

No. 21-1167

ORIGINAL

In The Supreme Court of the United States

Terry R. Chapman

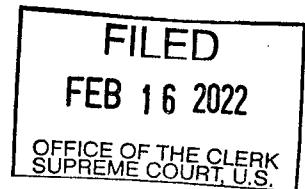
Petitioner

v.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for

The 4th Circuit - Case No. 21-1022,

Respondent.



On Petition For a Writ Of Certiorari To The U.S. Court of

Appeals for The 4th Circuit.

Petition For Writ of Certiorari

Terry Chapman - Pro Se

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Question(s) Presented for Review:

How can a decision be final & be final to what; if it is unbinding without a Precedent for Stare Decisis? Will there be a Legislation of The Law not being upheld by Precedents or Stare Decisis -- & If unbinding to a Final Decision, what abridged an unabridged matter of a precedent for what is held by Stare Decisis in a Legislated Law?

- * What Constitute a Constitutional Matter if not by Law: Or a Public Interest: a State or Federal Statute or rules for or against Bridging...? The federal notice pleading standards for addressing that "a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim...which would entitle him to relief."... for constitutional rights.
- * Rule 35 only address the hearing or rehearing en banc, in the 7.22.21 decision, case no. JMC-20-636; why was there not a poll to address the rehearing as petitioned, rule 35.a.2? Never was there a hearing but informal briefs that was Petitioned for a rehearing & rehearing en banc that was denied 9.24.21, case no. 21-1022.
- * Contemporary vs. Popular vs. Ways of Caring. The Courts, The People or Current Law ... The question here is Working with Disabilities (ADA), than to be Wrongfully Terminated as a Disabled Veteran from federal service. My question is, does the form js44 for case 1:20cv- 00636jmc, 20-cv-00636-JKB establish a complaint; inwhich case no.21-1022 denied as having no reversible error(s)?
- * What is the uniform practice for Stare Decisis: Rule 35(a)(2) is of exceptional importance if the 4th circuit is to continue to use mere formalities to address issues from the lower courts on appeal in an abridge matter?
- * With the JS44 a conflict in this case; the request for Rehearing & Rehearing En Banc on the question for which the 4th circuit had

denied case no. 21-1022, on the 7.22.21 decision in case no. 20-cv-00636-jkb, that involves one or more exceptional importance on the petition for Rehearing & Rehearing En banc as to the complaint that was filed vs. what was adjudicated; 9.24.21.

* How is this issue final, if not binding? Is The Court's Opinion not binding in all this, as to the Fed. Notice Pleading Standard?

* Note: Justia Case Law - For *unconstitutionality of non-precedential Appellate Rulings*, the legal intelligencers for contemporary findings or any findings for Binding Decisions in today's Persuasive Values, for working with Disabilities or in the mind, for a binding opinion to be constitutional. The consistent, reasonably, with previous judicial decisions on the same subject. ...that say what about an unbinding decision, the rulings in case no. 20-00636-jkb that does not address the consistence for the js44 as having a complaint. On its merit rule 45(b) to find favor; & a sufficient Complaint rule 37(a). It is the doctrine Rule 10-101, Standardized Court Form: for procedural due process for the federal pleading standard.

In all this, how can something nonbinding be anymore than cause the court say so -- Can the court see blind matters for the law; that nonbinding can't be a metaphor for empathy, for stare decisis shares light to the laws that adds life to precedent?

* Is the Petitioner's case for review a Matter of Law; to make the lower courts do their Due Diligence's in the Original Complaint for Wrongful Termination? The Petitioner had a complaint the lower court struck down as not being a complaint, case 20-636-jkb.

* The 4th Circuit Court of the U.S., affirmed by unpublished per curiam an opinion and stated, unpublished opinions are not binding

precedent in this circuit. My question to the Supreme Court: What circuit(s) has precedent for stare decisis in every decision? How would an unbinding decision carry more weight than a Persuasive Argument; when a Persuasive Argument is an exception to the General Rule, per Stare Decisis? Did the Appellate Court & the District Court for the District of Maryland rule correctly; when equal weight should had been given to VA Findings of 100% disability for the Veteran: Inter agency medical reports provided proof of findings for disability: and showed errors of prejudicial harm to the petitioner in DeNovo, case WMN-1:14-03761? See 699f.3d 337,345(4thcir. 2012) or 669f.3d at 343-344. Is this a host or ghost decision by the Defendants; the basis for the errors to be identified and adjudicated by the Courts as a deviation from 1984 and 1996 decision of the same circuit ruling WL374184, see also, ssr96-8p? How fair is the Benchmark treatment of errors? Is jurisprudence in the law, upheld on 3-21-17 decision, case no.16-1173, 4th Cir., not to make the lower court rule on the matter of law in whole in this case remand? This is why I'm requesting the Supreme Court to help me in this matter as Pro Se in judging why the rehearing &

rehearing en banc was denied with no binding law. Significant facts controlling laws to legal questions violating unabridgement. Judicial Proceeding Sanctions are Statutes for this type of Questioning in which the Appellate Court did nothing to address supervisory power to correct. The conflict for what is relevant to the material of the civil cover sheet being a federal pleading in case no. 21-1022 as jurisdiction in this Writ. The main Question is, based on being denied as to not having a claim or complaint. Other issues are involved as to Stare Decisis & the nature of the js44 for ADA & being Wrongfully Terminated from Employment as a valid Complaint for Relief. Why did the 4th Circuit not recognize that exceptional issues in this case for opioids & unforeseen into this pandemic sua sponte a federal practice, the court took upon itself...but as a matter of law closed-out Chapman to juris for the US. Supreme Court? Grave Contingencies to extraordinary circumstances for opioids & trying to fight FDA, The Gov't., & Big Pharma. To press forward as a last resort to the Supreme Court in unabridge issues abridged by the stated arguments of this case for Established Principles in judgment at relevant parts for Petitioner. FRCP. 56.

Parties to Proceeding

- 1.) The U.S. Appeals Court for The 4th Circuit. 1100 E. Main St.,
Richmond, Va. 23219-3517
- 2.) The U.S. District Court for The District of Maryland, 101 W.
Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. 21201-2691
- 3.) The Office of The U.S. Attorney General-Mr. Merrick B. Garland,
Solicitor General Rm 5616, Dept. of Justice, 950 Penn Ave., NW.,
Wash., DC. 20530-0001
- 4.) The Commissioner of Social Security Administration, Rm# 617,
Alty Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 21235
- 5.) Attys. of Record for SSA, & et al – U.S. Attorney's Office, 4th
Floor, 36 S. Charles St. Baltimore, Md. 21201
- 6.) DOD - Dept. of The Army, 1500 Defense Pentagon, Wash., DC.
20310.

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1a.) Request for Extension to file a Writ of Certiorari.

1b.) Discretionary Advice from case no. 17-0471:

* Congressman - Hon. E. Cummings.

* Senator - Hon. B. Cardin.

1c.) Discretionary Review of a Constitutional Matter.

1d.) Discretionary Review and Advice:

* Attorney General, U.S. Dept. of Justice,

Mr. Merrick B. Garland

* Former Attorney Gen., Wm. Barr.

