

Exhibit

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA -- ATLANTA DIVISION**

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR,)	
Plaintiff)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
)	
v.)	1:11-CV-02326-TWT
)	
Christopher Huber, et. al,)	
Defendants)	

**PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO
DISQUALIFY JUDGE THOMAS WOODROW THRASH**

Comes Now Plaintiff William M. Windsor ("Windsor" or "Plaintiff"), and asks that Thomas Woodrow Thrash ("TWT") be removed/recused/disqualified from the above entitled matter under 28 U.S.C. § 144 of the United State Code or 28 U.S.C. § 455, Canons 1, 2, and 3 of the Code of Judicial Conduct, all other relevant statutory and state and federal case law, as well as the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and the Court's inherent powers. Based upon this motion, the attached Affidavit of Prejudice (Exhibit A), the 28 U.S.C. § 144 Certificate (Exhibit B), and exhibits hereto, Windsor moves for disqualification of TWT from all further proceedings in these matters.

1. Prejudice and bias may be either for or against. In the instant action,

there is both. TWT has a pervasive antagonistic bias toward Windsor. TWT has a pervasive bias in favor of the Defendants.

2. TWT has a preconceived idea of this civil action from information that has come from outside the case. TWT wrote in an order in a prior case about Windsor: "This is the latest in a series of frivolous, malicious and vexatious lawsuits filed by the Plaintiff" when the only evidence before TWT was the sworn Verified Complaint and sworn affidavits of Windsor. He did this three times. A reasonable person would say that branding someone as "frivolous, malicious and vexatious" based solely on his sworn affidavits under penalty of perjury, without considering any other facts, provides a textbook example of "impartiality might reasonably be questioned." Windsor is not frivolous, malicious and vexatious.

3. TWT made this statement after reading facts in affidavits presented by Windsor. There was no affidavit from anyone but Windsor before TWT when he made his void of impartiality part of the public record. This proves extra-judicial bias against Windsor because TWT ignored the facts and invented his own facts.

4. TWT has demonstrated to Windsor that he has a deep-seated bias and antagonism against anyone who would have the audacity to sue federal judges.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6. TWT has an unfavorable opinion about Windsor that is wrongful and inappropriate. It is undeserved, and it rests upon knowledge that TWT ought not to possess. It is excessive in degree. Windsor has not been treated fairly by TWT. TWT has demonstrated pervasive bias regarding Windsor. TWT has demonstrated a personal bias and prejudice against Windsor. TWT has not demonstrated the impartiality required of a judge. The Orders issued by TWT show this. TWT entered this civil action with a closed mind and complete and total bias against Windsor.

7. This motion asks for recusal/removal/disqualification of TWT based on a number of grounds: (1) Obvious bias against Windsor and a complete lack of impartiality; (2) deep-seated antagonism demonstrated against Windsor; (3) violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct; (4) violation of Windsor's rights to due process and Constitutional and civil rights; (5) proven bias against pro se parties; (6) the fact that a judge may not preside in case when the judge is a defendant in the case; and more.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

8. The factual background in this case is recited in the Affidavit of Prejudice (Exhibit A.)

28 U.S.C. § 144 REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION

9. TWT must be disqualified pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144:

“Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.

“The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists, and shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the term at which the proceeding is to be heard, or good cause shall be shown for failure to file it within such time. ... It shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith.”

10. 28 U.S.C. § 144 has these requirements:

- (1) The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists.
- (2) The affidavit shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the term at which the proceeding is to be heard, or good cause shall be shown for failure to file it within such time.
- (3) The affidavit shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith.

11. Windsor meets these requirements.

12. **Requirement #1:** The Affidavit of Prejudice states the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias and prejudice exist. The reasons for the belief are material and stated with particularity. The affidavit sets forth the origins of the Court's bias.

U.S. v. Zagaire, 419 F. Supp. 494 (No. Dist. Cal. 1976; *United States v. Gigax*, supra at 510-11; *Parrish v. Board of Commissioners*, 524 F.2d 98, 100 (5th Cir.1975) (en banc), cert. denied, 425 U.S. 944, 96 S. Ct. 1685, 48 L. Ed. 2d 188 (1976); *Duplan Corp. v. Deering Milliken, Inc.*, 400 F. Supp. 497 (D.S.C. 1975).

13. **Requirement #2:** The affidavit has been filed extremely early in the civil action thus meeting the time requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 144. Section 144 says that a motion for recusal "shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the term [session] at which the proceeding is to be heard." With the abolition of terms of court in 1963, this specific provision no longer applies. However, courts have held that a section 144 motion must be filed with reasonable promptness after the party learns of the facts that may call into question the judge's impartiality. This recusal motion has been filed "at the earliest possible moment after obtaining the facts demonstrating a basis for recusal."

See *U.S. v. Occhipinti*, 851 F. Supp. 523, 567 (So. Dist., NY 1993). *United States v. Sibla*, 624 F.2d 864, 867 (9th Cir.1980). Windsor has "good cause" for filing this motion at this time. See *In re United States of America*, 441 F.3d 44, 65 (1st Cir. 2006) ("A motion to recuse must have a factual foundation; it may take some time to build the foundation. . . . [A] party must raise the recusal issue 'at the earliest moment after acquiring knowledge of the relevant facts.'" (alterations omitted, quoting *In re Abijoe Realty Corp.*, 943 F.2d 121, 126 (1st Cir.1991)).

Requirement #3: The Affidavit of Prejudice is to be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith and attesting to the truthfulness and accuracy. *Currin v. Nourse*, 74 F.2d 273, 275 (8th

Cir.1934). *Stine v. United States*, No. V-06-21 (S.D.Tex. 11/07/2008) cites 13 cases, including one federal appellate court decision, stating that a pro se litigant may file the certificate of good faith, signed by himself, indicating that his motion and affidavit are filed in good faith. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

15. A pro se party who has not been represented by counsel may provide his own certificate of good faith. “(*In re Beecher*, 50 F. Supp. 530, 531 (E.D. Wash. 1943). (See also *Kersh v. Borden Chem.*, 689 F. Supp. 1457, 1459-1460 (E.D. Mich. 1988).)

16. The Seventh Circuit says that in a 28 U.S.C. § 144 matter, a judge should appoint counsel "for the limited purpose of enabling [the party] to determine whether to file the certificate." (*United States v. Boyd*, 208 F.3d 638, 645 (7th Cir. 2000), vacated on other grounds.) If necessary, Windsor asks as an alternative for TWT to appoint counsel for this limited purpose.

“In all courts of the United States the parties may plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel as, by the rules of such courts, respectively, are permitted to manage and conduct causes therein.” (28 U.S.C. 1654.)

17. Other courts have held that because Rule 11 requires pro se litigants to file papers in good faith, the requirement of a certificate is met without an actual certificate being signed. See *Wambach v. Hinkle*, Civ. No. 1:07-714, 2007 WL 2915072, at *2 (E.D. Va. Oct. 4, 2007); *Kidd v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, Civ. No. 3:04-277, 2004 WL 3756420 (E.D. Va. Sept. 23, 2004). Every Windsor affidavit has been under oath and under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746. The Defendants have not filed a single affidavit, much less under oath/penalty of perjury, or signed before a notary.

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[REDACTED]

19. For purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 144, the allegations of the certified affidavit must be accepted by the Court as true, and TWT must act in accordance with the mandate of 28 U.S.C. § 144 and recuse himself. (*U.S. v. Sykes*, 7 F. 3d 1331 (7th Cir. 1993).)

20. The Court must determine if the motion is procedurally adequate.

This Emergency Motion to Recuse TWT is procedurally adequate.

See *United States v. Balistreri*, 779 F.2d 1191, 1202–03 (7th Cir. 1985). *Berger v. United States*, 255 U.S. 22 (1921). See *In re Martinez-Catala*, 129 F.3d 213, 218 (1st Cir. 1997); *United States v. Sykes*, 7 F.3d 1331, 1339 (7th Cir. 1993); *Souder v. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.*, 939 F.2d 647, 653 (8th Cir. 1991) (“In reviewing [section 144] affidavits the court must not pass on the factual merit of any allegation but must restrict its analysis to the legal sufficiency of the affidavit.”); *Henderson v. Department of Pub. Safety & Corr.*, 901 F.2d 1288, 1296 (5th Cir. 1990); *Weatherhead v. Globe Int’l, Inc.*, 832 F.2d 1226, 1227 (10th Cir. 1987); *Albert v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 283 F.2d 61, 62 (6th Cir. 1960); *United States v. Rankin*, 870 F.2d 109, 110 (3d Cir. 1989); *United States v. Townsend*, 478 F.2d 1072, 1073 (3d Cir. 1973); *Mims v. Shapp*, 541 F.2d 415, 417 (3d Cir. 1976). See *United States v. Story*, 716 F.2d 1088, 1090 (6th Cir. 1983); *Chitimacha Tribe v. Laws*, 690 F.2d 1157, 1167 (5th Cir. 1982); *United States v. Bray*, 546 F.2d 851, 858 (10th Cir. 1976); *United States v. Dansker*, 537 F.2d 40, 53 (3d Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 429 U.S. 1038 (1977); *Curry v. Jensen*, 523 F.2d 387, 388 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 423 U.S. 998 (1975); *Hodgdon v. United States*, 365 F.2d 679, 686 (8th Cir. 1966), *cert. denied*, 385 U.S. 1029 (1967). (See also *United States v. Alabama*, 828 F.2d 1532, 1540 (11th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 487 U.S. 1210 (1988). See also *Brokaw v. Mercer County*, 235 F.3d 1000; *Parrish v. Board of Commissioners of the*

Alabama State Bar, 524 F.2d 98 (5th Cir. 1975); *Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206, 1207 (11th Cir. 1981).)

THE OBJECTIVE TEST IS WHETHER IMPARTIALITY MIGHT REASONABLY BE QUESTIONED

21. With the requirements met under 28 U.S.C. § 144, this Court must then consider "whether impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

22. The language of 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) creates an objective "reasonable person" standard under which the judge's personal opinion as to his or her ability to impartially decide the issue is irrelevant. The test is clearly whether the impartiality of the court might reasonably be questioned by people other than the judge in question, or even other judges.

23. As the U.S. Supreme Court said in *Liteky v US*, 510 US 540, 548 (1994) in discussing the history of 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), this is not a subjective test, but rather an objective one:

Subsection (a), the provision at issue here, was an entirely new "catchall" recusal provision, covering both "interest or relationship" and "bias or prejudice" grounds...*Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847, 108 S.Ct. 2194, 100 L.Ed.2d 855 (1988) -- but requiring them all to be evaluated on an objective basis, so that what matters is not the reality of bias or prejudice but its appearance. Quite simply and quite universally, recusal was required whenever "impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

24. For many years, cases deciding whether recusal was appropriate or not focused on whether the comments or actions taken by the court were in court or

extra-judicial and out of court. Though this motion is based on both, it is important to recognize that the distinction of actions or comments that are categorized as "extra-judicial" or not is not the determining factor.

