

Avarie Williams
131 Calver Hall Pt
Baltimore, Md. 21222

Concert Court for Balto County
County Courts Building
P.O. Box 1754
Greenway, Md. 21285-1754
Attention: Superintendent Clerk: Ms. Kira

mailed on
2-21-25
a

CR59 (a)(4) cites that newly discovered evidence, material for the party making the application that could not have been reasonably discovered and produced earlier, are grounds for granting the Petitioner's Motions. The newly discovered evidence, material for the Defendant, who is being represented Pro Se and making the application, which could not have reasonably been discovered and produced earlier by the Defendant, is that, for the first time: 1.) For the 2nd time, Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 by breaching Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a) because there is an appearance that Judge D.

I, Diana R. Williams, the Defendant who is being represented Pro Se, hereby, requests that the Defendants: 1.) 1st Motion For Reconsideration Of The Defendant's Motion For Disqualification Of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. As The Judge-In-Charge Of Presiding Over Assigning A Judge To Preside Over The Defendant's Motions And As One Of The Presiding Judges Due To His Repetitious And Deliberate Breaching Of The Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, Her 2nd Amendment Right, Her Civil Right Under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Due To Violating Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a). 2.) Motion For A Hearing On The Motions As Permitted Under Maryland Rule 2-311 based on the grounds and authorities cited below.

AS PERMITTED UNDER MARYLAND RULE 2-311

1.) 1ST MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGE D. ROBINSON, JR. AS THE JUDGE-IN-CHARGE OF PRESIDING OVER ASSIGNING A JUDGE TO PRESIDE OVER THE DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS AND AS ONE OF THE PRESIDING JUDGES DUE TO HIS REPETITIOUS AND DELIBERATE BREACHING OF THE DEFENDANT'S 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHT, HER 2ND AMENDMENT RIGHT, HER CIVIL RIGHT UNDER TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 242 DUE TO VIOLATING FEDERAL STATUTE 28 U.S.C & 455(a). 2.) MOTION FOR A HEARING ON THE MOTIONS

Case No. C-03-CR-20-002995

BALTIMORE COUNTY

FOR

CIRCUIT COURT

IN THE

DIANA R. WILLIAMS

VS.

STATE OF MARYLAND

IN THE MATTER OF

Robinson, Jr. would be biased and/or impartial since: a.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2016 by the former Governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan, and was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2023 by Wes Moore, both of whom are being alleged, to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C & 1091 – Genocide, and/or have attempted to and/or conspired to intrude upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C & 1091 (“Crimes against Humanity”), committed misconduct in office, and/or have committed other crimes in the Defendant’s Motions from her present civil litigation in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and cited as Exhibits on the Defendant’s website, whose website address is stated in her Motions and was made accessible to Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and all of the other former presiding Judges b.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. is one of the Judges who is being alleged in the Defendant’s Motions mailed on 12-16-24 but docketed on 1-10-25 to have invaded upon the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 by infringing upon Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a) and Maryland Rule 18.102.11. 2.) For the 2nd time, Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 in failing to grant the Defendant her right to a hearing on her Motions as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, but continues to deny the Defendant’s Motions for a hearing on her Motions to substantiate that Judge D. Robinson Jr. significantly erred in stating at the top of the Defendant’s 12-16-24 Motions that there is not a “sufficient legal or factual basis” declared in the Defendant’s Motions. 3.) For the 2nd time, the evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson, Jr.’s Findings and Order, which respond to the Defendant’s Motions, and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant’s Motions substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, her right to a hearing on her Motions as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, and the Defendant’s Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 due to failing to: a.) consider, disclose, and resolve in his Findings and Order the colossal material facts and legal arguments in the Defendant’s 12-page Motions, which, unequivocally, substantiate several sufficient legal and factual basis for the Defendant’s being granted the relief as afforded her under the 2nd Amendment, namely, the right of repossessing her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition. b.) consider, disclose, and resolve if the material facts and legal arguments in the Defendant’s Motions support the allegations that he, Judge D. Robinson, Jr., as one of the presiding Judges, and the other former presiding Judges, namely, Judge Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey have redundantly and/or intentionally violated the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 due to Judge D. Robinson Jr. and the other former presiding Judges refusing to disclose, consider, and resolve in their Findings and Order if the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, her right to a hearing on her Motions as pleaded and permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, and the Defendant’s Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242, were repeatedly and/or deliberately violated by the previous presiding Judges as a result of the Officers of the Court refusal to grant the Defendant her 2nd Amendment Right to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 bullets because the Defendant had successfully been in compliance all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey’s 2-year 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21.

