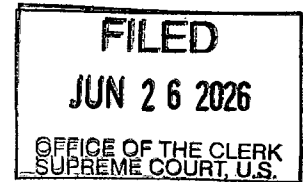


ORIGINAL



No. 26-16

In the Supreme Court of the United States

HAROLD JEAN-BAPTISTE,

Petitioner,

v.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ET AL.,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

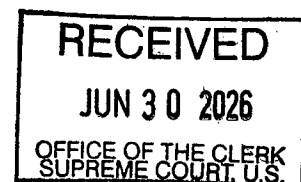
Harold Jean-Baptiste

253-37 148 Drive
Rosedale, NY 11422
(786) 657-8158
hbaptiste@influctec.com

Pro Se Petitioner

JUNE MMXXVI

United States Commercial Printing Company • www.uscpc.us • (202) 866-8558



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Can the Federal Government evade liability for alleged attempted murder, a modern-day lynching in a hospital, and human-rights violations against an American citizen by using the Federal Government's power to influence court decisions and protect the Federal Bureau of Investigation from liability for an alleged terrorist act?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner, plaintiff-appellant below, is Harold Jean-Baptiste.

Respondents, defendants-appellees below, are the Department of Justice; Todd Blanche, Acting Attorney General of the United States; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Kash Patel, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Civil Process Clerk for the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court (DC):

Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of Justice, et al., No. 1:25-cv-04303-UNA (Dec. 12, 2025) (leave to file complaint denied)

United States Court of Appeals (CADCA):

Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of Justice, et al., No. 25-5458 (Mar. 24, 2026) (judgment denying motion for other relief and affirming district court)

Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of Justice, et al., No. 25-5458 (June 4, 2026) (rehearing denied)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Questions Presented	i
Parties to the Proceeding	ii
Related Proceedings	ii
Table of Authorities	v
Decisions Below	1
Jurisdiction	1
Statutory Provisions Involved	1
Statement of the Case	2
Reasons for Granting the Petition	3
I. The District Court Applied the Law Incorrectly	4
II. Denied First Amendment Right to Petition	6
III. Errors, Mistakes, and Inexcusable Neglect	10
IV. Public Interest	14
Conclusion	17
Appendix	
Appendix A	
Judgment [motion for other relief denied and dis- trict court affirmed], United States Court of Ap- peals for the District of Columbia Circuit, <i>Harold</i> <i>Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of</i> <i>Justice, et al.</i> , No. 25-5458 (Mar. 24, 2026)	App. 1

Appendix B

Minute Order [leave to file complaint denied],
United States District Court for the District of
Columbia, *Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States
Department of Justice, et al.*,
No. 1:25-cv-04303-UNA (Dec. 12, 2025) App. 3

Appendix C

Order [rehearing denied], United States Court of
Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, *Har-
old Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of
Justice, et al.*,
No. 25-5458 (June 4, 2026) App. 5

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>Allen v. McCurry</i> , 449 U. S. 90 (1980).....	5
<i>Arkansas Writers' Project, Inc. v. Ragland</i> , 481 U. S. 221 (1987).....	13
<i>B. P. Steamboat Co. v. Norton</i> , 284 U. S. 408 (1932).....	16
<i>BE&K Constr. Co. v. NLRB</i> , 536 U. S. 516 (2002).....	8
<i>Bill Johnson's Restaurants, Inc. v. NLRB</i> , 461 U. S. 731 (1983).....	8
<i>Boddie v. Connecticut</i> , 401 U. S. 371 (1971).....	9
<i>Burdick v. United States</i> , 236 U. S. 79 (1915).....	15
<i>Camara v. Municipal Court</i> , 387 U. S. 523 (1967).....	16
<i>Cameron v. Seitz</i> , 38 F. 3d 264 (CA6 1994)	10-11, 13
<i>Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.</i> , 496 U. S. 384 (1990).....	4
<i>Doud v. Hodge</i> , 350 U. S. 485 (1956).....	5
<i>Foley Bros. v. Filardo</i> , 336 U. S. 281 (1949).....	5

