

Supreme Court of the United States

Motion for Reconsideration

Case No. 25-6690

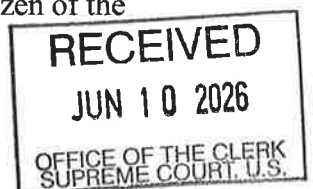
Sabrina D Davis

v.

United States District Court for the District of South Carolina

Davis asks that the court reconsider its ruling in the above-captioned case for the following reasons:

1. Failure to address the jurisdiction issues in this matter is a violation of the law as established by Congress. Further, it allows both the state courts and the federal courts to issue judgments that transfer jurisdiction from state courts to federal courts and vice versa without any consideration of 28 USC 1332. This action also allows courts to ignore the steps that must be taken by a defendant to properly remove a case from state court to federal court. This court is involved in a case questioning the 14th Amendment that grants citizenship to persons born in this country to illegal immigrants in which the jurisdiction of the United States over such persons is being brought into dispute. Yet, the protection of the 14th Amendment does not extend to Davis who is fact a descendent of slaves in which the 14th Amendment was passed to ensure that she was entitled to the protections of state and federal laws. Instead, she has received treatment that shows that enforcement of the laws has nothing to do with citizenship. Because while Davis is a citizen of the



United States, it appears that the courts have the right to strip Davis of any protection of any law simply because she is representing herself in court.

2. Failure to address the judgment is a violation of the Full Faith and Credit Clause. Davis would like to remind this Court that Davis warned this Court that the lower courts would not enforce the judgment. The appeals court and the district court defended the judgment issued by the South Carolina state court by claiming that the Rooker-Feldman would not allow the federal court to void a judgment that ignored the requirements of 28 USC 1332. Any judgment that exceeds its authority or violates a law is from its issuance a void judgment. This is evident by the district court's refusal to honor the judgment. Davis is left in the same position in which she started this case. It is a hypocrisy of this Court to claim that the protections of the 14th Amendment was meant to extend to illegal immigrants in which the question of jurisdiction is being challenged. Yet, the protections of the 14th Amendment is being denied to Davis. This Amendment was passed by Congress to grant the rights of full citizenship to African Americans after the Dred Scott ruling. It would be a hypocrisy of this court to make claims that the 14th Amendment grants the rights of all born in this country yet allow equality of the law to be deprived from pro se litigants. As it stands, the lower courts have the right to ignore the United States Constitution if the litigant is unrepresented by an attorney. This discrimination that follows the same treatment that Dred Scott was subjected to. Also this failure to address the wrongs of this case allows for the lower court to continue to abuse its power against pro se litigants.