INTRODUCTION

As a believer in JESUS CHRIST as her LORD and personal SAVIOR, the Defendant believes that our great Country is founded on Judeo-Christian principles, which mean that our laws are patterned after the Commandments and Laws in the WORD OF GOD. Thus, in terms of judges being impartial in their ruling, the WORD OF GOD states in Exodus 32:11, "And the LORD spake into Moses face to face as a man speaketh unto his friend", and Moses informed the judges in Israel of GOD'S law and employed the judges over the various tribes in Israel in Judges 6:16-17, saying, "And, I charged your judges at that time, saying, Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment: but ye shall hear the small as well as the great: ye shall not be afraid of the face of man: for the judgement is GOD'S: and, the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me, and I will hear it."

STATEMENT OF FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The written Due Process Clauses of the United States Constitution require judges to recuse themselves from cases in two situations, namely, where the judge has a financial interest in the case's outcome and where there is otherwise a strong possibility that the judge's decision will be biased. In the United States Constitutional Law, a Due Process Clause is found in both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. The Constitution uses the phrase in the 5th and 14th Amendments, declaring that the government shall not deprive anyone of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The 5th Amendment protects people from actions of the federal government, and the 14th Amendment protects them from actions by state and local government. The Supreme Court has held that, if a judge wars against the Constitution in breaching the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution or if he/she acts without jurisdiction, then that judge has engaged in treason to the Constitution, which suggests that he/she is engaging in criminal acts of treason and may be engaging in extortion and/or in interference with interstate commerce. Since both treason and the interference with interstate commerce are criminal acts, no judge has immunity to engage in such acts. Relative to Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a), the Supreme Court has ruled and reaffirmed the principle that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice", Levine v. United States, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S.Ct. 1038 (1960), citing Offutt v. United States, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75 S.Ct. 11, 13 (1954). In 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court held that disqualification of a judge is mandatory if an objective observer would entertain reasonable questions about the judge's impartiality (Liteky v. U.S., 114 S.Ct. 1147, 1162 (1994). The Court has, too, affirmed that, should a judge not disqualify himself/herself as required by law, then the judge has given another example of his/her "appearance of partiality" which could potentially further disqualify the judge. Further, the Court have determined that, should another judge not accept the disqualification of the judge, then the second judge has evidenced an "appearance of partiality" and has possibly disqualified himself/herself. Moreover, the Courts have affirmed that, if a judge issues any Order after he/she has been disqualified by law, then that judge has acted in the judge's personal capacity and not in the judge's judicial capacity and has, further, violated his/her oath of office. Wherefore, the U.S. Supreme Court has already established that "Fraud upon the Court" makes the Orders and Judgments of the Court void and that "a void Order is void at all times, does not have to be reversed or vacated by a judge, cannot be made valid by any judge, nor does it gain validity by the

passage of time. The Order is void ab initio." The Supreme Court has decided that, should a judge issue any Order after he/she has been disqualified by Section 455(a) of the Judicial Code, 28 U.S., and if the party has been denied of any of his/her property, then the judge could be engaging in the federal crime of "interference with interstate commerce" because the judge is, again, disqualified by law.

