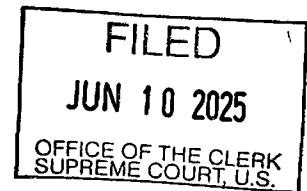


No. 24-7455



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

GARLAND E. WILLIAMS — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

UNITED STATES — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

GARLAND E. WILLIAMS
(Your Name)

6032 SILVER OAK DR.
(Address)

SLIDELL, LA. 70461:
(City, State, Zip Code)

(985) 645-6231 / (985) 639-0808
(Phone Number)

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1.

Whether does an ascribed congressional federal statute precludes procedural redress of a timely invoked United States Constitution claimed injury.

2.

Whether unevaluated under the standard of frivolousness thereby the district court of federal claims as a acquisitioned legal basis for plaintiff's complaint to be dismissed; does complainant's injury claims proceeding under *in forma pauperis* status being denied as moot adjoined determined as failing stating any subject-matter jurisdiction injury claims pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1) constitutes automatic frivolous adjudicature within the ascribed statutory meaning pursuant Title 28, Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B) for application of appellate *de novo* standard review jurisdiction to be denied by the court of appeals for the federal circuit.

3.

Whether appellant-petitioner's raised issues of undisputed named defendant's culpable omission causes under plausible contending Constitution *Amendment 5 takings, Unauthorized Collection, Illegal Exaction*, usage of a *Presented False Claim of Indebtedness*, and adjoined therewith *Misdirection of a Tax Refund* litigation of constitutional and statutory claimed injuries, as invoked for redress pursuant *Title 28, Ch., 91; U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1)*, which consequently was dismissed pursuant *RCFC 12 (b) (1)* standard of review; by the below-bottom United States Court of Federal Claims entered order to dismiss without evaluation for being frivolous; *See, APPX-E at 11-15* and nor was reviewed to determine necessity to cure any want of jurisdiction pursuant *Title 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631* does substantiate a actionable appeals review briefing there[of] the denied available authorization for redress under the United States Court of Federal

Claims' provided ascribed statute's subject-matter jurisdiction, for which contravenes breach and adverse conflict thereto *United States Constitution Article III, § 2 "Case or Controversy Clause"* adjoined thereto *Title 28; Ch., 83; U.S.C. § 1295 (a) (3)* ascribed appellate review jurisdiction with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's entering of the order to dismiss appellant-petitioner's appeals procedure *pursuant Title 28, Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B)* without appellant-petitioner's complaint pleadings being evaluated for frivolous claimed injury inferences.

LIST OF PARTIES

1.

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

RELATED CASES

2.

In conformity *pursuance Supreme Court Rule 14. 1 (b)*
(iii) Appellant-Petitioner attest to prior anew travelled invoked appellate review case proceedings titled; "*Garland E. Williams v. United States*," 24-2356; which Judgment was entered on date, 03/20/2025 denying *inter alia* appellant-petitioner's motion to proceed in forma pauperis adjoined appeals procedure jurisdiction.

3.

In conformity *pursuance Supreme Court Rule 14. 1 (b)*
(iii) Appellant-Petitioner attest to prior anew travelled invoked federal claims case proceedings review under title; "*Garland E. Williams v. United*

States," 1:24-cv-00511-PSH; which Judgment was entered on date, 07/26/2024 denying all complainant's injury claims *pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1).*

4.

In conformity *pursuance Supreme Court Rule 14.1 (b) (iii)*, appellant-petitioner attest thereto anew to current petition for certiorari jurisdiction authorization; thereof had previous denied petition for writ of certiorari request on date 10/02/2023 under petitioning proceedings titled; "*Garland E. Williams v. United States,*" 22-7817; which the requested writ of certiorari petition jurisdiction was permissible from had traveled United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit appellate proceedings titled under "*Garland E. Williams v. United States;*" 22-1712 with entering of judgement on date 01/17/23; adjoined thereto, the traveled United States Federal Claims Court's proceedings titled under "*Garland E. Williams v. United States of America; ET., AL.,*" 1:21-cv-01632-EMR; as

determined with statutory injury redress inaction
adjoined therewith in-partly review adjudication; as
held by the entered decree on date 03/21/22 for
permissible subject matter jurisdiction determination
arising from complainant's injury claims litigation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....	1
JURISDICTION.....	2 THRU 4
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED.....	5 THRU 6
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	7 THRU 21
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.....	22 THRU 32
CONCLUSION.....	33
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.....	34

