

IN THE MATTER OF  
STATE OF MARYLAND

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IN THE  
CIRCUIT COURT

VS.

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FOR

DIANA R. WILLIAMS

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

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**1<sup>ST</sup> MOTIONS FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGE D. ROBINSON, JR. AND TO HAVE HIS ORDERS AND THE ORDERS OF THE PREVIOUS PRESIDING JUDGES DEEMED VOID AS A MATTER OF LAW AND TO HAVE ANOTHER ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE, WHO WAS NOT APPOINTED BY GOV. WES MOORE, FORMER GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND, MARTIN O'MALLEY AND LARRY HOGAN, AND/OR BY FORMER CHIEF JUDGE BARBERA, TO PRESIDE OVER ASSIGNING ANOTHER JUDGE, WHO IS NOT APPOINTED BY WES MOORE, MARTIN O'MALLEY, LARRY HOGAN, AND/OR BY FORMER CHIEF JUDGE BARBERA, TO PRESIDE OVER THE DEFENDANT'S INSTANT MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION RELATIVE TO JUDGE D. ROBINSON, JR.'S ORDER DOCKETED ON 12-5-24 BECAUSE JUDGE D. ROBINSON, JR., ALONG WITH JUDGE R. CAHILL, JUDGE ALEXANDER, JUDGE GLASS, AND JUDGE S. BAILEY, IS BEING ALLEGED TO HAVE VIOLATED THE DEFENDANT'S 14<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RIGHT, HER 2<sup>ND</sup> AMENDMENT RIGHT, AND HER CIVIL RIGHT UNDER TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 242 DUE TO BREACHING FEDERAL STATUTE 28 U.S.C. & 455(a), MARYLAND RULE 18.102.11 AND/OR MARYLAND RULE 2-311, AND MOTION FOR A HEARING**

**ON THE MOTIONS AS PERMITTED UNDER MARYLAND RULE 2-311**

I, Diana R. Williams, the Defendant who is being represented Pro Se, hereby, requests that the Defendant's 1<sup>st</sup> Motions For Disqualification of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. And To Have His Orders And The Orders Of The Previous Presiding Judges Deemed Void As A Matter Of Law And To Have Another Administrative Judge, Who Was Not Appointed By Gov. Wes Moore, Former Governors of Maryland, Martin O'Malley And Larry Hogan, And/Or By Former Chief Judge Barbera, To Preside Over Assigning Another Judge, Who Is Not Appointed by Wes Moore, Martin O'Malley, And/or By Former Chief Judge Barbera, To Preside Over The Defendant's Instant Motion For Reconsideration Relative To Judge D. Robinson, Jr.'s Order Docketed On 12-5-24 Because Judge D. Robinson, Jr., Along With Judge R. Cahill, Judge Alexander, Judge Glass, and Judge S. Bailey, Is Being Alleged To Have Violated The Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, Her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment right, Her Civil right Under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Due To Breaching Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a), Maryland Rule 18.102.11, And/Or Maryland Rule 2-311

And A Motion For A Hearing On The Motions As Permitted Under Maryland Rule 2-311 based on the grounds and authorities cited below.