<i>Forrester v. White</i> , 484 U. S. 219 (1988)	13
<i>Franco v. Kelly</i> , 854 F. 2d 584 (CA2 1988)	8
<i>Graham v. Connor</i> , 490 U. S. 386 (1989)	7
<i>Johnson v. Atkins</i> , 999 F. 2d 99 (CA5 1993)	9
<i>Krippendorf v. Hyde</i> , 110 U. S. 276 (1884)	11
<i>Liberty Warehouse Co. v. Grannis</i> , 273 U. S. 70 (1927)	5
<i>Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach</i> , 585 U. S. 87 (2018)	8–9
<i>Maness v. Meyers</i> , 419 U. S. 449 (1975)	11
<i>Maxwell v. Dow</i> , 176 U. S. 581 (1900)	4
<i>Milwaukee & Minnesota R. Co. v. Soutter</i> , 69 U. S. 510 (1864)	6, 12
<i>National Archives & Records Administration v.</i> <i>Favish</i> , 541 U. S. 157 (2004)	15
<i>Payne v. Tennessee</i> , 501 U. S. 808 (1991)	12
<i>Pearson v. Welborn</i> , 471 F. 3d 732 (CA7 2006)	9

<i>Railroad Trainmen v. Virginia Bar</i> , 377 U. S. 1 (1964).....	8
<i>Rosales-Mireles v. United States</i> , 585 U. S. 129 (2018).....	12
<i>Silva v. Vittorio</i> , 658 F. 3d 1090 (CA9 2011)	9
<i>Snyder v. Nolen</i> , 380 F. 3d 279 (CA7 2004)	8
<i>Steel Co. v. Citizens for Better Environment</i> , 523 U. S. 83 (1998).....	5
<i>Stein v. New York</i> , 346 U. S. 156 (1953).....	11
<i>Stringfellow v. Concerned Neighbors in Action</i> , 480 U. S. 370 (1987).....	8
<i>United States v. City of New Orleans</i> , 947 F. Supp. 2d 601 (ED La. 2013).....	13–14
<i>United States v. Olano</i> , 507 U. S. 725 (1993).....	10
<i>United States v. Vann</i> , 660 F. 3d 771 (CA4 2011)	13
<i>Watson v. City of Kansas City, Kansas</i> , No. 99-cv-2106-CM (D Kan., Apr. 12, 2002)	14
<i>Will v. Hallock</i> , 546 U. S. 345 (2006).....	16
<i>Will v. United States</i> , 389 U. S. 90 (1967).....	5

<i>Wilson v. Thompson</i> , 593 F.2d 1375 (CA5 1979)	9
---	---

Constitutional Provisions, Statutes, and Rules

U. S. Const., Art. III	5
U. S. Const., Amdt. I.....	1, 3, 6-9
U. S. Const., Amdt. IV	7
U. S. Const., Amdt. V	9
U. S. Const., Amdt. XIV, § 1	1, 2, 8, 9, 11
28 U. S. C. § 1254	1
28 U. S. C. § 1291	4
28 U. S. C. § 1292	4
28 U. S. C. § 1295	4
Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(1)	13-14
D.C. Cir. R. 6(b)(ii)	10
D.C. Cir. R. 28.1(f)(4).....	10

Other Authorities

Isaiah 54:4-8	3
---------------------	---

DECISIONS BELOW

The District of Columbia Circuit's judgment and rehearing order are reproduced in the appendix at App. 1-2 and App. 5-6, respectively. The district court's minute order is reproduced in the appendix at App. 3-4.

JURISDICTION

The D.C. Circuit's judgment was entered on March 24, 2026. The D.C. Circuit denied rehearing on June 4, 2026. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The constitutional provisions involved in this case are, first, the First Amendment to the United States Constitution:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

U. S. Const., Amdt. I.

Second, § 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty,

or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

U. S. Const., Amdt. XIV, § 1.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Jean-Baptiste sought leave to file a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of himself against the United States Department of Justice, et al. Jean-Baptiste alleges that he was subjected to human-rights and civil-rights violations and attempted murder. He further alleges that the FBI purposely and willfully violated his civil rights and attempted to murder him in retaliation for complaints he filed with the DOJ and FBI Inspector General exposing what he describes as criminal white-supremacist conduct within the FBI. The district court denied leave to file the complaint, allegedly without merit and as a result of respondents' influence on the courts to suppress justice and prevent exposure of the FBI's alleged conduct.

