

18-7063

No. _____

FILED
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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re CHARLES A. DREAD — PETITIONER

vs.

MARYLAND STATE POLICE — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

OF HABEAS CORPUS TO THE
CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT FOR MARYLAND
[Name of Court last ruled on merits of your case]

PETITION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

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QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1) Was the Trial Court's denial of the Appellant's Motion for Summary Judgment and the Request for Hearing without granting the Appellant a Hearing he requested, legally correct when Maryland Rule 2-311(f) requires the Trial Court to hold a Hearing before rendering a decision disposing of a claim or a defense?
- 2) Appellant's Evidence raised substantial issues of fact as to whether Appellant was fired/retired because of a subjective belief, and if so, whether his discharge/retirement eventuated from the Racial Disadvantage permitting a White Woman in his Patrol Unit where a Hand Gun was Found while assisting this Person from and to Police Units? See, (Battle v. Mulholland, C. A. Miss. 1971, 439 F.2d 321.)
- 3) Whether State Respondents knew or reasonably should have known that the Action they took within their shear of Official responsibility when they evicted Appellant from Public Market would violate Constitutional Rights of Appellant and whether Respondents took such Action with Malicious Intention to cause a Deprivation of Constitutional Rights or Other Injury to Appellant are Questions of Fact? See, (Wilder v. Irvin, D.C. GA. 1976, 423 F. Supp. 639.)

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1) Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 27 section 733;	App. A, pg. 10, App. B, pg. 133, App. C, pg.185, App. D, pg.193
2) Annotated Code of Maryland, Public Safety; Title 3;	App C, pg. 183-184, 185-186
(3) TITLE 42 USC Section 1983- Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights	App. A, pg. 004 – 005; App. D, pg. 193-197
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6) Maryland Rule 7-202, 7-203(a) and 7-207	App. A, pg. 040, 061, 064;

7) Maryland Rule 8-131(a)App. C, pg. 184

8) Maryland Rules 8-202;.....App. C, pg. 184, 185, 193; App. D, pg.209 -210

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1) Article 88B section 15(b)(16) Annotated Code of Maryland.....App. A, pg. 008-010

2) Bond v. Slavin 157 Md. App. 340 (2004).....App. A, pg. 070, App. C, pg.187

3) Heat & Power Corp. v. Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., 320 Md. 584, 591 (1990)App. C, pg.187

4) Hiob v. Progressive Am. Ins. Co., 440 Md. 466, 103 A.3d 596, 2014 Md. LEXIS 779 (2014).....App. B, pg.135

5) Houghton v. County Commissioner's of Kent County's 504 A.2d 1145 (1986).....App. B, pg. 135

6) Illinois Compiled Statutes (735 ILCS 5/13-218)
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7) Liberty Cf. Price v. Johnston, 334 U.S. 266; (Pg. 334 U.S. 681)App. D, pg. 196

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the Judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

For cases from state courts:

The opinion of the highest court to review the merits appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

reported at _____; or,
 has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
 is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States District Court
appears at Appendix C & D to the petition and is
 reported at _____; or,
 has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
 is unpublished.

LEWIS vs. CITY OF CHICAGO, IL (08-974)

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT TIMELY FILING OF CLAIM

Petitioners, Arthur L. Lewis, Jr., et al. ("Lewis"), a group of AFRICAN AMERICANS who applied to become firefighters in Chicago sued the City under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, claiming Chicago's use of an eligibility test had a disparate racial impact on African Americans, effectively resulting in employment discrimination. The plaintiffs won their discrimination lawsuit in the Federal District Court, but the Seventh Circuit reversed on the basis that the claim had not been filed within the 300-day filing period for employment discrimination claims. See, (LII Supreme Court Bulletin, pg. 228 – 235)

JURISDICTION

Petitioner, Charles A. Dread, Pro Se, comes now, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 2254(b)(1)(A) that the Writ will be in Aid of the Court's Appellate Jurisdiction, that Exceptional Circumstances warrants the exercise of the Court's Discretionary Powers, and that Adequate Relief cannot be obtained in any other Form or from any other Court.