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.)** The evidence of Exhibit I that accompanies these instant Motions and the Exhibits on the Defendant's website, [www.dianarwilliams.com](http://www.dianarwilliams.com) substantiate that on 12-16-24, the Defendant filed an Official Complaint with the State of Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities against the presiding Judge, Judge D. Robinson, Jr., and against the previous presiding Judges, namely, Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and against Judge S. Bailey. **2.)** The evidence of my website address cited in my 4 Motions docketed since 7-10-24 substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and the former presiding Judges, namely, Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey, have had access to the Defendant's website because the Defendant cited her website address in all of her Motions to substantiate other material facts and evidence asserted in her Motions. **3.)** Since Judge D. Robinson and each of the former presiding Judges have 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 and to recognize that that the Gov. 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 in the Defendant's present civil litigation and/or in 2<sup>nd</sup> Addendum to her 2-18 20 Official Complaint to our Hon. President 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.)** On 12-12-24 and after researching on the backgrounds of Judge D. Robinson, Jr., it was revealed that he 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, both of whom, again, are being alleged in the Defendant's present civil litigation and/or in 2<sup>nd</sup> Addendum to her 2-18 20 Official Complaint to our Hon. President 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. **5.)** Also, during her research on this same day, the Defendant discovered that Judge Glass was appointed in 2014 to her superlative Administrative position by Martin O'Malley. Further, on 12-13-24, after researching the background of Judge S. Bailey, the Defendant discovered that she was, also, appointed to the elite position as a Circuit Court Judge for Baltimore County in 2009 by Martin O'Malley. Moreover, after going online on 12-14-24, the Defendant discovered that Judge Alexander was, too, appointed in 2010 by Martin O'Malley, who, along with Wes Moore, Larry Hogan, and former Chief Judge Barbera, 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. 6.) Under Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a), Judge D. Robinson Jr. Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey should have voluntarily disqualified and recused themselves because 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. And, the U.S Supreme Court has already established that “Fraud upon the Court” makes the Orders and Judgments of the Court deemed void and of no effect as a matter of law 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 having knowledge of the alleged “Crimes against Humanity” that are brought against Martin O’Malley and/or Larry and as a result of being appointed to their distinguished positions as Circuit Court Judges by Martin O’Malley and/or Larry, both of whom are being asserted in the Defendant’s present civil litigation, along with Wes Moore, 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 committed other crimes. Moreover, in the material facts in the Defendant’s Motions mailed on 11-21-24, she asserts that the evidence of the facts cited in and/or the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge R. Cahill’s Orders docketed on 11-13-24 and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments proclaimed 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 violated the Defendant’s 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 that his Orders are deemed void and of no effect as a matter of law, namely, under Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a), 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 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242. 7.) The evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson, Jr.’s Order docketed on 12-5-24 and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant’s Motions docketed on 11-21-24, from which Judge D. Robinson, Jr. responds to in his Order, substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant’s 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 due to failing to: a.) allow the Defendant her right to a hearing on her Motions as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311 and knowing from the material facts declared in the Defendant’s Motions that all of the other presiding Judges have denied the Defendant’s Motion for a hearing on her Motions. b.) state a single material fact and/or legal arguments to substantiate his denial of the Defendant’s Motions, but simply writes the word, “DENIED” at the top of the Defendant’s 10-page Motions. c.) ignoring the Rule of Law by infringing upon the Defendant’s 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 due to denying the Defendant’s Motions without disclosing, considering, and resolving in his Order one material facts and/or legal argument in the Defendant’s Motion which, unequivocally, disproves the allegations in the Defendant’s Motions that her 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right



