

25A 1456
No.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUN 18 2026
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

LAURA ELIZABETH GRICE,

Applicant,

v.

GOVERNOR RON DESANTIS, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
GOVERNOR HENRY MCMASTER, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
ATTORNEY GENERAL ALAN WILSON, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, in its Official Capacity,

Respondents.

To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States

**EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR EXTRAORDINARY LIFE
PRESERVING RELIEF**

PARTIES AND RULE 29.6 STATEMENT

Applicant is Laura Elizabeth Grice, is the Plaintiff before the United States Circuit Court for the Fourth District Court of Appeals. Applicant Laura Elizabeth Grice is a natural woman. Rule 29.6 disclosure is not required because the Applicant is not a nongovernmental corporate entity.

Respondents are Ronald DeSantis, in his Individual and Official Capacity as Governor of the State of Florida; Governor Henry McMaster, in his Individual and Official Capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina; Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his Individual and Official Capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina; and Florida State University in its Official Capacity.

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Respondents are defendants in the underlying proceeding and parties before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Applicant, as Appellant, provided Respondents Notice of all filings and the Certificate of Service via CM/ECF and via email, in good faith and with due diligence. Respondents have not responded to Applicant's Emergency Motions for Life-Preserving Relief or Informal Brief.

PROCEEDING BELOW

Laura Elizabeth Grice v. Governor Ronald DeSantis, in his Individual and Official Capacity as Governor of the State of Florida; Governor Henry McMaster, in his Individual and Official Capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina; Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his Individual and Official Capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina; and Florida State University in its Official Capacity, No. 26-1365, in the United States Court of Appeals in the Fourth Circuit.

The Fourth Circuit and Respondents have not acted upon Applicant's emergency motions seeking life-preserving relief, including relief necessary to maintain access to the courts, protect Applicant's life, address serious preventable physical injuries, and prevent unlawful restraints on constitutional protections. Applicant filed emergency motions in the Fourth Circuit in April and May 2026. (See Appendix.)

The relevant orders and as attached Appendices:

1. Informal Brief for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District
2. Emergency Motions for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District

3. Notice of Appeal Grice v. DeSantis, McMaster, Wilson, and Florida State University, No. 2:25-CV-13821-RMG-MGB, (D. South Carolina March 30, 2026)

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I. INTRODUCTION AND NATURE OF EMERGENCY

Applicant Laura Elizabeth Grice respectfully submits this Emergency Application for Immediate Injunctive Relief seeking redress and remedy for ongoing alleged violations of fundamental constitutional and federally protected rights. The alleged violations include state-created harms, severe financial deprivations and indebtedness, unlawful restraints on liberty and rightful property interests, and preventable physical and other cognizable injuries presenting an imminent endangerment to Applicant’s life and health – all executed without due process of law.

This is a civil, non-criminal, non-carceral application seeking extraordinary emergency relief to prevent ongoing and irreparable constitutional harm and to preserve Applicant’s life, health, liberty, and meaningful access to the courts.

Applicant proceeds Pro Se and Informa Pauperis due to extraordinary circumstances involving alleged constitutional violations, deprivations of due process, property interests, serious physical and other harm, discovery rights, access to the courts, and common law Constitutional rights to a trial by jury.

Despite multiple filings in Florida and South Carolina, Applicant has not obtained relief sufficient to prevent the continuation of the alleged violations. Applicant previously sought emergency relief in the United States Court of Appeals for the

Fourth Circuit, including emergency life threatening motions filed in April and May 2026 and an Informal Brief in May 2026. The docket reflects no effective relief to prevent life threatening endangerment.

Absent immediate injunctive relief, Applicant faces imminent and irreparable harm, including the inability to access medical care for physical injuries, cellular telephone service necessary for emergency and electronic legal communications,

adequate nutrition as Applicant has been limiting and skipping meals to maintain access to the Courts for Justice, other basic necessities, safe and stable housing (Applicant is homeless and residing in temporary shelter and, without judicial intervention, may soon be living on the street, further endangering life and health), maintain the post office box for receipt of legal court correspondence, and to preserve the ability to maintain access to the Courts for redress and remedy.

Because the threatened harms affect Applicant's health, safety, property interests, and constitutional right of access to the courts, emergency intervention is necessary to preserve life and prevent further irreparable injury. These ongoing preventable injuries cannot be fully remedied through monetary damages after the fact.

Immediate intervention by this Court is necessary to prevent further irreparable injury, preserve and protect Applicant's life, and ensure Applicant's continued ability to pursue meaningful judicial relief pending final adjudication of Applicant's claims.

II. JURISDICTION

This Court has authority to consider this Emergency Application under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), in aid of its potential appellate jurisdiction over proceedings presently pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

This application arises from proceedings in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, where Applicant's life-preserving emergency motions remain pending without resolution for months, and where further judicial review may be rendered ineffective absent immediate relief. The underlying claims arise from events and proceedings in Florida and South Carolina, in which Applicant alleges continuing constitutional violations and lack of effective relief.

Applicant seeks immediate interim emergency relief to preserve life, prevent further irreparable harm, and ensure meaningful judicial review pending further proceedings.

III. PROCEDURAL HISTORY, STATEMENT OF FACTS, AND FAILURE OF RELIEF

Applicant has filed multiple motions in actions in state and federal courts in Florida and South Carolina, including in Leon County, Florida; Florence County, South Carolina; and the East Cooper Magistrate Court in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Applicant alleges that certain courts proceeded without disclosing jurisdictional limitations affecting the proceedings. Applicant further notes that emergency motions seeking immediate relief were filed in connection with these proceedings.

Applicant's filings in Court proceedings of which she was aware, together with proceedings of which she was not provided notice and therefore remained unaware, involved constitutional protections that were denied, dismissed, or otherwise failed to result in effective relief sufficient to prevent the ongoing harms described herein. State-created harms and additionally connected court proceedings deprived Applicant of her Constitutionally protected life, liberty (freedom from unlawful restraints), and property rights through government or other infringements, including alleged actions outside jurisdiction and violations of procedural and substantive Due Process of Law.

Applicant contends that the District Court's dismissal without leave to amend and without meaningful adjudication of the claims and emergency motions violated fundamental due process. A judgment entered without jurisdiction or in violation of due process is void, not merely erroneous. Relief from a void judgment is mandatory, not discretionary. See *Elliott v. Peirsol's Lessee*, 26 U.S. (1 Pet.) 328 (1828); *Orner v. Shalala*, 30 F.3d 1307, 1310 (10th Cir. 1994), *Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 734 F.3d 1175 (D.C. Cir. 2013).

Applicant's claims involve ongoing prolonged violations of constitutionally protected life, liberty, and property interests, preventable state-created injuries, and unlawful restraints, with alleged multifaceted preventable injuries exceeding multi-millions of dollars, while the court also acknowledged it lacked jurisdiction over certain state-related claims. See *Trezevant v. City of Tampa*.

Applicant filed timely appeal, respectfully firmly standing on preservation of jury trial rights for common law damages. The claims remain live and are not moot. See *Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski*, 592 U.S. 279 (2021).

The Federal District Court denied Applicant leave to amend and dismissed the action without leave to amend, and without providing a meaningful opportunity for adjudication of the remaining claims, including Applicant's asserted Seventh Amendment Right to a trial by jury for common law and property claims.

Applicant further alleges that the dismissal violated equal protection principles by creating a class-of-one disparity and disregarding claims reflected in 206 pages of exhibits and materials, which reflect claims of harm and deprivations in law and fact.

The dismissal occurred months after Applicant's emergency motions remained unresolved, during which time Applicant alleges additional preventable injuries and increased existing state-created and multiple lower courts-created financial indebtedness and injures via due process of law violations. The Court held that substantive rights cannot be disregarded by procedural mechanisms. Applicant claims there are no more substantive rights than her Natural, Fundamental, Constitutionally protected rights - as common law, maxims of law, doctrines, and the United States Supremacy Clause establish. See *Sibbach v. Wilson & Co., Inc.*

Applicant timely appealed, and the Fourth Circuit has not ruled on Applicant's emergency filings for months, despite ongoing life-threatening harms and constitutional violations. The absence of timely emergency relief has impaired Applicant's ability to pursue relief, forcing Applicant to skip and limit meals and expend remaining borrowed funds seeking justice through the judicial process and now emergency intervention from this Court. The filings have not produced timely or effective relief, and the alleged harms continue during the pendency of appellate proceedings.

