

25-546

CASE NO. 24-12513-AA

Supreme Court, U.S.

FILED

JAN 26 2025

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

JULIA M. ROBINSON

PETITIONER,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

RESPONDENTS,

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

JULIA M ROBINSON (424)-313-4070

2800 SPRING DR. SE SMYRNA COBB GA, 30080

Juliamrobinsonuscourtappealprose@yahoo.com

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Petitioner Julia M. Robinson was unlawfully denied monetary relief in the amount of \$500,000,000.00. THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT CASE NO. 24-12513-AA AND THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA CASE NO. 1:23-CV-05655 and is now seeking review IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. The Petitioner Petition for Writ of Certiorari argues that both THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT CASE NO. 24-12513-AA AND THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA CASE NO. 1:23-CV-05655 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 Plaintiff/Petitioner Case presents an important question of Federal Law that requires review in THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. The Plaintiff/Petitioner both resides in The State of Georgia and she filed her appeal and served the Defendants/Respondents through The U.S. Court Of Appeals in Atlanta Ga and THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has jurisdiction over this case. 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 Plaintiff/Appellant case in both courts listed above?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (DHS) (RESPONDENTS), AMGEN INC. (RESPONDENTS), APPLE INC. (RESPONDENTS), AT&T INC. (RESPONDENTS), AUDI INC. (RESPONDENTS), DR. BRITTNEY MASON-HIRNER (RESPONDENT), BLACKROCK INC. (RESPONDENTS), CHRISTOPHER A. WRAY IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (FBI) (RESPONDENTS), ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR INC./ENTERPRISE HOLDINGS INC. (RESPONDENTS), FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY (FAU) (RESPONDENTS), LLOYD AUSTIN IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (DOD) (RESPONDENTS), MD. MARIANA DANET (RESPONDENT), MERRICK GARLAND IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (DOJ) (RESPONDENTS), MEMORIAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEM INC. (RESPONDENTS), MONICA BERTAGNLLI IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY (NIH) (RESPONDENTS), MOJIO INC. (RESPONDENTS), GENERAL PAUL M. NAKASONE IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (NSA) (RESPONDENTS), PETE BUTTIGIEG IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (DOT) (RESPONDENTS), DR. ROBERT CALIFF IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (FDA) (RESPONDENTS), T-MOBILE INC./DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG INC. (RESPONDENTS), WILLIAM J. BURNS IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (CIA) (RESPONDENTS), XAVIER BECERRA IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY (DHHS) (RESPONDENTS), MD YOEL A. HERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ (RESPONDENT), JANE DOES, AND JOHN DOES (RESPONDENTS)

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to this Court's Rule 29.6, petitioner Julia M Robinson states that respondents AMEGEN INC., APPLE INC., AT&T INC., AUDI INC., BLACKROCK INC., ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR INC./ENTERPRISE HOLDINGS INC., MEMORIAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEM INC., MOJIO INC., T-MOBILE INC./DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG INC., some of these corporations are their parent corporations and some have parent corporations like MOJIO INC. is owned BY/parent corporations are T-MOBILE INC/ DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG INC., AUDI INC., AMAZON INC., VIVINT INC., MICROSOFT INC., and BOSCH INC. All of these corporations are publicly held companies that owns 10% or more of its stock. Pursuit to this Court's Rule 29.6, petitioner Julia M Robinson states that All of the Respondents/Appellees that are corporations are their own parent Corporations and are also publicly held companies that owns 10% or more of their stock in their subsidiaries, conglomerates, affiliates, and parent corporations. 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 All of The Respondents Corporations. On August 21, 2024 This document (CIP) was filed by The Petitioner 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.

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Burchell v. Faculty Physicians & Surgeons etc.

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

Simpkins v. State, 149 Ga. App. 763, 256 S.E.2d 63 (1979).

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.'" Capetor, 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."

Witbrow 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; se also Capertos, supra, at 881

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

Standing Order Regauring Civil Litigation

Judge Mark H. Cohen 1/22/2024

ORDER granting 11 Motion for Extension of Time to Serve Process on All of the Defendants in this case. Plaintiff has an additional thirty (30) days to effectuate service on Defendants. Signed by Judge Mark H.

