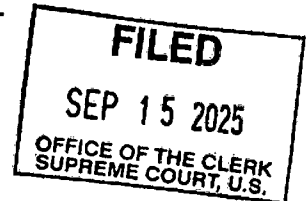


25-5715
No.

ORIGINAL

In the Supreme Court of the United States

IN RE
DANIEL E. HALL,
PETITIONER

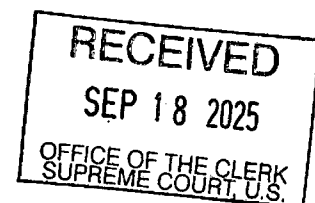


*On Petition for a Writ of Mandamus
to the Judicial Council of the First Circuit*

ON PETITION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS
TO COMPEL PROPER PROCESSING OF
COMPLAINT NOS. 01-25-90033 THROUGH 01-25-90038 AND
COMPLAINT NOS. 01-25-90016 THROUGH 01-25-90027
— Submitted to the Judicial Council of the First Circuit

Daniel E. Hall
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Revised August 22, 2025



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- 1. Whether the Judicial Council of the First Circuit may disregard mandatory provisions of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act and the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings by refusing to reassign misconduct complaints under Rule 25(f) once all circuit judges are disqualified.**
- 2. Whether the Council may suppress review by severing related complaints in violation of Rules 6(b)–(c) and by failing to docket subject judges under Rule 8(a).**
- 3. Whether the reappointment of Magistrate Judge Andrea K. Johnstone despite notice of misconduct, and the appointment of Magistrate Judge Talesha L. Saint-Marc in violation of 28 U.S.C. § 631(b)(5), constitute unlawful acts requiring correction under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act.**
- 4. Whether mandamus relief is warranted under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), where the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act provides no avenue for judicial review and no other adequate remedy exists.**

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Daniel E. Hall, Pro Se Petitioner,

Judicial Council of the First Circuit, Respondent,

- Magistrate Judge Andrea K. Johnstone
- Magistrate Judge Talesha L. Saint-Marc
- District Judge Joseph N. Laplante
- District Judge Samantha D. Elliott
- District Judge Steven J. McAuliffe
- District Judge Samantha D. Elliott
- Senior District Judge Paul J. Barbadoro
- Chief District Judge Landya B. McCafferty
- Senior Circuit Judge William J. Kayatta Jr.
- Senior Circuit Judge Sandra Lynch
- Chief Circuit Judge David J. Barron
- Circuit Judge Gustavo Gelpí
- Circuit Judge Lara Montecalvo
- Senior Circuit Judge Jeffrey R. Howard
- Senior Circuit Judge Rogeriee Thompson
- Circuit Judge Julie Rikelman

Susan Goldberg, Circuit Executive

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Note: In addition to the authorities cited below, Petitioner references his sworn *Declaration Binder in Support of Rule 22 Motion to Justice Alito* (July 23, 2025). Although submitted separately, it is incorporated by reference in this Petition and included in the “Other Authorities” section of this Table.

Cases

- *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868 (2009)
Mandamus Petition 18; Appendix B 2, 6–7
- *Griggs v. Provident Consumer Discount Co.*, 459 U.S. 56 (1982)
Appendix B 5
- *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944)
Appendix B 2
- *Kush v. Rutledge*, 460 U.S. 719 (1983)
Appendix B 9
- *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803)
Appendix B 2
- *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976)
Appendix B 2
- *Rodriguez-Reyes v. Molina-Rodriguez*, 711 F.3d 49 (1st Cir. 2013)
Appendix B ii
- *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A.*, 534 U.S. 506 (2002)
Appendix B ii
- *Doe v. Brown Univ.*, 43 F.4th 195 (1st Cir. 2022)
Appendix B ii
- *Foote v. Ludlow*, No. 22-1952 (1st Cir. 2024)
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Statutes

- U.S. Const. art. III, §§ 1–2
Mandamus Petition 6
- 28 U.S.C. § 144 (Judicial bias or prejudice)
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- 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 (Judicial Conduct and Disability Act)
Mandamus Petition 6
- 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (All Writs Act)
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- 18 U.S.C. § 371 (Conspiracy)
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- N.H. RSA 311:7 (Unauthorized practice of law)
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Rules

- Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(a)
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- Fed. R. Evid. 201(c)(2), (e), (f)
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- Supreme Court Rule 14 (Form and Content)
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- Supreme Court Rule 20 (Extraordinary Writs)
Mandamus Petition 6
- Supreme Court Rule 22 (Applications to a Justice)
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- Supreme Court Rule 39 (In Forma Pauperis)
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- Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings
 - Rule 4(a)(6) — Administrative misconduct (Appendix C 2–3)
 - Rule 6(b), 6(c) — Severance and amendments (Mandamus Petition 5–6; Appendix B 1)
 - Rule 8(a) — Docketing (Mandamus Petition 5–6)
 - Rule 11(b) — Disposition (Mandamus Petition 5–6)
 - Rule 25(f) — Reassignment (Mandamus Petition 5–6; Appendix C 2–3)

Other Authorities

(See also Declaration Binder, Consolidated Declarations in Support of Rule 22 Motion, July 23, 2025, incorporated herein by reference.).....Passem

1. OPINIONS, ORDER, AND JUDGMENTS BELOW

This petition arises from the refusal and inaction of the Judicial Council of the First Circuit in connection with two sets of judicial misconduct complaints filed by Petitioner. The Council has not entered any formal order adjudicating these complaints; instead, it has engaged in repeated correspondence that fragments, suppresses, or fails to docket the filings properly. Those letters and related filings, appended herein, constitute the operative “orders” within the meaning of Supreme Court Rule 20.3.

A. Complaint Nos. 01-25-90016 through 01-25-90027 (Concealed Pro Hac Vice Policy/Unauthorized Filings)

On April 7, 2025, Petitioner separately requested investigation into misconduct relating to unauthorized legal filings and concealed pro hac vice admissions (Appendix Part B, Exhibit B-1). On May 3, 2025, Petitioner submitted a verified complaint and addendum (Appendix Part B, Exhibit B-3).

The Judicial Council again responded only through correspondence dated April 17, May 15, June 6, July 3, July 7, and July 23, 2025 (Appendix Part B, Exhibits B-2, B-4, B-6, B-8, B-9, B-10). These communications acknowledged receipt but failed to provide docketing for all named judges, failed to implement mandatory reassignment under Rule 25(f), and declined to disclose disqualification determinations. Petitioner’s June 17, 2025 filing on severance and Rule 25(f) violations was neither docketed nor adjudicated (Appendix Part B, Exhibit B-7).

B. Complaint Nos. 01-25-90033 through 01-25-90038 (Merit-Panel/§ 631(b)(5) Appointment)

On April 7, 2025, Petitioner submitted an inquiry to the Judicial Council of the First Circuit regarding conflicts of interest in the merit selection process for magistrate judges in the District

of New Hampshire (Appendix Part C, Exhibit C-1). Over the following months, Petitioner submitted a series of formal complaints, rebuttals, and supplemental requests for recusal, including a verified formal complaint filed May 3, 2025 (Appendix Part C, Exhibit C-4). The Judicial Council responded through piecemeal correspondence on April 22, May 15, June 6, and July 3, 2025 (Appendix Part C, Exhibits C-2, C-5, C-7, C-9). These letters failed to docket all subject judges, failed to address conflicts of interest involving Circuit Executive Susan Goldberg, and disregarded Petitioner's June 17, 2025 filing alleging Rule 25(f) violations (Appendix Part C, Exhibit C-8). No final order or lawful disposition under Rule 11(b) was issued.

C. Summary

Taken together, these complaints (Nos. 01-25-90016 through 01-25-90027, and Nos. 01-25-90033 through 01-25-90038) show a uniform pattern of suppression and noncompliance by the Judicial Council of the First Circuit. In lieu of formal orders under Rule 11(b), the Council has issued only informal correspondence, which Petitioner includes as the operative "orders" for purposes of Supreme Court Rule 20.3.

2. JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), which authorizes the Supreme Court to issue writs of mandamus "in aid of" its jurisdiction and consistent with the usages and principles of law.

This petition arises under Supreme Court Rule 20.1, which permits the exercise of this Court's discretionary powers where "exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and where adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court."

