


No. 24-430

**In the
Supreme Court of the United States**



IN RE GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.,
Petitioners,

**On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit**

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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February 7, 2025

SUPREME COURT PRESS



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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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**MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION
UNDER RULE 44.2**



INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to **Supreme Court Rule 44.2**, Petitioners respectfully move for reconsideration of this Court's denial of the **Petition for Writ of Mandamus**. This motion is submitted in **full compliance with this Court's rules**, ensuring no procedural or technical basis for rejection at the Clerk's Office.

The constitutional question before this Court is not merely one of executive discretion, but of the judiciary's indispensable role in ensuring the rule of law is upheld. A failure to intervene here risks setting a precedent that federal agencies can effectively override statutory law through internal policy interpretations, undermining not only the role of Congress but also the authority of this Court as the final interpreter of the law. This case provides an opportunity for this Court to reaffirm its constitutional role, ensuring that no agency—regardless of administration—can operate above the law.

This case presents a **fundamental constitutional question**: Can executive agencies override statutory law through internal policy? The answer is **unequivocally no**, and this Court's prior rulings—*Marbury v. Madison* (1803), *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer* (1952), *Loper Bright v. Raimondo* (2024), and *Bush v. Gore* (2000)—confirm that neither executive discretion nor agency interpretation can **supersede duly enacted federal statutes**.

This motion seeks not to invite this Court into the realm of political disputes but to **reaffirm its essential role as the final interpreter of the law and protector of the separation of powers**. The **Take Care Clause (Article II, § 3)** entrusts the executive with the duty to **faithfully execute the laws**—not selectively enforce them. The **Department of Justice’s actions**, which have **effectively nullified statutory election integrity laws**, present an **urgent constitutional violation** requiring this Court’s review.

Additionally, the **Rule 22 and Rule 23 Applications** filed directly with **Justice Alito and Justice Thomas** remain **unadjudicated and justiciable**, presenting an opportunity for either or both Justices to act in their **judicial discretion**. This Court’s **adherence to its own precedent** and its **willingness to enforce constitutional limitations** on executive power will determine whether **fundamental statutory protections remain intact**.



GROUNDS FOR RECONSIDERATION

I. The Supreme Court Must Rule on This Case to Prevent Judicial Evasion

Failure to rule would set a precedent allowing agencies to **circumvent Congress under the guise of discretion**, collapsing the **separation of powers doctrine**. This Court’s rulings in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo* (2024) and *INS v. Chadha* (1983) confirm that **executive discretion does not extend to nullifying legislative mandates**.

II. The Department of Justice's Policy is Unconstitutional and Not a Matter of Discretion

Executive agencies are not entitled to 'interpret' their way out of statutory obligations. This Court, in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo* (2024), made clear that agency interpretations cannot override unambiguous statutory text. Here, the Department of Justice is not interpreting an ambiguous statute—it is openly refusing to enforce one. Such an act is not an exercise of discretion but an unconstitutional refusal to execute the law.

The DOJ's policy of deferring election fraud investigations is not an act of discretion—it is an attempt to nullify federal statutes under 52 U.S.C. § 20701 and 52 U.S.C. § 20702.

III. Procedural Obstruction by Supreme Court Clerks Violated Due Process

Statements from **Scott Harris, Elizabeth Walker, and Robert Meek**, included in the Appendices, confirm that **ministerial staff exercised decision-making authority reserved solely for the Justices.**

IV. The Court Must Issue a Ruling to Prevent Further Litigation Abuse

The DOJ's failure to respond constitutes a **de facto admission of wrongdoing** under *U.S. v. Hutto* (1921).

V. The Constitutional Crisis Warrants Immediate Declaratory Relief

Petitioners sought **only declaratory relief**, yet judicial access was **obstructed before the 2024 election.**

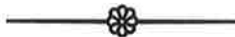
VI. The Case is Not Moot, and the Supreme Court Must Rule to Prevent Future Executive Overreach

Precedents such as *Moore v. Harper* (2023) and *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) confirm that election-related rulings remain valid post-election.



REQUESTED RELIEF

- Reconsider its denial of the Writ of Mandamus under Rule 44.2.
- Issue a declaratory ruling ensuring that no government agency may override statutory law via internal policy.
- Recognize the Rule 22 and Rule 23 Applications as justiciable and permit action by individual Justices.
- Initiate an internal SCOTUS review into the obstruction of Rule 22 and Rule 23 applications by the Clerk's Office.



CONCLUSION

This case presents an **historic opportunity** for the Supreme Court to **reaffirm the rule of law, prevent bureaucratic overreach, and reinforce judicial authority.**

Petitioners urge this Court to rule on the merits and uphold the principle that statutory mandates must be faithfully executed.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregory Stenstrom
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February 7, 2025



RULE 44.2 CERTIFICATE

I, GREGORY STENSTROM, as primary contact for petitioners pro se, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

1. This petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.
2. The grounds of this petition are limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Executed on February 7, 2025

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**APPENDIX A: EMERGENCY MOTION TO
EXPEDITE FILED OCTOBER 14, 2024**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES

IN RE GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.,

Petitioners.

**MOTION TO EXPEDITE HEARING OF THE
EMERGENCY WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

To the Honorable Chief Justice and the Associate
Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States

Directing Respondent to Fulfill Statutory Duties
Regarding Investigation of Election Fraud Before
Certification of the 2024 Election.

Date: October 14, 2024

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This Amended Motion respectfully requests **immediate hearing and adjudication** of the subject (attached) **Emergency Writ of Mandamus**, addressing the **Department of Justice's (DOJ) unlawful deferral policy** on election fraud investigations. Petitioners assert that the DOJ's policy of **delaying investigations until after election certification** directly violates federal statutes and the **Article II Take Care Clause**.

As the **November 5, 2024 national election** approaches, time is running out to ensure the **integrity of the electoral process. Judicial intervention is the only viable remedy.** Failure to act now would render the harm irreparable and leave the **American People without redress.**

RATIONALE FOR EXPEDITED HEARING

1. Violation of the Article II Take Care Clause

The Constitution mandates that the **executive branch faithfully execute the laws.** DOJ's policy of **deferring investigations** until after election certification violates this constitutional duty, enabling election fraud to go unchecked and **allowing fraudulent ballots to remain in the system permanently.**

2. Ongoing Obstruction by the U.S. Attorney General

Evidence presented in the Writ demonstrates that **Attorney General Merrick Garland** has maintained and enforced this **unlawful deferral policy,** knowing it obstructs justice and violates federal law. This Court's intervention is required to ensure **federal law is upheld** before the election results are irretrievably affected.

3. Imminent and Irreparable Harm to the Electoral Process

Once ballots are cast and counted, they become **irretrievable,** and fraudulent votes cannot be separated from legitimate ones. The DOJ's failure to act now leaves **no meaningful remedy** after the election, making this case analogous to **Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S.**

98 (2000). Pre-election intervention is essential to prevent permanent damage to public trust and election integrity.

LEGAL GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

1. Jurisdiction under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651(a))

This Court has jurisdiction to compel federal agencies to comply with their constitutional and statutory duties. The **All Writs Act** provides the necessary authority to issue extraordinary relief in cases like this, where **no other adequate remedy exists**.

2. Standing under Article III (Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife)

Petitioners have standing under **Article III** by demonstrating **concrete and particularized harm** resulting from the DOJ's failure to enforce federal election law. Petitioners also face **imminent harm** if these violations are not addressed before the election.

3. Executive Overreach and Pattern of Obstruction

The DOJ's actions represent a **pattern of administrative obstruction**, violating statutory mandates as a matter of unlawful **DOJ Election Crimes Branch policies**. Supreme Court of the United States oversight is necessary to prevent further harm and restore compliance with federal law.

**PROCEDURAL OBSTRUCTION AND
PREPAREDNESS FOR ORAL ARGUMENT**

Petitioners note with concern that the **initial Motion to Expedite and Writ** have already faced **administrative delays** as demonstrated in Exhibit A.

Although petitioners are **Pro Se**, they have competently represented themselves in multiple courts and are **fully prepared to present oral argument** if required. While this case can be resolved on the briefs, **oral argument is welcomed** if the Court deems it necessary.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

In light of the **urgency and constitutional importance** of this case, petitioners respectfully request:

1. Immediate docketing of the Writ of Mandamus and this Amended Motion to Expedite.
2. Expedited review and adjudication to ensure the matter is resolved before the November 5, 2024 election.
3. **Permission for electronic submission** of documents through Supreme Court Press or other means to avoid further administrative delays.
4. **Oral argument**, if the Court determines it would aid in resolving the matter.

**CONCLUSION: PRESERVING THE
RULE OF LAW AND THE INTEGRITY
OF THE ELECTION**

This petition raises an urgent constitutional issue: whether the **executive branch can evade accountability** by adopting a policy of inaction, in direct violation of the **Take Care Clause** and federal statutes. The **Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus exists precisely to remedy such constitutional failures.**

“It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” – *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803)

If the Court declines to intervene, it leaves in place an **unconstitutional policy that irreparably harms** the electoral process and public trust. The **American People are entitled to justice**, and this Court is the final guardian of the **Constitution and the rule of law**. In the words of **Justice Brandeis**:

“The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachments by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding.”

The **DOJ’s deferral policy must not stand**. This Court must act now to **ensure compliance with the Constitution** and federal law before it is too late.