Cohen on 3/8/2024.

JUDGES ORDER FOR PLAINTIFF TO AMEND COMPLAINT

Judge Mark H. Cohen 5/28/2024

**DISTRICT COURT JUDGE COHEN ORDER DISMISSING PLAINTIFF
AMENDED COMPLAINT** Judge Mark H. Cohen 7/8/2024

Circuit Judges Lagoa, Brasher, and Wilson is what is written on The Petitioner 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-0043-MHC/23-12488-H

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, ECT and CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Sexual Assault

Medical Battery

Assault and Battery

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

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 Invisible Injury

Negligent Tort

Property Tort

Constitutional Tort

Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991

Clean Water Act

Clean Air Act

Radiation Exposure Compensation Act

Hippa Violations

Environmental Racism

Alien Tort Statute

Plagiarism

Human Trafficking

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) Title 42—Public Health

CHAPTER V—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL-HEALTH CARE,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SUBCHAPTER B—

OIG AUTHORITIES PART 1003—CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES,

ASSESSMENTS AND EXCLUSIONS Subpart G—CMPs, Assessments, and

Exclusions for Fraud or False Claims or Similar Conduct Related to

Grants, Contracts, and Other Agreements § 1003.700

Basis for civil money penalties, assessments, and exclusions. § 1003.700

Basis for civil money penalties, assessments, and exclusions.

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) Title 42—Public Health

CHAPTER V—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL-HEALTH CARE,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SUBCHAPTER B—

**OIG AUTHORITIES PART 1003—CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES,
ASSESSMENTS AND EXCLUSIONS Subpart G—CMPs, Assessments, and
Exclusions for Fraud or False Claims or Similar Conduct Related to
Grants, Contracts, and Other Agreements § 1003.720 Determinations
regarding the amount of penalties and assessments and period of
exclusion.**

**§ 1003.720 Determinations regarding the amount of penalties and
assessments and period of exclusion.**

**Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) Title 42—Public Health
CHAPTER V—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL-HEALTH CARE,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SUBCHAPTER B—
OIG AUTHORITIES PART 1006—INVESTIGATIONAL INQUIRIES § 1006.4
Procedures for investigational inquiries.**

**Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) Title 21—Food and Drugs
CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL PART
50—PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS Subpart B—Informed Consent
of Human Subjects § 50.20 General requirements for informed consent.**

§ 50.20 General requirements for informed consent.

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) Title 45—Public Welfare
SUBTITLE A—Department of Health and Human Services SUBCHAPTER
A—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PART 46—PROTECTION OF HUMAN
SUBJECTS Subpart A—Basic HHS Policy for Protection of Human
Research Subjects

§ 46.102 Definitions for purposes of this policy.

§ 46.103 Assuring compliance with this policy—research conducted or supported by any Federal department or agency.

45 CFR § 46.104 - Exempt research.

§ 46.103 Assuring compliance with this policy—research conducted or supported by any Federal department or agency.

§ 46.101 To what does this policy apply?

42 U.S. CODE § 1983 – CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS
Negligence, Intentional Wrongs, and Constitutional Rights Violations.
Assault, Medical Battery, Battery, Fraud Concealment, Retaliatory
Discrimination, Duress, Undue Influence, Fraud, Racial Discrimination, 42

