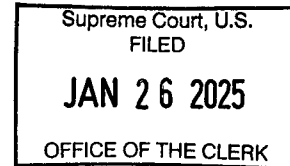


**25-545**  
**CASE NO. 23-12488-HH**



**In The**  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

**JULIA M. ROBINSON,**

**PETITIONER,**

**V.**

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**  
**FEDEX INC., FEDEX, JANE DOES,**  
**AND JOHN DOES**

**RESPONDENTS,**

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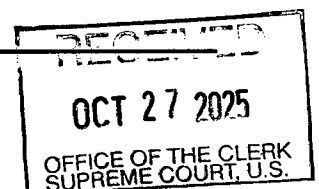
**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED  
STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

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**PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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**JULIA M ROBINSON (424)-313-4070**  
**2800 SPRING DRIVE SE SMYRNA, COBB GA 30080**  
**Juliamrobinsonuscourtappealprose@yahoo.com**



## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Petitioner Julia M. Robinson was unlawfully denied monetary relief in the amount Of \$280,570,900.00. THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT CASE NO. 23-12488-HH AND THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA CASE NO. 1:23-CV-00043-MHC and is now seeking review IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. The Petitioners Petition for Writ of Certiorari argues that both THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT CASE NO. 23-12488-HH AND THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA CASE NO.1:23-CV-00043-MHC lower courts erred in its application of Federal Law, that both lower courts decisions conflicts with decisions by different Federal Circuit Courts, that the lower courts decisions are incorrect, and that The Petitioners Case presents an important question of Federal Law that requires review in THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Therefore, The Questions presented are:

**Why didn't The Northern District and The Appeals for The Eleventh Circuit court in Atlanta Georgia follow and properly apply The law, The Constitution, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, and properly apply evidence turned into by The Plaintiff/Appellant to The Plaintiffs/Appellants case in both courts listed above?**

**CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Pursuit to this Court's Rule 29.6, petitioner Julia M Robinson states that respondent FEDEX INC. is the parent corporation and FEDEX INC. is a publicly held company that owns 10% or more of its stock. Respondent FEDEX INC. is the parent corporation and owns 10% or more of the stock of FedEx Express, FedEx Ground, FedEx Freight, and FedEx Office. According to 11th Cir. R. 26.1-1(a) which requires the appellant or petitioner to file a Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement (CIP) which the Petitioner did file with the Court of Appeals in this case for The Respondent FEDEX INC. On October 9, 2024. This document filed by The Petitioner is in alphabetical order, with one name per line, that has all trial judges, attorneys, persons, associations of persons, firms, partnerships, or corporations that have an interest in the outcome of this case or appeal, including subsidiaries, conglomerates, affiliates, parent corporations, any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of the FEDEX INC. stock, and other identifiable legal entities related to a FEDEX INC.

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Plaintiffs/Appellants Appeal Denial Opinion Order of The Appeals Court Filed 08/30/2024

Plaintiffs/Appellants Complaint Dismissed Order Filed 06/12/2023

Plaintiffs/Appellants Judgement Order Filed 06/12/2023

FedEx's unopposed Motion to Unseal Granted, Plaintiffs/Appellants Motion for Temporary Retraining Order Denied, It is Further Ordered that, As it relates to Defendant The United States of America, Plaintiffs Complaint is Dismissed Without Prejudice, Failure to Amend her Complaint in Accordance with This Order Will Result in Dismissal of Plaintiffs Complaint against FedEx Order Filed 05/24/2023

Order to Show Cause for Proof of Service for The United States Order Filed 04/10/2023

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

United States v. Crandall (1836) ... Commonwealth v. Aves (1836) ... United States v. The Amistad (1841) Prigg v. Pennsylvania (1842) ... Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)

Plotnik v. Meiuabs (2012) 208 Cal App. 1590, 1603-1604 [156 Cal Rptr 3D 5851

Lowery v. Standard Oil Co of California (1944) 63 Cal.App.2d 1, 6-7 [146 P.2d 57], internal citation omitted.)

Orkin v. State, 236 Ga. 176, 223 S.E.2d 61 (1976).

Orkin v. State, 236 Ga. 176, 223 S.E.2d 61 (1976); Gonzalez v. Abbott, 262 Ga. 671, 425 S.E.2d 272 (1993).

Scott v. State, 229 Ga. 541, 192 S.E.2d 367 (1972); Rowe v. State, 166 Ga. App. 836, 305 S.E.2d 624 (1983).

Sweat v. State, 119 Ga. App. 646, 168 S.E.2d 654 (1969

Causey v. State, 154 Ga. App. 76, 267 S.E.2d 475 (1980).

Thrift-Mart, Inc. v. Commercial Union Assurance Cos., 154 Ga. App. 344,

268 S.E.2d 397 (1980).

Greene v. State, 155 Ga. App. 222, 270 S.E.2d 386 (1980).

Whitfield v. State, 159 Ga. App. 398, 283 S.E.2d 627 (1981).

Willson v. Appalachian Oak Flooring & Hdwe. Co., 220 Ga. 599, 140 S.E.2d 830 (1965) (decided under prior law).

Crow v. State, 52 Ga. App. 192, 182 S.E. 685 (1935) (decided under prior law).

Dutton v. State, 228 Ga. 850, 188 S.E.2d 794 (1972); Crosby v. State, 232 Ga. 599, 207 S.E.2d 515 (1974).

Price v. State, 247 Ga. 58, 273 S.E.2d 854 (1981).

Drane v. State, 265 Ga. 255, 455 S.E.2d 27 (1995).

McGinty v. State, 134 Ga. App. 399, 214 S.E.2d 678 (1975); Jerdine v. State, 137 Ga. App. 811, 224 S.E.2d 803 (1976); Tookes v. State, 159 Ga. App. 423, 283 S.E.2d 642 (1981), 455 U.S. 945, 102 S. Ct. 1443, 71 L. Ed. 2d 658 (1982).

Byrd v. State, 156 Ga. App. 522, 275 S.E.2d 108 (1980).

