

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Camille A Abboud,

Petitioner,

Vs.

State of Florida, et al

Respondents.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the State of Florida, the Florida Supreme Court, Florida DCF, the U.S. Middle District of Florida, Fifth District of Appeal, the Seventh Judicial Circuit for the State of Florida, St. Johns County-Florida AND The U.S. Appeal for the 11th Circuit – Case: 24-12820-DD

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

Petitioner's corporate disclosure remains the same as was filed in his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari (Case: 24-5634 – Docketed **September 25th, 2024 – Petition Denied January 27th, 2025**), which stated: Petitioner Abboud is a natural person. Petitioner Abboud is a citizen of the United States, under the 14th Amendment of the United States, who asserts that he has enforceable rights under the United States Constitution Article III to have his case adjudicated by a judicial officer holding the office of judge during good behavior.

STATEMENT REGARDING ORAL ARGUMENT

Plaintiff-Appellant respectfully request an opportunity to present oral argument on the issues in this Petition. This case involves important questions concerning the application of the Federal & State Acts and Statutes, Criminally, Intentionally AND Maliciously Violates the Petitioner's Constitutional, Civil and Parenting RIGHTS, who REPEATEDLY invoked his 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th US Constitutional Amendments' RIGHTS, 18 U.S.C. § 241 & 242, & 42 U.S.C. § 1982 & 1983, Parental Rights &

Responsibilities Act of 1995, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Employee Retirement Income Security (1974) – ERISA, the American with Disabilities (ADA) Act of 1990, The Elder –Justice Act of 2010, the False Claims Act, codified as 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733, 25 CFR § 11.404 – False & Unlawful Imprisonment, Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.191(a), Florida HB 241 (2021) – Florida Parents’ Bill of Rights, Florida HB 775 (2023) – Shared Parental Responsibilities AND Various Florida Statutes, Mainly 741, 775, 817, 825, 907 & 943.

I, Hereby, certify that this Petition For Rehearing in NOT taken in “Bad Faith” (U.S. Middle District of Florida), or “Frivolous” (United States Court Of Appeals for the 11th Circuit) as stated in the “Dismissal With Prejudice” of ALL the Petitioner’s Federal Claims, OR All Denials of the Petitioner-Respondent-Defendant Appeals in the Florida’s 7th Judicial Court, the Florida 5th District of Appeal, the Florida Supreme Court, or for the purpose of delay and that the evidence presented in the Motion/Petition is a substantial proof of a fact material in the proceedings.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CORPORATE DISCLODURE	i
STATEMENT REGARDING ORAL ARGUMENT.....	i-iii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES & CITATIONS.....	iv-vi
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INLVOVED.....	vii-xi
STATEMENT OF JUURISDICTION.....	xii
PETITION FOR REHEARING.....	1
REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING.....	2-16
I. <i>International Law.....</i>	2-4
II. <i>Historical Norms - Civil State & Federal Lawsuit & Appeals of Prejudicial Unconstitutional Injunctions & Orders....</i>	4-11
III. <i>Judges Anthony, Christine, Smith, McGillin & Woolsey are ALL Abboud's Adversaries <u>AND</u> Adjudicators - Malicious Depravations of the Right under the U.S. Constitution...11-15</i>	
IV. <i>To Review, Rectify, Amend & End ALL the Prejudicial & Unlawful Prosecution, Adjudicating & Dismissal Orders: FL 7th Judicial Circuit, 5DCA, FL SC, U.S. Middle District Court Orders & the U.S. Court of Appeal for the 11th Circuit.....16</i>	
CONCLUSION	17-18
CERTIFICATION OF COUNSEL	19
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH WORD COUNT	19

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES & CITATIONS

Federal Cases Used ONLY As References

<u><i>Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975)</i></u>
<u><i>Williams -Yulee v. Fla. Bar, 575 U.S. 433(2015)</i></u>
<u><i>Edwards v. Arizona, 451 U.S. 477 (1981)</i></u>
<u><i>Hatfield v. King, 184 & 186 U.S. 162& 178 (1901)</i></u>
<u><i>Tumey v. Ohio, 273 U.S. 510, 522-32, (1927)</i></u>
<u><i>Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)</i></u>
<u><i>In re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955)</i></u>
<u><i>Hirabayashi v. United States, 828 F. 2d 591 (9th Cir. 1987)</i></u>
<u><i>McNeil v. Wisconsin, 501 U.S. 171 (1991)</i></u>
<u><i>Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)</i></u>
<u><i>Korematsu v. United States, 584 F. Supp. 1406 (ND Cal. 1984)</i></u> ...
<u><i>Todd v. United States, 158 U.S. 278, 284 (1985)</i></u>
<u><i>Trump v. Hawaii, 138 S. Ct. 2392 (2018)1961</i></u>