The Judicial Council of the First Circuit is an Article I body created by statute, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364, and is subject to the mandatory procedures prescribed by the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. The Council’s refusal to comply with Rule 25(f), Rule 6(b)–(c), and Rule 8(a) is final within the administrative process and leaves no further avenue of judicial review. No other court is authorized to review or correct these violations.

This Court therefore has jurisdiction to issue mandamus in aid of its supervisory authority over the federal judicial system, to ensure compliance with statutory requirements and to preserve the integrity of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act’s framework.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY, AND RULE PROVISIONS

This petition involves the following constitutional, statutory, and rule provisions (full texts reproduced in **Appendix Part A**, Exhibits A-1 through A-6):

1. **U.S. Constitution, Article III, §§ 1–2** (vesting of the judicial power; jurisdiction).
(Appendix Part A, Ex. A-1)
2. **All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a)** (authority to issue writs in aid of jurisdiction).
(Appendix Part A, Ex. A-2)
3. **Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364** (procedures governing misconduct complaints). *(Appendix Part A, Ex. A-3)*
4. **28 U.S.C. § 631(b)(5)** (merit selection panel disqualification for magistrate judge appointments). *(Appendix Part A, Ex. A-4)*
5. **Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings—Rule 6(b)** (unified complaints), **Rule 6(c)** (amendments), **Rule 8(a)** (separate docketing for different judges), **Rule 11(b)** (disposition), and **Rule 25(f)** (mandatory reassignment when all circuit judges are disqualified). *(Appendix Part A, Ex. A-5)*

6. **Supreme Court Rules—Rule 14** (form and contents), **Rule 20** (extraordinary writs), **Rule 22** (applications to a Justice), and **Rule 39** (in forma pauperis). (*Appendix Part A, Ex. A-6*)

Petitioner includes the text of these provisions in the Appendix hereto (Appendix Part A, Exhibits A-1 to A-6).

4. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Complaint Nos. 01-25-90033 through 01-25-90038 (Concealed Pro Hac Vice Policy/Unauthorized Filings)

On **April 7, 2025**, Petitioner also filed a separate set of misconduct complaints—Nos. 01-25-90033 through 01-25-90038—focused on concealment of an unlawful pro hac vice admission policy and systemic obstruction of misconduct review (see **Appendix Part B, Exhibits B-1 to B-10**). These submissions detailed how magistrate and district judges in New Hampshire permitted Perkins Coie LLP attorneys to file dozens of motions on behalf of Twitter, Inc. without lawful admission under **Local Rule 83.2** or state law, and how subsequent appellate judges suppressed judicial notice of the misconduct.

The filings included:

1. **Request for Investigation (April 7, 2025, Ex. B-1)** documenting the unauthorized practice scheme.
2. **Formal Complaint and Addendum (May 3, 2025, Ex. B-3)** showing how judges ratified the unlawful filings.
3. **Submissions on Conflict of Interest and Severance (May 21 & June 17, 2025, Exs. B-5, B-7)** detailing how Council administrators misused procedure to prevent proper review.

4. Requests for Disclosure under the Act and Rule 25 (July 7, 2025, Ex. B-9)

demonstrating that recusals were required yet never honored.

As with the earlier set, the Judicial Council issued only cursory letters (Exs. B-2, B-4, B-6, B-8, B-10), failing to address the merits. By severing related allegations and declining to reassign under **Rule 25(f)**, the Council foreclosed any possibility of impartial review.

B. Complaint Nos. 01-25-90016 through 01-25-90027 (Merit-Panel/§ 631(b)(5)

Appointment)

On **April 7, 2025**, Petitioner submitted an inquiry to the Judicial Council of the First Circuit regarding potential conflicts of interest in the merit selection process for magistrate judges in the District of New Hampshire, specifically involving the nomination of Talesha L. Saint-Marc. Petitioner raised concerns that panel members had disqualifying relationships under **28 U.S.C. § 631(b)(5)**, and that the process violated both the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act and the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

Between **April and July 2025**, Petitioner filed a series of related complaints—Nos. 01-25-90016 through 01-25-90027—supported by formal submissions and addenda (see **Appendix Part C, Exhibits C-1 to C-9**). These filings alleged:

1. **Conflict of Interest & Misrepresentation** — that certain Article III judges and Circuit Executive Susan Goldberg participated in, or ratified, a magistrate selection process tainted by conflicts.
2. **Procedural Irregularities** — that Petitioner's complaints were improperly severed and misclassified in violation of **Rule 6(b)** and **Rule 6(c)**, preventing unified review.
3. **Failure to Reassign Under Rule 25(f)** — that once all First Circuit judges were implicated, reassignment was mandatory but never performed.