The circumstances here are more compelling than those presented in *Clark v. Sweeney*, where relief was granted based on issues not properly presented in violation of the party presentation principle, whereas here Applicant properly filed multiple emergency motions identifying ongoing constitutional violations and life-threatening harm, yet those filings have not been adjudicated or afforded effective relief, leaving the alleged harms ongoing during the pendency of appellate proceedings and no adequate remedy other than emergency intervention from this Court.

Over the years, Applicant has also sought administrative and state executive relief without resolution. Applicant subsequently sought emergency relief in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, including requesting life- preserving relief to prevent ongoing alleged constitutional violations and irreparable harm. These requests for emergency relief have not been granted or resolved, and the circumstances described in this Application continue.

Accordingly, Applicant seeks emergency intervention from this Court to preserve life, protect constitutional rights, and maintain meaningful access to the courts pending resolution of the underlying claims.

IV. EMERGENCY GROUNDS

Applicant presents extraordinary circumstances requiring immediate intervention because the alleged constitutional violations and resulting harms are ongoing, non-speculative, and cannot be adequately remedied through ordinary appellate review. These harms include preventable physical injuries, deteriorating health, financial collapse, deprivation of property interests, interference with access to basic necessities, and denial of meaningful access to the courts.

Applicant sought emergency relief in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, including requests for immediate life-preserving relief. Such relief remains pending without resolution, and no effective interim remedy has been provided. As a result, the ongoing harms continue without ceasing. (See Appendix.)

Absent immediate intervention, Applicant will continue to suffer escalating and irreparable harm, including deterioration of health, and effective deprivation of meaningful access to judicial review prior to final resolution of the underlying claims. No adequate alternative procedural mechanism presently provides timely protection against the ongoing injuries described in this Application.

V. LIFE-THREATENING IRREPARABLE HARM

Applicant is suffering irreparable harm that cannot be remedied through delayed relief or ordinary litigation, including serious physical injuries, deteriorating health, financial collapse, loss of housing, deprivation of basic necessities, and lack of access to necessary medical care and the courts. Applicant has also identified a concerning breast lump requiring medical evaluation, in addition to ongoing medical needs related to other preventable physical injuries, severe prolonged sleep deprivation, alleged unlawful restraints, and undue stress.

Applicant is currently homeless and temporarily residing in a rural shelter. Applicant has exhausted available financial resources and incurred debt in efforts to survive and pursue legal remedies. As a result, Applicant lacks the means to obtain adequate nutrition, transportation, medical treatment, safe and stable housing, and necessary administrative resources to maintain access to ongoing judicial proceedings, including mail services.

These conditions are continuing and worsening. Absent immediate relief, Applicant faces further deterioration of health, continued deprivation of basic needs, and loss of meaningful access to the courts, resulting in harm that cannot be remedied after final judgment.

VI. LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS ON THE MERITS

Applicant has demonstrated a strong likelihood of success on the merits because this Application presents serious ongoing and unresolved constitutional violations involving alleged state-created harms, due process violations, unlawful restraints on liberty and property interests, and interference with meaningful access to the courts.

These violations implicate protections by the First Amendment right to petition for redress and remedy of injuries; Fourth Amendment protections securing persons, papers, and property; Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment guarantees of due process and equal protection; Seventh Amendment rights to trial by jury for common law and property claims; Eighth Amendment protections against cruel and inhumane treatment and unlawful restraints; Ninth Amendment protections of fundamental rights; and Thirteenth Amendment protections against involuntary servitude and modern day slavery, including Applicant's allegations of uncompensated appropriation of intellectual properties, work, time, and labor.

Applicant alleges that proceedings in Florida and South Carolina resulted in deprivations of life, liberty, and property interests without adequate procedural safeguards required by due process of law, including meaningful notice, opportunity to be heard, and effective judicial review.

Applicant has repeatedly sought relief through state and federal proceedings, including emergency filings, without obtaining effective relief sufficient to remedy the alleged constitutional violations. The continuing injuries, combined with unresolved constitutional questions concerning due process, access to the courts, and the right to petition for redress, demonstrate a strong likelihood of success on the facts, law, and merits, warranting emergency relief pending further proceedings.

VII. INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC

Granting emergency relief serves the public interest by preserving the integrity of the judicial system and ensuring that constitutional protections remain enforceable through meaningful access to the courts when substantial constitutional questions are presented.

The public has a strong interest in ensuring that constitutional rights remain protected and that individuals are not deprived of life, liberty, or property interests without the procedural safeguards required by due process of law. Fundamental constitutional protections must not become mere aspirations or depend upon an

individual's wealth, representation by counsel, or circumstances when seeking judicial review.

The public also has a strong interest in ensuring that courts remain accessible and capable of providing effective remedies where constitutional violations are alleged. Fundamental rights are not rendered illusory through delay, procedural barriers, or the absence of meaningful review and deprived jury trial rights.

Granting the requested relief would not cause cognizable harm to Respondents, the public, or governmental interests. Rather, it would ensure meaningful judicial review of serious and substantial constitutional claims consistent with the Founders' intent that courts remain available to protect constitutional rights and provide redress and remedies for injuries.

The issues presented concern not only Applicant's rights, but the broader public interest in preserving the integrity of the Judiciary and the rule of law, and ensuring that meaningful judicial review remains available when emergency requests alleging irreparable constitutional harm remain unresolved.

May Justice remain the Guardian of Liberty and Protector of Fundamental Constitutional Rights.

VIII. NEED FOR IMMEDIATE LIFE-THREATENING RELIEF

This Application requires immediate intervention because delay in relief will result in continuing and escalating harm that cannot be reversed through ordinary appellate review. Applicant lacks any presently effective means to stabilize conditions necessary for medical care, basic necessities, and meaningful access to the courts.

Absent immediate relief, Applicant will continue to suffer escalating and irreparable harm that cannot be remedied through appeal or other judicial proceedings necessary for adjudication of the underlying claims.

IX. EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUESTED

Applicant respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Grant emergency relief necessary to protect Applicant's life, liberty, and property interests allegedly harmed by government infringement and resulting injuries, including stabilization of conditions necessary to preserve

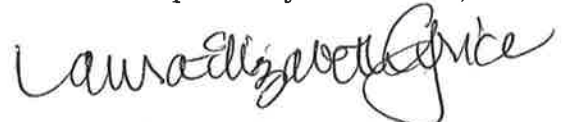
access to medical care, basic necessities, and meaningful access to the courts.

2. Provide temporary, emergency interim monetary relief necessary to prevent irreparable harm to life and preserve meaningful access to the courts, including resources sufficient to obtain basic living necessities—nutritional food, safe stable housing, medical care, and communications necessary to maintain access to the courts—to be administered through appropriate governmental, court-administered, or other legally authorized interim relief mechanisms pending resolution of proceedings;
3. Expedite consideration of this Emergency Application and any related filings;
4. Direct preservation and transmission of all filings, communications, and records necessary for review of Applicant's pending proceedings, including materials omitted from or not reflected in the record as necessary for review;
5. Grant such further injunctive, equitable, or protective interim relief as may be necessary to protect Applicant's life, health, safety, and constitutionally protected rights pending resolution of claims; and
6. Grant all other relief as Justice requires.

X. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests that this Court grant the Emergency Application for Life-Preserving Injunctive Relief, provide immediate emergency relief necessary to prevent irreparable harm and protect Applicant's life, liberty, property interests, constitutional rights, and access to the courts, expedite consideration in light of life endangerment, and grant any further relief as Justice requires.

Respectfully submitted,



Laura-Elizabeth Grice
P.O. Box 33, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482
803-28-1795

June 18, 2026

XI. LIMITED APPENDICES

Due to severe financial hardship, extreme time constraints, and the urgent life-threatening nature of the harms presented, Applicant submits a limited appendices containing the most relevant materials necessary for immediate review. Applicant respectfully requests that the Court accept this limited appendix and permit supplementation if requested by the Court.