U.S. & Florida Statutes

<u>18 U.S.C. § 241 & 242</u>
<u>42 U.S.C. § 1982 & 1983</u>
<u>25 CFR § 11.404 – False Imprisonment</u>
<u>31 U.S.C. § 3729 – False Claims Act</u>
<u>United States Supreme Court Rule 44.2</u>
<u>Florida Civil Rights Act (1992)</u>

Florida Statutes 741, 775, 817, 825, 907 & 943
Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.191(a).....
Florida HB 241 (2021) – Parents’ Bill of Rights.....
Florida HB 775 (2023) – Shared Parental Responsibilities
S. 984 – Parental Rights & Responsibilities Act of 1995.....
Elder Justice Act (2010).....
Employee Retirement Income Security (1974) – ERISA.....
Americans with Disabilities Act (1990).....
Atomic Energy Act (1954).....
The Civil Rights Act (1964).....

U.S. & Florida Constitutional Provisions

Florida Constitution, Article I, Sections 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17....
Florida Constitution, Article II, Section 8.....
Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 7(a).....
<u>U.S. Constitution, Article III, Section II.</u>.....
U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2 – The Supremacy Clause.....
United States Constitution, Amendment I.....
United States Constitution, Amendment II.....
United States Constitution, Amendment IV.....
United States Constitution, Amendment V.....
United States Constitution, Amendment VI.....
United States Constitution, Amendment VII.....
United States Constitution, Amendment VIII.....
United States Constitution, Amendment XIV.....

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Article III, Section 2:

Article III, Section 2, of the United States Constitution (Article III, Clause 2) establishes the Judicial Power of the Federal Government, including Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the Right To A Jury Trial in Criminal and Civil Cases. The U.S. Supreme Court has Appellate Jurisdiction over Cases that Involve Federal OR Constitutional Law and Establishes A Rule Of Decision For Courts Adjudicating the Rights & Duties of Citizens under Both State & Federal Laws!

United States Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2:

The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution of the U.S. (Article VI, Clause 2) establishes that the U.S. Constitution, Federal Laws made pursuant to it, Ensures that Judges in Every State are Bound by the Constitution & Federal Laws. Furthermore, it Allows Federal Authorities (including the U.S. Supreme Court) to Enforce Federal Laws Without Regard to ANY State Laws and constitute the "Supreme Law of the Land", and thus take priority over ANY conflicting State Laws.

United States Constitution, Amendment I:

The First Amendment states: “Congress, State Shall make no Law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the Freedom of Speech, or the press; Right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to Petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances”.

United States Constitution, Amendment II:

The Second Amendment Protects an Individual Right to possess firearms for lawful purposes, such as self-defense. “The right of the people to Keep & Bear Arms shall Not be infringed”.

United States Constitution, Amendment IV:

The Fourth Amendment Protects the Right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, places and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, Shall not be violated. Warrants issued shall specifically describing the places to be searched, people or things to be Seized, upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation (18 U.S.C. § 241 & 242). Title 42 of the US Code § 1983 is a vital part of US Constitutional Law.

United States Constitution, Amendment V:

The Fifth Amendment Guarantees the right to a grand jury of his peers, forbids “double jeopardy,” and protects against self-incrimination. The Fifth Amendment “Due Process” Protects the U.S. Citizen from self-incrimination, from being deprived of their Life, Liberty, allows citizens an opportunity for an Unbiased Tribunal, the Right to Preserve Evidence, Cross-Examine Witnesses, Decision based exclusively on the Evidence Presented! Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense, to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without Due Process of Law;

United States Constitution, Amendment VI:

The Sixth Amendment Grants citizens the Right to an Impartial Jury. Convictions in these trials are forbidden unless every element of the crime has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt by the same impartial jury. In all Criminal Prosecutions, the 6th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution Protects the rights of the accused who Shall enjoy the right to

be informed of the nature & cause, speedy trial by an impartial Jury, to confront witnesses, “question” potential Jurors, AND Forbids “Double Jeopardy”. Title 42 U.S. § 1983 allows Parties to enforce their Federal Constitutional & Statutory Rights, against ALL Defendants who Acted Under Color of State Law.

United States Constitution, Amendment VII:

The Seventh Amendment Protects the Right of Citizens to have a Jury Trial in Federal Courts such as False Imprisonment – Based on Documented Perjuries leading to “Twice-Arrested” & Incarcerations. Civil Discrimination Lawsuits, Right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the Common Law (28 U.S.C. § 1982 & 1983 & 25 C.F.R. § 11.404).

United States Constitution, Amendment VIII:

The Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution Prohibits & Protect against “chain-shackled”, excessive bail, fines, cruel & unusual punishment, to include “sadistic & barbaric” ankle GPS monitor, causing infections, ailments and Sepsis. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the “Excessive Fines Clause”

prohibits fines that are excessive without Due Process! U.S. Constitution's 8th Amendment for cruel and unusual punishment provision is mainly to challenge prison conditions, such as: overcrowding, verbal & physical abuse, extremely unsanitary Florida Jails, insufficient & inadequate medical care, deliberate failure by prison guards to protect the injured-elderly-disabled inmate, or overly severe compared to the Crime!

