

No. 23- 6533

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

James O. Bradley, et al,
Petitioners

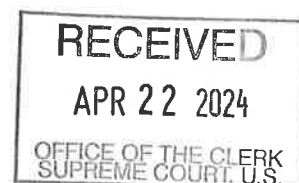
v.

Governor Roy Cooper, et al,
Respondents.

On Petition For Writ of Certiorari
To The Supreme Court of the United States

PETITION FOR REHEARING

James O. Bradley; Petitioner
4600 Swamp Fox Hwy. West
Tabor City, N.C. 28463



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
NO. 23-6533

JAMES O. BRADLEY,)

JAMES H. CONLEY, et al)

Petitioners)

v.)

PETITION FOR REHEARING

GOVERNOR ROY COOPER,)

U.S. Sup. Ct. Rule 44, 28 USCA

SECRETARY TODD E. ISHEE,)

WARDEN JAMIE BULLARD,)

Respondents.)

NOW COMES, James O. Bradley and James H. Conley, petitioners in this proceeding, respectfully petition for a rehearing of the order of the court entered on March 25, 2024, denying the petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, NO. 23-6533.

This petition is made on the following grounds:

- 1) The Supreme Court of the United States is the last resort for citizens to beg for justice and equality;
- 2) The judicial system of North Carolina is corrupt and dysfunctional;
- 3) The Administrative Remedy Procedure of the North Carolina Department of Adult Correction is wholly dysfunctional and corrupt;
- 4) Petitioners have been, and are being, subjected to all manners of constitutional violations by Governor Cooper; Secretary Ishee (NCDAC); and Warden Bullard; and
- 5) All attempts to obtain remedy, within North Carolina, have been exhausted, and have failed.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

1) The U.S. Constitution and laws give the U.S. Supreme Court both original jurisdiction, in all cases in which the State is a party, as well as appellate jurisdiction over all cases decided by the lower federal courts and in state courts, regarding constitutional issues.

(a) In Bradley v. Cooper, 23-6533, petitioner James O. Bradley, invoked the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court pursuant to U.S. Sup. Ct. Rule 10 (b)(c), 28 U.S.C.A., constitutionalizing all claims, within the original Complaint. In light of intervening circumstances, having arisen during the prosecution of this action 23-cv-000553, petitioner now prays this Court consider its "Original Jurisdiction" also, pursuant to Art. III, Const. of the United States.

(b) The U.S. Supreme Court is clearly the last and foremost bastion of justice. As such, petitioner imploras this Honorable Court to consider the Constitutional implications of this action. The U.S. Const. Am. 14 declares: "... 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."

2) Petitioner presented a case, Bradley v. Cooper, 23-cv-000553, in Columbus County, regarding overcrowding and inaccess to Administrative Remedy Procedure. Judge Douglas B. Sasser adjudged this action "Frivolous", on June 7, 2023, before the Clerk had a chance to file it on June 8, 2023. (See reverse side of Petition to Proceed as an Indigent, App. II of Petition for Writ of Certiorari, 23-6533). This was clearly erroneous and clearly a denial of procedural due process. Petitioner exhausted this issue through the N.C. Judicial Standards Commission and the N.C. Supreme Court (Apps VI and VIII and IX). This is a prima

facie illustration of blatant Constitutional violations committed by a State Superior Court, the NC Appellate Court, and the NC Supreme Court. The abhorrent denial of due process also flies in the face of this Honorable Court's own noble decisions, i.e. *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard College v. University of North Carolina*, 143 S.Ct. 2141 (2023); *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 143 S.Ct. 1322 (2023); *Pericoco v. United States*, 143 S.Ct. 1130; and many other recent adjudications. In the instant case, the Respondents failed to give this Court Notice of Counsel and Failed to file a reply brief in violation of Rule 9, and Rule 19 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

3) The Respondent, Todd E. Ishoe; Warden Bullard; and employees of the NCDAC, appointed by Respondent Gov. Roy Cooper, denied petitioner's Administrative Due Process in blatant violation of the U.S. Const. Am.s 1 and 14; and in contrast to this Court's rulings; i.e. *Winkelman v. Parma City School District*, 127 S.Ct. (994) (2007); *Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach, Fla.*, 138 S.Ct. 1945 (2018); *Borough of Duryea, Pa. v. Guarnieri*, 131 S.Ct. 2488 (2011); all address the right to petition the Government for Redress of Grievances. The list of U.S. Supreme Court Decisions are quite voluminous.