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A -United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's Decree for Appeal Jurisdiction Dismissal: " <i>Williams v. US</i> " 24- 2356; <i>ECF. No. 20 at 1-3</i> :	1 THRU 3
---	----------

APPENDIX B -United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's Mandate of Judgment: " <i>Williams v. US</i> " 24-2356; <i>ECF.</i> <i>No. 21 at 1</i> ;	4
---	---

APPENDIX C-United States Court of Federal
Claims’ Order for Claims to be Dismissed:
“Williams v. U.S.” 1:24-cv-00511-PSH; ECF.
No. 19 at 1-5: 5 THRU 9

APPENDIX D- United States Court of Federal
Claims’ Judgment: *“Williams v. U.S.” 1:24-*
cv-00511-PSH; ECF. No. 20 at 1:
..... 10

APPENDIX E- United States Court of Federal
Claims’ Order denying Plaintiff’s Motion to
Reconsider dismissal of complaint claims:
“Williams v. U.S.” 1:24-cv-00511-PSH; ECF.
No. 26 at 1-5: 11 THRU 15

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
<i>"United States v Mitchell,"</i> 463, U.S. 206, at 218-21, (1983);	(28)
<i>"Williams v. United States,"</i> 1:21-cv-01632-EMR;	(VI); (26)
<i>"Williams v. United States,"</i> 22-1712;	(VI)
<i>"Williams v. United States,"</i> 22-7817;	(VI)
<i>"Williams v. United States,"</i> 1:24-cv-00511-PSH;,	(V_VI); (7); (11)
<i>"Williams v. United States,"</i> 24:2356;	(V); (2); (3); (14)

STATUTES AND RULES

<i>Pub. L. 104-134 § 31001 (b)-(h) (1); (A) (B) (i) (ii);</i> <i>110 Stat. 1321-358-1321-362;</i>	(26)
<i>Pub. L. 104-193 § 314 (a) (1), (4) (A);</i> <i>110 Stat. 2212-2213;</i>	(26)
<i>United States Constitution, Amendment 5;</i>,	(III); (3); (7); (12); (22); (25); (27); (29)
<i>United States Constitution, Amendment 7;</i>	(22)
<i>United States Constitution, Article III, Section 2;</i>,	(IV); (3); (22)

Title 12; Ch., 35; U.S.C. § 3417 (a) (1) (2) (3) (4); (b); (8)

Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a); (7); (23); (25); (31)

Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (c); (23); (25); (31)

Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (g); (13); (23); (26); (27)

Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (n) (1); (2) (A) (B), (3);,
..... (7); (29)

Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7431 (a) (1);
(c) (1) (A) (B) (i) (ii); (2) (3); (d); (8); (29)

Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7433 (a) (b) (1) (2); (c); (d) (1); ...,
.....(8); (29)

Title 28, Ch., 83; U.S.C. § 1295 (a) (3); (IV); (13)

Title 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1);,
..... (III); (7); (23); (25); (29); (30)

Title 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631; (III); (3); (31)

Title 28, Ch., 111; U.S.C. § 1651 (a); (3)

Title 28; Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B);,
..... (II); (IV); (3); (4); (21); (23); (27)

Title 28: Ch., 133; U.S.C. § 2101 (c); (2)

Title 31, Ch., 37; U.S.C. § 3729 (a) (1) (A); (B);
(C); (D); (E); (8); (29)

<i>Title 31, Ch., 37; U.S.C. § 3730 (a); (b) (1) (2);</i>	(29)
<i>Fed. R. App. P. 28 (a) (8);</i>	(17); (19)
<i>Fed. Cir. R. 28 (a) (9);</i>	(17); (19)
<i>Fed. Cir. R. 28 (f);</i>	(17)
<i>Fed. Cir. R. 29 (c);</i>	(17)
<i>RCFC 4 (a) (b) (c);</i>	(8)
<i>RCFC 7.2 (a) (1);</i>	(9)
<i>RCFC 12 (b) (1);</i>	(II); (III); (VI); (9); (11); (24)
<i>Supreme Court Rule 13; 1, 2, 3;</i>	(4)
<i>Supreme Court Rule 14. 1 (b) (iii);</i>	(V); (VI)
<i>Supreme Court Rule 20;</i>	(3)
<i>Supreme Court Rule 29;</i>	(4)

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A at 1-3 to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix C at 5-9 to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

1.