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV:

The Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution Guarantees that all persons born OR naturalized in the U.S., subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are Citizens of the United States & of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce ANY Law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of U.S. Citizens; Nor Shall ANY State Deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without Due Process of Law; Prohibits the "Cruel & Unusual" Punishment OR involve Unnecessary Infliction of Pain, Prohibits Excessive Bail, Long and Extended Prison Sentences or Cruel and Sadistic Prison OR Parole Conditions, Nor Deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the United States Laws.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction over this Petition pursuant to the U.S. Constitution, Article III, Section II., because the Petitioner Appealed ALL the Prejudicial & Unconstitutional Orders by the Florida 7th Judicial Circuit, the Florida 5th District of Appeals & the Florida Supreme Court as well the Petitioner's Final Judgment Order (Dismissal with Prejudice) by a U.S. District Court (3:22-CV-1204), Order Denying the IPF, Notification to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit that this Just Appeal is "In Bad Faith" AND the 11th Circuit Order, Again, denying the IPF, as "This Just Appeal – 24-12820-DD" is "Frivolous" on December 17th, 2024, and the Petitioner's Brief & Appendix was filed on January 25th, 2025. The 11th Circuit Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case involves important questions concerning the application of the Federal & State Acts and Statutes, Criminally, Intentionally, Maliciously Violates the Petitioner's Constitutional, Civil and Parenting RIGHTS, who Repeatedly invoked his 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th US Constitutional Amendments' Rights, 18 U.S.C. § 241 & 242, & 42 U.S.C. § 1982 & 1983, Parental Rights & Responsibilities Act of 1995, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Employee Retirement Income Security (1974) – ERISA, American with Disabilities (ADA) Act of 1990, Elder – Justice Act of 2010, False Claims Act - 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733, 25 CFR § 11.404 – False & Unlawful Imprisonment, FL Civil Rights Act of 1992, FL Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.191(a), FL HB 241 (2021) – FL Parents' Bill of Rights, FL HB 775 (2023) – Shared Parental Responsibilities AND Various FS 741, 775, 817, 825, 907 & 943.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Rule 44.2 of the Rules of the United States Supreme Court, Petitioner Camille A. Abboud (Abboud), respectfully Petitions For Rehearing of this Court's **January 27th, 2025** - Order Denying the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari (**Case: SC24-5436**), Docketed **September 25th, 2024**. All the Florida 7th Judicial Circuit Orders for Cases: **DR21-1577, DR21-1650, CA22-1450 & 23-1194MMMA**, Florida 5th District of Appeal Cases, the U.S. Middle District of Florida Order "*Dismissing with Prejudice*" (**Case 3:22-CV-1204**), AND the *U.S. Appeal for the 11th Circuit* – (**Case: 24-12820-DD**). This Court's Rule 44.2 authorizes a Petition for Rehearing based on "intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented." Petitioner further certifies that the attached Petition is presented in good faith and not for delay. Abboud's Petition for Rehearing is based on other substantial sources of law, including international law and longstanding constitutional & civil laws and norms, which were not previously argued to this Court.

REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING

This Court’s Rule 44.2 authorizes a petition for rehearing based on “intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.” Abboud’s Petition for Rehearing is based on other substantial sources of law, including international law and longstanding constitutional & civil laws and norms, which were not previously argued to this Court.

I. International Law

According to the United States Courts’ website, “rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities are accountable to laws that are: Publicly promulgated; Equally enforced; Independently adjudicated; and Consistent with international human rights principles.” Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides: “Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him”. Article 14 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides in pertinent part: **1.** All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any

criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to Due Process, Trial by a competent, independent, impartial tribunal established by LAW.

It is Abboud's position these treaties, like this Nation's Constitution, affords him the right to have his case against those who he claims continually violated his civil, constitutional & parenting rights, and stole his freedom, good name, standing in the community, retirement, "kids", guns & ammunitions, heirlooms, inheritance, diplomas, certifications, assets, property & home, is adjudicated by an independent and impartial tribunal and not those corrupt Florida Department of Children (DCF) employees, St. Johns County Sheriff, Florida's 7th Judicial Circuit Court junior & senior judges & State Attorneys, Fifth District of Appeal, Florida Supreme Court, U.S. Middle District of Florida AND the U.S. Appeal for the 11th Circuit, of who still or no longer hold the office of "judge - jury - executioner" during good behavior. And by "corrupt" he means the junior & senior judges of the State of Florida, Florida Supreme Court, Florida DCF, U.S. Middle District of Florida, Fifth District of Appeal, the 7th Judicial Circuit for Florida's St. Johns County AND The U.S. Appeal for the 11th Circuit do

not hold the office of judge during good behavior as is required by this Nation's organic law, thus were not intended by the Framers and Founders to be imposed upon litigants against their will.