App.6a

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Lead Petitioner
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On behalf of Petitioners:

Gregory Stenstrom, Leah Hoopes, Robert Mancini,
Joy Schwartz, Kathryn Buckley, Scott Edwin Thomas,
Erik Kocher, Carris Kocher, Paul Rumley, Jon Marietta,
Geno Gallo, Melanie Patterson, SuSanna DeJeet,
Michael Miller, Brian Yanoviak, Felice Fein, Jeanne
White, Sean Patrick Connolly, Ashley Duff, Darlene
Smail, Carrie Hahn, Renee Mazer, Marty Selker

October 14th, 2024

EXHIBITS AND REFERENCES

1. **Exhibit A:** Letter to Clerk Scott S. Harris Regarding Administrative Obstruction
2. **Exhibit B:** Original Motion to Expedite (filed October 7, 2024)
3. **Incorporated Writ:** *In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.*, filed October 4, 2024

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No. _____

**IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES**

In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Motion for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition** was served on the following parties by [method of service, *e.g.*, mail or electronic service] on October 8th, 2024:

1. Merrick Garland

Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

2. Solicitor General of the United States

Elizabeth B. Prelogar

(current as of October 2024)

Solicitor General

U.S. Department of Justice

Room 5614

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dated: October 14, 2024

App.8a

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Gregory Stenstrom,

Lead Petitioner

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gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

856-264-5495

Date: October 13, 2024

To:

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

Supreme Court of the United States

1 First Street, NE

Washington, DC 20543

From:

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Primary Contact for Petitioners

1541 Farmers Lane

Glen Mills, PA 19342

856-264-5495

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Subject: Request for Immediate Review of
Petition and Amended Motion to
Expedite

Dear Mr. Harris,

We respectfully submit this letter requesting urgent judicial review of our petition and the accom-

panying Amended Motion to Expedite, addressing critical election integrity issues and the failure of the Department of Justice (DOJ) to act on statutory violations ahead of the November 5, 2024 national election. As time is of the essence, we request **immediate docketing** and **expedited review** to prevent irreparable harm to the election process.

Our petition was submitted in **full compliance with SCOTUS standards**; however, it has encountered **procedural rejection** and **inconsistent treatment by SCOTUS clerk(s)**.

Specific objections raised in the rejection letter, issued by Emily Walker on your behalf, appear **procedurally flawed** and **inconsistent with prior accepted filings** by the Court. We respectfully request a **review by a Justice** to ensure that **administrative barriers do not obstruct judicial discretion** and meaningful access to the Court.

Summary of Procedural Objections and Handling Delays

1. Incorrect Rejection Based on Naming Specific Justices

- o Walker's rejection letter stated that it was improper to name the Chief Justice and Associate Justices in the petition.
- o This objection is demonstrably incorrect, as **naming individual Justices is functionally equivalent** to addressing the Court as a whole—a practice used in prior accepted Writs without issue.

2. Addresses and Contact Information Consolidated in ‘Respectfully Submitted’ Section

- o The rejection letter objected to the placement of contact information under the **‘Respectfully Submitted’** section.
- o This placement is **consistent with Writs involving multiple petitioners**, where **individual addresses are consolidated** to avoid unnecessary bulk in the filing. No uniform standard requires separate presentation, and this objection **appears arbitrary**. (See Exhibit A)

3. Administrative Rejection Usurping Judicial Discretion

- o Walker’s letter preemptively assessed jurisdictional sufficiency, which is a matter exclusively within the Justices’ discretion.
- o This rejection **parallels the procedural obstruction** in the **Ryan Heath Dickson case**, where a petition was refused by a clerk for being one day late — resulting in **Dickson’s execution without judicial review**. (see Exhibit D)

Timeline of Submission and Handling Delays

1. October 7, 2024:

- o Petition delivered at **07:32 AM EST**, confirmed by USPS tracking numbers:
 - 9405511206205494150645
 - 9405511206205494153189

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■ 9405511206205494155398

2. **October 7, 2024:**

- o A voicemail inquiry was placed with the Clerk's Office regarding the submission status.
- o Emily Walker, a case analyst, returned the call, and **permission was requested for electronic submission via Supreme Court Press**— consistent with practices allowed for institutional litigants.
- o **Walker denied the request** without explanation, stating that Pro Se petitioners must file physically.

3. **October 9, 2024:**

- o **Rejection letter issued**, citing jurisdictional and formatting defects. These **defects are unsubstantiated** given that the **8.5x11 copy required by the Court was included**, and the naming of Justices was appropriate.
- o This rejection letter blocked judicial discretion by preventing a **Justice from reviewing the petition**.

4. **October 12, 2024:**

- o **Unopened packages containing the petition were returned**, confirmed by USPS tracking. These delays have **further restricted the window** for judicial review before the election.
-

Jurisdiction and Judicial Discretion

The petition invokes the **All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651(a))**, raising **constitutional issues related to election oversight** and DOJ inaction. Similar petitions, by the DOJ including **In re United States (No. 17-801)** have been **accepted by the Court to prevent irreparable harm**, demonstrating inequity of submission standards for Pro Se petitioners.

Word count is substantially effected by inclusion of full Internet URL's, which are included as embedded electronic links in electronic filings, and as a matter of presentation and clarity for Justices by electronic filers, like the DOJ, and are a significant inequity to Pro Se filers.

Administrative staff should not preempt judicial discretion. The refusal to docket this petition or provide equity undermines **public confidence** in the judiciary and obstructs the Court's ability to address **urgent national matters**.

Preempting Procedural Objections and Delays

The subject Writ of Mandamus is designed to **preempt common procedural objections** under **Rule 8, Rule 12(b), and Rule 17**:

1. **Subject Matter Jurisdiction (Rule 12(b)(1)):**
 - o The petition raises **federal constitutional issues** under the All Writs Act, falling squarely within SCOTUS's jurisdiction.
2. **Failure to State a Claim (Rule 12(b)(6)):**
 - o It outlines the **DOJ's failure to fulfill statutory obligations**, paralleling **Bush v.**

Gore, 531 U.S. 98 (2000), to demonstrate the need for immediate intervention.

3. Standing (Rule 17):

- o Petitioners meet **Article III standing requirements**, showing **particularized harm** under *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555 (1992), with imminent harm necessitating judicial review before the election.

Request for Relief

Given the urgency of this matter, we respectfully request the following:

- 1. Immediate Docketing of the Motion to Expedite**
 - o This case raises **issues of national importance** that must be addressed before the election to prevent irreparable harm.
- 2. Permission for Electronic Submission through Supreme Court Press, which submits hundreds of such cases in this manner, or email to the Clerk.**
 - o Allowing electronic submission ensures the petition meets modern procedural standards, consistent with institutional litigants like the DOJ.

3. Equal Procedural Treatment with Institutional Litigants

- o Pro Se petitioners should receive **the same procedural consideration** as institutional litigants, ensuring fairness and access to the judiciary.

4. Expedited Review Before the Election

- o As with **Bush v. Gore**, judicial intervention is required to prevent irretrievable harm. Once fraudulent ballots are cast, they cannot be recalled, leaving no meaningful remedy.

Conclusion

This letter highlights the **critical procedural inconsistencies** and **administrative overreach** that have obstructed access to justice. We respectfully request **immediate docketing** and **expedited review** to ensure the judiciary addresses **urgent election-related disputes** before the November 5, 2024 election. **Justice delayed is justice denied**, and **administrative barriers** must not prevent SCOTUS from fulfilling its constitutional responsibility to the American people.

Respectfully,

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Primary Contact for Petitioners

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Exhibits for Inclusion

1. **Exhibit A:** In re United States (No. 17-801)
2. **Exhibit B:** Precedents Supporting Pro Se Petitioners' Access to the Judiciary
3. **Exhibit C:** FBI v. Fikre
4. **Exhibit D:** The Ryan Heath Dickson Case and Procedural Obstruction
5. **Exhibit E:** USPS Receipt for Emergency Writ of Mandamus
6. **Exhibit F:** Supreme Court Press Correspondence, Manifest, and Photos
7. **Exhibit G:** Rejection Letter from Emily Walker, on behalf of Scott S. Harris dated 09OCT2024.

**EXHIBIT A: IN RE UNITED STATES
(NO. 17-801)**

Case Summary

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Docket:** No. 17-801
- **Issue:** A mandamus petition filed by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to the Northern District of California, accepted without procedural challenges regarding formatting or contact information.
- **Relevance to Petition:** The DOJ's Writ lists a **single point of contact** and consolidated addresses under the "Counsel of Record" section. No individual petitioner addresses were required, yet the Writ was accepted.

Supporting Argument

This case highlights a **procedural inconsistency**: If institutional litigants like the DOJ are **not required to list individual addresses**, the same standard should apply to Pro Se applicants. The rejection of this petition for not listing individual petitioner addresses separately is **arbitrary** and undermines the **principle of equal access to justice**.

- **Reference:**

"In re United States (No. 17-801): PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

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Counsel of Record: Noel J. Francisco, Solicitor
General”

- **Source: SCOTUS Docket 17-801**
([https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/17/17-801/22294/20171201165433459 In%20re%20United%20States%20-%20Pet.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/17/17-801/22294/20171201165433459%20re%20United%20States%20-%20Pet.pdf))

App.18a

No. _____

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES**

IN RE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

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**EXHIBIT B: PRECEDENTS SUPPORTING
PRO SE PETITIONERS' ACCESS
TO THE JUDICIARY**

1. **Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817 (1977)**
 - **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
 - **Decision Date:** June 20, 1977
 - **Issue:** The case addressed whether prisoners must be guaranteed **meaningful access to the courts** and whether states are required to provide adequate legal resources to facilitate that access.
 - **Holding:** The Court ruled that **meaningful access to the courts** is a fundamental right, and **administrative or procedural obstacles**—such as rejecting petitions based on minor technical errors—violate this principle.

Relevance to the Writ:

- The rejection of the Writ based on formatting issues conflicts with **Bounds**, which holds that **administrative barriers must not obstruct access to the judiciary**. Procedural rejections, like those issued by Emily Walker, undermine the spirit of **equal access to justice**.

2. **Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975)**
 - **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
 - **Decision Date:** June 30, 1975

- **Issue:** The case examined whether a defendant has the constitutional right to **self-representation** under the Sixth Amendment.
- **Holding:** The Court held that the right to **self-representation** is as fundamental as the right to counsel and must be honored.

Relevance to the Writ:

- The denial of procedural latitude to this Writ conflicts with **Faretta**, which emphasizes that **self-represented individuals must not be disadvantaged** compared to those with legal counsel.