25. The Supreme Court has made it absolutely clear that the source of the impartiality of the court need not necessarily stem from an extra-judicial source:

It is wrong in theory, though it may not be too far off the mark as a practical matter, to suggest, as many opinions have, that "extrajudicial source" is the only basis for establishing disqualifying bias or prejudice. It is the only common basis, but not the exclusive one, since it is not the exclusive reason a predisposition can be wrongful or inappropriate. A favorable or unfavorable predisposition can also deserve to be characterized as "bias" or "prejudice" because, even though it springs from the facts adduced or the events occurring at trial, it is so extreme as to display clear inability to render fair judgment. *Liteky*, supra, at 551.

The fact that an opinion held by a judge derives from a source outside judicial proceedings is not a necessary condition for "bias or prejudice" recusal, since predispositions developed during the course of a trial will sometimes (albeit rarely) suffice. *Liteky*, at 554.

26. Windsor is entitled, under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, under the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and other federal courts of appeal, and under the laws of Congress, to an impartial and fair judge at all stages of the proceeding. (*U.S. v. Balistreri*, 779 F.2d 1191, 1201 (7th Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 477 U.S. 908 (1986).)

28 U.S.C. § 455 REQUIRES TWT TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF.

27. 28 U.S.C. § 455 says quite plainly that TWT is OBLIGATED to disqualify himself under sections (a), (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5)(i), (b)(5)(iii), and (b)(5)(iv).

28. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (a) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.**

29. TWT is a defendant and is friends with many of the Defendants. Many of the Defendants are his peers. In the recent case of former fellow judge Jack T. Camp, TWT disqualified himself because of his friendship. TWT's best interests will be served by violating Windsor's rights to keep the corrupt federal court system in Fulton County Georgia from exposure. TWT's impartiality must be questioned because he will be indicted, convicted, shamed, and impeached if Windsor prevails.

30. An objective observer, lay observer, and/or disinterested observer must entertain significant doubt of the impartiality of TWT.

(Liteky v. U.S., 114 S.Ct. 1147, 1162 (1994); Parker v. Connors Steel Co., 855 F.2d 1510 (11th Cir.) (1988) citing Potashnick v. Port City Const. Co., 609 F.2d 1101, 1111 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 820, 101 S.Ct. 78, 66 L.Ed. 2d 22 (1980).)

"When a trial judge in a case pending in that court is presented with a motion to recuse accompanied by an affidavit, the judge's duty will be limited to passing upon the legal sufficiency of the affidavit, and if, assuming all the facts alleged in the affidavit to be true, recusal would be warranted, then another judge must be assigned to hear the motion to

recuse." (Citation and punctuation omitted.) *State v. Davis*, 159 Ga. App. 537, 539 (3) (284 SE2d 51) (1981). Canon 3 C. (1) (a) of the Code of Judicial Conduct states: "Judges should disqualify themselves in proceedings in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instance where: . . . the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a party's lawyer . . ." "We interpret the word 'should' to mean 'shall' in the context of this requirement." *Savage v. Savage*, 234 Ga. 853, 856 (218 SE2d 568) (1975). *Houston v. Cavanagh et al.*, (199 Ga. App. 387), (405 SE2d 105), (1991).

31. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(1) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he has a personal prejudice for his Defendant friends and co-workers.**

32. TWT is friends with many of the Defendants. Many of the Defendants are his peers. In the recent case of former fellow judge Jack T. Camp, TWT disqualified himself because of his friendship.

33. Once one of the enumerated circumstances in 28 U.S.C. § 455(b) is established, "there can be no dispute about the propriety of recusal," which is mandatory. (*United States v. Patti*, 337 F.3d 1317 at 1321-22; *Murray v. Scott*, 253 F.3d 1308 at 1312 (11th Cir. 2001).)

34. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(1) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he has a personal bias against Windsor.**

35. TWT's actions in 1:11-CV-01922-TWT, 1:11-CV-01923-TWT, and 1:11-CV-02027-TWT prove that TWT is biased against Windsor. TWT has a bias

against pro se parties. TWT has a bias against anyone who would sue a federal judge. TWT has demonstrated a specific bias against Windsor.

"...recusal under § 455(b) is mandatory." (*United States v. Patti*, 337 F.3d 1317, 1321 (11th Cir. 2003).)

36. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(1) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he has personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding.**

37. TWT has issued orders against Windsor in Civil Actions 1:11-CV-01922-TWT, 1:11-CV-01923-TWT, and 1:11-CV-02027-TWT. Windsor has stated under oath under penalty of perjury that TWT has made false statements in his orders that constitute perjury.

38. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(2) and 28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(5)(iv) REQUIRE TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he will be a material witness in this Civil Action.**

39. TWT is definitely a material witness as are all of the Defendants.

40. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(3) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he has personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding.**

41. TWT has issued orders against Windsor in Civil Actions 1:11-CV-01922-TWT, 1:11-CV-01923-TWT, and 1:11-CV-02027-TWT. TWT has expressed opinions on the issues in this Civil Action in those orders.

42. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(4) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he has a financial interest in the proceeding and interests that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.**

43. **TWT is a party to this Civil Action and others involving Windsor, and 28 U.S.C. 455 (b)(5)(i) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION.** He has committed egregious acts of racketeering and violation of Windsor's rights. (*Akers v. Weinshienk*, No. 09-1115 (10th Cir. 10/23/2009).)

44. **28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(5)(iii) REQUIRES TWT'S DISQUALIFICATION because he has an interest that could substantially be affected by the outcome of the proceeding.**

45. TWT may be held liable for significant damages. TWT may be indicted, convicted, and sent to prison. TWT may be impeached. TWT has significant interests that encourage him to refuse to disqualify himself so he can violate the law, the Rules, and Windsor's rights to protect himself.

Inasmuch as the grounds for disqualification set out in § 144 are included in § 455, both sections may be considered together, *Phillips v. Joint Legislative Committee*, 637 F.2d 1014 (5th Cir.1981), cert. denied, 456 U.S. 960, 102 S. Ct. 2035, 72 L. Ed. 2d 483, 456 U.S. 960, 102 S. Ct. 2233,

72 L. Ed. 2d 845, reh'g. denied, 457 U.S. 1140, 102 S. Ct. 2974, 2975, 73 L. Ed. 2d 1361 (1982); *United States v. Gigax*, 605 F.2d 507, 512 (10th Cir.1979); *City of Cleveland v. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.*, 503 F. Supp. 368 (N.D.Ohio), at 372. (See also *McWhorter v. City of Birmingham*, 906 F.2d 674, 678 (1990); *Parker v. Comers Steel Co.*, 855 F.2d 1510, 1524 (11th Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 490 U.S. 1066, 109 S.Ct. 2066, 104 L.Ed.2d 631 (1989); *Apple v. Jewish Hosp. and Medical Ctr.*, 829 F.2d 326, 333 (2d Cir. 1987).)

THE CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT REQUIRES TWT TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF.

46. The Code of Judicial Conduct says quite plainly that TWT is OBLIGATED to disqualify himself under Canon 1, 2, 2B, 3A(1), 3(A)(3), 3(A)(4), 3(C)(1)(a), 3(C)(1)(c), 3(C)(1)(d)(i), 3(C)(1)(d)(iii), and 3(C)(1)(d)(iv).

FAILURE TO FOLLOW PROPER PROCEDURE CAUSES TWT TO BE ACTING IN ABSENCE OF JURISDICTION.

47. Failure to follow proper procedure is a violation of Windsor's civil rights where TWT is acting in the absence of all jurisdiction. TWT has issued orders that are invalid, and he no longer has jurisdiction in this Civil Action.

48. The Supreme Court has expressed that TWT may proceed no further in this civil action.

"Upon the filing of an affidavit of a party to a case in the district court...averring the affiant's belief that the judge before whom the case is to be tried has a personal bias or prejudice against him, and stating facts and reasons, substantial in character and which, if true, fairly establish a mental attitude of the judge against the affiant which may prevent impartiality of judgment, it becomes the duty of the judge to retire from the case." *Berger v. United States*, 255 U. S. 22 (1921).

The Supreme Court adopted the federal procedure for dealing with the problem "that is, when a trial judge in a case pending in that court is presented' with a motion to recuse accompanied by an affidavit, the judge's duty will be limited to passing upon the legal sufficiency of the affidavit, and if, assuming all the facts alleged in the affidavit to be true, recusal would be warranted, then another judge must be assigned to hear the motion to recuse." (*State v. Fleming*, 245 Ga. 700, 702 (267 SE2d 207) (1980). *Riggins v. The State*, (159 Ga. App. 791), (285 SE2d 579), (1981).)

49. This case is new. The burden placed on a new judge is nothing compared to the burden placed on Windsor in the violation of his Constitutional and civil rights and violation of the law if TWT summarily dismisses a motion for recusal and further inflicts his outrageous bias on Windsor.

TWT HAS DEMONSTRATED EXTRAJUDICIAL BIAS.

50. The bias of TWT stems from extra-judicial sources. He has demonstrated a bias against pro se parties and against anyone who would have the audacity to sue a federal judge. He has demonstrated a particular deep-seated antagonism toward Windsor.

51. *Action, Accountability, and the Judiciary – United States Federal Judicial Recusal Reform In a New Century* by Brian Downing (2001) discusses the "extra-judicial" concept and explains that it was a mistake.

According to Justice Scalia, Douglas' use of the term "extrajudicial" in *U.S. v. Grinnell Corp.* 384 U.S. 563 simply meant "a source outside the judicial proceeding at hand – which would include as extrajudicial sources earlier

judicial proceedings conducted by the same judge,” proceedings commonly referred to as intrajudicial in legal vernacular.

“*U.S. v. Microsoft* (97 F. Supp. 2d 59 (2000)) will be long remembered as one of the most notable antitrust cases in a century. Yet, the case also contains an important judicial recusal element. “To justify its holding, the DC Circuit’s opinion noted that “28 U.S.C. § 455(a)...requires disqualification only when a judge’s ‘impartiality might reasonably be questioned’ [citation omitted]...we believe the line has been crossed.” Id. at 114-115. As for the remedy, the DC Circuit shrugged off the *Liteky* standard, declaring that the “‘extrajudicial source’ rule has no bearing on the case before us.” Id. at 115. The DC Circuit then proceeded to adopt the wide latitude provided by *Liljeberg*.

THE STANDARD FOR REVIEW:
AN OBJECTIVE OBSERVER – A REASONABLE LAY PERSON

52. If we apply the reasonable person analysis to this situation, any reasonable person would question the impartiality of TWT.

53. The actions of TWT displayed deep-seated and unequivocal antagonism that would render fair judgment impossible. *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 556, 114 S. Ct. 1147, 1158, 127 L. Ed. 2d 474 (1994).

54. Windsor contends that the average reasonable person, knowing all the facts, would easily conclude that TWT’s impartiality could be questioned, that TWT cannot possibly give the Defendants a fair and impartial hearing, and that he should be removed and replaced by an impartial judge.

(“The probability of actual bias on the part of the judge . . . is too high to be constitutionally tolerable”); *Berger v. United States*, 255 U.S. 22, 33-34 (1921); *Potashnick v. Port City Constr. Co.*, 609 F.2d 1101, 1111 (5th Cir.

1980) ("Any question of a judge's impartiality threatens the purity of the judicial process and its institutions"); *King v. State*, 246 Ga. 386, 389-90, 271 S.E.2d 630 (1980); *Hall v. Small Bus. Admin.*, 695 F.2d 175, 179 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc.*, 497 F.2d 107, 109 (5th Cir. 1974); *Stephens v. Stephens*, 249 Ga. 700, 702, 292 S.E.2d 689, 691 (1982); *Isaacs v. State*, 257 Ga. 126, 127, 355 S.E.2d 644 (1987).