II. Historical Norms - Civil State & Federal Appeals of Prejudicial Unconstitutional Injunctions & Orders

On November 23, 1787, James Madison published *Federalist Paper No. 10* relating to "The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection." Madison postulated that access to justice would be a primary way by which the insurrection of factions, including creditors and debtors, against the proposed new government could be avoided. With regard to such access Madison stated: "No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause, because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and not improbably, corrupt his integrity." Madison observed "The Structure of the Government Must Furnish the Proper Checks and Balances Between Different Departments," i.e. Federalist Papers No. 51, that: "*Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been and ever will be pursued until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit*".

John Marshall, this Nation's fourth Chief Justice observed in

debate in 1829: “*The Judicial Department comes home in its effects to every man's fireside: it passes on his property, his reputation, his life*”.

Marshall asked his audience: “*Is it not, to the last degree important, that he [the judge] should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothing to influence or control him but God and his conscience? You do not allow a man to perform the duties of a juryman or a Judge, if he has interest in the matter to be decided: and will you allow a Judge to give a decision when his office may depend upon it? If they may be removed at pleasure, will any lawyer of distinction come upon your bench? No, sir... the greatest scourge an angry Heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and a sinning people, was an ignorant, a corrupt, or a dependent Judiciary.*” Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention of 1829-30, at 615-19 (1830), Marshall's defense of the "judiciary clause of the Federal Constitution," summarized in Marshall's Answers, Note 9 at 450-61. (1916).

It is Abboud's position that when the Framers of this Nation's Constitution hammered out its language, voted to ratify the Constitution's language, they did so with the expectation that the exercise of judicial power by national courts would be consistent with

those existing norms that past civilizations had imposed on judicial officers to protect the People against the possibility of judicial tyranny. Such norms included, among others, those related to the justiciability of “cases and controversies” and the neutrality of judicial officers, which during the Revolution also came to include judicial officers’ independence from a sovereign at odds with the People.

As Abboud argued to this Court in his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, the Constitution of the United States -- through Articles *III*, *Amendment I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX & XIV* and this Nation’s structures of government, i.e. separation of powers and federalism -- establishes that level of impartiality and independence required for the legitimate exercise of judicial power by federal courts pursuant to the United States Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2 – The Supremacy Clause. Article III mandates: “The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.” And there can be no doubt that the purpose of this mandate was to protect litigants, like Abboud, from having to appear before judicial officials, *Florida 7th*

Judicial Judges Anthony, Smith, Christine, McGillin & Woolsey who do not hold the office of judge during good behavior. This Court has not often deviated from the position that fact finding is an essential part of any legitimate exercise of judicial power - defining the nature of a "judicial inquiry". The Supreme Court held that the 6th & 8th Amendments providing that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be granted the right to Humane & Adequate Medical Care, Due process, Jury Trial, Protection from False Imprisonment, Excessive Bail, Fines & Cruel and Unusual Punishment AND enjoy the Right of assistance of counsel (*St. Johns State Attorney – Violation of Injunction – 7th Judicial Circuit Cases: DR21-1577 & 23-1194MMMA – filed by the State of Florida Without Any Evidence but the False Imprisonment & Perjured Statement by Law Enforcement*), for their defense is made obligatory on the States by the 14th. In 2002, the Supreme Court extended the rule and held that the RIGHT applied in ALL cases where jail time, cruel & unusual punishment (*On September 23rd, 2024 & Again on October 23rd -24th, 2024*) *Criminal Judge Woolsey*: "Adjudicated Abboud Guilty without Due Process, No Trial, cruel, debilitating & crippling ankle GPS Monitor AND Incarceration for a

*Cancer-survivor disabled elderly with weak immune system – contrary to the recommendation-agreement by the Florida State Attorney is a **Cruel & Unusual Punishment!** In *Trump v. Hawaii*, 138 S. Ct. 2392 (2018) this Court concedes: “Korematsu was gravely wrong the day it was decided, has been overruled in the court of history, and -- to be clear -- has no place in law under the Constitution.” Why doesn’t the Florida 5th District of Appeal, the Florida Supreme Court & the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit care about facts’ finding when considering a Writ that claims with evidence, intentional & malicious multiple civil, constitutional & parenting violations over the past forty-two (42+) months, by the State of Florida Executive Branch, Florida’s Attorney General, the Florida 7th Judicial Circuit (Judges: Anthony, Christine, Smith, McGillin & Woolsey), Florida’s State Attorney Larizza, DCF Secretary Harris, St. Johns Sheriff Hardwick – Law Enforcement as well as the U.S. Middle District of Florida either **(1)** refuses to engage in fact finding regarding its judicial officer’s constitutional competence to exercise the judicial power (Judges Anthony, Christine, Smith, McGillin & Woolsey; or **(2)** assigns only biased judicial officers to adjudicate their own constitutional competence and scope of their job*