As stated in the Defendant's Motions docketed on 1-10-25 and in her other Motions, because of the Defendant's financial hardship at this time, she is unable to afford the cost of printing copies of all of her numerous and lengthy Motions, Official Complaints, and other material evidence on her website, *www.dynamisilions.com* that need to be submitted into the record as evidence to further substantiate the allegations that the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242, Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 28 455(a), Maryland Rule 18.102.11, and/or Maryland Rule 2-311 have been repetitiously and/or intentionally violated by Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and all of the other former presiding. The Defendant's loved ones help to maintain the cost of her website. Thus, it is the Defendant's request that, since she give the Exhibit Number on her website to each of her signed and dated Motions, her Official Complaints, and other documents when citing the document, that all of these documents be submitted as more evidence into the record of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

The following material facts and legal arguments give sufficient legal and factual basis for the Defendant's 2nd Amendment Right to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition as stated in the Defendant's 2 separate Motions docketed on 1-10-25 (Exhibits 219 and 220, respectively, on the Defendant's website), as asserted in her other Motions, and as declared in the Defendant's 1-20-25 Addendum to her 12-16-24 Official Complaint to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities ("Commission") and to our 45th-47th Hon. President Trump (Exhibits 194-199 on the Defendant's website), namely: 1.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 by breaching Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a) because there is an appearance that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. would be biased and/or impartial since: a.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2016 by the former Governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan, and was appointed to his distinguished Administrative position in 2023 by Wes Moore, both of whom, again, are being alleged to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or have attempted to and/or conspired to intrude upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 1091 ("Crimes against Humanity"), committed misconduct in office, and/or have committed other crime in the Defendant's Motions in her present civil litigation in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Motions which are cited on Defendant's website, whose website address is stated in her Motions filed in this Circuit Court and, thereby, accessible to Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and all of the other former presiding Judges. b.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. is the Judge-in-Charge of assigning himself to be the presiding Judge over the Defendant's Motions docketed, although he, Judge D. Robinson, is being alleged in these Defendant's Motions to have invaded upon Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a) and, thereby, have violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and the Defendant's Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 and has, too, denied the Defendant her right to a hearing on her Motions as motioned in her Motions and as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311. 2.) The evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson, Jr.'s Order (written at the top of the Defendant's

Motions docketed on 1-10-25, which are Exhibits 219 and 220, respectively, on the Defendant's website) and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant's Motions, from which Judge D. Robinson, Jr. responds to in his Findings and Orders, substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was obligated to determine if the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were infringed upon as alleged in the Defendant's Motions since the evidence substantiate the material facts that Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey failed to consider, disclose, and resolve in their Findings and Orders, which respond to the Defendant's Motions (Exhibits, 190, 190', 191, 189, and 187', respectively, on the Defendant's website) if the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were breached due to Judge S. Bailey violating the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 as a result of Judge S. Bailey's refusal to grant the Defendant her right to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 bullets since the Defendant had successfully completed all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey's 2-year 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21 (Exhibit 1). 3.) The evidence of the material facts and legal arguments in the Defendant's 4 separate Motions docketed since 7-10-24 Motions (Exhibits 188, 189-193', and 219-220, respectively, on the Defendant's website) substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and the former presiding Judges, namely, Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey, had access to the Defendant's website because the Defendant cited her website address in all of these Motions to substantiate other material facts and evidence asserted in her Motions from other documents on the Defendant's website. Since Judge D. Robinson and each of the former presiding Judges had access to the Defendant's website address, Judge D. Robinson and the former presiding Judges have had the opportunity to read the Defendant's Motions and the Findings and Orders by the Judges in her present civil litigation in the Circuit Court in Baltimore City and to recognize that the present Governor of Maryland, Wes Moore (herein Wes Moore), two former Governors of Maryland, namely, Martin O'Malley and Larry Hogan, and former Chief Judge Barbera are being alleged to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C & 1091 – Genocide, and/or have attempted to and/or conspired to impinge upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C & 1091 ("Crimes against Humanity"), committed misconduct in office, and/or have committed other criminal acts. 4.) After researching the background of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and discovering that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was appointed to his elite Administrative position in 2016 by the former Governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan, and was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2023 by Wes Moore, the Defendant, also, research the background of Judge Glass and discovered that she was appointed to her supervisory Administrative by Martin O'Malley. On 12-13-24, after researching the background of Judge S. Bailey, the Defendant discovered that she was, also, appointed to an elite position as a Circuit Court Judge for Baltimore County in 2009 by Martin O'Malley. And, on 12-14-24, after going on line to research the background of Judge Alexander, it was discovered that Judge Alexander was, too, appointed in 2010 by Martin O'Malley, who, along with Wes Moore and Larry Hogan, is being alleged in the Defendant's present civil litigation to have breached Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempted to and/or conspired to transgress Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C & 1091 ("Crimes against humanity"), committed misconduct in office, and/or other committed other crimes. 5.) As a result of having access to the Defendant's website which contain the Defendant's Motions in her present civil litigation in Baltimore City Circuit Court, Judge D. Robinson, Jr., Judge Glass,

