

CC:SAO;DEF
IN THE

IN THE MATTER OF
STATE OF MARYLAND

CIRCUIT COURT

VS.

DIANA R. WILLIAMS

BALTIMORE COUNTY

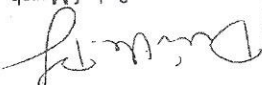
Case No. C-03-CR-20-002995

1.) 1ST MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGE D. ROBINSON, JR. AS THE JUDGE-IN-CHARGE OF PRESIDING OVER ASSIGNING A JUDGE TO PRESIDE OVER THE DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS AND AS ONE OF THE PRESIDING JUDGES DUE TO HIS REPETITIOUS AND DELIBERATE BREACHING OF THE DEFENDANT'S 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHT, HER 2ND AMENDMENT RIGHT, HER CIVIL RIGHT UNDER TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 242 DUE TO VIOLATING FEDERAL STATUTE 28 U.S.C & 455(a). 2.) MOTION FOR A HEARING ON THE MOTIONS

AS PERMITTED UNDER MARYLAND RULE 2-311

I, Diana R. Williams, the Defendant who is being represented Pro Se, hereby, requests that the Defendants: 1.) 1st Motion For Reconsideration Of The Defendant's Motion For Disqualification Of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. As The Judge-In-Charge Of Presiding Over Assigning A Judge To Preside Over The Defendant's Motions And As One Of The Presiding Judges Due To His Repetitious And Deliberate Breaching Of The Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, Her 2nd Amendment Right, Her Civil Right Under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Due To Violating Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a). 2.) Motion For A Hearing On The Motions As Permitted Under Maryland Rule 2-311 based on the grounds and authorities cited below.

CR59 (a)(4) cites that newly discovered evidence, material for the party making the application that could not have been reasonably discovered and produced earlier, are grounds for granting the Petitioner's Motions. The newly discovered evidence, material for the Defendant, who is being represented Pro Se and making the application, which could not have reasonably been discovered and produced earlier by the Defendant, is that, for the first time: 1.) For the 2nd time, Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 by breaching Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a) because there is an appearance that Judge D.

Denied because there is not a
sufficient legal or factual basis
for the relief requested.

3rd of March, 2025

Robinson, Jr. would be biased and/or impartial since: a.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2016 by the former Governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan, and was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2023 by Wes Moore, both of whom are being alleged, to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or have attempted to and/or conspired to intrude upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 (“Crimes against Humanity”), committed misconduct in office, and/or have committed other crimes in the Defendant’s Motions from her present civil litigation in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and cited as Exhibits on the Defendant’s website, whose website address is stated in her Motions and was made accessible to Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and all of the other former presiding Judges b.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. is one of the Judges who is being alleged in the Defendant’s Motions mailed on 12-16-24 but docketed on 1-10-25 to have invaded upon the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 by infringing upon Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a) and Maryland Rule 18.102.11. 2.) For the 2nd time, Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 in failing to grant the Defendant her right to a hearing on her Motions as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, but continues to deny the Defendant’s Motions for a hearing on her Motions to substantiate that Judge D. Robinson Jr. significantly erred in stating at the top of the Defendant’s 12-16-24 Motions that there is not a “sufficient legal or factual basis” declared in the Defendant’s Motions. 3.) For the 2nd time, the evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson, Jr.’s Findings and Order, which respond to the Defendant’s Motions, and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, her right to a hearing on her Motions as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, and the Defendant’s Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242 due to failing to: a.) consider, disclose, and resolve in his Findings and Order the colossal material facts and legal arguments in the Defendant’s 12-page Motions, which, unequivocally, substantiate several sufficient legal and factual basis for the Defendant’s being granted the relief as afforded her under the 2nd Amendment, namely, the right of repossessing her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition. b.) consider, disclose, and resolve if the material facts and legal arguments in the Defendant’s Motions support the allegations that he, Judge D. Robinson, Jr., as one of the presiding Judges, and the other former presiding Judges, namely, Judge Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey have redundantly and/or intentionally violated the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242 due to Judge D. Robinson Jr. and the other former presiding Judges refusing to disclose, consider, and resolve in their Findings and Order if the Defendant’s 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, her right to a hearing on her Motions as pleaded and permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311, and the Defendant’s Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242, were repeatedly and/or deliberately violated by the previous presiding Judges as a result of the Officers of the Court refusal to grant the Defendant her 2nd Amendment Right to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 bullets because the Defendant had successfully been in compliance all of the conditions cited in Judge S. Bailey’s 2-year 4-page Probation/Supervision Order entered on 5-20-21.

