

In the Supreme Court of the United States

25-7503

ORIGINAL

NO. _____

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

MAY 28 2026

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Eddie Scott Petitioner

v.

Crystal Blanton ET. AL Respondents

Writ of Certiorari Before Judgment

In The United States Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit

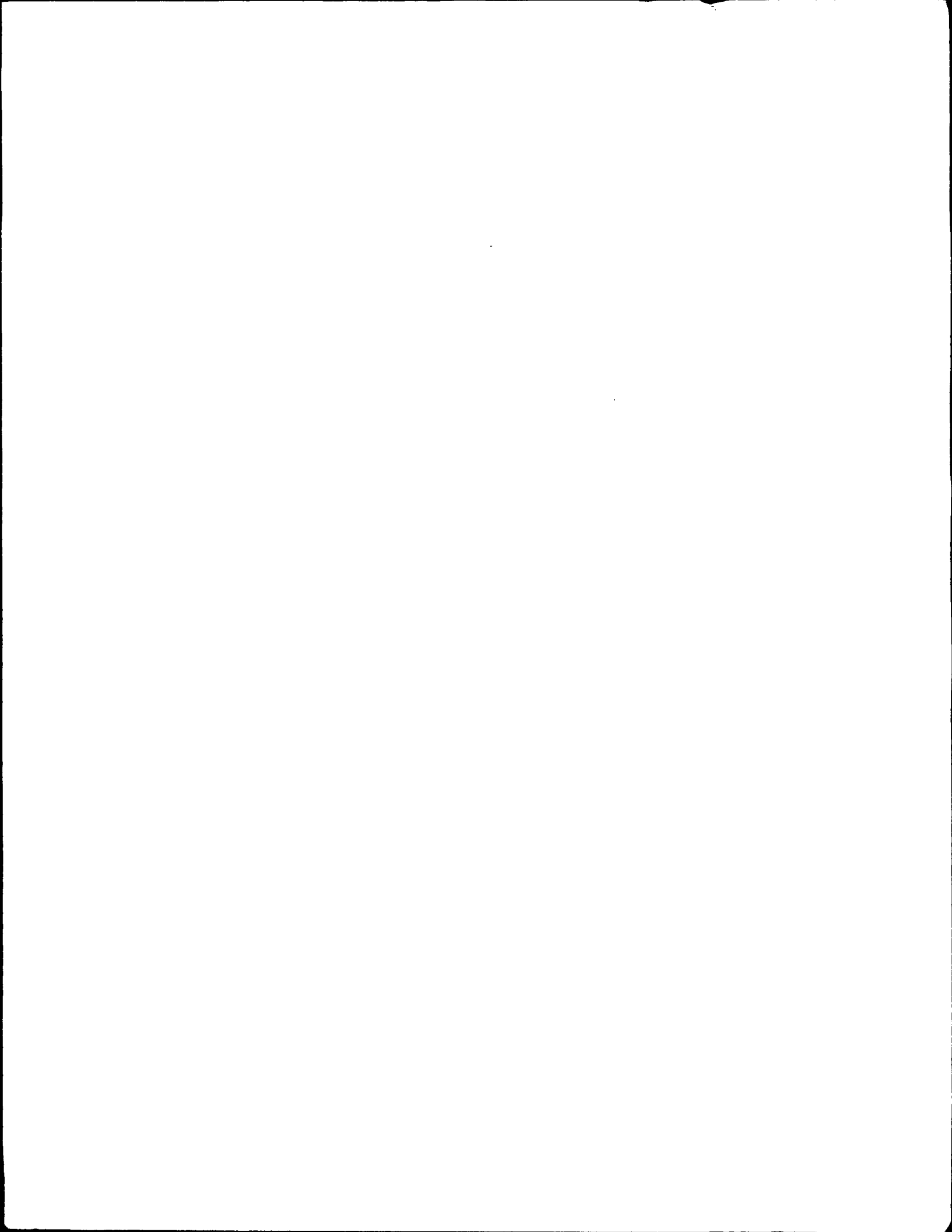
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In the Supreme Court of the United States

So, if a law be in opposition to the Constitution, if both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the Court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution, or conformably to the Constitution, disregarding the law, the Court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty. If, then, the Courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the Legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply. Those, then, who controvert the principle that the Constitution is to be considered in court as a paramount law are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the Constitution, and see only the law. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803) Page 5 U. S. 178 opinion written by Chief Justice John Marshall.