and Judge S. Bailey had access to reading the Defendant Motions which allege that the evidence will substantiate the material facts that Wes Moore, Martin O'Malley, Larry Hogan, former Chief Judge Barbera, and/or other government officials have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempted to and/or conspired to transgress Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 (“Crimes against humanity”), committed misconduct in office, and/or other crimes Under Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a), Judge D. Robinson Jr. Judge Glass, and Judge S. Bailey should have voluntarily disqualified and recused themselves, and their Orders should be deemed void and of no effect as a matter of law, as have been upheld in cases before the Supreme Court, since there is an appearance that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey would be impartial and/or biased due to being appointed to their elite Administrative and/or as Circuit Court Judges by Wes Moore, Martin O'Malley and/or by Larry Hogan, all of whom are being asserted in the Defendant's present civil litigation, along with former Chief Judge Barbera and/or other government officials, to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempted to and/or conspired to transgress Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 (“Crimes against humanity”), committed misconduct in office, and/or other crimes 1. allowing our children to be exposed to lead-contaminated drinking water and/or lead-based paint hazards for almost three decades. ii.) having ignored the alleged heinous crimes against the owners of the public schools, (the Mayor and Baltimore City Council) from at least 1993 to the present, namely, Kurt Schmoke, Martin O'Malley, Sheila Dixon, Stephanie Rawlings, Catherine Pugh, Jack Young and Brandon Schott, against all of the present members of the City Council of Baltimore City (hereinafter “City Council”), and against those who were members of the City Council since at least 1993 to repetitiously and/or intentionally expose our children to lead poisoning through lead-tainted drinking water and/or lead-based paint hazard, thereby, infringing upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempting to and/or conspiring to traduce Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 (“Crimes against humanity”), committing misconduct in office, and/or committing other possible criminal acts. iii.) refusing to prosecute the owners of the schools, the Officers of the Court, and/or other governmental officials, who are being alleged to have repeatedly and/or deliberately intruding upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempted to and/or conspired to violate Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 (“Crimes against humanity”), committed misconduct in office, and/or other criminal acts and, in some instances, for over 25 years. iv.) and/or having accepted bribes and/or other compensation to let the owners of the public schools in Baltimore City, the Judges, and/or other government officials walk free who have been alleged to have breached Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempted to and/or conspired to transgress Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 (“Crimes against humanity”), committed misconduct in office, and/or other crimes. 6.) In the Defendant's Motions mailed on 11-14-24, she alleges that the evidence of the facts cited in and/or the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge Cahill Order docketed on 11-13-24 and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant's Motions mailed on 10-21-24, from which Judge R. Cahill responds to in his Order, substantiate that Judge R. Cahill has violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 due to failing to adhere to Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a) which mandates that he voluntarily disqualify and recuse himself as the presiding Judge and his Orders be deemed void and of no effect as a matter of law because there is an appearance that Judge R. Cahill would be biased and/or impartial in presiding over