- XII. APPENDICES Attached at the end of Applicant's Package and all submitted documents**
- a. FILED TIMELY APPEAL**
 - b. INFORMAL BRIEF**
 - c. FOURTH CIRCUIT EMERGENCY MOTIONS**

XII. DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Laura Elizabeth Grice, do declare under the penalty of perjury, that on this date June 18, 2026, as required by United States Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served all the enclosed documents including MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS, an Emergency Extraordinary Application for Life Preserving Relief to Respondents, Ex Parte Motion for Immediate Consideration, as each party in the above proceedings or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them, and with First Class Postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those being served are as follows:

All documents delivered to a third-party commercial carrier for overnight delivery to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States:

- Cover Letter
- IFP Form, Motion to File, and Declaration in Support
- Emergency Extraordinary Application to Preserve Life from Constitutional Violations
- Ex Parte Emergency Motion for Immediate Consideration
- Certificate of Service

I declare that I have served all opposing parties or their counsel with a true and correct copy of the foregoing Emergency Application on June 18, 2026 by mail, as listed below:

Governor Ron DeSantis, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
Governor Henry McMaster, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
Florida State University in its Official Capacity,

1. Governor Ronald DeSantis, in his individual and official capacity as the Governor of the State of Florida via Attorney General of the State of Florida
Address: Office of the Attorney General PL-01 The Capital
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050
2. Governor Henry McMaster, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina
Address: State House, 1100 Gervais Street, Columbia SC 29201
Phone 803-734-2100
AND a copy of the Summons and Complaint according to South Carolina Rule 4(d)(5) to the: State Attorney General at Office at the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina

Address: Rembert Dennis Building 1000 Assembly Street, Room 519
Columbia, SC 29201

3. Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina - since service is in his individual and official capacity, service is accurately provided to The Attorney General's office

Address: Office of the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina
Rembert Dennis Building 1000 Assembly Street, Room 519
Columbia, SC 29201

4. Florida State University, in its Official Capacity - Attorney General of the State of Florida

Address: Office of the Attorney General PL-01 The Capital
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050

Applicant will retain all tracking documentation, mailing receipts, and payment confirmation as evidence of proper service, and will comply fully with any further instructions from the Court regarding service.

I, Laura Elizabeth Grice, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Respectfully submitted,



Laura-Elizabeth Grice
P.O. Box 33, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482
803-28-1795
LauraEGrice@icloud.com

June 18, 2026

XIII. APPENDIX ATTACHED

A. FILED TIMELY APPEAL

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON DIVISION**

Civil Action No. 2:25-cv-13821-RMG-MGB

Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

Plaintiff,

v.

Governor Ron DeSantis, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of Florida;

Governor Henry McMaster, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina;

Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina;

Florida State University, in its official capacity,

Defendants.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that Plaintiff-Appellant Laura Elizabeth Grice, provides Notice of Appeal from final judgments and interlocutory orders merged therein.

This appeal includes, but is not limited to, violations of Petitioner's constitutional rights to life, liberty, property, due process, and jury trial rights, including denial of a meaningful opportunity to be heard, failure to rule for months on life threatening emergency motions, initial concealment of petition, dismissal prior to discovery, denial of trial by jury for harms to life, liberty, and property over twenty dollars.

The district court improperly dismissed this case as moot despite claims involving substantial property interests and preventable injuries without adjudicating the merits, despite pending claims for monetary damages.

Because the court retained the ability to grant relief, dismissal as moot was improper under *Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski*, which holds that a claim for damages, even nominal, is sufficient to preserve Article III standing. The dismissal therefore deprived Petitioner's constitutional rights of redress, remedy, and relief for wrongs, and the right to a trial by jury for claims over twenty dollars. The failure to adjudicate these claims also denied Petitioner meaningful access to the courts.

Respectfully Submitted

Laura Elizabeth Grice
Plaintiff, Pro Se / In Propria Persona, Sui Juris

PO Box 33

Sullivans Island, SC 29482


(Plaintiff is very temporarily residing at a shelter for abused women, which is not in close proximity of the Court or public transportation, due to serious, preventable financial, physical, and other harms. Emergency relief is necessary to mitigate ongoing risk to Plaintiff's life and safety.)

LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

I certify that this Notice of Appeal is submitted in good faith, to preserve constitutional and all other rights, and is not for purposes of delay.

Date of signing: March 30, 2026

Signature of Plaintiff  _____

Printed Name of Plaintiff Laura Elizabeth Grice

B. APPENDIX ATTACHED – INFORMAL BRIEF

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT**

No. 26-1365
(2:25-cv-13821-RMG)

LAURA ELIZABETH GRICE,
Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

GOVERNOR RON DESANTIS, in his individual and official capacity as
Governor for the State of Florida; GOVERNOR HENRY MCMASTER, in his
individual capacity as governor of the State of South Carolina; ATTORNEY
GENERAL ALAN WILSON, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney
General of the State of South Carolina; FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
Defendants – Appellees

INFORMAL BRIEF

I. INTRODUCTION

Appellate-Plaintiff, appearing *Pro Se*, respectfully submits this Informal Brief appealing the District Court’s Order dismissing her civil rights and related claims. This action arises from continuous, preventable alleged violations of fundamental constitutional rights, caused by deliberate state-created dangers and ongoing harms. State actors and agencies including South Carolina Law

Enforcement (SLED), Florida State University, the South Carolina and Florida Attorneys General, the Governors' Offices, and multiple courts subsequently involved, directly caused and knowingly enabled threats to my life, liberty, and property by violating clearly established constitutional protections and due process of law.

Despite repeated notices to state authorities, law enforcement agencies, others, and bar associations affiliated with the defendants, these state-created dangers persisted, resulting in ongoing, serious harms and continued denial of constitutional protections, due process, and remedies.

The South Carolina and Florida agencies and the Florida Governors' Office referred me to the Bar Associations, who refused to assert jurisdiction, claiming they could not address violations by the very individuals they license, thereby allowing the harms to continue unchecked.

The defendants' actions and omissions were not merely negligent; they were deliberate, knowing, and causally connected to the harms suffered, demonstrating both state accountability and the urgent need for judicial intervention.

Appellant seeks appellate review of the dismissal of claims asserted under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985 and related federal and state law theories, which were dismissed prior to discovery and full factual development.

After diligently pursuing these claims in good faith, Appellant now seeks Appellate review to vindicate her constitutional protections and ensure that her rights to life, safety, and personal security are not reduced to a mere procedural formality.

Emphasizing that courts should be cautious not to "bless" injustices hidden by procedural obstruction. See *Cada v. Baxter Healthcare*, 920 F.2d 446 (7th Cir. 1990). Appellant requests vacatur of the District Court's judgment and remand for

further proceedings so that the claims may be adjudicated on the merits consistent with constitutional protections.

II. JURISDICTION

The United States District Court had subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), because Appellant's claims arise under the Constitution and federal statutes, including 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985.

This Court has appellate jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291 because the District Court entered a final judgment dismissing all claims without leave to amend. To the extent applicable, this Court also has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1) to review orders denying injunctive relief.

Name of the court or agency from which you are appealing: The United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (Charleston Division).

Dates of the order or orders for which review is sought:

1. Final Order of Dismissal: March 6, 2026 adopting the Magistrate's Report and Recommendation of February 2, 2026, and dismissing the complaint in its entirety without leave to amend. Appellant timely filed a Notice of Appeal on March 30, 2026, pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a), following entry of judgment on March 6, 2026.

2. Interlocutory Orders merged into the Final Judgment:

- a. Denial of Emergency, life-preserving preliminary injunctive and monetary relief (incorporating motions from December 11, 2025; January 5, 2026; January 16, 2026; and the February 6, 2026, sealed submission). February 6, 2026 includes a proposed sealed order submitted via email, per instructions from the District Judge's chambers;
- b. Denial of Demand for Trial by Jury (March 6, 2026);

- c. Denial of Temporary Protective Orders (March 6, 2026);
- d. Magistrate Judge's order restricting filing procedures (January 8, 2026; timely objected on January 16, 2026);
- e. The Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation - final date: February 2, 2026, to which Appellant filed timely written objections and filed a Motion to Amend on February 17, 2026.

III. ISSUES FOR REVIEW

Appellant appeals from the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (Charleston Division) regarding the following:

Issue 1: The Erroneous Rule 12(b)(6) Dismissal Without Leave to Amend and Denial of Jury Rights

The District Court erred in its Final Order adopting the Report and Recommendation to dismiss the complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) without leave to amend, which reflects a misapplication of the governing standard. Despite detailed factual allegations in the complaint and supporting materials in the record concerning ongoing threats to life and property, the Court characterized claims as implausible. This effectively terminated the action at the pleading stage before discovery or adjudication on the merits, foreclosing the opportunity for adjudication of facts otherwise subject to constitutional protections.