55. The Affidavit of Prejudice states very clearly the facts and reasons for the belief that bias and prejudice exists. Dates, times, places, circumstances, and statements are itemized.

TWT HAS SHOWN PERVASIVE BIAS.

56. Windsor submits that this is a case of pervasive bias. Pervasive is defined as "To be present throughout." This civil action is new, but the bias has been present throughout. The bias existed before this civil action began.

57. TWT established a clearly fixed view about substantive pending trial matters, so this must raise concerns about the "appearance of impropriety," a standard that must be safeguarded under applicable recusal law.

58. TWT has established a position in this proceeding that the Plaintiff is wrong and that his case does not matter.

"The neutrality requirement helps to guarantee that life, liberty, or property will not be taken on the basis of an erroneous or distorted conception of the facts or the law." This is applicable to TWT by application of Article VI of the United States Constitution and *Stone v Powell*, 428 US 465, 483 n. 35, 96 S. Ct. 3037, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1067 (1976).

59. The United States Constitution is supposed to guarantee an unbiased Judge who will always provide litigants with full protection of ALL RIGHTS.

60. Where a number of facts considered separately would not be grounds for recusal, the cumulative effect of those facts considered together may be a basis for recusal. See *In re United States of America*, 441 F.3d at 68; *United States v. Mavroules*, 798 F. Supp 61 (D. Mass. 1992).

**TWT FAILED TO PROVIDE DUE PROCESS
AND EQUAL PROTECTION TO WINDSOR.**

61. TWT has violated Windsor's civil and constitutional rights under color of law.

“[t]rial before an ‘unbiased judge’ is essential to due process.” *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 403 U.S. 212, 216 (1971); accord *Concrete Pipe & Prods. V. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust*, 508 U.S. 602, 617 (1993) (citation omitted). (See also *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); *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 344 (1976); *Peters v. Kiff*, 407, U.S. 493, 502 (1972)

62. Windsor knows that he cannot be given a fair trial. TWT has told everyone that Windsor will not be given a fair trial in his orders. TWT proved this at the July 15, 2011 Hearing in 1:11-CV-01923-TWT.

63. The due process clauses of both the Georgia and the United States Constitutions guarantee a party an impartial and disinterested tribunal in civil cases. *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238, 242, 100 S.Ct. 1610, 1613 (1980).

Partiality in favor of the government may raise a defendant's due process concerns." *In re United States of America*, 441 F.3d at 66 (citing *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955)).

64. TWT has effectively denied Windsor's rights of the equal protection under the law under Article VI of the Constitution.

65. TWT's actions prove that he has exercised his power in this civil action for his own personal purposes rather than the will of the law.

"Judicial power is never exercised for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the judge; always for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the legislature; or, in other words, to the will of the law." *Littleton v. Berbling*, 468 F.2d 389, 412 (7th Cir. 1972), citing *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat (22 U.S.) 738, 866, 6 L.Ed 204 (1824); *U.S. v. Simpson*, 927 F.2d 1088 (9th Cir. 1990).

66. The orders issued by TWT in civil actions involving Windsor suggest the appearance of animosity towards Windsor, and the Protective Orders issued in three cases and the Permanent Injunction issued in 1:11-CV-01923-TWT deprive Windsor of rights to which he is entitled under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Code, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and more.

**TWT IS VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF WINDSOR,
AND HE MUST BE DISQUALIFIED.**

67. TWT has violated Windsor's Constitutional rights.

68. TWT's protective orders and the Permanent Injunction obliterate Windsor's legal and Constitutional rights.

69. The Sixth Amendment provides the Constitutional right to self-representation. That right should be enjoyed without fear of harassment or judicial prejudice. Furthermore, no law, regulation, or policy should exist to abridge or surreptitiously extinguish that right. Pro Se Litigants have no less of a right to effective due process as those who utilize an attorney.

70. For due process and to secure the Constitutional rights of Windsor, judges may not take the law into their own hands. But this is precisely what TWT and the Defendant Judges have done. These judges ignore the law, ignore or twist the facts to use inapplicable law, and abuse and disadvantage Windsor. Windsor's experience is that this is a widespread practice in the Northern District of Georgia and the Eleventh Circuit.

71. For due process to be secured, the laws must operate alike upon all and not subject the individual to the arbitrary exercise of governmental power. (*Marchant v. Pennsylvania R.R.*, 153 U.S. 380, 386 (1894).) TWT has violated Windsor's rights by using his power to inflict his bias.

72. For due process, Windsor has the right to protections expressly created in statute and case law. TWT has violated Windsor's rights by using his power to ignore facts and the law.

73. Due process allegedly ensures that the government will respect all of a person's legal rights and guarantee fundamental fairness and justice. TWT's actions have violated Windsor's rights and denied justice.

74. Due process holds the government subservient to the law of the land, protecting individual persons from the state. TWT has violated this trust.

75. Due process requires an established course for judicial proceedings designed to safeguard the legal rights of the individual. Action denying the process that is "due" is unconstitutional. Inherent in the expectation of due process is that the judge will abide by the rules. TWT has interfered with the process and violated rules for the purpose of damaging Windsor.

76. An inherent Constitutional right is the honesty of the judge. TWT has not been honest. The Constitution guarantees Windsor a fair and impartial judge. TWT denied Windsor's guarantee to inflict his extra-judicial bias.

Every person "has a constitutional and statutory right to an impartial and fair judge at all stages of the proceeding." (*Liteky v U.S.*, 510 US 540 (1994). (See *Stone v Powell*, 428 US 465, 483 n. 35, 96 S. Ct. 3037, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1067 (1976).) "[t]rial before an 'unbiased judge' is essential to due process." *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 403 U.S. 212, 216 (1971); accord *Concrete Pipe & Prods. V. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust*, 508 U.S. 602, 617 (1993) (citation omitted).)

77. Due process guarantees basic fairness and to make people feel that they have been treated fairly. Windsor has not been treated fairly.

“justice must give 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). *Peters v. Kiff*, 407, U.S. 493, 502 (1972).

78. TWT has effectively denied Windsor’s rights of the equal protection under the law.

THIS IS AN EMERGENCY MOTION

79. Windsor asks that this Court handle this motion on an emergency basis because Windsor’s rights have been seriously infringed, and time is of the essence. Windsor intends to file a Writ of Mandamus with the United States Supreme Court if TWT fails to take the appropriate action and quickly on this motion.

80. Support for this Motion is provided in the Affidavit of Prejudice attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as well as all motions and affidavits and verifications filed by Windsor in the instant Civil Action and all orders of this court in Civil Actions 1:11-CV-01922-TWT, 1:11-CV-01923-TWT, and 1:11-CV-02027-TWT.

81. Windsor has filed a timely and sufficient affidavit that TWT has a personal bias and prejudice against Windsor and a personal bias in favor of the Defendants. The affidavit states the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists, and the request to file this motion and affidavit are being filed two

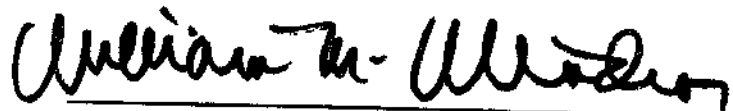
days after the Verified Action was removed to this Court. The facts are such that a reasonable person would feel that bias exists. The 28 U.S.C. Certificate is provided herewith as Exhibit B.

82. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144, TWT shall proceed no further herein, and another judge shall be assigned to hear this proceeding.

WHEREFORE, having now filed this Motion, sworn Affidavit of Perjury, and Certificate, Plaintiff Windsor respectfully requests as follows:

- (1) that this Motion be referred to another judge for a hearing;
- (2) that the Court grant PLAINTIFF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO DISQUALIFY TWT;
- (3) that the Court issue an order disqualifying TWT;
- (4) that the Court strike all orders by TWT in all cases involving Windsor and require the Defendants to file timely answers to the Verified Complaints or in the alternative that the new judge conduct a hearing to reconsider the Removal, Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, and the other issues;
- (5) that the Court grant a conference with all parties; and
- (6) that the Court grant such other and further relief as justice requires in association with this Motion.

Submitted this 21st day of July 2011.



WILLIAM M. WINDSOR

Pro Se

PO Box 681236, Marietta, GA 30068

Telephone: 770-578-1094

Facsimile: 770-234-4106

Email: williamwindsor@bellsouth.net

VERIFICATION OF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR

I, William M. Windsor, swear that I am authorized to make this verification and that the facts alleged in the foregoing MOTION are true and correct based upon my personal knowledge, except as to the matters herein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe them to be true.

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct based upon my personal knowledge.

This 21st day of July 2011.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William M. Windsor", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

William M. Windsor

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

As required by Local Rule 7.1D, N.D. Ga., I hereby certify that this pleading has been prepared in Times New Roman 14-point font, one of the font and point selections approved by this Court in Local Rule 5.1B, N.D. Ga.

This 21st day of July 2011.



WILLIAM M. WINDSOR

Pro Se

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Marietta, GA 30068

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I served this MOTION by depositing in the United States Mail with sufficient postage addressed as follows:

DARCY COTY
ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY
600 Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg.
75 Spring Street, S.W. -- Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: (404) 581-6043 -- Facsimile: (404) 581-4667
Darcy.Coty@usdoj.gov

I have also prepared a copy for each Defendant to be served with the Summons and Complaint.

This 21st day of July 2011.



WILLIAM M. WINDSOR
Pro Se

PO Box 681236
Marietta, GA 30068
Telephone: 770-578-1094
Facsimile: 770-234-4106
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Exhibit

A

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
<p>BUSH v. CHEATWOOD, 1:05-CV-2923-TWT. (N.D.Ga. 12/23/2005)12/23/2005</p>	<p>12/23/2005</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>civil</p>	<p>This is one of a number of pro se civil actions filed by this Plaintiff. It is before the Court on Plaintiff Samuel Adam Bush's Motion for Recusal [Doc. 7]. In one of the cases, the Plaintiff has filed a third party complaint naming me as a third party defendant. He claims that I acted corruptly in another legal proceeding in which I dismissed a claim against Bankruptcy Judge Drake on grounds of judicial immunity. This is the third time that the Plaintiff has sued a judge who has ruled against him in his numerous legal difficulties. All of the suits are frivolous and have been or will be dismissed. The Plaintiff now contends in this motion that I cannot be impartial in this case because I am named as a third party defendant in a pending civil action against the Plaintiff. DISMISSED</p>
<p>Bush v. Cheatwood, No. 1:05-CV-2923-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/16/2006)05/16/2006</p>	<p>5/16/2006</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>civil</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on Defendant J. Steven Cheatwood's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 8] and Defendants Louis Levenson, Susan Barnes, Tonia Bragg and the Magistrate Court of Fulton County's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 10]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendants' motions are GRANTED.</p>
<p>Bey v. ABN Amro Mortgage Group, Inc., No. 1:08-mi-5-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/20/2008)02/20/2008</p>	<p>2/20/2008</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>civil</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1] is DENIED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to comply with a lawful Order of this Court.</p>
<p>Bey v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc., No. 1:07-mi-433-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/20/2008)02/20/2008</p>	<p>2/20/2008</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>civil</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1] is DENIED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to comply with a lawful Order of this Court.</p>