U.S. Code§ 3617- Interference, coercion, or intimidation, 18 U.S. Code§ 2441
-War crimes: intentional attacks against civilians; torture; unlawful confinement; 18 U.S. Code§ 1038. False information and hoaxes, Substantive Due Process, Negligence, The State Created Danger, Conspiracy, Deleting Documents/Evidence, Due Process, Religious Discrimination, Theft, Attempted Murder, Arndt 8.4. 7 Conditions of Confinement, Strict liability, Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude/Slavery, and intentional infliction of emotional distress, 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) If the defendant or those under whom he claims are guilty of a fraud by which The Plaintiff has debarred or deterred from bring an action, The period of limitation shall run only from the time of The Plaintiff discovery of The Fraud, and other charges. 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 Punitive Damages, 18 U.S. Code§ 1964 Civil Remedies, Civil Rights Act Of 1964, Official Misconduct under Florida Statute 838. 022, Statute § 838. 014(4), Florida Statute§ 838. 014(5), 768. 31 Contribution Among Tortfeasors, Florida Statute 768.0755, 18 U.S. Code§ 2261A Stalking, U.S. Code§ 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. Code§ 3617 – Interference, coercion, or intimidation, 18 U.S. Code§ 1512 – Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant, Obstruction of Justice: Witness Tampering (18 U. S.C. §§ 1512, 1503), 18 U.S. Code§ 2441 -War crimes: intentional attacks against civilians; torture; unlawful confinement; 18 U.S. Code§ 1038. False information and hoaxes, Strict Liability, Assault, Negligence, Fraudulent Concealment, Racial Discrimination, Retaliatory Discrimination, Religious Discrimination, Theft, Attempted Kidnapping, Attempted assassinations, Future Medical Expenses, Household Services (In Home Services), Loss of Consortium, 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, Toxic Torts, Invasion of Privacy, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Slander, Libel, Defamation, Breach of Duty to use Caution and Care, Constitutional torts, Loss of Business Opportunities, Loss of Business, Damages to Private Property (Residential), Damages to Private Vehicles, Loss of Consortium, Loss of Educational, Opportunities, Loss of Education, Loss of Enjoyment of Life, Loss of Society and Companionship, Lost Wages, Mental Anguish, Pain and Suffering, physical mutilation caused by illegal surgeries without consent,

Physical Pain, Loss of certain functions for body parts where the implants Placed without consent, The Plaintiff need cosmetic surgeries, Nerve Damage, Loss in the Ability to Trust Anyone no matter what their professional titles are, Loss of Privacy, Special Damages, Lost Some Earning Capacity, Disfigurement, Loss of Affection, Intentional Tort, Toxic Torts, Invasion of Privacy, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Defamation, Breach of Duty too use Caution and Care, Travel Expenses, Constitutional torts, and Other Charges.

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)

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 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).11 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, 5 48 (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 (whether 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 Plaintiff was unlawfully denied rehearing in The Atlanta Ga Federal Appeals Court on January 15, 2025. The motions For PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI AND ALL OF THE PLAINTIFFS' OTHER MOTIONS IN THIS CASE should be granted because of extraordinary circumstances out of/beyond The Plaintiff/Petitioner

control that blatantly shows racial discrimination, graft, religious biases/religious discrimination, and corruption/obstruction/fraud on the courts. The Plaintiff/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 Plaintiff/Petitioner are demanding money damages in the amount of \$500,000,000.00

STATEMENT OF CASE

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. The Appellant's case was dismissed unlawfully without considering and properly applying The Federal Rules of Procedure, without considering and properly applying The Constitution of The United States of America, and without considering that The Appellant are both female Black African Americans born in this country. The Appellant did address all shortcomings in All of Judge Cohens Orders in The Appellant Amended Complaint. The Appellant did Comply with the pleading requirements of The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in The Appellant Amended Complaint. The Appellant did include factual backgrounds sections setting forth in specific numbered paragraphs non-conclusory factual allegations which directly pertain to their cases, that weren't