Supporting Facts and Arguments:

A. Failure to Grant Leave to Amend Under Rule 15(a)(2) and Federal Statutes 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 - 1988

Under Rule 15(a)(2), leave to amend should be freely given when justice so requires, unless amendment would be futile, prejudicial, or in bad faith. Appellant's complaint was filed in good faith seeking constitutionally protected redress, remedy and relief. Dismissal without leave to amend at the pleading stage

is disfavored, particularly where amendment could cure perceived deficiencies. By denying leave, the Court prohibited development of the factual record and prematurely terminated, prior to discovery, claims involving fundamental Constitution protections and authorities addressed in Appellant's Complaint and Table of Authorities, and exhibits.

Appellant sought leave to amend to further develop claims including but not limited to: 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 - 1988, to include Federal Statute 42 U.S.C. § 1986 that includes failure to prevent conspiracies, 42 U.S.C. § 1987 that directs U.S. attorneys, marshals, and magistrate judges to prosecute anyone who violates certain civil rights laws, and 42 U.S.C. §1988 - proceedings in vindication of civil rights and recovery of attorney's fees.

Appellant further contends the adoption of the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation misapprehended the scope of applicable statutory and common law principles as referenced in 42 U.S.C. § 1988(a), thereby contributing to the denial of leave to amend and the premature dismissal of claims prior to discovery. Federal Civil Rights Code 42 U.S.C. § 1988 - Proceedings in vindication of civil rights

(a) APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY AND COMMON LAW

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters conferred on the district courts by the provisions of titles 13, 24, and 70 of the Revised Statutes for the prosecution of all persons in the United States in their civil rights and for their vindication, shall be exercised and enforced in confirmatory with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where they are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of such civil or criminal cause is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent

with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of the cause, and, if it is of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.” (Source US Codes via Cornell Law School Online)

Appellant briefly addresses additional legal and factual errors, including statements concerning the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Appellant asserts entitlement to fundamental and inalienable constitutional and federal protections, and as a victim of crimes, alleges violations of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), equal protection under an unconstitutional “class of one”, and serious life-altering physical injuries meeting the criteria for disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Appellant further alleges she was compelled to rent rather than own income-generating properties, due to state-created dangers and alleged misrepresentations of material fact or frauds upon the court. While renting, Appellant asserts HUD regulatory violations were raised in her complaint, table of authorities, and exhibits despite denied discovery. Appellant contends these harms are connected to Defendants, state actors, state-created dangers, resulting in preventable continuing, multifaceted injuries.

In 2026, The United States Department of Justice prosecution in *United States v. Montanus* is cited by Appellant as illustrative of her allegations, including asserted violations of the Fair Housing Act via HUD, VAWA, and retaliation for filing criminal complaints, for which Appellant referenced a criminal complaint case number provided by the New York Attorney General. Appellant further alleges the complaint presented evidence of retaliation, stalking or violations of constitutionally protected privacy rights as recognized in *Katz v. United States*, as well as felony mail theft, misprision of felony, wire fraud, obstruction of justice,

concealment or destruction of evidence, HUD and the VAWA violations.

Appellant also alleges due process violations, including concealment of court filings, denial of discovery and jury trial rights, and proceedings before a tribunal that allegedly refused to disclose it was not a court of record but an agency lacking Article III jurisdiction despite the presence of constitutional claims, federal statutory issues, property interests, and alleged RICO violations.

The adoption materially erred in its interpretation and application of the exhibits, facts, and governing law.

B. Misapplication of Rule 12(b)(6)

Under *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, and *Francis v. Giacomelli*, 588 F.3d 186 (4th Cir. 2009), the Court was required to accept factual allegations as true and draw all reasonable inferences in Appellant's favor. Instead, the Court improperly failed to credit specific factual allegations involving significant physical injuries and financial collapse, reflecting an incorrect assessment of plausibility at the pleading stage in a case involving ongoing harms and threats to Appellant's person and safety, including unlawful restraints and interference with liberty, protections under the Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments, as well as protections against arbitrary and conscience-shocking, cruel and inhumane governmental conduct carried out under the color of law.

C. Specific Pleading of Constitutional and Physical Harms

The Court erred in stating Appellant failed to state a claim, despite the inclusion of specific allegations of ongoing harm and threats to Appellant's safety, starting on Page 1, lines 1-3. Appellant alleges that defendants "caused and continues to cause serious physical and property harms" and "an ongoing threat to Plaintiff's life". Appellant alleges that these bodily and property harms by

governmental actors constitute state-created danger and were carried out without meaningful due process of law, including notice and opportunity to be heard, as reflected in the pleadings, facts, and record, establishing prima facie showing of allegations.

D. Failure to Address Emergency Injunctive Relief

Appellant filed multiple emergency motions seeking life-preserving injunctive relief based on imminent and irreparable harms. Even if the court questioned jurisdiction over certain claims, emergency requests for relief required timely disposition. The Court's delay and failure to rule deprived Appellant of timely relief, rendered the requested relief effectively moot and a dead letter, and caused substantial prejudice and continuing harms, including live claims and damages far exceeding nominal damages as recognized in *Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski*.

ISSUE 2: The District Court erred in adopting the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation, resulting in dismissal of Appellant's claims in violation of due process and jurisdictional principles.

Appellant respectfully submits the District Court's adoption of the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation contains material misstatements of fact and law that resulted in judgment being entered in violation of Appellant's constitutional rights, as set forth in the record and cited authorities.

Supporting Facts and Arguments:

A. Pro Se Status and Liberal Construction of Pleadings

Private parties may bring claims to vindicate federal rights under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 - 1985. See *Maine v. Thiboutot*, 448 U.S. 1 (1980). Appellant, proceeding pro se, is entitled to seek redress, remedy, and relief for constitutional violations

without licensed counsel. Appellant's complaint, "is to be liberally construed, and a pro se complaint, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers." See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972) *Murdock v. Pennsylvania*, 319 U.S. 105 (1943); *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007).

B. Foreseeable Danger and Constitutional Violation Allegations

Even if imperfectly and inartfully pleaded, Appellant alleged that defendants, acting under the color of law, created or increased a foreseeable danger that caused preventable harm, thereby depriving Appellant's Constitutionally secured rights. Appellant further alleged concerted action sufficient at the pleading stage to support claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 - 1985 and 1986.

C. Failure to Construe Pleading to Do Justice and Address Emergency Motions

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(e), "Pleadings must be construed so as to do justice." The District Court failed to construe Appellant's pro se filings to do justice and did not meaningfully address time-sensitive, life-threatening motions concerning ongoing harm. These failures deprived Appellant of a meaningful opportunity to be heard, resulting in prejudice and denial of due process. The failure to construe the pleadings to do justice and failure to address emergency motions despite ongoing harm further deprived Appellant of fundamental constitutional protections. To dismiss the case when justice, facts and law require remedy and emergency motions to protect threats to life are not acted on for months while harms worsen are violations of due process of law.

D. Due Process Violations and Void Judgment Under Rule 60(b)(4)

"Failure to give the plaintiff an opportunity to be heard...violated the most rudimentary demands of due process of law." See *Armstrong v. Manzo* (380 U.S. 545, 1965). A judgment entered in violation of fundamental due process may be

void under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(4), where a court lacks jurisdiction or a party is deprived of notice and an opportunity to be heard. Relief from a void judgment is mandatory. See *Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 734 F.3d 1175 (D.C. Cir. 2013).

Appellant contends that the District Court's order is void due to the Court's asserted lack of jurisdiction, errors in facts and laws, and deprivation of due process. The dismissal without leave stated that the Court lacked supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims; however, the matter arises under constitutional violations, federal question, significant injury, interstate parties, and damages exceeding jurisdictional minimums.

Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that she is entitled to relief as a matter of law.