duties, as requested by Abboud for the past Forty-Two + months and Twice – Incarcerated (August 30th - September 1st, 2021 AND October 23rd – 24th, 2024)? This Court has frequently observed that the public legitimacy of our justice system relies on fact finding procedures that are “neutral, accurate, consistent, trustworthy, and fair,” and that “provide opportunities for error correction.” And that the appearance of justice (Judges Anthony, McGillin & Woolsey) being done by this Nation’s courts is as important to the public’s acceptance of the legitimacy of judicial power as is the fact that justice is actually done. Judges Anthony, Christine, Smith, & mainly McGillin & Woolsey “became personally embroiled with Abboud’s defense counsel in a protracted wrangle, during which ALL Judges displayed personal animosity and lack of proper judicial restraint, simply by the prejudicial, under Oath statements by Sheriff Hardwick & State Attorney Larizza that “Abboud is a Ranting Violent Arab” with No evidence, which carries NO legal Value, and therefore Judges Anthony, Smith, Christine, McGillin & Woolsey held *Abboud in Contempt*, found Abboud “*Vexatious Litigant*”, “*Ordered Twice Incarceration*” AND “Stated, On Record, *Go to the Federal Court to get your Civil, Parenting*

& Constitutional (1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 14th Amendments)

Rights Restored which the Florida Governor, under the Florida Constitution Article IV, Section 7(a), had the Power to Remove State & County Officers for a “number of reasons, including Commission of a Felony (1st & 2nd Degree Felonies under FS 825)! Together, they conspired from August 30th, 2021 and continuing today (January 3rd, 2025), intentionally & maliciously committing 1st & 2nd Degree Felonies under FS 825, 18 U.S.C. § 241 & 242, 42 U.S.C. § 1982 & 1983, 25 CFR § 11.404 25 CFR § 11.404 – False Imprisonment, 31 U.S.C. § 3729 – False Claims Act. See also *Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11 (1954) - "Justice must satisfy the appearance of justice"; *Ex parte McCarthy*, [1924] 1 K. B. 256 (1923) established the principle that the “mere appearance” of bias is sufficient to overturn a judicial decision ("Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"); *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238 (1980) – noted the importance of "preserving both the appearance & reality of fairness," which "generates the feeling, so important, that justice has been done"; Every procedure which would offer a possible temptation to the average man as a judge to forget the burden of proof required or which

might lead him not to hold the balance nice, clear and true between the State and the accused, denies the latter Due Process of Law!

III. Judges Anthony, Christine, Smith, McGillin & Woolsey are ALL Abboud's Adjudicators

As was made clear by Abboud's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari and accompanying Appendix, the adjudicators Anthony, Smith, Christine, McGillin & Woolsey, Florida 5th District of Appeals, Florida Supreme Court, the U.S. Middle District Court of Florida have ALL taken upon themselves the contradictory roles of adversarial party and being neutral judicial officer for an inferior court in civil, constitutional & parenting Rights cases like these ones. In Florida's 7th Judicial Circuit – Injunction Case (DR21-1577), Senior Adjudicators Smith, Christine and Anthony ruled that Abboud is a "Violent Ranting Arab" who "beat and abuse women & children", although DCF Harris, 16 months prior, "exonerated" Abboud from ANY violence, issuing a sadistic & inhumane Final Injunction that continues today, allowing the disabled-elderly father to see his "alienated" minor boys a total of eighty-five (85) hours for the past forty-two+ (42+) months! As soon as Abboud filed his Federal Claims with the U.S. Middle District Court,

and as soon as Judge Howard “issued” her “Case Management, Scheduling & Referral to Mediation Order”, the 7th Judicial Circuit Judges: Anthony, Smith & Christine, after being served with Federal Summons, “recused themselves” but after issuing all their Prejudicial, Cruel, Sadistic & Inhumane Orders”, Abboud ended up in the hands of “two” more Racist & Discriminatory Judges: McGillin & Woolsey. Soon after, Judge McGillin, “chastised” Abboud for being a Pro Se litigant for both Cases: “Injunction DR21-1577 & Divorce DR21-1650”, stating in a recorded open court that he detest: Pro Se litigant & “go to the Federal Government to get your constitutional, civil & parenting Rights “restored”! After the unconstitutional “Vexatious” Order by Judge Adjudicator McGillin, Abboud, who’s a highly educated U.S. Citizen, holder of the highest Nuclear Security Clearance issued by the US Government, filed per Florida Rule 2.330, is clear on Judicial Recusal “when a party reasonably believes they cannot receive a fair trial due to Judge’s bias or prejudice”, to recuse the prejudicial biased Judge McGillin. Less than 24 hours later, Adjudicator Judge McGillin denied his Recusal, “For Legally Insufficient”! Soon after Prejudicial Judge McGillin continued to issue a “multitude of injurious & criminal