legal conclusions, and that suggested support for the required elements of any claims asserted against the particular defendants in their case in The Appellant Amended Complaint. The Appellant did identify each of their legal causes of actions against each defendant based on separate occurrences in separate counts of the amended complaint each with its own heading identifying it as a count and including the specific legal authority under which they seek relief; and, in The Appellant Amended Complaint. The Petitioner did identify by reference which specific factual acts and allegations by the particular defendant that support each in The Appellant Amended Complaint. The District court dismissed all of the Appellant cases to further conceal evidence of crimes committed against Kristian J. Hall by The Sunny Isles Beach Police Department (Criminal U.S. Government Employees) and to conceal evidence of crimes committed against Julia M. Robinson by all of The Defendants/Appellees More of Criminal U.S. Government Employees) in her cases. The Appellant Julia M. Robinson was Kristian J. Halls witness in his fraudulent criminal cases in The State of Florida. The District Court attempted to use Julia M. Robinson as " The Fall Girl " to save criminal U.S. Government Employees jobs just as it was done to Kristian J. Hall in The State of Florida. 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, 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. Again, there was no question listed on the Federal Civil Pro Se' 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 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 Appellant 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 Plaintiff/Appellant cases were in the same Judges court room it shows bias, racial discrimination, and prejudices toward The Plaintiff/Appellant. The Appellant 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. Under Relief it said on the complaint state briefly and precisely what damages or other relief the plaintiff 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 in punitive or exemplary damages claimed, the amounts, and the reasons you claim you are entitled to actual or punitive money damages. The Appellant damages total 500,000,000.00 The Appellees did send a letter from the Department of Justice letting The Appellant know they received her claim.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The District court dismissed all of the Appellants cases to further conceal evidence of crimes committed against Kristian J. Hall by The Sunny Isles Beach Police Department (Criminal U.S. Government Employees) and to conceal evidence of crimes committed against Julia M. Robinson by all of The Defendants/Appellees More of Criminal U.S. Government Employees) in her cases. The Appellant Julia M. Robinson was Kristian J. Halls witness in his fraudulent criminal cases in The State of Florida. The District court took unconstitutional drastic measures by

strategically placing The Appellant cases in Judge Cohens court room to intentionally not grant TRO's/Preliminary Injunctions To cause further delays for The Appellant and her family to be attacked gauged under illegal, unconstitutional, torturous, deadly, war-crime, medical racism, and human trafficking research that The Appellant don't and never did qualify for to further conceal evidence of crimes committed against her by all of The Appellees to save jobs of Criminal U.S. Government Employees. The District Court attempted to use Julia M. Robinson as "The Fall Girl" to save criminal U.S. Government Employees jobs just as it was done to Kristian J. Hall in The State of 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. The Appellant doesn't believe that their motions/pleadings for relief in this appeal case are making it to of the judges to read so that The Appellant 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 this court from reading and seeing The Appellant 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 filed through our Federal Government. The Appellant filed motions/pleadings/hearings for Preliminary Injunctions and for TRO's and 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 this Court of Appeals and our United States Government Supreme Court in D.C. and this Appeals Court to 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 Appellant Constitutional Rights and has continuously placed The Appellant and her family lives in danger all listed in their Complaint, Brief, and Appendix. On October 16, 2024 The Appellees filed a motion to strike The Appellant Motion for Sanctions for them. The Appellant literally just saw this email today. The Appellees have been reprogramming and redirecting The Appellant phone calls, emails, and other forms of communication in her device she uses for her cases that has clearly interfered with this case that's why she filed motions for sanctions. The Appellant clicked on the screen to view the motion to strike and was given an error message. The Appellant doesn't have a copy of this motion to strike because of The Appellees uploading malware to sabotage and interfere with her cases, The Appellant is now also objecting to this motion to strike. 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 Appellant 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 Appellant Brief and Appendix so that The

Appellant won't have a fair outcome? The Appellant demanded actual court dates in person to publicly argue their cases with a court reporter so that everything can remain Public. The Appellant found out about evidence not being scanned into the district court electronic system after she did her brief and while she was doing her appendix that's why the appellant did her leave of court to amend her brief and appendix to correct the record under FRAP rule 10. The Appeals Court illegally dismissed her Appeal on November 22, 2024 after the same evidence of Kristian J Halls Actual medical prescription and of The Sunny Isles Police officers that charged him with his own medication was re-turned in again by Julia M. Robinson to this Appeals Court on September 22, 2024. On October 10, 2024 The Appeals Courts sent this message to The Appellant regarding When the above matter(s) (Summary Affirmance) is resolved, the clerk will issue a notice advising counsel and the parties of the new schedule for filing briefs in this appeal. The Appellant was NEVER sent an email advising her of a new due date for a filing of her amended brief and appendix, no matters regarding The Appellant receiving any money from this lawsuit that she paid to file was ever resolved. The Appellees paid out money to have this Appeal illegally dismissed. According to the FRAP rule 10 that written on the appellant leave of court she was supposed to be able to amend her brief and appendix to correct the record and errors from the District Court. The Judiciary System is for all Americans, not just for attorneys, especially after no attorney that The Appellant reached out to didn't want to help her and her daughter. The Appellant was told by The District Court that she didn't list counts for her lawsuit and a cause of action against The Appellees in her 1983