Issue 3: The Erroneous Dismissal of RICO, Constitutional Violations, and Immunity Claims

The District Court erred in dismissing factual allegations of conspiracy to violate Civil rights under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988, including claims involving RICO predicate conduct and asserted violations of the Hobbs Act and the Sherman Act. See *Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678 (1946), the Court held that claims related to a Civil Suit, related to the Constitution or laws of the United States is a Constitutional right. In *Axon Enterprise, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission*, 143 S. Ct. 890 (2023), Justice Gorsuch wrote, "The right to trial by jury, whether it's criminal or civil," he said, "is a very important foundational freedom in American society and a check on all branches of government."

The Court further erred in dismissing claims at the pleading stage despite allegations of conduct under the color of law, exceeding lawful authority, including

ultra vires acts, abuse of power, and state-created danger, as well as additional factual allegations and supporting materials Appellant sought to add through amendment pursuant to Rule 15.

Supporting Facts and Argument:

Factual Allegations of Conspiracy and Predicate Acts

The complaint alleged that Appellees facilitated an enterprise, acted in concert to obstruct justice, abuse governmental authority, and use power to protect racketeering activities. As alleged in the Complaint, Appellees redirected evidence of alleged criminal conduct to a private association in which the state actors maintain membership, thereby interfering with constitutional protections and due process rights. These allegations support claims under RICO, the Hobbs Act, and the Sherman Act.

Appellees are alleged to have facilitated violations of constitutional rights and a pattern of predicate acts including but not limited to allegations of the following:

A. Racketeering and Fraud

Obstruction of justice, mail and wire fraud, procedural irregularities affecting docket transparency and adjudication, perjury, subornation of perjury, fraud upon the Court, embezzlement, coercion, extortion, abuse of power, concealment of felony conduct, violations of SEC and/or IRS Tax Regulations, as alleged in the complaint, and related acts purportedly affecting judicial and/or governmental processes.

B. Constitutional Violations Under Color of Law

State actors deprived Appellant of constitutional protections, including rights secured by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendments. These claims arise from alleged interference with

property rights, unlawful restraints (non-criminal and non-incarceral) affecting mobility, bodily autonomy, and interstate travel through coercion, embezzlement, extortion, and financial restraints via state-created danger and due process violations.

Appellant further alleges interference with financials and securities embezzlement, interstate commerce and income streams, threats to life, misuse of governmental authority and property, misappropriations of intellectual properties and labor (work without pay involuntary servitude) and via equal protection violations, and conduct constituting arbitrary and conscience-shocking government action.

The District Court erred in dismissing these allegations at the pleading stage.

C. State Created Dangers and Harms

The Complaint and record allege ongoing, preventable deprivations and escalating harms to Appellant's Life, Liberties, and Properties, including unlawful restraints, financial ruin, severe and prolonged sleep deprivation (recurring and ongoing), near-death experiences; serious preventable long-term bodily injuries (estimated at approximately \$9 million plus in lifetime healthcare costs), among other cruel and inhumane harms.

Under the state-created danger doctrine, as recognized in circuit precedent interpreting *DeShaney v. Winnebago County*, 489 U.S. 189 (1989), liability may arise where state actors take actions that create or increase a specific danger to an individual. Appellant alleges that state actors engaged in affirmative conduct that increased and failed to mitigate known and foreseeable risks despite notices of endangerment and resulting harms.

In *Medical Marijuana, Inc. v. Horn*, 604 U.S. ____ (2025) – The Supreme Court held that civil RICO permits recovery of treble damages for “business or

property” losses even where those losses are consequential to an underlying personal injury. The decision clarifies that compensable RICO injury may include economic harm flowing from physical injury, and when damages sought constitute injury to business or property under the statute, and Appellant can pursue civil remedies. This decision expanded how serious harm is understood under federal law.

Appellant’s action involves alleged constitutional and federal violations and via state created danger, giving rise to physical injuries and resulting economic losses, including loss of property, income, and health-related financial consequences. These allegations underscore that federal statutes, including civil RICO, may provide, as Appellant seeks: redress, remedy and relief for such harms. The decision recognizes both physical harm and economic loss as “serious harm”, making health, personal injury, and financial damage all actionable under federal law.

The Constitution guarantees due process and access to the courts for redress, Remedy, and relief from constitutional violations. The dismissal caused substantial prejudice by foreclosing a meaningful opportunity for redress and remedy for alleged constitutional violations, contrary to the principles of due process, access to the courts, and Supreme Court precedent.

D. Waiver of Eleventh Amendment and Sovereign Immunity

The Complaint alleged that Appellees are not entitled to Eleventh Amendment or sovereign immunities, based on the nature of conduct alleged. Appellant further alleges that the District Court denied discovery, preventing development of the factual record relevant to immunity and related defenses. Appellant incorporates all such materials in the records by reference to preserve all claims.

Issue 4: Denial of Constitutional Protections and Due Process of Law

The District Court erred by depriving Appellant's Due Process rights and Other federally protected rights via the initial failure to properly reflect the Complaint on the docket and the handling of sensitive communications to chamber's email, which were not properly reflected on the docket. The Complaint was not properly entered until after Appellant's repeated diligence and follow-up, despite a court employee stating in a phone conversation that it had been docketed while referencing the Table of Authorities. These actions impaired Appellant access to the court, meaningful judicial oversight and constitutional protections.

Supporting Facts and Arguments

The Complaint was not initially reflected on the docket following its filing on December 11, 2025 but the Table of Authorities, motions, and exhibits were reflected on the docket. The week following the complaint was still not viewable on the docket. Appellant followed up with the Court and was informed that the filing had been docketed; however, the Table of Authorities was identified or referenced as the Complaint, and the Complaint itself was not separately entered or properly reflected on the docket.

Appellant repeatedly followed up with the Court and Clerk's Office, and after insistence and diligence, the complaint was finally entered on the docket. The District Court's handling of filings and sensitive communications via chambers email (per chambers' instructions), combined with delays in reflecting filings on the docket, occurred while Appellant was and still is experiencing unstable housing and emergency circumstances previously brought to the Court's attention, including needed medical care, safe housing considerations, emergency

motions, and requests for protective safety orders.

These circumstances, as alleged, deprived Appellant's Constitutional Rights to Due Process of Law, Redress, and undermined fundamental rights to Justice. By withholding filings from the docket or public record, the Court impaired meaningful judicial oversight, meaningful access to the Court, and Appellant's ability to protect life, liberty, and property.

A. Administrative Interference and Cruel Treatment

The alleged handling and delayed docketing of filings, while Appellant's circumstances were before the Court, constituted violations of Fundamental and Amendment rights including: First Amendment Right to Redress, Remedy and Relief for wrongs, Fifth and Fourteenth Due process rights to access the Courts, and other protections against arbitrary, cruel, and inhumane governmental conduct.

B. 28 U.S.C. §§ 2071-2072

While the identity of the specific court actor remains unknown, the District Court's alleged failure to maintain an accurate and transparent docket reflects Procedural irregularities across multiple related proceedings, including failures in The performance of ministerial duties, and raises procedural due process and Limited transparency in judicial oversight and administration concerns under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2071 - 2072.

Issue 5: Failure to Docket and Timely Rule on Emergency Life Preserving Motions Resulting in Effective Denial of Relief and Meaningful Access to the Court

The District Court erred by failing to timely docket the complaint and certain emergency motions, and by failing to rule on emergency motions seeking life-preserving relief from December 2025 through March 2026, effectively

denying injunctive relief and meaningful access to the Court.

Supporting Facts and Arguments:

A. Failure to Adjudicate Life-Preserving Motions

The District Court failed to timely adjudicate emergency motions seeking life-preserving relief, despite Appellant's known vulnerability as an IFP litigant. Appellant filed multiple emergency motions addressing ongoing threats to life, health, safety, and liberty from December 2025 through March 2026; the Court failed to rule during this period. The failure to rule on emergency motions functioned as de facto denials of injunctive relief without timely appealable orders. The Court's eventual dismissal, in part for a purported lack of jurisdiction over state claims, occurred only after months of delay. As harms continued unabated, the delayed resolution of emergency motions rendered the requested relief ineffective as a practical matter.

B. Obstruction of Appellate Review

The Court further failed to adjudicate sealed emergency motions and a proposed order. This procedural silence, combined with delays in properly reflecting filings on the docket deprived Appellant of meaningful appellate review as the underlying emergencies intensified.