(i) Rehearing and Rearing En Banc, request by Petitioner: denied 9-24-21, by Order. No judge requested a poll under F.R.App.P.35 on the petition for rehearing en banc. Then, a Motion by Appellant to the 4th circuit to vacate that Judgment dated 9-24-21, that Motion was denied 10-4-21. 4th Cir. Decision for Rehearing and Rehearing En banc: Mandated filed 10-4-21, stand the 7-22-21 decision case no. 21-1022, F.R.App.P.41(a). Document dated 1.19.22, denied as a recall.

(ii) The 4th Cir. of Appeals Decision for jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in filing for an extension of time, postmark 10-12-21, Application No. USCA4-21-1022, & 10-26-21 with corrections, rule 13.5; Nov. 9, 2021 The Chief Justice extended time to & including 2.21.2022, Application No.21A121. Notification list, Clerk - 4thCir. US. Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va. 23219. Filed 8.5.2021 case no. 21-1022 (1:20cv00636-JKB) by the 4th Cir. court of appeals, a Temporary Stay of Mandate under F.R.App.P.41(b) stay the mandate until the court has ruled on the petition in accordance

with 41(b) pending further orders of this court. /s/ Patricia S.

Connor, Clerk. Informal Briefing Order 4th Cir., filed 1-26-21,
Denied 7.22.21 AFFIMED Unpublished; Case No. 21-1022 (1:20-cv-
0636-JKB).

(iii) The U.S. District Court for the District of Md., Case No. 1:20-cv-00636-jkb, filed 3-9-2020; Form JS44; Wrongful Termination of Employment - American with Disabilities Act (ADA); VEOA; VSA. The Protection of employees; A health Welfare statute as form js44 address as 42usc; (VRA);VEVRAA for violations in RIF actions & furlough.

(iv) Civil Cover Sheet. Case No. 1:20-cv-00636-JMC & JKB. Alan Carl Lazerow & Ms. Kelly Marie Marzullo, US. Atty's Ofc. The Initial Claim Filed 3-9-2020; Defendants' Motion to dismiss was Granted, filed 12-11-20 by The Dist. Court for The State of Maryland.

(v) Administrative or Department Remedies, from 1985 to 2005 respective to Civil Service coverage until Military discharged & being force to go to FERS in 1987.

(vi) Action by SSA, Army, OPM, VA, MSPB. 20cfr 404.1520(a), Code of Federal Regulations - Evaluation of disability. ADA /

employment.

Table of Authorities

Supreme Court Case

Terry R. Chapman v. Comm'er Soc. Sec. Admin., et al.

No. 17-0471 (2017).

Other Federal Cases

4th Cir. Case # 21-1022.

4th Cir. Case # 16-1173.

Wrongful Termination Case No. 1:20-cv-00636-JKB; & JMC-20-636.

Terry R. Chapman v. Comm'er Soc. Sec. Admin., No. WMN-1:14-03761.

Terry R. Chapman v. SSA, No. 1:11-cv-00274SAG; 1:11-cv-00274PWG.

Terry R. Chapman v. MSPB, No. PH-0841-17-0440-I-1, (6-15-18) (5-16-18).

EEOC Case No.: Class Action against SSA, (BMFJ) 120-99-6378x; (11-9-1995) 120-99-6379x; 120-99-6380x;

EEOC Appeal No. 01a23860 (BMFJ) (2-22-02).

MSPB - Terry R. Chapman v. SSA, No. DC-3443-97-0153-I-1 (12-16-96) & its Appeal.

Maryland Case

DLLR - No. 00072, Sept. Term, 2006; cc#24-c-05-007687; Stress Relief Act, Rule 7.

U.S. Military - D.O.D.

US. Army - DA 3499, Sec II (1985 - 1987).

Statutes and Rules

The federal notice pleading standards for addressing that "a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim...which would entitle him to relief." ...

Stare Decisis.

SSR96-8p established relevance in the initial claim for 20cfr404.1545 but not limited to paragraphs (b)(c)&(d) & 416.945. For pain & narcotics on the body to the listings of conditions as stated in the case of ongoing chronic impairments.

Rule 35 only address the hearing or rehearing en banc, in the 7.22.21 decision; why was there not a poll to address the rehearing as petitioned, rule 35.a.2? Never was there a hearing but informal briefs that was petitioned for rehearing & rehearing en banc, denied 9.24.21.

Plaintiff had asked the courts to vacate rulings on the incorrect stated complaints by the defense team as injustice & a matter of law: FRCP 12(c) for rule 56 to attack why the alleged complaint was accepted against the complaint of record js44 for merit to the appellant.

Precedent for Stare Decisis. 18usc242. 28usc46(c). 20cfr404.1520(a); but not limited to those issues surrounding eligibility for (ADA).

ssr83-12 1983wl31253 at *4; ssr96-6 for (ADA); for trespass on rule 50a.2 for relief, but not limited to 20cfr404.1527(c)(3), ssr96-2p,5p, 20cfr404.1529(b) violations for incomplete RFCs. 2012wl1292601

Maryland Declaration of Rights. Having its source in the Constitution; a protected Liberty of life in the loss of income as age has been an issue of ADA in the work force to force to undergo behavioral modification as reported in a zombie state of opioids. Initial claim 2007 for T2. The Petitioner argued against mere procedural processing for development of the facts presented as omitted in erred ways of the defendants. "Fundamental Fairness". 32CFR part 581 or 581.3, requests made over the years to correct for the Portfolio issues & Military Records.

The Stress Relief Act Rule 7.

Rule 8-602.

Public Law 99-335; 124f.3d 1462,1465 (Fed Cir. 1997); Title 10 sub sec 513. for that which Doc.19 void; case no. 1:20cv00636-JKB (21-1022).

The Constitution & Its Declarations of Rights.

Sec.111. -- 42USC.2000(e), but not limited to.

Title 5USC - CFR Title 5, Administrative Personnel (GS) Pay Plans. 5USC2108 or not limited to not getting credit for RIF, OPM for factors in releasing employees. Doing the War on Terror I left Federal employment to the US Military, but was not able to return to my employment back into the Federal Gov't., The Uniformed Service Employment Reemployment Rights Act (RIF); but not limited to the Merit System Principles sub sec 2301.

Title 38USC; & Chapter 25. Title 10.

Soc Sec Act Title 2, 20cfr 404.1520(a), Code of Federal Regulations - Evaluation of disability.

SSR96-8p; 1984,1996 WL 374184

29usc1101, 1104 Employee Retirement Income Act of 1074, Chapter 18 Protection of Employee Benefit Rights, Regulatory Provisions, Fiduciary Responsibility, Coverage; Civil Service; 692f.3d 410; 29usc1001.

FRCP.12.g.1, Rule7, Rule56 - In Questioning Pleadings for js44 as Petitioners Complaint, but not limited to the lack of knowledge for Pro Se to carry discussion for a valid claim, reasonable to what is being asked for corrections in the defense to move Petitioner forward at relevance to a valid claim.

28usc1491a(2) To provide an entire remedy to each of these long pending issues presented. Contempt for Petitioner's Objections.

Case No. JMC-20-636, Exh.7h &8d. Vol.#1 Case History, last pg. of Exh.2,2a.) Point out error in DA 3499 Sec.II. In support of the request, pursuant to R.C.M.1105, last 2pgs. of Exh.3) Vol.#1. Exh.4) DD Form 149 & other information was requested for what should had been a process for Discovery. 3.10.2020 DOD nolonger accepted Case Material from Petitioner dated 4.20.20 to the case records.