Jean-Baptiste appealed to the D.C. Circuit to correct the district court's alleged errors. The D.C. Circuit affirmed the district court's ruling. Jean-Baptiste asks this Court to reverse the D.C. Circuit's judgment, restore his due-process rights, and hold the FBI accountable. He further asks this Court to maintain the integrity of the judicial system, affirm that the rule of law matters, require a fair judicial process, and prevent similar alleged conduct in the future. The petition is before this Court because Jean-Baptiste contends that the D.C. Circuit misapplied the law, denied due process and the First Amendment right to petition, conducted an unfair judicial review, and

committed error, mistake, and inexcusable neglect. The Judicial Branch is the constitutional check on government action, must remain independent from government influence, and must hold all persons and institutions accountable for violations of law. One rule of law applies to everyone before this Court. No statute authorizes the FBI to violate the law or attempt to murder an American citizen. Jean-Baptiste contends that it is a blasphemy of justice for the judicial system not to impede alleged Federal Government influence arising from the embarrassing nature of the allegations against the FBI. Since biblical times, "[e]vil is only afraid of shame," Isaiah 54:4-8.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Jean-Baptiste contends that this Court should grant the petition because the D.C. Circuit committed inexcusable error, misapplied the law, provided unfair judicial review, denied the First Amendment right to petition, and committed error, mistake, and inexcusable neglect. He asserts that the D.C. Circuit's decision was flawed because of judicial neglect and respondents' influence on the courts. Jean-Baptiste filed this lawsuit to seek justice and fair judicial review, based on the oath of service taken by every judge in the United States. The District of Columbia's alleged denial of due process when jurisdiction exists is a grave injustice. Regardless of whether Jean-Baptiste proceeds pro se, the First Amendment right to petition and the right to fair judicial review should not be obstructed. He asks this Court to grant review, correct the improper application of the law, and set a precedent that petitioner is a human being and that courts cannot protect a government institution from alleged

attempts to end the life of an American citizen. Petitioner contends that the courts' alleged bias is a blasphemy of justice.

I. The District Court Applied the Law Incorrectly

The D.C. Circuit applied the law incorrectly by dismissing the case for allegedly frivolous reasons when the appeal was brought under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1291, 1292, and 1295. Early in the judicial system, this Court stated that a jurisdiction may have "one system of law in one portion of its territory and another system in another," provided that it does not "encroach upon the proper jurisdiction of the United States," abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, deny equal protection of the laws, or deprive a person of rights without due process. *Maxwell v. Dow*, 176 U.S. 581, 598 (1900). The D.C. Circuit should apply one system of law to every case before that court. Its failure to recognize violations of law and clear factual evidence in this case was an error of judgment resulting from judicial influence by respondents because of the serious nature of the case. "The Court has no authority to enact rules that abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right." *Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 384, 391 (1990) (internal quotation marks omitted). Pursuant to that authority, this Court promulgated the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to "govern the procedure in the United States district courts in all suits of a civil nature." *Ibid.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

The district court applied the law incorrectly. The proper resolution of the case falls within the D.C. Circuit's jurisdiction, and obstruction of that jurisdiction