The Judicial Council responded only with perfunctory form letters (Exhibits C-2, C-5, C-7, C-9), declining to address the statutory and rule violations. No independent reviewing judge was assigned, no docketing under **Rule 8(a)** occurred, and Petitioner was left without any administrative remedy.

C. Resulting Exceptional Circumstances

Taken together, Complaint Nos. 01-25-90033 through 01-25-90038 (Appendix Part B) and Complaint Nos. 01-25-90016 through 01-25-90027 (Appendix Part C) show a consistent pattern:

- The **Judicial Council refused to docket complaints properly** under Rule 8(a).
- The Council **improperly severed complaints** in violation of Rule 6.
- The Council **failed to reassign** as required by Rule 25(f).
- Petitioner was denied any administrative remedy under the Act.

The cumulative effect is systemic obstruction. By design, the Act provides no further review mechanism in any other court. Thus, only this Court, exercising its **original jurisdiction under the All Writs Act and Rule 20**, can correct the Council's failures and preserve institutional integrity.

5. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Exceptional Circumstances Warrant This Court's Intervention.

Supreme Court Rule 20.1 authorizes the issuance of an extraordinary writ only in "exceptional circumstances" where no other adequate means exist to attain relief. This case presents precisely those circumstances. The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act provides no further review mechanism beyond the Judicial Council. Petitioner has exhausted all available remedies, but the Council has refused to apply mandatory provisions of law—leaving systemic violations without

redress. See *Exhibit B-3 (Formal Complaint and Addendum, May 3, 2025)*; *Exhibit C-4 (Formal Complaint, May 3, 2025)*.

1. No Other Court Has Jurisdiction to Act.

Neither the District Court nor the Court of Appeals may review or compel the Judicial Council's compliance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 and the implementing Rules. The statutory scheme is deliberately closed. Only this Court, through its supervisory authority and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), has jurisdiction to enforce compliance with mandatory provisions such as Rule 25(f) (requiring reassignment when all circuit judges are disqualified) and Rule 8 (requiring proper docketing). *Exhibit B-7 (Submission on Improper Severance and Rule 25(f) Violations, June 17, 2025)*; *Exhibit C-8 (Rule 25(f) Violations and Procedural Obstruction, June 17, 2025)*.

2. Institutional Integrity of the Judiciary Is at Stake.

The Judicial Council's actions demonstrate systemic obstruction:

- **Improper severance of related complaints** (*Exhibit B-7; Exhibit C-8*);
- **Refusal to reassign complaints despite disqualification conflicts**, contrary to Rule 25(f) (*Exhibit B-9, July 7, 2025; Exhibit C-6, May 21, 2025*);
- **Concealment of Merit Selection Panel participation**, contrary to 28 U.S.C. § 631(b)(5) (*Exhibit C-3, May 3, 2025*);
- **Pattern of dismissing or refusing to docket submissions without explanation** (*Exhibit B-5, May 21, 2025; Exhibit C-2, April 22, 2025*).

Such conduct strikes at the heart of judicial accountability and risks rendering the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act a nullity. The legitimacy of the judiciary depends on public

confidence that complaints of misconduct are processed fairly, transparently, and in accordance with law.