3. Johnson v. Avery, 393 U.S. 483 (1969)

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Issue:** The Court struck down regulations that prohibited prisoners from assisting one another with legal filings, recognizing the importance of **access to the courts** for those unable to afford legal representation.
- **Holding:** Administrative policies **cannot restrict access to the judiciary** for self-represented individuals.

Relevance to the Writ:

- Denying **electronic filing privileges** to Pro Se litigants, while allowing institutional litigants like the DOJ to submit electronically, creates an **unjust procedural barrier** that runs counter to **Johnson**.

4. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Issue:** This case established that **Pro Se pleadings** must be held to **less stringent standards** than those drafted by attorneys.
- **Holding:** The judiciary must **liberally construe petitions from Pro Se litigants** to ensure access to justice is not unfairly denied.

Relevance to the Writ:

- The rejection of the Writ on technical formatting issues is inconsistent with **Haines**, which requires courts to provide **procedural flexibility** to Pro Se litigants.

5. Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25 (1992)

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Issue:** The Court ruled that **in forma pauperis petitions** (for indigent Pro Se litigants) must not be dismissed unless they are frivolous or malicious.
- **Holding:** Procedural dismissals must not be used as a tool to obstruct access to justice.

Relevance to the Writ:

- The objections raised against the Writ reflect **arbitrary procedural hurdles**, which **Denton** warns must not prevent judicial review—particularly in **urgent, time-sensitive matters** such as national elections.

**Conclusion: Procedural Barriers to Pro Se Access
Are Unconstitutional**

These cases collectively establish the following:

1. **Administrative or procedural barriers** — such as those imposed by Emily Walker— must not obstruct access to the Court.
2. **Pro Se petitioners** are entitled to the **same procedural latitude** as institutional litigants like the DOJ.
3. **Rejection of the Writ based on technical objections** conflicts with Supreme Court precedent and violates **fundamental principles of fairness and access to justice**.

These precedents demonstrate that the **administrative rejection of the Writ is inconsistent with SCOTUS's established case law** and emphasize the need for **equal access to the judiciary for Pro Se litigants**.

**EXHIBIT C: FBI V. FIKRE,
904 F.3D 1033 (9TH CIR. 2018)**

Case Summary

- **Court:** United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
- **Decision Date:** September 20, 2018
- **Issue:** This case addressed the inclusion of Yonas Fikre on the **No-Fly List** without due process, and whether he was entitled to judicial review of his placement. Fikre alleged **constitutional violations** based on his inability to travel and sought removal from the No-Fly List. The FBI argued that judicial review should be limited or dismissed on procedural grounds.

Holding:

The Ninth Circuit ruled in favor of **Fikre**, holding that **judicial oversight is required** to prevent **administrative overreach** and ensure meaningful access to justice. The court found that **bureaucratic decisions must not be immune from review** and that procedural hurdles should not obstruct an individual's ability to challenge government actions.

Relevance to the Writ

This case illustrates the importance of **judicial oversight** to prevent **administrative obstruction** of access to the courts, especially where **government action** creates significant personal harm.

- Similarities to the Current Case:

- o The **administrative rejection** of the Writ by Emily Walker parallels the **bureaucratic overreach** identified in Fikre.
- o The **denial of access to electronic submission** by Walker reflects the same kind of **procedural barrier** the Ninth Circuit warned against in Fikre.
- o Just as in Fikre, judicial review is critical in this case to address administrative delays that threaten constitutional rights and public confidence in the judiciary.
- Key Point:
 - o Administrative actions that obstruct meaningful access to the courts cannot stand without judicial review, particularly when constitutional issues are at stake.

Conclusion: Judicial Oversight Is Essential to Ensure Fairness

Fikre emphasizes that courts must **remain vigilant** against procedural barriers that prevent meaningful access to justice. This precedent supports the request that **SCOTUS intervene to prevent administrative staff** from obstructing judicial discretion and delaying review. Without such oversight, critical matters—like **election-related disputes**—risk being **procedurally quashed** before they are heard by the Justices.

**EXHIBIT D: THE RYAN HEATH DICKSON
CASE AND PROCEDURAL OBSTRUCTION**

Case Background

Ryan Heath Dickson was a death row inmate whose **petition for certiorari** to the Supreme Court was **filed one day late**. The **Supreme Court Clerk's Office**, under **Rule 13.2**, refused to accept his petition. **Without any Justice reviewing the petition**, Dickson was **executed on April 26, 2007**. Justice **Clarence Thomas** later referenced this incident in an opinion, highlighting the **harsh consequences of procedural barriers** that **prevent access to judicial review**.

Key Excerpt from Justice Thomas's Opinion

"The Clerk, pursuant to this Court's Rule 13.2, refused to accept a petition for certiorari submitted by Ryan Heath Dickson because it had been filed one day late . . . Dickson was executed on April 26, 2007, without any Member of this Court having even seen his petition for certiorari."

Relevance to the Writ and Administrative Obstruction

The **Dickson case highlights the dangers** of allowing **administrative staff to make decisions** that obstruct access to the judiciary. In this case, a **minor technical error—a one-day delay**—resulted in a **catastrophic outcome**: **Dickson's life was taken without the Court ever reviewing his petition**.

This case illustrates that **even life-and-death issues have been procedurally quashed by administrative actions, with no opportunity for review by the Justices. The Clerk's refusal to accept the filing deprived Dickson of a last chance at judicial relief—a result that is now widely criticized as a miscarriage of justice.**

Parallel to Current Writ

- The rejection letter from Emily Walker similarly demonstrates administrative over-reach, with clerks making determinations typically reserved for the Justices.
- Just as in **Dickson's case, the denial of access to the judiciary threatens to irreparably harm the integrity of the 2024 election** if this Writ is not reviewed promptly.
- **The role of clerks is to facilitate access to the judiciary, not to obstruct it by imposing inconsistent or arbitrary procedural rules. This parallels the concerns raised in the Dickson case, where a clerk's action resulted in irreversible harm.**

Conclusion: Administrative Barriers Cannot Override Judicial Discretion

The Dickson case serves as a stark reminder that clerks should not wield the power to obstruct access to the judiciary. The consequences of administrative decisions that block access to justice are severe and irreversible. In the same way that Dickson's fate was sealed without judicial review, the rejection of this Writ risks irreparable harm to the 2024 election and erodes public confidence in the judiciary. It is essential that SCOTUS intervenes to ensure that clerks do not obstruct meaningful access to justice, particularly in matters of national importance.

**EXHIBIT E: USPS RECEIPT FOR
EMERGENCY WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

Description:

Attached is the official **USPS receipt and tracking information** confirming the delivery of the petition and motion to SCOTUS. These receipts show that the packages were delivered on **October 7, 2024, at 07:32 AM EST**, ensuring that the submission was timely and compliant with procedural rules.

Tracking Numbers:

- **9405511206205494150645**
- **9405511206205494153189**
- **9405511206205494155398**

Exhibit Documents:

Tracking information from USPS (next page)

App.29a

10/14/24, 7:24 AM USPS.com® - USPS Tracking® Results

ALERT: HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON,
FLOODING, AND SEVERE WEATHER
IN THE SOU ...

USPS Tracking®

[FAQs>](#)

Tracking Number:

[Remove X](#)

9405511206205494150645

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(<https://informedelivery.usps.com/>)

Latest Update

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 7:32 am
on October 7, 2024 in WASHINGTON, DC 20543.

Get More Out of USPS Tracking:

USPS Tracking Plus®

Delivered

Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal
Facility
WASHINGTON, DC 20543
October 7, 2024, 7:32 am

[See All Tracking History](#)

What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean?

(<https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package>)

Text & Email Updates

USPS Tracking Plus®

Product Information

Tracking Number:

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9405511206205494153189

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Latest Update

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 7:31 am
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Delivered

Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal
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WASHINGTON, DC 20543

October 7, 2024, 7:31 am

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See More

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Remove X

9405511206205494155398

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Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 7:32 am
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App.31a

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WASHINGTON, DC 20543

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See More

10/14/24, 7:24 AM USPS.com® - USPS Tracking® Results

Track Another Package

Enter tracking or barcode numbers

Need More Help?

Contact USPS Tracking support for further
assistance.

FAQs

App.32a

**EXHIBIT F:
SUPREME COURT PRESS
CORRESPONDENCE, MANIFEST,
AND PHOTOS**

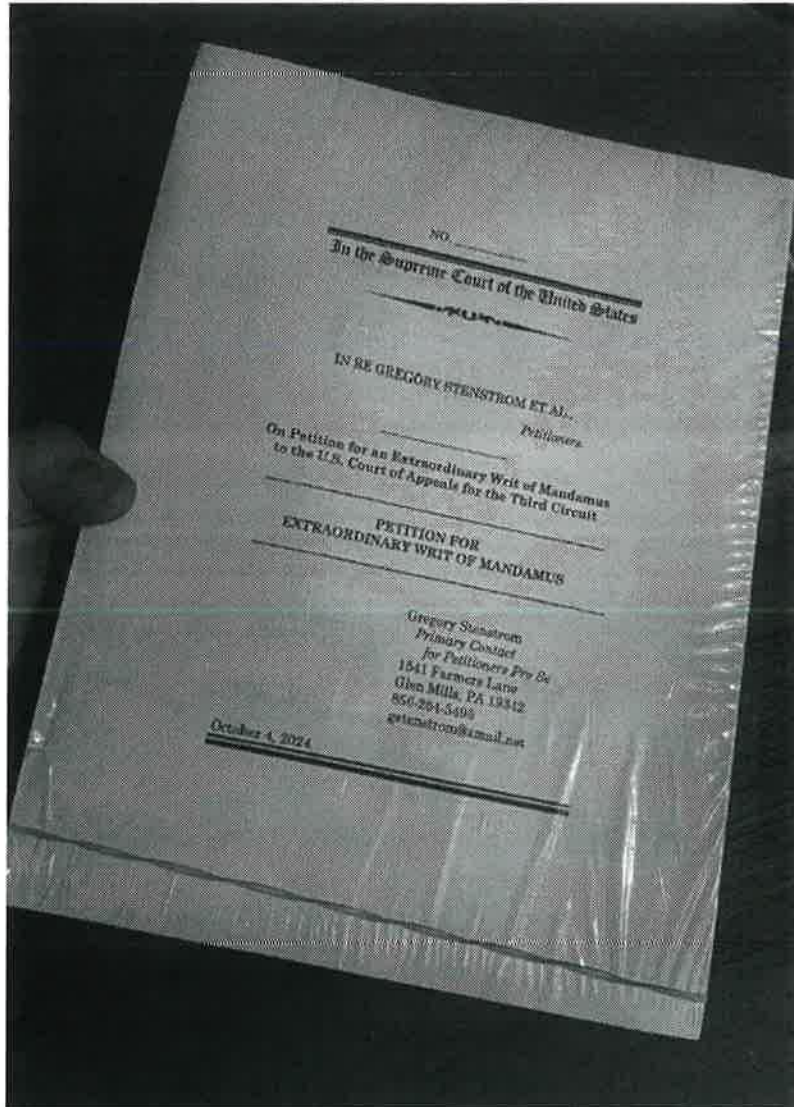
Description:

Attached is the Supreme Court Press Correspondence, Manifest, and photos showing there was, in fact, a sealed package of 8.5x11" version of Writ for scanning, and initialed book

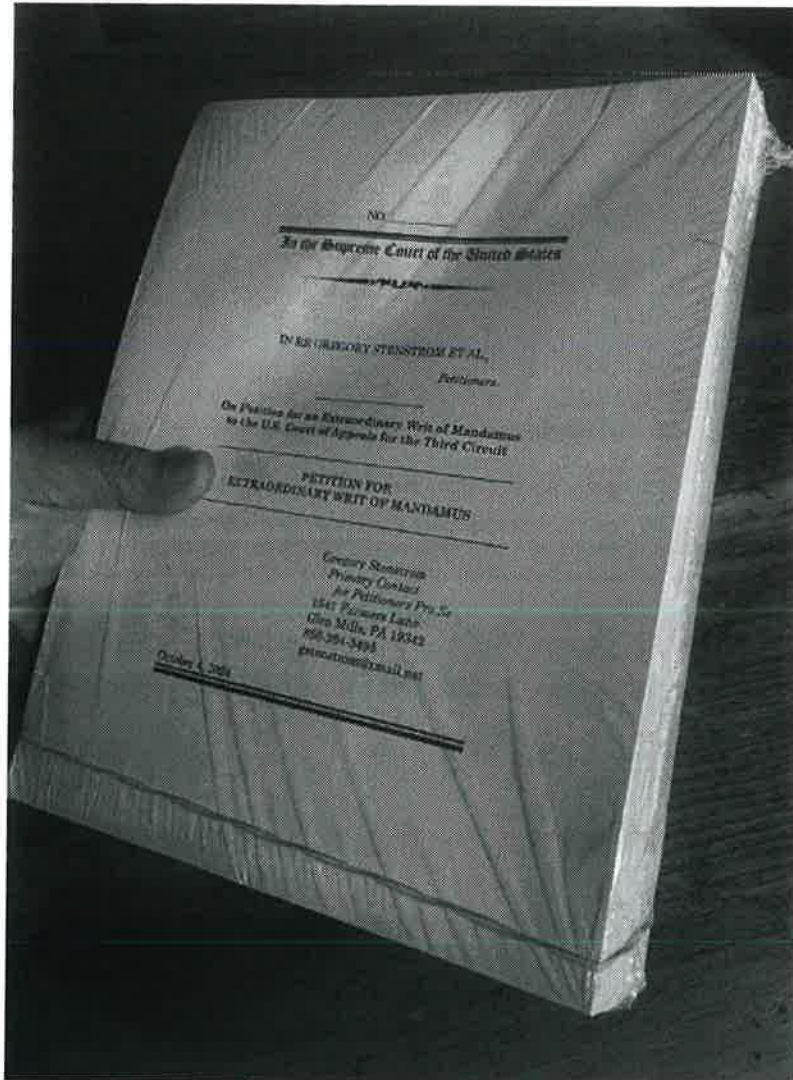
Exhibit Documents:

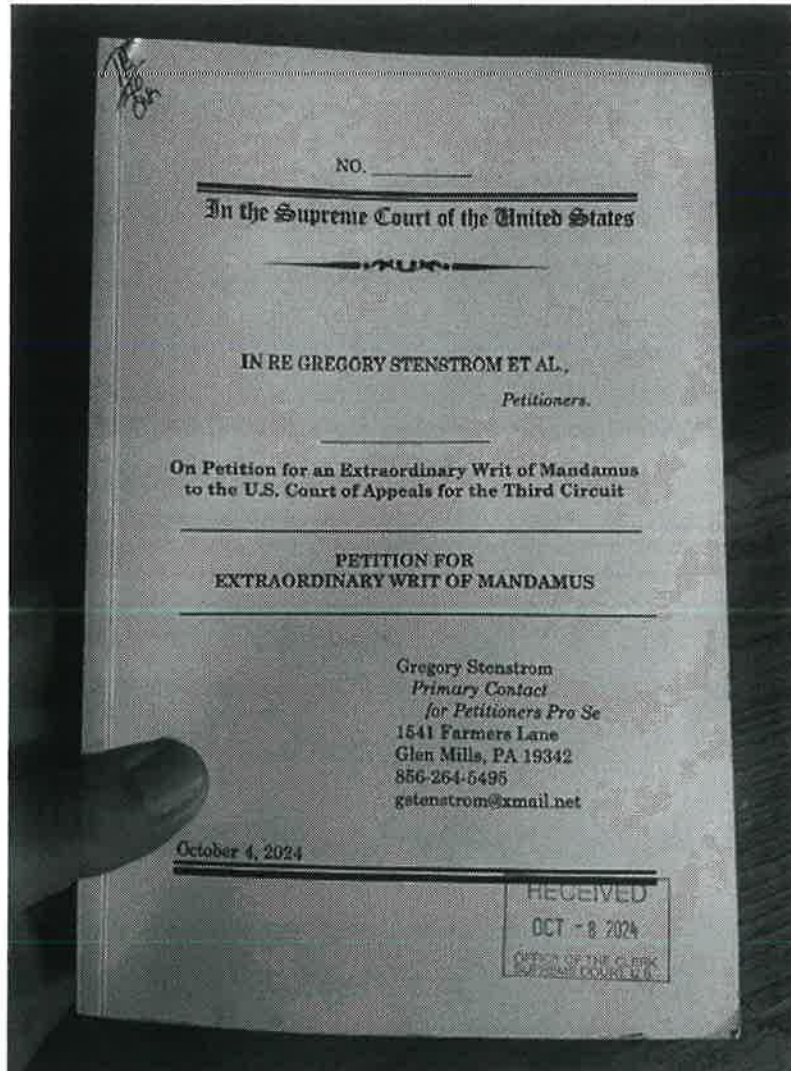
Correspondence and photos next pages

App.33a



App.34a





NO. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

IN RE GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.,
Petitioners.

**On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus
to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit**

**PETITION FOR
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

Gregory Stenstrom
*Primary Contact
for Petitioners Pro Se*
1541 Farmers Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342
856-264-6495
gstenstrom@xmail.net

October 4, 2024

RECEIVED
OCT - 8 2024
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT U.S.

App.36a



Supreme Court Press
1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 505-1088
www.supremecourtpress.com
editor@supremecourtpress.com

October 4, 2024

Clerk of the Court
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

Re: In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Dkt. TBD

BOX # 1 of 3

Enclosed in this package you will find the following documents pertaining to the above captioned matter:

14 copies of the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.
PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

One (1) unbound 8.5" Printout
Certificate of Service
Certified Word Count
\$300 Filing Fee Check
Other Comments (if any):

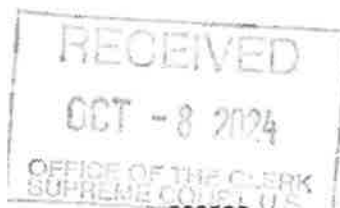
Our firm, the Supreme Court Press is document preparer. If there are any questions or concerns, we can be reached at (617) 505-1088.

With warm regards,
The Supreme Court Press

*** Multi-box Shipment ***

App.37a

SCP Tracking: Gregory Stenstrom-1541 Farmers Lane-
Cover White



App.38a



Supreme Court Press
1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 505-1088
www.supremecourtpress.com
editor@supremecourtpress.com

October 4, 2024

Clerk of the Court
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

Re: In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Dkt. TBD

BOX # 2 of 3

Enclosed in this package you will find the following documents pertaining to the above captioned matter:

16 copies of the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.
PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Another 24 copies will be shipped in 2
additional box(es), along with any other
enclosures such as certificates, unbound
print, etc.

Other Comments (if any):

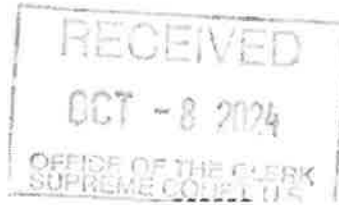
Our firm, the Supreme Court Press is document
preparer. If there are any questions or concerns, we
can be reached at (617) 505-1088.

With warm regards,
The Supreme Court Press

*** Multi-box Shipment ***

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App.40a



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(617) 505-1088
www.supremecourtpress.com
editor@supremecourtpress.com

October 4, 2024

Clerk of the Court
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

Re: In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Dkt. TBD

BOX # 3 of 3

Enclosed in this package you will find the following documents pertaining to the above captioned matter:

16 copies of the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.
PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Another 30 copies will be shipped in 1
additional box(es), along with any other
enclosures such as certificates, unbound
print, etc.

Other Comments (if any):

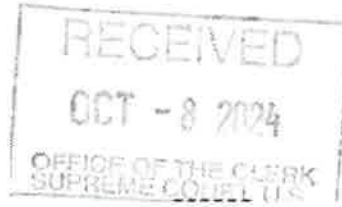
Our firm, the Supreme Court Press is document
preparer. If there are any questions or concerns, we
can be reached at (617) 505-1088.