constitutes an incorrect application of law and judicial error. This Court has stated that, although some cases have "diluted the absolute purity of the rule that Article III jurisdiction is always an antecedent question," none approves a doctrine of "hypothetical jurisdiction" that permits a court to resolve contested questions of law. *Steel Co. v. Citizens for Better Environment*, 523 U. S. 83, 101 (1998). This Court has also stated that, when "the District Court has jurisdiction of this cause," "[i]t was error to dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction." *Doud v. Hodge*, 350 U. S. 485, 487 (1956). This Court has further recognized that a court, "acting within its proper jurisdiction," may give parties a full and fair opportunity to litigate federal claims and protect federal rights. *Allen v. McCurry*, 449 U. S. 90, 104 (1980). The district court's ruling was not based on facts, but allegedly on judicial bias, and it violated Jean-Baptiste's fundamental rights to due process and fair judicial review. This Court has described mandamus as serving the "traditional purpose of confining a district court to a lawful exercise of its jurisdiction or to compel it to exercise its proper jurisdiction." *Will v. United States*, 389 U. S. 90, 95 n. 2 (1967). This Court has also recognized that, even when difficulties may not be insurmountable, courts with proper jurisdiction must apply the law correctly. See *Foley Bros. v. Filardo*, 336 U. S. 281, 299 (1949). And this Court has stated that "[t]hat judicial power, as we have seen, is the right to determine actual controversies arising between adverse litigants, duly instituted in courts of proper jurisdiction." *Liberty Warehouse Co. v. Grannis*, 273 U. S. 70, 75 (1927). Because the district court had proper jurisdiction, its failure to apply the law correctly was judicial error.

II. Denied First Amendment Right to Petition

The Petition Clause guarantees that Americans may petition the government, an entity, or an individual to redress grievances without fear of retribution or punishment. This principle was valued by the Founders and has played an important role in civil-rights petitions by every person in America. Early in the judicial system, this Court stated:

[I]t is a right which the party can claim; and if he shows himself entitled to it on the facts in the record, there is no discretion in the Court to withhold it. A refusal is error — Judicial error — which this Court is bound to correct when the matter, as in this instance, is fairly before it. That the order asked for by Jean-Baptiste should have been granted, seems to us very clear.

Milwaukee & Minnesota R. Co. v. Soutter, 69 U.S. 510, 522 (1864). Jean-Baptiste alleges that a terrorist criminal syndicate and white-supremacist group within the FBI collectively tried to end the life of an American citizen in retaliation for exposing serious violations of law. He asks why the courts would not hold respondents accountable. He contends that the only possible explanations are court bias, the devaluation of a Black man's life in the judicial system, or Federal Government influence on the courts.

Respondents do not want this alleged terrorist act by a white-supremacist group within the FBI to be exposed; hence, respondents allegedly influenced the courts to protect the FBI from liability and shame. It is a grave injustice, petitioner contends, for the courts to deny Jean-Baptiste justice for such a gruesome alleged terrorist act by the FBI. That denial, petitioner

argues, shows respondents' culpability and motive to influence the courts' rulings. In a democratic society, the courts must be independent from Federal Government influence that suppresses justice and undermines democracy. Petitioner contends that, if the Department of Justice imposed influence on this Court to cover the alleged acts of an FBI Special Agent, that conduct would be immoral.

Based on Jean-Baptiste's experience with this Court, he believes that this Court may not overturn the district court's ruling. Doing so, he contends, would imply that petitioner is recognized as part of the human race and that the courts must honor their oath of justice. He contends that this Court has allowed the Government to evade responsibility for alleged terrorist acts more than 14 times. Jean-Baptiste states that, in the eyes of the courts, he accepts that a person like him is not fit for justice; but, in God's eyes, he remains a human being deserving justice. He contends that the D.C. Circuit's ruling was sugar-coated and that it effectively said that the rule of justice does not apply to every American citizen and that some citizens' lives are insignificant if they are Black. Based on the D.C. Circuit's rulings, petitioner has accepted that conclusion as fact. This Court has held that certain claims are "properly analyzed under the Fourth Amendment's 'objective reasonableness' standard," rather than under substantive due process. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 388 (1989). The right to petition and due process are foundations of the judicial system; obstructing them would derail the principles on which democracy is built. This Court has recognized that "the right of access to the courts is an aspect of the First Amendment right to petition." *Bill*

Johnson's Restaurants, Inc. v. NLRB, 461 U.S. 731, 741 (1983). This Court has also stated that "[t]he right to petition the courts cannot be so handicapped." *Railroad Trainmen v. Virginia Bar*, 377 U.S. 1, 7 (1964). And this Court has recognized the "[r]ight to petition" as "one of the most precious of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights." *Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach*, 585 U.S. 87, 101 (2018) (quoting *BE&K Constr. Co. v. NLRB*, 536 U.S. 516, 524 (2002)).