the Defendant's instant Motions or presiding over her other Motions mailed on this day since, he, Judge R. Cahill, is being alleged in both Motions to have infringed upon the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 in violating Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a), Maryland Rule 18.102.11and Maryland Rule 2-311. 7.) On 12-19-24, the Georgia Appellant Court recognized that there was an appearance of an Officer of the Court, the State Prosecutor for Georgia, Fani Willis, being biased and/or impartial and, removed the Fulton County District Attorney, Fani Willis from the Georgia election interference case against Donald Trump and others. The Georgia Appellant Court cited an "appearance of impartiality" and declared that "this is the rare case in which disqualification is mandated and no other remedy will suffice to restore public confidence in the integrity of these proceedings." ... 8.) On 6-9-24, there was a hearing on the Defendant's Motions docketed on 6-1-23, which was presided over by Judge M. Glass. Amongst her Findings and Orders dated 6-13-24 relating to the 6-9-24 hearing, Judge M. Glass cites that ... "The Court STAYED the entry of the Order for Expungement of Records for thirty days", and Judge J. Glass, also, ORDERED that the "undersigned Court's review of the Court file, the Order for Probation, docketed May 20, 2021, ... 9.) As proclaimed in the Defendant's Motions entered on the Court's website on 7-10-24, which respond to Judge Bailey's Findings and Order docketed on 6-25-24 and of which Judge S. Bailey has yet to respond to, during the 6-9-24 hearing, the attorney representing the State of Maryland informed Judge Glass that, since the Defendant had fulfilled her requirement for expungement of her Records by the State of Maryland, the State of Maryland would not disagree with the Defendant having repossession of her firearm and ammunition. Moreover, although the Defendant has forward a copy of all of her Motions to the State of Maryland as evidenced by the Certificate of Service in the Defendant's Motions, the Attorney representing the State of Maryland has remained acquiesce in writing a Motions opposing any material facts or legal arguments alleged in the Defendant's Motions, which include the material facts substantiating the Defendant's right to have her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition returned to her. Still too, during the hearing on 6-9-24, the State of Maryland informed Judge M. Glass that there is no citing in Judge S. Bailey's 2-year Probation/Supervision Order entered on the Circuit Court's website on 5-20-21 that asserts that the Defendant's firearm and ammunition are forfeited. Further, the Defendant informed Judge Glass during the hearing that the Defendant has never read or received a copy of the plea bargain, nor did she sign any plea bargain, and nor would she have given her Public Defender permission to have her firearm and ammunition forfeited as part of any plea bargain. The Defendant proclaims that she was never told by her Public Defender at any time during her only contact with her Public Defender, which was on the day of the 5-20-21 hearing, that part of the plea agreement included confiscating, permanently, her legally owned firearm and ammunition.

ARGUMENT

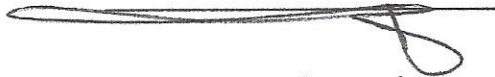
Since the evidence of Exhibit 1 that is attached to these Motions, indisputably, substantiate that Judge S. Bailey's 5-20-21 Probation/Supervision Order doesn't mandate that the Defendant could not repossess her legally owned firearm and ammunition upon successfully complying with the conditions in Judge S. Bailey's 2-year Probation/Supervision Order, since the evidence of the facts declared in the Findings and Orders of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and of all of the former presiding Judges substantiate that

Officers of the Court fail to provide any tangible evidence to substantiate their denial/s of the Defendants' Motions, there is no sufficient legal or factual basis for Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and/or any of the other former presiding Judges to deny the Defendants her 2nd Amendment Right to repossess her legally own firearm and her 15 ammunition without violating the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, the Defendant's Civil right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242. Further, if Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and/or any of the former presiding Judges would have granted the Defendant's repeated Motions for a hearing on her Motions, then Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and/or the other former presiding Judges would have been able to provide tangible evidence to substantiate sufficient legal or factual basis for denying the Defendant her 2nd Amendment Right, namely, to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition during the Defendant's hearing on her Motions.

CONCLUSION

The Defendant pleads that her Motions be granted.

Respectively Submitted



Diana R. Williams, Pro Se

131 Calvin Hill Court

Baltimore, Maryland 21222

410-868-6013

Certificate of Service

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 21st day of January 2025, a copy of the Defendant's foregoing : 1.) 1st Motion For Reconsideration Of The Defendant's Motion For Disqualification Of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. As The Judge-In-Charge Of Presiding Over Assigning A Judge To Preside Over The Defendant's Motions And As One Of The Presiding Judges Due To His Repetitious And Deliberate Breaching Of The Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, Her 2nd Amendment Right, Her Civil Right Under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Due To Violating Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a). 2.) Motion For A Hearing On The Motions As Permitted Under Maryland Rule 2-311 was mailed, postage paid, to: Baltimore County State Attorney, 401 Bosley Avenue, Towson, Maryland, 21204.