INTRODUCTION

As a believer in JESUS CHRIST as her LORD and personal SAVIOR, the Defendant believes that our great Country is founded on Judeo-Christian principles, which mean that our laws are patterned after the Commandments and Laws in the WORD OF GOD. Thus, in terms of judges being impartial in their ruling, the WORD OF GOD states in Exodus 32:11, "And the LORD spake into Moses face to face as a man speaketh unto his friend", and Moses informed the judges in Israel of GOD'S law and employed the judges over the various tribes in Israel in Judges 6:16-17, saying, "And, I charged your judges at that time, saying, Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment: but ye shall hear the small as well as the great: ye shall not be afraid of the face of man: for the judgement is GOD'S: and, the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me, and I will hear it."

STATEMENT OF FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The written Due Process Clauses of the United States Constitution require judges to recuse themselves from cases in two situations, namely, where the judge has a financial interest in the case's outcome and where there is otherwise a strong possibility that the judge's decision will be biased. In the United States Constitutional Law, a Due Process Clause is found in both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. The Constitution uses the phrase in the 5th and 14th Amendments, declaring that the government shall not deprive anyone of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The 5th Amendment protects people from actions of the federal government, and the 14th Amendment protects them from actions by state and local government.

The Supreme Court has held that, if a judge wars against the Constitution in breaching the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution or if he/she acts without jurisdiction, then that judge has engaged in treason to the Constitution, which suggests that he/she is engaging in criminal acts of treason and may be engaging in extortion and/or in interference with interstate commerce. Since both treason and the interference with interstate commerce are criminal acts, no judge has immunity to engage in such acts.

Relative to Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a), the Supreme Court has ruled and reaffirmed the principle that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice", *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S.Ct. 1038 (1960), citing *Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75 S.Ct. 11, 13 (1954). In 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court held that disqualification of a judge is mandatory if an objective observer would entertain reasonable questions about the judge's impartiality (*Liteky v. U.S.*, 114 S.Ct. 1147, 1162 (1994). The Court has, too, affirmed that, should a judge not disqualify himself/herself as required by law, then the judge has given another example of his/her "appearance of partiality" which could potentially further disqualify the judge. Further, the Court have determined that, should another judge not accept the disqualification of the judge, then the second judge has evidenced an "appearance of partiality" and has possibly disqualified himself/herself. Moreover, the Courts have affirmed that, if a judge issues any Order after he/she has been disqualified by law, then that judge has acted in the judge's personal capacity and not in the judge's judicial capacity and has, further, violated his/her oath of office. Wherefore, the U.S. Supreme Court has already established that "Fraud upon the Court" makes the Orders and judgments of the Court void and that "a void Order is void at all times, does not have to be reversed or vacated by a judge, cannot be made valid by any judge, nor does it gain validity by the

passage of time. The Order is void ab initio." The Supreme Court has decided that, should a judge issue any Order after he/she has been disqualified by Section 455(a) of the Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C., and if the party has been denied of any of his/her property, then the judge could be engaging in the federal crime of "interference with interstate commerce" because the judge is, again, disqualified by law.

As stated in the Defendant's Motions docketed on 1-10-25 and in her other Motions, because of the Defendant's financial hardship at this time, she is unable to afford the cost of printing copies of all of her numerous and lengthy Motions, Official Complaints, and other material evidence on her website, www.diana-robinson.com that need to be submitted into the record as evidence to further substantiate the allegations that the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242, Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 28 455(a), Maryland Rule 18.102.11, and/or Maryland Rule 2-311 have been repetitiously and/or intentionally violated by Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and all of the other former presiding. The Defendant's loved ones help to maintain the cost of her website. Thus, it is the Defendant's request that, since she give the Exhibit Number on her website to each of her signed and dated Motions, her Official Complaints, and other documents when citing the document, that all of these documents be submitted as more evidence into the record of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