Tookes v. State, 159 Ga. App. 423, 283 S.E.2d 642 (1981), cert. denied, 455



U.S. 945, 102 S. Ct. 1443, 71 L. Ed. 2d 658 (1982).

Kilgore v. State, 251 Ga. 291, 305 S.E.2d 82 (1983).

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Hewitt v. State, 127 Ga. App. 180, 193 S.E.2d 47 (1972).

Causey v. State, 154 Ga. App. 76, 267 S.E.2d 475 (1980).

Garmon v. State, 122 Ga. App. 61, 176 S.E.2d 218 (1970).

Burns v. State, 191 Ga. 60, 11 S.E.2d 350 (1940); Kent v. State, 105 Ga. App. 565, 125 S.E.2d 96 (1962) (decided under prior law).

Timberlake v. State, 158 Ga. App. 125, 279 S.E.2d 283 (1981).

Taylor v. State, 344 Ga. App. 122, 809 S.E.2d 76 (2017).

Bradford v. State, 285 Ga. 1, 673 S.E.2d 201 (2009).

“The Tort of assault is complete when the anticipation of harm occurs.”  
(Kiseskey W Carpenters’ Trust for Southern California (1983)144  
Cal.App.3d 222, 232 [192 Cal Rptr 492].)

Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Co., 556 U. S. 868, 876.

PLOTNIK v. MEIHAUS (2012)

Garratt v. Dailey, 46 Wash.2d 197 (1955),

(Plotrik v Meihaus (2012) 208 Cal. App. 4th 1590, 1603-1604 [146 Cal Rati3d

(Lowry vStandard Oil Co. of California (1944) 63 Cal.App.2d ,1 6-7 [146 P.2d 57), internal citation omitted.)

Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Co., 556 U. S. 868, 872.

A constitutionally intolerable probability of bias exists when the same person serves as both accuser and adjudicator in a case. See In re Murchison, 349. U.S. 133, 136-137.

Pucket v. United States, 56. U.S. 129, 141.

Juvey v. Ohio, 273. U.S. 510, 532. Pp. 12-14.

Due process guarantees "an absence of actual bias" on the part of a judge.

In re Murchison, 349. U.S. 13, 136 (1955)

The Court asks not whether a judge harbors an actual, subjective bias, but instead, whether, as an objective matter, "the average judge in his position is 'likely' to be neutral, or whether there is an unconstitutional 'potential for bias.'" Capector, 56. U.S., at 881.

Of particular relevance to the instant case, the Court has determined that

an unconstitutional potential for bias exists when the same person serves as both accuser and adjudicator in a case. See *Murchison*, 349 U.S., at 136-137

There is, furthermore, a risk that the judge "would be so psychologically wedded" to his or her previous position as a prosecutor that the judge "Would consciously or unconsciously avoid the appearance of having erred or changed position."

*Wit-brow* 421 U.S., at 57.

In addition, the judge's "own personal knowledge and impression" of the case, acquired through his or her role in the prosecution, may carry far more weight with the judge than the parties' arguments to the court. *Murchison*, *supra*, at 138; see also *Capertosi*, *supra*, at 881

**CITATIONS OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF OPINIONS  
AND ORDERS ENTERED IN THIS CASE**

Plaintiffs/Appellants Petition for Rehearing and Petition for Rehearing En  
Banc Denial Order of The Appeals Filed Court 10/31/2024

Plaintiffs/Appellants Appeal Denial Opinion Order of The Appeals Court  
Filed 08/30/2024

Plaintiffs/Appellants Complaint Dismissed Order Filed 06/12/2023

Plaintiffs/Appellants Judgement Order Filed 06/12/2023

FedEx's unopposed Motion to Unseal Granted, Plaintiffs/Appellants  
Motion for Temporary Retraining Order Denied, It is Further Ordered  
that, As it relates to Defendant The United States of America, Plaintiffs  
Complaint is Dismissed Without Prejudice, Failure to Amend her  
Complaint in Accordance with This Order Will Result in Dismissal of  
Plaintiffs Complaint against FedEx Order Filed 05/24/2023

Order to Show Cause for Proof of Service for The United States Order  
Filed 04/10/2023

VOLUME ONE (1) PART EIGHT (8)

9. ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, if there be any, within fourteen (14) days of the date

of this Order why this Court should-not dismiss this case without prejudice for failure to effectuate service. Signed by Judge Mark H. Cohen on 4/10/2023. (dob) (Entered: 04/10/2023) 04/10/2023

VOLUME ONE (1) PART THIRTEEN (13)

21. ORDER denying Plaintiffs Verified Emergency 1

(<https://ecf.gand.uscourts.gov/doc1/055115356143>) Motion/Filing Petition for Temporary Restraining Order and/or Preliminary Injunction. It is further ORDERED that FedEx's 13 (<https://ecf.gand.uscourts.gov/doc1/055115387175>) Motion to Unseal is GRANTED. The Clerk is DIRECTED to UNSEAL Document No. 12. It is further ORDERED that FedEx's 5 (<https://ecf.gand.uscourts.gov/doc1/055115277574>) Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED IN PART. To the extent Plaintiff has asserted claims against FedEx pursuant to the FTCA and § 1983, those claims are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. To the extent Plaintiff Is asserting any other claim against FedEx, given Plaintiffs pro se status, the Court will provide Plaintiff fourteen (14) days from the date of this Order to amend her Complaint. Failure to amend complaint in accordance with this order will result in dismissal of Plaintiffs Complaint against FedEx. It is further ORDERED that, as it relates to Defendant The United States of America, Plaintiffs Complaint is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE for failure to serve within the time period prescribed by Rule 4(m) and for failure to obey a lawful order of this Court. Signed by Judge Mark H. Cohen on 5/24/2023. (dob) (Entered: 05/24/2023) 05/24/2023

VOLUME ONE (1) PART SIXTEEN (16)

26. Order DISMISSING this complaint WITH PREJUDICE for failure to

With a lawful order of the Court. The Clerk is DIRECTED to close this file. Signed by Judge Mark H. Cohen on 6/12/23. (ipa) (Entered: 06/12/2023) 06/12/2023