With warm regards,
The Supreme Court Press

*** Multi-box Shipment ***

App.41a

SCP Tracking: Gregory Stenstrom-1541 Farmers Lane-
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App.42a

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

NO. TBD

In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,

Petitioners.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF NORFOLK) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say under penalty of perjury:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. On the undersigned date, I served the parties in the above captioned matter with the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT, by both email and by mailing three (3) true and correct copies of the same by USPS Priority mail, prepaid for delivery to the following addresses which the filing party avers covers all parties required to be served.

Merrick Garland
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Department of Justice

App.43a

Elizabeth Prelogar
Solicitor General, United States
950 Pennsylvania Ave NW Rm 5616
Washington, DC 20530-0001
(202) 514-2217
supremectbriefs@usdoj.gov

*Counsel for United States and
Department of Justice*



Lucas DeDeus

October 4, 2024

SCP Tracking: Gregory Stenstrom-1541 Farmers Lane-
Cover White

App.44a

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT
No. TBD

In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,
Petitioners.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF NORFOLK) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. That, as required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT contains 8974 words, including the parts of the brief that are required or exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

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



Lucas DeDeus

October 4, 2024

SCP Tracking: Gregory Stenstrom-1541 Farmers Lane-
Cover White

App.45a

**EXHIBIT G: REJECTION LETTER FROM
EMILY WALKER, ON BEHALF OF SCOTT S.
HARRIS (09OCT2024)**

Attached next page

[* * *]

**SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

October 9, 2024

Greg Stenstrom
1541 Farmers Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342

RE: In Re Stenstrom, et al. Dear Stenstrom:

The above-entitled petition for an extraordinary writ of mandamus was received on October 8, 2024. The papers are returned for the following reason(s):

The back cover of the petition appears to direct the petition to the Chief Justice and lists additional information that may not appear. Please be advised that, statutory language notwithstanding, the Rules of this Court make no provision for the filing of a petition for an extraordinary writ addressed to an individual Justice. The Rules distinguish between applications to individual Justices and petitions to the Court. The sole mechanism established by the Rules by which to seek issuance of a writ authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), § 2241, or § 2254(a), is Rule 20, and such petitions are reviewed by the full Court, not by an individual Justice. The cover of the petition must be corrected to only reflect the information required by Rule 34.1.

App.46a

The cover of the petition must list the names and addresses of each party. Rule 34.1 (f).

The statement of jurisdiction appears to invoke the original jurisdiction of this Court under Article III of the Constitution. You are informed the original jurisdiction of this Court does not extend to a suit by an individual against the United States. The original jurisdiction of this Court generally extends only to cases or controversies between two or more states or between the United States and one or more states. *See* 28 U.S.C. 1251 and Rule 17 of the Rules of this Court.

Kindly correct the petition and appendix so that it complies in all respects with the Rules of this Court and return it to this Office promptly so that it may be docketed.

When making the required corrections to a petition, no change to the substance of the petition may be made.

In addition to the forty copies of the booklet-format petition and appendix, you must also submit one copy of the documents on 8 1/2-by 11-inch paper. Rule 33.1(f).

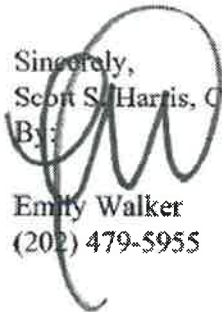
Your check in the amount of \$300.00 is returned here within.

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

App.47a

By:

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By: 
Emily Walker
(202) 479-5955

Emily Walker
(202) 479-5955

Enclosures

App.48a

Gregory Stenstrom
1541 Farmers Lane
Glen Mills, PA, 19342
gstenstrom@xmail.net
gregorystenstrom@gmail.com
856-264-5495

October 8, 2024

Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

Re: **In re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,
Petitioners**

No. *Not yet assigned* Dear Clerk of the Court,

I am submitting the enclosed **Motion for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition** on behalf of the Petitioners in the above-referenced matter. The Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus was delivered to the Clerk's Office on October 7, 2024, at 7:32 AM EST, as confirmed by USPS tracking numbers **9405511206205494150645**, **9405511206205494153189**, and **9405511206205494155398**.

Given the urgency of the petition and the national significance of the issues raised, Petitioners respectfully request expedited docketing and consideration of this Emergency Petition. I have enclosed the original motion along with the requisite number of copies, as well as a Certificate of Service indicating that all parties have been properly served.

Please let me know if any further information is required to process this motion.

App.49a

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Gregory Stenstrom

No. _____

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES**

In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners

**MOTION FOR EXPEDITED DOCKETING AND
LISTING AS EMERGENCY PETITION**

**To the Honorable Chief Justice and the
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the
United States**

**Directing Respondent to Fulfill Statutory
Duties Regarding Investigation of Election
Fraud Before Certification of the 2024 Election.**

1. Introduction

Petitioners respectfully request that the Court expedite the docketing and listing of their Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus, filed on October 4, 2024. The petition was delivered to the Clerk's Office at 7:32 AM EST on October 7, 2024, as confirmed by USPS tracking numbers

9405511206205494150645,
9405511206205494153189, and
9405511206205494155398. Despite the timely delivery of the petition, it has not yet been docketed as of this submission.

Given the urgency of the constitutional and statutory issues presented, Petitioners request that the Court treat this petition as an **Extraordinary Writ** requiring **expedited docketing and listing as an Emergency petition.**

2. Procedural Background

Petitioners filed an Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus on October 3, 2024, seeking to compel the Department of Justice to fulfill its constitutional and statutory obligations regarding the investigation of credible election fraud allegations. The petition is of profound national importance as it directly relates to the integrity of the upcoming 2024 federal election and the Department of Justice's obligations under the Take Care Clause of Article II, Section 3, and related federal statutes.

The petition was received by the Clerk's Office at 7:32 AM EST on October 7, 2024, as confirmed by the USPS tracking numbers provided above. Given the nature of this filing, Petitioners anticipated immediate docketing and handling as an emergency matter. However, as of the time of this filing, the petition has not been docketed.

3. Justification for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition

This petition raises urgent constitutional questions concerning the Department of Justice's failure to investigate credible allegations of election fraud, in direct violation of the Take Care Clause of Article II, Section 3, and related federal statutes. **The timely resolution of these constitutional questions is crucial** to safeguard the integrity of the upcoming 2024 election and to prevent **irreparable harm to the public's trust** in the electoral process.

Delays in docketing this Emergency Petition could exacerbate the harm and allow critical questions surrounding the 2024 election to remain unresolved,

potentially resulting in irreparable damage to the public's confidence in the electoral system. The immediate docketing and expedited review of this petition are therefore essential to ensure the resolution of these issues before the electoral process is further impacted.

4. Request for Relief

Petitioners respectfully request that the Court:

1. Expedite the docketing of the Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus, and
2. List the case as an **Emergency petition** for immediate consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregory Stenstrom

Date: October 8, 2024

No. _____

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES**

In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Motion for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition** was served on the following parties by [method of service, *e.g.*, mail or electronic service] on October 8th, 2024:

1. Merrick Garland

Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

2. Solicitor General of the United States

Elizabeth B. Prelogar
(current as of October 2024)
Solicitor General
U.S. Department of Justice
Room 5614
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dated: October 8, 2024

App.54a

Respectfully submitted,

Gregory Stenstrom, Lead Petitioner

1541 Farmers Lane

Glen Mills, PA, 19342

gstenstrom@xmail.net

gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

856-264-5495

App.55a

**APPENDIX B:
RULE 22 & RULE 23 APPLICATIONS**

**APPENDIX B1: RULE 22 APPLICATIONS
FILED JANUARY 7 2025**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES**

Docket No. 24-430

In Re Gregory Stenstrom, et al., Pro Se Petitioners
**EMERGENCY APPLICATION TO JUSTICE
SAMUEL A. ALITO UNDER RULE 22 FOR
IMMEDIATE DOCKETING OF THE MOTION TO
EXPEDITE, JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT, AND
INDIVIDUAL RULING ON THE WRIT OF
MANDAMUS**

Filed: January 7, 2025

To: The Honorable Justice Samuel A. Alito

Petitioners: Gregory Stenstrom, et al.

Address: 1541 Farmers Lane, Glen Mills, PA 19342

Phone: (856) 264-5495

Email: gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

I. Introduction

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 22, Petitioners respectfully submit this Emergency Application to Justice Samuel A. Alito, seeking immediate intervention, judicial oversight, and an individual ruling to address systemic obstruction

and procedural irregularities surrounding the Motion to Expedite filed on October 14, 2024, and the Writ of Mandamus filed on October 4, 2024 (Docket No. 24-430).

Despite clear procedural compliance:

1. **The Motion to Expedite remains intentionally undocketed, although included in the conference package.**
2. **Previous Rule 22/23 Applications were improperly rejected by Attorney Robert Meek, who cited inapplicable procedural rules and mischaracterized the Writ as appellate in nature.**

Justice Alito, under **Rule 22**, holds **exclusive authority to intervene, correct these errors, and rule individually** on the Writ of Mandamus.

This Application seeks:

1. **Immediate docketing of the Motion to Expedite (14OCT2024).**
2. **Judicial oversight into administrative obstruction by Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker.**
3. **Clarification from Clerk Harris on any omissions or irregularities in the record.**
4. **An individual ruling by Justice Alito on the Writ of Mandamus (Docket No. 24-430).**

II. Procedural Timeline

1. **04OCT2024:** Petitioners filed a **Writ of Mandamus**, fully compliant with SCOTUS rules.
2. **14OCT2024:** Petitioners filed a **Motion to Expedite**, procedurally compliant.
3. **17OCT2024:** The Writ was docketed after initial improper rejection by **Analyst Emily Walker**, citing jurisdictional grounds beyond her authority.
4. **18NOV2024:** The DOJ **failed to respond** to the Writ by the deadline, constituting **procedural default** under SCOTUS precedent.
5. **27DEC2024:** Petitioners filed compliant **Rule 22/23 Applications to Chambers of Justices Alito and Thomas**
6. **03JAN2025:** A junior clerk (“Angela”) confirmed Petitioners **Motion to Expedite** is **“included” in the conference package** but remains intentionally **undocketed**, and that Petitioners Rule 22 and 23 Applications had been returned by mail by an attorney.
7. **04JAN2024:** All Rule 22/23 Applications and correspondence improperly rejected by **Attorney Robert Meek** under inapplicable procedural grounds arrived piled in single box at Petitioner Stenstrom’s home with rejection letter.
8. **07JAN2025:** Petitioners filed this **Emergency Application to Justice Alito**

under Rule 22 seeking immediate judicial intervention.