The Administrative Trial Board Hearing in Maryland State Police v. Charles A. Dread IAU. Case No. U-31-00037 dated April 25, 1991; David L. Moore (Attorney at Law) Files an Appeal in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County Third Judicial Circuit for Maryland, under Case No. 91CG2266 Docket 94 page 295 for Due Process Violations. Attorney David L. Moore files a Motion to withdraw his Appearance as Counsel for Petitioner, in which, the Court ordered on the 21st day of August 1991 after obtaining the Appeal from The Administrative Hearing (IAU-Case No. U-31-00037) in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.¹

See, (App. A, pg.064 – 087 and specifically 079, 080).

On July 14, 1994; Dismissal deferred for 30 days, in which, the Petitioner file's a Request for Rehearing on August 11, 1994. On August 19th; 1994, Petitioner files a Petition for Rehearing with Memorandum. August 25, 1994, the Honorable L. R. Daniels Rules that there was no Certificate per Rule 1-323 on paper #12.

¹ Exhibits Listed in the Appendix are Located by Page Number on Bottom Right Corner

Petitioner's Certificate of Compliance per Rule 1-323 was filed on September 22nd, 1994, and on November 3rd, 1994; Order of Default denied. See, (App. A, pg. 077).

On November 14, 1994, Petitioner Appeals to the Special Court of Appeals, filing a Petition for Appeal with Memorandum. On December 13, 1994; Order from the Court of Special Appeals Directs that the above captioned appeal (Case NO. 91CG2266) proceed without a Prehearing Conference filed (rec'd 12/12/94). January 30th, 1995, Notice from the Court of Special Appeals, Denied Motion and Motion for leave to Appeal in Forma Pauperis. See, (App. A, pg.077)

The Brief of the Petitioner is to be filed with the Office of the Clerk on or before March 14th, 1995, pursuant to (Rule 8-502(a)(1)). On April 3rd, 1995, the Motion to Dismiss filed by Counsel for Respondent. April 24th, 1995, Petitioner files his Opposition to Respondent's Motion to Dismiss. April 25th, 1995; Respondent's Motion to Dismiss was Granted. See, (App. A, pg. 081, MANDATE, from the Court of Special Appeals)

May 8th, 1995, Petitioner files a Motion for Reconsideration of Dismissal. On May 31st, 1995, Petitioner's Motion was denied. The Mandate from the Court of Special Appeals was issued on June 8th, 1995. On October 12th, 1995, the Petition Docket No. 264, Sept. Term 1995; (No. 1991, Sept. Term 1994, Court of Special Appeals), the Court of Appeals of Maryland denied Petitioner's Petition and Supplements, as there has been No showing that Review by Certiorari is desirable and in public interest. See, (App. A, pg. 082)

Upon Consideration of the Motion for Reconsideration, filed in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the Court Ordered, on the 15th day of December, 1995, that the Motion be, and it is hereby, denied. See, (App. A, pg. 083)

In the Supreme Court of the United States, the Petitioner filed a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in the Case of Charles A. Dread v. Maryland State Police that was filed on January 11, 1996 and placed on the Docket January 25th, 1996 as No. 95-7631. The Form enclosed for notifying opposing Counsel, dated February 7th, 1996. The Petition for Writ of Certiorari is denied, as of March 4th, 1996. The Petition for Rehearing is denied, as of April 15, 1996. See, (App. A, pg. 084 -087).

Petitioner, Charles A. Dread, filed the Petition for Judicial Review on the 15th day of May 1996, in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Third Judicial Circuit for Maryland, in the Appeal from the Administrative Hearing Board pursuant to Maryland Rule 7-207; after receiving notice to file. Respondent files Motion to Dismiss the Petitioner's Motion for Judicial Review on June 19, 1996, in that, Petitioner files a Motion in Opposition to Respondent's Motion to strike Petitions on the 25th day of June. The Court Denied Respondent's Motion on the 22nd day of July, 1996. See, (App. A, pg. 090).