VOLUME ONE (1) PART EIGHTEEN (18)

27. CLERK'S JUDGMENT (ipa)--Please refer to <http://www.call.uscourts.gov> to obtain an appeals jurisdiction checklist-- (Entered: 06/12/2023) 06/12/2023 Clerk's Certificate of Mailing as to Julia M Robinson re

38. ORDER denying 26 (<https://ecf.gand.uscourts.gov/doc1/055115634315>) Motion for Leave to File Documents Out of Time for The Appellants Civil Docketing Notice Requirements. Signed by Judge Mark H. Cohen on 9/8/2023. (dob) (Entered: 09/08/2023) 09/08/2023

Circuit Judges Jill Pryor, Branch, and Luck is what is written on The Petitioners responses from The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga

This case is also affiliated with Kristian J Hall Lawsuit case # 1:22-CV-22105-JLK, Julia M. Robinson case #'s 1:22-CV-3080-MHC/23-11733, and 1:23-CV-05655-MHC/24-12513-AA

## **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, ECT**

**First Amendment:**

**Takings Clause**

**Fourth Amendment:**

**Fifth Amendment:**

**Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment**

**Sixth Amendment:**

**Eighth Amendment:**

**Supremacy Clause**

**Thirteenth Amendment:**

**Fourteenth Amendment:**

**Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**

**Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**

Stock Act

FTCA The Federal Tort Claims Act

Under the FTCA, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671-2680

Violence Against Women Act

42 U.S. Code § 1981 - Equal rights under the law

18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law

18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights

42 U.S. Code § 3617 - Interference, coercion, or intimidation

18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant

28 U.S. Code § 2674 - Liability of United States

28 U.S. Code § 2679 - Exclusiveness of remedy

28 U.S. Code § 2680 – Exceptions

810.145 Video Voyeurism



2020 Georgia Code

Title 16 - Crimes and Offenses

Chapter 11 - Offenses Against Public Order and Safety

Article 3 - Invasions of Privacy

Part 1 - Wiretapping, Eavesdropping, Surveillance, and Related Offenses

§ 16-11-61. Peeping Toms

Universal Citation: GA Code § 16-11-61 (2020)

The Wiretap Act (18 U.S.C. § 2511) and amended by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act in 1986

The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (“ECPA”) of 1986

18 U.S.C. § 2511 of the ECPA

18 U.S.C. § 2512

18 U.S.C. § 2520

violation of § 2511 or § 2512

18 U.S.C § 2511(4)(a)

18 U.S. Code § 249 - Hate crime acts

18 U.S. Code § 248 - Freedom of access to clinic entrances

18 U.S. Code § 247 - Damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs

law of indivisible injury

negligent tort

property tort

constitutional tort

The Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1291, 1346, 1402, 2401, 2402, 2411, 2412, and 2671 through 2680) (August 2, 1946, ch.646, Title IV, 60 Stat. 812, 28 U.S.C. Part VI, Chapter 171 and 28 u.s.c. § 1346, Civil Rights Lawsuit: Text of Section 1983, Personal Injury (Sec. 95.11(3) (a)&(o),. Claims Against State &Local Governments (Sec. 768.28(6)., No Cap On Pain and Suffering (Sec. 768.28(5), 768.73, 768.72 Punitive Damages, 18 U.S. Codes 1964 Civil Remedies, Official Misconduct under Florida Statute 838.022, Statute\$ 838.014(4), Florida Statutes 838.014(5), 768.31 Contribution Among Tortfeasors, Florida Statute 768.0755, 18 U.S. Codes 2261A - Stalking, U.S. Codes 2332a Use of weapons of mass destruction, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241 Conspiracy Against Rights, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law, 784.011 Assault, 18 U.S. Code\$ 1505 Obstruction of proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees, 42 US.

Codes 3617 - Interference, coercion, or intimidation, 18 U.S. Codes 1512 –  
 Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant, Obstruction of Justice: Witness  
 Tampering (18 U.S.C. §§ 1512, 1503), 18 U.S. Codes 2441 - War crimes: intentional  
 attacks against civilians; torture; unlawful confinement; 18 U.S. Codes 1038. False  
 information and hoaxes, Future Medical Expenses, Household Services (In Home  
 Services), Loss of Consortium, Racial Discrimination, Conspiracy, Loss of  
 Enjoyment of Life, Loss of Society and Companionship, Lost Wages, Medical  
 Expenses, Mental Anguish, Pain and Suffering, Special Damages, Lost Some  
 Earning Capacity, Disfigurement, Loss of Affection, Intentional Tort, Invasion of  
 Privacy, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Breach of Duty too use  
 Caution and Care, 2020 Georgia Code Title 9-Civil Practice Chapter 3- Limitations  
 of Actions Article 5- Tolling of Limitations§-9 3-96. Tolling of Limitations for Fraud  
 of Defendant Universal Citation: GA Code § 9-3-96 (2020)

## PETITION FOR CERTIORARI

Petitioner Julia M. Robinson respectfully petitions The U.S. Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review The Order of The United States Court of Appeals for The Eleventh Circuit