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Bey v. Liberty Mutual Group Inc., No. 1:07-mi-432-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/20/2008)02/20/2008	2/20/2008	Dismissed	civil	This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1] is DENIED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to comply with a lawful Order of this Court.
Bey v. Trott & Trott P.C., No. 1:08-mi-4-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/20/2008)02/20/2008	2/20/2008	Dismissed	civil	This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis [Doc. 1] is DENIED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to comply with a lawful Order of this Court.
Edwards v. Sneed, No. 1:08-CV-1294-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/24/2008)04/24/2008	4/24/2008	Dismissed	civil	This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Vertis-Mae v. Argent Mortgage Co. LLC, No. 1:07-CV-2469-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/05/2008)05/05/2008	5/2/2008	Dismissed	civil	This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 14] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendants' Motions to Dismiss [Doc. 3 &4]. The Complaint consists of incoherent nonsense. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendants' Motions to Dismiss [Doc. 3 &4] are GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED.
Gardner v. Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc., No. 1:08-CV-2128-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/14/2009)01/14/2009	1/14/2009	Dismissed	civil	This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is dismissed.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Wyché v. Frazier, No. 1:08-CV-3400-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/14/2009)01/14/2009	1/14/2009	Dismissed	civil	This is a pro se civil action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action. The Petitioner's Objections are without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court.
SHEA v. CONWAY, 1:05-CV-2401-TWT,42U.S.C.§1983. (N.D.Ga. 10/20/2005)10/20/2005		Dismissed	civil rights	Plaintiff has been granted in forma pauperis status in this 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action, and the matter is now before the Court for a 28 U.S.C. § 1915A screening. Allowed to begin, and then DISMISSED.
TAYLOR v. NIX, 1:05-CV-1839-TWT,42U.S.C.§1983. (N.D.Ga. 11/03/2005)11/03/2005	10/20/2005	Dismissed	civil rights	Plaintiff has filed the instant pro se civil rights complaint. The matter is presently before this Court for a 28 U.S.C. § 1915A frivolity determination. IT IS ORDERED that the instant civil rights complaint [Doc. 1] is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.
BUSH v. REEVES, 1:05-CV-1315-TWT. (N.D.Ga. 12/23/2005)12/23/2005	11/3/2005	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on Defendants Gwinnett County Sheriff's Department and Gwinnett County's Joint Motion to Dismiss [Docs. 2 & 3], Defendant Gene Reeves Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 4], and Defendant Superior Court of Gwinnett County's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 6]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendants' motions are GRANTED.
Alyshah v. State, No. 1:06-CV-0928-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/01/2006)09/01/2006	12/23/2005	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3] and the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike [Doc. 5]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendant's motion is GRANTED and the Plaintiff's motion is DENIED.
Alyshah v. State, No. 1:06-CV-0930-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/01/2006)09/01/2006	9/1/2006	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on Defendant State of Georgia's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3] and the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike [Doc. 6]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendant's motion is GRANTED and the Plaintiff's motion is DENIED.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Alyshah v. United States, No. 1:06-CV-0915-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/11/2006)09/11/2006	9/11/2006	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 5], the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 6], and the Defendants' Motion to Strike the Plaintiff's Reply [Doc. 9]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED, the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike is DENIED, and the Defendants' Motion to Strike is DENIED as moot.
Alyshah v. Hunter, No. 1:06-CV-0931-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/13/2006)09/13/2006				This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on Defendant Judge Linda Warren Hunter's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 9], and others. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendants' motions are GRANTED and the Plaintiff's motions are DENIED. For the reasons set forth above, Defendant Hunter's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 9] is GRANTED; Defendants Marty, Kaczowski, and Brashier's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 21] is GRANTED; Defendants Pelletier and Cassidy's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 22] is GRANTED; the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants Marty, Kaczowski, and Brashier's Answer [Doc. 12] is DENIED; the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendant Hunter's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 14] is DENIED; and the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants Pelletier and Cassidy's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 25] is DENIED. Additionally, the Court invites the Defendants to file motions for sanctions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11(c)(1)(A).
Sumlin v. Gibson, No. 1:06-CV-2333-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/10/2007)05/10/2007	5/10/2007	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on Defendant Medical Director of Fulton County Jail's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 24]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendant's motion is GRANTED.
Gibson v. Hunt, No. 1:06-CV-3059-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/05/2007)07/05/2007	7/5/2007	Dismissed	civil rights	This is pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Plaintiff's Amended Complaint [Doc. 14]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendants' motion is GRANTED.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Phillips v. Brown, No. 1:07-CV-1601-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/08/2008)01/08/2008		Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 7] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition as Untimely [Doc. 5]. The Magistrate Judge correctly applied the "mail box rule" to find that the Petition was timely. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition as Untimely [Doc. 5] is DENIED.
Meadows v. Fulton County Jail, No. 1:08-CV-0744-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/24/2008)03/24/2008	1/8/2008	Dismissed	civil rights	Joseph L. Meadows, an inmate at the Fulton County Jail, has submitted the instant pro se 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights action without prepayment of the filing fee and seeks to proceed in forma ab operis. (Doc. Nos. 1, 2.) For the purpose of dismissal, Plaintiff is GRANTED in forma ab operis status, and the matter is now before the Court for screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. DISMISSED.
Harrison v. Miller, No. 1:08-CV-2096-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/09/2009)07/09/2009	3/24/2008	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights case arising out of the Plaintiff's arrest by a Douglas County deputy sheriff. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 42] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 23]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED. The Plaintiff's Motions [Docs. 43, 44, 45 and 46] that were filed after the Report and Recommendation are DENIED.
Glover v. Municipality of Dekalb County, Georgia, No. 1:08-CV-1730-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/06/2009)08/06/2009	7/9/2009	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights lawsuit. It is before the Court on the Plaintiff's Motion to Amend Preliminary Report [Doc. 37], the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 40], and the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 41]. For the reasons set forth below, the Plaintiff's Motions are DENIED and the Defendants' Motion is GRANTED.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Harrison v. Miller, No. 1:08-CV-2096-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/12/2009)08/12/2009	8/12/2009	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights case. The filing of a notice of appeal deprives the Court of jurisdiction to grant the relief requested in the Motion and Request to Submit Evidence [Doc. 50] and Motion for Leave to Appear [Doc. 51] which are DENIED. The Motion to Stay [Doc. 49] and Motion for Reconsideration [Doc. 58] are DENIED. Until the Plaintiff's appeal is decided, the Court has no jurisdiction to provide the Plaintiff with any relief. DISMISSED.
Jones v. State, No. 1:09-mi-181-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/24/2009)09/24/2009	9/24/2009	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the action be dismissed without prejudice for failure to obey a lawful order of the Court. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Mayo v. Fields, No. 1:10-CV-1607-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/08/2010)07/08/2010	7/8/2010	Dismissed	civil rights	In this pro se civil rights action, Plaintiff William Jonathan Mayo ("Plaintiff") seeks damages for the violation of inmate disciplinary and appeal procedures, loss of property, and retaliation. For the reasons discussed below, this action should be summarily dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A
Ryan Castaneira v. Sonny Perdue, Governor; and, No. CIVIL ACTION NO 1:10-CV-3385-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/09/2010)12/09/2010	12/9/2010	Dismissed	civil rights	Plaintiff, pro se, is confined in the Dooly State Prison in Unadilla, Georgia. He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in this case, which is before the Court for a frivolity review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Plaintiff's motion for leave to amend petition and for service of petition [8] is also pending before the Court. *fn1
Robert Betts v. Tully Yount et al, No. 1:10-CV-4120-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/26/2011)01/26/2011	1/26/2011	Dismissed	civil rights	Plaintiff, pro se, is confined at the Douglas County Jail in Douglasville, Georgia. He filed this action on December 17, 2010, alleging that Defendants illegally arrested, falsely imprisoned, and maliciously prosecuted him. On December 28, 2010, the Court directed Plaintiff to provide additional information regarding his claims because it appeared that the claims may be barred by the statute of limitations. (Doc. 5.) Plaintiff complied with that Order and filed an amended complaint. (Doc. 8.) The Court now conducts the frivolity review.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Corry Thompson v. United States of America, No. 1:08-CV-1595-TWT, (N.D.Ga. 02/03/2011)02/03/2011	2/3/2011	Dismissed	civil rights	Moyant Corry Thompson challenges the constitutionality of his judgment of conviction in this Court. Now before the Court are his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 Motion to Vacate Judgment [170], the Government's Response [173], and Thompson's Motion to Alter/Amend Petition [191].
Kevin B. Jones v. Marta, No. 1:10-CV-1355-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/16/2011)03/16/2011				This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing this action for the Plaintiff's failure to comply with a lawful Order of the Court. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Craig S. Ferrell v. John Doc 1, Prisoner At Phillips, No. 1:10-CV-3515-TWT-AJB (N.D.Ga. 03/31/2011)03/31/2011	3/16/2011	Dismissed	civil rights	Plaintiff, Craig S. Ferrell, presently confined in Phillips State Prison in Buford, Georgia, has paid the full filing fee in this 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action, and the matter is before the Court on the complaint (Doc. No. 1) for screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.
Charmane Smith v. Suntrust Bank, No. 1:11-CV-898-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/21/2011)04/21/2011	3/31/2011	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil action arising out of some sort of dispute between the Plaintiff and the Defendant concerning her former bank accounts. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action without prejudice. The Plaintiff's objections to the Report and Recommendation are incomprehensible. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice. If this action is refiled, the Plaintiff must pay the full filing fee.
Brown v. Goger, No. 1:10-CV-2924-TWT (N.D.Ga. 11/03/2010)11/03/2010	4/21/2011	Dismissed	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights case arising out of the Plaintiff's criminal case in the Superior Court of Fulton County. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing this action under the Rooker-Feldman doctrine. The Plaintiff's Objections are without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
	11/3/2020	Dismissed	civil rights	

