

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARL ROBINSON	:	
Petitioner	:	
	:	Affidavit
-VS-	:	
	:	Civil Action No. 19-6483
BERNADETTE MASON, et al.	:	
Defendants	:	

AFFIDAVIT OF CARL ROBINSON

I, (Carl Robinson), being duly sworn according to the law despose and say (that I am the Petitioner in the above entitled proceeding).

1. I never got any letter from the Court on February 15, 2020, and there has been obstruction from SCI Mahanoy regarding them forwarding my legal mail, see attached document showing and proving their inadequate procedures.

2. All of the information I have submitted (in support of my request, for a rehearing) is true and correct.

Respectfully submitted,


Carl Robinson

Dated: April 11, 2020

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARL ROBINSON
Petitioner

v.

Bernadette Mason, Supt,
at SCI-Mahanoy
Respondent[s]

19-6483

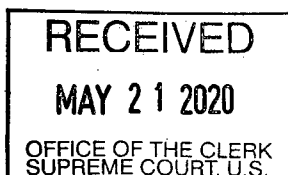
FILED UNDER SEAL

DECLARATION

I, Carl Robinson, pro se, hereby verify that I have read the foregoing petition for a rehearing in compliance with 28 U.S.C.S. § 1746, et seq. FILED UNDER SEAL and verify that the grounds are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial grounds not previously presented.

Dated: May 13, 2020

Respectfully submitted,
Carl Robinson
Carl Robinson



CERTIFICATION OF COUNSEL

I, Carl Robinson, hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing petition is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Date: January 19, 2020

Respectfull Submitted

(s) Carl Robinson,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carl Robinson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

(8)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CARL ROBINSON,

Petitioner,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 13-CV-1315

JEROME WALSH, et. al.,

Respondent.

FILED MAY 10 2013

ORDER

Petitioner filed a petition for *habeas corpus* relief pursuant to 28 U.S. C. § 2254.

However, he states that he did not file a direct appeal nor a petition post conviction relief in state court. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254(c):

[a]n applicant shall not be deemed to have exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State, within the meaning of this section, if he has the right under the law of the State to raise, by any available procedure, the question presented.

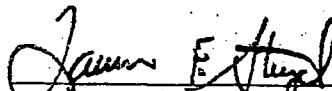
Before Petitioner may file a petition for *habeas corpus* relief in this Court, he is required to first exhaust his available remedies in state court.

AND NOW, this 10th day of May 2013, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the petition is dismissed without prejudice to Petitioner's right to file a petition when his state court remedies are exhausted.

ENTERED

MAY 13 2013

CLERK OF COURT



LAWRENCE F. STENGEL, J.



It is also unreviewable. It is the petitioner's burden to articulate his allegations in a straightforward manner and distinctly as violations of the federal constitution, both at the state level and in the federal forum. Zettlemoyer v. Fulcomer, 923 F.2d 284 (3d Cir.), cert. denied, 502 U.S. 902 (1991) (bald assertions and conclusory allegations without specific facts supporting a claim of a constitutional violation do not provide sufficient grounds for habeas relief). See also Mayberry v. Petsock, 821 F.2d 179, 187 (3d Cir.) (petitioner's vague and general allegations and supporting materials fail to make sufficient showing to justify relief), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 946 (1987). Here, it is impossible to discern why or how petitioner imagines his PCP usage at the time of the crime might constitute a violation of his federal due process or equal protection rights, and petitioner makes no effort to explain himself. Accordingly, his claim is unreviewable.

3. Petitioner's 14th Amendment Claim Is Procedurally Defaulted and Unreviewable.

Petitioner's third claim is a bald allegation that he "was not afforded the equal protection of the law" (Petition, 12), but he makes no effort to explain how this statement actually relates to any of the events in his case. His supporting brief sheds little additional light on the question, as it merely makes a series of scattershot allegations such as that "the crime police arrived and apprehended Petitioner" and took him to the hospital, which he apparently believes constituted an "[i]llegal search and seizure" (Supporting Brief, 4), but *simultaneously* violated his 8th Amendment rights by taking him "out of and from emergency treatment" (Id., 6) – an obvious self-contradiction. The other allegations made in his supporting brief are equally contradictory, disorganized, and disconnected to any possible 14th Amendment claim.¹ Accordingly, this claim is both procedurally

¹ Perhaps the clearest and best-developed of petitioner's various claims is his allegation that prior counsel neglected to file a direct appeal and thus prevented him from obtaining appellate review of his other underlying claims. However, petitioner clearly had and availed himself of the opportunity to file various *pro se* motions, and also filed a *pro se* PCRA petition (in which he could have raised claims of prior counsel's ineffectiveness, had he been so inclined). Moreover,

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CARL ROBINSON,
Petitioner,

v.

VINCENT MOONEY, *et al.*,
Respondents.

:
:
:
:
:
:
:

CIVIL ACTION NO. 16-CV-4224

ORDER

AND NOW this 8th day of July 2019, upon consideration of Petitioner's motion for relief pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) (ECF No. 47), **IT IS ORDERED** that:

1. Petitioner's motion is **DENIED**. Petitioner argues that he is entitled to relief pursuant due to, *inter alia*, *Brady* violations and alleged ineffective assistance of counsel;
2. However, Petitioner's arguments are based on substantive claims for relief. Consequently, his motion is properly construed as a successive petition for *habeas corpus* relief. This Court does not have jurisdiction to consider second or successive petitions for *habeas corpus* relief without first receiving authorization from the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit;
3. Petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No. 48) is **DENIED**;
4. The Petition and Affidavit for Leave to Continue in Forma Pauperis (ECF No. 33) is **DISMISSED AS MOOT**; and,
5. There is no cause to issue a certificate of appealability.

It is so **ORDERED**.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Cynthia M. Rufe

CYNTHIA M. RUFÉ, J.