

No. 20 - 1579

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Vivian Epps, Petitioner,

v.

CVS Health Corporation, Respondent.

On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the California Ninth Circuit

PETITIONER'S REPLY BRIEF TO RESPONDENT'S
BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR
WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF
WASHINGTON DC

REPLY BRIEF FOR PETITIONER

Vivian Epps June 16, 2021

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CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CORRECTION

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 29.6, Applicant return Mail, Inc., discloses the following, "CORRECTION" to Respondent CVS Health Corporation's corporate disclosure statement.

CVS Health Corporation is a independent private company owning 10% or more of its stocks and is the Parent Company CONNECTED to the Subsiding German Dobson CVS, LLC who's owner to the institution business CVS store # 2963 at 711 E. Indian School Rd. in Phoenix Arizona, 85014 as presented by one of Petitioner's 3-Newly Source Evidence of the Respondent's "OWN" In-House Customer Relations Department document email that were given to the Petitioner and the same information from the S.E.C. emailed report document to Petitioner shown that the Respondent is the Parenting Company to multiples CVS stores throughout the 50-States of the United States, owning 10% or more of its stocks with a yearly net assets of \$186.6 billion and German Dobson CVS, LLC name with its State are among the listing subsidiaries names that the parenting company CVS Health Corporation wholly-owns its Subsidiaries companies.

Moreover, Respondent own IN-HOUSE Customer Relations Department stated clear and precise (of the 3-newly source evidence that both lower courts refused to acknowledge and district judge Campbell substitute/replaced his saying that he DENIED my Rule 60(b) for Plaintiff used old evidence for Rule 60(b) Pharmacy, Inc and the Ninth Circuit 3-Panel judges supported district judge Campbell's Bias with Prejudice false allegation) that CVS Health Corporation is Parent Company to Subsidiary CVS Pharmacy, Inc., Parent Company to Subsidiary German Dobson CVS, LLC and Parent Company to the Institution Business CVS store #2963 at 711 E. Indian School Rd., Phoenix, Arizona 85014.

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OPPOSING RESPONDENT'S RELATED CASES

Respondent's "Related Cases" of #1 and #2 are inappropriate and respondent FAILED to demonstrate the meaning of Federal Court's definition of a "RELATED CASE" as to "including ANOTHER pending and/or ANOTHER post-case having involving at least one of the same parties similarities common question(s) of Law or Facts" that a Justice and/or Judge shall determine in his/her discretion if the case should be considered related (DC Circuit Local Rule 28(a)(1)(c) define a Related Case as including ANOTHER pending case/post-case involving the same or similar issues of law or facts).

So how's that the respondent's #1 and #2 become a Related case to petitioner's own on-going pending case that the respondent's claimed as related cases is cognitive-confusing meritless beyond respondent's comprehension.

CITATIONS OF OPINIONS

1. District Court of PHX-Arizona; Case # 2:18-cv-012174-DGC
2. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals; Case # 19-16100

LIST OF PARTIES

1. Vivian Epps - Petitioner
2. CVS Health Corporation - Respondent

BASIC for JURISDICTION

The denied final judgement of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was entered on December 8, 2020. A petition for a Rehearing was denied on December 8, 2020. This Court's jurisdiction rests on Federal Law cited 28 U.S.C. section 12-54(1).

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

STATUTES

Federal Law 28, U.S.C. section 1254(1)	iv
Legislative code Civ.P. section 170.6(a)(2).....	2
Congress Electronic Record Freedom of Information Act 1996.....	5

RULES

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14th Amendment with Due Process Clause	3,5
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No. 20-1579

In The Supreme Court of the United States

Vivian Epps
Petitioner,

On Appeal from Ninth Circuit Court
No. 19-16100

v.

CVS Health Corporation
Respondent.

Assigned from District Court
District of Phoenix, Arizona
No. 18-cv-01274-David G. Campbell

REPLY BRIEF FOR PETITION

INTRODUCTION

The brief for the respondent in opposition to the petition for writ of certiorari filed herein is based upon petitioner's challenge constitutionality rights to the legal argument in the respondent's brief various sections of any legal issues and non-legal meritless issues that must be addressed in the respondent's brief to this Court.

This Court's precedent demonstrates that the Court should refuse to address a respondent's issues raised for the FIRST-TIME in the respondent's brief in opposition that were NOT in brief of both lower courts.