### STATEMENT OF THE BASIS FOR JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court of The United States has jurisdiction over this matter under relevant jurisdictional provision. The Petitioner has exhausted all available avenues of relief in the Court of Appeals and is now seeking review by The Supreme Court of The United States. The Petitioner resides in The State of Georgia, and she filed her lawsuit and served the Defendants through The U.S. Federal District Court in Atlanta Ga and The Supreme Court of The United States has jurisdiction over this case. The Court has subject Matter jurisdiction over any civil action 'arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.' 11 Id. (quoting 28 U.S. C. § 1331).<sup>11</sup> A claim arises under federal law when the plaintiffs' statement of his own cause of action shows that it is based upon federal laws or the federal Constitution. 11 Id. (quoting *Cobb v. Contract Transp., Inc.*, 452 F.3d 543, 548 (6th Cir. 2006)). The Sixth Circuit has explained that a complaint arises under federal law in four circumstances: A complaint arises under federal law if it: (1) states a federal cause of action, (2) includes state-law claims that necessarily depend on a substantial and disputed federal issue; (3) raises state- law claims that are completely preempted by federal law; or (4) artfully pleads state- law claims that amount to federal-law claims in disguise. Rule 13. Review on Certiorari: Time for Petitioning 1. Unless otherwise provided by law, a petition for a writ of certiorari to review a judgment in any case, civil or criminal, entered by a state court of last resort or a United States

court of appeals (including the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces) is timely when it is filed with the Clerk of this Court within 90 days after entry of the judgment. A petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review of a judgment of a lower state court that is subject to discretionary review by the state court of last resort is timely when it is filed with the Clerk within 90 days after entry of the order denying discretionary review. 2. The Clerk will not file any petition for a writ of certiorari that is jurisdictionally out of time. See, e. g., 28 U. S. C. § 2101(c). 3. The time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari runs from the date of entry of the judgment or order sought to be reviewed, and not from the issuance date of the mandate (or its equivalent under local practice). But if a petition for rehearing is timely filed in the lower court by any party, or if the lower court appropriately entertains an untimely petition for rehearing or sua sponte considers rehearing, the time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari for all parties (or not they requested rehearing or joined in the petition for rehearing) runs from the date of the denial of rehearing or, if rehearing is granted, the subsequent entry of judgment. The Petitioner was unlawfully denied rehearing in The Atlanta Ga Federal Appeals Court on October 31, 2024. The motions for PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI should be granted because of extraordinary circumstances out of/beyond The Petitioners control that blatantly shows racial discrimination, graft, religious biases/religious discrimination, and corruption/obstruction/fraud on the courts. The Petitioner also followed all laws, Federal/Appeal/Supreme Court of The United States rules, properly executed all task to properly state claims in which relief can be granted and properly file her lawsuit in this case. The Petitioners are demanding money damages in the amount of \$280,570,900.00.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

**First Amendment:**

**Takings Clause**

**Fourth Amendment:**

**Fifth Amendment:**

**Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment**

**Sixth Amendment:**

**Eighth Amendment:**

**Supremacy Clause**

**Thirteenth Amendment:**

**Fourteenth Amendment:**

**Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**

**Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**

**Stock Act**

**FTCA The Federal Tort Claims Act**

**Under the FTCA, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671-2680**

**Violence Against Women Act**

**42 U.S. Code § 1981 - Equal rights under the law**

**18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law**

**18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights**

**42 U.S. Code § 3617 - Interference, coercion, or intimidation**

**18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant**

**28 U.S. Code § 2674 - Liability of United States**

**28 U.S. Code § 2679 - Exclusiveness of remedy**

**28 U.S. Code § 2680 – Exceptions**

**810.145 Video Voyeurism**

**2020 Georgia Code**

**Title 16 - Crimes and Offenses**

**Chapter 11 - Offenses Against Public Order and Safety**

**Article 3 - Invasions of Privacy**

**Part 1 - Wiretapping, Eavesdropping, Surveillance, and Related Offenses**

**§ 16-11-61. Peeping Toms**

**Universal Citation: GA Code § 16-11-61 (2020)**

**The Wiretap Act (18 U.S.C. § 2511) and amended by the Electronic Communications**

**Privacy Act in 1986**

**The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (“ECPA”) of 1986**

**18 U.S.C. § 2511 of the ECPA**

**18 U.S.C. § 2512**

**18 U.S.C. § 2520**

**violation of § 2511 or § 2512**

**18 U.S.C § 2511(4)(a)**



**18 U.S. Code § 249 - Hate crime acts**

**18 U.S. Code § 248 - Freedom of access to clinic entrances**

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**law of indivisible injury**

**negligent tort**

**property tort**

**constitutional tort**

**The Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1291, 1346, 1402, 2401, 2402, 2411, 2412, and 2671 through 2680) (August 2, 1946, ch.646, Title IV, 60 Stat. 812, 28 U.S.C. Part VI, Chapter 171 and 28 u.s.c. § 1346, Civil Rights Lawsuit: Text of Section 1983, Personal Injury (Sec. 95.11(3) (a)&(o),. Claims Against State &Local Governments (Sec. 768.28(6),. No Cap On Pain and Suffering (Sec. 768.28(5), 768.73, 768.72 Punitive Damages, 18 U.S. Codes 1964 Civil Remedies, Official Misconduct under Florida Statute 838.022, Statute\$ 838.014(4), Florida Statutes 838.014(5), 768.31 Contribution Among Tortfeasors, Florida Statute 768.0755, 18 U.S. Codes 2261A - Stalking, U.S. Codes 2332a Use of weapons of mass destruction, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241 Conspiracy Against Rights, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Deprivation of**

**Rights Under Color of Law, 784.011 Assault, 18 U.S. Code § 1505**

**Obstruction of proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees, 42 U.S. Codes 3617 - Interference, coercion, or intimidation, 18 U.S. Codes 1512 – Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant, Obstruction of Justice: Witness Tampering (18 U.S.C. §§ 1512, 1503), 18 U.S. Codes 2441 – War crimes: intentional attacks against civilians; torture; unlawful confinement; 18 U.S. Codes 1038. False information and hoaxes, Future Medical Expenses, Household Services (In Home Services), Loss of Consortium, Racial Discrimination, Conspiracy, Loss of Enjoyment of Life, Loss of Society and Companionship, Lost Wages, Medical Expenses, Mental Anguish, Pain and Suffering, Special Damages, Lost Some Earning Capacity, Disfigurement, Loss of Affection, Intentional Tort, Invasion of Privacy, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Breach of Duty too use Caution and Care, 2020 Georgia Code Title 9-Civil Practice Chapter 3- Limitations of Actions Article 5- Tolling of Limitations § 9-3-96. Tolling of Limitations for Fraud of Defendant Universal Citation: GA Code § 9-3-96 (2020)**

**FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE for years 2022 and 2023 are the same under Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken (a) Appeal in a Civil Case. (1) Time for Filing a Notice of Appeal. (A) In a civil case, except as provided in Rules 4(a)(1)(B), 4(a)(4), and 4(c), the notice of appeal required by Rule 3 must be filed with the district clerk within 30 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from. (B) The notice of appeal may be filed by any party within 60 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from if one of the parties is: (i) the United**

States; (ii) a United States agency; (iii) a United States officer or employee sued in an official capacity; or (iv) a current or former United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on the United States' behalf—including all instances in which the United States represents that person when the judgment or order is entered or files the appeal for that person. (C) An appeal from an order granting or denying an application for a writ of error coram nobis is an appeal in a civil case for purposes of Rule 4(a)

### FTCA

The Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) sets forth procedures for presenting And resolving administrative monetary claims for personal injury, property damage, or death arising from the alleged negligence of officers and employees of the federal judiciary acting in the scope of their official duties.

Under the FTCA, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671-2680, individuals who are injured or Whose property is damaged by the wrongful or negligent act of a federal employee acting within his or her official duties may file a claim with the government for reimbursement for that injury or damage. To state a valid claim, the claimant must demonstrate that: he or she was injured, or his or her property was damaged by a federal government employee; the employee was acting within the scope of his or her official duties; the employee was acting negligently or wrongfully; and the negligent or wrongful act proximately caused the injury or damage of which he

or she complains. The claimant must also provide documentation establishing that his claim satisfies all the elements of the FTCA. The procedures laid out here apply only to claims arising from alleged conduct of officers and employees of the federal judiciary.

#### **28 U.S. Code § 2674 - Liability of United States**

The United States shall be liable, respecting the provisions of this title relating to tort claims, in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances but shall not be liable for interest prior to judgment or for punitive damages. If, however, in any case wherein death was caused, the law of the place where the act or omission complained of occurred provides, or has been construed to provide, for damages only punitive in nature, the United States shall be liable for actual or compensatory damages, measured by the pecuniary injuries resulting from such death to the persons respectively, for whose benefit the action was brought, in lieu thereof.

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#### **28 U.S. Code § 2679 - Exclusiveness of remedy**

(a) The authority of any federal agency to sue and be sued in its own name shall not be construed to authorize suits against such federal agency on claims which are cognizable under section 1346(b) of this title, and the remedies provided by this title in such cases shall be exclusive.

(b) (1) The remedy against the United States provided by sections 1346(b) and 2672 of this title for injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death arising or resulting from the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment is exclusive of

any other civil action or proceeding for money damages by reason of the same subject matter against the employee whose act or omission gave rise to the claim or against the estate of such employee. Any other civil action or proceeding for money damages arising out of or relating to the same subject matter against the employee or the employee's estate is precluded without regard to when the act or omission occurred. (2) Paragraph (1) does not extend or apply to a civil action against an employee of the Government

(A) which is brought for a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or

(B) which is brought for a violation of a statute of the United States under which such action against an individual is otherwise authorized.

(c) The Attorney General shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any employee of the Government or his estate for any such damage or injury. The employee against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon him or an attested true copy thereof to his immediate superior or to whomever was designated by the head of his department to receive such papers and such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleadings and process therein to the United States attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought, to the Attorney General, and to the head of his employing Federal agency. (d) (1) Upon certification by the Attorney General that the defendant employee was acting within the scope of his office or employment at the time of the incident out of which the claim arose, any civil action or proceeding commenced upon such claim in a United States district court shall be deemed an action against the United States

under the provisions of this title and all references thereto, and the United States shall be substituted as the party defendant. (2) Upon certification by the Attorney

General that the defendant employee was acting within the scope of his office or employment at the time of the incident out of which the claim arose, any civil action or proceeding commenced upon such claim in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place in which the action or proceeding is pending. Such action or proceeding shall be deemed to be an action or proceeding brought against the United States under the provisions of this title and all references thereto, and the United States shall be substituted as the party defendant. This certification of the Attorney General shall conclusively establish scope of office or employment for purposes of removal. (3) In the event that the Attorney General has refused to certify scope of office or employment under this section, the employee may at any time before trial petition the court to find and certify that the employee was acting within the scope of his office or employment. Upon such certification by the court, such action or proceeding shall be deemed to be an action or proceeding brought against the United States under the provisions of this title and all references thereto, and the United States shall be substituted as the party defendant. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the United States in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4 (d)(4) [1] of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. In the event the petition is filed in a civil action or proceeding pending in a State court, the action or proceeding may be removed without bond by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place in which it is pending. If, in considering the petition, the district court determines that the employee was not acting within the scope of his office or employment, the action or proceeding shall be remanded to the State court.

(4) Upon certification, any action or proceeding subject to paragraph (1), (2), or (3)

shall proceed in the same manner as any action against the United States filed pursuant to section 1346(b) of this title and shall be subject to the limitations and exceptions applicable to those actions.

(5) Whenever an action or proceeding in which the United States is substituted as the party defendant under this subsection is dismissed for failure first to present a claim pursuant to section 2675(a) of this title, such a claim shall be deemed to be timely presented under section 2401(b) of this title if—

(A) the claim would have been timely had it been filed on the date the underlying civil action was commenced, and (B) the claim is presented to the appropriate Federal agency within 60 days after dismissal of the civil action.

(e) The Attorney General may compromise or settle any claim asserted in such civil action or proceeding in the manner provided in section 2677, and with the same effect.

## 28 U.S. Code § 2680 - Exceptions

The provisions of this chapter and section 1346(b) of this title shall not apply to—

(a) Any claim based upon an act or omission of an employee of the Government, exercising due care, in the execution of a statute or regulation, whether or not such statute or regulation be valid, or based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an employee of the Government, whether or not the discretion involved be abused.

(b) Any claim arising out of the loss, miscarriage, or negligent transmission of letters or postal matter.