III. The Ministerial Nature Of Clerk Authority

1. Clerical Duties Are Purely Ministerial

- SCOTUS clerks and staff are **ministerial officers** who lack discretionary authority.
- Their role is confined to **filing, processing, and forwarding procedurally compliant submissions** to the Justices.
- **Ex Parte Siebold (1879)**: Ministerial officers may not exercise judicial discretion or impede compliance with statutory mandates.
- **Ex Parte United States (1952)**: Administrative officers cannot veto or refuse compliance with filings meeting statutory requirements.
- **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**: The judiciary, not clerks, determines the law.

2. Administrative Overreach is Unlawful

- **Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker acted ultra vires** by rejecting filings and obstructing procedural compliance.
- Clerks do not possess **jurisdictional discretion** under Rule 22.

3. Exclusive Authority of Justice Alito Under Rule 22

- Rule 22 explicitly states that **only a Justice may rule on emergency applications.**
- **28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act):** Grants SCOTUS the authority to protect its jurisdiction from administrative obstruction.

IV. Rebuttal To Attorney Robert Meek's Objections

1. Mischaracterization of the Writ of Mandamus

- **Attorney Meek mischaracterized the Writ as an appellate matter,** a fundamental error given that **Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy, not an appeal.**
- **Kendall v. United States ex rel. Stokes (1838):** Mandamus is appropriate where an official has a clear duty to act.
- **Ex Parte Young (1908):** Mandamus serves as a tool to prevent officials from exceeding their lawful authority.

2. Misapplication of Procedural Rules

- Attorney Meek cited inapplicable procedural grounds and misapplied his limited authority under Rule 22.
- **Only Justice Alito has the authority to address procedural compliance and the merits of the Writ.**

V. Why The Writ Remains Crucial Despite Certification Of Election

1. Systemic Cultural Resistance Persists: Administrative obstruction at DOJ and SCOTUS mirrors institutional bureaucratic and administerial dysfunction.

2. Justice Cannot Act on What It Cannot See: Investigations the DOJ obstructs or refuses to conduct, and undocketed filings clerks improperly obstruct, prevent judicial oversight.

3. Immediate Intervention is Required: Justice Alito has the sole authority to resolve these issues under Rule 22.

4. Future Elections at Risk: Upcoming Congressional special elections face similar risks without judicial intervention.

Legal Authority:

- **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**
- **United States v. Nixon (1974)**

VI. Relief Requested

Petitioners respectfully request that Justice Alito:

- 1. Direct Immediate Docketing of the Motion to Expedite (14OCT2024).**
- 2. Order Judicial Oversight into Procedural Obstruction by Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker.**
- 3. Direct Clerk Harris to clarify omissions or irregularities in the record.**

4. **Individually Rule on the Writ of Mandamus (Docket No. 24-430).**
5. **Grant Any Additional Relief Deemed Appropriate by this Justice.**

VII. Verification

I, **Gregory Stenstrom**, verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts and statements are true and correct.

Date: January 7, 2025

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

VIII. Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on this **7th day of January, 2025**, I caused copies of this **Emergency Application to Justice Alito** to be served via **Certified Mail** on:

- **Merrick Garland, U.S. Attorney General**
- **Elizabeth Prelogar, U.S. Solicitor General**

Date: January 7, 2025

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom on behalf of Petitioners

1. Merrick Garland
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Elizabeth B. Prelogar,
Solicitor General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
Room 5614

App.62a

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

3. Scott S. Harris,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United
States

1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

Tracking numbers and delivery confirmations for
these filings will be provided upon request.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gregory Stenstrom
Pro Se Petitioner

Date: January 7, 2025

VIII. Attachments

- 1. Letter from Attorney Robert Meek
rejecting Rule 22 Application.**
- 2. USPS and UPS Tracking Records (below)**

App.63a

**Recipient – Tracking Number – Carrier – Status
Date/Time – Location – Signed By**

Justice Alito – EI159662126US – USPS – Picked Up
Dec 30, 2024, 7:40 AM – Washington, DC 20543 –
S. ROBINSON

Justice Thomas – EI159662112US – USPS – Picked
Up – Dec 30, 2024, 7:40 AM – Washington, DC 20543
– S. ROBINSON

US AG Merrick Garland – EI159662130US – USPS –
Picked Up – Dec 31, 2024, 5:30 AM – Washington, DC
20530 – K. JERNIGAN

US SG Elizabeth Prelogar – EI159662143US – USPS
– Picked Up Dec 31, 2024, 5:30 AM – Washington, DC
20530 – K. JERNIGAN

SCOTUS Clerk Harris – EI159662157US – USPS –
Picked Up – Dec 30, 2024, 7:40 AM – Washington, DC
20543 – S. ROBINSON

Justice Alito – 1Z9778Y60105794112 – UPS – Delivered
to Mailroom – Dec 30, 2024, 1:00 PM – Washington,
DC 20543 – J. FLANAGAN

Justice Thomas – 1Z9778Y60105794069 – UPS –
Delivered to Mailroom – Dec 30, 2024, 1:00 PM –
Washington, DC 20543 – J. FLANAGAN

App.64a

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

January 2, 2025

Greg Stenstrom
1541 Farmers Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342

RE: In Re Stenstrom, et al.

Emergency Application to Justices Thomas and
Alito

Dear Stenstrom:

Your application that was received December 31,
2023 is herewith returned for the following reason(s):

You failed to comply with Rule 23.3 of the
Rules of this Court which requires that you
first seek the same relief in the appropriate
lower courts and attach copies of the orders
from the lower courts to your application
filed in this Court.

You failed to identify the judgment you are
asking the Court to review and to append a
copy of the order or opinion as required by
Rule 23.3 of this Court's Rules.

Your case must first be reviewed by a United
States court of appeals or by the highest
state court in which a decision could be had.
28 USC 1254, 1257, and 2101(f).

App.65a

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R Meek', written over a faint horizontal line.

Robert Meek
(202) 479-3027

Enclosures

**APPENDIX B2: RULE 23 APPLICATIONS
FILED JANUARY 7 2025**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES

Docket No. 24-430

In Re Gregory Stenstrom, et al., Pro Se Petitioners

**EMERGENCY APPLICATION TO JUSTICE
CLARENCE THOMAS UNDER RULE 23 FOR
IMMEDIATE INDIVIDUAL RULING ON THE
WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

Filed: January 7, 2025

To: The Honorable Justice Clarence Thomas

Petitioners: Gregory Stenstrom, et al.

Address: 1541 Farmers Lane, Glen Mills, PA 19342

Phone: (856) 264-5495

Email: gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

I. Introduction

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 23, Petitioners respectfully submit this Emergency Application to Justice Clarence Thomas, seeking immediate judicial intervention and an individual ruling on the Writ of Mandamus (Docket No. 24-430).

Under Rule 23, Justice Thomas possesses exclusive authority to grant immediate relief in matters requiring extraordinary intervention. This Application refers to the Emergency Application under Rule 22 submitted to Justice Samuel A. Alito on January 7, 2025, which outlines:

1. **Ongoing procedural obstruction** by Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker.
2. **Undocketed Motion to Expedite (14OCT2024)** despite acknowledgment of its inclusion in the conference package.
3. **Mischaracterization of the Writ of Mandamus** as appellate by Attorney Meek.

For clarity and comprehensive context, **a full copy of the Rule 22 Emergency Application filed with Justice Alito is attached to this submission.**

Justice Thomas's intervention under **Rule 23 is critical to restoring procedural integrity and ensuring meaningful judicial review of the Writ of Mandamus.**

II. Factual And Procedural Summary

1. On **October 4, 2024**, Petitioners filed a **Writ of Mandamus** (Docket No. 24430) in full compliance with SCOTUS procedural rules.

2. On **October 14, 2024**, Petitioners filed a **Motion to Expedite**, which remains undocketed despite being included in the conference package.

3. **Multiple Rule 22/23 Applications were improperly rejected by Attorney Robert Meek**, who mischaracterized the Writ as an appellate matter.

4. Despite procedural compliance, **systemic administrative obstruction persists**, preventing meaningful judicial review.

III. Legal Basis For Relief

1. Rule 23 Authority for Individual Justice Action

- Rule 23 explicitly authorizes an individual Justice to grant immediate and temporary relief in cases requiring extraordinary intervention.

2. Statutory and Precedent Authority

- **28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act):** Grants SCOTUS the authority to issue orders preserving its jurisdiction.
- **Marbury v. Madison (1803):** The judiciary, not clerks or administrative staff, determines the law.
- **Ex Parte Siebold (1879):** Ministerial officers cannot obstruct judicial processes.
- **United States v. Nixon (1974):** No administrative office is above judicial authority.

3. Urgency and Necessity for Immediate Action

- **The Writ of Mandamus remains critically relevant**, even after the January 6, 2025, certification of the Presidential election.
- Administrative obstruction mirrors systemic DOJ dysfunction described in the Writ, requiring **immediate judicial correction**.