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
BRYAN v. MURPHY, 243 F.Supp.2d 1375 (N.D.Ga. 01/13/2003)01/13/2003	1/13/2003	Dismissed	civil rights by judge	For the foregoing reasons, Margaret H. Murphy and Thomas W. Thrash's motion to dismiss is GRANTED [Doc. No. 4-1], and the alternative motion for summary judgment [Doc. No. 4-2] is DENIED AS MOOT. Likewise, Jeffrey A. Bryan's motion to strike the defendants' motion [Doc. No. 7-1] is DENIED. This case is hereby DISMISSED.
Martha Kephart v. American Home Mortgage, et al, No. 1:10-CV-2660-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/18/2011)03/18/2011	3/18/2011	Dismissed	debt collection	This is a pro se civil action under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2]. As set forth in the Report and Recommendation, foreclosing on a security interest is not a debt collection activity for purposes of the Act. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] is GRANTED.
HSBC Bank USA, NA v. Degraff, No. 1:07-CV-1385-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/10/2007)08/10/2007	8/10/2007	Dismissed	declaratory judgment	This is a pro se declaratory judgment action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that this action be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Emeka U. Moh v. the City of Atlanta, No. 1:10-CV-4058-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/27/2011)06/27/2011	6/27/2011	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 7] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 5]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED. The state law claims are dismissed without prejudice.
Huffman v. Howdens Millwork Co., No. 1:05-CV-1530-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/15/2006)02/15/2006	2/15/2006	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss for Plaintiff's Failure to Comply with Local Rule 83.1(D)(3) [Doc. 6]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
White v. GA. Dep't of Motor Vehicle Safety, No. 1:06-CV-0124-TWT (N.D.Ga.) 05/18/2006)05/18/2006	5/18/2006	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2]. The Plaintiff failed to file suit within 90 days of receiving his right to sue letter from the EEOC. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] is GRANTED.
Gary v. Menlo Logistics Global Transportation Services, Inc., No. 1:06-CV-2139-TWT (N.D.Ga.) 02/13/2007)02/13/2007	2/13/2007	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 15] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting in part and denying in part the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] is GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART.
Profit v. Americold Logistics, LLC, No. 1:07-CV-254-TWT (N.D.Ga.) 01/07/2008)01/07/2008	1/7/2008	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the action be dismissed for failure to effectuate service. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Williams v. U.S. Dep't of Transportation, No. 1:06-CV-3145-TWT (N.D.Ga.) 02/25/2008)02/25/2008	2/25/2008	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 7] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for want of prosecution. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Profit v. Americold Logistics, LLC, No. 1:07-CV-1920-TWT (N.D.Ga.) 04/24/2008)04/24/2008	4/24/2008	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] for failure to effectuate service. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] is GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED with prejudice.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Sojourner v. Cherry, No. 1:09-CV-3460-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/31/2010)08/31/2010	8/31/2010	Dismissed	discrimination	Proceeding pro se, Isaac E. Sojourner filed a complaint under Title VII [1], a request for permission to proceed in forma pauperis [3], and a "Motion for: 1. Equitable Tolling; 2. Court Appointed Counsel; and 3. Trial by Jury" [2]. Magistrate Judge E. Clayton Scofield III granted Sojourner permission to proceed in forma pauperis, but directed that Sojourner's complaint not be served immediately [4]. *fn1
DEMARCO MILLER v. PROUDFOOT CONSULTING, et al, No. 1:10-CV-1417-TWT (N.D.Ga. 11/30/2010)11/30/2010	11/30/2010	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination case. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that this action be dismissed without prejudice for failure to effectuate service and want of prosecution. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Shalandra M. Washington v. Sprint Food Stores, Inc, No. 1:10-CV-823-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/29/2010)12/29/2010	12/29/2010	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 9] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3]. For the reasons set forth in the Report and Recommendation, the Plaintiff fails to state a plausible claim for relief. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3] is GRANTED.
Harold Jackson v. City of Stockbridge, No. CIVIL ACTION FILE (N.D.Ga. 01/31/2011)01/31/2011	1/31/2011	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 20] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing this action with prejudice for failure of prosecution and failure to comply with lawful orders of the Court. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED with prejudice.
Sherri Horton v. Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services, No. 1:10-CV-2665-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/18/2011)03/18/2011	3/18/2011	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 14] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing this action without prejudice for failure to properly serve the Defendant. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Sanita Jacobs v. Shivan Phillips, et al, No. 1:10-CV-4107-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/14/2011)04/14/2011	4/14/2011	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending allowing the case to go forward after a frivolity review. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court.
Vernon B. Cox v. Lane Management LLC C/O Georgia Ave High Rise, No. 1:11-CV-736-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/19/2011)05/19/2011	5/19/2011	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se action for discrimination in housing. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 5] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action as frivolous. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Willie Wesley Brown v. Mrs. Winners Chicken and Biscuits, et al, No. 1:10-CV-3557-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/19/2011)05/19/2011	5/19/2011	Dismissed	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action against the individual Defendants and allowing the action to proceed on the Plaintiff's Title VII claim against Mrs. Winners. The Plaintiff's Objections are totally without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is dismissed as to the individual Defendants. The Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of Time [Doc. 10] and Motions to Amend [Doc. 12 & 13] are DENIED.
Adams v. IBM Corp., No. 1:05-CV-3308-TWT (N.D.Ga. 10/10/2006)10/10/2006	10/10/2006	Dismissed	ERISA	This is an ERISA action involving a defined contribution retirement benefit plan. It is before the Court on the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 13], and the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 16]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED, and the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment is DENIED.
Adams v. IBM Corp., No. 1:05-CV-3308-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/29/2006)12/29/2006	12/29/2006	Dismissed	ERISA	This is an ERISA action involving a defined contribution retirement benefit plan. It is before the Court on the Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration, to Vacate, Alter or Amend Judgment, and For Leave to File a First Amended Complaint [Doc. 26]. The Plaintiff's motion is DENIED.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Degraff v. HSBC Bank, USA, No. 1:07-CV-1104-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/13/2007)08/13/2007	8/13/2007	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se action seeking to remove a foreclosure action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for lack of jurisdiction. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Carr v. Mid-Atlantic Financial Services, Inc., No. 1:10-CV-477-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/19/2010)08/19/2010	8/19/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 18] of the Magistrate Judge. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant Mid-Atlantic is dismissed for lack of service. The Motions to Dismiss [Doc. 11 & 15] of MERS and HSBC are GRANTED. The Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 6] of Wells Fargo is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.
Watkins v. Beneficial, HSBC Mortgage, No. 1:10-CV-1999-TWT (N.D.Ga. 10/21/2010)10/21/2010	10/21/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3]. The complaint fails to set forth a plausible claim for relief. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3] is GRANTED. The Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Motion for Preliminary Injunction [Doc. 2] is DENIED.
Christian J. Morton v. Suntrust Mortgage, Inc, No. 1:10-CV-2594-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/03/2010)12/03/2010	12/3/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 10] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 5]. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 5] is GRANTED.
Jo L. Carr v. Mid-Atlantic Financial Services, Inc., et al, No. 1:10-CV-477-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/03/2010)12/03/2010	12/3/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 32] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that this action be dismissed with prejudice based upon the Plaintiff's failure to comply with an order of the Court. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED with prejudice.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Pamela B. Jordan v. Phh Mortgage Corporation, No. 1:10-CV-967-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/03/2010)12/03/2010	12/3/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2]. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] is GRANTED. The Defendant's Motion to Set Aside Default [Doc. 6] is GRANTED.
Adam Katzenstein v. National City Mortgage, et al, No. 1:10-CV-3552-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/29/2010)12/29/2010	12/29/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil case arising out of a foreclosure action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing this action without prejudice for failure to comply with a lawful order of the Court. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Luis Henriquez, et al v. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, No. 1:10-CV-3825-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/29/2010)12/29/2010	12/29/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil case arising out of a foreclosure action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for failure to state a claim. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Wayna Smith v. Indymac Federal Bank, F.S.B., et al, No. 1:10-CV-1348-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/30/2010)12/30/2010	12/30/2010	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant MERS' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 4]. For the reasons set forth in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation, the Plaintiff's complaint fails to state a plausible claim for relief against MERS. Therefore, the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 4] is GRANTED. The action is dismissed against the remaining Defendants without prejudice for failure to effectuate service.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Cory Brown v. Federal National Mortgage Association, et al, No. 1:10-CV-3289-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/24/2011)03/24/2011	4/24/2011	Dismissed	foreclosure	This is a pro se civil action arising out of a foreclosure proceeding. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 12] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 10]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 10] is GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice. The Defendants' first Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 5] is DENIED as moot.
Bradley v. Logue, No. 1:06-CV-0396-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/27/2006)07/27/2006	7/7/2006	Dismissed	fraud against attorney	This is a pro se action for fraud against an attorney who served on an arbitration panel more than 10 years ago in a case involving the Plaintiff. It is before the Court on the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 20]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendant's motion is GRANTED.
FOFANA v. ATLANTA PRE-TRIAL DETENTION CENTER, 1:05-CV-2192-TWT. (N.D.Ga. 10/18/2005)10/18/2005	10/18/2005	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action in which the Petitioner seeks a stay of deportation. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the petition be dismissed. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Peterson v. Head, No. 1:05-CV-1159-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/17/2006)03/17/2006	3/17/2006	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 11] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed. The Petitioner's federal constitutional rights were not violated by trying the two robbery cases together. There was sufficient evidence for the jury to find the Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The Petitioner has not shown that his trial or appellate counsel were ineffective; the new claims are procedurally barred. After careful consideration of the Petitioner's Objections, the Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Attenborough v. Dillard's Dept Store, No. 1:06-CV-0291-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/09/2006)06/09/2006 Ross v. Jarriel, No. 1:05-CV-289-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/19/2006)05/19/2006	5/19/2006	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 14] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed. After careful consideration of the Petitioner's Objections, the Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Petition is DISMISSED.
Battle v. Maldonado, No. 1:05-CV-733-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/25/2006)07/25/2006	7/25/2006	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus petition in which the Petitioner seeks release from administrative segregation at the Atlanta United States Penitentiary. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the petition as moot and for failure to exhaust administrative remedies. After careful consideration, the Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Watson v. Freeman, No. 1:06-CV-2380-TWT (N.D.Ga. 11/21/2006)11/21/2006	11/21/2006	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the action be dismissed under the abstention and exhaustion doctrines. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Hasan v. Field Office Director, No. 1:06-CV-2449-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/01/2006)12/01/2006	12/1/2006	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed without prejudice as premature. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Bishop v. Burnett, No. 1:06-CV-1085-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/29/2007)01/29/2007				This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 7] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Respondent Baker's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 4] and denying the Petition on the merits. The Petitioner's Objections are all adequately addressed in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation. The Petitioner's claims of errors in the application of state law and the admission of evidence during the trial do not entitle him to federal habeas corpus relief. His claims of ineffective assistance of counsel are procedurally defaulted and without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Respondent Baker's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 4] is GRANTED. The Petition is DISMISSED on the merits as to Respondent Burnett.
Green v. Leverette, No. 1:06-CV-2846-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/29/2007)01/29/2007	1/29/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition without prejudice. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Joyner v. Upton, No. 1:06-CV-1071-TWT (N.D. Ga. 01/29/2007)01/29/2007	1/29/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 19] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition for lack of exhaustion of state remedies. In his Objections, the Petitioner argues that he should be allowed to dismiss the unexhausted claims. If the Petitioner really wants to forego state habeas corpus review, he can refile the federal petition and omit all claims other than those presented in his direct appeal. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Exhaustion [Doc. 7] is GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
McGlothlin v. Chase, No. 1:06-CV-3066-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/06/2007)03/06/2007	3/6/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. The Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge that the Petitioner has not shown a substantial deprivation of his constitutional rights. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Sumlin v. State, No. 1:06-CV-1628-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/09/2007)08/09/2007	8/9/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 17] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Exhaustion [Doc. 7]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Respondent's Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Exhaustion [Doc. 7] is GRANTED.
Abreu-Vasquez v. Zenk, No. 1:06-CV-3005-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/10/2007)08/10/2007	8/10/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition as moot. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Cain v. Burnett, No. 1:07-CV-982-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/10/2007)08/10/2007	8/10/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition without prejudice for failure to exhaust state habeas corpus remedies. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Sutton v. State, No. 1:07-CV-943-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/10/2007)08/10/2007	8/10/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action as successive. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Galaviz v. Zenk, No. 1:07-CV-671-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/20/2007)08/20/2007	8/20/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. The Petitioner is a prisoner in federal custody at the Atlanta Prison Camp. He seeks an order requiring the Bureau of Prisons to consider him immediately for designation to a Community Confinement Center. It is undisputed that the Petitioner failed to exhaust his administrative remedies. Therefore, this action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Jones v. State, No. 1:07-CV-1367-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/21/2007)09/21/2007	9/21/2007	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition for failure to exhaust state court remedies. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Beck v. Burnette, No. 1:05-CV-2983-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/04/2008)01/04/2008	1/4/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 10] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed on the merits. No objections have been filed by the Petitioner. The Petition is DENIED.
Sledge v. Grayer, No. 1:07-CV-2575-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/07/2008)01/07/2008	1/7/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. The exclusive remedy for a federal prisoner to collaterally attack his conviction is a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court.
Hicks v. Terry, No. 1:07-CV-1112-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/20/2008)02/20/2008	2/20/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action in which the Petitioner seeks to challenge his 1992 conviction resulting from his guilty plea to murder and armed robbery. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition as untimely. The Petitioner's Objections are without merit. The Petitioner is not excused from the one year limitations period of 28 U. S. C. § 2244(d)(1) for the reasons set forth in the Report and Recommendation. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
<p>Joyner v. Baker, No. 1:07-CV-2737-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/22/2008)</p>	<p>2/22/2008</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>habeas corpus</p>	<p>This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition without prejudice to allow the Petitioner to exhaust his state court habeas corpus remedies. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. In addition, the Petition should be dismissed because the Petitioner is not in the custody of the Respondent. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.</p>
<p>Thomas v. Baker, No. 1:07-CV-1826-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/22/2008)</p>	<p>2/22/2008</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>habeas corpus</p>	<p>This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 13] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition as untimely. The Petitioner seeks to challenge one of his 1985 robbery convictions that was used to enhance his federal sentence. The Petitioner has not made sufficient showing of actual innocence to avoid the one year limitation of 28 U. S. C. § 2244(d). The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.</p>
<p>Veneziano v. Grayer, No. 1:07-CV-2047-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/22/2008)</p>	<p>2/22/2008</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>habeas corpus</p>	<p>This is a pro se habeas corpus action challenging the Bureau of Prison's 2005 Rule regarding designation to Community Confinement Centers. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 6] of the Magistrate Judge recommending upholding the Rule and dismissing the Petition. I agree with the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge. No purpose would be served by me adding to the plethora of opinions from this Court addressing this issue in the last few years. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.</p>
<p>Wyche v. Frazier, No. 1:07-CV-1962-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/25/2008)</p>	<p>2/25/2008</p>	<p>Dismissed</p>	<p>habeas corpus</p>	<p>This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.</p>