under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were violated by the previous presiding Judges, namely, Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and by Judge S. Bailey due to: i.) Judge R. Cahill refusing to determine if the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were violated by the previous presiding Judges, namely, Judge Alexander and Judge S. Bailey, both of whom are being alleged in the Defendant's Motions to have impinged upon the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 as a result of refusing to grant the Defendant her right to repossess her firearm and 15 bullets, although the Defendant had successfully been in compliance all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey's 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21. ii.) Judge Alexander refusing to determine if the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were violated by the previous presiding Judge, namely, Judge S. Bailey, who is being alleged in the Defendant's Motions to have impinged upon the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 by violating Judge S. Bailey 5-21-20 Probation/Supervision Order (Exhibit 1 to the Defendant's 9-4-24 Motions) as a result of refusing to grant the Defendant her right to repossess her firearm and 15 bullets, although the Defendant had successfully been in compliance all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey's 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21. iii.) Judge S. Bailey breaching the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 by violating her own 5-21-20 Probation/Supervision Order (Exhibit 1 to the Defendant's 9-4-24 Motions) due to refusing to grant the Defendant her right to repossess her firearm and 15 bullets since the Defendant had successfully completed all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey's 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21. iv.) Judge Glass repeatedly refusing to grant the Defendant Motions for Judge Glass to preside over the Defendant's Motions for a continuous stay on the expungement of the Defendant's criminal case and the Defendant's right to have a hearing on the Motions, which includes the Defendant pleads for a stay on the expungement so that the Defendant's criminal case, although Judge Glass was the presiding Judge at the 6-9-24 hearing on the Defendant's Motions to repossess her firearm and 15 ammunitions and for an expungement of her criminal case who informed the Defendant that, if there was no stay on her expungement, then the Defendant would not be able file any Motions, including Motions for Reconsideration, because the Defendant's criminal case would no longer exist. 8.) The evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson, Jr.'s Order docketed on 12-5-24 and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant's Motions docketed on 11-21-24, from which Judge D. Robinson, Jr. responds to in his Order, substantiate that , since Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey failed to do so, Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was obligated to determine if the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were invaded upon by Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey, due to Judge S. Bailey violating the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 by refusing to adhere to her own 5-21-20 Probation/Supervision Order and grant the Defendant her right to repossess her firearm and 15 bullets since the Defendant had successfully completed all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey's 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 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments, declaring that the government shall not deprive anyone of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment protects people from actions of the federal government, and the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 suggest 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.

The evidence of Exhibit I that accompanies these instant Motions and the Exhibits on the Defendant's website substantiate that, on 12-16-24, the Defendant filed an Official Complaint with the State of Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities against Judge D. Robinson, Jr. the presiding Judge, against Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and against Judge S. Bailey. The evidence of the material facts and legal arguments in the Defendant's 4 Motions docketed since 7-10-24 Motions 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 and to recognize that that the Gov. 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 in the Defendant's present civil litigation and/or in 2<sup>nd</sup> Addendum to our Hon. President 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.

As asserted earlier, after research the background of the presiding Judge, the Defendant discovered 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. Also, during her research on this same day, the Defendant discovered that Judge Glass was appointed to her superlative Administrative by Martin O'Malley. Further, 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. As a result of having access to the Defendant's website which contain the Defendant's Motions in her present civil litigation, Judge D. Robinson, Jr., Judge Glass, and Judge S. Bailey had access to the Defendant alleging in these Motions 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 committed 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 Alexaner, 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 committed other crimes as a result of knowingly and willingly: i.) 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/ other criminal acts and, in some instances, for over 25 years. iv.) and/or having accepted bribes and/or 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.

Furthermore, in the material facts 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 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 18.102.11 and Maryland Rule 2-311.

Moreover, the evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson Jr.'s Order docketed on 12-5-24 and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant's Motions docketed on 11-21-24, from which Judge D. Robinson, Jr. responds to in his Order, substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr., also, invaded upon the Defendants Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 because: 1.) Judge D. Robinson had a responsibility to disclose, consider, and resolve, if the Defendant's allegations that her 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 were impinged upon by Judge S. Bailey due to Judge S. Bailey trespassing the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 by refusing to grant the Defendant her right to repossess her firearm and 15 bullets and the Defendant's right to a hearing as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, although the Defendant had successfully completed all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey's 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21 (Exhibit 1 to the Defendant's 9-4-24 Motions), especially since Judge R. Cahill and Judge Alexander failed to disclose, consider, and resolve in their Findings and Orders if Judge S. Bailey impinged upon the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 by breaching her own 5-21-20 Order in refusing to grant the Defendant her right to repossess her firearm and bullets because the Defendant had successfully completed all of the in Judge S. Bailey's Probation/Supervision Order as of 5-20-23 and failing to grant the Defendant's Motion for a hearing on these Motions. In the body of the Defendant's Motions docketed on 6-1-23, which are the Defendant's Motions to Judge S. Bailey, which citing amongst other things, the Defendant states that "... Furthermore, the Defendant is pleading that, since she has successfully complied with her 2-year unsupervised probation, the Defendant no longer has a conviction on your record." ...

