

No. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

JAMES SAYLOR,

Petitioner,

v.

ROB JEFFREYS, Director of the
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services,
In His Official Capacity,

Respondent.

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit**

PETITION FOR REHEARING

James Saylor
Petitioner, *Pro Se*
Nebraska State Prisoner #36500
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Tecumseh State Correctional Institution
(402) 435-0303
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Petition for Rehearing

Pursuant to Rule 44.2, Petitioner James Saylor respectfully petitions for rehearing following the Court's decision to deny his petition for certiorari on April 27, 2026.

Grounds

The Court denied Petitioner's petition without giving such any consideration whatsoever. The Justices not only did not read or consider Petitioner's Petition, they denied such without ever becoming aware of its existence.

The decision in this case was made by law clerks; all the Court did was rubberstamp the law clerk's decision.

As set forth below, the Court had a duty under its own rules to "consider" Petitioner's petition.

The facts described constitute "intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or ... other substantial grounds not previously presented" within the meaning of Rule 44.2.

Argument

The Court Breached Its Duty to Consider The Petition

While Supreme Court Rule 10 makes it clear that actual plenary review by the Court "is not a

matter of right, but of judicial discretion,” other Rules of this Court make it equally clear that the Court’s *consideration* of a petition for a writ of certiorari is not discretionary, and that the Justices have a duty to “consider” a petition for certiorari.

Supreme Court Rule 15.5 makes it abundantly clear that after the Court has received a petition for certiorari from the Clerk, the Justices are expected to consider the petition (“The Clerk will distribute the petition to the Court *for its consideration* ...”) (Emphasis added).

Now, in conjunction with Rule 15.5, Rule 16.1 makes it very clear that “the Court” should not make a decision concerning whether or not to grant a petition for certiorari until after the Court has considered the petition: “*After considering* the documents distributed under Rule 15, the Court will enter an appropriate order.” (Emphasis added).

Pursuant to Rules 15.5 and 16.1, the Court – the Justices, not their law clerks – had a duty to consider Petitioner’s petition.

The Justices of this Court not only failed to consider Petitioner’s petition, they never even became aware of its existence. That’s because the law clerks in the “cert pool” decided that Petitioner’s petition should be denied.

The petition in this case was cert-worthy. The Court of Appeals held that it was “lawful” to hold Petitioner in solitary confinement forever,

essentially, simply because Petitioner has PTSD, and the case presents questions of national importance.

The Court did not even consider this Petition.

Thet Court breached its duty to consider this Petition.

“There’s a cancer on the [Supreme Court].”

It is utterly unacceptable that the Supreme Court of the United States does not consider 90% of the petitions for certiorari filed, and is not even aware that such cases exist, because the Justices turn over decision-making in such cases to unappointed law clerks who have not taken the oath of office.

Such is completely unseemly and must be addressed.

“There’s a cancer on the [Supreme Court].”

Conclusion

If the denial of the petition for certiorari is reversed, then the Court should either grant summary reversal of the decision by the Court of Appeals or grant plenary review for the reasons set forth in the Petition. Petitioner prays for reversal; he should be permitted to challenge that he has been held in solitary confinement for so many years simply because he has PTSD.

Respectfully submitted,

James Saylor
Petitioner, Pro Se

By:

James Saylor
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P.O. Box 900
Tecumseh, NE 68450-0900
Tecumseh State Correctional Institution

CERTIFICATE OF PETITIONER

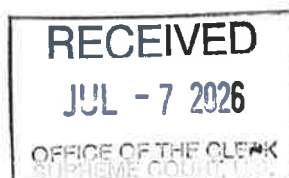
I hereby certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay and is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2.

James Saylor

CERTIFICATE OF PETITIONER

I hereby certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay and is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2.

James Saylor



July 1, 2026

Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

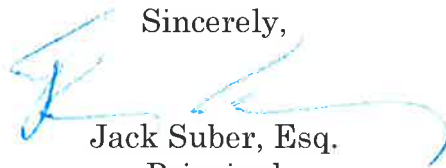
**RE 25-1102: JAMES SAYLOR V. ROB JEFFREYS, DIRECTOR, NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

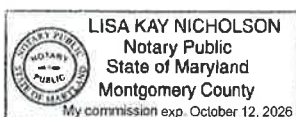
Dear Sir or Madam:

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the Petition for Rehearing referenced above contains **548** words, excluding the parts of the document that are exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

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

Sincerely,


Jack Suber, Esq.
Principal



Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of July 2026.



July 1, 2026

Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

**RE 25-1102: JAMES SAYLOR V. ROB JEFFREYS, DIRECTOR, NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

Dear Sir or Madam:

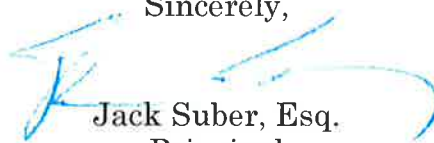
I certify that at the request of the Petitioner, on July 1, 2026, I caused service to be made pursuant to Rule 29 on the following counsel for the Respondent:

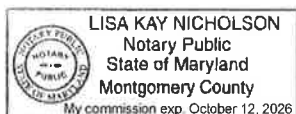
RESPONDENT:

Cody Steven Barnett
Nebraska Department of Justice
1445 K Street
Room 2115
Lincoln, NE 68508
cody.barnett@nebraska.gov
402-471-6933

This service was effected by depositing three copies of a Petition for Rehearing in an official "first class mail" receptacle of the United States Post Office as well as by transmitting digital copies via electronic mail.

Sincerely,


Jack Suber, Esq.
Principal



Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of July 2026.