In *pursuance Title 28, Ch., 133; U.S.C. § 2101 (c)*; appellant-plaintiff petition this United States Supreme Court forthwith permissible writ of certiorari request laying had therefrom United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered Order for appellate review thereunder proceedings titled; "*Williams v. US*" 24-2356; which was dismissed on date 03/20/2025. **APPX. A, at 1-3.**

2.

In *pursuance Title 28, Ch., 133; U.S.C. § 2101 (c) (e)*; appellant-plaintiff petition this United States Supreme Court forthwith permissible writ of certiorari request laying had therefrom United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit noticed mandate of Judgment Order entered on date 5/12/2025. **APPX. B, at 4.**

3.

In pursuance Title 28, Ch., 111; U. S. C. § 1651(a) on accordance therewith Supreme Court Rule 20, In Re appellant-plaintiff petition this United States Supreme Court forthwith permissible extraordinary writ adjoined writ of certiorari requests to below bottom United States District Court of Federal Claims' failure to adjudicate and or cure necessity want of jurisdiction pursuant Title 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631 arising therefrom plaintiff's contending United States Constitution Article III, Section 2; Amendment 5 takings, Unauthorized Improper Collection, and Usage of a Presented False Claim of Indebtedness injuries inference litigation; as laying had from adverse conflicting permissible redress under appellate proceedings; "Williams v. US" 24-2356; thereof United States Federal Circuit Court of Appeals' entered on date 3/20/2025 decreed denial of appellant-petitioner proceeding under In forma pauperis status motion application pursuant Title 28; Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B).

4.

In *pursuance Supreme Court Rule 13. 1, 2, 3*; as Appellant-Petitioner, I attest to the timely petition for writ of certiorari jurisdiction request laying had therefrom United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered decree of appeals to be dismissed *pursuant Title 28; Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B) on date 3/20/2025. APPX-A at 1-3.*

5.

In *pursuance Supreme Court Rule 29*, as Appellant-Petitioner, I attest to service of herein enclosed petition to the caption titled named defendant's counsel of record; Solicitor General of the United States located at; Room 5615, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, DC 20530-001 First Class/Priority mail prepaid postage.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Article III, Section 2;
..... APPX. C, at (9)

United States Constitution, Amendment 5;
..... APPX. C, at (5); (8), APPX. E, at (12)

Title 12; Ch., 1; U.S.C. § 1;
..... APPX. C, at (9)

Title 12; Ch., 35; U.S.C. § 3402;
..... APPX. C, at (9)

Title 12; Ch., 35; U.S.C. § 3404-3408;
..... APPX. C, at (9)

Title 12; Ch., 35; U.S.C. § 3417;
..... APPX. C, at (9), APPX. E, at (13)

Title 31, Ch., 37; U.S.C. § 3729;
..... APPX. C, at (9)

Title 26; Ch., 1; U.S.C. § 664 (a);APPX. C, at (8)

Title 26; Ch., 61; U.S.C. § 6103;APPX. C, at (9)

Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402;APPX. C, at (6); (7); (8)

Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (g);
.....APPX. A, at (2), APPX. C, at (8),
APPX. E, at (12); (13); (14)

Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7431 (a);
.....APPX. A, at (2), APPX. C, at (8); (9), APPX. E. at (13)

Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7433;....., APPX. C, at (9), APPX. E, at (13)
Title 26; Ch., 80; U.S.C. § 7803; APPX. C, at (9)
Title 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491;APPX. C, at (7)
Title 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1);APPX. C, at (7)
Title 28, Ch., 99, U.S.C. § 1631;APPX. E, at (14)
Title 28, Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (a) (3); APPX. A, at (1), APPX. C, at (9), APPX. E, at (13)
Title 28, Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e);APPX. C, at (7)
Title 28, Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B); APPX. A, at (2), (3)
Title 28, Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B) (i); APPX. C, at (6)
Title 31, Ch., 37; U.S.C. § 3729; APPX. C, at (9), APPX. E, at (12)
Title 31, Ch., 37; U.S.C. § 3730 (h) (2); APPX. E, at (12)
Title 31, Ch., 38; U.S.C. § 3802; APPX. C, at (9)
Title 42, Ch., 21; U.S.C. § 1983;..... APPX. C, at (6)
Title 42, Ch., 7; U.S.C. § 652; APPX. C, at (9)
Title 42, Ch., 7; U.S.C. § 654; APPX. C, at (9)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1.