4. The Case Presents a Question of National Importance.

The issues raised are not unique to the First Circuit. If left uncorrected, other circuits may similarly evade statutory obligations, creating a precedent of unchecked self-regulation. The First Circuit's refusal to comply with statutory and rule-based mandates presents a question of uniformity across the federal system, warranting this Court's supervisory correction. *See Exhibits B-6 (Council Correspondence, June 6, 2025) and C-7 (Council Correspondence, June 6, 2025), evidencing institutional refusal to address mandatory rules.*

5. Irreparable Harm Results from Continued Non-Compliance.

Petitioner has been deprived of statutory protections, including impartial adjudication and mandatory reassignment. Without this Court's intervention, the systemic defects will persist, harming not only Petitioner but also future litigants and complainants who seek redress under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. No subsequent proceeding can cure the loss of due process at this stage. *Exhibit B-8 (Council Correspondence, July 3, 2025); Exhibit C-9 (Council Correspondence, July 3, 2025).*

Reason for Granting Writ	Supporting Exhibits	Description of Evidence
Exceptional circumstances; Council refused to apply mandatory provisions	B-3, C-4	Formal Complaints and Addenda (May 3, 2025) demonstrating exhaustion of remedies and Council's refusal to enforce statutory duties
No other court has jurisdiction to act	B-7, C-8	Submissions (June 17, 2025) documenting improper severance and refusal to reassign complaints under Rule 25(f)

Reason for Granting Writ	Supporting Exhibits	Description of Evidence
Institutional integrity of the judiciary at stake	B-7, B-9, C-6, C-8, C-3, B-5, C-2	Evidence of: (1) improper severance (B-7, C-8); (2) failure to reassign despite conflicts (B-9, C-6); (3) concealment of Merit Selection participation (C-3); and (4) dismissals without explanation (B-5, C-2)
Question of national importance	B-6, C-7	Council correspondence (June 6, 2025) reflecting systemic refusal to follow mandatory rules, implicating national uniformity
Irreparable harm from continued non-compliance	B-8, C-9	Council correspondence (July 3, 2025) confirming denial of due process and refusal to cure ongoing violations

6. CONCLUSION

The record establishes that the District of New Hampshire's Article III judges not only tolerated but affirmatively ratified lawless practices that undermined the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. On **June 16, 2022**, through formal order, the District Judges **reappointed Magistrate Judge Andrea K. Johnstone** despite irrefutable evidence that she had created and enforced an **illegal, non-public pro hac vice policy**. At that time, these same District Judges had in their possession Petitioner's formal complaints to the **Merit Selection Panel**, making them fully aware of the misconduct yet proceeding in defiance of statutory duties.

On **February 28, 2023**, by further order, these same District Judges **appointed Talesha L. Saint-Marc as Magistrate Judge**, even though she had previously served on the very **Merit Selection Panel** that nominated candidates — a direct violation of **28 U.S.C. § 631(b)(5)**, which prohibits such conflicted appointments. The same District of New Hampshire judges who knowingly reappointed Magistrate Judge Johnstone in 2022 despite her creation of an illegal pro hac vice policy are the very judges who, in 2023, appointed Talesha L. Saint-Marc in violation of § 631(b)(5). This continuity of misconduct by the same actors demonstrates not isolated error, but a sustained institutional disregard for statutory law. These appointments, detailed in **Exhibit**

B and **Exhibit C**, reflect a pattern of willful disregard for statutory boundaries and ethical obligations.

The First Circuit Judicial Council compounded this lawlessness by refusing to act under **28 U.S.C. §§ 352–354** and **Rule 25(f)** of the Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Rules. By severing complaints, suppressing review, and declining reassignment despite obvious conflicts, the Council effectively **approved the misconduct** of the District Judges, converting individual violations into systemic failures.

Mandamus is the only remedy that can restore legality and accountability. Without intervention, the precedent stands that district judges may **reappoint and appoint magistrates in direct violation of federal law**, and that appellate judges may shield such violations by refusing to enforce the Act. This Court has recognized that mandamus is warranted to “confine a court to a lawful exercise of its prescribed jurisdiction” and to preserve the integrity of the judicial process. **Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court, 542 U.S. 367, 380–81 (2004); Ex parte Peru, 318 U.S. 578, 583 (1943).**

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully prays that this Court issue a writ of mandamus compelling the Judicial Council of the First Circuit to:

1. **Vacate** its unlawful orders dismissing and severing Petitioner’s complaints;
2. **Reassign** the matters under **Rule 25(f)** to judges untainted by conflict;
3. **Correct** the improper reappointment of Magistrate Judge Johnstone (June 16, 2022) and the unlawful appointment of Magistrate Judge Saint-Marc (Feb. 28, 2023); and
4. **Compel** compliance with the mandatory provisions of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364.