C. Resulting Irreparable Harm

The Court's inaction caused severe, irreversible consequences, including deterioration of Appellant's health, continued exposure to danger, and additional financial harm including over \$5,000.00 in dog boarding fees. The damages are not merely economic but reflect ongoing, alleged systematic deprivations of Appellant's fundamental constitutional protections, including access to the courts, safety, health, and adequate nutrition (via remedy and relief of rightful properties),

that the motions sought to preserve.

Under Rule 65, the Court had the authority to act immediately to prevent irreparable harm, yet it did not.

Issue 6: Denied Leave to Amend Complaint

The District Court erred by prohibiting *Pro Se* IFP Appellant leave to amend.

Supporting Facts and Arguments

The District Court's denial of leave to amend contradicts Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(2), which provides that leave to amend "shall be freely given when justice so requires". Appellant notified the Court of her intent to further amend to address ongoing harms, threats to life, serious physical health issues, additional material records and financial collapse that hindered earlier filings. Since the case was in its early stages and defendants had not been summoned, there was no undue prejudice.

A. Failure to Properly Apply Rule 15(a)(2)

The denial of leave to amend was inconsistent with Rule 15(a)(2), which favors liberal amendment of pleadings absent undue prejudice, bad faith, or futility.

B. Erroneous Denial of Leave to Amend

By denying amendment during Appellant's known health and safety crises, and without adequate consideration of Appellant's *Pro Se* and IFP status, the Court restricted amendment prior to development of a full factual record, obstructed justice, and prevented a resolution on the merits.

C. Constitutional Due Process and Access to the Courts

Appellant alleges that the denial of leave to amend reflects a lack of impartiality and resulted in unequal treatment inconsistent with Constitutional

protections. The Court characterized Appellant's allegations of coordinated misconduct as implausible at the pleading stage. However, at both the Rule 12(b)(6) and Rule 15(a)(2) stages, the Court is required to accept well-pleaded factual allegations as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the Appellant, without making credibility determinations.

This reflects a lack of impartiality which violates Fundamental Constitutional protections, Due Process under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, the Equal Protection Clause, meaningful access to the Courts, discovery rights under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Seventh Amendment right to a civil jury trial, resulting in preventable injuries and property losses arising from alleged state-created dangers, harms, and related governmental conduct, amounting to total deprivation of protected rights.

Issue 7: The District Court Erred by Failing to Ensure the Appearance of Impartiality

The District Court erred by mischaracterizing and conflating parties and allegations, resulting in dismissal based on an inaccurate reading of the pleadings and record, including extensive factual submissions filed by Appellant, despite the procedural posture of the case and absence of denied discovery over many years. For example, Mr. Marzen, an attorney and prior employee of Florida State University (a state actor), and whom Appellant alleges it now appears is associated with Penn State University, was not named as a defendant. Nevertheless, the Court referenced his role in a manner that Appellant contends was inconsistent with the named Defendants, contributing to the appearance of partiality and an inaccurate construction of the record.

Supporting Facts and Arguments

A. Judicial Impartiality and Mischaracterization of the Record

Courts must maintain the appearance of impartiality, evaluate pleadings based on the record before them, and avoid factual mischaracterizations that prejudice a litigant. By conflating Mr. Marzen's role in this specific action with named Defendants and misreading Appellant's detailed record, the District Court created an appearance of bias and failed to apply a neutral, fair review of the pleading.

B. State-Created Danger and Continuing Harms

Appellant provided repeated notice to Florida State University, the Florida Chief Financial Officer's Office, the Leon County Sheriff's Office, Attorneys General, the Governors, and others regarding alleged harms, including embezzlement, extortion, coercion, misappropriations of intellectual properties and trade secrets, and ongoing financial, physical, and emotional harms. Appellant alleges that state-created danger, action and inaction, including the provision of government funding, other payments or benefits to third parties while denying Appellant notice and due process regarding her property interests, created and perpetuated danger and these harms, as set forth in the operative complaint and supporting record, but were not adequately considered in the Court's determination that Appellant failed to state a claim.

Appellant further alleges continuing harmful conduct continued in Florida and South Carolina, involving additional state-created dangers and multiple proceedings where state actors allegedly interfered with her properties, as reflected in the record, demonstrating a broader pattern of state-created dangers and continuing harms. In one instance, an alleged criminal complaint involving her intellectual properties and labor was forwarded to alleged wrongdoers without her

knowledge, which she discovered only through mailed correspondence from a South Carolina agency.

Appellant contends that the Court's determination failed to account for these factual allegations and supporting material, including risks of serious harm and continuing injuries, and did not properly consider the record as a whole.

C. Due Process Implications

The Court's failure to account for these material facts effectively denied Appellant meaningful access to the Court, access to life preserving relief, and due process protections under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. The dismissal reflects a misapplication of law, including principles recognized in *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803), which established that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void. The Constitution, supported by statutory and common law principles, guarantees due process and access to the courts for redress of violations of protected rights and the pursuit of remedies and relief.

D. Pattern Across Jurisdictions

Appellant alleges that related and continuing harms occurred in South Carolina and Florida, where state-created danger claims and subsequent multiple court proceedings involved state actors, in which there was allegedly interference and misappropriation of Appellant's properties. Appellant further alleges that certain matters crossed state lines and through the United States Postal Service.

In one instance, Appellant alleges that a criminal complaint involving her intellectual properties and labor (in a suspicious activity report) was forwarded to the alleged adverse wrongdoers without her knowledge, which she discovered only upon receiving mailed correspondence from South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and emailed communications from the South Carolina Attorney General's

Office, both South Carolina Agencies. Appellant further references via Mr. Marzen an email correspondence in which the Attorney General's Office stated it did not have jurisdiction over South Carolina FOIA denials which originated in Florence, South Carolina and related to alleged violations of South Carolina Statutes, which Appellant asserts were relevant to her investigation concerning the suspicious death of Bradley Ryan Clark.

Appellant further contends that in several proceedings she was denied due process, including lack of notice and the presentation of allegedly false statements to the court, involving Appellant's property interests, and related claims. In Florida, Appellant references Florida State Court Case Marzen v. Florida State University and Board of Trustees, which was transferred to Federal court in 2020 Marzen versus Florida State University John Thrasher, Marzen v. Grice, a Florida court record(s) involving Marzen and Grice's property, and probate proceedings concerning the Estate of Julia Allen, in which Appellant asserts she was a beneficiary and did not receive the entirety of the will and the all accounted for distributions. In South Carolina, Appellant references Stokes v. Odom, Estate of Linda Gail Grice, Stokes v. Grice, Windward Long Point v. Grice, and possibly the Estate of Bradly Ryan Clark, as matters in which Appellant alleges related to due process and property-related deprivations, including but not limited to involvement of state actors.

In *Cooper v. Aaron* the Court established the States must obey the U.S. Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. In *Lambert v. California*, U.S. 225 (1957) Justice Douglas recognized that Notice is essential. The Fifth and Fourteen Amendments demand Notice. Appellant alleges that in matters involving her property interests, constitutionally sufficient notice was not provided, resulting

in violations of inalienable rights and fundamental Constitutional protections.

Appellant possessed additional material records of fact and law intended to be added to the federal action, exemplifying that Appellant asserts that she never knowingly or voluntarily executed any release or waiver of rights, except possibly under alleged conditions of coercion, extortion, duress, extreme distress, severe sleep deprivations. Appellant never provided consent or signed any release for others to obtain properties or assets, of which to date, continue to be been deprived, denied, and diminished. Appellant has not waived, and does not consent to waive, any release violating any of her inalienable, fundamental, or constitutional protections in favor of any person or entity.

Appellant firmly stands on her inalienable, fundamental, and constitutional protections, which she did not and will not consent to waive or relinquish for anyone or entity, including family, friend, stranger or foe.

Additionally, Appellant alleges that in multiple court proceedings, including a dismissal letter and proceedings associated with the South Carolina Supreme Court, she was denied due process of law including notice and rights to be heard in connection with her property interests and physical harms also arising from factually alleged criminal complaints and Office of Disciplinary Complaint, which involved attorneys, including attorney-legislators, and the Court. Appellant further alleges that state proceedings involved state actors and resulted in the deprivation of property interests, physical harms, and violations of due process rights.