On date April 2ND; of Year 2024, plaintiff to the most recent federal claims court foregoing civil proceedings titled; "*Williams v. United States*;" 1:24-cv-00511-PSH in pursuance thereto Title 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1) jurisdiction filed a monetary injury complaint; p. 1-81; before the United States' Federal Claims Court for rendering adjudication request thereof; the culpable defendant's instrumentality agency-agents omissions causes of plaintiff's civil constitutional *amendment 5 takings clause* injury claim adjoined Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a) failure to pay the tax-payer's tax overpayment credit without compensable legal basis justification; which caused misdirection damage injury litigation of the applicable plaintiff's years-in-effect tax-refund payments to the wrong unauthorized receiving account pursuant Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (n) (1); (2) (A) (B), (3); thereon erroneous operation; thereof the debt collection administrative

setoff program *pursuant Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7433 (a) (b) (1) (2); (c); (d) (1)*, aligned with unlawful return information disclosure *pursuant Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7431 (a) (1); (c) (1) (A) (B) (i) (ii); (2) (3); (d)*, and not limited thereto, a claimed damage injury of accepting for usage a Presented False Claim of indebtedness *pursuant Title 31, Ch., 37; U.S.C. § 3729 (a) (1) (A); (B); (C); (D); (E)* for erroneous administering a collection procedure *pursuant* adjoined Unauthorized Tax-payer's Return Financial Disclosure *pursuant Title 12; Ch., 35; U.S.C. § 3417 (a) (1) (2) (3) (4); (b)* United States' Congressional ascribed federal statutory injuries.

2.

In conformity compliance to United States Court of Federal Claims Court's procedural provision *pursuant RCFC 4 (a) (b) (c)*; summons service of process went into effect on date April 4TH, in Year 2024; as to the presumed named defendant's authorized counsel, the

United States Attorney General; by the United States Court of Federal Claims' Clerk of Court.

3.

On date April 16TH, of Year 2024, a presumed authorized United States' Attorney filed litigation notice enrolling of appearance unto proceeding's docket, **p. 1**; as defendant's counsel representation adjoined therewith; a motion **pursuant RCFC 7.2 (a) (1) and RCFC 12 (b) (1)** application for objection; **p. 1-11**; opposing plaintiff proceeding under *In Forma Pauperis (IFP)* status acquisitioned motion *p. 1-2* permissible granting; by the federal claims court and in addition thereto; adjoined motion application urging for plaintiff's complaint to be summarily dismissed thereon presumed implied malicious and frivolity legal basis thereof complainant's invoked noticed rehashed unadjudicated injury claims; and also opposing plaintiff's complaint with indirect asserted detailed contentions of the complaint fails to contain any actionable cause for redress; under the federal claims

court's limited subject matter jurisdiction; without any substantiated contravening disputed merit factual support of plaintiff's presented injury claims being non-conforming to subject-matter jurisdiction capacity.

4.

On date April 29TH, of Year 2024, plaintiff moved the Federal Claims Court forthwith motion response adjoined brief memorandum in-support opposition; *p. 1-18*; thereof controvertible defendant's implied ambiguous contentions backdrop threshold; as being irrelevant, immaterial, and without evidentiary support on the missed designated motion pleading caption form application passively asserted legal ground basis for complainant's injury claims to be summarily dismissed; that which allowed plaintiff's controvertible reply to defendant's implied contentions; as being inapplicable and asserted without evidentiary support thereon defense's missed designated motion pleading caption form application asserted legal ground basis raised issues; as was set for submission determination.

5.

On date July 26TH, of Year 2024, the Federal Claims Court's assigned precedent entered a Final Order; *APPX-C at 5-9* adjoined Judgment decree; *APPX-D at 10* acquisitioning defense's counsel's motion for summary dismissal of plaintiff's complaint claims pursuant **RCFC 12 (b) (1)**; disposing of all complainant's litigated claimed injuries, as lacking subject-matter jurisdiction under the federal claims court's jurisdiction.

6.