Constitutional Statutory Provisions: 14.1(h) for rule 10, allowance of the writ to call on this Courts supervisory power.

In Persuasive Arguments in these proceedings Pro Se named the court of first impression as case jmc-20-636 for the District of Maryland, 4th Cir., to address a complaint for ADA; & for a controlling precedent for a binding ruling, per 4th Cir., case 21-1022; thus, correct non bounding matters for Stare Decisis, to adopt a bridge for established rule of law. So guidance is being sort in soliciting supervision from this Supreme Court of The US in the questions of this Writ. Conformity Act & mode of proceeding for what a complaint is. By General Rule asking to be heard; reheard &

reheard en banc for a complaint of record & not that of the Defendants Legal Team as address by the lower court. These are the statutes & rules of law Petitioner seek as a disabled worker & veteran in the work force. 28usc2072; Rule 8; but not limited to other matters that may help Pro Se Litigations.

On its merit rule 45(b) to find favor; & A sufficient Complaint rule 37(a).

Supreme Court's approach concerning Procedural Due Process Clause.

Rule 56.3 & 56c.4; 28USC.

56.4 mechanism for fairness & uniformity - Responsibilities of HQ employees. 40CFR.

510us.266,268 - What is the standard of review for a motion to dismiss in the US. Dist. Court in The 4th Cir. To the same federal statutes among the different federal circuits which do not follow precedent. Unbinding gives no recourse to limit Further Motions by Defendant under Rule 12; Rule 12(h) for Rule 15(a)(2) due to Federal Pleading Standard that Plaintiff does have a claim.

Equal weight per 699f.3d 337,345(4th Cir. 2012) or 669f.3d at 343-344 progressive degeneration as listed in medical documents; under what matters 184f.3d 296,313(3rd Cir. 1999).

Fed. Rules of Evidence.

Forms

Military Entry form DD1,2,3,4...but not limited to any forms used in Contracting to The Delay Entry Program & Regular Military Duty.

JS44 Civil Cover Sheet.

Request for & Consent of information from Claimant's Records - VA 3288.

Authorization for Source to Release Medical Information to the Soc Sec Admin-SSA 827s.

Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty - DD214 & Correction to DD Form 214 the DD215. DD1 for Delay Entry Program (Portfolio for Rank, based on Work & College Background). But not limited to those the Plaintiff is unaware of (Functional Reports; The Readjustment Act or RIF, relief or consideration to a Disabled Veteran in the work force) to incorporate with the US. Dept. of Veteran Affairs findings & Inter-Agencies requirements for Pensions (T2, FERS, Civil Ser., Military Retirement when discharge for medical).

Docketing Form Notice for Relief - Jan. 26, 2021, 4th Cir., Briefing Order.

In The US. Supreme Court, Case No. 17-0471; Waiver, issue by Noel J. Francisco, Solicitor General-Counsel of Record, dated 10-30-2017. A copy is in the Rehearing & Rehearing En Banc, Exh.1) In support of Order, case no. 21-1022.

The Writ For Review

In this Writ, we are here in that, a review on this writ will add to the understanding for what the lower court & the appellate court address(ed) as a 4th Circuit Court of the U.S., affirmation per curiam an unpublished opinion and stated, unpublished opinions are not binding precedent in this circuit: To means that the courts' decisions are not binding to anything; not binding to Precedent; not binding to Stare Decisis; not binding to a decision; not binding to the question presented for review; but to an established standard; cause the court say so. Now, let's look at a place of authority, the right side of the scale to recognize equal dignity toward relevant issues dominion in pleading standards & exalting the general rule to subdue the erred ways. This discipline for intercession for the facts, redeemable under laws of protection in a code for behavior: Precedent. Does this case js44 form ask for a jury hearing; but was dismissed as having no complaint doing the informal briefing to be denied on a hearing Petitioner never had? As a matter of law the Plaintiff should see some relief for being abridged, even if the decision is not binding. The courts' decisions should be unabridged to something, the complaint or what is being asked. An unbinding opinion means nothing, to what was stated on the js44, a complaint for being wrongfully terminated from employment; & adjudicated as failure to state a complaint without precedent for the Federal Notice Pleading Standard. This is a reversible issue in which the bench stated oral argument would not aid. The federal notice pleading standards for addressing that "a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claims...which would entitle him to relief."... for constitutional rights; the facts are presented: As litigation is pricing out meritorious claims (the rules of civil procedure for eliminating virtually the jury trial) (facts based pleading to the F.R.C.P.) for meritorious cases to be presented for the court's consideration. (Institute for the Advancement of the

American Legal System, Univ. of Denver. A Matter of Stare Decisis: John Lock - Separation of Power ... Relief is extraordinary, unusual or remarkable to plumage in an arising issue for support in a matter uncharted to ask for clemency in an issue that bind the disabled to the work force; when separated wrongfully from employment without argument for reasonability for precedent in whether or not the form js44 stated a valid complaint. This case presented the antecedent questions of what a plaintiff must plead in order to state a Complaint; even asked for the supervisory powers in this matter to look at all that the Plaintiff had been saying for years in a way of opioids on the body; loopholes in the law that can be structure to meet the defendant's needs, with no regard for life in abridged matters by the lack of prudence by the bench for Pro Se actions for the balance of justice in DeNovo for that without wt. of argument of the defendants... 18USC: Compelling, that the lower decisions always end-up as unbinding, to what; an unpublished decision: Irritated by Sec.242 for binding matters of Law: as a Matter of Law. It is very un-usual for the court to allow a false complaint by the defendants to carry weigh over what the form js44 is for & to deny a claim properly addressed in the format of the civil cover sheet; for a claim falsely address as Employment Discrimination by the defendants' legal team in case no. 1:20-cv-00636-jkb; which was filed as disability in the work force(ADA).

* Judicial Proceeding Sanctions are Statutes for this type of Questioning in which the Appellate Court did nothing to address supervisory power to correct. The conflict for what is relevant to the material of the civil cover sheet.

* The Federal Importance is in the Public Interest as Constitutional & require help in Stare Decisis for addressing appellate issues. Rulings are under review with the Supreme Court of the U.S.: and that an unpublished decision should not be the precedent for

denials based on no statute for Stare Decisis. The Petitioner appealed for a Rehearing & Rehearing En Banc. The Difference being, the Petition that was filed for was a Rehearing on Appeal & not a hearing; but a Rehearing & Rehearing En banc issues: For not being in agreement with making decisions with unpublished non-binding methods at 35(a); but to look at 35(a)(2) @ 41(a) & other violation of the defendants & the court leading to the 7.22.21 decision: Leaving no recourse to dispute a decision with no precedent. 28usc.46(c). Whose responsibility is it to assign the Judges for the Court's Bench? Supreme Court 2016 expand matters vs. The US Supreme Court, to resolve an existing conflict in the law to protect veterans & citizens against unpublished opinions when relevant to res judicata or collateral or promissory estoppel, an exception to the General Rule: (9th Cir. rule 36-3 for 988 f.2d 119, 9th Cir. 1992, 93), the court rest its decision on not knowing if the ALJ was legally correct. 4th Cir. Case # 16-1173; Case no. wmn-14-3761: Whether the correct legal action had been taken, DeNovo never addressed: The 4th Cir. and its District Courts for Md., by the US Atty. Gen. Barr; having a question to answer, about deviating to process errors in judgment. In addressing wrongful termination 20cv00636-JKB & JMC; 21-1022, for a valid complaint. Persuasive Value to what the Court states lack value in weight of The Complaint: To approve favor to the Appellant as a Matter of Law. * The Appellant never had a rehearing from the original denial on 7.22.21; but was denied on 9.24.21 under rule 35; which states 35(a) when hearing or rehearing en banc... . The Petitioner requested a rehearing & rehearing en banc of the Informal Brief 35(a)(2) & not a hearing 35(a). The defendants legal team adopted inconsistent behavior from the Reconsideration period of the petitioner's claim: Initially to base weight on what the petitioner could do in Relevant Parts but not for pain in the body. Then addressing a false claim; like that of the (RFC) Residual Functional