Petitioner files his Memorandum, as the Court requested, on the 2nd day of August, 1996. The Memorandum pursuant to Maryland Rule 7-207, list the Exhibits in the Petitioner's Memorandum, that are references to the Petitioner's Record Extract (Separate Volume) containing the Official Documents and Reports of

the Maryland State Police Administrative Trial Board Hearing. See, (App. A, pg. 037 -060, and pg. 090)

In March 1997, The Petitioner receives Notice to file a Motion for Summary Judgment pursuant to Rule 2-501.1 and 2 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure by the Permission of the Circuit Court. See, (Apps. A, pgs. 001-060 and B, pg.107 -166)

In April 1997, on the 10th day, Petitioner files the Motion for Summary Judgment & Request for Hearing under Case No. 03-C-96-004893 in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County in a Timely Manner pursuant to the Maryland Rules of Procedure, that Appeals a Final Decision and Order of the Superintendent of the Maryland State Police in the Agency proceeding Maryland State Police v. Charles A. Dread, IAU Case No. U-31-00037 dated April 25th, 1991. See,(App. B, pg.112-132)

The Petitioner's Motion for Summary Judgment and Request for a Hearing has been Vacated on the 2nd day of July, and the 4th and 5th day of August 1997, that denies Petitioner's Due Process Rights under the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights that guarantees the Petitioner a Hearing from any Acts of Discrimination under Article 27 Section 733 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, that the Merits of his Claims, are to be HEARD. See, (App. A, pg. 089 - 091).

As the Circuit Court failed to follow the requirements of Maryland Rule 2-311(f), its decision in denying (vacating) the Petitioner's Motion without a Hearing, were not Legally Correct. Bond v. Slavin, 157 Md. App. 340 (2004); By Denying or

Vacating the Petitioner's Motion for Summary Judgment and Request for Hearing lacks Due Process. The Trial Court's Decision was not legally correct.

The Civil Statute of the Illinois General Assembly Section 13-218, states “**Revival of Judgment.**” A Petition to Revive a Judgment, as provided by Section 2-1601 of this Code, may be filed No Later than 20 years next after the Date of Entry of such Judgment. The Provisions of this Amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly are Declarative of Existing Law. (Source: P.A. 96-305, eff. 8-11-09.) Also See, (735 ILCS 5/13-218) (from Ch. 110, par. 13-218) See, (App. A, pg. 094)

In filing an Appeal on the 26th day of July, 2017 in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Third Judicial Circuit for Maryland and the Court of Special Appeals on the Same Day noted the sequence of dates for perfecting a Timely Appeal. Since the 20 year Statute applies to the Date of Entry of Judgment entered in the Captioned Case of July 2nd, and August 4th, and 5th, 1997 substantially complies with the Above Statute.

In Order to Constitute a Judgment under Maryland Law, an Order must Settle the Rights of the Parties and Conclude the Cause of Action. The Two required Acts for an Action of the Court to be deemed the granting of a Judgment are the Issuance of a Final Order and the Entry of the Order on the Docket.

There has not been a Trial on the Merits of the Claims presented in the Summary Judgment or a Final Order. The 1997 Amendments to Maryland Rule 2-601 have changed the Analysis from whether Finality Exist to whether an Order,

which finally resolves all the issues, has been set forth on a Separate document; Houghton v. County Commissioners of Kent County's, 504 A.2d 1145 (1986), the Focus on Finality is still relevant, but it is not sufficient, without the Separate document, to start the time for Filing an Appeal. Hiob v. Progressive Am. Ins. Co., 440 Md. 466, 103 A.3d 596, 2014 Md. LEXIS 779 (2014). See, (App, C, pg.184, 193)

On July 26, 2017, The Petitioner files in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County the Application for Leave to Appeal from the Malicious Allegations of the Maryland State Police Administrative Trial Board Hearing in Maryland State Police v. Charles A. Dread, IAU Case No. U-31-00037 dated April 25, 1991; pursuant to Md. Rule 8-204, that applies for leave to Appeal from the Judgment entered in the above Caption Case and on the same day files the Application in the Court of Special Appeals No. 01005, September Term, 2017. See, (App. D, pg.207 - 225).