The district court's ruling hindered Jean-Baptiste's right to due process before the court and thereby deprived him of his First Amendment right to petition. This Court has referred to "the right to appeal from a final judgment and the right to petition." *Stringfellow v. Concerned Neighbors in Action*, 480 U.S. 370, 385 (1987). The district court's impediment of Jean-Baptiste's right to petition was an abuse of the judicial system's promise of fair judicial review. This Court should not allow that abuse and should set a precedent to correct it. The Second Circuit has stated that "the right of access to the courts" and the right to petition are substantive rather than procedural and therefore cannot be obstructed regardless of the procedural means applied. *Franco v. Kelly*, 854 F.2d 584, 589 (CA2 1988).

Most important, other courts have stated that "[t]he right of individuals to pursue legal redress for claims that have a reasonable basis in law or fact is protected by the First Amendment right to petition and the Fourteenth Amendment right to substantive due process." *Snyder v. Nolen*, 380 F.3d 279, 291 (CA7 2004). Nothing in the First Amendment suggests that the right to petition for redress of grievances attaches only when petitioning takes a specific form. See

Pearson v. Welborn, 471 F. 3d 732, 741 (CA7 2006). It is well established that access to the courts is protected by the First Amendment right to petition for redress of grievances. See *Wilson v. Thompson*, 593 F. 2d 1375, 1387 (CA5 1979). Courts have held that “the First Amendment right to petition the government includes the right to file other civil actions in court that have a reasonable basis in law or fact.” *Silva v. Vittorio*, 658 F. 3d 1090, 1102 (CA9 2011). “Meaningful access to the courts is a fundamental constitutional right, grounded in the First Amendment right to petition and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment due process clauses.” *Johnson v. Atkins*, 999 F. 2d 99, 100 (CA5 1993). This Court has recognized “the right to petition as one of the most precious of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights.” *Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach*, 585 U. S. 87, 101 (2018) (internal quotation marks omitted).

This Court should consider the gravity of the allegations and the denial of due process to a pro se plaintiff, given the severity of the allegations against respondents. Denying Jean-Baptiste’s right to due process implies that respondents are above the law and can evade accountability for allegedly attempting to murder an American citizen. This Court has stated that “[a]t its core, the right to due process reflects a fundamental value in our American constitutional system.” *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U. S. 371, 374 (1971). This Court should examine the weight of the First Amendment right to petition, the gravity of the alleged federal-law violations presented by Jean-Baptiste, and the need to afford a pro se litigant an opportunity to present his case. First, there was a risk of erroneous deprivation because respondents allegedly

never responded or gave notice of appearance in the D.C. Circuit. Jean-Baptiste contends that the D.C. Circuit should have entered default judgment because respondents failed to respond within 14 days after receiving a docketing notice from the circuit clerk and failed to file a notice of appearance under D.C. Circuit Rules 6(b)(ii) and 28.1(f)(4). Jean-Baptiste's fair due process was denied, and the purpose of the judicial system is to provide fair judicial review. The D.C. Circuit erred in denying Jean-Baptiste fair due process, misapplied the law, and failed to ensure a fair proceeding.

III. Errors, Mistakes, and Inexcusable Neglect

The D.C. Circuit ignored the rules of the court and erred in judgment by affirming the district court's ruling, which was the product of inexcusable neglect. The D.C. Circuit had jurisdiction to correct the district court; not doing so was an unforgivable error and neglect. The D.C. Circuit's errors, mistakes, and inexcusable neglect denied Jean-Baptiste fair judicial review. In *United States v. Olano*, 507 U.S. 725 (1993), this Court established three conditions that must be met before a court may exercise discretion to correct an error. First, there must be an error that has not been intentionally relinquished or abandoned. Second, the error must be plain—that is, clear or unmistakable. Third, the error must affect substantial rights. To satisfy the third condition, a litigant ordinarily must show a reasonable probability that, but for the error, the outcome of the proceeding would have been different. See *Cameron v. Seitz*, 38 F.3d 264 (CA6 1994).