On date August 23RD and August 24TH, of Year 2024, under case docket; "*Williams v. United States*;" 1:24-cv-00511-PSH; *p. 1-4*; attached therewith *p. 1-41*; plaintiff moved the Federal Claims Court forthwith motion leave to reconsider adjoined brief memorandum in-support opposition urging for reversal and or too vacate the federal claims court precedent's entered erred opinion and order disposition; *APPX-C at 5-9* holding [t]hat plaintiff's raised litigation injury

contention arising under United States Constitution *Amendment 5 takings clause* was based on a due process of law stated claim cause of action and that injury litigation under the *United States Constitution Amendment 5* is not money-mandating; which aligned plaintiff's motion application request thereof [to] reconsider the precedent's erred dissention; as an initial raised issue for appellate review determination. In addition, the assigned case precedent erring in determining subject-matter jurisdiction under complainant's litigation of constitution amendment 5 injury; all complainant's asserted contentions of inferred applicable ascribed United States Congressional Statutory injury litigating cause of action was erroneously preempted with a non-claim processing rule for which was mis-conveyed in dissent application; as to preclude redress under the below-bottom court's authorized subject-matter jurisdiction acquisitioning for plaintiff's claims review; subsequently purporting additional contending

appellate review jurisdiction *pursuant Title 28, Ch., 83; U.S.C. § 1295 (a) (3)* for permissible briefing thereon the raised issues arising therefrom the federal claims court precedent's entered order analogy.

7.

On date September 23RD, of Year 2024 plaintiff moved the federal claims court forthwith filing of a Notice of Appeal prior too adjudication there[of] plaintiff's last remaining motion application for reconsidering the adjudged order dismissing plaintiff's injury claims.

8.

On date October 26TH, of Year 2024, the Federal Claims Court's assigned precedent entered the final Order denying plaintiff's motion application to Reconsider the precedent's prior entered order to dismiss all complainant's injury claims. The precedent's order dismissing the motion to reconsider therewith re-iterating disposition of legal basis including lack of subject matter with dissenting acquisitioning *pursuant 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (g)* statute to

preclude plaintiff's claimed injuries redress, with exclaiming disregard notation; as to rather petitioner's claimed constitutional adjoined statutory injuries conforms to the *Big Tucker's Act's money mandating* review standard jurisdiction and that plaintiff's invoked statutory injuries are only ascribed for redress in a federal district court for which substantiated contending appellate review request for the Federal Circuit United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's *de novo* determination to all herein presented writ of certiorari question raised issues.

9.

On date September 25TH, of Year 2024, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit noticed receipt thereof appellant-petitioner's notice of appeal, with entered order of docketing the appeal under proceeding's titled; "*Williams v. US*" 24:2356. In addition, thereto, the proceedings being docketed, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals also entered an order to deactivate the pending appeals' procedure until resolution of the

pending motion to reconsider application under the travelled below-bottom district court's proceedings.

10.

On date October 11TH, of Year 2024 appellant-petitioner moved the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals forthwith received serviced email adjoined a first-class priority mail forwarded hardcopy transmittal thereof; the appeals procedure required case initiating legal document completed forms titled; Notice of Appearance, Consent to Paper Filing and Electronic Service. In addition, thereto, appellant-petitioner also serviced a motion to proceed in forma pauperis application, which all documents were docketed of record on date October 18TH, of Year 2024 for review and determination.

11.

On date October 25TH, of Year 2024, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered an Order denying appellant-petitioner's Motion Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis application as unnecessary

and will be determined in due course and that the appeal is to remain deactivated.

12.

On Date December 2ND, of Year 2024, appellant-petitioner moved the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit forthwith filing of appellant's Combined Opening Brief adjoined attached Appendix, for which was received and docketed on date, December 10TH, of Year 2024, with noted pending compliance review docket order.

13.

On date December 10TH, of Year 2024, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered an order reactivating appellant-petitioner's Notice of Appeals procedure. Also, the entered order established a timeline mandate of 12/24/2024 for the appellee's notice of appearance adjoined thereto a reply opening brief dateline of with-in forty days.

14.

