

SEP 19 2023

NO. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Daryl Anthony Green

Petitioner

v.

Prince George's County Office of Child Support.

Respondant

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI FROM THE
FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

AMENDED - MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Daryl A. Green
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OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Comes now, Petitioner, Daryl A. Green, files this *Amended* motion to extend time to file petition for certiorari with the United States Supreme Court pursuant to the court clerk's direction dated 9-21-2023. The clerk's letter was not received until 9-30-2023. Corrections were made pursuant to Rule 13.5 – Attaching the lower courts opinions. Including orders staying mandate, and denying petition for rehearing. Petitioner (Mr. Green) respectfully requests an extension of time to file petition for sixty (60) days, or as much time as the court may deem appropriate. All parties will be served at known addresses via U.S. Postal Service, and states as follows:

1. Petitioner, Daryl Green intends to petition this court for writ of certiorari from the U.S. Federal Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit (**No.: 22-1705**) This case stems from a bankruptcy matter (**No.: 19-13656**) and was appealed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland (**No.: 8:21-cv-02441**). The Fourth Circuit Court issued its one-page unpublished opinion on April 24, 2023, denying Mr. Green's above referenced appeal and affirming the lower court's rulings without a detailed memorandum of opinion and conclusions of law. However, the courts clerk's office failed to notify Mr. Green of the issuance of the order. Mr. Green filed a petition for re-hearing and request for extension of time to file that petition on 6-7-2023. Such extension and petition for rehearing were granted. On 6-26-2023, the court denied Mr. Green's petition for re-hearing. Given the 90-day time frame, a writ of certiorari would be due on or before 9-26-2023.

2. As a disabled pro se petitioner, Mr. Green will not be able to meet this deadline and is respectfully requesting and extension of time to file. Mr. Green has end stage renal failure and requires 11.5 hours of dialysis per day. Mr. Green also suffers from Type 1 Diabetes requiring multiple insulin injections on a daily basis, debilitating swelling of his lower extremities, as well as severe hypertension. Such daily medical treatments are often followed by several days of nausea and vomiting. Added to all of my many illnesses, my family and I were subsequently evicted from the family home. I have tried my level best to

complete a writ of certiorari worth of this court within the prescribed timeframe, but due to my many illnesses and the eviction, I am unable to meet the 90-day deadline, thus is in need of more time to complete the petition in as professional manner as possible.

3. The courts failed to address multiple issues of law/equity, multiple case/statute citations raised in the appeal briefs and the petition for re-hearing. The lower courts refused to say how it resolved those issues nor how those cases/statutes didn't apply. Making it extremely difficult for this pro se litigant to articulate specifically what the lower courts were thinking and to transfer that into clearly erroneous findings and how those findings were achieved. There exists multiple material, factual, and legal matters overlooked by the court. The court's order conflicts with multiple decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, this court, multiple another courts of appeals, and none of these conflicts were addressed in the opinion. In particular, Mr. Green's claims regarding the court's order/opinion conflicts with multiple decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, this court's judicial district, other courts of appeals, and none of these conflicts were addressed in the order, nor how *stare decisis* did not apply when courts are bound to do so. The court is literally silent on why it did not apply *Blessing v Freestone*, *Turner v Rodgers*, *Stinnie v Holcomb*, *U.S. v Sage*, *Bearden v. Georgia*, *Lacy v Arvin*, *Gates v Gates*, *Anderson v Burson*, and the many others. Silence on these legally binding precedential cases warrants granting certiorari by the U.S. Supreme Court.

4. The Fourth Circuit and lower courts decisions are unprecedented with respect to Mr. Greens wholly owned home. The Fourth Circuit also ignores its own legal precedents, Maryland law, mandates from its own District Court of Maryland as well as legal precedents from other judicial districts. A conflict between two United States courts of appeal and/or the U.S. Constitution are compelling reasons to grant a petition for writ of certiorari by the U.S. Supreme Court rule 10(a). Mr. Green owned his home outright without any liens or encumbrances and has the documentation to show this but was

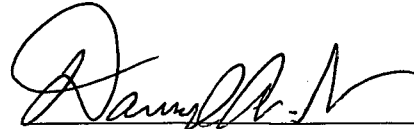
systematically denied the opportunity for trials and/or hearings despite filing adversary complaints against the real estate fraudsters. In fact, Judge Chuang of the District Court issued a mandate on 6-25-2020, ordering the Bankruptcy Court to hold proceedings for real estate fraud, however the Bankruptcy Court deliberately refused to do so defying a direct order from a higher court, ultimately dismissing the bankruptcy 18 months later for non-payment of post-petition child support. A child support claim that was being disputed through the adversary complaint process. Such adversary complaints for real estate fraud and improper child support were still pending when dismissed. This case also involves serious due process and Fourteenth Amendment violations in the taking of Mr. Green's driver's license without a hearing representing a case similar to *Stinnie v Holcolmb* and *Georgia v Bearden*.

5. Most importantly, these actions by the lower courts resulted in the illegal taking of Mr. Green's wholly owned home without due process of law. Never in the history of Maryland, nor the entire nation has a litigant lost his wholly owned home while possessing the original canceled notes, a March 2012 lien release letter, and a recorded certificate of lien satisfaction from the initial lender proving conclusively that Mr. Green is the sole owner of his home. Making the attack on his home a deliberate fraud, as suspected by Judge Chuang of the District Court. These facts also show Mr. Green had colorable claims to have filed for bankruptcy protection. This colorable claim also shows how unjust the courts sanctions are.

Wherefore, Mr. Green has unprecedented and compelling reasons for this court granting Mr. Green's petition for certiorari, he requests an extension of time to file such petition.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 10-3-2023



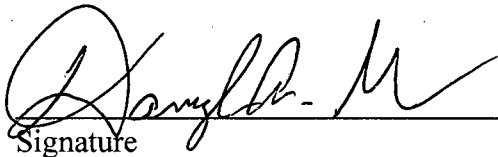
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was furnished via US Mail this 3rd
day of October, 2023 to:

Mary Colleen Murphy, Special Counsel, PGOCS
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Signature