

No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re Charles Geeter — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Charles Geeter

(Your Name)

15811 Cherrylawn St

(Address)

Detroit, Mich. 48238

(City, State, Zip Code)

313-733-7709

(Phone Number)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE CHARLES GEETER,

Petitioner.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

- * Cheney v. United States District Court, 542 U.S. 367 (2004)
- * Lott, In re, 366 F.3d 431 (6th Cir. 2004)
- * Jackson, In re Kareem, No. 21-3102 (6th Cir. Sept. 2, 2021)
- * United States v. Sineneng-Smith, 590 U.S. 371 (2020)

Statutes:

- * 28 U.S.C. Section 1651(a)
- * 28 U.S.C. Section 2244(b)(3)

LIST OF PARTIES

- * Petitioner: Charles Geeter (carrying no stock ticker symbols)
- * Respondent: United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (carrying no stock ticker symbols)
- * Real Party in Interest: State of Michigan (carrying no stock ticker symbols)

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- * Whether this Court should issue a writ of mandamus where Petitioner seeks enforcement of the Sixth Circuit's duty to act on a pending application for authorization to file a second or successive habeas corpus petition under 28 U.S.C. Section 2244(b)(3).
- * Whether extraordinary circumstances exist where Petitioner presented a prima facie showing supported by documentation, yet has no final order and no adequate alternative remedy.
- * Whether mandamus is appropriate to require a federal court of appeals to perform a statutory duty assigned by Congress.

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

I. Supreme Court Jurisdiction and Aid of Appellate Jurisdiction

This Court has original jurisdiction and statutory authority to issue a writ of mandamus

under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. Section 1651(a). Under Supreme Court Rule 20.1, the issuance of this extraordinary writ is strictly in aid of this Court's appellate jurisdiction, enabling review and correction of unlawful, protracted administrative and judicial stagnation by a lower federal appellate tribunal over matters properly positioned within the federal habeas corpus framework.

II. Appellate Court Review Authority

The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit derives its gatekeeping authority over second or successive habeas corpus applications pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 2244(b)(3). When an application for authorization is properly filed, that tribunal possesses a non-discretionary statutory obligation to evaluate the submission and render a determination. An indefinite and unreasonable withholding of that decision constitutes an unlawful refusal to exercise jurisdiction, thereby invoking this Court's supervisory mandamus authority to compel judicial action.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Introduction and Proceedings Below

This matter originates from an unreasonable, protracted, and prejudicial delay by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in adjudicating Petitioner Charles Geeter's pending application for authorization to file a second or successive habeas corpus petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 2244(b)(3). Petitioner submitted a comprehensive application supported by documentary evidence demonstrating a substantial constitutional infirmity underlying his state conviction—specifically challenging the fundamental jurisdiction of the trial court and the facial validity of the process. As established in the record, the lower appellate court failed to execute its mandated gatekeeping duties, leaving the action completely gridlocked and unadjudicated indefinitely.

II. Procedural History of the Section 2244(b)(3) Application

Despite presenting a rigorous *prima facie* showing fulfilling statutory criteria, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has withheld a final order, leaving Petitioner stranded in a procedural vacuum with no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law. No other court can provide this form of relief, and no alternative adequate remedy exists outside of this Court's intervention under Rule 20.1.

REASONS THE WRIT SHOULD ISSUE

I. Mandamus Is Necessary, in Aid of Jurisdiction, and Warranted by Exceptional Circumstances

Under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. Section 1651(a), and Supreme Court Rule 20.1, a writ of mandamus is warranted under extraordinary circumstances where a federal appellate court fails to execute its clear statutory duty, allowing an unconscionable delay to prejudice a litigant's fundamental liberty interests with no adequate alternative relief

available elsewhere.

As articulated in *Cheney v. United States District Court*, 542 U.S. 367 (2004), the party seeking mandamus must satisfy three rigorous conditions:

- * No other adequate means are available to attain the relief desired;
- * The right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable; and
- * The issuing court, in the exercise of its discretion, is satisfied that the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.

Here, all conditions are unequivocally met to satisfy Rule 20.1:

* **Absence of Alternative Remedy:** Because the Sixth Circuit has neither granted nor denied the Section 2244(b)(3) application, no final judgment or alternative judicial vehicle exists to resolve the matter.

* **Clear and Indisputable Right:** Congress enacted 28 U.S.C. Section 2244(b)(3) to establish a structured gatekeeping process that courts of appeals must administer expeditiously. Leaving an unadjudicated filing in perpetual stasis violates this clear legislative mandate.

* **The Appellate Tribunal's Paralysis Demands Oversight:** Under *United States v. Sineneng-Smith*, 590 U.S. 371 (2020), the lower courts are prevented from stepping in as an attorney or advocate for a non-responding party; a court cannot rescue a litigant from its own total default by raising unargued defenses on its behalf. No adequate alternative relief can be obtained elsewhere when the appellate tribunal itself remains permanently paralyzed and the opposing party has completely defaulted.

* **The Ongoing Delay Evidences an Abnormal Administrative Breakdown:** The extraordinary delay stands in stark contrast to standard, timely adjudications of successive filings within the circuit, such as in *In re Lott*, 366 F.3d 431 (6th Cir. 2004) and *In re Kareem Jackson*, No. 21-3102 (6th Cir. Sept. 2, 2021). In those matters, the appellate court actively executed its gatekeeping duties within the statutory framework rather than allowing an open-ended administrative breakdown.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court issue an extraordinary Writ of Mandamus compelling the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit to immediately adjudicate and rule upon Petitioner's pending application under 28 U.S.C. Section 2244(b)(3).

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 3, 2026

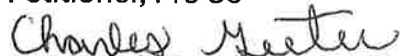
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(signature)