On date December 10TH, of Year 2024, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered a Notice of Non-Compliance of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals' appellate rules of procedure thereon appellant-petitioner's filed opening brief adjoined appendix submission. The Notice set a correction request thereof; 1) appellant's opening brief failed to contain an appropriate standard of review under its own heading either within the argument section or preceding the argument section; Fed. R. App. P. 28 (a) (8); Fed. Cir. R. 28 (a) (9); 2) also appellant's opening brief designated references was not in proper formatting in accordance with Electronic Filing Procedure (Appendix Formatting) pursuant Fed. Cir. R. 28 (f); Fed. Cir. R. 29 (c); 3) final noticed necessity for correction request included appellant's opening brief didn't contain appropriate certificate of compliance formatting. The Notice of Non-Compliance included a stipulated due date on 12/24/2024 for compliance with a responsive

filing deadline mandate from the serviced appellant's opening brief original document.

15.

In furtherance, on date December 10TH, of Year 2024, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered another Order [7] vacating the previous Order entered 10/25/2024 denying appellant-petitioner's motion application to proceed in forma pauperis for a due course determination.

16.

On date December 26TH, of Year 2024 appellant-petitioner filed a corrected combined opening brief adjoined appendix, which was received by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on date December 31ST, of Year 2024, which was noted for pending compliance review.

17.

On date December 31ST, of Year 2024, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered a second Notice of Non-Compliance of court rules thereon appellant's

resubmitted corrected opening brief adjoined appendix with an established due date on 1/14/2025. The notice for correction request included 1) failure to resubmit the attached adjoined appendix with the corrected opening brief; 2) in addition, the opening brief did not set out the standard of review under its own heading either within the argument section or preceding the argument section; Fed. R. App. P. 28 (a) (8); Fed. Cir. R. 28 (a) (9); 3) also a typographical numeric error of the appeals procedure docketed case number.

18.

On date January 13TH, of Year 2025, appellant-petitioner resubmitted a final recorrected opening brief adjoined appendix, which was received and docketed by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on date 1/21/2025, which was never reviewed for correction compliance; as to the ancillary noticed non-compliance formatting errors.

19.

On date January 15TH, of Year 2025 an informal brief response was filed by the appellee which was noted by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit as pending compliance review.

20.

On date January 21ST, of Year 2025 the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a Docket Text Notice to the Appellee for failure to file an Entry of Appearance of procedure docket record.

21.

On date January 21ST, of Year 2025 the undersigned counsel of the below-bottom federal claims court proceedings filed an Entry of Appearance unto the appeals procedure docket.

22.

On date March 20TH, of Year 2025 the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered the Final Order; *APPX-A at 1-3*; denying appellant-petitioner's application to proceed *In Forma Pauperis* adjoined dismissing the appeals procedure jurisdiction

pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B) purporting to substantial necessity of thereabove contending presented questions of confliction between statutory adjoined constitutional statutes' rules of law redress arising under the dispositioned acquisitioning of saidth juridical officer's conveyed determination and as well aligning plausible reasons for requesting granting of certiorari before this United States Supreme Court.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1.

Initial compelling reason embodying national importance with granting petitioner's writ of certiorari request is permeable discretion of the United States Supreme Court's authority to oppose notwithstanding constitution equal rights protection violating injuries, which was initiated for actionable injury claims redress and permissible recoveries. Granting of petitioner's writ of certiorari request shall permit equal right protection of provisional United States *Constitution Article III, Section 2 "extension" clause, Amendment 7* preserved trial of facts *"examination" clause*, and applicable controlling underlining claims' ascribed laws compliance conformity, which will permit an appropriate re-examination redress interpretation and adjudication thereof petitioner's *Amendment 5 "Takings"* without *due process of law, or just compensation* clauses merit claims' injuries and; as well, allows for burden of proofer support submittal of those detailed specific injuries ascertained to all parties implied law provisions for proper and complete determination of all reasonable drawn litigated unauthorized

application of the erroneous implied Internal Revenue Service Agency law *pursuant Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a) (c)* omission inferences for the applicable provisional law violations arising under the invoked controlling statutory subject-matter jurisdiction for injury redress and recovery requests *pursuant 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1)*.

2.