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, states Petitioner was ordered to "surrender firearms." Additionally, a docket entry from the date of sentencing that "all items seized [are] to be forfeited to the forfeiting authority." As such, this matter SHALL be forwarded to the sentencing Court for consideration of the request to have the seized firearm and ammunition returned to Petitioner as requested in Petitioners' Motion docketed on June 1, 2023."** ...

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 ammunitions. 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 ammunitions 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 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 ammunitions 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 ammunitions. Moreover, as evidenced in the transcript of the hearing held on 6-12-24, after the Court informed the Defendant that there was a document in the record of the 5-20-21 hearing before Judge Bailey that declared that the Defendant's legally owned firearm and ammunitions are "forfeited", the Defendant testified that she does not recall ever hearing Judge Bailey state during the hearing that her firearm and ammunition were being forfeited, and had the Defendant read or had known about there being such a stipulation in the plea agreement of her right to possess her legally owned firearm and ammunitions, she would have certainly not agreed to a plea bargain. Further, as evidenced in the transcript of the hearing on 6-12-24, the Defendant informed the Court that, although the Complainant never appeared for the hearing, the Defendant asserts that she would have certainly requested a hearing if she knew that having her firearm and ammunitions being forfeited was part of the plea bargain. Also, during the hearing before Judge Glass on 6-9-24, the attorney representing the State of Maryland informed the presiding Judge that, in her copy of Judge S. Bailey's 4-page 5-20-21 Probation/Supervision Order, namely, on page 3, only one box is checked and the only statement written is that, during the Defendant's probation, she had to surrender her firearms. Then, the attorney representing the State of Maryland walked over to the Defendant's side of the Court and showed the Defendants her copy of page 3 of the Judge S. Bailey's 4-page Order, but the Defendant asserts that she had her own copy of this same Order and was looking at the same page where the statement by the Judge orders the Defendant to surrender her firearms while on probation.

Judge S. Bailey, who presided over the Defendant's 5-20-21 hearing and who was the sentencing Court and who wrote the 4-page 5-20-21 Probation/Supervision Order, ordered in her Findings and Order docketed on 6-25-24 the denial of the Defendant's firearm and 15 bullets and wrote her Findings and Order on the first page of the Defendant's 6-1-23 Motions. As evidenced by her response, Judge S. Bailey fails to cite, specifically, what Court Recording and documents contained in the Court record that would substantiate that the Defendant's agreed to the forfeiture of her legally owned firearm and ammunitions and failed to grant the Defendant's right to a hearing on her Motions as requested and as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311 in order to allow Judge S. Bailey the opportunity to produce the evidence that substantiated that the Defendant was aware of any forfeiture of her firearm and 15



bullets being part of the plea bargain and that Judge S. Bailey was not transgressing the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242. On the first page of the Defendant's Motions docketed 6-1-23, Judge S. Bailey simply declares that **"After review of the Court Recording and documents contained in the Court file, the Motion to Have Defendant's Legal Firmearm (sic) [should be "Firearm"] and Ammunitions Returned is hereby DENIED"**.

In responding to Judge S. Bailey's Findings and Order entered on the Circuit Court's website on 6-25-24, the Defendant mailed her Motions, which were docketed on 7-10-24 to the Court and mailed to the Attorney representing the State of Maryland on 6-28-24. In the body of her Motions, the Defendant asserts, among other material facts that... **"...The State of Maryland confirmed that the Defendant has, also, completed their required 3 year probationary period, and, therefore, the State of Maryland declared during the hearing that the Defendant meets the qualification for having her record to be expunged and that the State of Maryland will not deny the Defendant her right to have her legally owned firearm and ammunitions returned to her. ...."** ...