IV. Relief Requested

Petitioners respectfully request that Justice Thomas:

1. **Individually Rule on the Writ of Mandamus (Docket No. 24-430).**
2. **Direct Immediate Docketing of the Motion to Expedite (14OCT2024).**
3. **Issue Temporary Relief as Appropriate Pending Final Resolution.**

These measures are essential to **preserve judicial oversight, address systemic administrative obstruction, and uphold the integrity of this Court's procedures.**

V. Attachment

1. **Emergency Application to Justice Samuel A. Alito Under Rule 22 (Filed January 7, 2025).**

Justice Thomas is respectfully directed to refer to the attached **Rule 22 Application to Justice Alito** for a complete procedural timeline, statutory basis, and factual background supporting this request.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom, Pro Se, Lead Petitioner
On Behalf of Pro Se Petitioners

Date: January 7, 2025

VI. Verification

I, **Gregory Stenstrom**, verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts and statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: January 7, 2025

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom, Pro Se

VII. Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on this **7th day of January, 2025**, I caused copies of this **Emergency Application to Justice Clarence Thomas Under Rule 23** to be served via **Certified Mail** on:

- **Merrick Garland, U.S. Attorney General**
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530
- **Elizabeth Prelogar, U.S. Solicitor General**
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

Date: January 7, 2025

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Pro Se Petitioner

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES

Docket No. 24-430

In Re Gregory Stenstrom, et al., Pro Se Petitioners
EMERGENCY APPLICATION TO JUSTICE
SAMUEL A. ALITO UNDER RULE 22 FOR
IMMEDIATE DOCKETING OF THE MOTION TO
EXPEDITE, JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT, AND
INDIVIDUAL RULING ON THE WRIT OF
MANDAMUS

Filed: January 7, 2025

To: The Honorable Justice Samuel A. Alito

Petitioners: Gregory Stenstrom, et al.

Address: 1541 Farmers Lane, Glen Mills, PA 19342

Phone: (856) 264-5495

Email: gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

I. Introduction

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 22, Petitioners respectfully submit this Emergency Application to Justice Samuel A. Alito, seeking immediate intervention, judicial oversight, and an individual ruling to address systemic obstruction and procedural irregularities surrounding the Motion to Expedite filed on October 14, 2024, and the Writ of Mandamus filed on October 4, 2024 (Docket No. 24-430).

Despite clear procedural compliance:

- 1. The Motion to Expedite remains intentionally undocketed, although included in the conference package.**

2. **Previous Rule 22/23 Applications were improperly rejected by Attorney Robert Meek, who cited inapplicable procedural rules and mischaracterized the Writ as appellate in nature.**

Justice Alito, under **Rule 22**, holds **exclusive authority to intervene, correct these errors, and rule individually** on the Writ of Mandamus.

This Application seeks:

1. **Immediate docketing of the Motion to Expedite (14OCT2024).**
2. **Judicial oversight into administrative obstruction by Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker.**
3. **Clarification from Clerk Harris on any omissions or irregularities in the record.**
4. **An individual ruling by Justice Alito on the Writ of Mandamus (Docket No. 24-430).**

II. Procedural Timeline

1. **04OCT2024:** Petitioners filed a **Writ of Mandamus**, fully compliant with SCOTUS rules.
2. **14OCT2024:** Petitioners filed a **Motion to Expedite**, procedurally compliant.
3. **17OCT2024:** The Writ was docketed after initial improper rejection by **Analyst Emily Walker**, citing jurisdictional grounds beyond her authority.

4. **18NOV2024:** The DOJ failed to respond to the Writ by the deadline, constituting **procedural default** under SCOTUS precedent.
5. **27DEC2024:** Petitioners filed compliant **Rule 22/23 Applications to Chambers of Justices Alito and Thomas**
6. **03JAN2025:** A junior clerk (“Angela”) confirmed Petitioners **Motion to Expedite** is **“included” in the conference package** but remains intentionally **undocketed**, and that Petitioners Rule 22 and 23 Applications had been returned by mail by an attorney.
7. **04JAN2024:** All Rule 22/23 Applications and correspondence improperly rejected by **Attorney Robert Meek** under inapplicable procedural grounds arrived piled in single box at Petitioner Stenstrom’s home with rejection letter.
8. **07JAN2025:** Petitioners filed this **Emergency Application to Justice Alito under Rule 22** seeking immediate judicial intervention.

III. The Ministerial Nature Of Clerk Authority

1. **Clerical Duties Are Purely Ministerial**
 - SCOTUS clerks and staff are **ministerial officers** who lack discretionary authority.
 - Their role is confined to **filing, processing, and forwarding procedurally compliant submissions** to the Justices.

- **Ex Parte Siebold (1879):** Ministerial officers may not exercise judicial discretion or impede compliance with statutory mandates.
- **Ex Parte United States (1952):** Administrative officers cannot veto or refuse compliance with filings meeting statutory requirements.
- **Marbury v. Madison (1803):** The judiciary, not clerks, determines the law.

2. Administrative Overreach is Unlawful

- **Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker acted ultra vires** by rejecting filings and obstructing procedural compliance.
- Clerks do not possess **jurisdictional discretion** under Rule 22.

3. Exclusive Authority of Justice Alito Under Rule 22

- Rule 22 explicitly states that **only a Justice may rule on emergency applications.**
- **28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act):** Grants SCOTUS the authority to protect its jurisdiction from administrative obstruction.

IV. Rebuttal To Attorney Robert Meek's Objections

1. Mischaracterization of the Writ of Mandamus

- **Attorney Meek mischaracterized the Writ as an appellate matter**, a fundamental error given that **Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy, not an appeal.**
- **Kendall v. United States ex rel. Stokes (1838)**: Mandamus is appropriate where an official has a clear duty to act.
- **Ex Parte Young (1908)**: Mandamus serves as a tool to prevent officials from exceeding their lawful authority.

2. Misapplication of Procedural Rules

- Attorney Meek cited inapplicable procedural grounds and misapplied his limited authority under Rule 22.
- **Only Justice Alito has the authority to address procedural compliance and the merits of the Writ.**

V. Why The Writ Remains Crucial Despite Certification Of Election

- 1. Systemic Cultural Resistance Persists:** Administrative obstruction at DOJ and SCOTUS mirrors institutional bureaucratic and administerial dysfunction.
- 2. Justice Cannot Act on What It Cannot See:** Investigations the DOJ obstructs or

refuses to conduct, and undocketed filings clerks improperly obstruct, prevent judicial oversight.

3. **Immediate Intervention is Required:** Justice Alito has the sole authority to resolve these issues under Rule 22.
4. **Future Elections at Risk:** Upcoming Congressional special elections face similar risks without judicial intervention.

Legal Authority:

- **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**
- **United States v. Nixon (1974)**

VI. Relief Requested

Petitioners respectfully request that Justice Alito:

1. **Direct Immediate Docketing of the Motion to Expedite (14OCT2024).**
2. **Order Judicial Oversight into Procedural Obstruction by Clerk Harris, Attorney Meek, and Analyst Walker.**
3. **Direct Clerk Harris to clarify omissions or irregularities in the record.**
4. **Individually Rule on the Writ of Mandamus (Docket No. 24-430).**
5. **Grant Any Additional Relief Deemed Appropriate by this Justice.**

VII. Verification

I, **Gregory Stenstrom**, verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts and statements are true and correct.

Date: January 7, 2025

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

VIII. Certificate Of Service

I hereby certify that on this **7th day of January, 2025**, I caused copies of this **Emergency Application to Justice Alito** to be served via **Certified Mail** on:

- **Merrick Garland, U.S. Attorney General**
- **Elizabeth Prelogar, U.S. Solicitor General**

Date: January 7, 2025

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom on behalf of Petitioners

1. Merrick Garland
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

App.78a

Elizabeth B. Prelogar,
Solicitor General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
Room 5614
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

3. Scott S. Harris,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United
States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543

Tracking numbers and delivery confirmations for these filings will be provided upon request.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gregory Stenstrom
Pro Se Petitioner
Date: January 7, 2025

VIII. Attachments

1. **Letter from Attorney Robert Meek rejecting Rule 22 Application.**
2. USPS and UPS Tracking Records (below)

App.79a

**Recipient – Tracking Number – Carrier – Status
Date/Time – Location – Signed By**

Justice Alito – EI159662126US – USPS – Picked Up
Dec 30, 2024, 7:40 AM – Washington, DC 20543 –
S. ROBINSON

Justice Thomas – EI159662112US – USPS – Picked
Up – Dec 30, 2024, 7:40 AM – Washington, DC 20543
– S. ROBINSON

US AG Merrick Garland – EI159662130US – USPS –
Picked Up – Dec 31, 2024, 5:30 AM – Washington, DC
20530 – K. JERNIGAN

US SG Elizabeth Prelogar – EI159662143US – USPS
– Picked Up Dec 31, 2024, 5:30 AM – Washington, DC
20530 – K. JERNIGAN

SCOTUS Clerk Harris – EI159662157US – USPS –
Picked Up – Dec 30, 2024, 7:40 AM – Washington, DC
20543 – S. ROBINSON

Justice Alito – 1Z9778Y60105794112 – UPS – Delivered
to Mailroom – Dec 30, 2024, 1:00 PM – Washington,
DC 20543 – J. FLANAGAN

Justice Thomas – 1Z9778Y60105794069 – UPS –
Delivered to Mailroom – Dec 30, 2024, 1:00 PM –
Washington, DC 20543 – J. FLANAGAN

App.80a

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK**

WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

January 2, 2025

Greg Stenstrom
1541 Farmers Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342

RE: In Re Stenstrom, et al.
Emergency Application to Justices Thomas
and Alito

Dear Stenstrom:

Your application that was received December 31, 2023 is herewith returned for the following reason(s):

You failed to comply with Rule 23.3 of the Rules of this Court which requires that you first seek the same relief in the appropriate lower courts and attach copies of the orders from the lower courts to your application filed in this Court.

You failed to identify the judgment you are asking the Court to review and to append a copy of the order or opinion as required by Rule 23.3 of this Court's Rules.

Your case must first be reviewed by a United States court of appeals or by the highest state court in which a decision could be had. 28 USC 1254, 1257, and 2101(f).

App.81a

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R Meek', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Robert Meek
(202) 479-3027

Enclosures

App.82a

**APPENDIX C: PROOF OF DELIVERY
VIA USPS & UPS**

USPS

1/13/25, 12:17 PM Tracking | UPS - United States

Proof of Delivery

Dear Customer,

This notice serves as proof of delivery for the shipment listed below.