Questions Presented

1. Does the Younger Doctrine violate the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution by denying citizens their Bill of Rights protections guaranteed by the Bill of Rights against the State government, being incorporated into the States by the Fourteenth Amendment during the Reconstruction Era?

2. Should Younger V. Harris, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), be overruled? The Younger Doctrine was ruled in respect to federalism, equity, and comity. Has the Younger Doctrine deviated from those rooted principles over time?

3. And, due to the State's case being prosecuted in Bad Faith pursuant to Dombrowski v. Pfister, 380 U.S. 479 (1965), was the district court's dismissal of the preliminary injunction without a hearing applying Younger prejudice? Was the district court in error using Younger as its tool in denying equity by not producing the prisoner to be heard by the court or judge after material in fact was presented in the habeas corpus claim petition pursuant to Waley v. Johnson, 316 U.S. 101 (1942)?

4. Did the Federal District Court make a clear legal error in applying Younger even after the State proceedings were concluded with an acquittal by using Federal Rule 60 (b) as its basis?

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of history is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then discusses the role of the federal government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the federal government has played a central role in the development of the United States, and that this role has been essential for the success of the country. The author then discusses the role of the states in the development of the United States. It is argued that the states have played a central role in the development of the United States, and that this role has been essential for the success of the country. The author then discusses the role of the people in the development of the United States. It is argued that the people have played a central role in the development of the United States, and that this role has been essential for the success of the country.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Related Proceedings