Constitutional Violations Lawsuit when The District court was supposed to decipher The Pro Se Plaintiff's counts on their complaint. The Appellant/Plaintiff Julia M. Robinson claimed and proved that Appellees/Defendants assaulted them both at Memorial Hospital Miramar Fl. To establish this claim, The Appellant/Plaintiff proved the following: That The Appellees/Defendants acted, intending to cause harmful [or offensive] contact: That The Appellant/Plaintiff reasonably believed that she was about to be touched in a harmful for an offensive] manner;] OR That The Appellees/Defendants threatened to touch The Appellant/Plaintiff Julia M. Robinson in a harmful [or an offensive] manner: That It reasonably appeared to The Appellant/Plaintiff that the Appellees/Defendants was about to carry out the threat;] The Appellant/Plaintiff Julia M. Robinson name did not/didn't consent to The Appellees/Defendants conduct; The Appellant/Plaintiff Julia M. Robinson was harmed; and The Appellees/Defendants conduct was a Substantial factor in causing The Appellant/Plaintiff harm. The Appellant did state a-cause of action in their 1983 Constitutional Violations Lawsuit when she (Julia M. Robinson) said in her complaint " The Appellees/Defendants had a duty and owed service to The Appellant/Plaintiff/victim. The Appellees/Defendants failed that duty and violated a promise or obligation to The Appellant/Plaintiff. The Appellant/Plaintiff suffered actual losses, injuries, and damages that Directly caused by the Appellees/Defendants actions or failure to act. 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. The Appellant cases were illegally dismissed for graft. 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, or hypothetically, 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 Pro Se'

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 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 Appellant 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 Plaintiff/Appellant cases were in the same Judges court room it shows bias, racial discrimination, and prejudices toward The Plaintiff/Appellant. The Appellant 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. Under Relief it said on the complaint state briefly and precisely what damages or other relief the plaintiff 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 in punitive or exemplary damages claimed, the amounts, and the reasons you claim you are entitled to actual or punitive money damages. The Appellant damages total 500,000,000.00 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 were directly 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 Appellant Appeal are showing that The Appellant is entitled to have this Appeal granted and other relief sought In this case through this court of Appeals. The Appellees all violated all laws and statutes listed in The Appellant Complaints and Appeal Brief. The Appellees knew way before The Appellant filed lawsuits and it's a huge possibility after much of The Appellant research/evidence/exhibits that was mysteriously destroyed in her iPhone that was connected to her emails, social media, and clerical work for her cases that **ALL OF THE COMPANIES THE APPELLANT SUED AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH WHAT HAPPENED TO HER AND HER DAUGHTER AT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL MIRAMAR IN FLORIDA.** The Appellant can and will if this is possible have her emails and social media subpoenaed to introduce new evidence/exhibits that show The Appellees knew before she filed complaints and that's why obviously her and her family's devices has/have been compromised/hacked/destroyed for years. This isn't the only two (2) devices that The Appellant mentioned in her Appeals and complaints that were destroyed. The Appellees have been literally attempting to destroy and destroyed The Appellant's evidence for years that was in electronic devices. The Appellees have been paying and have paid a lot of money to sabotage The Appellant cases.

The Appellant Julia M. Robinson also told OBGYN/Dr. Brittny Mason Hirner her symptoms and where her symptoms stemmed from (the attack/assault in October 2019). 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 Appellant family. The Appellees/Defendants Violated **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, ECT and CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED listed under CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, ECT and CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED.** 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.

"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 October 14, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julia M. Robinson", is written over a thin horizontal line.