

No. 22-7817

**ORIGINAL**

Supreme Court, U.S.  
FILED  
**JUN 13 2023**  
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

\_\_\_\_\_  
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) 639-0808  
(Phone Number)

## QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1.

Whether claimed *pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1) United States Constitutional Article III, Section 2, Amendment 5, due process of law Takings, without just compensation clauses, and 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (a) statutes' injury violations of unpaid and misdirected tax-credit benefits, by the United States Internal Revenue Service Department in the overpayment amount of \$9,077.26 U.S.D conflicts adverse conformity opposition to United States Court of Federal Claims invoked Appellant-Petitioner's litigation injury claims; asserted as redress barred by Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's dissention erring improper conveyed application to 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (g) non-jurisdictional command to prohibit review or restraint of reductions without the court of first instance analogy determination of statutory jurisdiction for plausible congressional expressed modes of damage recovery.*

2.

On the ancillary presented question, whether *pursuant 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (g) command to prohibit review or restraint of reductions provisionary implied interpretation; thereby the federal circuit*

court of appeals case assigned panel's de novo dissention under *APPX. A, at 3-4; ECF. DOC., No., 28, at 3-4; 22-1712, "Williams v. U.S.,"* conflicts adversely to Supreme Court precedent's dissention under title case proceedings; "*United States v Mitchell,*" 463, U.S. 206, at 218-21, (1983); holding that actionable claims doesn't requires any additional waiver in support for determining injury claims arising under the Tucker Act, adjacent thereto the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's presiding precedents' decision disposition dissent under case titled; "*Sanford Health Plan v. United States,*" 969 F.3d 1370 (Fed. Cir. 2020).

### 3.

Finally, whether pursuant 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (g) command to prohibit review of reductions provisional implied interpretation; thereby the federal circuit court of appeals case assigned panel's de novo dissention under *APPX. A, at 3-4; ECF. DOC., No., 28, at 3-4; 22-1712; "Williams v. U.S.,"* conflicts adversely to 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (n) express mode for misdirected monetary overpayments recovery, as arising therefrom erroneous

application pursuant 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (c) omitted the required statute's conforming adjudicated legal basis jurisdiction decree.

## LIST OF PARTIES

### 1.

In conformity thereto; *pursuant Supreme Court Rule 14. 1 (b) (i)*, Appellant-Petitioner hereby attest that all parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

## RELATED CASES

### 1.

*Pursuant Supreme Court Rule 14. 1 (b) (iii)* Appellant-Petitioner attest that the case proceedings; "*Williams v. United States of America; ET., AL.*," 1:21-CV-01632-EMR; was invoked as an original proceeding claim in the United States Federal Claims' Court; and subsequently is partly related to previous pursued as a petitioning writ of certiorari request to the United States' Supreme Court; as filed on 1/31/2022 under docket No., 21-7159; as at time, a pending unadjudicated open-claim had *pursuant Supreme Court Rule 11* from the United States' Federal Circuit Court of Appeal's dismissed appellate case; "*Williams v. U.S.*" 2022-1095.

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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 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 B 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 light thereof *Title 28, Ch., 133; U.S.C. § 2101 (c)* (e) appellant-plaintiff petition this United States Supreme Court forthwith permissible writ of certiorari to below bottom United States District Court of Federal Claims' in-part subject-matter jurisdiction redress adjudicated proceedings laying had from United States Federal Circuit Court of Appeals' affirmed opinion and judgement thereof appellate de novo standard of review jurisdiction, as entered on 01/17/2023. *APPX. A, at 1-5.*

### 2.

In pursuance light thereof *Title 28, Ch., 133; U.S.C. § 2101 (c)* (e) appellant-plaintiff petition this United States Supreme Court forthwith permissible writ of certiorari to below bottom United States District Court of Federal Claims' in-part subject-matter jurisdiction redress' adjudicated proceedings decree and Judgement of plaintiff's claims to be dismissed *pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1) and 12 (h) (3)*, as entered on 03/21/2022. *APPX. B, at 6-17.*

3.