Furthermore, the Federal Court can intervene to void judgments obtained by fraud and grant relief. In *Marshall v. Holmes*, 141 U.S. 589 (1891) - The Court's ruling emphasizes the crucial role of equity in the federal system, especially in fraud cases. Federal Courts can intervene to void judgments obtained through

fraud, even those from State Courts. The decision reinforced that equity can address wrongs that the law alone cannot. This case illustrates how federal courts assert jurisdiction when state judgments conflict with principles of justice, particularly in fraudulent situations or when fraud taints the judicial process and a Federal court may intervene and grant relief.

These events collectively demonstrate an alleged systemic pattern of deprivation of rights spanning many years, resulting in preventable unlawful restraints, serious physical injuries, ongoing endangerment to life, and significant financial and emotional harms, supporting Appellant's contention that the conduct at issue is arbitrary, unlawful, and conscience-shocking.

Statement of Preservation

Appellant is proceeding *pro se* and respectfully requests that this Court apply the liberal construction standard set forth in *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972). Appellant appeals the District Court's dismissal of all claims raised in the Complaint, including but not limited to 42 U.S.C. §§1983 and 1985, state-created danger claims, RICO related claims, unlawful restraint, and other alleged constitutional and statutory violations. Appellant incorporates by reference all factual allegations and legal arguments presented in the District Court Record and respectfully asserts that no constitutional or statutory claims are intended to be waived by the brevity of this informal filing.

Conclusion

For all the reasons stated and in the records, Appellant respectfully requests that this Court vacate the District Court's judgment in its entirety and grant all relief to

which Appellant is entitled under law.

Relief

For the foregoing reasons, Appellant respectfully requests the Court grant the following relief:

1. Emergency Injunctive and Interim Relief - Due to extraordinary circumstances, Appellant respectfully requests emergency preliminary injunctive relief, an extraordinary remedy necessary to preserve Appellant's life, health, safety, constitutional rights, and meaningful access to the Court pending resolution of this appeal. Appellant alleges ongoing and irreparable physical harm, including serious medical conditions requiring immediate evaluation and treatment, including a newly developed lump in the breast identified on April 2, 2026, as well as continuing unsafe conditions affecting bodily safety and stability. Absent immediate injunctive relief, Appellant faces imminent and irreparable harm. Appellant further requests temporary assistance related to safe housing and essential necessities pending resolution of these proceedings.

2. Vacatur of the District Court's Judgment - Vacate the District Court's dismissal order and all related rulings, on the grounds that they were entered in a manner inconsistent with constitutional protections, including due process, equal protection, and the right to a jury trial, lacking jurisdiction, without proper consideration for the record and applicable law, or in a manner inconsistent with the integrity of judicial proceedings.

3. Remand for Further Proceedings - Reverse the dismissal of Appellant's claims, including constitutional claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985, and remand for further proceedings, including discovery, adjudication of pending

motions, and a trial by jury where property or harms are over \$20.00

4. Mediation or Appointment of Counsel - Refer this matter to the Fourth Circuit's mediation program to facilitate resolution and closure to a case involving years of preventable suffering and harm, or in the alternative, appoint pro bono counsel in pursuit to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), in light of the complexity of the legal issues and Appellant's significant health limitations. Appellant further states that prolonged litigation under present conditions is causing continuing deterioration of health and compounding irreparable injuries.

5. Restorative, Equitable, and Protective Relief - Grant Appellant financial restorative relief, restitution, and full compensation for unlawful restraints, violations of constitutional protections, preventable physical and emotional harms, financial injuries, suffering, cruelties, and loss of quality of life also reflected in the record, together with appropriate equitable, injunctive, and protective relief necessary to prevent further irreparable harm, retaliation, unlawful restraints, or continuing violations of constitutional rights, and to safeguard Appellant's safety, health, and ability to live in peace and pursue happiness.

6. Judicial Impartiality and Recusal - Appellant respectfully requests that any judicial officer whose impartiality might reasonably be questioned consider recusal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455 to preserve public confidence in the fairness and integrity of these proceedings.

7. Other Relief - Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper, including entry of judgment in Appellant's favor to the extent warranted by the record, the law, the public interest, and the interests of justice.

PRIOR APPEALS

A. Have you filed other cases in this court? No

B. If YES, case names, docket numbers and disposition:

Appellant has no prior appeals.

DECLARATORY STATEMENT OF TRUTH

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief as of May 11, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature: *Laura Elizabeth Grice*

Printed: *Laura Elizabeth Grice*

Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

P.O. Box 33

Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

(Physical address is an undisclosed Women's Shelter for Abused Women, where Petitioner is residing temporarily due to abuses and serious, preventable financial, physical, and other harms, while homeless to avoid living on the street.)

Contact: LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

Date: May 11, 2026

Certificate of Service

I hereby declare and certify, that on this 11th day of May 2026, a true and correct copy of this foregoing document was served on the Defendant(s) via electronic submission via email and through the CM/EFC system:

1. Governor Ronald DeSantis, in his individual and official capacity as the Governor of the State of Florida via electronic submission at:

GovernorRon.DeSantis@eog.myflorida.com

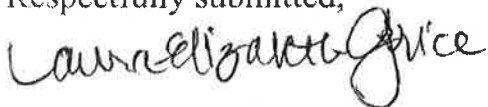
2. Governor Henry McMaster, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina to the State Attorney General's Office via electronic submission at: info@scag.gov

3. Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina via electronic submission at: info@scag.gov

4. Florida State University, in its Official Capacity to Lisa Scoles, Florida State University Counsel via electronic submission at: LScoles@fsu.edu and via electronic submission at: citizenservices@myfloridalegal.com

CC: including but not limited to The US Marshals via electronic submission at: us.marshals@usdoj.gov

Respectfully submitted,



Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

P.O. Box 33

Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

(Physical address is an undisclosed Women's Shelter for Abused Women, where Petitioner is residing temporarily due to abuses and serious, preventable financial, physical, and other harms, while homeless to avoid living on the street.)

Contact: LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

C. APPENDIX ATTACHED - FOURTH CIRCUIT EMERGENCY MOTIONS

April 18, 2026

AND

May 16, 2026

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT**

Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

Governor Ronald DeSantis, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of Florida; Governor Henry McMaster, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina; Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina; Florida State University, in its Official Capacity;

Defendants-Appellees

**EMERGENCY MOTION - IMMEDIATE AND IRREPARABLE HARM
LIFE THREATENING FOR MONETARY RELIEF**

Appellant respectfully moves this Court for immediate emergency monetary relief to preserve Appellant's life and ensure meaningful access to the Court. Appellant faces imminent, irreparable injury that no future monetary award can remedy. As a matter of biological reality, a posthumous judgement cannot restore life lost to government created and preventable dangers and harms. Without immediate interim relief, the deprivation of Appellant's right to life, liberty, and property will render any final adjudication for redress and remedy moot and unenforceable.

Appellant's injuries are the direct result of preventable dangers and harms created and sustained by state and/or government actors and agencies. Appellant is in financial collapse, suffering from created preventable serious physical health issues and possessing fewer than 20 days of sustenance funds. This request arises from ongoing deprivations of Appellant's constitutional rights, including unlawful restraints on liberty, denials of meaningful access to the courts, the lack of due process of law, notice, rightful properties, among other harms.

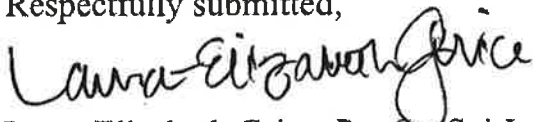
The Defendants' (state and government agencies) ongoing deprivations directly caused Appellant's financial collapse, resulting in an inability to secure adequate nutrition, medical care, and safe housing. Appellant has been forced to skip essential meals and incur mounting debts simply to barely maintain survival and court access. These preventable harms have already resulted in serious physical injuries and continue to cause irreparable damages.

Appellant respectfully requests emergency monetary relief to preserve life and prevent further irreparable harm. This relief is necessary to address the continuous denials and deprivations of Appellant's constitutional rights and the state and government created dangers and harms that have stripped her of human dignity, liberty, and property.

Emergency judicial intervention is required to sustain and protect Appellant pending the final adjudication of her claims for redress, remedies, restorative financial justice, relief, compensation for unlawful restrictions on liberties and preventable injuries, and the restoration of her fundamental inalienable rights.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief as of April 18, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,



Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

P.O. Box 33

Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

(Physical address is an undisclosed Women's Shelter for Abused Women, where Petitioner is residing temporarily due to abuses and serious, preventable financial, physical, and other harms, while homeless to avoid living on the street.)