Capacity to that of a Global Economy; and using the ALJ's Broad Range of Judgment; but not limited to any other deviations and finding a Higher Court may find. The Courts adopted what was address as errors by overlooking testimony as to the economy for work that the petitioner could do (these were subjects for the Listings not addressed by ALJ in remand). These issues the Appeals Council's remand, was to address and in hypothesis as well; and the decisions made by SSA and Judges who didnot address them & took jurisdiction over what the ALJ said, not knowing if it was legal or correct...pg6of8, document 28, file 1-7-17, 1:14-cv-03761-wmn. This is very prejudicial and goes against the petitioner's rights as a citizen...but not limited to the rules of his civil rights, not to be profiled or proclaim guilty without the facts is very harmful & prejudice in the DeNovo statement by the judge, that even if there is more right toward disability as it stated.. . But to award in favor of Plaintiff due to the 4th circuit closing its jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to Writ. The Defendants' Legal Team believe that errors are acceptable in the Matter of Law: for formalities to be used in dismissing as non binding without precedent: If an unbinding decision is binding; & to what? The right to not bare falsehoods, is constitutional; then why does the Lower Court not get back the 4th Circuit of Appeals unbinding decisions that are final and unpublished as a remand for the lower court's lack of due diligence for its erred ways; passed on for a judicial remedy in this case for Standardize Pleadings of the Form JS44? If unpublished, then why does stare decisis show precedent in federal law of relevance, but not limited to ssr96-8p, as in this case; & to the value of (ADA) The American Disability Act, a plausible entitlement for relief? Then why does the Courts feel a need to adjudicate without Stare Decisis? Even if the court felt a certain way about a case; is it not constitutional, the right for Prudence to be in the law in a form of precedent; & for contemporary persuasive value for relevance to

be precedential in the federal notice for pleading standards; Constitutional Statutory Provisions: that there is a complaint, for parts omitted that proves more disability than not & for his military rank & pension? The defendant's legal team want the Petitioner to prove errors are not harmful and are without prejudice? The Petitioner proved errors are harmful and are prejudice to The Complaint & Wrongful Termination? Thus, making the Petitioner to prove The Defense's Legal Team & The Courts v. Chapman, are adjudicators of not fairly administering the law. SSR96-8p for the initial claim for 20cfr404.1545 & 416.945 for pain & narcotics on the body. Once pointing out prejudice and harm on the Petitioner; addressing demands, too restating the (RFC) Residual Functional Capacity that became the deviations to the law & the lack of prudence for the law in Chapman's case, but not limited to faulty reasoning on statutory questions having some specific justification; reasoning for the ability to maintain what life the Petitioner has left to being without his pension & his job as grounds for why the veteran was not protected. See inconsistencies by defendants not to correct omitted data to brake the narrowly limited principle for Stare Decisis. This request is to over-rule the 4th Cir. decision & find favor as a matter of law addressed by, litigation & scope of legal questions settled by Established Precedent for understanding of the facts, over & beyond the capability of the Pro Se to prove. As in relevance to opioids on the body & not being looked at as an NCO. For not being able to take this suit to FDA or Big Pharma & others involved in opioids on the American population. Once Plaintiff stated he could not work under pain or stress or opioids: SSA deviated from a certified VA Report in 2007 as conditions worsen over time, to an earlier Report in 2006; and from 20cfr404.1520(a) to 42usc.subsection 405(g) & the loopholes 405(g) brings: and address demands as ample support based on living daily activities of the petitioner. The later Report indicated ongoing or

chronic conditions a year later, in the year of filing, when no longer able to work; & again in later years for listings not addressed by the defendants' legal team. 405g represent a narrative to fashion as Comm'er desired to deviate from lab findings to the ALJ's erred ways. Review of the records; the ALJ is question about substantial evidence. Then comes the District Court not willing to address, if the remand clear-up the errors; but decided not to go against the ALJ decision & left whether what was reviewed is correct legal standards (DeNovo in Petitioner's Findings for Disability out weighing The Defendants Legal Team). The Appeals Court for the 4th Cir.: affirmed the District Court Ruling. Stated we have find no reversible error and argument would not aid the decisional process. Thus, the 4th Cir. adopted the District Court order to grant summary judgment for the defendant, (sentence 4of 42usc.405). Which accepted the 4th Cir. willingness not to hear argument on the letter of the law in question; in the claim process nor in rehearing and rehearing en banc: cv-SAG-11-274, sentence4, section 205(g) of the Social Security Act. Errors seek judgment of illegality. Accounts from the transcript of that hearings that support physical evidence of Veterans Administration (VA) 100% rating: in that Mr. Chapman 70% physical rating, there are no jobs in the economy per Vocational Expert(VE). In the absence of investigation of the remand by the courts, show prejudice to that case and in this case a decline in the quality of the Justices; as in deviation of the facts: establishing an unequivocal ruling: not to rule on an issue ruled on in 1984 and 1996 & if there is a valid claim here in the 4th Cir. to be address in the Supreme Court: thus an exceptional important question of deviation from the hearing; that stated there are no jobs for a 70% physically disabled person as Mr. Chapman: who is not capable of sedentary work per the VE to not being able to work in the work force under opioids (ADA): see medical records of problems; for defendants not to address mental issues for the

pain medications & the most current certified letter from VA for capacity abilities in 2007. The defendants lack development in the remands and grounds to say, Plaintiff had not showed prejudice against the Agencies as records show the agencies never corrected their records to the fullest. These erred ways for omitting facts are punishment on the Petitioner in Judicial Adjudication of those errors; to dictate a ruling of unfavorable for Disability Retirement in 2007(ADA). Years of hoping Veterans and Citizens can be judge without errors. Again, once pointing out prejudice and harm on the Petitioner: the defendants moved a false complaint into the record; than, shift from addressing remands, too restating formalities as unbinding unpublished decisions. Once Plaintiff stated he could not work under pain or stress or narcotics: the defendants deviated from a form used to file a complaint - JS44, as if it was not used for the purpose it was intended for. The District Court not willing to address, these issues in several claims for judicial remedy; to see if whether what was reviewed is correct legal standards; the Cir. court of appeals denied & dismissed the questions for statutes in ruling for what is termed uncited or cited publishing for super precedent or persuasive argument for a reasonable mind to draw conclusion for antecedent questions around working until toxics was placed in the body as opioids; as a statutory cause of action; to force FDA & Pharmaceutical Co., or the supervisor who stated I hope you don't come back to work; or the Atty. Gen., not wanting to respond to the constitutional matters of these issues in case no.17-0471. The informal briefing orders of the 4th Cir., filed 1.26.21, case no.21-1022; for 9.2.21 en banc material for development in stare decisis pg13-15 in support of the order, for fashion sensitive as a protection of the law ssr83-12 1983wl31253 at *4; ssr96-6 on summary judgment 00636-jkb for (ADA); for trespass on rule 50a.2 for relief, but not limited to 20cfr404.1527(c)(3), ssr96-2p,5p, 20cfr404.1529(b) violations for incomplete RFCs. 2012wl1292601