In pursuance light thereof *Title 28, Ch., 133; U.S.C. § 2101 (c)* (e) appellant-plaintiff petition this United States Supreme Court forthwith permissible writ of certiorari to below bottom United States District Court of Federal Claims' in-part subject-matter redress' jurisdiction adjudicated proceedings laying had from United States Federal Circuit Court of Appeals' entered decree of affirmance and subsequent denial of Appellant-Petitioner's Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc Jurisdiction request entered on 03/17/2023. *APPX. C at 18-19.*

4.

In pursuance light thereof *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 to below bottom United States District Court of Federal Claims' failure to adjudicate and or cure necessity want of jurisdiction *pursuant 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631* arising therefrom plaintiff's contending United States Constitution

*Article III, Section 2* injury claimed inferences; as laying had from adverse conflicting permissible redress under appellate proceedings; thereof United States Federal Circuit Court of Appeals' entered in-part subject-matter redress jurisdiction decree of affirmance and subsequent denial of Appellant-Petitioner's Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc Jurisdiction request as entered on 03/17/2023. *APPX. C at 18-19.*

5.

In *pursuance Supreme Court Rule 13. 1, 2, 3*; as Appellant-Petitioner, I attest to the timely petition for writ of certiorari jurisdiction request had therefrom Petitioner's Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc Jurisdiction request as entered on 03/17/2023. *APPX. C at 18-19.*

6.

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, Amendment 5; .. APPX. B, at 9, 10:*

*United States Constitution, Amendment 7; .. APPX. B, at 9, 10:*

*United States Constitution, Amendment 14;.. APPX. B, at 9, 10:*

*Title 18; Ch., 31; U.S.C. § 666; ..... APPX. B, at 11:*

*Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a); ..... APPX. B, at 13:*

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*Title 26; Ch., 76; U.S.C. § 7422 (a); ..... APPX. B, at 13:*

*Title 28, Ch., 83; U.S.C. § 1295 (a) (3); ..... APPX. A, at 2:*

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## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1.

On date July, 28TH, of Year 2021, plaintiff to the foregoing civil proceedings; Titled; "*Williams v. United States of America; ET., AL.,*" 1:21-CV-01632-EMR; ECF., DOC., No., 1; at Pp., 1-27, in pursuance to Title 28, Ch., 85, U.S.C. § 1346 (a) (1), (2), (b) (1), (c) in addition thereto; Title 28, Ch., 91, U.S.C. § 1491 (a) (1) filed a monetary misappropriation civil suit not sounding in tort injuries' complaint against named reprehensible Defendant United States of America's Instrumental Executive Agents of the United States Treasury Department for administering statute regulation pursuant to Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a) (c) in clear absence of legal basis jurisdiction.

2.

In conformity to United States Court of Federal Claims procedural provision thereunder *RCFC 4 (a) (b) (c)*; summons service of process went into effect on date July 28TH, in Year 2021; as to the named defendant's authorized counsel, the United States Attorney General; by the United States Court of Federal Claims' Clerk of Court.

3.

On date September 1ST, in Year 2021, an individual entered into proceeding's record, a document notice of counsel appearance affidavit on date 09/01/2021; *ECF., Doc., No., 10; at 1*; without implied legal contention of counsel representation for the proceeding's named defendant; subsequently purporting erroneous counsel admission enrolling of counsel representation; as controvertibly stipulated in appellant-plaintiff's principle brief on appeal's argument contentious raised issues. Therefore plaintiff's Notice of Appeal filed on 04/20/2022 and entered on 04/22/2022 permitted the ancillary controvertible independent claims' merit depository issue appealed lying had; which stemmed from plaintiff's motion *ECF., DOC., No., 14* application for undersigned counsel's misconduct sanction request *pursuant RCFC 11 (b) (1) (2) (3) (4)*, as filed on date 10/05/2021 *pursuant RCFC 7 (b) (1) (A) (B) (C) (2)* on accordance therewith *RCFC 11 (c) (1) (2), (4), (6)*; which consequently was denied with prejudice, by the assigned juridical officer *ECF., DOC., No., 15, at 1-5*; as entered on 10/07/2021.