The D.C. Circuit's actions were clear error and affected the outcome of the judicial proceeding. This

Court has stated that "[r]emedies for judicial error may be cumbersome but the injury flowing from an error generally is not irreparable, and orderly processes are imperative to the operation of the adversary system of justice." *Maness v. Meyers*, 419 U.S. 449, 460 (1975). Other courts have recognized that a court "must view the evidence in a light most favorable to the party against whom the motion is made and give that party the benefit of all reasonable inferences." Cameron, 38 F.3d 264 (CA6 1994). This Court has stated:

[T]he equitable powers of courts of law over their process to prevent abuse, oppression, and injustice are inherent and equally extensive and efficient, as is also their power to protect their jurisdiction. In whatever form, the remedy is administered, whether according to a procedure in equity or at law, the rights of the parties will be preserved and protected against Judicial error. The final decree or judgment will be reviewable, by appeal or writ of error, according to the nature of the case.

Krippendorf v. Hyde, 110 U.S. 276 (1884).

The Fourteenth Amendment does not guarantee due process, nor does it assure immunity from Judicial error. It is only miscarriages of such gravity and magnitude that they cannot be expected to happen in an enlightened system of justice, or be tolerated by it if they do, that cause the Court to intervene to review, in the name of the federal constitution.

Stein v. New York, 346 U.S. 156 (1953).

This Court also stated:

[I]t is a right which the party can claim; and if he shows himself entitled to it on the facts in the record, there is no discretion in the Court to withhold it. A refusal is error—Judicial error—which this Court is bound to correct when the matter, as in this instance, is fairly before it.

Milwaukee & Minnesota R. Co. v. Soutter, 69 U. S. 510 (1864). Additionally, this Court has held that the risk of unnecessary deprivation of liberty particularly undermines the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of judicial proceedings in the context of a plain guidelines error, because guideline miscalculations ultimately result from judicial error and the district court is charged in the first instance with ensuring the Guidelines range it considers is correct. See *Rosales-Mireles v. United States*, 585 U. S. 129, 130 (2018).

This Court has held that “[t]he doctrine of stare decisis allows us to revisit an earlier decision where experience with its application reveals that it is unworkable.” *Payne v. Tennessee*, 501 U. S. 808, 827 (1991). The D.C. Circuit’s errors in this case are unworkable because the ruling did not apply the rules and laws that govern the court. Other courts have stated:

Experience is all the more instructive when the decision in question rejected a claim of unconstitutional vagueness. Unlike other Judicial mistakes that need correction, the error of having rejected a vagueness challenge manifests itself precisely in subsequent Judicial decisions: “a black hole of confusion and uncertainty” that frustrates any effort to impart “some sense of order and direction.”

United States v. Vann, 660 F. 3d 771, 787 (CA4 2011) (internal citations omitted).

The D.C. Circuit did not follow the law correctly. Respondents' alleged influence on the court created confusion in the ruling. This Court can provide clarity on how courts should follow the rule of law that governs the judicial system, reverse the D.C. Circuit's order, and require the law to be applied correctly. "It is a judge's duty to decide all cases within his jurisdiction that are brought before him. His errors may be corrected on appeal, but he should not have to fear that unsatisfied litigants may hound him with litigation." *Forrester v. White*, 484 U. S. 219, 227 (1988). Other courts have provided guidance on evaluating judicial neglect:

To determine whether any of a judge's actions were taken outside his judicial capacity, the "nature of the act" is examined, i. e., whether it is a function normally performed by a judge, and to the expectations of the parties, i. e., whether they dealt with the judge in his judicial capacity.

Cameron v. Seitz, 38 F. 3d 264 (CA6 1994). This Court has stated that "[j]udicial error[] is the requirement that judges write opinions providing logical reasons for treating one situation differently from another." *Arkansas Writers' Project, Inc. v. Ragland*, 481 U. S. 221, 235 (1987).