Contact: LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

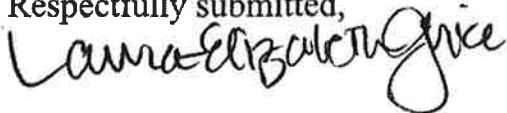
Date: April 18, 2026

Certificate of Service

I hereby declare and certify, that on this 18th day of April, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on the Defendant(s) via electronic submission via email and through the CM/EFC system:

1. Governor Ronald DeSantis, in his individual and official capacity as the Governor of the State of Florida per Sharon at the Governor's office submissions should be made to citizens' services via electronic submission at: GovernorRon.DeSantis@eog.myflorida.com
 2. Governor Henry McMaster, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina to the: State Attorney General's Office via electronic submission at: info@scag.gov
 3. Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina per Phove - to The Attorney General's office via electronic submission at: info@scag.gov
 4. Florida State University, in its Official Capacity to Lisa Scoles, Florida State University Counsel via electronic submission at: LScoles@fsu.edu and per JoAnn the Attorney General of the State of Florida via electronic submission at: citizenservices@myfloridalegal.com
- CC: including but not limited to The US Marshals via electronic submission at: us.marshals@usdoj.gov

Respectfully submitted,



Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

P.O. Box 33

Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

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Contact: LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 26-1365

(2:25-cv-13821-RMG)

LAURA ELIZABETH GRICE, Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

GOVERNOR RON DESANTIS, in his individual and official capacity as
Governor for the State of Florida;

GOVERNOR HENRY MCMASTER, in his individual capacity as Governor of the
State of South Carolina;

ATTORNEY GENERAL ALAN WILSON, in his individual and official capacity
as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina;

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

Defendants - Appellees

**EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
TO PREVENT IRREPARABLE HARM**

Appellant respectfully moves this Court for immediate extraordinary
injunctive and equitable relief necessary to prevent ongoing and irreparable harm,
preserve Appellant's life, liberty, property, health, safety, and Constitutional rights,
and ensure meaningful access to the Court.

This Court has authority under the United States Constitution, the All
Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. 1651(a), and the Court's inherent authority, to issue

extraordinary relief necessary to prevent irreparable constitutional injury and protect its prospective jurisdiction.

Appellant alleges ongoing constitutional violations and affirmative state action giving rise to state-created dangers, resulted in the injuries in this matter and continues to subject Appellant to substantial and preventable harms through governmental infringement of Appellant's protected life, health, safety, liberty, and property, including real, monetary, intellectual, and labor-derived properties.

Appellant further alleges that related proceedings in South Carolina and Florida involving the same underlying property interests compounded injuries through continuing deprivation of due process, including lack of meaningful notice, opportunity to be heard, and fundamental procedural protections guaranteed by the Constitution, across interrelated state and federal proceedings.

Appellant alleges continuing deprivations of basic necessities including adequate nutrition, medical care, and safe housing, resulting in financial collapse and survival-based indebtedness, causing serious ongoing irreparable harm. Absent immediate relief, Appellant will suffer continuing irreparable injury affecting physical safety, health, liberty, property, and meaningful access to the Court.

Appellant demonstrates a strong likelihood of success on the merits based upon governing constitutional principles including a trial by jury, the factual record, restricted discovery, contemporaneous communications, and evidentiary

materials reflecting ongoing constitutional violations and continuous endangerment.

The balance of equities and public interest strongly favor immediate relief where ongoing constitutional deprivations threaten irreparable harm and impair meaningful access to the Courts.

Appellant further informs the Court that the Deputy Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, Ms. Walker, indicated during a May 15th, 2026 phone conversation, that certain sealed filings and related materials necessary to adjudicate Appellant's constitutional and property claims, submitted to the federal district court pursuant to chambers instructions were not included in the record transmitted on appeal. Appellant requests that all sealed materials remain fully protected under seal, as they contain sensitive safety-related allegations material to the underlying constitutional claims. The absence of such materials materially impair meaningful review and risks continued irreparable harms.

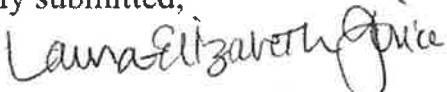
Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests an order directing transmission of the complete District Court record, including all sealed filings, motions, all correspondence, and submissions relevant to Applicant's constitutional claims, property interests, and asserted safety concerns, to ensure a complete record for judicial review.

Appellant respectfully requests that consistent with fidelity to the United States Constitution, referral of evidentiary allegations of criminal conduct, threats to Appellant's safety, obstruction of justice, concealment of court records, denied discovery, or constitutional violations be referred to the United States Marshals, the United States Department of Justice, and congressional oversight bodies for action under law.

Appellant requests immediate interim injunctive and equitable relief, including emergency monetary relief necessary to preserve life, health, property, and meaningful access to the courts pending final adjudication of her claims.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief as of May 16, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature: 

Printed: Laura Elizabeth Grice

Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

P.O. Box 33

Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

(Physical address is an undisclosed Women's Shelter for Abused Women, where Petitioner is residing temporarily due to abuses and serious, preventable financial, physical, and other harms, while homeless to avoid living on the street.)

Contact: LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

Date: May 16, 2026

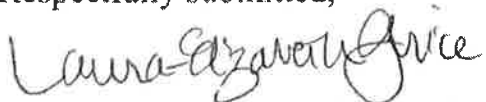
Certificate of Service

I hereby declare and certify, that on this 16th day of May 2026, a true and correct copy of this foregoing document was served on the Defendant(s) via electronic submission via email and through the CM/EFC system:

1. Governor Ronald DeSantis, in his individual and official capacity as the Governor of the State of Florida via electronic submission at: GovernorRon.DeSantis@eog.myflorida.com
2. Governor Henry McMaster, in his individual and official capacity as Governor of the State of South Carolina to the State Attorney General's Office via electronic submission at: henry@henrymcmaster.com and info@scag.gov
3. Attorney General Alan Wilson, in his individual and official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina via electronic submission at: info@scag.gov
4. Florida State University, in its Official Capacity to Lisa Scoles, Florida State University Counsel via electronic submission at: LScoles@fsu.edu and citizenservices@myfloridalegal.com

CC: including but not limited to The US Marshals via electronic submission at: us.marshals@usdoj.gov

Respectfully submitted,



Laura Elizabeth Grice, Pro Se, Sui Juris

P.O. Box 33

Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

Contact: LauraEGrice@icloud.com

Cell (text only please): 803-528-1795

No.
In the
Supreme Court of the United States

LAURA ELIZABETH GRICE,

Applicant,

v.

GOVERNOR RON DESANTIS, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
GOVERNOR HENRY MCMASTER, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
ATTORNEY GENERAL ALAN WILSON, in his Individual and Official Capacity,
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, in its Official Capacity,

Respondents.

EX PARTE EMERGENCY MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

To the Honorable Justices of the United States Supreme Court:

In re Applicant, Laura Elizabeth Grice, respectfully moves this Court for immediate consideration of the Emergency Extraordinary Application for Life Preserving Relief, filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651 and Supreme Court Rule 20, on the grounds of ongoing, imminent, and life-threatening constitutional violations.

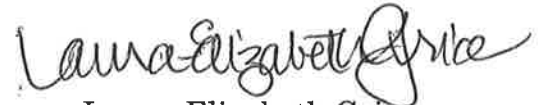
Applicant faces irreparable harm, including continued deprivation of liberty, unlawful restraint, severe deterioration of physical health, obstruction of access to courts, and coercive conditions that endanger life.

These threats have been documented across multiple filings in Florida and South Carolina, yet no state remedy has been provided.

Time is of the essence. Delays in consideration or service may result in further permanent and irreversible harm, including threats to life, financial destruction, and continued obstruction of fundamental constitutional rights. Respondents have failed to respond to prior emergency filings or provide meaningful access to remedies.

In the interest of justice and human dignity, Petitioner respectfully asks this Court to immediately review the Emergency Petition and grant such interim relief as may be deemed appropriate pending full consideration of the merits.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laura-Elizabeth Grice". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "L".

Laura-Elizabeth Grice
P.O. Box 33, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482
803-28-1795
LauraEGrice@icloud.com

June 18, 2026