Diana R. Williams, Pro Se

REQUEST FOR A HEARING

CC: 45th-47th Hon. President Trump, the Hon. Military Tribunal, the newly appointed Attorney General for the DOJ, the newly appointed Director of the FBI, and the newly appointed U.S. Attorney for Maryland

9. Appear in court when notified to do so.

paraphernalia. Additional Comments: _____

8. Do not illegally possess, use, or sell any narcotic drug, controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or related

7. Permit your supervising agent to visit your home.

weapon or firearm of any description. Additional Comments: _____

6. Get permission from the court before owning, possessing, using, or having under your control any dangerous

Additional Comments: _____

5. Notify your supervising agent at once if charged with a criminal offense, including jailable traffic offenses.

4. Obey all laws.

leaving Maryland. Additional Comments: _____

3. Get permission from your supervising agent before changing your home address, changing your job, and/or

2. Work and/or attend school regularly as directed and provide verification to your supervising agent.

1. Report as directed and follow your supervising agent's lawful instructions.

A. Standard Conditions (1-10): All Standard Conditions All Standard Conditions except Nos. _____

Your first appointment with the supervising agency is _____ and the place to report to is _____.

Your failure to report could result in your arrest.

Probation begins on 10/1/17 upon admission to residential substance abuse program.

Be Unsupervised.

Be Supervised by Alternative Community Service.

Be Supervised by Community Supervision.

IT IS ORDERED THAT the above named defendant:

Probation Before Judgment (Criminal Procedure Article § 6-220)

PROBATION/SUPERVISION ORDER

Participate and pay for psychological counseling

Credit for Time Served: _____ Length of Probation: _____ (month(s))

Balance of sentence suspended upon admission to treatment pursuant to HG § 8-507

Part of Sentence Executed: _____

Suspended: _____

Sentence: PO-2 409 unsupervised probation

Convicted Count(s): 1st Degree Assault

(IF AVAILABLE, PLACE LABEL HERE OR AT TOP OF PAGE)

Other Reference No.: _____

Tracking No.: 180001854535

SID No.: _____

Defendant _____

VS.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Located at _____

Court Address _____

Case No. 401 BOSLEY AVE

City/County _____

CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND FOR _____



24:19:17

- 24. Have Ignition Interlock installed for _____ months and pay costs. Employment vehicle exempted.
- 23. Attend and successfully complete MVA Alcohol Education Program. (Social Drinkers Only)
- 22. Attend and successfully complete MVA Driver Improvement Program.
- 21. Attend Victim Impact Panel meetings when notified.
- 20. Refrain from driving and/or attempting to drive after consuming alcohol.
- 19. Apply for alcohol restriction on driver's license within 10 days of trial date for _____ year(s)/month(s).
- 18. Totally abstain from alcohol, illegal substances, and abusive use of any prescription drug.
- 17. Attend _____ self-help group meetings per week for _____ weeks. Attendance may be modified by your supervising agent after _____ weeks.
- 16. Attend and successfully complete parenting class.
- 15. Enroll in, pay any required costs for, and successfully complete treatment at _____ Name of Program _____
- 14. education program Attend and successfully complete alcohol drug alcohol and drug treatment
- 13. Submit to, successfully complete, and pay required costs for evaluation, testing and treatment education, as directed by your supervising agent.
- 12. Submit to evaluation and attend and successfully complete mental health treatment as directed by your supervising agent.
- 11. Provide DNA sample as required by law by _____ Date _____

