

No. 24-7502

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

**IN RE: AARON FRANKLIN JOHNSON JR..
-PETITIONER**

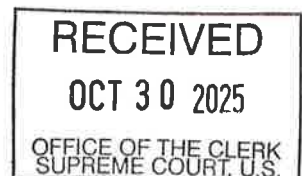
VS.

**CLEVELAND FRIDAY, et. al
-RESPONDENTS**

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO
Appellate Court of Maryland**

**PETITION FOR REHEARING
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
AND ORIGINAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

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18701 Roxbury Road
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REASON FOR GRANTING PETITION
Intervening Circumstances of a Substantial or Controlling Effect
or to Other Substantial Grounds Not Previously Presented

1. Respondent transferred custody of the Petitioner, Aaron F. Johnson Jr, on or about 8/20/2025 in violation of Supreme Court Rule 36. Respondent did not make the required request to the Court prior to the transfer of custody.
2. Transfer of custody of the Petitioner also occurred when his Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus was pending before the U.S. District Court of Maryland; in violation of Code of Federal Regulations, Rule 23. As a result, Petitioner did not receive his mail in a timely fashion, which resulted in him being unable to appeal in time. Respondent's acts violate the Petitioner's right to due process of law.
3. Petitioner was again physically assaulted by a corrections officer in or about July 2025 while his Habeas Petitions were pending before this Court. The State has taken no action to protect the Petitioner from repeated instances of physical abuse while in their custody, and despite countless inmate grievances and attempts to obtain legal remedy through the lower Courts.
4. In or about June 2025, the Circuit Court for Baltimore City barred petitions for protective order. This act is against the laws and policies which state that inmates must have unfettered access to the courts to seek redress about, and to challenge the conditions of their confinement. The State has failed to respond to repeated requests for administrative remedy procedure. Petitioner's emergency and serious Inmate Grievances are not responded to, or are not properly processed beyond the initial stage. This means that there is no resolution.
5. The Appellate Court failed to appoint Petitioner counsel upon his request due to indigency and psychiatric history. This violated Petitioner's right to legal counsel of his choosing.
6. The State of Maryland has not brought the Petitioner to hearings for his habeas corpus petitions, although it is required by law because the Petitioner's grievances involve physical neglect and abuse while in custody.
7. Contrary to what is reported in the United States District Court of Maryland court order dated on or about 5/29/24, in Appendix B of the Petition, Petitioner was indeed a Pretrial detainee, and his status did not change until the very same date of USDC judgement / court order. After being found 'not guilty' by jury *and* after also being found 'not guilty' in a Gibson Hearing based on the preponderance of the evidence, the Court allowed the State enjoin additional issues in violation of Beach v. Maryland (1988), and then found the Petitioner in violation of probation. The Petitioner had ineffective

assistance of counsel then, as he did in the underlying juvenile conviction. The petitioner was once again forced to either accept a plea deal at that moment, or be sentenced to many more years of incarceration. Under duress, he entered into a plea agreement. He immediately became parole-eligible as he was unlawfully held for more than two years in pre-trial detention without a trial, in violation of his right to a speedy trial. He never waived his right. Since then, the Maryland Parole Commission has conducted an improper hearing, and it has failed to provide the Petitioner with the Hearing Report, as required by law.

8. The State of Maryland continues to fail to protect the Petitioner from abuse. While he is in custody, the State continues to infringe on his constitutional rights. Petitioner has no other means for legal relief to seek protection from further abuse while in custody other than through this action.
9. Petitioner moves to correct by interlineation, previous filings with the term "on behalf", to change it to, "in behalf", to reflect how it is written by the statutes, and how it was intended. Petitions for Writ of Habeas Corpus were submitted in his behalf but were rejected without his signature and/or personal filing and were discussed in the initial filing.

CONCLUSION

Wherefore, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Petition for a Rehearing be Granted. This is the sole legal recourse as a Prisoner that the Petitioner has left to obtain relief from further physical abuse and neglect while in State custody. Petitioner has followed all required procedures to seek redress to no avail. Without intervention from this Court, his well-being and life remains in jeopardy for additional harm.

CERTIFICATION

This Petition for Rehearing is restricted to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented. It is presented and submitted in good faith and not for delay.

Aaron Johnson Jr., October 28, 2025
Aaron F. Johnson Jr., Petitioner, pro se