On November 13th, 2017; the Maryland State Police, Respondent, files a Motion to Dismiss Appeal. Upon Consideration of the Appellee's Motion to Dismiss Appeal, and No opposition having been filed, it is this 11th day of December 2017, the Court of Special Appeals, Ordered, that Appellee's Motion to Dismiss Appeal be, and is hereby, granted; and it is further Ordered, that the Appeal be, and is hereby, dismissed as being untimely filed. Md. Rule 8-602(a)(3). See, (App. A, pg. 095)

On January 24th, 2018, The Petitioner files for a Writ of Certiorari in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, September Term, 2017, Petition Docket No. 0473 pursuant to Md. Rule 8-303 and 8-602 affirming Section 1983 of Title 42 of the

United States Code respectfully Petitions the Court to Review the Lower Court Statutory (Article 27, Section 733 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (LEOBR'S),) Interpretation made by an Administrative Agency of the Maryland State Police.

See, (App. C, pg. 185 – 186).

The Entry of Judgement Not Directed under Md. Rule 2-602 for being “untimely” in filing a claim for Intentional Racial Discrimination of Police Misconduct, detailing of the Willful Act of filing False Allegations under the Pretext of Black Inferiority (Lack of Insight, Permanent in Nature) which violates Section 1983 of Title 42 United States Code which makes it unlawful for anyone Acting under the Authority of State Law to Deprive Another Person of His or Her Rights under the Constitution or Federal Law. See, (Apps. A, pg. 005-010, 024-026, 032; and C, pgs. 182, 185 -190)

On January 30th, 2018, the Maryland State Police, Respondent, files an Answer to Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The Court of Appeals of Maryland, Petition Docket No. 0473, September Term, 2017, (No. 1005, Sept. Term 2017, Court of Special Appeals), on March 23rd, 2018, ORDERED, that the Petition be, and it is hereby, denied as there has been No Showing that Review by Certiorari is desirable and in Public Interest. See, (App. A, pg. 096).

On April 20th, 2018, the Petitioner files a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in the United States Court for the District of Maryland, in Greenbelt, Maryland. On May 26th, 2018, Petitioner receives by Mail, an Order dated April 25, 2018; that

Cautioned the Petitioner to file a Supplement within twenty-one days, and the Petitioner, also received on the same date a Memorandum Opinion that the failure to timely supplement the Petition, providing the required information, may result in dismissal of this Action without prejudice. In filing his Supplement on June 7th, 2018, substantially complies with the Latest date of receiving the above two (2) Notices on May 26, 2018. See, (App. C, pg. 174 – 190).

On June 07, 2018, Petitioner files his Motion for Reconsideration with the Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion and the Revised Version of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Civil Action No. PX-18-1177, in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, in Greenbelt, Maryland. On the 13th day of June, 2018, by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, hereby Ordered that the Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No. 6) is DENIED. See, (App. D, pg. 191 – 225)

The Requirement that State Remedies be Exhausted before Relief is sought in the Federal Courts is Grounded primarily upon the respect which Federal Courts have for the State Judicial process, and upon the Administrative necessities of the Federal Judiciary. State Courts are duty bound to give full effect to Federal Constitutional Rights, and it cannot be assumed that they will be derelict in their duty. Only after State Remedies have been Exhausted without the Federal Claim having been vindicated may Federal Courts properly Intervene. But the reason for this Exhaustion Principle cease after the Highest State Court has rendered a decision on the Merits of the Federal Constitutional Claim.

Petitioner, by filing his Petition for Judicial Review on June 25th, 2018, substantially complied with the requirements of Rule B2e. The real purpose of Rule B2 and B4 is to require that a party aggrieved by an Administrative Decision to perfect his Appeal by no more than forty (40) days from the date of the Final Agency Decision. Rule B4a provides that the Order of Appeal is filed within thirty (30) days of the Final Decision; and if No Petition accompanies the Order for Appeal, then Rule B2e provides that the Petition be filed within Ten (10) days of the Order. Consistent with that timetable, the last possible date for perfecting Petitioner's Appeal would have been July 17, 2018.