The following material facts and legal arguments give sufficient legal and factual basis for the Defendant's 2nd Amendment Right to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunitions as stated in the Defendant's 2 separate Motions docketed on 1-10-25 (Exhibits 219 and 220, respectively, on the Defendant's website), as asserted in her other Motions, and as declared in the Defendant's 1-20-25 Addendum to her 12-16-24 Official Complaint to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities ("Commission") and to our 45th-47th Hon. President Trump (Exhibits 194-199 on the Defendant's website), namely: 1.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. has violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 by breaching Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a) because there is an appearance that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. would be biased and/or impartial since: a.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2016 by the former Governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan, and was appointed to his distinguished Administrative position in 2023 by Wes Moore, both of whom, again, are being alleged to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or have attempted to and/or conspired to intrude upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 1091 ("Crimes against Humanity"), committed misconduct in office, and/or have committed other crime in the Defendant's Motions in her present civil litigation in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Motions which are cited on Defendant's website, whose website address is stated in her Motions filed in this Circuit Court and, thereby, accessible to Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and all of the other former presiding Judges. b.) Judge D. Robinson, Jr. is the Judge-in-Charge of assigning himself to be the presiding Judge over the Defendant's Motions docketed, although he, Judge D. Robinson, is being alleged in these Defendant's Motions to have invaded upon Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. & 455(a) and, thereby, have violated the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and the Defendant's Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 and has, too, denied the Defendant her right to a hearing on her Motions as motioned in her Motions and as permitted under Maryland Rule 2-311. 2.) The evidence of the lack thereof of facts cited in Judge D. Robinson, Jr.'s Order (written at the top of the Defendant's

Motions docketed on 1-10-25, which are Exhibits 219 and 220, respectively, on the Defendant's website) and the evidence of the material facts and legal arguments asserted in the Defendant's Motions, from which Judge D. Robinson, Jr. responds to in his Findings and Orders, substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was obligated to determine if the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242 were infringed upon as alleged in the Defendant's Motions since the evidence substantiate the material facts that Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey failed to consider, disclose, and resolve in their Findings and Orders, which respond to the Defendant's Motions (Exhibits, 190, 190', 191, 189, and 187', respectively, on the Defendant's website) if the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242 were breached due to Judge S. Bailey violating the Defendant's website) substantiate that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and the former presiding Judges, namely, Judge R. Cahill, Judge Glass, Judge Alexander, and Judge S. Bailey, had access to the Defendant's website because the Defendant cited her website address in all of these Motions to substantiate other material facts and evidence asserted in her Motions from other documents on the Defendant's website. Since Judge D. Robinson and each of the former presiding Judges had access to the Defendant's website address, Judge D. Robinson and the former presiding Judges have had the opportunity to read the Defendant's Motions and the Findings and Orders by the Judges in her present civil litigation in the Circuit Court in Baltimore City and to recognize that that the present Governor of Maryland, Wes Moore (herein Wes Moore), two former Governors of Maryland, namely, Martin O'Malley and Larry Hogan, and former Chief Judge Barbera are being alleged to have violated Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or have attempted to and/or conspired to impinge upon Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 ("Crimes against Humanity"), committed misconduct in office, and/or have committed other criminal acts. 4.) After researching the background of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and discovering that Judge D. Robinson, Jr. was appointed to his elite Administrative position in 2016 by the former Governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan, and was appointed to his privileged Administrative position in 2023 by Wes Moore, the Defendant, also, research the background of Judge Glass and discovered that she was appointed to her supervisory Administrative by Martin O'Malley. On 12-13-24, after researching the background of Judge S. Bailey, the Defendant discovered that she was, also, appointed to an elite position as a Circuit Court Judge for Baltimore County in 2009 by Martin O'Malley. And, on 12-14-24, after going on line to research the background of Judge Alexander, it was discovered that Judge Alexander was, too, appointed in 2010 by Martin O'Malley, who, along with Wes Moore and Larry Hogan, is being alleged in the Defendant's present civil litigation to have breached Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 – Genocide, and/or attempted to and/or conspired to transgress Federal U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. & 1091 ("Crimes against Humanity"), committed misconduct in office, and/or other committed other crimes. 5.) As a result of having access to the Defendant's website which contain the Defendant's Motions in her present civil litigation in Baltimore City Circuit Court, Judge D. Robinson, Jr., Judge Glass,