prima facie not being able to work on opioids as a matter of law (ADA) Title 38, Aug. 2006, VA Certification awarding 100% Disability. Once these issues came back over looked & adjudicated as Employment Discrimination by the Appeals Court for the 4th Cir.: affirming of the District Court Ruling: Stated we have find no reversible error and argument would not aid the decisional process: Ignoring the question for why the Appeal Council Administers of the agencies in question not taking jurisdiction of a matter that was in question about their decisions. Thus, the 4th Cir. adopted the District Court order to grant summary judgment for the defendants, which accepted the willingness not to hear argument on the letter of the Law in question for a reasonable jury's belief that subject matter to be Relevant (1520) and (SSR-96-8p) to the claim & in rehearing and rehearing en banc on cv-SAG-11-274, sentence4, section 205(g) of the Social Security Act for the Petitioner's FERS Pension in a Wrongful Termination from Service as a matter addressed with other subject matter as the Complaint in this Wrongful Termination case JMC-20-636. Errors seek judgment of illegality. Accounts from the transcript of the hearings to support physical evidence of Veterans Administration (VA) 100% rating: This is to say that the ALJ took a Broad Range of issues in the Step Process, instead of having a Doctor come in and complete the evaluation of the Initial Report. Than not giving the Specific Listing that the Remand Required. The Petitioner can only state that His Health and Deformities kept him out of the work force and prevented him from returning for more than a year; since 2006, once opioids was administered as far back as 2004, the body finally gave out. Fiduciary responsibility in ruling for how relief could be granted was looked at as being non plausible for T2, his Pension from FERS & his Rank from Military duty. Easement, trespassing that is in conflict with other circuits by ruling (PCA), in failing to uphold the Readjustment Act & other Acts surrounding ADA in the

work force; workers comp for taking ill on the job, unemployment & misleading as to what the form sf3106 was for in retirement obligation liabilities; & not addressing the form js44 as a legal complaint, all reasonable for fiduciary responsibility.

* In 2021, The 4th Cir. Court denied the Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc: but stated no judge requested a poll under F.R.App.P.35, on the petition for rehearing en banc. Was there a poll for the Rehearing? There was no explanation for the inconsistencies for not ruling on a Rehearing of the informal brief or supervision to remand back to the lower court for the Federal Notice Standards for a Complaint. Rule 35 only address the hearing or rehearing en banc. The court took notice of an issue & did not address the complaint.

* The Court is saying that rule 35; the issue of en banc as addressed by Plaintiff or Appellant is not necessary to secure or maintain uniformity for the request to be heard in an appeal to address the rehearing en banc from a Rehearing of the Appellant's request for what is the uniform practice for Stare Decisis: Rule 35(a)(2) is of exceptional importance, if the 4th circuit is to continue to use mere formalities to address issues from the lower courts on appeal. There is no binding precedent by the 4th Cir., in Chapman vs. SSA & DOD: By which the court had stated in the 7.22.21 decision, just unbinding matter.

* Pro Se stated some of the 4th Cir., rulings are under review with the Supreme Court of the U.S.: and that an unpublished decision should not be the precedent for denials based on no statute for Stare Decisis.

* With this conflict Pro Se request the 4th Cir., to vacate the 9.24.21 decision; for a hearing of the informal brief which was never approved or a rehearing of the informal brief or a rehearing en banc

on the question for which the 4th circuit had denied case no. 21-1022 on 7.22.21 that involves one or more exceptional importance. The Appellant was denied 7.22.21, then Pro Se Petition for a Rehearing to address that decision & Rehearing En Banc on the question of the JS44 being the Formal Complaint 9.2.21 case 21-1022. On 9.24.21 Appellant was denied under F.R.A.P.35, on the petition for hearing & Rehearing En banc; but the appeal was for a rehearing & rehearing en banc 9.2.21.

* The Appellant never had a hearing from the original denial on 7.22.21; but was denied on 9.24.21 under rule 35; which states 35(a) when hearing or rehearing en banc...

* The Petitioner appealed for a Rehearing & Rehearing En Banc (rule 40) of the lower court decision. The Difference being the Petitioner was filing for a Rehearing on Appeal & not a hearing; but a Rehearing & Rehearing En banc issues: The Legal Due Diligence to scrutinize any legal risk; in decisions with unpublished non-binding methods: Leaving no recourse to dispute a decision with no precedent. 28usc.46(c). How is this issue final, if not binding? Who assign the judges for a court? Supreme Court 2016 expand People vs. US Supreme Court. To resolve an existing conflict in the law to protect veterans & citizens against unpublished opinions when relevant to res judicata or collateral or promissory estoppel an exception to the General Rule: Persuasive Value to what the Court

states lack value in weight of The Complaint: To approve favor to the Appellant as a Matter of Law. It is a Matter to the current National Discourse: "At the heart of My Own Words is an abiding commitment..." RBG. For a Writ to Review the Appellate Court's judgment on appeal ... Dissenting nonbinding statements interpreting the law as Opinions ... Opine to: Expressed as: or Judge with no Precedent as Stare Decisis for Inter-Agencies relations for Lab Findings & Inconsistencies for the necessity to secure or maintain uniformity for the request to be heard to address En Banc for a binding issue of Law, as a Matter of Law: As Stare Decisis. In this Writ for Certiorari the matter of law is to address both the issues for Stare Decisis & it constitutionality for unabridged matters abridged by nonbinding opinions; & the validity of form js44 for abstracting a complaint as intended & not a false complaint as ruled on. The federal notice pleading standards for addressing that "a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claims...which would entitle him to relief."... that he was qualified under ADA & was not give equal weight to 699f.3d 337,345(4th Cir. 2012) or 669f.3d at 343-344 progressive

degeneration as listed in medical documents; under what matters
184f.3d 296,313(3rd Cir. 1999). Stare Decisis for the nature of the
js44 for ADA & being Wrongfully Terminated from Employment as a
valid Complaint for Relief.