(c) Any claim arising in respect of the assessment or collection of any tax or Customs duty, or the detention of any goods, merchandise, or other property by any

officer of customs or excise or any other law enforcement officer, except that the provisions of this chapter and section 1346(b) of this title apply to any claim based on injury or loss of goods, merchandise, or other property, while in the possession of any officer of customs or excise or any other law enforcement officer, if

- (1) the property was seized for the purpose of forfeiture under any provision of Federal law providing for the forfeiture of property other than as a sentence imposed upon conviction of a criminal offense.
- (2) the interest of the claimant was not forfeited.
- (3) the interest of the claimant was not remitted or mitigated (if the property was subject to forfeiture); and
- (4) the claimant was not convicted of a crime for which the interest of the claimant in the property was subject to forfeiture under a Federal criminal forfeiture law..[1]
- (d) Any claim for which a remedy is provided by chapter 309 or 311 of title 46 relating to claims or suits in admiralty against the United States.
- (e) Any claim arising out of an act or omission of any employee of the Government in administering the provisions of sections 1–31 of Title 50, Appendix.[2]
- (f) Any claim for damages caused by the imposition or establishment of a quarantine by the United States.
- [(g) Repealed. Sept. 26, 1950, ch. 1049, § 13 (5), 64 Stat. 1043.]
- (h) Any claim arising out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights: Provided, That, with regard to acts or omissions of investigative or law enforcement officers of the United States Government, the provisions of this chapter and section 1346(b) of this title shall apply to any claim



arising, on or after the date of the enactment of this proviso, out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, abuse of process, or malicious prosecution.

For the purpose of this subsection, “investigative or law enforcement officer” means any officer of the United States who is empowered by law to execute searches, to seize evidence, or to make arrests for violations of Federal law.

- (i) Any claim for damages caused by the fiscal operations of the Treasury or by the regulation of the monetary system.
- (j) Any claim arising out of the combatant activities of the military or naval forces, or the Coast Guard, during time of war.
- (k) Any claim arising in a foreign country.

### **STATEMENT OF CASE**

The Petitioner objects to The Appeal Court Opinion in this case. The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga illegally dismissed This Appellants previous appeal cases (23-12488H, 23-11733H) in the past without giving The Appellant court dates after The Appellant demanded court dates, and The Appellant turned into The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga Notice of Appearance motions letting The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga know she was appearing on her own behalf. Under Statement Regarding Oral Argument in past case 23-12488H The Appellant told The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga that she was demanding a court date with that Court that was the point of her writing why she was demanding oral arguments to go on the record in Public/In Open court dates while being recorded by a court reporter to publicly plead her case as she will do the same in this case. For case 23-12488H This Appeals Court dismissed The Appellants case for illegal bogus reasons that don't apply legally to The Appellant right after Kristian J. Hall served The U.S. Attorneys Office in

Atlanta Ga and in Washington D.C. for his lawsuit against Them for what happened to him in Florida involving The Sunny Isles Police Department Corrupt and racist police officers that were paid to have him arrested illegally. The Appeals Court abused its discretion by overlooking the law, not applying the law, and not correcting errors that were pointed out in several pleadings with exhibits turned in and written by The Appellant. The Appeals Court erred in formulating or applying a rule of law. The Appellant's case was dismissed, and The Appeals Court wrote in The Appellants Appeal Court Opinion dated August 30, 2024, that The Appellant Objects to that can be read that is turned in with this petition for rehearing. Under FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE for years 2022 and 2023 are the same under Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken (a) Appeal in a Civil Case. (1) Time for Filing a Notice of Appeal. (A) In a civil case, except as provided in Rules 4(a)(1)(B), 4(a)(4), and 4(c), the notice of appeal required by Rule 3 must be filed with the district clerk within 30 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from. (B) The notice of appeal may be filed by any party within 60 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from if one of the parties is: (i) the United States. (ii) a United States agency: (iii) a United States officer or employee sued in an official capacity: or (iv) a current or former United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on the United States' behalf—including all instances in which the United States represents that person when the judgment or order is entered or files the appeal for that person. (C) An appeal from an order granting or denying an application for a writ of error coram nobis is an appeal in a civil case for purposes of Rule 4(a). The Appellant filed her Appeal within the time to file her Appeal within the sixty (60) days of the date of The District Courts objected dismissal while The United States of America is a Defendant/Appellee because of Rule 4 Appeal as Of

Right B), (i), (ii), (iii) (iv) Appeals Court clearly isn't reading The Appellants Brief, The Appellants Appendix and looking at all evidence in her case. The Appeals Court at this point is gaslighting The Appellant saying exactly what The District court said over and over that she didn't do something within the time to do so under the rules of both courts which isn't true to avoid The Appellant/Plaintiff and for The Defendants/Appellees to avoid liability and for The Defendants/Appellees to get away with crimes committed against The Appellant.

### **REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT**

Internal Affairs Investigations complaints were done by The Appellant for Sunny Isles Beach Police Department, Hollywood Police Department, and North Miami Beach Police Department in Florida. Our DOJ was written about these crimes committed against The Appellant and family and no one was fired or arrested. The OCR DHHS complaints were done by The Appellant for Memorial Healthcare Systems Memorial Miramar Hospital in Florida, and no one was arrested, and no one was fired. On 9/20/2024 The Appellant filed Petition for Rehearing, On The 9/24/2024 Appellant filed an Amended Petition for Rehearing, On October 9, 2024, The Appellant Julia M. Robinson turned into The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga ten (10) paper copies of this same motion because The Appellants electronic devices are illegally reprogramed/compromised/hacked by The Appellees. The Appellant doesn't believe that their motions/pleadings for relief in this appeal case are making it to all of the judges to read so that The Appellants can have a fair, per the constitution, non-bias, nondiscriminatory, legal outcome in the form of relief. The Appellees are still cheating by use of illegal uploads of malicious malware electronic computer programs and apps to attempt to stop The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga and other