Upon the filing of the Petition for Judicial Review and the Respondent's Motion to Dismiss filed on the 2nd day of July 2018, seeks to preclude the Merits of Petitioner's Appeal simply because his Diligence caused him to file his Petition for Judicial Review on the Eighteenth (18th) day prior to the latest possible date. On August 3rd, 2018; The Circuit Court for Baltimore County Ordered the Case Dismissed and filed on the 8th of August, 2018. See, (App. A, pg. 061-075 and App. B, 171-173).

Petitioner files on September 5th, 2018 with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under Case no.531-2018-03612 for Discrimination, in which, the EEOC closed the file for being untimely on September 20th, 2018. See, (App. F, pg. 236 – 240).

In Francois v. Alberti Van & Storage Co., Inc., 404 A.2d 1058, 1061, the Court of Appeals, quoting its decision in Town of Somerset v. Board, stated that “[W]here

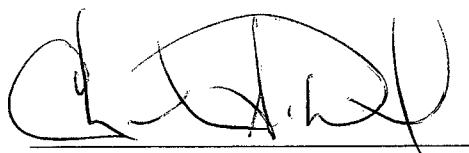
there is Compliance with the substance of the requirements of Statutes or Rules and the other parties have not been prejudiced, Technical Irregularities cannot be made the basis for depriving Persons of the opportunity to assert their Legal Rights.”

Rule B5 provides for dismissal of an Appeal if the Petition for Appeal is not timely filed “unless caused to the contrary is shown.” In Francois, *supra*, the Court stated that this language indicates “some elasticity is allowed if ‘cause’ (meaning ‘Good Cause’) is shown.” Id. at 1063. Therefore, the Term “Cause” is equated to Good Cause.

The Court stated:

[G]ood cause must be evidence by a display of diligence to prosecute the Case during the period of alleged inaction; and that the Trial Court’s exercise of discretion will not be set aside on appeal except in extreme cases of clear abuse.
[CITATIONS OMITTED]. Id. at 1063-64.

Accordingly, where a Petitioner has demonstrated diligence in prosecuting an Appeal, dismissal should have been unwarranted.



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CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

1) First Amendment to the United States Constitution

Congress shall make No Law respecting an Establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the Free Exercise thereof; or Abridging the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the Right of the People Peaceably to Assemble and to Petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances.

2) 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution

All Persons born or Naturalized in the United States, and subject to the Jurisdiction thereof, are Citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any Law which shall abridge the Privileges or Immunities of Citizens of the United States; nor shall any State Deprive any Person of Life, Liberty, or Property, without Due Process of Law; nor Deny to any Person within its Jurisdiction the Equal Protection of the Laws.

3) TITLE 42 USC Section 1983- Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights

Every Person who, Under Color of any Statute, Ordinance, Regulation, Custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any Citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any Rights, Privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and Laws, shall be Liable to the party injured in an Action at Law, Suit in Equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any Action brought against a Judicial Officer for an Act or Omission taken in such officer's Judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.

4) Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 27 section 733:

A Law Enforcement Officer may not be discharged, disciplined, demoted, or denied promotion, transfer, or reassignment, or otherwise discriminated against in regard to his to his Employment or be Threaten with any such treatment, by reason of his Exercise of or Demand for the Rights granted in this Subtitle, or by reason of the Lawful Exercise of his Constitutional Rights.