Orders, including the theft (more than \$200,000 SO FAR) of the Disabled-Elderly Retirement Account, Abboud filed to add Adjudicator McGillin to the Federal Claims along with the others (Christine, Smith, Anthony) (**3:22-CV-1204**), and requesting from the Prejudicial US Middle District Judge Howard (*who's intimately & clearly “knows Judges McGillin & Woolsey”*), to issue an Emergency Injunction to “stop” the continued THEFT in direct violation of ERISA & the False Claims Act! Adjudicator, Judge Howard, immediately Dismissed with Prejudice, the entire Federal Claim, and “instructing – notifying” the U.S. District of Appeals for the 11th Circuit that Abboud filed “his legal-right” Appeal in “**Bad Faith**”, thus Prejudicing another Prejudicial & Racist 11th Circuit Adjudicator Judge Grant to “DENY” Abboud’s IFP for “ His Appeal (**24-12820-DD**) AS “**Frivolous**”!

The “Nightmare” that started with Judge Smith on *August 30th, 2021* continued over the past 3.5 years by yet another Prejudicial & Criminal Adjudicator Judge Woolsey, who after the “recusal” of Judge Christine took over the “horrific ordeal” on September 23rd, 2024, (**Case: 23-1194MMA**), without Due Process, Trial, OR Jury, Adjudicated Abboud (the Cancer Survivor with Weak Immune System)

as Guilty", on "Parole for a full year", Ordering the sadistic ankle GPS Monitor (causing nightmares, insomnia, infections, diabetes, high blood pressure, sepsis, and other ailments), "Batterer's Classes, and "Incarceration with NO BOND" October 23rd-24th, 2024! Abboud had the right to timely reject ALL these Criminal Adversaries & Adjudicators (Smith, Anthony, Christine, McGillin & Woolsey) for Malicious Depravations of HIS Rights under the U.S. Constitution! These Criminal Actions by ALL (1st & 2nd Degree Felonies under Florida Statute 825), these Adjudicators should NEVER be allowed to serve in ANY Florida OR U.S. Court. Abboud claimed & continues to claim that Judges (McGillin, Woolsey, Anthony, Christine & Smith) put "themselves" in a personally adverse position to that judicial inquiry Abboud was advocating against. "A court is not a judge, nor a judge a court. A judge is a public officer, who by virtue of his office, is clothed with judicial authorities." History demonstrates that well before the founding of this Nation, civilized societies had determined that judges must be neutral decision-makers in order for litigants to have any possibility of obtaining justice. A Distinct Judicial Power: "The Origins of an Independent Judiciary", demonstrates the ancient

origins of that judicial neutrality which is incorporated in Article III.

The Dual Rationale of Judicial Independence discussing ancient roots of the concept of adjudicatory justice, which trace back to Babylonian inscriptions. Old Testament Justice, “Explaining the ancient basis for modern day law and procedure relating to that judicial neutrality thought to be essential for the legitimate exercise of judicial power and recognizing judicial neutrality as a separation of powers principle incorporated into Due Process protections afforded litigants by the 5th & 14th Amendments. Recognizing that “Our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness. To this end, no man can be a judge in his own case and no man is permitted to try cases where he has an interest in the outcome.” Nonetheless, the Senior & Junior Judges of Florida’s 7th Judicial Circuit, 5th District of Appeal, Florida Supreme Court & Executive Office, U.S. Middle District of Florida NOR the U.S. District of Appeal for the 11th Circuit, Care about what the U.S. Constitution or International Law requires, i.e. that litigants have the right to have their cases heard by judges who are both *Independent and Neutral!*

IV. This Court should Order Abboud's Judicial Adversaries to respond to his Petition

In his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, Abboud requested this Court Order his actual adversaries-and by that he means the other parties to this case-to respond to his arguments that Adjudicators (McGillin, Woolsey, Smith, Anthony, Christine, Howard & Grant) were not competent Article III judges to adjudicate this case over Abboud's objection. This Court chose not to do so; apparently preferring to resolve this case on a record where the only dispute before this Court is between that of Abboud & Judicial Officers without life tenure who claims that they & the Court are the same thing so their tenure doesn't matter. In *Hatfield v. King*, 184 U.S. 162 (1902), this Court held that the administration of justice required that the issues before the Court in that case be noticed & adjudicated. "It is not enough that the doors of the temple of justice are open; it is essential that the ways of approach be kept clean." *The same is true here!* This Court should enter an Order requiring the adverse parties to respond to his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari. History can discern the constitutional, civil & parenting inappropriateness of the Senior Judges' BEHAVIORS!