Secondly, permissible granted writ of certiorari jurisdiction, for which imbues national importance placing a more transparent functioning conveyance analogy of inapplicable application thereon the inferior federal circuit court of appeals dissention of appellate procedure dismissal *pursuant Title 28; Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B)* implied application thereon egregious legal ground basis of the ambiguous Internal Revenue Service Code *pursuant Title 26, Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (g)* regulation analogy preclusion of appellant-petitioner's presented isolated injury claims adjoined request for appellate review raised issues contentions in opposition thereto, which complainant's injury claims was not reviewed nor determined for being frivolous by the federal claims court's order dismissing plaintiff's injury claims

pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1), See, APPX-E at 11-15; also with a dissention holding of plaintiff's claims falls outside the court of federal claims' subject-matter jurisdiction disposition. Granting writ of certiorari jurisdiction will also permit an appropriate judicial forum venue for corrective actions and to preclude the inferior court's conveyed misapprehended litigated inferences-in-part analogy of plaintiff's directed to; as well, all other available omitted determined permissible congressional expressed consent of plausible monetary injury recoveries, rather than the court of federal claims' erroneous inaction adjudication of previous had proceedings' founded re-hashed exaction injury claim subject-matter capacity jurisdiction. Furthermore, granted writ of certiorari jurisdiction shall permit corrective actions of proper analogy adjudication there[of] petitioner's detailed specific litigation there[of] unauthorized tax years in-effect improper return information disclosures, breach of financial and personal identification privacy, unauthorized debt garnishment evasive to adjudicature collections ascertained to the required omitted certifiable disclosed child support and income withholding adjudicated decreed implied legal ground basis of jurisdictional

writs, which substantiated purported litigation of false writ statements encompassing facial irregularities of breach of procedural due process of law examining adjudication authorization prior to requests for certification of the tax-payer's tax-years-in-effect tax liability overpayment credit benefits for asserting remittance or reductions, omitted to justifiable conforming substantial asserting basis of legal jurisdiction material facts disclosures, also with inferred omissions of unauthorized personnel conveyance and improper law application omissions, and omitted to provided state plans administering service disclosure, as asserted in litigation as omitted certified legal writ statements' basis claimed reduction contentious' injury claims invoked *pursuant 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1) "money-mandating"* jurisdiction requisite for injustice of misdirection of plaintiff's tax-years-in-effect overpayment benefits on accordance therewith *Amendment 5 Takings without due process of law, or just compensation recoveries'* determination, which the petitioner's underlining claims of operation of internal revenue law *pursuant Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a) (c)* in clear absence of legal basis jurisdiction

conformity compliance adherence thereof prerequisite governing provisions *pursuant section 314, (a) (1), (4) (A); Pub. L. 104-193, 110 Stat. 2212-2213, of Income withholding Act adjoined section 31001, (b)-(h)(1); (A), (B)(i)(ii); Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321-358-1321-362, of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996* compliance accorded therewith omitted proper personnel authorization contentions; was not contravened by defense counsel's justifiable evidence support and which was not determined *pursuant to 26, U.S.C. § 6402 (g)*, by the court of first instance to preclude plaintiff's litigation for unauthorized application of law injury claims as failing to correspond permissible subject matter jurisdiction presented litigation under the initial prior had federal claims court's first proceedings redress adjudication decree; *ECF. No. 20 at 1-11; "Williams v. United States of America, ET. AL., 1:21-cv-01632-EMR*; with respect thereto a dissention of failure to provide stated pleading injury claims for which the claims is not permissible to recovery granting. In furtherance, the granted certiorari jurisdiction shall permit ambiguous conflicting disposition correction to the federal circuit court of appeal's dissention of implied appellant-

petitioner's invoked litigated injury claims' redress as being precluded *pursuant Title 28; Ch., 123; U.S.C. § 1915 (e) (2) (B)* on accordance therewith 26, *U.S.C. § 6402 (g)*; internal revenue service law code, congressional adopted ascribed expressed consent for refunds' described inferred claims' redress *res judicature* of presumed legal premises on pre-determined authorized reduction legal basis, in adverse opposition to misapprehension of plaintiff's presented litigation of inferred unauthorized personnel consent and omitted to required conforming statutory legal basis grounded erroneous operated application for conducting applicable tax-years-in-effect benefit overpayment reductions' misdirected adjoined *Amendment 5 Takings without due process of law, or just compensation* injury claims.

3.