Appeals Courts from reading and seeing The Appellants motions/pleadings because The Appellant Julia M. Robinson is Black African American and Pro Se' that paid for all of her complaints and appeals to be filed through our Federal Government. The Appellants filed motions/pleadings/hearings for Preliminary Injunctions and for TRO's and was never granted any relief for those motions or never given court dates after The Appellant produced evidence/exhibits on why those particular motions/pleadings needed to be granted as soon as possible. The Appellant is demanding that The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga and our United States Government sanction all of the Attorneys for their part in committing obstruction, tampering with a witness, tampering with evidence, destroying evidence, and contributing to more corruption over all in this case which has further violated The Appellants Constitutional Rights listed in their Complaint, Brief, and Appendix. The Appellant paid all court fees for all cases and for some reason The Federal Appeals court system is giving pop ups to The Appellant for her to turn in only 4 copies of brief and appendix which is the same pop ups that was in the system for this case. The Appellants are unrepresented parties but not proceeding in forma pauperis, all of their case filing fees are/was paid. Are these pop ups of 4 copies coming up in the electronic filing system so that all of the Appeals Judges won't get hard copies and read The Appellants Brief and Appendix So that The Appellants won't have a fair outcome? The district court abused its discretion by overlooking the law, not applying the law, and not correcting errors that was pointed out in several pleadings with exhibits turned in and written by The Appellant. The district court erred in formulating or applying a rule of law. Under Rule 8. General Rules of Pleadings (1) In General. Each allegation must be simple, concise, and direct. No technical form is required. (2) Alternative Statements of a Claim or Defense A party may set out two (2) or more statements of | a claim or defense alternatively or

hypothetically, either in a single count or defense or in separate ones. If a party makes alternative statements, the pleading is sufficient If any one of them is sufficient. (3) Inconsistent Claims or Defenses. A party may state as many separate claims or defenses as it has, regardless of consistency. (e) Construing Pleadings. Pleadings must be construed so as to do justice. On the Pro Se' Legal Federal Civil Complaint Form There Is no question on there that ask about a count or listing counts. The Appellant filled out a Pro Se Litigant Federal Civil Complaint Form twice, The Appellant was asked to amend her complaint, and she did by using, following, and answering the questions on the Pro Se litigant Federal Civil Form again. The Appellant followed the Federal Civil Legal Format on The Pro Se Federal Civil Complaint form. Under Rule (4) Alternative Statements of a Claim or Defense. A party may set out two (2) or more statements of a claim or defense alternatively, or hypothetically, either in a single count or defense or in separate ones. If A party makes alternative statements, the pleading is sufficient If any one of them is sufficient. Under This rule it gives The Appellant an option by saying a party may set out two (2) or more statements of a claim or defense alternatively hypothetically or either in a single count or defense or in separate ones. It a part makes alternative statements; the pleading is sufficient If any one of them is sufficient. Again, there was no question listed on the Federal Civil ProSe Complaint form asking about counts. The District court was supposed to decipher what The Pro Se' Litigants counts were since there is no question asking about a count on the Federal Pro Se' Litigant Complaint Form. The District court had no legal reason to involuntarily dismiss The Appellant complaint, The Plaintiff/Appellant is/was a party in this case in The District court and all of her pleadings were sufficient. All of The Appellants cases shouldn't have been in the same Judges court room, this was the second case dismissed without any regard for The Federal Civil Rules of

Procedure and The Constitution. Since all of The Petitioners cases were in the same Judges court room it shows bias, racial discrimination, and prejudices toward The Plaintiff/Appellant. The Appellants cases should've been split up amongst other Judges to show The Plaintiff/Appellant and The American People/Public that our Judiciary System is just and fair like it so claims to be. The Appellant Filed her original complaint/lawsuit in this case on January 4, 2023, Case No: 1:23-CV-0043-MHC against The Defendant's listed in this case. INCLUDED IN THE PRO SE' PLAINTIFFS NOTICE OF SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS/ CLERICAL ERRORS/ SCRIVENER'S ERRORS/ VITIUM CLERICI MOTION DATED MARCH 3, 2023 FILED WITH THE DISTRICT COURT THE PLAINTIFF TURNED IN EXHIBITS A.3, A.4, A.5, and, A is evidence for Proof of Service through Memphis Moon Lighters Process Servers for FedEx Inc., FedEx 942 s Shady Grove Rd, Memphis, Tennessee, 38120. The Defendant's in this lawsuit were in fact served on March ,2 2023. The Petitioner Served Process within (61) sixty-one days of the (90) ninety-day rule under rule (4) Four Summons. Under Rule 4, SUMMONS (1) Serving the United States and Its Agencies, Corporations, Officers, or Employees. (1) United States. To serve the United States, a party must: (A) (1) deliver a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the United States attorney for the district where the action is brought-or to an assistant United states attorney or clerical employee whom the United States attorney designates in a writing filed with the court clerk or (i) send a copy of each by registered or certified mail to the civil- process clerk at The United States attorney's office; (B) send a copy of each by registered or certified mail to the Attorney General of the United States at Washington, D.C.: and C) If the action challenges an order of a nonparty agency or officer of the United States, send a copy of each by registered or certified mail to the agency or officer. (2) Agency; Corporation: Officer or Employee Sued in an

Official Capacity. To serve a United States agency or corporation, or a United States officer or employee sued only in an official capacity, a party must serve the United States and also send a copy of the summons and of the complaint by registered or certified mail to the agency, corporation, officer, or employee. (3) Officer or Employee Sued Individually. To serve a United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on the United States behalf (whether or not the officer or employee is also sued in an official capacity), a party must serve the United States and also serve the officer or employee under Rule 4(e), (f), or (g) • (4) Extending Time. The court must allow a party a reasonable time to cure its failure to: (A) serve a person required to be served under Rule 4(i) (2), If the party has served either the United States attorney or the Attorney General of the United States: or (B) serve the United States under Rule 4(1) (3), 1 the party has served the United States officer or employee. The Petitioner followed federal rule (4) four under Summons (1) United States. To serve the United States, a party must: (A) (i) deliver a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the United States attorney for the district where the action is brought or to an assistant United States attorney or clerical employee whom the United States attorney Designates in a writing filed with the court clerk or. The Petitioner literally walked to the elevator in the same building at this Federal Court House and took the elevator downstairs and back up on the other side in the same building in another elevator to get to the state attorneys office and hand delivered her Complaint with her summons. This Federal Courts building has cameras all over, it that surveillance footage can be subpoenaed for evidence/proof for the date of January 4, 2023. The Petitioner then caught the elevator on the other side of the building back up to the Federal clerk Of courts room and hand delivered her proof or summons

delivery receipt and placed it in the after hours drop box inside of the tray.