the Defendant's instant Motions or presiding over her other Motions mailed on this day since, he, Judge R. Cahill, is being alleged in both Motions to have infringed upon the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, and her Civil Right under Title 18, U.S.C Section 242 in violating Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a), Maryland Rule 18.102.11 and Maryland Rule 2-311. 7.) On 12-19-24, the Georgia Appellant Court recognized that there was an appearance of an Officer of the Court, the State Prosecutor for Georgia, Fani Willis, being biased and/or impartial and, removed the Fulton County District Attorney, Fani Willis from the Georgia election interference case against Donald Trump and others. The Georgia Appellant Court cited an "appearance of impropriety" and declared that "this is the rare case in which disqualification is mandated and no other remedy will suffice to restore public confidence in the integrity of these proceedings." ... 8.) On 6-9-24, there was a hearing on the Defendant's Motions docketed on 6-1-23, which was presided over by Judge M. Glass. Amongst her Findings and Orders dated 6-13-24 relating to the 6-9-24 hearing, Judge M. Glass cites that ... "The Court STAYED the entry of the Order for Expungement of Records for thirty days", and Judge J. Glass, also, ORDERED that the "undersigned Court's review of the Court File, the Order for Probation, docketed May 20, 2021, ... 9.) As proclaimed in the Defendant's Motions entered on the Court's website on 7-10-24, which respond to Judge Bailey's Findings and Order docketed on 6-25-24 and of which Judge S. Bailey has yet to respond to, during the 6-9-24 hearing, the attorney representing the State of Maryland informed Judge Glass that, since the Defendant had fulfilled her requirement for expungement of her Records by the State of Maryland, the State of Maryland would not disagree with the Defendant having repossession of her firearm and ammunition. Moreover, although the Defendant has forward a copy of all of her Motions to the State of Maryland as evidenced by the Certificate of Service in the Defendant's Motions, the Attorney representing the State of Maryland has remained acquiesce in writing a Motions opposing any material facts or legal arguments alleged in the Defendant's Motions, which include the material facts substantiating the Defendant's right to have her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition returned to her. Still too, during the hearing on 6-9-24, the State of Maryland informed Judge M. Glass that there is no citing in Judge S. Bailey's 2-year Probation/Supervision Order entered on the Circuit Court's website on 5-20-21 that asserts that the Defendant's firearm and ammunition are forfeited. Further, the Defendant informed Judge Glass during the hearing that the Defendant has never read or received a copy of the plea bargain, nor did she sign any plea bargain, and nor would she have given her Public Defender permission to have her firearm and ammunition forfeited as part of any plea bargain. The Defendant proclaims that she was never told by her Public Defender at any time during her only contact with her Public Defender, which was on the day of the 5-20-21 hearing, that part of the plea agreement included confiscating, permanently, her legally owned firearm and ammunition.

ARGUMENT

Since the evidence of Exhibit 1 that is attached to these Motions, indisputably, substantiate that Judge S. Bailey's 5-20-21 Probation/Supervision Order doesn't mandate that the Defendant could not repossess her legally owned firearm and ammunition upon successfully complying with the conditions in Judge S. Bailey's 2-year Probation/Supervision Order, since the evidence of the facts declared in the Findings and Orders of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and of all of the former presiding Judges substantiate that

Officers of the Court fail to provide any tangible evidence to substantiate their denial/s of the Defendant's Motions, there is no sufficient legal or factual basis for Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and/or any of the other former presiding Judges to deny the Defendant's 2nd Amendment Right to repossess her legally own firearm and her 15 ammunition without violating the Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, her 2nd Amendment Right, the Defendant's Civil right under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242. Further, if Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and/or any of the former presiding Judges would have granted the Defendant's repeated Motions for a hearing on her Motions, then Judge D. Robinson, Jr. and/or the other former presiding Judges would have been able to provide tangible evidence to substantiate sufficient legal or factual basis for denying the Defendant her 2nd Amendment Right, namely, to repossess her legally owned firearm and 15 ammunition during the Defendant's hearing on her Motions.

CONCLUSION

The Defendant pleads that her Motions be granted.