STATEMENT of CASE with ARGUMENT

Respondent stated that the Ninth Circuit affirmed the Final Judgment in the Unpublished Memorandum decision on September 16, 2020, But Respondent did NOT include the origin of the Unpublished Memorandum that Ninth Circuit based its decision for Final Judgment of district Judge Campbell's prejudice September 8, 2020 Unpublished Memorandum violate discriminated Petition from having a Fair and Impartial action decision of the Ninth Circuit's 3-panel Judges decision and violated Petitioner from having the opportunity for FAIR JUSTICE to explain, contradict and rebut the Ninth Circuit's docketing Judge Campbell's September 8, 2020 Unpublished Memorandum into Ninth Circuit's docket on September 16, 2020 that the Petition is citing that Rule 28, U.S.C. section 2403(a) may apply and shall be served on the Solicitor General that this Court's should seek out the intervention of the Solicitor General's invitee's view-opinions because the Respondent's statement above correlates to that of the Petitioner's about the above saying of distinct court's sent unpublished Memorandum (without the Petitioner's awareness until AFTER she received the resulted denied Final Judgment) which gave way to her Final Judgment does confirm Petition long sought after belief (when I filed a motion to recuse Judge Campbell with a peremptory challenge, Judge Campbell refused to give my case to another district judge) that she felt that she could not get a fair trial for Judge Campbell is PREJUDICE against her and her case with which Petitioner attached her Affidavit of Prejudice with her motion Recuse with her Peremptory Challenge as a matter of law supposed to have automatically remove Judge Campbell off her case which he chosen ABUSE of POWER to not get off my case.

Petitioner's writ of Certiorari petition is NOT untimely for she filed her Certiorari petition under the extended 150 day from her dated entry December 8, 2020 denied final judgment and the clerk of the Supreme Court sent materials to Petition and among the stack-information paperwork materials, the Petitioner read carefully that the 90 days were extended to 150 days so Petitioner's dated MAY 6, 2021 does meet within the scope of 150 days granted by this Court, so as a matter of law, this Court does have proper jurisdiction and does NOT lack jurisdiction to entertain Petitioner's timely Writ of Certiorari.

With Respondent assuming the Court finds Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari to be timely, still does contest Petitioner's STATEMENT of CASE to refers the Court to the district court's order filed May 7, 2019 (doc. 101), since District Court Judge Campbell had refused to recuse himself with abuse-of-power after being served by Motion Recuse with a Statue, code Civ. P. section 170.6(a)(2) Peremptory Challenge that the Legislature passed which the peremptory challenge supposed to automatically remove the trial judge off the case and any actions of that district Judge Campbell.

REASONS for DENYING RESPONDENT

I - #1). Respondent's opposition brief does NOT address any perceived misstatement of fact or law in the petition that bears on what issues properly would be before this Court if Certior were granted.

#2.) Furthermore, respondent could NOT identify ANOTHER pending and/or ANOTHER post Related Case(s) that were not identified in the petition under Rule 14.1 (b)(iii), including for each such case the information called for by Rule 14.1(b)(iii).

II A - Petitioner's Writ does NOT fail to meet the criteria listed under Rule 10 of the United States Supreme Court for the Petitioner's "5"- Questions Presented all meets the meaning of Rule 10 (a) stated or has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such as departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's Supervisory power".

B - My five-Questions Presented has significant constitutionality issues that do need this Court's exercise supervisory power to include the entertainment invitee of the solicitor general assistance viewpoints of petitioner's five-Questions Presented.

C - Petitioner's five-Questions Presented further meets the Rule 10(a) above in "A" for the five-Questions Presented in the Writ of Certiorari is extremely important as to petitioner's Constitutional Rights and 14th Amendments with Due Process Clause with raised directly conflicts wit Statutes, Regulatory and Acts of Supreme Court precedent.

D - The Respondent misleading statement in II section, page 3, under "First" stating, "there are no conflicting decisions with other United States Court of Appeals "in lieu of my case when in fact, no other United States Court of Appeals are NOT aware of my Pro se case and have not seen its contents....of Respondent's "second", misleading statement, "the underlying case was a state law tort Action from an Alleged personal injury claim that was "REMOVED" to the District Court for the District of Arizona on the basis of diversity jurisdiction".

My lawsuit case was NEVER of any State CASE ACTIONS with NO docket number's on file and I have NOT filed a State lawsuit because I could NOT handle a State case against the Subsidiary Owner of the CVS store # 2963 and at the same time to handle a Federal lawsuit to the PARENT COMPANY who also owns the CVS store #2963 and the Parent Company wholly-owns both Subsidiary company that runs the CVS store #2963.