Tracking Number

1Z9778Y60105819416

Weight

0.40 LBS

Service

UPS Next Day Air®

Shipped / Billed On

01/07/2025

Delivered On

01/10/2025 1:09 P.M.

Delivered To

WASHINGTON, DC, US

Received By

HACKERSON

Left At

Dock

App.83a

Please print for your records as photo and details are only available for a limited time.

Sincerely,

UPS

Tracking results provided by UPS: 01/13/2025
12:17 P.M. EST

UPS

1/13/25, 12:19 PM Tracking | UPS - United States

Proof of Delivery

Dear Customer,

This notice serves as proof of delivery for the shipment listed below.

Tracking Number

1Z9778Y60105819461

Weight

0.60 LBS

Service

UPS Next Day Air®

Shipped / Billed On

01/07/2025

Delivered On

01/10/2025 1:09 P.M.

Delivered To

WASHINGTON, DC, US

Received By

App.84a

HACKERSON

Left At

Dock

Please print for your records as photo and details
are only available for a limited time.

Sincerely,

UPS

Tracking results provided by UPS: 01/13/2025
12:19 P.M. EST

App.85a

**APPENDIX D: SCOTUS CLERK
CORRESPONDENCE DOCUMENTING
PROCEDURAL OBSTRUCTION**

**APPENDIX D1: GMAIL - URGENT
SUBMISSION UNDER RULES 22 AND 23 –
DOCKET NO. 24-430**

1/6/25, 12:38 PM Gmail - Urgent Submission Under
Rules 22 and 23 – Docket No. 24-430



Gregory Stenstrom <gregorystenstrom@gmail.com>

Urgent Submission Under Rules 22 and 23 – Docket
No. 24-430

Gregory Stenstrom <gregorystenstrom@gmail.com>

Tue, Dec 31, 2024 at 1:07 PM

To: sharris@supremecourt.gov,
gcurley@supremecourt.gov

Dear Clerk Scott S. Harris and Marshal Gail A. Curley,

I am writing to provide electronic copies of filings related to Docket No. 24-430, which have also been dispatched via USPS Priority Express Mail and are expected to arrive promptly.

The attached documents include:

1. Letter to Clerk Harris (dated December 30, 2024)
2. Supplemental Brief Under Rule 22 and Rule 23 (dated December 31, 2024)

App.86a

3. Enclosure of Timeline Detailing Procedural Events (dated December 30, 2024)
4. Supporting Attachments:
 - o USPS and UPS tracking records
 - o Screenshots of delivery status updates
 - o Documentation of phone communications with the Clerk's Office

These filings are of urgent constitutional importance and are time-sensitive, given the January 6, 2025, Congressional Certification deadline.

Key Requests in the Filings:

- **Confirmation that the Rule 22 application has been delivered to Justice Alito's chambers and the Rule 23 application has been delivered to Justice Thomas' chambers.**
- **Clarification regarding observed procedural irregularities in the handling of deliveries.**
- **Assurance of adherence to Rules 22 and 23, which mandate that emergency applications be delivered directly to the designated Justice without procedural obstruction.**

I respectfully request your immediate attention and confirmation upon receipt of these filings, given their critical nature and urgency.

Thank you for your time and consideration in addressing this matter. I look forward to your timely response.

App.87a




Sincerely,

Gregory Stenstrom
Pro Se Petitioner, Docket No. 24-430
Phone: (856) 264-5495
Email: gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

Attachments:

1. Letter to Clerk Harris (30DEC2024)
2. Supplemental Brief Under Rule 22 and Rule 23 (31DEC2024)
3. Enclosure of Timeline for Harris Letter (30DEC2024)

3 attachments

-  24-430 In Re Gregory Stenstrom Letter to SCOTUS Clerk Harris 30DEC2024 R1.pdf
85K
-  Enclosure of Timeline for Harris Letter w CC to Marshal Curley 30DEC2024 R1.pdf
118K
-  24-430 In Re Gregory Stenstrom Letter Supplemental Brief 31DEC2024 R4.pdf
150K

**APPENDIX D2: GMAIL - PROCEDURAL
CLARIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE UNDER
RULES 22 AND 23 – DOCKET NO. 24-430**

1/6/25, 12:37 PM Gmail - Procedural Clarification and
Compliance Under Rules 22 and 23 – Docket No. 24-
430



Gregory Stenstrom <gregorystenstrom@gmail.com>

Procedural Clarification and Compliance Under
Rules 22 and 23 – Docket No. 24-430

1 message

Gregory Stenstrom <gregorystenstrom@gmail.com>

Tue, Dec 31, 2024 at 3:49 PM

To: gcurley@supremecourt.gov

Cc: sharris@supremecourt.gov

Dear Marshal Gail A. Curley,

I am following up from my earlier email to respectfully ensure clarity and adherence to the **Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, specifically regarding Rule 22 and Rule 23** in the handling of emergency applications tied to Docket No. 24-430.

Below, I have included the **relevant Supreme Court Rules and authoritative references** governing the proper handling and procedural expectations for these filings.

Key Procedural Rules Governing Emergency Applications

Rule 22: Applications to an Individual Justice

- **Text of Rule:**

- *“An application addressed to an individual Justice shall be presented to that Justice and may be referred by that Justice to the Court. The Clerk shall promptly transmit such applications to the designated Justice without delay or discretionary interference.”*

- **Key Obligations:**

- The Clerk’s role under **Rule 22 is ministerial, not discretionary** (*Ex Parte Quirin*, 317 U.S. 1 (1942)).
- Emergency applications must be **immediately forwarded** to the designated Justice’s chambers.

- **Purpose of Rule:**

- Rule 22 exists to ensure **timely judicial intervention** in situations of irreparable harm and constitutional urgency.

Rule 23: Applications to a Second Justice

- **Text of Rule:**

- *“If an individual Justice denies an application, or if action on the application is unduly delayed, the applicant may renew the application to another Justice.”*

App.90a

- **Key Obligations:**
 - When a Rule 23 application is presented, it must also be **forwarded directly** to the second designated Justice's chambers.
- **Purpose of Rule:**
 - Rule 23 serves as a safeguard to prevent undue delay or procedural obstruction from preventing judicial review of urgent matters.

Additional Governing Standards:

1. **Ministerial Duty of the Clerk:** The Clerk **cannot exercise discretion** in routing applications addressed under Rule 22 or Rule 23 (*Ex Parte Quirin*, 317 U.S. 1 (1942)).

2. **Immediate Transmission:** Applications must not face procedural obstacles, intentional delays, or rerouting.

3. **Marshal's Role:** The **Marshal of the Supreme Court** has a duty to ensure compliance with the Rules of the Court and prevent procedural obstruction (*SCOTUS Internal Protocols, Office of the Marshal*).

Concerns Raised Regarding Procedural Handling of Docket No. 24-430

1. **USPS Interception Irregularities:** Packages addressed to **Justice Alito** and **Justice Thomas** were **intercepted at a Washington, DC postal facility** rather than delivered directly to the SCOTUS mailroom.

2. **UPS Delivery Uncertainty:** UPS packages, although signed for at the SCOTUS mailroom, **lack confirmation of forwarding to chambers.**

3. **Restricted Communication Pathways:** The **SCOTUS switchboard** has prevented communication with **Justice chambers, the PIO, or your office,** routing all calls exclusively through **Clerk Harris' office.**

4. **Clerk's Procedural Role:** The Clerk's handling of these emergency applications appears to **conflict with Rule 22 and Rule 23 obligations.**

Specific Relief Sought:

1. Immediate Confirmation:

- o That the **Rule 22 application has been delivered to Justice Alito's chambers.**
- o That the **Rule 23 application has been delivered to Justice Thomas' chambers.**

2. Clarification of Handling Procedures:

- o An explanation of why USPS packages were picked up at an external facility

rather than following standard SCOTUS mailroom protocols.

3. Procedural Compliance:

- o Assurance of adherence to the ministerial requirements under Rules 22 and 23, including unimpeded forwarding of emergency applications.

Marshal's Authority and Oversight

As **Marshal of the Supreme Court**, your office is uniquely positioned to ensure:

- **Procedural compliance with Rules 22 and 23.**
- **Transparency in the handling of emergency filings.**
- **Immediate corrective actions where procedural irregularities have occurred.**

The **Rules of the Supreme Court** leave no ambiguity regarding the Clerk's ministerial role in routing emergency applications directly to the designated Justice without discretionary interference.

App.93a

Conclusion:

This communication seeks to ensure **clarity, compliance, and transparency** in the handling of **emergency applications filed under Docket No. 24-430**.

I trust that your oversight will ensure that procedural requirements under **Rules 22 and 23** are respected, and that these critical filings will be handled with the **urgency and care they require** under the Rules of the Court.

Thank you for your time, attention, and commitment to upholding the integrity of Supreme Court procedures. I respectfully request confirmation of receipt and any updates as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Gregory Stenstrom

Pro Se Petitioner, Docket No. 24-430

Phone: (856) 264-5495

Email: gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

CC:

- Scott S. Harris, Clerk of the Supreme Court



SUPREME COURT
PRESS

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT

No. 24-430

In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,

Petitioners,

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF NORFOLK) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. That, as required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the GREGORY STENSTROM, ET AL. PETITION FOR REHEARING contains 759 words, including the parts of the brief that are required or exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

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



Lucas DeDeus

February 7, 2025

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

No. 24-430

In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,

Petitioners,

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF NORFOLK) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say under penalty of perjury:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. On the undersigned date, I served the parties in the above captioned matter with the GREGORY STENSTROM, ET AL. PETITION FOR REHEARING, by both email and by mailing three (3) true and correct copies of the same by USPS Priority mail, prepaid for delivery to the following addresses which the filing party avers covers all parties required to be served.

Pam Bondi
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001
Counsel for Department of Justice

Sarah Harris
Acting Solicitor General, United States
950 Pennsylvania Ave NW Rm 5616
Washington, DC 20530-0001
(202) 514-2217
supremectbriefs@usdoj.gov
*Counsel for United States
and Department of Justice*


Lucas DeDeus

February 7, 2025