Although Judge who issued the 6-13-24 Finding and Order, which included ordering a 30-day stay on the expungement, in all of her Motions docketed since 7-10-24, the Defendant include a separate Motion pleading to have Judge Glass preside over her Motions for a continued stay on the expungement of the Defendant's criminal case being finalized as declared in Judge Glass' final Order issued on 8-27-24 to end to stay on the expungement until the criminal case is resolved in its entirety, other as cited by Judge Glass during the 6-9-24 hearing, without her extending a stay on the expungement, the Defendant's criminal case would no longer exist, which means that the Defendant would no longer be able to file Motions of any kind because her case would no longer exist. But, as evidenced in these Motions and in the Defendant's other Motions mailed on this same day, since the Defendant discovered on 12-12-24 that Judge Glass was appointed to her privileged position as a Circuit judge in 2014 by Martin O'Malley and realized that Judge Glass had access to the Defendant's website which revealed her Motions in her present civil litigation and the Findings and Orders by the Judges, the Defendant knew that Judge Glass could no longer preside over her Motions because Judge Glass had breached the Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 because under Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455 (a) and Maryland Rule 18.102.11 Judge Glass should have voluntarily disqualified and recused herself and all of her Order 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 Glass would be impartial and/or biased** due to being appointed to her elite position as a Circuit Court Judge in 2014 by Martin O'Malley , who is being asserted in the Defendant's present civil litigation, along with Wes Moore, Larry Hogan, 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 committed other crimes.

As evidenced in the Defendant's Motions most recent Motions and in **all** of her Motions mailed to the Court and a copy sent to the State of Maryland, the Defendant continues to declare the material facts and legal arguments to substantiate her repeated Motions for Reconsideration **and** Motions for a

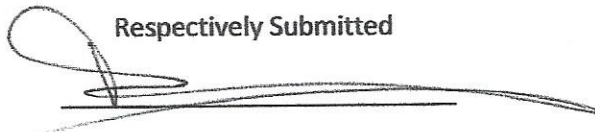


hearing on her Motions as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311 so that Judge S. Bailey, Judge Alexander, Judge Glass, Judge R. Cahill, and the presiding Judge, Judge D. Robinson, Jr. , **and** both parties to present the evidence to substantiate whether the Defendants allegations that her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Right, her 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, her Civil Right under Title 18 U.S.C., Section 241, and/or the Defendant's Civil Right under Title 18 U.S.C., Section 242 have been violated, initially, by Judge S. Bailey, then by the presiding Judges thereafter, namely, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, Judge R. Cahill, and by the presiding Judge, Judge D. Robinson, Jr.

**CONCLUSION**

The Defendant pleads that her Motions be granted.

Respectively Submitted



Diana R. Williams, Pro Se

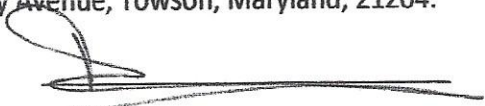
131 Calvin Hill Court

Baltimore, Maryland 21222

410-868-6013

**Certificate of Service**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 16<sup>st</sup> day of December 2024, a copy of the Defendant's foregoing 1<sup>st</sup> Motions For Disqualification of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. And To Have His Orders And The Orders Of The Previous Presiding Judges Deemed Void As A Matter Of Law And To Have Another Administrative Judge, Who Was Not Appointed By Gov. Wes Moore, Former Governors of Maryland, Martin O'Malley And Larry Hogan, And/Or By Former Chief Judge Barbera, To Preside Over Assigning Another Judge, Who Is Not Appointed by Wes Moore, Martin O'Malley, And/or By Former Chief Judge Barbera, To Preside Over The Defendant's Instant Motion For Reconsideration Relative To Judge D. Robinson, Jr.'s Order Docketed On 12-5-24 Because Judge D. Robinson, Jr., Along With Judge R. Cahill, Judge Alexander, Judge Glass, and Judge S. Bailey, Is Being Alleged To Have Violated The Defendant's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right, Her 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment right, Her Civil right Under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Due To Breaching Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a), Maryland Rule 18.102.11, And/Or Maryland Rule 2-311 And A 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: Hon. President and the Hon. Military Tribunal, and the Commission on Judicial Disabilities