4.

Furthermore on date 09/27/2021, the unauthorized undersigned counsel entered a motion application *pursuant to RCFC 12 (b) (1); (b) (6); ECF., Doc., No., 11, at 1-5*; acquisitioning a request for complainant's claims to be dismissed, with raised misconstrued contentions of plaintiff's claims; as litigating tort injuries, a theft claim that is not permissible under the tucker act jurisdiction, also; that complainant's pleadings raises state actors' reprehensive inference claims, and United States Constitutional injury claims; as being not actionable for redress under the tucker act; thus allowing appellant-plaintiff's reiterated therein; the plaintiff's reply brief contending controvertible breathed underlined claims litigated factual challenges there[to] the district court's assigned juridical officer's in-part due process of law examination of merit facts of occurrences and defense omitted to contravening specific merit contentious material facts of issues dispute; ascertain with evidence submittal reliance, as was; then previously pending raised appealed depository issues.

5.

On date 10/25/2021 plaintiff entered an affirmative motion application pursuant RCFC 7 (b) (1) (A) (B) (C); (2) on accordance therewith RCFC 5.4 (a) (1); (a) (2) (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G); (3); (b) (2); ECF., DOC., No., 17; at 1-20, in opposition response thereto defense's unauthorized undersigned counsel's motion to dismiss all plaintiff's claims; as lacking subject matter jurisdiction and or failing to state a claim upon which relief may granted, thus allowing appellant-plaintiff's additional subjacent debriefing too contending controvertible breathed underlined claims litigated injury-in-facts' in-part due process of law examination of all plaintiff's reasonably drawn constitutional on accordance thereto Title 26; Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a) (c) invoked contractual agreement and "money-mandating" underlining causes of injury damages described inferences and as well; the defense omitted to contravening specific merit contentious material facts with evidence proofer support submission in adverse to the raised issues dispute ascertain under required evidence submittal reliance, as was; then previously pending as underlining cause of action raised appealed depository issues.

6.

On date 04/20/2022 appellant-plaintiff's Notice of Appeal was filed and entered on 04/22/2022 to invoke the then current pending appeals review pursuant *Title 28, Ch., 83; U.S.C. § 1295 (a) (3)*; as lying had therefrom the district court of federal claims assigned juridical officer's final adjudication decree acquisitioning for plaintiff's claims to be dismissed *pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1) and RCFC 12 (h) (3); Appx. B at 6-17; "Williams v. United States of America, ET. AL.," 1:21-CV-01632-EMR; ECF., DOC., No., 20; at 1-11; as entered on date 03/21/2022.*

7.

On date 04/22/2022 appellant-plaintiff filed an original signed paper copy of the required Notice of unrepresented Person Appearance / Consent to Electronic Notice affidavit statement to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which was not entered of court of appeals docket record until date 06/03/2022.

8.

On date 05/20/2022 appellant-plaintiff refiled and serviced an additional signed Notice of Unrepresented Person Appearance / Consent to Electronic Notice affidavit statement to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and to defense counsel's listed mailing address which entered the court of appeals docket on date 05/27/2022 and was deemed compliant to the clerk's ordered required corrections.

9.

On date 05/27/2022, appellant-plaintiff serviced to the appellee's undersigned counsel appellant-plaintiff's opening principal brief; with all controverted raised issues and permissible jurisdiction authorities allowed for appellate review; as entered before the court of appeals for the federal circuit on date 06/06/2022 and was verified as compliant to procedural provisions on date 06/07/2022.

10.