Also, under Federal Rule (4) four Summons (1) (A) (4) the rule literally says or at the end indicating that you have options on how to serve The United States of America by doing either OR. Under Federal Rule 4. Summons (11) send a copy of each by registered or certified mail to the civil-process clerk at the United States attorney's office; (B) send a copy of each by registered or certified mail to the Attorney General of the United States at Washington, D.C. and is the other Option on how a Petitioner can serve The United States Of America but Isn't mandatory if The Plaintiff served The United States Of America under Federal Rule (4) four Summons (1) (A) (1) which The Petitioner did on January 4, 2023. Under Relief it said on the complaint state briefly and precisely what damages or other relief the Petitioner asks the court to order. Do not make Legal arguments. Include any basis for claiming that the wrongs alleged are continuing at the present time. Include the amounts of any actual damages claimed for the acts alleged and the basis for these amounts. Include an punitive or exemplary damages claimed, the amounts, and the reasons you claim you are entitled to actual or punitive money damages. The Appellant damages to 280,570,900.00. The Appellees did send a letter from the Department of Justice letting The Appellant know they received her claim. The Appellees still chose to participate until present day in on illegal, barbaric, and unconstitutional WAR CRIMES against The Appellant and her family. The Appellees had a duty and owed service to The Appellant/victim. The Appellees failed that duty and violated a promise or obligation to The Appellant. The Appellant suffered actual losses, injuries, and damages that Caused by the Appellees actions or failure to act. The Appellant and her children are going to need hired security for the rest of their lives because of the amount of people, Companies, and U.S. Government Employee's involved in these WAR crimes




against The Appellant. The facts above in The Appellants Appeal are showing that The Appellant is entitled to have this Appeal granted and other relief sought In this case through The Appeals Court in Atlanta Ga. The Appellees all violated all laws and statutes listed in The Appellants Complaints and Appeal Brief. The Appellant either emailed or messaged through (Instagram /Facebook) social media FedEx about the incident in their property as well. The Appellees have been literally attempting to destroy and destroyed The Appellant's evidence for ears that was in electronic devices. The Appellees have been paying and have paid a lot of money to sabotage The Appellant cases. The Defendants/ Appellees had a duty and owed service to The Appellant/plaintiff/victim. The Appellees/Defendants failed that duty, and violated promises, obligations, and contracts owed to The Appellant. The Appellant suffered actual losses, injuries, and damages that were directly caused by the Appellees/Defendants actions or failure to act. The Appellant and her children are going to need hired security for the rest of their lives because of the amount of people, Jane Doe's, John Doe's, Private Companies, and U.S. Government Employees involved in these War Crimes against The Appellant, Witnesses, and The Appellants family. The Appellees/Defendants Violated these Constitutional Rights of The Appellant: The First Amendment, The Fourth Amendment, The Fifth Amendment, The Sixth Amendment, The Eighth Amendment, and The Fourteenth Amendment. The facts in this entire complaint with evidence clearly show that The Appellant is entitled by law to have this injunction/complaint and other relief Sought in this complaint lawfully granted. The Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1291, 1346, 1402, 2401, 2402, 2411, 2412, and 2671 through 2680 (August 2, 1946, ch.646, Title IV, 60 Stat. 812, 28 U.S.C. Part VI, Chapter 171 and 28 u.s.c. § 1346, Civil Rights Lawsuit: Text of Section 1983, Personal Injury (Sec. 95.11(3) (a)&(o),. Claims Against State & Local Governments (Sec. 768.28(6)., No Cap On

Pain and Suffering (Sec. 768.28(5), 768.73, 768.72 Punitive Damages, 18 U.S. Codes 1964 Civil Remedies, Official Misconduct under Florida Statute 838.022, Statute 838.014(4), Florida Statutes 838.014(5), 768.31 Contribution Among Tortfeasors, Florida Statute 768.0755, 18 U.S. Codes 2261A - Stalking, U.S. Codes 2332a Use of weapons of mass destruction, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241 Conspiracy Against Rights, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law, 784.011 Assault, 18 U.S. Code § 1505 Obstruction of proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees, 42 U.S. Codes 3617 - Interference, coercion, or intimidation, 18 U.S. Codes 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant, Obstruction of Justice: Witness Tampering (18 U.S.C. §§ 1512, 1503), 18 U.S. Codes 2441 - War crimes: intentional attacks against civilians; torture; unlawful confinement; 18 U.S. Codes 1038. False information and hoaxes, Future Medical Expenses, Household Services (In Home Services), Loss of Consortium, Racial Discrimination, Conspiracy, Loss of Enjoyment of Life, Loss of Society and Companionship, Lost Wages, Medical Expenses, Mental Anguish, Pain and Suffering, Special Damages, Lost Some Earning Capacity Disfigurement, Loss of Affection, Intentional Tort, Invasion of Privacy, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Breach of Duty too use Caution and Care, 2020 Georgia Code Title 9- Civil Practice Chapter 3- Limitations of Actions Article 5- Tolling of Limitations §-9 3-96. Tolling of Limitations for Fraud of Defendant Universal Citation: GA Code 9- -96 (2020) | If the defendant or those under whom he claims are guilty of a fraud by which the plaintiff has been debarred or deterred from bringing an action, the period of limitation shall run only from the time of the plaintiff's discovery of the fraud, and Other Charges.

“I Julia M Robinson declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury

under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct "Executed on October 14, 2025, Julia M. Robinson The Petitioners Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Julia M. Robinson", written over a vertical line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.