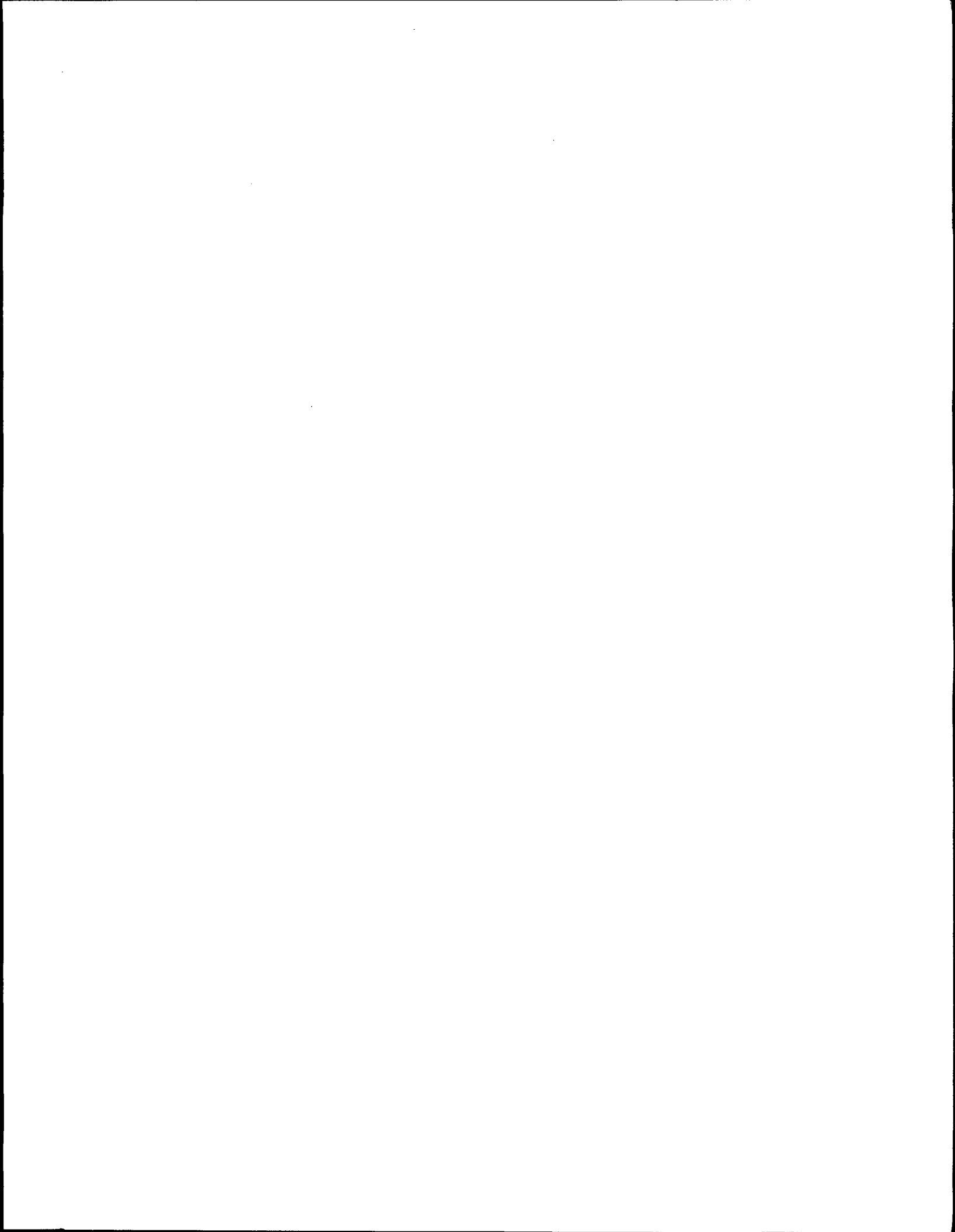
Proceedings Below

United States Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit:

- Eddie Scott v. Crystal Blanton ET, AL No: 25-10214 (preliminary injunction & federal rule 60(b) case stayed & pending)

United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida

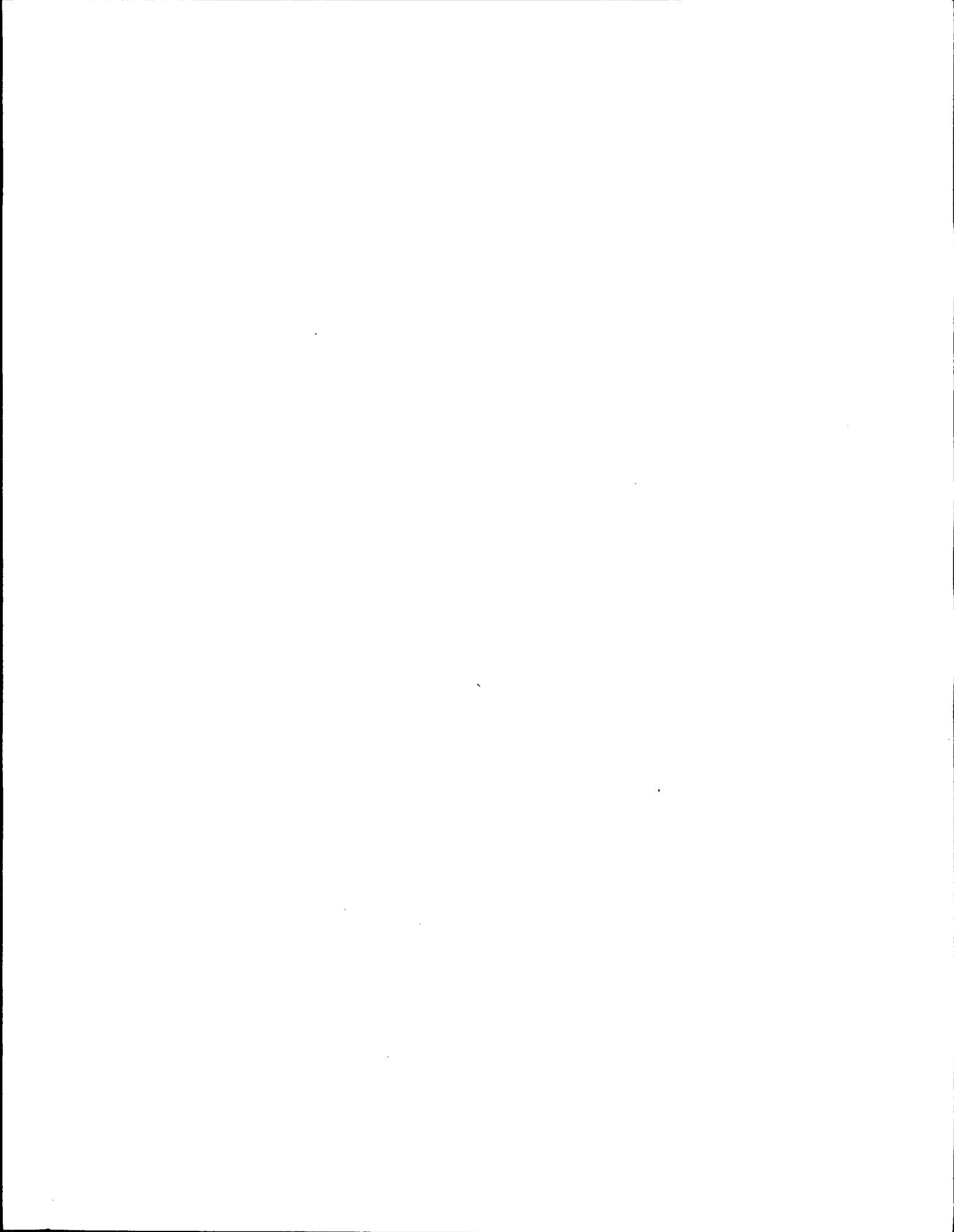
- Eddie Scott v. Crystal Blanton ET, AL No: 5:24-CV-00139 (preliminary injunction dismissed, judgment entered May 13th, 2024, & federal rule 60 (b) motion to reopen case dismissed, judgment entered August 30th, 2024).



