No. 25-7167

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ELI ANGELINO — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ET AL. — RESPONDENT(S)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Eli Angelino
(Your Name)

99 Wall Street, Ste 157
(Address)

New York, New York 10005
(City, State, Zip Code)

347-839-8885
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Whether a Clerk of Court violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments by "misconstruing" an official judicial record—specifically by maintaining a fraudulent "IFP Pending" status for over 70 days despite a prior fee waiver (Entry 31)—to block the entry of a $100,000,000.00 default judgment?

2. Whether a Clerk of Court violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by imposing a "clerical embargo" on a pro se litigant—holding curative filings (Entries 87-107) in a perpetual "Received" status—to prevent the case from reaching a Judge for a ruling on the merits?

3. Whether a Court of Appeals may constructively deny the right of access to the courts by indefinitely withholding a ruling on an In Forma Pauperis (IFP) application while allowing a "default" clock to run against an indigent petitioner who has provided forensic proof of identity?

LIST OF PARTIES

A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is provided below. If a party is a corporation with a stock ticker symbol, that symbol is also included.

City of New York

Vital Records Administrator

New York City Human Resources Administration

HRA/ Vital Records Administrator

RELATED CASES

United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Case Name: In re: Eli Angelino

Docket Number: No. 25-3262

Status: Pending Mandamus regarding Entry 31 IFP fraud

United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

Case Name: Eli Angelino v. The City of New York, et al.

Docket Number: No. 1:24-cv-07907-LTS

Date of Entry: June 24, 2025

New York Court of Appeals

Case Name: *Eli Angelino, Appellant, v. N.Y.C. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Respondent*

Motion No.: 2024-762

Date of Entry: February 13, 2025

Status: Appeal transferred on Court's own motion; motion for leave to appeal dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department

Case Name: Matter of Eli Angelino v. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Docket Number: Case No. 2024-06445

Date of Entry: December 18, 2025

New York County Supreme Court

Case Name: Eli Angelino v. N.Y.C. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Index Number: No. 151429/2024

Date of Remittitur: December 30, 2025

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles

Case Name: In re: Angelino, Eli

Case Number: 21STPB01525

Date of Corrected Order: January 31, 2024

Judicial Officer: Honorable Gus T. May

Nature of Order: Nunc Pro Tunc Order Establishing Fact of Birth, finding Petitioner was born on April 27, 1982, at New York Presbyterian Hospital in Manhattan, New York.

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STATUTES AND RULES

OTHER

JURISDICTION

[✓] For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was N/A – Administrative Freeze at Entry #107 (See Appendix A).

[✓] No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of mandamus was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ___A_____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1651.

[✓] For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was February 13, 2025. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix C_____.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of mandamus was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ___A_____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1651.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

U.S. Const. Art. IV, § 1 (Full Faith and Credit Clause)

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State.

U.S. Const. amend. I (Right to Petition)

Congress shall make no law... abridging... the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1 (Due Process and Equal Protection)

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (All Writs Act)

The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) (Proceedings in forma pauperis)

[A]ny court of the United States may authorize the commencement, prosecution or defense of any suit... without prepayment of fees... by a person who submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets... that the person is unable to pay such fees.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(a) (Default)

When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the

party's default.

Evidence of Exhaustion and Administrative Delay: Verification of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit's administrative freeze (Entry #107) and the March 9, 2026, service of the [Proposed] Mandate—proving the Respondents' default and the lower court's failure to act—is located at **Appendices A, H, I, and J.**

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. THE MINISTERIAL FAILURE AND CLERICAL EMBARGO

This Petition for a Writ of Mandamus arises from a manual "Clerical Embargo" implemented at Entry #107 of the Second Circuit ACMS record. The Clerk of the Court has failed in their non-discretionary, ministerial duty to docket filings and enter the March 9 Mandate, effectively suspending the litigation to obstruct a $100,000,000.00 judgment. Petitioner's perfected legal identity, established by the California Superior Court (Appendix E) and protected under the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the U.S. Constitution, is being nullified by this administrative blockade.

II. PROOF OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE FEBRUARY RECORD DELIVERY

The Clerk's failure is a deliberate act of obstruction, not an oversight. As shown in Appendix H, the February 16 Fax Success Receipts (Fax IDs #37366837, #37368320, #37368356, and #37368440) and the February 9, 2026, U UMSA signature receipt prove Actual Knowledge and physical delivery of the Master Audit to the Respondents. Despite this, the Clerk is fraudulently maintaining a "Pending IFP" status to justify blocking the record from the docket. This status is a forensic falsehood. The Clerk's record (App. A) acknowledges 'IFP Pending' status, yet the Court willfully ignores the pre-existing Fee-Exempt grant from SDNY Entry #6 (App. F) to maintain this ministerial blockade. Petitioner's fee-exempt status was finalized at SDNY Entry #6 and (Appendix F) and confirmed by the April 15, 2025 Order. This established authority is being ignored by the Clerk as a pretext for a Ministerial Embargo. Despite the Lower Court's Order at **Entry 31 (March 12, 2026)** (Appendix k) confirming Petitioner's right to submit paper copies pursuant to Local Rule 30.1, the Clerk has maintained a 'Clerical Embargo' at Entry 107, refusing to process the perfected record. The extensive correspondence from February 16 through March 13 proves the Clerk's office was fully notified of these ministerial errors and knowingly chose to maintain the freeze at Entry #107.

III. EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES AND THE MARCH 13 FINAL DEFAULT

Petitioner has exhausted all local remedies. To provide a final opportunity for the lower court to cure these ministerial failures, Petitioner served a formal Notice of Judicial Default on March 13,

2026, at 9:02 AM (Appendix I), following previous service at Entry #87 and Entry #107. The [Proposed] Order and Writ of Execution is attached as Appendix G. The lower court's failure to act upon this final notice established that no "plain, speedy, or adequate remedy" exists in the lower court. This total administrative abandonment forces this Court's intervention under Supreme Court Rule 20. As of the morning of March 19, 2026, the Second Circuit ACMS docket (App. A) confirms a continuous administrative freeze, with the Clerk refusing to process the Notice of Judicial Default served on March 12, 2026. to compel the unfreezing of the docket and the entry of the Mandates located on pages 7 and 13 of the Master Record. **The integrity of this 1,106-page Master Administrative Record is forensically verified by SHA-256 Hash: 79987b9c7420b03a8ae9f7ee985dc6b08c89e6d4e54baae04e12ff290f91f007** (See Appendix j).

Petitioner's exhaustion of local remedies is documented by the following sequence of final formal notices:

1. **March 10, 2026 (9:35 AM):** Notice of the **Rule 5(d)(2)(B) Bypass**, alerting the court that the Clerk's obstruction necessitated a direct filing.

2. **March 11, 2026 (4:30 PM): Affidavit of Spoliation**, providing forensic notice that federal records were being manually deleted from the docket to hide the perfected $100,000,000.00 default.

3. **March 13, 2026 (9:02 AM): Notice of Judicial Default**, served as the final administrative warning confirming the total administrative abandonment of the record at **Entry #107**.

IV. PERFECTION OF WILLFUL DEFAULT

As of the date of this filing, the sixty (60) day statutory period for Respondents to plead or otherwise defend—which commenced upon service on January 22, 2026—is expiring. Despite formal consent to electronic service (Entry #24), no opposition or responsive pleading has been served upon Petitioner. The Clerk's manual freeze of the docket at Entry #107 constitutes an extrajudicial blockade intended to prevent the ministerial entry of default and the resulting $100,000,000.00 judgment.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. THE CLERK'S ADMINISTRATIVE ABANDONMENT VIOLATES THE RIGHT TO PETITION.

The First Amendment guarantees the right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. This right is not a mere abstraction; it requires that the "doors of the courts" remain open. *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371 (1971). As documented in the forensic audit, the Clerk of the Second Circuit has manually frozen the ACMS docket at Entry #107 specifically to block Petitioner's access to the Court. This "clerical embargo" constitutes a total administrative abandonment of Case No. 25-3262, preventing Petitioner from receiving a constitutionally mandated ruling on a perfected record.

II. MANDAMUS IS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR THE CLERK'S REFUSAL TO PERFORM A MINISTERIAL ACT.

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a), the Clerk has a non-discretionary ministerial duty to enter a party's default. The Respondents' default is perfected: on January 8, 2026, Respondent Counsel formally consented to email service (Entry 24). Despite this, the Clerk has maintained a fraudulent "IFP Pending" status for over 70 days—effectively overriding the Court's own fee waiver at **SDNY Entry #6 (APPENDIX F)**—to block the entry of judgment. The Clerk's knowledge of the record is absolute; the same **1,106-page Master Administrative Record** previously submitted and verified by **SHA-256 Hash (APPENDIX J)** was delivered directly to Chambers and acknowledged at Entry #107. Mandamus is the only available remedy to compel the immediate signature of the mandates located in **APPENDIX G** pursuant to the Lower Court's Order at **Entry 31 (APPENDIX K)**

III. THE CLERICAL BLOCKADE FACILITATES THE SPOLIATION OF FEDERAL RECORDS AND IGNORES FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.

A comparison between the ACMS system and the March 9th Docket Snapshot reveals the manual removal of Exhibit C (USPS Proof of Service). This spoliation of federal evidence, paired with the suppression of the binding California *Nunc Pro Tunc* Order **(APPENDIX E)**, constitutes a "fraud upon the court." Pursuant to the Full Faith and Credit Clause (Art. IV, § 1), the California judgment is binding. *Baker v. General Motors Corp.*, 522 U.S. 222 (1998). The Clerk's office has abandoned its role as a neutral record-keeper, necessitating this Court's intervention to restore the integrity of the public record.

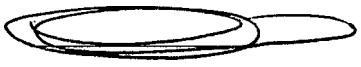
IV. PERFECTION OF WILLFUL DEFAULT

As of **March 20, 2026**, the sixty (60) day statutory period for Respondents to plead or otherwise defend—which commenced upon service on January 22, 2026—has expired. Despite formal consent to electronic service (Entry #24), no opposition or responsive pleading has been served upon Petitioner or entered into the record. Consequently, the default of the Respondents is perfected as a matter of law, and the Clerk's continued refusal to enter said default at Entry #107 constitutes a total administrative abandonment of Case No. 25-3262.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Petition for a Writ of Mandamus should be granted to end the clerical embargo and execute the perfected $100,000,000.00 judgment.

Respectfully submitted,



Eli Angelino
Date: March 20, 2026