CONCLUSION

This Court should grant the petition for rehearing and order a response to Abboud's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari. These Adjudicators All swore to uphold the US & FL Constitutions, but Intentionally & Maliciously Violated his Constitutional, Civil & Parenting Rights, who Repeatedly invoked his 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th US Constitutional Amendments' Rights, 18 U.S.C. § 241 & 242, & 42 U.S.C. § 1982 & 1983 & Florida Statutes 825, 943 & HB 775?

This JUST Petition For Rehearing was filed for the following REASONS:

A. Avoid the Intentional & Malicious Depravations of, this Court should clarify the "Supremacy Clause" - State Judges MUST Follow Federal LAWS!

B. To Review, Rectify, Amend & END ALL the Prejudicial & Unlawful Prosecution, Adjudicating Orders issued by ALL these Adjudicators!

Does a person have a valid cause of action under the Civil Rights Act against Police Officers, State Attorneys, and Judicial Officer OR Elected or Appointed State Actors when they intentionally AND maliciously violate that person's due process, civil, parenting and constitutional rights?

The Honorable Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the majority, stated that the police officers, in conducting an unreasonable search and seizure, had committed an action which was under the color of law, and that the police could be

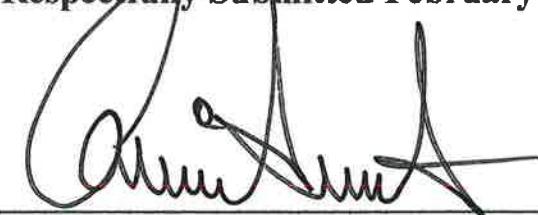
held liable individually & in official capacity, under the Civil Rights Act.

More so, the Honorable Justice John Marshall, in McCulloch v. Maryland
wrote the “The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution states that the
Constitution and the Laws of the United States are the Supreme Law of the Land,
far superseding ANY State Law, mainly “violating” Constitutional & Civil Rights!

The Supremacy Clause, in Article VI, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution, is a
Rule of Decision & Settlement that resolves Conflicts between Federal & State
Laws and is among the Constitution’s Most Significant Structural Provisions.
Principally, since the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1788 with the Supremacy
Clause, Primarily from a Statutory Interpretation, the Supremacy Clause’s Role,
for the Past & Present, is WELL Enshrined & Settled Forever the Future!

For Justice in This “Banana Republic – Florida”: “For Life,
Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness”!

Respectfully Submitted February 5th, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Camille A. Abboud", is written over a horizontal line. To the right of the signature, the date "2/5/25" is handwritten in a smaller, slanted font.

2/5/25

Camille A. Abboud - Pro Se Petitioner
100 Audubon Place - Suite 1420
Saint Johns, FL 32259

E-Mail: camilleabboud2013@gmail.com

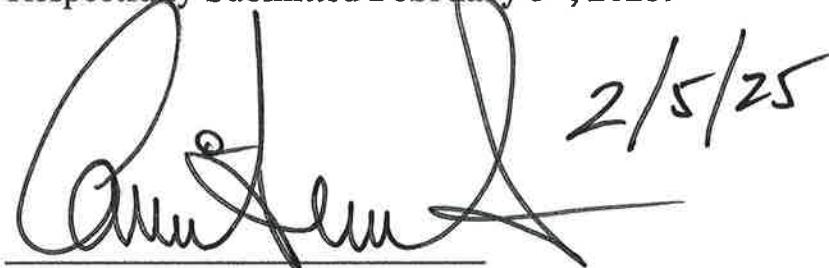
CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

Pursuant to Rule 44.2, the undersigned hereby certifies that the attached Petition for Rehearing of an Order Denying Writ of Certiorari is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2: it is limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effects not previously presented. Petitioner further certifies that the attached petition is presented in good faith and not for delay.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH WORD COUNT

I hereby certify that this Petition for Rehearing contains **2,998** words, excluding the parts that are exempted by the Rules.

Respectfully Submitted **February 5th, 2025**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Camille A. Abboud", is written over a horizontal line. To the right of the signature, the date "2/5/25" is handwritten in a similar style.

Camille A. Abboud
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No. 24-5634

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Camille A Abboud,

Petitioner,

Vs.

State of Florida, et.al

Respondents.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the State of Florida, the Florida Supreme Court, Florida DCF, the U.S. Middle District of Florida, Fifth District of Appeal, the Seventh Judicial Circuit for the State of Florida, St. Johns County-Florida AND The U.S. Appeal for the 11th Circuit – Case: 24-12820-DD

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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Fax: (904) 606-6600

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE & SERVICE

I, CAMILLE A. ABOUD, do swear and declare, under penalty of perjury under the Laws of the United States of America, that on this 7th Day of February 2025, as required by the Supreme Court Rules, I have complied with the U.S. Supreme Court Rules 44.2 and I declare, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, I submitted the enclosed “PETITION FOR REHEARING” along with A Personal Check for \$200 (WF Check # 12120), made & mailed, by US Mail – Priority Mail to the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court.