B. Special Conditions (11-35):

- The Division of Parole and Probation is hereby granted the discretion to refer the collection of funds it is authorized to collect to the State's Central Collection Unit without the need of further court approval.
- Other costs (Specify) \$ _____
- CICF costs \$ _____
- Victims of Crime Fund \$ _____
- Pay the following fees through Community Supervision or _____
- Public Defender fees of \$ _____ to the Office of the Public Defender for counsel fees.
- Restitution of \$ _____ to _____
- Supervision fee of \$50/month paid through Community Supervision Supervision fee waived
- Court costs of \$ _____ paid through Community Supervision Clerk's Office
- Fine(s) of \$ _____ paid through Community Supervision Clerk's Office Sheriff's Office

10. Pay all fines, costs, restitution, and fees as ordered by the court or as directed by your supervising agent through a payment schedule.

Case No. 15-0518-20-2995

Defendant has firearms and Defendant may not have access to firearms

- 33. Other alert technology.
- 32. To be supervised by means of electronic monitoring electronic monitoring with victim stay-away.
- Defendant shall successfully complete treatment program and comply with terms of aftercare plan.
- Defendant shall enter treatment program immediately upon admission.
- 31. Defendant shall keep appointment for HG § 8-505 evaluation and shall immediately enter the recommended program upon admission.

- aggregate period exceeding 30 days during the calendar year.
- (iv) As a transient with the intent to be in the State for a period exceeding 14 days or an aggregate period exceeding 30 days during the calendar year.
- (iii) To attend a public or private educational institution, including a secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education, as a full-time or part-time student.
- (ii) To carry on employment or vocation that is full-time or part-time for a period exceeding 14 days or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days during a calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit; or
- (i) To reside or habitually live.

- not a resident of this State, and who enters this State:
- (7) A Tier I, Tier II, Tier III Sex Offender, or a Sex Offender who is required to register in another State, jurisdiction, a federal, military, or tribal court, or a foreign government, who is before moving into this State, was required to register in another State;
- (6) A Tier II Sex Offender, Tier III Sex Offender, or sexually violent predator who, register in another State;
- (5) A Tier I Sex Offender who, before moving into this State, was required to register in another State;
- (4) A sexually violent predator;
- (3) A Tier III Sex Offender;
- (2) A Tier II Sex Offender;
- (1) A Tier I Sex Offender;

30. Register as sexual offender with the supervising authority under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Article, Title 11, Subtitle 7:

29. Home confinement/detention to _____ for _____ months. Special conditions (e.g. doctor's appointments, attending classes, etc.) _____

28. Do not enter or be found near _____

27. Have no contact with Victim Amy Bern by _____ Date _____ and pay required costs.

26. Attend and successfully complete domestic violence counseling at _____ and pay required fees.

25. Complete _____ hours of community service by _____ Date _____, under the direction of _____

Case No. C-03-CR-26-2998

Date 5-20-21
 Date of Birth 9-5-59
 Telephone Number 410-968-6013
 Cell phone Number 301-587-5877
 E-mail blondy.dod@verizon.net

Defendant's Signature [Signature]
 Address 131 Colton Hill Ct
Ba Hn, MD 21202
 City, State, Zip
 Witness Signature [Signature]
 Printed Name THOMAS

I have read, or have had read to me, the above conditions of probation. I understand that if I do not follow these conditions, I could be returned to court charged with a violation of probation.

If I fail to abide by the above conditions, the court could enter judgment against me and proceed with disposition as if I had not been placed under probation. I have been notified and understand that by consenting to and receiving a stay of judgment under Criminal Procedure Article, § 6-220, I waive my right to appeal from a judgment of guilty by the court in this case.

I understand that my failure to pay fines, costs, and fees may result in my case being referred to the State's Central Collection Unit, resulting in an additional collection fee as permitted by law.

I understand that Parole and Probation may impose Graduated Sanctions upon me for any technical violation of the above conditions of probation, as authorized pursuant to Correctional Services Article, §§ 6-111 and 6-121.

CONSENT

Date 5/20/2021
 Judge [Signature]
 ID Number

- C. 34. Comply with special conditions of lifetime supervision - see form CC-DC-CR-136.
- D. Recommendations to the supervising agency:
- 35. Transfer supervision to _____, Maryland.

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