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The District Court denied the Federal Rule 60 (b) motion to reopen the case..... Appendix B

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Table of Authorities

Waley v. Johnson, 316 U.S.101 (1942).....
Ex Parte Milligan, 71 U.S. 2 (1866).....
Dombrowski v. Pfister, 380 U.S. 479 (1965).....
Thompson v. Clark, 596 U.S. 36 (2022).....
Chiaverini V. City of Napoleon, Ohio, 602 U.S. 556 (2024).....
Younger V. Harris, 401 U.S. 37 (1971).....
Mitchum V. Foster: 407 U.S. 225 (1972).....
United Student Aid Funds, Inc. v. Espinosa, 559 U.S. 260 (2010).....

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track income, expenses, and assets, ensuring that all data is up-to-date and easily accessible.

2. The second section focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and mismanagement. It outlines various measures that can be taken to strengthen these controls, such as separating duties, conducting regular audits, and establishing clear policies and procedures. The document stresses that a strong internal control system is crucial for protecting the organization's resources and maintaining its integrity.

3. The third part of the document addresses the need for effective communication and collaboration among all stakeholders. It highlights that clear communication is vital for ensuring that everyone is on the same page and working towards common goals. The text encourages the use of open channels for feedback and the establishment of a culture of transparency and trust.

4. The final section discusses the importance of continuous improvement and adaptation. It notes that organizations must regularly evaluate their performance and make necessary adjustments to stay relevant and competitive in a changing environment. The document suggests that this process should involve input from all levels of the organization and a focus on learning from both successes and failures.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Continued Cases

Coney Island Auto Parts Unlimited, Inc. v. Burton, 607 U.S. ____ (2026)....
Bell ATL Corp V. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007).....
Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41 (1957).....
Cochran v. Kansas, 316 U.S. 255 (1942).....
Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo, 603 U.S. 369 (2024).....
Monell v. Department of Social Services of the City of New York, 436 U.S. 658
(1978).....
Ex parte Young, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).....
Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972).....
Owen v. City of Independence, 445 U.S. 622 (1980).....
Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306 (1950).....
Motor vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co., 463 U.S. 29
(1983).....
Burlington Truck Lines, Inc. v. United States, 371 U.S. 156 (1962).....
Coffin v. United States, 156 U.S. 432 (1895).....
Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232 (1974).....
Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).....
Los Angeles County v. Humphries, 562 U.S. 29 (2010).....
Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555 (1992).....
Gerstein v. Pugh, 420 U.S. 103 (1975).....
Manuel v. Joliet, 580 U.S. (2017).....

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the world is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States and the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States and the world is essential for a full understanding of the United States and the world.

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Federal Statues

Civil Rights Act 1983.....
Habeas Corpus 2241.....
5 U.S. 7062.....
Administrative Procedure Act (APA).....
The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA).....
28 U.S. 2283.....

Federal Rules/State Rules

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60 (b).....
Florida rules of criminal procedure 3.133.....
Yee Doctrine (1992).....
Vagueness Doctrine.....

Other Authorities English Common Law

Magna Carter (1215).....
Observance of due process of law 1368 (42 Edw.III. C.3).....
Common law principle (1871).....

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Eddie Scott petitioner

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Writ of Certiorari Before Judgment

In The United States Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner Eddie Scott respectfully requests that a writ of certiorari before judgment be granted to review the judgment of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida entered in this case on May 13th, 2024 & August 30th, 2024.