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Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Stokes v. Williams, No. 1:07-CV-2222-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/12/2008)05/12/2008	5/12/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition as untimely. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED
Cain v. Burnette, No. 1:07-CV-2710-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/09/2008)06/09/2008	6/9/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 10] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for failure to exhaust state habeas corpus remedies. The Petitioner's Objections are without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Hamilton v. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, No. 1:08-CV-1174-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/18/2008)06/18/2008	6/18/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action. For the reasons stated in the Report and Recommendation, the Petitioner is not in the custody of the Respondent. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Sutton v. State, No. 1:08-CV-3132-TWT (N.D.Ga. 12/02/2008)12/02/2008	12/2/2008	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 5] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Harrison v. United States Marshall Service, No. 1:08-CV-2991-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/15/2009)01/15/2009	1/15/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se petition for writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the petition as moot. The Court approves and adopts the recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is dismissed.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Robbins v. Smith, No. 1:08-CV-1523-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/18/2009)02/18/2009	2/18/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus petition. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be denied. The Petitioner's Objections to the Report and Recommendation are without merit. The alleged state law procedural errors are not grounds for granting federal habeas corpus relief. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge as the judgment of the Court. The Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus [Doc. 1] is DENIED.
Wyche v. Frazier, No. 1:08-CV-3741-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/18/2009)02/18/2009	2/18/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. The Petitioner seeks to challenge his November 2001 convictions in Clayton County, Georgia. A previous petition challenging the same convictions was dismissed as untimely. Therefore, this is a successive Petition which requires authorization by the Court of Appeals. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Daniels v. Cobb Judicial Circuit, No. 1:08-CV-3863-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/09/2009)04/09/2009	4/9/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed. Under <i>Younger v. Harris</i> , 401 U.S. 37 (1971), the Court may not intervene in the Petitioner's state criminal case. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Nichols v. Upton, No. 1:08-CV-2822-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/28/2009)05/28/2009	5/28/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se petition for writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 29] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 8]. As set forth in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, the petition is untimely because it was not filed within the one year period of limitation set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Perkins v. Ammons, No. 1:08-CV-2004-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/02/2009)	7/2/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 20] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss the Petition as Untimely [Doc. 5]. The Petition was not filed within the one-year statute of limitation period. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 5] is GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED.
Sutton v. State, No. 1:09-CV-1799-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/03/2009)	9/3/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the petition be dismissed as successive. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge as the Judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Wilson v. Unknown, No. 1:09-CV-1140-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/03/2009)	9/3/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for failure to exhaust state remedies. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the Judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Cowins v. Stone, No. 1:09-CV-890-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/24/2009)	9/24/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 9] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed without prejudice for failure to exhaust state remedies. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Petition is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Robbins v. Smith, No. 1:08-CV-1351-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/24/2009)	9/24/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 17] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be denied on the merits. For the reasons set forth in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, the Petitioner has not shown grounds for granting federal habeas corpus relief. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. DISMISSED.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Yi v. Chatman, No. 1:09-CV-1505-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/24/2009)	9/24/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed as a second or successive Petition requiring prior authorization from the Eleventh Circuit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Robbins v. Smith, No. 1:08-CV-1351-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/25/2009)	9/25/2009	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se petition for writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 10] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Petitioner's Motion to Request Equitable Tolling [Doc. 4] and denying the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 8]. The Respondent's Objections are without merit for the reasons set forth in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Petitioner's Motion to Request Equitable Tolling [Doc. 4] is GRANTED, then case DISMISSED.
Elacin v. Thompson, No. 1:10-CV-220-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/01/2010)	7/1/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 15] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed as barred by the one year statute of limitations of 28 U. S. C. § 2244(d)(1). The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED as untimely. The request for a Certificate of Appealability is DENIED. The Petitioner's Motions [Doc. 2, 3 & 11] are DENIED.
Evans v. Grayer, No. 1:10-CV-1185-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/21/2010)	7/21/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action by a federal prisoner. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Brown v. United States, No. 1:09-CV-2770-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/23/2010)07/23/2010				This is a pro se habeas corpus action by a federal prisoner. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 18] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. For the reasons set forth in the Report and Recommendation, the Petitioner cannot use 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to challenge sentencing enhancements. In order to challenge the sentencing enhancement in a successive motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, he must obtain permission from the Court of Appeals. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Davis v. United States, No. 1:10-CV-1793-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/06/2010)08/06/2010	7/23/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that this action be dismissed. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED. No Certificate of Appealability will be issued.
Fiek v. Burnette, No. 1:07-CV-1443-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/25/2010)08/25/2010	8/6/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 44] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed and denying a certificate of appealability. The Petitioner was convicted of three counts of aggravated child molestation and eighteen counts of child molestation. He was acquitted of three counts of child molestation. This action is DISMISSED. The request for a Certificate of Appealability is DENIED.
Herdean v. Grayer, No. 1:09-CV-2615-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/03/2010)09/03/2010	8/25/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action by a federal prisoner. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 7] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Petition be dismissed. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
	9/3/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	

Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash Pro Se Party Analysis

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Stevens v. Brown, No. 1:09-CV-2878-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/14/2010)09/14/2010	9/14/2010	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 9] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition without prejudice for lack of exhaustion. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice. The request for a Certificate of Appealability is DENIED.
Christopher Norris Nolan v. J. A. Keller Warden, U.S.P. Atlanta, No. 1:10-CV-3490-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/03/2011)02/03/2011	2/3/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 5] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action without prejudice for failure to comply with a lawful order of the Court. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.
Dwight Lee Crosdale v. Dannie Thompson, et al, No. 1:10-CV-2030-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/03/2011)02/03/2011	2/3/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition for failure to state a claim. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED for failure to state a claim.
Dwight Lee Crosdale v. Dannie Thompson, et al, No. 1:10-CV-1693-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/16/2011)03/16/2011	3/16/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 10] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim [Doc. 7] and Motion to Dismiss Petition for Lack of Exhaustion [Doc. 8]. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Respondent's Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim [Doc. 7] is GRANTED. The Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition for Lack of Exhaustion [Doc. 8] is GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Fausto L. Lopez v. Anthony Haynes Warden, No. 1:10-CV-4243-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/16/2011)03/16/2011	3/16/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action. For the reasons set forth in the Report and Recommendation, this action is filed in the wrong district. I approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Christopher Scott v. Thomas E. Brown, et al, No. 1:11-CV-618-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/06/2011)04/06/2011	4/6/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 3] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition. The Petitioner's ignorance of the one year statute of limitations in filing a habeas corpus petition does not authorize the Court to ignore 28 U. S. C. § 2244. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED. The request for a Certificate of Appealability is DENIED.
Gino Butler v. David Frazier, et al, No. 1:11-CV-682-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/02/2011)05/02/2011	5/2/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 2] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition as untimely. The Petitioner's claim of actual innocence is totally without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is dismissed.
Rodney Peterson v. Ralph Kemp, No. 1:10-CV-2488-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/12/2011)05/12/2011	5/12/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se habeas corpus action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 8] of the Magistrate Judge recommending denying the Petition. The Magistrate Judge correctly held that the Petitioner's guilty plea was knowing and voluntary. His claim that he was actually innocent is belied by his multiple admissions of struggling with the officer. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Petition is DISMISSED. A Certificate of Appealability will not be issued.
Christopher Norris Nolan v. J. A. Keller Warden, U.S.P. Atlanta, No. 1:10-CV-3490-TWT (N.D.Ga. 05/31/2011)05/31/2011	5/31/2011	Dismissed	habeas corpus	This is a pro se Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It is before Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 11] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the Petition based upon the Petitioner's appeal waiver. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Campbell v. Tartt, No. 1:10-CV-854-TWT (N.D.Ga. 10/07/2010)10/07/2010	10/7/2010	Dismissed	malpractice	This is a pro se action for dental malpractice. It is before the Court on the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 3]. For the reasons set forth below, the Court GRANTS the Defendant's motion.
Martin v. Citimortgage, No. 1:10-CV-656-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/25/2010)08/25/2010	8/25/2010	Dismissed	mortgage	This is a pro se civil action against various parties involved in the origination and servicing of the Plaintiff's mortgage. The Defendants' motions to dismiss are GRANTED. The Complaint is DISMISSED as to the Defendant Promortgage for failure to effectuate service within the time allowed by Rule 4.
ALYSHAH v. SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, 1:05-CV-759-TWT. (N.D.Ga. 10/12/2005)10/12/2005	10/12/2005	Dismissed	practicing law without a license	This is a pro se action challenging the constitutionality of actions taken to enforce an order prohibiting the Plaintiffs from practicing law without a license. Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED.
ALYSHAH v. SUPERIOR COURT OF DEKALB COUNTY, 1:05-CV-760-TWT. (N.D.Ga. 10/12/2005)10/12/2005	120/12/2005	Dismissed	practicing law without a license	This is a pro se action challenging the constitutionality of actions taken to enforce an order prohibiting the Plaintiffs from practicing law without a license. It is before the Court on the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 7]. For the reasons set forth below, the Defendants' motion is GRANTED.
State of Georgia Ex Rel, et al v. File Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (Mers), et al, No. 1:10-CV-3419-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/06/2011)04/06/2011	4/6/2011	Dismissed	qui tam	This is a pro se qui tam action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 71] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for lack of standing by the Plaintiffs. For the reasons set forth in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation, the Plaintiffs have not suffered an injury themselves that would provide them with standing to pursue these claims. There is no statutory authority for the Plaintiffs to pursue these claims in a qui tam action. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Gary v. Capital One Auto Finance, Inc., No. 1:06-CV-1715-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/06/2007)03/06/2007	3/6/2007	Dismissed	repossession	This is an action for fraud in the collection of a note and repossession of a motor vehicle. It is before the Court on the Defendant's Second Motion to Compel [Doc. 35]. It appears to the Court that the pro se Plaintiff has not complied with the Court's Order to fully and completely respond to the Defendant's discovery requests. The Defendant's Second Motion to Compel [Doc. 35] is GRANTED. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice. If the Plaintiff refiles this action, he is ordered to pay the full filing fee.
Thomas v. Lexus Financial Services, No. 1:10-mi-81-TWT (N.D.Ga. 07/21/2010)07/21/2010	7/21/2020	Dismissed	truth-in-lending	This is a pro se Truth-in-Lending action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 4] of the Magistrate Judge recommending dismissing the action for want of prosecution. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is DISMISSED.
Andrew Farrell, et al v. Indymac F.S.B., et al., No. 1:11-CV-824-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/28/2011)				This is a pro se civil action seeking to prevent foreclosure of a mortgage. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 5] of the Magistrate Judge recommending remanding the case to the Superior Court of DeKalb County. For the reasons set forth in the thorough and well-reasoned Report and Recommendation, this case was improperly removed because the Plaintiffs' Complaint does not assert a claim arising under federal law. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. This action is REMANDED to the Superior Court of DeKalb County. The Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 2] and Motion to Stay [Doc. 4] are DENIED as moot.
Tyrone Gould, Sr v. Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (Marta, No. CIVIL ACTION FILE (N.D.Ga. 06/28/2011)06/28/2011	6/28/2011	Remanded	foreclosure	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 33] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 29] The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 29] is GRANTED.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
<p>OGLESBY v. RAY, 8 F. Supp. 2d 1379 (N.D.Ga. 06/3/1998)06/03/1998</p>				<p>This is a pro se civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. It is before the Court on the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. No. 8] and Motion for Protective Order [Doc. No. 11]. In the Complaint, the Plaintiff failed to assert valid § 1983 claims as to the effective date of the 1995 amended policy or whether it was properly enacted. These issues do not implicate the Plaintiff's federally protected rights. The Court, therefore, need not address whether there are any factual issues concerning these issues. In the absence of any genuine issues of material fact, the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. No. 8] is GRANTED. Their Motion for Protective Order [Doc. No. 11] is DENIED as moot. The Clerk is directed to enter final judgment in favor of the Defendants.</p>
<p>Akins v. Perdue, No. 1:05-CV-336-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/18/2006)04/18/2006</p>	<p>6/3/1988</p>	<p>Summary Judgment</p>	<p>civil rights</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Plaintiff's Motion for Contempt [Doc. 32] and the Defendants' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 35]. For the reasons set forth below, the Plaintiff's motion is DENIED and the Defendants' motion is GRANTED.</p>
<p>Alyshah v. State Bar of Georgia Foundation, Inc., No. 1:06-CV-0946-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/12/2006)09/12/2006</p>	<p>4/18/2006</p>	<p>Summary Judgment</p>	<p>civil rights</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike the Defendant's Answer and Affirmative Defenses [Doc. 5] and the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss or in the Alternative Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 8]. For the reasons set forth below, the Plaintiff's motion is DENIED and the Defendant's motion is GRANTED.</p>
<p>Sumlin v. Gibson, No. 1:06-CV-2333-TWT (N.D.Ga. 01/10/2008)01/10/2008</p>	<p>9/12/2006</p>	<p>Summary Judgment</p>	<p>civil rights</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 46]. For the reasons set forth below, the motion is GRANTED.</p>
<p>Miller v. Conway, No. 1:08-CV-2271-TWT (N.D.Ga. 11/03/2010)11/03/2010</p>	<p>1/10/2008</p>	<p>Summary Judgment</p>	<p>civil rights</p>	<p>This is a pro se prisoner civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. It is before the Court on the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 74] and the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 79]. For the reasons stated below, the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 74] is GRANTED and the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 79] is DENIED.</p>

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
Jerome Wade v. Brett Zimbrick, No. 1:09-CV-3275-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/27/2011)06/27/2011	6/27/2011	Summary Judgment	civil rights	This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 30] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant Zimbrick's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 19 & 21]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant Zimbrick's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 19 & 21] is GRANTED.
Rowe v. Fulton County Government, No. 1:04-CV-3290-TWT (N.D.Ga. 03/22/2006)03/22/2006	3/22/2006	Summary Judgment	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 18] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 16]. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 16] is GRANTED.
Manfred v. Everett, No. 1:04-CV-3223-TWT (N.D.Ga. 06/09/2006)	6/9/2006	Summary Judgment	discrimination	This is a pro se employment discrimination action. Summary Judgment GRANTED.
Clark v. Potter, No. 1:05-CV-201-TWT (N.D.Ga. 08/29/2006)08/29/2006	8/29/2006	Summary Judgment	discrimination	This is a pro se Title VII employment discrimination action brought by an employee of the United States Postal Service. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 29] of the Magistrate Judge recommending that the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 17] be granted. The Plaintiff's Objections to the Report and Recommendation are without merit. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 17] is GRANTED. The Plaintiff's Motion for Sanctions [Doc. 26] is DENIED.
Williams v. Dekalb Medical Center, No. 1:05-CV-2257-TWT (N.D.Ga. 09/13/2006)09/13/2006	9/13/2006	Summary Judgment	discrimination	This is a pro se Title VII employment discrimination action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 26] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 18]. No objections to the Report and Recommendation have been filed. The Court agrees with the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 18] is GRANTED.

Case	Date	Result	Type	Ruling
<p>Bernard A. Boyd v. Choicepoint Inc, No. 1:08-CV- 1118-TWT (N.D.Ga. 02/02/2011)02/02/2011</p>	<p>2/2/2011</p>	<p>Summary Judgment</p>	<p>discrimination</p>	<p>This is a pro se employment <u>discrimination</u> action. It is before the Court on the Report and Recommendation [Doc. 89] of the Magistrate Judge recommending granting the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 73]. For the reasons set forth in the thorough and well reasoned Report and Recommendation, the Plaintiff failed to show a prima facie case of discrimination and failed to rebut the Defendant's legitimate non discriminatory reasons for his termination. The Court approves and adopts the Report and Recommendation as the judgment of the Court. The Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 73] is GRANTED.</p>
<p>Simmons v. Jones, No. 1:06- CV-2719-TWT (N.D.Ga. 04/15/2008)04/15/2008</p>	<p>4/15/2008</p>	<p>Summary Judgment Denied - SETTLED</p>	<p>civil rights</p>	<p>This is a pro se civil rights action. It is before the Court on the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 43]. For the reasons set forth below, the motion is denied. if the Plaintiff's account is accepted by the factfinder, there is not even the presence of arguable reasonable suspicion or probable cause. The facts underlying the Plaintiff's claims and the Defendant's defense of qualified immunity must be determined by the trier of fact.</p>

Exhibit

B

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA – ATLANTA DIVISION**

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR,)	
Plaintiff)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
)	
v.)	1:11-CV-02326-TWT
)	
Christopher Huber, et. al,)	
Defendants)	

**WILLIAM M. WINDSOR’S AFFIDAVIT OF PREJUDICE
OF JUDGE THOMAS WOODROW THRASH**

I, William M. Windsor, the undersigned, hereby declare under penalty of perjury:

1. My name is William M. Windsor (“Windsor”). I am over the age of 21, am competent to testify, and have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein.
2. This Affidavit of Prejudice of Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash (“Affidavit of Prejudice”) is offered in support of the Emergency Motion to Recuse Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash (“Motion to Recuse”).
3. I am the Plaintiff in this action, and I am representing myself pro se.
4. I am not an attorney.
5. In an effort to do the best possible job as a pro se party, I have studied the applicable Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Local Rules, the Georgia Code of Professional Conduct for attorneys, the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, certain

federal statutes, the Federal Rules of Judicial Procedure, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, and case law. I have spent hundreds of hours studying case law on recusal.

6. This affidavit is based upon my personal knowledge.

7. In this affidavit, references to a "Docket #" refer to the document number in this Civil Action No.1:11-CV-02326-TWT. When a reference to an "Exhibit #" is made, refers to an Exhibit attached to this or another declaration/affidavit.

8. In this affidavit, references to "MIST-1" refer to Civil Action No. 1:06-CV-0714-ODE.

9. In this affidavit, references to "BOGUS ACTION" refer to the so-called Civil Action No. 1:09-CV-01543-WSD.

10. In this affidavit, references to "MIST-2" refer to the so-called Civil Action No. 1:09-CV-02027-WSD.

11. Every docket entry referenced herein is made a part of this Affidavit. All of my motions and responses were verified in full under oath under penalty of perjury, so rather than repeat all the facts again and again, I simply reference and incorporate them herein as if attached hereto, and I repeat my verification that everything I have said is true and correct based upon my personal knowledge. I

say this under penalty of perjury.

12. Prejudice and bias may be either for or against. In the instant action, there is both. Thomas Woodrow Thrash ("TWT") has a pervasive antagonistic bias against Windsor. TWT has a pervasive prejudice for of the Defendants.

13. I have had approximately \$1,500,000.00 "stolen" from me in the guise of lawsuits (MIST-1 and the BOGUS ACTION).

14. The criminal acts and improper acts of various Defendants are mind boggling. The proof is all in the record that was cited for TWT.

15. On May 12, 2011, I was notified by a known radio talk show host that a federal prisoner was approached by the U.S. government with a deal to infiltrate organizations of people battling government corruption, and the assassination of William M. Windsor was mentioned. Upon information and belief, Defendants would be involved in this.

16. On May 19, 2011, I filed a Verified Declaratory Judgment Action in the Superior Court of Fulton County. The civil action was assigned No. 2011CV200857.

17. On May 20, 2011, I filed a Verified Complaint in the Superior Court of Fulton County. The civil action was assigned No. 2011CV200971.

18. On June 13, 2011, Ms. Sally Quillian Yates ("Ms. Yates") and/or Mr. Christopher Huber ("Mr. Huber") filed a NOTICE OF REMOVAL in regard to No. 2011CV200857. No. 2011CV200857 became N.D.Ga Civil Action No. 1:11-CV-01922-TWT ("01922"), and was assigned to TWT. There is nothing in the record of any court to indicate that Ms. Yates and/or Mr. Huber represent any of the Defendants or had any authority to file anything in 01922. The 01922 Docket erroneously shows Mr. Huber to be the attorney for various Defendants, but this is bogus.

19. On June 13, 2011, I filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order in No. 2011CV200857 was docketed as Docket #2 in 01922.)