(a) Due to Gov. Cooper's appointment of Kimberly D. Grande (NCDAC Executive Director, Inmate Grievance Resolution Board); Jodi Harrison (NCDAC Spokesperson); and Brittany Pinkham (Executive Director, NC Judicial Standards Commission); petitioners' right to petition the Government for Redress of Grievances, has been completely abrogated. This Honorable Court has been provided with intensive evidence of these Constitutional violations and the State cannot deny them because they are memorialized in various records.

WHY THIS PETITION SHOULD BE GRANTED

The Supreme Court of the United States has always been the vanguard of protecting and enforcing the Constitution of the United States. . . . Always. Petitioners' status as prisoners do not make us any less deserving of equity and justice. Our rights have been summarily breached and only this Most Honorable Court can rectify this atrocity.

Petitioners have prepared and presented a prima facie case, with incontrovertible facts. Respondents' own spokesperson brazenly admitted that staffing shortage (contributing to the egregious overcrowding, and other ancillary issues) is "something we've been quite up front about for the past several years, and something that is being experienced by virtually every state corrections agency in the country." (Newsletter- NC Newsline- Kelan Lyons, 10/25/23, at App. XII). It is worth noting that this exhibit outlines the same conditions as in petitioners' Complaint, 23 cv 00053, which was filed months before this article was published. It is also noteworthy that an NC DAC employee provided this report anonymously, and several other contributors gave corroborating statements to this news agency. The evidence is "incontrovertible". Many intervening issues have arisen out of petitioner's original complaint.

Two great men, of high esteem, said it best:

"The only thing necessary for evil to triumph is for good [people] to do nothing."

(Edmund Burke, 1729-97)

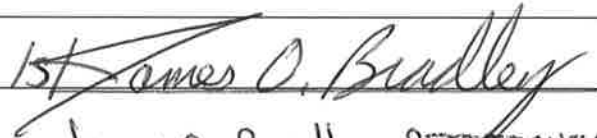
"Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere."

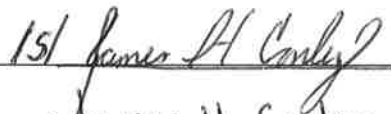
(Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 1929-1968)

WHEREFORE, petitioners state that the grounds outlined above are confined to intervening circumstances of substantial and controlling effect or substantial grounds available to petitioners but not previously presented, as demonstrated in the attached Declaration.

For the reasons set forth, petitioner requests the court to set aside the order denying the petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, Bradley v. Cooper, 23-6533.

Submitted this 5th day of April, 2024.


James O. Bradley, PETITIONER


James H. Conley, PETITIONER

Certificate of Service:

NC Attorney General's Office

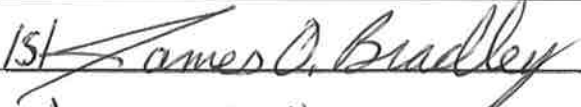
DECLARATION
28 USCA § 1746

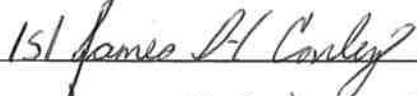
NOW COMES Petitioners, James O. Bradley and James H. Conley, declaring, under penalty of perjury that:

1) The intervening circumstances of the NC NewsWatch Report, 10/25/23; the discovery that Gov. Roy Cooper caused or effected the cause of placing former Asst. Attorneys General, Kimberly D. Grande; Jodi Harrison; Brittany Pinkham; and possibly others, in prominent positions within the State's infrastructure, to inhibit administrative/procedural due process; and the Cumulative effects of denying petitioners' the Constitutional rights to due process; equal protection; and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances have been included in the foregoing petition for rehearing, and arose after the initial filing of the petition for a writ of certiorari; and

2) Petitioners ask this Honorable Court to be aware that Respondents do not play fair; control all aspects of petitioners' life due to our imprisonment; and have already illustrated a pattern and practice of corruption, subterfuge, and constitutional violations.

Humbly submitted this 5th day of April, 2024.

15/ 
James O. Bradley, DECLARANT

15/ 
James H. Conley, Declarant

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

NO. 23-6533

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL - IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR REHEARING

I, James O. Bradley, proceeding pro se pursuant to U.S. Sup. Ct. R. 12.2, certify that the above petition is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Submitted this 1st day of May 2024.

James O. Bradley

James O. Bradley, Petitioner

4600 Swamp Fox Hwy. West

Tabor City, N.C. 28463