On date 06/17/2022 the defense undersigned counsel serviced and filed before the court of appeals for the federal circuit a motion application for summary affirmance urging appropriate

dissentation of claims dismissal, by the federal claims court's assigned juridical officer, that which was denied by the court of appeals for the federal circuit's merit panel *per curium* on date 07/26/2022.

11.

On date 06/30/2022, appellant-plaintiff serviced to the appellee's undersigned counsel appellant-plaintiff's motion for summary affirmance opposition response, with challenges thereof the federal claims' assigned juridical officer's inadequate and in part merit injuries undisputed facts review dissention supplemental too vacate and remand review standards motion application interjection requests; before the court of appeals for the federal circuit; as entered on date 07/01/2022 and was denied by the federal circuit's merit panel *per curium* on date 07/26/2022.

12.

On date 09/02/2022, the defense undersigned counsel untimely without leave of court for extension serviced and filed before the court of appeals for the federal circuit forthwith an opening

principal brief response; with review compliance completion noticed on 09/08/2022; by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's Clerk of Court, the reasserted appellee-defense counsel's raised arguments; also, that plaintiff's complaint litigates a exaction injury, tort, theft, also; as well raises reprehensive civil suit claims against state actors assertions; which consequently renewed the defense counsel's previous submitted arguments of proper federal claims' dissention entering for appellant-plaintiff's claims to be dismissed arguments.

13.

On date 09/24/2022 appellant-plaintiff; by way of first class priority mail serviced copies of appellant-plaintiff's reply brief response to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and serviced a copy to the appellee-defendant's undersigned counsel; therefore with contravening reinterpreted arguments of clarification thereof appellant-plaintiff's raised complaint claims injury inferences misapprehensions, as conveyed; thereby and contained therein the appellee-defense's counsel's affirmative motions for complainant's claims to be

dismissed, the appeals procedure motion for summary affirmance, and response brief, as well, the federal claims district court's assigned juridical officer's entered decree in-part adjudication dissent of complainant's invoked litigated injury claims' appellate procedure raised issues.

**14.**

On date 09/26/2022 appellant-plaintiff filed motion for Reply Brief Supplemental Appendix attachments with service to appellee-defendant's counsel on date 09/26/22 and was entered into record on date 09/30/22; as evidentiary proofer support thereof appellant's reply brief contravening a permissible right of actionable claims redress jurisdiction and one of several injury claims ascribed United States Congress expressed consent for allowable monetary recovery submittal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit assigned panel's review.

**15.**

On date 10/04/2022 United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's Clerk of Court entered compliance review of

appellant-plaintiff's motion leave for supplemental appendix submission as being complete.

**16.**

On date 10/21/2022 United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered Order ECF No., 22 for accepting and filing appellant-plaintiff's reply brief ECF No., 19 and granting appellant-plaintiff's leave for submission of supplemental appendix ECF No., 20 & 21.

**17.**

On date 10/21/2022 United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered Order for all briefs and appendices paper copies submittal within five days of the entered dateline submittal request notification.

**18.**

On date 11/01/2022 appellee-defense counsel without leave of court request for submittal dateline extension untimely submitted 6 paper copies of the previously submitted electronic principal brief response.



19.

On date 11/18/2022 United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered Notice of Submission without Argument and the case will be submitted to the assigned panel on date 01/13/2023 for adjudication review.

20.

On date 01/17/2023 United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's assigned Panel entered an Opinion thereof appellant-plaintiff's appeals raised issues thereof failure to adjudicate the non-controverted underlining statutory injury as being permissible subject matter under the federal claims court's "money-mandating" and or contractual agreement standards of review jurisdictions on accordance therewith actionable redressability, as a newly discovered United States Constitution *Amendment 5 due process of law examination takings without justification Clauses'* violation inferring claims and also additional plausible congressional expressed statutory modes of monetary recovery provisional laws for plaintiff's misapprehended inferred pleading injuries, the entered

dissentation, by the assigned panel opposed complainant's injury claims inferring unauthorized legal basis of operations and implied *Title 26, Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (a) (c)* omission causes of constitutional adjacent to statutory injuries as being redress barred pursuant *Title 26, Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (g)* affirming United States Court of Federal Claims entered decree *pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1) and RCFC 12 (h) (3); ECF No., 20; at 1-11;* without contravening evidentiary supported asserted merits defense of *Title 26, Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (g)* barring complainant's injury claims' redress thereof proceedings; "*Williams v. US,*" 1:21-CV-01632-EMR.