Only this Court's supervisory authority can prevent these acts of lawlessness from becoming institutionalized. Absent such relief, litigants will be left without any enforceable guarantee of due process, and the Act itself will be rendered a nullity.

7. EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND LACK OF ADEQUATE REMEDY

This case presents precisely the type of "exceptional circumstances" contemplated by Supreme Court Rule 20.1. The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364, provides no avenue for judicial review of a Judicial Council's refusal to comply with its nondiscretionary statutory duties. Once the Council declines to act, there is no other tribunal — state or federal — with jurisdiction to compel compliance.

Petitioner has fully exhausted all administrative channels. The Judicial Council of the First Circuit has refused to reassign a disqualified chief judge under Rule 25(f), has failed to docket named subject judges in violation of Rule 8(a) and Rule 6(c), and has permitted conflicted court officials to control the processing of their own misconduct complaints. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has likewise declined to intervene.

Absent this Court's intervention, these procedural violations will remain unreviewable, creating a structural defect in the administration of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act and eroding public confidence in the judiciary's ability to police itself. Only this Court has the jurisdiction and authority to issue a binding directive to the Judicial Council, and its exercise of the All Writs Act power in aid of its jurisdiction is necessary to preserve institutional integrity and prevent systemic obstruction from becoming entrenched practice.

The Court has long recognized that mandamus relief is appropriate when a lower tribunal acts in defiance of its statutory duties or when no other adequate remedy exists. See *Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 542 U.S. 367, 380 (2004) (mandamus may issue where "a judicial usurpation of power"

or “a clear abuse of discretion” is shown); *Ex parte Peru*, 318 U.S. 578, 583 (1943) (mandamus appropriate where lower tribunal refused to dismiss despite immunity and where “the public interest” required immediate correction); *Kerr v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 426 U.S. 394, 402 (1976) (mandamus relief proper when there is no other adequate means to attain the relief sought).

Here, the nondiscretionary nature of the statutory violations — including unlawful reappointment of Magistrate Judge Johnstone despite notice of misconduct (Order of June 16, 2022) and the subsequent appointment of Magistrate Judge Saint-Marc in direct violation of 28 U.S.C. § 631(b)(5) (Order of February 28, 2023) — demonstrates the kind of structural breakdown that cannot be left unremedied. With both district judges and appellate judges endorsing this lawlessness by omission, only this Court can act to restore compliance with statute and protect the constitutional integrity of the judiciary.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Daniel E. Hall
Daniel E. Hall
Pro Se Petitioner
Dated: August 22, 2025

8. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I certify that this Petition for a Writ of Mandamus complies with the formatting requirements of Supreme Court Rule 33.2. It was prepared in a proportionally spaced 12-point Times New Roman font, double spaced, with 1-inch margins, and printed on 8.5-by-11-inch paper.

I further certify that this petition contains fewer than **7,500 words** and does not exceed 40 pages, excluding the cover page, table of contents, table of authorities, and certificates.

Petitioner has concurrently submitted a Rule 22 motion to Justice Alito addressing structural concerns affecting the integrity of this petition, including obstruction by administrative officers

and failures by the Clerk's Office to properly docket related filings. That filing includes verified declarations and factual supplements not repeated here for clarity and judicial economy.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Daniel E. Hall

Daniel E. Hall

Pro Se Petitioner

Dated: August 22, 2025

Daniel E. Hall
Sept 12, 2025

9. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of this Petition for Writ of Mandamus and Motion to Proceed In Forma Pauperis, were served on the following party by U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, on the date below:

Solicitor General of the United States
Room 5616, Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel E. Hall

Pro Se Petitioner

Date: August 22, 2025

Manchester, New Hampshire

Daniel E. Hall
Sept 12, 2025

10. APPENDIX

- o **Part A** – Constitutional, Statutory, and Rule Provisions
- o **Part B** – Complaint Nos. 01-25-90033 through 01-25-90038
Exhibits B-1 through B-10
- o **Part C** – Complaint Nos. 01-25-90016 through 01-25-90027
Exhibits C-1 through C-9