Respectively Submitted



Diana R. Williams, Pro Se

131 Calvin Hill Court

Baltimore, Maryland 21222

410-868-6013

Certificate of Service

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 21st day of January 2025, a copy of the Defendant's foregoing : 1.) 1st Motion For Reconsideration Of The Defendant's Motion For Disqualification Of Judge D. Robinson, Jr. As The Judge-In-Charge Of Presiding Over Assigning A Judge To Preside Over The Defendant's Motions And As One Of The Presiding Judges Due To His Repetitious And Deliberate Breaching Of The Defendant's 14th Amendment Right, Her 2nd Amendment Right, Her Civil Right Under Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 Due To Violating Federal Statute 28 U.S.C & 455(a). 2.) Motion For A Hearing On The Motions As Permitted Under Maryland Rule 2-311 was mailed, postage paid, to: Baltimore County State Attorney, 401 Bosley Avenue, Towson, Maryland, 21204.



Diana R. Williams, Pro Se

REQUEST FOR A HEARING

Cc: 45th-47th Hon. President Trump, the Hon. Military Tribunal, the newly appointed Attorney General for the DOJ, the newly appointed Director of the FBI, and the newly appointed U.S Attorney for Maryland

9. Appear in court when notified to do so.
8. Do not illegally possess, use, or sell any narcotic drug, controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or related paraphernalia. Additional Comments: _____
7. Permit your supervising agent to visit your home.
6. Get permission from the court before owning, possessing, using, or having under your control any dangerous weapon or firearm of any description. Additional Comments: _____
5. Notify your supervising agent at once if charged with a criminal offense, including jailable traffic offenses. Additional Comments: _____
4. Obey all laws.
3. Get permission from your supervising agent before changing your home address, changing your job, and/or leaving Maryland. Additional Comments: _____
2. Work and/or attend school regularly as directed and provide verification to your supervising agent.
1. Report as directed and follow your supervising agent's lawful instructions.
- A. Standard Conditions (1-10): ☒ All Standard Conditions ☐ All Standard Conditions except Nos. _____

Your first appointment with the supervising agency is _____ and the place to report to is _____.

Your failure to report could result in your arrest.

Probation begins ☒ on 08/24/17 Date _____

☐ upon admission to residential substance abuse program.

☐ Be Unsupervised

☐ Be Supervised by Alternative Community Service: _____

☐ Be Supervised by Community Supervision.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION ORDER

☒ Probation Before Judgment (Criminal Procedure Article § 6-220)

IT IS ORDERED THAT the above named defendant:

Credit for Time Served: _____

Participate and pay for psychological counseling ☐

Length of Probation: _____ mo/yr(s)

Part of Sentence Executed: _____

Suspended: ☐ Balance of sentence suspended upon admission to treatment pursuant to HG § 8-507

Sentence: prob-2 yrs unsupervised probation

Convicted Count(s): 4-2-2011 Aggravated Assault

(IF AVAILABLE, PLACE LABEL HERE OR AT TOP OF PAGE.)

Other Reference No.: _____

Tracking No.: 180501854535

SID No.: _____

Defendant: _____

VS.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Court Address: _____

Located at _____

☐ CIRCUIT COURT ☐ DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND FOR

Case No. 401 Bostley Ave

City/County Chesapeake



2441614

11. ☐ Provide DNA sample as required by law by _____ Date _____
12. ☐ Submit to evaluation and attend and successfully complete mental health treatment as directed by your supervising agent.
13. ☐ Submit to, successfully complete, and pay required costs for evaluation, testing and treatment education, as directed by your supervising agent.
14. ☐ Attend and successfully complete ☐ alcohol ☐ drug ☐ alcohol and drug treatment education program _____ Name of Program _____
15. ☐ Enroll in, pay any required costs for, and successfully complete treatment at _____
16. ☐ Attend and successfully complete parenting class.
17. ☐ Attend _____ self-help group meetings per week for _____ weeks. ☐ Attendance may be modified by your supervising agent after _____ weeks.
18. ☐ Totally abstain from alcohol, illegal substances, and abusive use of any prescription drug.
19. ☐ Apply for alcohol restriction on driver's license within 10 days of trial date for _____ year(s)/month(s).
20. ☐ Refrain from driving and/or attempting to drive after consuming alcohol.
21. ☐ Attend Victim Impact Panel meetings when notified.
22. ☐ Attend and successfully complete MVA Driver Improvement Program.
23. ☐ Attend and successfully complete MVA Alcohol Education Program. (Social Drinkers Only)
24. ☐ Have Ignition Interlock installed for _____ months and pay costs. ☐ Employment vehicle exempted.