In furtherance, another compelling reason for request of the Supreme Court's granting writ of certiorari request on petitioner's presented questions shall allow for direct focus to the court of appeals' dissention erring under presumed premeditated accelerated foreclosure on raised issues involving court of first

instance in-part standard of review adjudication, which curtails conducive adverse litigated injury claims' statutory construction analogy review; as determined under misapprehension of plaintiff's injury in facts litigation for adjudicature determination of plausible sustainable redress jurisdiction; there[of] plaintiff's presented detailed specific injury pleadings; and as well, the defense's omitted controverted direct response to complainant's injury merit pleading claims' underlining defense reprehensible unauthorized application of the tax-years-in-effect reduction omission causes. Furthermore, inaction of underlining statutory subject-matter jurisdiction redress, by the court of federal claims' decreed determination has subsequently purported to posed confliction of United States Congressional expressed laws applicable to petitioner's injury claims litigation, as presented in writ of certiorari question; whether does an ascribed congressional federal statute precludes procedural redress of a timely invoked United States Constitution claimed injury; which has purported rise of adverse conflictions between this Superior Court's precedent's dissention under case titled; "*United States v Mitchell*," 463, U.S. 206, at 218-21, (1983); holding

disposition of actionable claims doesn't require any additional sovereign of immunity waiver in support for determining injury claims under the Tucker Act *pursuant* 28, *Ch.*, 91, *U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1)*.

4.

Furthermore, granting of petitioner's writ of certiorari request shall permit the United States' Supreme Court imposed supervisory correction to the mishandled case proceedings overlooked merit claims' untendered standard of review subject-matter jurisdiction *pursuant* 26; *Ch.*, 65; *U.S.C. § 6402 (n)* and plausible jurisdiction *pursuant* thereto, 26; *Ch.*, 76; *U.S.C. § 7433 (a) (b) (1) (2); (c)*, 26; *Ch.*, 76; *U.S.C. § 7431 (a) (1); (c) (1) (A) (B) (i) (ii); (2); (3)* on accordance therewith United States Constitution *Amendment 5* compensation clause's congressional expressed consent for injury recovery, in addition *pursuance* thereto 31; *Ch.*, 37; *U.S.C. § 3730 (a); (b) (1) (2);* on accordance 31; *Ch.*, 37; *U.S.C. § 3729 (a) (1) (A) (B) (C) (D) (E);* therewith feasible congressional expressed consent of conforming injury pleading thereof false monetary claimed damages allowed recovery, as invoked thereunder plaintiff's litigated injury claims

request for reviewing recourse *pursuant Title 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1)*, or thereby the Supreme Court justices direct dissention, or with an instructional remand to the court of appeals, or the court of first instance for reversal and entry of a rectifiable consistent superior precedent's analogy determination of the case proceedings' injury in fact merits undetermined jurisdictions plausible redress sustainability.

5.

Finally, amongst there above compelling objective reasons to grant petitioner's writ of certiorari jurisdiction request raises an additional subjacent reason and catalyst for granting jurisdiction for a proper justifiable permissible recourse and national pertinent relevance acknowledgement thereof, the supreme court's administered authority rectification of either inferior courts of law presiding over proceeding petitioner's injury claimed damages with redress determination in-action failure to procedurally cure any necessity needs want of subject-matter, or *persona* jurisdictions *pursuant Title 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631* through an appropriate adjoined competent judicial forum venue jurisdiction. With the below-bottom district court's assigned presiding officer's


dissent; *APPX-C at 5-9*; thereof partly determining the petitioner's injury claims' subject-matter jurisdiction aligned with disposing complainant's asserted constitution and federal statutes' injury pleadings as failure meeting the federal claims court's subject-matter jurisdiction conformity under illegal exaction standards of review, and in addition to the court of first instance dissent also disposing reprehensible determination perspective of a litigated injury claim against state actors; adverse there[to] complainant's procedurally attested pleading inferred unauthorized application *pursuant to 26, U.S.C. § 6402 (c)* and deprivation of rights to private monetary benefits' *pursuant 26, U.S.C. § 6402 (a)* under detailed specific litigated damage omission causes; thereby the named defendant, for which purported to ensuing erroneous omission thereof an in-action failure to cure want of jurisdiction *pursuant 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631*; thereby the invoked injury claims case presiding juridical precedent overlooking feasible redress jurisdiction to determine the named defendant's and indispensable co-operative defendant's culpable liability. In closure to the compelling reasons for granting this writ of certiorari jurisdiction will promote

appropriate corresponding prohibition opposing impartiality and injustice arising from the application of any internal revenue law codes and litigation of inferred damage omissions redress requests of review adjudication for all petitioners so similar situated, as being afforded proper redress due process determination.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

S/ GARLAND E. WILLIAMS: 

Date: JUNE 9TH, 2025