunity arises, to protect the U.S. Constitution and the members of this great country from enemies both foreign and domestic?

If Brunson in this petition reveals that the three members of the U.S. Supreme Court Justices strayed from this sacred duty, is he to be ignored? Is he not allowed as a member of We, The People to keep these leaders in check?

Can this sacred duty of honoring and obeying their oath of office become subject to the whims of the Justices?

The founding fathers unanimously supported and voted that to maintain this sacred duty each member of the U.S. Supreme Court Justices must swear an oath to God that they will absolutely bind themselves to this sacred duty.

This court has a legal and binding duty under the law to grant Brunson's legal right to have his petition for writ of certiorari heard pursuant to *Marbury v Madison*, 5 US 137 (1 Cranch) (1803) which states that "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." And any statutes or code of conduct for the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States that places any kind of restrictions against Brunson's right to have his petition heard sets in violation of 28 U.S.C § 2072(b) which states "Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive rights. All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rules have taken effect."

This court is also bound by their oath of office to grant Brunson's petition due to the nature of the petition. It centers on their oath of office which cannot be ignored without it being a violation of their oath of office. This is their paramount job, their most important duty above all else. If the Justices cannot be checked by their oath through Brunson's petition or others like unto it, then our freedoms are subject to what they declare them to be instead of what they are. The Justices refusal to grant Brunson's petition presupposes what Brunson's rights are instead of protecting them which is tyrannical in nature.

In addition, for the clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States to continue as clerk(s) after the Justices denied Brunson's petition make them culpable to the actions of the Justices while placing them as violators of their oath of office as well?

The said law does not allow the Justices to 'cherry pick' other cases above this case based upon what they 'deem' are the most crucial cases that affect this great country. Even if that were allowed, which it isn't despite how much

it happens, does not the weight of Brunson's petition prove more qualified to be granted?

The Ninth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The powers granted unto the Justices is not a tool to disparage Brunson's right for his petition to be heard, but rather to grant Brunson's petition.

The U.S. Constitution is a restriction against the Justices. Not Brunson. In addition, this Court has stated "we have made clear that individual rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights and made applicable against the States through the Fourteenth Amendment have the same scope as against the Federal Government." New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., et al. v. Bruen et al., 597 U.S. (2022). See also appendix's 6, 31 & 41.



CONCLUSION

In the interest of justice and in support of the oath of office Brunson moves this court to grant his petition.

Dated: June 12, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Raland J Brunson". The signature is written over a horizontal line.

Raland J Brunson

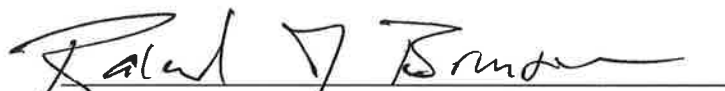
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CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH – RULE 44

Pursuant to S. Ct. R. 44, petitioner, to the best of his ability, hereby certifies that that is petition for rehearing complies with the restrictions of this rule and is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Dated June 12, 2024

Respectfully submitted,



Raland J Brunson, Petitioner in pro se

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—◆—
CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT
—◆—

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I declare under penalty of perjury to the best of my ability that the foregoing is true and correct, that petitioners petition for rehearing contains the number of words as stated below as determined by MS Word: excluding the parts of the petition that are exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

1. Counting the cover page, the entire petition has **953** words.
2. Beginning from page 1 (Points, authorities and arguments) not including the certificate of good faith on page 4, and including the signed name and address at the bottom of page 3, there are **743** words.

Dated this the 12th day of June, 2024.



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
—◆—

I hereby certify that on the 12th day of June, 2024, I caused to be mailed, in the United States mail, to the parties named below 3 copies of a true and correct copy of **PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR REHEARING** of this case.

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Dated this the 12th day of June 2024.


Raland J Brunson