The D.C. Circuit provided no explanation or logical reason for treating Jean-Baptiste differently when applying the rules that govern the court. Other courts have stated that Rule 60(b)(1) "may be invoked for the correction of judicial error, but only to rectify an obvious error of law, apparent on the record." *United States v. City of New Orleans*, 947 F. Supp. 2d 601, 624

(ED La. 2013). Another court found that a “facially obvious” judicial error was not present when the factual and legal conclusions in the order were “arguable,” and therefore relief was unavailable under Rule 60(b)(1). *Watson v. City of Kansas City, Kansas*, No. 99-cv-2106-CM, *18 (D. Kan. Apr. 12, 2002). The D.C. Circuit allegedly applied the law differently, erred, and ignored the rules of the court; therefore, it committed inexcusable neglect. The D.C. Circuit’s actions were uncharacteristic of sound legal judgment and denied Jean-Baptiste fair judicial review. It made a mistake, committed error, and engaged in inexcusable neglect by not issuing default judgment when respondents did not appear before the court. Its ruling lacked clear legal merit and respect for the rule of law that governs the courts of appeals.

IV. Public Interest

It is in the public interest for this Court to apply the law correctly because respondents allegedly failed to appear or give notice of appearance in the D.C. Circuit. Therefore, the rule of law should be applied according to the D.C. Circuit’s rules. According to petitioner, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure require default judgment for nonappearance in a court of appeals, or at least a full fact-finding judicial review. It is in the public interest for this Court to maintain the integrity of the judicial system because the rule of law matters, and straightforward rulings based on law must be considered when applying law and correcting the D.C. Circuit’s errors. Petitioner alleges that respondents have a track record of guilt in trying to end Jean-Baptiste’s life, and that their influence on the courts is intended to hide that FBI agents who took an oath to

protect the law violated the law by allegedly attempting to end a person's life. Petitioner asserts that, in No. 21-1175 before this Court, immunity was confirmed, and that immunity is an imputation of guilt. Petitioner contends that respondents cannot gaslight this Court into believing that the FBI did not violate the law and did not evade responsibility for conspiracy to murder and attempted murder by agents of the law, which would be the ultimate violation of public trust.

This Court stated that, with respect to legislative immunity and a pardon, "[t]hey are substantial. The latter carries an imputation of guilt; acceptance a confession of it." *Burdick v. United States*, 236 U.S. 79, 94 (1915). It is in the public interest for this Court to set a precedent that courts must be independent from the Federal Government in ruling on any case and to restore confidence that the courts protect the public interest through an independent judicial system, based on the facts and law rather than judicial bias caused by government influence. This Court has stated that "the balancing exercise in some other case might require us to make a somewhat more precise determination regarding the significance of the public interest and the historical importance of the events in question." *National Archives & Records Administration v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157, 175 (2004).

It is in the public interest for this Court to intervene in matters that would set a good precedent for upholding the rule of law and the independence of the judicial system. It is also in the public interest for errors of the lower courts to be corrected by this Court and for judicial bias or inexcusable neglect to be prevented. It is not mere avoidance of a trial, but avoidance of a trial that would imperil a substantial public interest,

that matters when determining whether an order is effectively unreviewable or hinders the public interest. See *Will v. Hallock*, 546 U. S. 345, 353 (2006). When factors involve a profoundly serious violation of law, this Court has a duty to consider the public interest, which should be construed liberally to further its purpose and, if possible, to avoid incongruous results. See *B. P. Steamboat Co. v. Norton*, 284 U. S. 408 (1932). In applying any reasonableness standard, including one of constitutional dimension, an argument that the public interest demands a particular rule must receive careful consideration; obliviousness to factors protecting the public interest would stain this Court's function in society. See *Camara v. Municipal Court*, 387 U. S. 523, 533 (1967).