It's Opinion(s)

The U.S. 4th Circuit of Appeals affirm the lower court ruling; with no published opinion; and stated, The court denies the petition for rehearing & rehearing en banc, Order filed 9-24-2021, case 21-1022. As if the ruling is a loop hole for or not addressing the lower court's decision 7.22.21, on an Informal Brief, with a Temporary Mandate dated 8-5-21 to stay, with a Mandate dated 10-4-21 as the 4th Cir. final decision. The lower court decision was 12-11-20, in question for rehearing & rehearing en banc. Dissent is attached at jurisdictions for this Complaint of Wrongful Termination filed 3.9.20. From 1987 to 2016 prior to filing in a district court, at the appeal Council on the Administration level for pension, correction of records, rank, uncompleted forms, worker comp & unemployment that was not awarded for not being able to return to work for getting sick on the job: Leaving T2 & Wrongful Termination Relevant to when Opioids was administered for (ADA) as a claim in question here. In a Memorandum & Order given liberal construction as if the form js44 is unintelligent dated 12-11-20; Doc.25 granting defendants motion to dismiss. Doc.19 didnot address 12(b)(1) the matter for jurisdiction for relief & not limited to Doc.23 that address(ed) Doc.17 for the false complaint Doc.19 is based on. Then, Suppressing Stare Decisis for Precedent when needed in the abridged matter, ruling unbinding to an unabridged issue of the constitution for Stare Decisis: In dispensing of a memorandum & order as a dismissal without precedent; being that form js44 stated a complaint for being wrongfully terminated in ADA matters for jurisdiction? 12(b)(6) Disenfranchisement in the legal right to hold defendants to the law when Plaintiff has rights in privileges & immunities that was deprived according to the federal notice for pleading.

I, Terry Chapman, Petition the 4th Cir. Court in a Motion to Vacate

its Decision Dated 9.24.21. It too was denied as final, dated 10.4.21, Rule 41(a) Mandate.

* Relief is extraordinary, unusual or remarkable to plumage in an arising issue for support in a matter the Appellant's Pro Se feels is uncharted to ask for clemency in an issue that bind the disabled to the work force in a disabled state; & when separated wrongfully from employment. 18USC: Compelling, that the lower decisions always end-up as unbinding in the 4th Cir., in Mr. Chapman's filing for clemency to the bench for the law; to what is in rebuttal to address non precedent in a ruling for an opinion; an unpublished decision leave as abridge in the appellate court. Irritated by Sec.242 for binding matters of Law: as a Matter of Law. Appellant's request for what is the uniform practice for Stare Decisis: Rule 35(a)(2) is of exceptional importance if the 4th circuit is to continue to use mere formalities to address issues from the lower courts on appeal. As the 4th Cir Mandate constitute a formal mandate of the court, filed 10-4-21, pursuant to Rule 41(a); Appellant never received a Certify Copy of the Mandate pursuant to rule 41(a). As a Matter of Law, the Appellant is entitled to certify documentation pursuant to the law. Since the 4th Cir. closed its jurisdiction out in its mandate; as a matter of law is not the Petitioner entitle as a matter of law? There is no binding precedent by the 4th Cir., in Chapman vs. SSA & DOD: By which the court had stated in the 7.22.21 decision as to form js44 being standard for filing a complaint: & there was no unified practice to issue a certify copy of a mandate to rule 41(a). Or to dismiss the Temporary Stay of a mandate & not address the Motion by Petitioner to Vacate & address the question of jurisdiction for the form js44 as a legal complaint.

* The Appellant stated that some 4th Cir., rulings are under review with the Supreme Court of the U.S.: 28usc.46(c). How is this issue final, if not binding as Super Precedent in what the Supreme Court

may have to say about unbinding decisions being final? Supreme Court 2016 expand People vs. US Supreme Court, to resolve an existing conflict in the law; hear a meritorious case to protect veterans & citizens against unpublished opinions when relevant to res judicata or collateral or promissory estoppel an exception to the General Rule: Persuasive Value to what the Court states lack value in weight of The Complaint: To approve favor to the Appellant as a Matter of Law in this court.

* Note: Justia Case Law - For *unconstitutionality of non-precedential Appellate Rulings*, the legal intelligencers for contemporary findings for Binding Decisions in today's Persuasive Values for working with Disabilities. An unpublished decision should not be the precedent for denials based on no statute for Stare Decisis.

* With this conflict Appellant request to vacate the 9.24.21 decision; as a matter of law for a rehearing en banc on the question for which the 4th circuit had denied case no. 21-1022 on 7.22.21 for a rehearing & rehearing en banc, that involves one or more exceptional importance. The validity of the JS44 as a Legal Complaint & The validity of unbinding decisions being final & final to what in this case. Contempt citations for not fulfilling remands; correcting actions; addressing what is legally correct; & as a matter of law. 312us.1 (1941). 28usc2072. In support of request, pursuant to RMC.1105. The need for an order as a matter of law to fine favor for the Petitioner on all counts for the defendants not addressing the complaint as filed as (ADA) in the work place for the jurisdiction & nature of the case jmc-20-636 was filed under on 3.10.20. That he was qualified under ADA & was not give equal weight to 699f.3d 337,345(4th Cir. 2012) or 669f.3d at 343-344 progressive degeneration as listed in medical documents; under what matters 184f.3d 296,313(3rd Cir. 1999).

Jurisdiction:

From the 4th Circuit, Local Rule 40(a) notice dated; 10-4-2021: stated that this constitutes the Finial Mandate of this court. Request to The U.S. Supreme Court for extension to file petition for writ of certiorari 10.12.21, application no. USCA4-21-1022, & 10.26.21 with corrections, Rule 13.5. Terry Chapman v. The 4th Circuit of Appeals & each Party applicable to 14.1(e)(v) to the best of my knowledge. Pro Se, Terry Chapman. Nov. 9, 2021 The Chief Justice extended time to & including 2.21.2022, Application No.21A121 in which to file for a Writ of Certiorari. Notification list, Clerk - 4thCir. US. Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va. 23219. Scott S. Harris, Clerk, By Claude Alde-Case Analyst.

Constitutional Statutory Provisions:

A Question of Law by Discretion arising from a complaint of the js44 for (ADA), 3.10.20, case no. 20-636-jmc. For relief in Fed. Rules of Evidence>Article III & The Table of Authorities. Exceptional circumstances warrant power adequate to obtain from the highest court in the land a motion to address Big Pharma & the 4th Cir., in

their part in the issue for which disability rest in the aid to bring justice to the opioid induce community and the Petitioner who worked up to the point where opioids took over his body. Thus, a judicial matter to bind relief to an opinion for a published record as to the need for courts to process opinions as binding. Involved are inter-agencies' relations and required reviews of R.C.M.1105, 20cfr 404.1520(a) and 42usc205(g) on the progression of sickness; with advancing in age: SSR-96-8p: and issues having to do with post 2007: Wrongful Termination, EEO, Military, OPM & MSPB complaints; in judgment without errors (Table of Authority & Case no. 1:20cv-00636-JKB,JMC). Prejudice in light of how Deformities has kept Petitioner out of work for more than a year. A court decision is prejudicial if it is based on errors: and its interest to the public is of interest to the US. Supreme Court for conflicts involving constitutions & unbinding decisions. The Right to be innocent without Error in Judgment is Supreme to the Complaint of Wrongful Termination for (ADA), as a Disabled Veteran, in this case with opioids as an issue. For the lack of Due Diligence on the lower court to address The JS44 form as a legal Complaint: & The Appellate Court for not addressing