Due to my TBI pre/post injuries and "NOTas an alleged injury" of permanent damaged brain particles scattered with the connection synapse of my brain nerve cells with neuron cell being permanent unconnected damaged is the cause of my permanent sporadic memory lapse, neuropathy of hands/feel/legs, non-stop ringing noise in my head, had 2 strokes due to TBI, my lifestyle pleasure taken away, and etc of other health issues....A faulty estimated over 120lbs CVS metal equipment being in a hazardous location above the overhead glass Dairy Refrigerator door of which the heavy, thick metal equipment had fallen off its hinges and full jolt impact had hit me on back-top of my head as I was already bending down to retrieve a one gallon of 2% Milk on a bottom shelf. Due to the impact of my head injury, I could not take on 2 lawsuit cases at the same time because of my medical mental health after the accident was the reason as to why I did not file a State case and there were no state action AND no state action were "Removed" into Federal Court. Once my negotiations with CVS store Insurance Adjustor had failed, I initiated my lawsuit into the Federal District Court based on diversity jurisdiction of the Parent Company "CVS Health Corporation" being in Rhode Island (out of state of Arizona), and of respondent's "Third", misleading statement stating, "no important federal questions were decided or at issue in the pending case", NOT TRUE, for the Petitioner's Ninth Circuit Appeals OPENING Brief with attached 3-newly plausible Source admissible Evidence for Rule 60(b) were ignoredand district Judge Campbell twisted-around my 3-Newly Source Evidence(I think it were in doc. #126) to have said in his Denial Order that I used Old Evidence for Rule 60 (b) Pharmacy, Inc., WHICH I DID NOT, and the Respondent got to defend an UNTIMELY defaulted Answer from district court into appeals court.

My case should have been done on the date of September 27, 2018 with my winning by Default against the Defendant. NOT once, but TWICE the defendant were allowed by the district Judge Campbell to get away with Default, the FIRST one of defendant allowed 90 days to pass without Answer to my served Summons with Complaint of April 25, 2018 time limit of 21 days and I filed entry default on August 22, 2018 with a default judgement guideline of 7days Time Limit to the Defendant with its undersigned attorney Robert B. Zelms and again NO response after the 7-day Time-limit has passed on into 6-days in default, I filed my August 22, 2018 Default Judgement against Respondent, and again, the district judge Campbell said the Defendant has a Protective Answer, yet the date of August 22, 2018 and September 4, 2018 says differently of being with an UNTIMELY default Answer of 6 days pass the 7 days Time Limit. The "Fourth" respondent's misleading statement, "the alleged errors asserted in the pending case relating to factual determination, clearly within the discretion of the trial courts, and there was no departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings", Thus, this does not need to Review this matter and Petitioner's Writ should be denied.

My question(s) for the "Fourth statement", the Respondent were NOT clear and precise as to, "WHAT TYPE OF ALLEGED ERRORS" for there were slew(one example of both lower court refused to uphold Congress electronic record act of 1996 like its paper counterpart)types of Constitutional violations misgiving of Petitioner's Five-Questions Presented in her Writ that were initially presented within District Court into the Ninth Circuit Appeals Court with District Judge Campbell adding prejudice icing-on-the-cake and spoken wrongly of my Opening Brief to say,"I did NOT argue about Defendant's obtaining Summary Judgement in the District Court" to the Appeals Court in his submitted September 8, 2020 Not For Publication Memorandum which contributed to my denial final judgment.

Petitioner did argued her case about the Defendant's Summary Judgement FRAUD upon the court in the District Court in her OPENING BRIEF on page 5-5 of letter "M" section.....I am still left with the question as to how is it possible for Judge Campbell to say that "I Waived my Rights to Contest since I did NOT argue my case in the Opening Brief ", when in fact it is typed/written on pages 5-5, M-section and for the Ninth Circuit 3 judges agreed with whatever Judge Campbell says without checking my Opening Brief and when I did file my Post 2nd peremptory challenge for a Rehearing of wanting to show that district judge read wrongly, the proof will clear-up his wrongly state merits, still the Ninth Circuit 3 judges Denied my Motion for Rehearing. I have had my Constitutional Rights of my 14th Amendment with Due Clause violated by the lower court judges infringed the Rule of Natural Justice against the Petitioner with being discriminated from benefiting by the laws statutes, regulations and Acts of Congress of evening the Ninth Circuit 3 judges moot and denied my CONGRESS and Supreme Court's entitlement as a Citizen for a 2nd Post Peremptory Challenge to final denied judgement of my Rights for a new trial with a new district judge (I hope that Judge Campbell does not taint the mind of the new District Judge) using my 3 newly source evidence to exposed Respondent with undersigned counsel Rober B. Zelms of their "Fraud Upon the Court".

CONCLUSION

Access to the Constitutional Statutes, Regulations and Acts laws are vital to our democratic way of life for freedom protection against fraudulent, perjury, discriminaton of law and judicial bias with prejudice, implicit in the meaning of democracy, is that it is the Rights and Obligations that are applied to all citizens without regards to race, skin color, natural origin and of pro se status.

The petition for Certiorari and Reply Brief in support thereof and Respondent's Brief in Opposition there to, when read together establish the overwhelming importance and significance of the issues raised in Petitioner's "Five-Questions Presented" and Petitioner's reasons to obtain writ's grant for leave of Court's to invitee Solicitor General's intervention view opinions to Petitioner's five-Questions Presented in her Certiorari Brief.

Wherefore, that the Respondent's opposition Brief with Respondent's request against Petitioner's Writ to be DENIED and the Petitioner's petition for Writ of Certiorari to Review and Act on the final judgement of the court below, should be granted by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Respectfully Submitted,

Vivian Epps June 16, 2021

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