20. On June 13, 2011, the U.S. Attorney filed a MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE RESPONSIVE PLEADING OR MOTION. (01922 Docket #3.)

21. On June 13, 2011, the U.S. Attorney filed a MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER. (01922 Docket #4.)

22. On June 14, 2011, I filed a MOTION TO DENY REMOVAL AND EMERGENCY MOTION FOR HEARING. (01922 Docket #5.) This MOTION documents and cites just exactly the many ways that the Notice of Removal was illegal and defective. Based upon the statutes and case law, TWT had a legal

obligation to immediately rule on the propriety of the NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

He ignored these duties. I submit that this proves prejudice because the first matter to be addressed following removal is whether the removal was proper. In 01922, the removal was facially defective. I believe anyone with a legal education or an hour of studying the law can look at it and see that it is defective.

23. On June 14, 2011, I filed a RESPONSE TO THE MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER. (01922 Docket #6.)

24. On June 15, 2011, I filed a MOTION TO DISQUALIFY MS. YATES, MR. HUBER, AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. (01922 Docket #12.) This Motion explains their lack of authority and details conflicts galore.

25. On June 15, 2011, TWT denied me a hearing on the TRO and denied the motion for TRO. (A true and correct copy of the order is Exhibit 5 hereto, referenced and incorporated herein.) In this June 15, 2011 Order Denying TRO, TWT commits obstruction of justice, violates the rules, establishes his participation in the racketeering enterprise, and commits perjury.

26. TWT stated in his June 15, 2011 Order Denying TRO that the purpose of the restraining order was to restrain Judge Duffey "from violating O.C.G.A. § 10-6-5," yet he proceeds to deny the motion by claiming it sought to be allowed to

commit violations of criminal statutes. This proves prejudice and bias! TWT can't even figure out how to disguise his prejudice and bias.

27. TWT stated in his June 15, 2011 Order Denying TRO that the Motion for TRO fails because I was seeking to commit the unauthorized practice of law. This is perjury. Nowhere in my Motion for TRO does it ask to commit the unauthorized practice of law. The Verified Complain in this Civil Action 01922 and the Motion for TRO make it absolutely clear that the only thing I am seeking is a declaratory judgment as to exactly what a person can do under the Georgia statute that authorizes use of a "power of attorney."

28. With no testimony of any type from anyone claiming I am seeking to commit the unauthorized practice of law, there isn't even a fact issue. TWT proved his prejudice by committing perjury for the purpose of furthering the racketeering enterprise that he belongs to. He lied to damage me and protect his fellow racketeers.

29. This wasn't an error by TWT. If it was, he could have immediately corrected it when I filed a motion for reconsideration of the order. This was intentional by TWT because he is criminally prejudiced for the Defendants and criminally biased against me.

30. Every party presenting a motion for a temporary restraining order is allowed the opportunity to present their arguments to a judge. TWT denied me this established right. This proves his prejudice because he did this to further the racketeering enterprise that he belongs to. He lied to damage Windsor and protect his fellow racketeers.

31. On June 17, 2011, I filed a RESPONSE TO THE FEDERAL DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE RESPONSIVE PLEADING OR MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE. (01922 Docket #23.) The Clerk of the Court failed to file the motion; Docket 23 is merely the "notice of filing of the motion" that every pro se party is required to file with the motion.

32. On June 17, 2011, three days after the U.S. Attorney filed its non-expedited, non-emergency motion, I received an order (the "01922 EXTENSION ORDER") dated June 16, 2011 (Docket #19) by mail. TWT violated my rights under the FRCP and L.R. by issuing the EXTENSION ORDER before giving me the prescribed period of time to respond to the motion. This served the needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way.

33. On June 17, 2011, I filed an EMERGENCY MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER DENYING TRO AND AN EMERGENCY

MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING. (01922 Docket #22.)

34. On June 17, 2011, TWT entered an order (“01922 PROTECTIVE ORDER”) (01922 Docket #25.) TWT violated my rights under the FRCP and L.R. by issuing the PROTECTIVE ORDER for the many reasons detailed in 01922 Docket #6. In addition, TWT commits obstruction of justice, perjury and proves his criminal bias. TWT had no evidence before him of any type from any of the Defendants. The only evidence before him was the sworn under penalty of perjury testimony from me, yet TWT said: “This is the latest in a series of frivolous, malicious and vexatious lawsuits filed by the Plaintiff.” This is absolutely false, and it served the needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way. 01922 is simply a declaratory judgment action that asks the Fulton County Superior Court to clarify a state statute. TWT ignored all of my filings because he was acting as a racketeer rather than as a judge.

35. In the 01922 PROTECTIVE ORDER, TWT (who no longer has jurisdiction in 01922 due to his illegal acts) purported to quash discovery, though there was not even a motion before the court seeking to have discovery quashed. This proves prejudice because a judge is not supposed to grant relief that isn’t even

requested. This proves prejudice because TWT ignored his mandatory initial obligation, which was to rule that the Notice of Removal was defective.

36. TWT issued this 01922 Protective Order without giving me the time for response mandated by the FRCP and Local Rules. This proves prejudice because it is a simple matter to allow a party their legal right to respond to a motion. This is absolutely improper, and it served the illegal needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way.

37. TWT ordered filing restrictions against me though there was no notice and no hearing as required by absolutely binding court precedents that a real judge would have to honor. This proves prejudice because the binding precedents for the Eleventh Circuit and Supreme Court require both notice and a hearing.

38. TWT also ordered me to post a cash bond or surety bond that I do not have the ability to post though there was no notice, no hearing, and no inquiry into ability to pay as required by absolutely binding court precedents that an impartial judge would have to honor. TWT was made aware of the fact that I have essentially no money, have a negative net worth of approximately \$900,000, and am unable to post a bond. This proves prejudice because TWT issued the order knowing I could not comply. This enabled him to deny my Constitutional rights and serve the illegal needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way.

39. On June 13, 2011, Ms. Yates and/or Mr. Huber filed a NOTICE OF REMOVAL in regard to No. 2011CV200971. No. 2011CV200971 became N.D.Ga Civil Action No. 1:11-CV-01923-TWT ("01923"), and was assigned to TWT. (01923 Docket #1.) There is nothing in the record of any court to indicate that Ms. Yates and/or Mr. Huber represent any of the Defendants or had any authority to file anything in 01923. The docket erroneously shows Mr. Huber to be the attorney for various Defendants, but this is bogus.

40. On June 13, 2011, the U.S. Attorney filed a MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE RESPONSIVE PLEADING OR MOTION. (01923 Docket #2.)

41. On June 13, 2011, the U.S. Attorney filed a MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER. (01923 Docket #4.)

42. On June 14, 2011, I filed a RESPONSE TO THE MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER. (01923 Docket #6.)

43. On June 14, 2011, I filed a MOTION TO DENY REMOVAL AND EMERGENCY MOTION FOR HEARING. (01923 Docket #7.)

44. On June 15, 2011, I filed a MOTION TO DISQUALIFY MS. YATES, MR. HUBER, AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. (01923 Docket #27.) This Motion explains their lack of authority and details conflicts galore.

45. On June 15, 2011, I filed several other motions in 01923. (01923 Docket #13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25.)

46. On June 17, 2011, I filed a RESPONSE TO THE FEDERAL DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE RESPONSIVE PLEADING OR MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE. (01923 Docket #23.)

47. At 10:00 am on June 17, 2011, three days after the U.S. Attorney filed its non-expedited, non-emergency motion, I received an order (the "01923 EXTENSION ORDER") dated June 16, 2011 (01923 Docket #9) by mail. TWT demonstrated his prejudice and violated my rights under the FRCP and L.R. by issuing the EXTENSION ORDER before giving me the prescribed period of time to respond to the motion. This served the illegal needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way.

48. On June 17, 2011 at 12:30 pm, I presented an EMERGENCY MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER (01923 DOCKET #9) GRANTING AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE RESPONSIVE PLEADING OR MOTION and an EMERGENCY MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND HEARING to Defendant White for filing.

49. On June 17, 2011, TWT entered an order ("01923 PROTECTIVE ORDER") (01923 Docket #33.) TWT demonstrated his prejudice and violated my rights under the FRCP and L.R. by issuing the 01923 PROTECTIVE ORDER for the many reasons detailed in 01923 Docket #31. In addition, TWT committed obstruction of justice, perjury and proves his criminal bias. TWT had no evidence before him of any type from any of the Defendants. The only evidence before him was the sworn under penalty of perjury testimony from me, yet TWT said: "This is the latest in a series of frivolous, malicious and vexatious lawsuits filed by the Plaintiff." This is absolutely false, and it served the illegal needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way. TWT ignored all of my filings because he was acting as a racketeer rather than as a judge.

50. In the 01923 PROTECTIVE ORDER, TWT (who no longer has jurisdiction in 01923 due to his illegal acts) purported to quash discovery, though there was not even a motion before the court seeking to have discovery quashed. This proves prejudice because a judge is not supposed to grant relief that isn't even requested. This proves prejudice because TWT ignored his mandatory initial obligation, which was to rule that the Notice of Removal was defective.

51. TWT issued this 01923 Protective Order without giving me the time for response mandated by the FRCP and Local Rules. This proves prejudice

because it is a simple matter to allow a party their legal right to respond to a motion. This is absolutely improper, and it served the illegal needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way.

52. TWT ordered filing restrictions against me though there was no notice and no hearing as required by absolutely binding court precedents that a real judge would have to honor. This proves prejudice because the binding precedents for the Eleventh Circuit and Supreme Court require both notice and a hearing.

53. TWT also ordered me to post a cash bond or surety bond that I do not have the ability to post though there was no notice, no hearing, and no inquiry into ability to pay as required by absolutely binding court precedents that an impartial judge would have to honor. TWT was made aware of the fact that I have essentially no money, have a negative net worth of approximately \$900,000, and am unable to post a bond. This proves prejudice because TWT issued the order knowing I could not comply. This enabled him to deny my Constitutional rights and serve the illegal needs of the racketeering enterprise in a most significant way.

54. On June 21, 2011, I filed a Motion to Recuse Judge Thomas Woodrow Thrash in 01923.

55. Prejudice and bias is mighty easy to prove with TWT. In Docket #5 in Civil Action 1:11-CV-02027-TWT, TWT states: "Due to voluminous frivolous

filings by the Plaintiff expedited consideration is requested.”

56. There are no voluminous filings, much less frivolous filings.

57. The Docket in 1:11-CV-02027-TWT showed only six docket entries, only one of which is from Windsor, and it is the Motion to Disqualify TWT.

58. The American Heritage Dictionary defines “voluminous” as “Filling or capable of filling a large volume or many volumes: the voluminous court record of the long trial.”

59. One motion is as far from voluminous as it gets.

60. TWT has absolutely no basis to make such a statement. There have been no orders that I have made frivolous filings. TWT has no legal or factual basis to make such an outrageously prejudiced statement. He might as well have written “hurry up and rule that I am not biased against him so I can inflict my bias on him as I have done already.”

61. 01923 Docket #73 is the “Minute Entry” made at 3:52 pm on July 15, 2011 []. 01923 Docket #74 is a permanent injunction order issued sometime thereafter on July 15, 2011 as the Minute Entry says a written order will be issued later.

62. I filed my July 15, 2011 (First) Amended Notice of Appeal before these orders were issued by Judge Thrash. This would make these orders void.