it as an important question Stare Decisis is precedent to. As the Appellate Court lacks value in En Banc Matters of Law for (ADA) as a non-binding decisions to be final, which abridge the privileges of due process within the jurisdiction for protection in The Veterans Service Act (VEOA) for the complaint in Case 1:20cv000636-JKB; but not limited to all aspects of judicial remedies that Pro Se has & have not brought to the courts for review in what is relevant to all subject matter of this Court for Writ responsibilities & obligations to remedy the wrongs to this point. To be of enormous proportions, compelling never controlling the full measures of the court's discretion to the conflict deciding important federal questions on the statutes & regulations for Stare Decisis; another court fines as a way to stop the judicial process for what is being abridged (but not limited to The Supreme Court Rule 10 & 14). Rule 14.1(g),(h); from first instance the district court remanded back to the agency's appeal council who didnot accept jurisdiction; then the district court accepted the ALJ decision, not knowing if that decision was correct legal standards in DeNovo in 2014WMN; in-which rehearing & rehearing en banc was requested in case 16-1173, in the appellate court that lead to the

action filed in case 20-636-JMC. Then, in 1:20cv00636-JKB to deny form js44 for a complaint of wrongful termination. The 4th Circuit Appellate Court didnot address the question for reversing the error that the deviations in Document 17 presented. This is not the same as jurisdiction of the complaint for ADA; that lead to an unbinding decision for what now is addressed by Petitioner as Stare Decisis for what this court is being Petition for in what constitute unabridgement. If a decision is not binding and final to what; doc#17, filed 9.8.20, case 1:20-00636-jkb, FRCP 12(b)(6) wrongly interpreting the complaint (The federal notice pleading standards for addressing a complaint). A decision of the district court for employment discrimination in which the petitioner did not file on 3.9.20 of first instance to the Dist. Court for Md. For Certiorari Relevant Importance showing acceptance in the Rule for Persuasive Argument in what has been abridged 14.1(h) for rule 10, allowance of the writ to call on this Courts supervisory power to rule on if the material on form js44 constitute a complaint; case no. 1:20cv00636-JKB, 21-1022, 4th Circuit, reason for this Court to Review on Certiorari.

Statement of the Case:

The deviations damaging to Petitioner in approving errors in decisions of judgment is prejudicial and harmful. Permanent in damages to the Petitioner. Bias in the nature of premature outcomes in routine procedures to prevent rebuttal. It is unfair in Prudence or the Jurisprudence of Law; and to the Petitioner. The laws to adjudicate a claim in whole-ness is 2parts of the Scale of Justice. A jury trial as the Petitioner asked for in his original Compliant, js44; to what the bench ruled, as in these matters, eliminated the reasoning in jurors as what was requested in this case JMC-20-636, if there were jurors to prevent what is looked at as possible reversible or non-reversible matters. Critical for a case not to be heard when it is requesting the reasons for patterns of this circuit that ruled in these matters with no Precedent. Not to disturb the ALJ's Decision that strayed from a fair trial of law to rule not to address legal correctness of the Matter in Question. Not to address the form JS44 shows bias against the Federal Notice Pleading Standards without regard to the harm on the Petitioner in routine procedures. Systemic to no rebuttal to address the Procedural Due Process Clause for fairness in

the 14th Amendment when depriving a person of his interest & the

10th Amendment If we deviate from the moral values of that system

for What constitutes a fair trial is the due process of American

justice, which is guaranteed and required by the Constitution itself.

The loss of so much after years of work & service for this country.

The deprivation includes the interest in the questions preventing

rebuttal; no precedent in a ruling in question. This Due Process

Clause was not addressed as Plausible in My life, My liberty, My

property, constituted what I lost in being wrongfully terminated & in

sickness. The 4th Circuit left no balance in review for the Petitioner's

case for Stare Decisis & the accepting of the rule for Persuasive

Argument; not limited to what a reasonable jury would address &

This Court. In the history of this case, pending issues & gov't shut

downs left Petitioner years of stagnation for justice, in a critical shift

in the perception of due process; to keep the courts from ruling in

favor of Mr. Chapman per rule 12.FRCP, Doc.23, 00636-jkb in a

Pandemic. The 4th Cir., to Publish its Ruling in 1984 and 1996 for

Relevant Parts; is inconsistent with the unpublished Decision in 16-

1173, Chapman v. Soc. Sec. Admin., et al., Filed 2-12-16 to the 4th Cir.,

on Appeal. Than, in 21-1022 to state that the federal Form JS44 is not a valid means to extract issues for stating the Complaint as filed on March 10, 2020. Public Law 99-335. The federal notice pleading standards for addressing that "a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claims...which would entitle one to relief."... for constitutional rights. Thus, having to address Stare Decisis for a binding matter in (ADA). Petitioner believe He had addressed FRCP 12(b)1 & rule 12(b)6, & rule 12 in all accords to doc#19 that had void substance in the issue for American working with disabilities & that the Military omitted work background from the DEP-Portfolio; & the Original Complaint for being Wrongfully Terminated from work, case 1:20-cv-00636-jkb. But not limited to Rule 23FRCP, Contested court cases or long-term pending issues. There is a big difference between ecf.23 & ecf.17&19; The federal notice pleading standards for addressing a complaint that addressed the cause of the actions, the nature of the case as plausible on its face to the material facts litigated not to be dismissed for failure to state a claims...which would entitle one to relief (page#46,56) of Docketing Form Notice 21-1022 dated 3.4.21, Informal Brief: having or showing the attitude

of strong belief in rightness in one's own actions or opinions & mercy that are balance in the letter of the law for the scale of justice ... for stare decisis is on trial, in what Petitioner produced was denied on the lower level for what a form is ordain to do; the js44 showed the complaint or wrong to him. Critical in the stagnation of justice, critical to the shift in perception for due process in this argument. A binding matter of justice for a reason all issues require precedent in; & for the protection of the laws & the right to be judge on it for the jurisprudence in it to be judge & unabridged. Dangerous in that a law have to be heard to be just; just my opinion, what if judges are custom to ruling for nonbinding decisions; are they a custom to not having to defend themselves for a decision lacking a binding precedent? Where is the loophole or hold for Unabridged Rights in Stare Decisis? Pro Se did not know the Constitutional and Statutory Provisions to give to say without detox, the voices one hear on narcotics in that state of mine in mind the sadness to addiction to death to try to save what life Petitioner has left. Or the law for legal correctness in the whole matter. What gives one the right; you like to rule, all things, autonomy, utopia, supreme in which unjust for

unbinding decision with no precedent to rebut; dystopia...avoid seeking to contribute to a debate about specific utopias or dystopias by totalitarian ... yet when subjected to critical scrutiny (persuasive arguments the exception to the rule), the call to become autonomous, can we contend; to be seen to have a self-discipline of subjects is directed towards undeniably evil rather than virtuous objectives: erudite & abnegation for decline, the law brings back totalitarianism that has created vast inequities & innate weaknesses of human nature for conflict & unhappiness for protagonist of post-apocalyptic genre in subject matter as *Stare Decisis*: for what is being sort for in damages on the Petitioner life since opioids & the lack of finance for not being protected in employment & rank for what Petitioner believes is his current life for Pro Se help vs the professional help one gets when looked at as if one belongs. A precedent, if not exclusive to the constitution for unabridgment; what is DLLR-Stress Relief Rule 7; the relieving of stress & digress & tension to combat relief for contempt of remands & non corrected matters in long pending issues as a Matter of Law for Reconciliation. Pro Se stated pleadings grounds (ecf no.6) for what was deprived,