5) Annotated Code of Maryland, Public Safety; Title 3:

Law Enforcement Subtitle 1- Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, Section 3-113, False Statement, Report, or Complaint. Prohibited- A Person may not knowingly make a false statement, report, or complaint during an Investigation or proceeding conducted under this subtitle.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I was Wrongfully Discharge in May 1991, while under the Appeal of an Administrative Agency of the Maryland State Police filed on April 25th, 1991. The Trial Board Hearing violated Due Process Rights, as described in Title 3 **Public Safety**, Annotated Code of Maryland. I filed the Appeal in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Third Judicial Circuit for Maryland under Docket 94 page 295, (Case No. 91CG2266) by Attorney David L. Moore on May 24th, 1991. (Law Enforcement Subtitle 1 LEOBR'S Section 3-113). See, (App., A. pg. 042 – 057; and App. B, 112-132).

I have filed in this Court on July 25th, 2018, See, (Case No. C-18-006270), “Appellant’s Opposition to Appellee’s Motion to Dismiss” which details the Civil Litigation Process that have Exhausted All Remedies, in which, the Court has Dismissed the Case with Prejudice on August 3rd, and filed August 8th, 2018. The Motion for Judicial Review was dismissed stating on the Order to Obtain Competent Legal Advice. See, (App., B, pg. 171 -173)

Moreover, Before my Discharge, I was placed on Sick Leave/ Personal Injury that resulted from Secondary Employment, in which, I was Examined and Released by Doctor’s Orders to return to Full Duty. However, the Maryland State Police discharged me under False Allegations in the Administrative Trial Board Hearing, claiming Lack of Insight, Permanent in Nature (Slander), as if I was unable to Maintain Due Diligence for a Trial on the Merits of claims

presented (**Summary Judgement**), in the Appeal Process. See, (App. A; pgs. 005 -010; 024- 026 and pgs. 027 – 029; also see, pg. 032, 033).

Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition filed on July 2nd, 2018; seeks to preclude the Merits of Petitioner's Appeal simply because his diligence caused him to filed his Petition for Judicial Review on June 25, 2018; the Eighteenth (18) Day prior to the Latest possible date. See, (App., A, pg.064 - 106) It's only after State Remedies have been Exhausted without the Federal Claim having been vindicated may Federal Courts properly intervene. But the Reason for this Exhaustion Principle cease after the Highest State Court has rendered a decision on the Merits of the Federal Constitutional Claim.

Again, This Appeal involves the Defamation of Character (Libel) in the Review of the Maryland State Police Administrative Trial Board Hearing that ignored Due Process Rights with Punitive Damages detailing the willful act of Retaliating for Exercising his First Amendment Rights in filing False Allegations under the Pretext of Black Inferiority (Slander) that violates section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code which makes it unlawful for anyone acting under the Authority of State Law to deprive another Person of his or her Rights under the Constitution or Federal Law. See, (App; A, pgs., 024- 029, 031 - 036)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

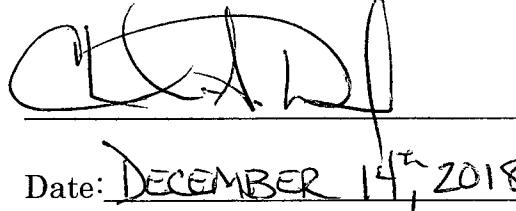
This Case involves the Review of the Maryland State Police Administrative Agency's Trial Board Hearing that ignored Due Process Rights with Impunity, Right's afforded by the Constitution and Civil Rights Laws that governs our Nation, and in Planting the reported Stolen Weapon in the Police Unit, overlooking these Rights of the Fourteenth Amendment of Equal Protection and State Law of Falsifying Charging Documents are Prohibited.

For Reasons Set forth Above, Petitioner, Charles A. Dread, asks this Court to Grant its Petition seeking an Extraordinary Writ that will be in Aid of the Court's Appellate Jurisdiction in Order to Answer the Questions raised herein, and Protect Petitioner's Rights vis-à-vis a Flawed Legislative Enactment and an Overzealous and Unwarranted Enforcement Action by the Administrative Agency of the Maryland State Police.

CONCLUSION

The Petition for an Extraordinary Writ should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles A. Dread

Date: DECEMBER 14th, 2018

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CHARLES A. DREAD - PETITIONER

VS.

MARYLAND STATE POLICE -- RESPONDENT(S)

PROOF OF SERVICE