21.

On date 03/17/2023 United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit entered Order, ECF No., 31 *Per Curium* denying appellant-plaintiff's combined Panel Rehearing and or Rehearing End Banc requests of reviewing appellant's contravening contentions thereof the appeals assigned panel's oversight analogy misapprehension of appellant-petitioner's contravening inaction review adjudication of the underlying statutory adjacent thereto constitutional violations omission causes and the named

defendant's culpable liability litigated reasonable drawn inferences; as stipulated and submitted on 02/14/2023, ECF No., 30 without explained details of the merits review purporting thereto petitioning writ of certiorari presented questions.

## 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 affirmance application thereto egregiously implying the ambiguous Internal Revenue Service Code *pursuant 26, Ch., 65; U.S.C. § 6402 (g)* regulation analogy precludes appellant-petitioner's presented injury claims, which was not reviewed nor

determined by the federal claims court's order dismissing plaintiff's injury claims *pursuant RCFC 12 (b) (1)*, and thereto *RCFC 12 (h) (3)*, with dissent holding of plaintiff's claims falls outside the court of federal claims' 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' egregiously directed narrow analogy conveyance of implied exaction injury claim subject-matter capacity jurisdiction. Furthermore, granted writ of certiorari jurisdiction shall permit corrective actions of proper analogy adjudication 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 exanimated adjudication authorization prior to requests for certification of the taxpayer'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, 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 plaintiff-petitioner's invoked litigated injury claims' redress as precluded *pursuant 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 an foreclosure on raised issues involving court of first instance in-part standard of review adjudication, which curtails conducive adverse litigated injury claims' construction analogy review with misapprehension of plaintiff's injury in facts for determining sustainable redress



jurisdiction; there[of] plaintiff's 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 portioner's injury claims litigation, as presented in writ of certiorari question; whether implied *pursuant 26 U.S.C. § 6402 (g)* command to prohibit review of reductions provisional interpretation; thereby the federal circuit court of appeals case assigned panel's de novo dissention for affirmance under *APPX. A, at 3-4; ECF. DOC., No., 28, at 3-4; 22-1712, "Williams v. U.S.,"* conflicts adversely to superior precedent's dissention under Supreme Court's case proceedings titled; *"United States v Mitchell," 463, U.S. 206, at 218-21, (1983);* holding disposition of actionable claims doesn't requires 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 purged 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 therefore justifiable 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 dissention; APPX-B at 6-17; 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 dissention also disposing reprehensible determination perspective of a litigated injury claim against state actors, *APPX-B at 11-12*; adverse 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 inaction failure to cure want of jurisdiction *pursuant 28, Ch., 99; U.S.C. § 1631*; thereby the invoked injury claims case presiding juridical precedents 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

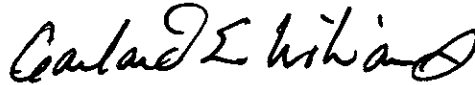
impartiality and injustice arising from the application of any internal revenue law codes and litigation of inferred damage omissions redress requests of review adjudication for all petitioners so similar situated, as being afforded proper redress due process determination.

## CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated on this 13TH, Day in JUNE, of Year 2023;



S; / Garland E. Williams

GARLAND E. WILLIAMS

6032 SILVER OAK DR.

SLIDELL, LA. 70461:

(985)639-0808:

GARLANDEWILL.DORCH1@GMAIL.COM