It is in the public interest for this Court not to allow respondents' alleged influence to affect how the D.C. Circuit rules or to deteriorate the guiding principles of the judicial system. The judicial system is the check and balance on Federal Government activity and must be impartial from Federal Government influence. Rulings must be based on facts, law, and judicial honor, not bias. This Court must consider that people may not engage in misconduct only once. Petitioner asks how many others this alleged terrorist criminal white-supremacist group within the FBI may have harmed. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 805,000 heart attacks occur in the United States each year. Petitioner asks what percentage of those heart attacks could have been caused by toxic substances allegedly administered by that group within the FBI. Jean-Baptiste believes that, if God had not provided a sign to go to the hospital, he would have been part of those heart-

attack statistics. He contends that, based on the courts' rulings, one fewer case for justice would have been acceptable. Jean-Baptiste contends that this Court has not treated him as a human being and has not condemned the alleged terrorist act against him. The FBI has no law authorizing Special Agents to attempt to murder an American citizen, but the rulings below allegedly imply otherwise. Respondents allegedly have no defense; petitioner contends that their only strategy is to pressure the courts through powerful influence to deny the truth that people within the FBI attempted to end Jean-Baptiste's life. It is in the public interest that all court rulings be independent of government influence and not result in a blasphemy of justice.

CONCLUSION

Jean-Baptiste believed in the rule of law and expected this petition for a writ of certiorari to be granted to correct the D.C. Circuit's errors. He believed that the most esteemed judicial system would never let the Federal Bureau of Investigation evade accountability for an alleged terrorist act, an alleged attempt to end an American citizen's life, and a modern-day lynching. The reality, petitioner contends, is different. The rulings below, petitioner argues, show that it is acceptable to try to end an American citizen's life. He contends that the oath of justice means nothing if the FBI can try to kill anyone it likes and the courts are satisfied with that outcome. He argues that all the stars in the universe must have exploded in a supernova or burned out for the most esteemed judicial system in the world not to hold respondents accountable before the courts for allegedly violating the

law by executing a modern-day lynching and human-rights violations. Petitioner contends that, apart from judicial interference and Federal Government influence on the courts to suppress justice and avoid reprimanding respondents for alleged attempts to end an American citizen's life, the courts believe this is acceptable. In his view, the rulings are clear. He contends that those rulings suggest that Jean-Baptiste must be a slave or not part of the human race for justice, which explains why the courts would allow the FBI to evade responsibility for conspiracy to murder. Petitioner asserts that the serious claims in the complaints are a travesty to respondents and that respondents used all their power to influence the courts to suppress justice and avoid accountability for this alleged modern-day lynching. Petitioner states that ultimate justice never dies in God's eyes and thanks this Court for helping him better understand life and the American judicial system.

The duty of courts in our society is to be unbiased, independent of government influence, and willing to hold Federal Government institutions accountable regardless of the nature of the case. No institution has a privilege or law authorizing it to try to end an American citizen's life at will; the rulings below allegedly imply otherwise. The nature of the case is an insult to humanity, and courts should want justice to prevail in a society governed by laws that apply to everyone. This Court should be the benchmark of justice by imposing its independence and rejecting respondents' alleged influence on the courts. Petitioner respectfully asks this Court to hold respondents accountable to prevent this experience from happening to someone else in the future. It is a travesty and a blasphemy of

justice for courts not to honor their independence as checks and balances, hold the Federal Government accountable when it violates the law, and uphold the most fundamental principle of a democratic republic: every life matters and no one is above the law.

WHEREFORE, this Court should grant certiorari.

Harold Jean-Baptiste

253-37 148 Drive
Rosedale, NY 11422
(786) 657-8158
hbaptiste@influctec.com

JUNE 2026

Pro Se Petitioner

APPENDIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix A

Judgment [motion for other relief denied and district court affirmed], United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, *Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of Justice, et al.*,

No. 25-5458 (Mar. 24, 2026) App-1

Appendix B

Minute Order [denying leave to file complaint], United States District Court for the District of Columbia, *Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of Justice, et al.*,

No. 1:25-cv-04303-UNA (Dec. 12, 2025) App-3

Appendix C

Order [rehearing denied], United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, *Harold Jean-Baptiste v. United States Department of Justice, et al.*,

No. 25-5458 (Jun. 4, 2026) App-5