As required, by Rule 33.1 (a), (b), (c) & (d), the enclosed conforms and is prepared in “Booklet Format”, with typeset “Times New Roman” – 14-point type with 2-point between lines. The “Booklet Format” have margins of at least three-fourth of an inch on all sides, the text field, including footnotes, does not exceed **4 1/8 by 7 1/8** inches AND the document is bound firmly, in at least two places along the left margin – saddle stich –, to permit easy opening, and no part of the text is obscured by the binding.

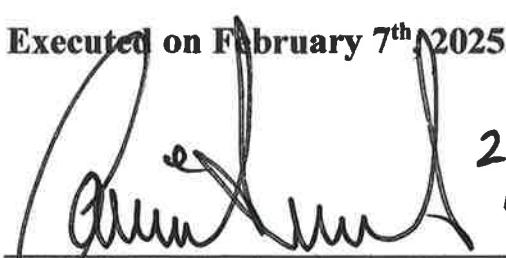
As required, by Rule 44.2, the enclosed “PETITION FOR REHEARING” (**40 Copies**) conforms to the Word Limits (**3,000**) and Color of Cover (**Tan**).

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE - TYPE SIZE AND WORD COUNT

In accordance with the United States Supreme Court Rule 44.2, this “PETITION FOR REHEARING” has been prepared using “Times New Roman” 14-Point Type Font with 2-Point between lines, and the Total Word Count for the “PETITION FOR REHEARING” is 2,998 Words and Total 31 Pages.

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

Executed on February 7th, 2025.

 2/7/25

Camille A Abboud

Pro Se Petitioner

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Saint Johns, FL 32259

Phone: 720.480.0090

Email: camilleabboud2013@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE & PROOF OF SERVICE

I, CAMILLE A. ABBOUD, do swear and declare that on this 7th Day of February 2025, as required by Supreme Court Rules 29 & 33.1, I have served the enclosed "PETITION FOR REHEARING" on each party to the above proceeding OR that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States Priority Mail properly addressed to each of them for delivery within three (3) calendar days. The names & addresses of those served are as follows:

1. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit – 56 Forsyth Street, N.W. Atlanta, GA 30303.
2. U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida – 300 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202.

- 3. Supreme Court of Florida – 500 S. Duval Street – Tallahassee, FL 32399.**
- 4. Florida Fifth District Court of Appeal – 300 S Beach Street – Daytona Beach, FL 32114.**
- 5. Governor - State of Florida – 400 S. Monroe Street - Tallahassee, FL 32399.**
- 6. Florida Attorney General – 400 S. Monroe Street - Tallahassee, FL 32399.**
- 7. Florida Attorney General – 444 Seabreeze Blvd., Suite 500, Daytona Beach, Florida 32118.**
- 8. Florida Department of Children & Families (DCF) – 200 San Sebastian View – St. Augustine, FL 32084.**
- 9. Florida St. Johns County Board & Commissioners – 500 San Sebastian View – St. Augustine, FL 32084.**
- 10. Florida St. Johns County Sheriff – 4015 Lewis Speedway – St. Augustine, FL 32084.**
- 11. Florida 7th Judicial Circuit State Attorney's Office – 4010 Lewis Speedway – St. Augustine, FL 32084.**
- 12. Florida 7th Judicial Circuit – Clerk of Court & Comptroller – 4010 Lewis Speedway – St. Augustine, FL 32084.**
- 13. Attorney Gary M. Glassman - Hilyard Bogan & Palmer, 105 East Robinson Street – Suite 201 – Orlando, FL 32801.**
- 14. Attorney Daniel Palardy – 1300 Riverplace Blvd. Suite 405 Jacksonville, FL 32207.**

15. Attorney Broderick Taylor – 1300 Riverplace Blvd. Suite 405
Jacksonville, FL 32207.

16. Attorney Derri Lassiter Young – 6100 Greenland Rd. Unit 403 –
Jacksonville, FL 32258.

17. Attorney Anthony M. Timis – 203 Fort Wade Rd. Unit 260, Ponte
Vedra Beach, FL 32081.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on February 7th, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Camille A. Abboud", is followed by the date "2/7/25" written in a similar style.

Camille A Abboud
Pro Se Petitioner
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FLORIDA NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF St. Johns

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this 7th day of

February, 2025, by

Camille Abbard (Name of Person Making
Statement).



Signature of Notary Public

Print, Type or Stamp Name of Notary

Taylor Willetts

Personally Known: _____

OR Produced Identification: X

Type of Identification Produced: FL DL Exp. 7/26/27