OPINION BELOW

The order from the District Court dismissing the preliminary injunction on May 13th, 2024 (Appendix A & then the District Court's denial of a federal rule of civil procedure 60(b) motion to reopen the case on August 30th, 2024 (Appendix B). The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit has stayed both dismissals pending appeal.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed.

2. The second step is to gather information and data related to the problem.

3. The third step is to analyze the information and data to identify the root cause of the problem.

4. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action to address the problem.

5. The fifth step is to implement the plan of action and monitor the results.

6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results and make adjustments as needed.

7. The seventh step is to document the process and results for future reference.

8. The eighth step is to communicate the results to the relevant stakeholders.

9. The ninth step is to review the process and make improvements as needed.

10. The tenth step is to ensure that the problem is resolved and the system is functioning properly.

11. The eleventh step is to provide ongoing support and maintenance to the system.

12. The twelfth step is to conduct regular audits and reviews to ensure compliance with standards.

13. The thirteenth step is to maintain accurate records of all activities and results.

14. The fourteenth step is to provide training and education to staff on the system and its use.

15. The fifteenth step is to ensure that the system is secure and protected from unauthorized access.

16. The sixteenth step is to ensure that the system is scalable and can handle future growth.

17. The seventeenth step is to ensure that the system is flexible and can adapt to changing requirements.

18. The eighteenth step is to ensure that the system is reliable and available at all times.

19. The nineteenth step is to ensure that the system is cost-effective and provides good value for money.

20. The twentieth step is to ensure that the system is user-friendly and easy to use.

21. The twenty-first step is to ensure that the system is secure and protected from unauthorized access.

22. The twenty-second step is to ensure that the system is scalable and can handle future growth.

23. The twenty-third step is to ensure that the system is flexible and can adapt to changing requirements.

24. The twenty-fourth step is to ensure that the system is reliable and available at all times.

25. The twenty-fifth step is to ensure that the system is cost-effective and provides good value for money.

26. The twenty-sixth step is to ensure that the system is user-friendly and easy to use.

27. The twenty-seventh step is to ensure that the system is secure and protected from unauthorized access.

28. The twenty-eighth step is to ensure that the system is scalable and can handle future growth.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

JURISDICTION

The District Court for the Middle District of Florida entered judgment on May 13th, 2024, dismissing without prejudice preliminary injunction relief and Habeas Corpus 2241 without a hearing on either claim. It denied a federal Rule 60 (b) motion to have the case reopened on August 30th, 2024, after a State trial acquittal. This Court has certiorari before judgment jurisdiction under 28 U.S. 2101(e) & Supreme Court Rule 11. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals has both orders pending from the District Court for the Middle District of Florida; the case is stayed.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner is Eddie Scott, a former school teacher, and respondents are Detective Crystal Blanton & the City of Ocala. There are no corporate parties.

CONSTITUTION AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Due process (or due process of law) primarily refers to the concept found in the Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution, which says no one shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law" by the federal government. The Fifth Amendment's reference to "due process" is only one of many promises of protection the Bill of Rights gives people against the federal government. Incorporated into the States by the Fourteenth Amendment.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

CONCISE STATEMENT

Petitioner Eddie Scott was arrested on March 17th and March 25th, 2023, for allegedly sexual related crimes against a minor and domestic battery. The arresting agency is the City of Ocala Police Department; the arresting officer at the relevant times was Detective Crystal Blanton. The petitioner was arrested on March 17th, 2023, without a warrant, and his iPhone property was taken without a search warrant. The petitioner was given a bond without seeing a judge, without having a probable cause hearing to determine whether the arrest was legally justified under the Fourth Amendment.

The petitioner was arrested again after being released eight days later for domestic battery on March 25th, 2023, with a warrant at that relevant time and had a hundred-dollar bond. On March 27th, 2023, a search warrant was issued for the iPhone; the same arresting officer, Crystal Blanton, completed the search warrant under oath or affirmation. The results of the search warrant were that no data was collected a crime was never found relating to the alleged sex crime allegations. On March 19th, 2024, because the petitioner was never given a probable cause hearing and because the search warrant was conclusive evidence on the state court record, the petitioner sought to find a relief forum from the federal district court for the reasons the state was not allowing the petitioner to raise his Constitutional claims. The petitioner sought a preliminary injunction against the state, which was taken under advisement by the magistrate judge. The petitioner was told to amend the complaint because of the Younger doctrine. The amended complaint was filed as