certification 11-1-20 certificate of service 1:20cv 00636-JKB, Affidavit dated 10-30-20; in closing Brief of The Merits dated 10-31-20. JMC-20-636 (ecf.6) indicated the nature of the case, addressing the layout of js44. Grounds Plausible For Entitling Plaintiff for relief consideration in 2000e, The Act sec.3, to confirm Statutory Authority. Title VII 42USC(et seq) to provide protections 38USC sub sec 5013(a)(1). Bonded in 1985 The QuarterMaster Corp, Delta Force in Basic Training. After AIT, to Ft. Steward; but never sent to the NCO Academy to fulfill the DEP Profile for Portfolio Contracted matters to enter at E5. Under 103 of the Soc. Sec. Act for pain being debilitating VEOA; & EEOC for 52weeks at the next lowest grade upon entering SSA in 1992; or being a Field Employee vs. a HQ employee: Raised Federal Questions Concerning Inter Alia support between Agencies; the defendants filed no affidavits or explanations to the questions presented along the way for omitted matter; workers comp, discovery for forms not presented by the Military records. This did not justify dismissal after a temporary stay in the procedural protection where required action against institutional systematic procedural absence for precedent in stare decisis for 2007 disability,

EEOC & 1987 military requirements for what Certiorari is seeking to grant; or affirm in part, reverse in part, or remand for the stated issues; or find in favor as a matter of law for the Petitioner in whole; but not limited to form 3106 & what was in the separation package & who issued the OPM sf3106; the field office of SSA for leave & earnings; as it terminated the FERS Pension in this case. A refund from the pension is what the form sf3106 actually did. What does this say and mean or did to an individual sick to opioids; with no help in separation from the HQ's Office in Woodlawn, Md., as Petitioner was separated from the Field Office in Glen Burnie, Md. An Affidavit proof of service by Petitioner 7.11.20 in record.

Reason(s) for Granting the Petition - Rule 10:

Compelling reasons as stated in the statement of this case, its writ & the questions in this writ. The federal notice pleading standards for addressing that "a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claims...which would entitle him to relief."... for his constitutional rights. The purpose is to settle the importance issues of unbinding matters & how erroneous of the lower court that the national importance to settle the issue of the standard federal notice for pleading a complaint: For Legal Correctness & Wrongful Termination of a Military Veteran from the Federal Government work force without his FERS Pension (rule 8a.2 showing plaintiff took sick on the job for relief in workers comp, unemployment, then T2; as a matter of law, the Plaintiff was working until opioids was place in the body for pain). To answer how important is Stare Decisis as a Precedent to bind decisions vs. unbinding issues. See matters for being left behind in prudence for the law & working with disabilities. In case no. 21-1022, a formal mandate was issued. The mandate was not certified. Rule 41(a) Mandate: & a decision with no binding precedent to be final to. 18usc242. JKB-20-0636 Fed.R.App.P 35(a)

a major question as to the form JS44 & its Complaint by Plaintiff.

F.R.A.P.35(a)2.

* SSR 06-03P (ADA) (The Fair Labor Standards Act). Reversible errors for reason en banc was sort in a rehearing that was not granted (ruling on a false claim; why was facts omitted in portfolio; why was questions not answered by defendants before judgment as a matter of law for these & other issues pointed out in why there are pending matters for such a long period of time; but limited to...OHSA for safety in the work place on narcotics). People can see this court is needed to help citizen in these types of matter. The Masses or the need for what is enormous and a reason to exercise discretionary jurisdiction to a national importance as the 14th Amendment for procedural processing clauses in the due diligence to support the circuits that are in odds to unbinding decisions.

* @ Rule 56.3 & 56c.4, ecf. no.23, case # jkb-20-0636, the defendants' law team pushed a False Complaint; as Plaintiff stated several times the validity around relevant parts for the courts to address material facts not in dispute to find favor for Appellant. Not limited to Rule 23, contesting court cases or longterm pending issues;

rule 12(b)(1) & 12)b)(2); or resolving disputes between parties, rule

8.a(2); 510us.266,268 @ 42usc 1981: in case no. jkb-20-0636: The

Judge denied a jury. In stating "it is not for the court to guess or

speculate" over, the Memorandum & Order, filed 12-11-20.

510us.266,268 - What is the standard of review for a motion to

dismiss in the US. Dist. Court in The 4th Cir? To the same federal

statutes among the different federal circuits which do not follow

precedent. Unbinding gives no recourse. Under F.R.Civ.P.12(b)(6)

Appellant was within the Federal Standards for Pleading a claim

within the Complaint; all alleged matters by the Appellant was a

mere dismissal. To limit Further Motions by Defendant under Rule

12; Rule 12(h) for Rule 15(a)(2) due to Federal Pleading Standard that

Plaintiff does have a claim, should help. The 4th Cir., in light most

find favorable to Plaintiff, explicitly or implicitly to the complaint by

reference & those attached by exhibits to yield the dead ends &

loopholes to unbinding measurers in this circuit. The Federal

Pleading Standards. To mend the wrong to date as reason to grant

Sup. Ct. Rule 10. Prior to the 12-11-20 filings, document #17, had

addressed Plaintiff's Complaint as if form JS44 is not a valid

Complaint. Defendants' legal team failed to notify Plaintiff as addressed by FRCP.4 for Certificate of Service; filed 9-8-20 questioning the defendants. How important is stare decisis for the court failure to file a certify mandate or the defendants' violation of the rules for certificate of service or the matter of law to address the notice standards & for pleading & having to address this matter in the Supreme Court for favor for the Petitioner at First innocence?

* On its merit rule 45(b) to find favor in all issues as a matter of law to the 4th Cir., to vacate its decision in case 21-1022, based on Petitioner's Legal complaint as filed by Pro se for (ADA). A sufficient Complaint rule 37(a).

* F.R.C.P. for requesting a jury, the court never accepted Pro Se request or addressed it Rule 52 with no judgment Rule 58 in first instance. For Certiorari - If history repeats itself, does the Supreme Court help in addressing Stare Decisis for binding matters repeatedly coming-up in ... 18usc242; Standard Pleadings; or unbinding matters? Case no. wmn-14-3761: Whether action taken never addressed The 4th Cir. and its District Courts for Md., to answer the questions about judgment in the due process procedural clause for

the 14th amendment present in the way Chapman had been treated in his federal pleading in a valid claim for the complaint per js44. This warrants review: a complaint not being addressed by precedent. This is a vehicle where inconsistencies in judgment of the laws, need Inter-Agencies to work with Veterans Administration's(VA) Medical and Vocational Expert(VE) testimony to resolve remands in adjudicating for resolution in Inter Agency's' Matters for Protecting the Veteran (Veterans Ser. Act) for working with Disabilities (VEOA): & precedent by the court.

* Whether the correct legal action had been taken or not: the 4th Cir. and its District Courts for Md., have a question to answer, about deviating to process errors in judgment. This warrants review. This is a vehicle where inconsistencies in judgment of the law need to be resolved in adjudicating for resolution in Inter Agency Matters; & in behalf of the Petitioner for Pro Se Matters in Stare Decisis for Legal remedies (FRCP56 for each matter the lower court failed at due process).

Appendix 1a.)