B. Special Conditions (11-35):

10. Pay all fines, costs, restitution, and fees as ordered by the court or as directed by your supervising agent through a payment schedule.
- ☐ Fine(s) of \$ _____ paid through ☐ Community Supervision ☐ Clerk's Office ☐ Sheriff's Office
- ☐ Court costs of \$ _____ paid through ☐ Community Supervision ☐ Clerk's Office
- ☐ Supervision fee of \$50/month paid through Community Supervision ☐ Supervision fee waived
- ☐ Restitution of \$ _____ to _____ paid through ☐ Community Supervision ☐ State's Attorney's Office by _____ Date _____
- ☐ Public Defender fees of \$ _____ to the Office of the Public Defender for counsel fees.
- ☐ Pay the following fees through Community Supervision or _____:
- ☐ Victims of Crime Fund \$ _____
- ☐ CJCF costs \$ _____
- ☐ Other costs (Specify) \$ _____
- ☐ The Division of Parole and Probation is hereby granted the discretion to refer the collection of funds it is authorized to collect to the State's Central Collection Unit without the need of further court approval.

Case No. 1051K-20-0095

31. ☐ Defendant shall keep appointment for HG § 8-505 evaluation and shall immediately enter the recommended program upon admission.
- ☐ Defendant shall enter treatment program immediately upon admission.
- ☐ Defendant shall successfully complete treatment program and comply with terms of aftercare plan.
32. ☐ To be supervised by means of ☐ electronic monitoring ☐ electronic monitoring with victim stay-away alert technology.
33. ☐ Other _____
30. ☐ Register as sexual offender with the supervising authority under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Article, Title 11, Subtitle 7:
- (1) A Tier I Sex Offender;
- (2) A Tier II Sex Offender;
- (3) A Tier III Sex Offender;
- (4) A sexually violent predator;
- (5) A Tier I Sex Offender who, before moving into this State, was required to register in another State;
- (6) A Tier II Sex Offender, Tier III Sex Offender, or sexually violent predator who, before moving into this State, was required to register in another State;
- (7) A Tier I, Tier II, Tier III Sex Offender, or a Sex Offender who is required to register in another State, jurisdiction, a federal, military, or tribal court, or a foreign government, who is not a resident of this State, and who enters this State:
- (i) To reside or habitually live.
- (ii) To carry on employment or vocation that is full-time or part-time for a period exceeding 14 days or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days during a calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit; or
- (iii) To attend a public or private educational institution, including a secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education, as a full-time or part-time student.
- (iv) As a transient with the intent to be in the State for a period exceeding 14 days or an aggregate period exceeding 30 days during the calendar year.
29. ☐ Home confinement/detention to _____ for _____ months.
- ☐ Special conditions (e.g. doctor's appointments, attending classes, etc.) _____
28. ☐ Do not enter or be found near _____
27. ☒ Have no contact with _____ by _____ Date _____
26. ☐ Attend and successfully complete domestic violence counseling at _____ and pay required fees.
25. ☐ Complete _____ hours of community service by _____ Date _____, under the direction of _____ and pay required fees.

Case No.

1-03-CR-20-2968

Defendant's Signature _____
 Address _____
 City, State, Zip _____
 Witness Signature _____
 Printed Name _____

Date _____
 Date of Birth _____
 Telephone Number _____
 Cell phone Number _____
 E-mail _____

I have read, or have had read to me, the above conditions of probation. I understand these conditions and agree to follow them. I understand that if I do not follow these conditions, I could be returned to court charged with a violation of probation.

If I fail to abide by the above conditions, the court could enter judgment against me and proceed with disposition as if I had not been placed under probation. I have been notified and understand that by consenting to and receiving a stay of judgment under Criminal Procedure Article, § 6-220, I waive my right to appeal from a judgment of guilty by the court in this case.

I understand that my failure to pay fines, costs, and fees may result in my case being referred to the State's Central Collection Unit, resulting in an additional collection fee as permitted by law.

I understand that Parole and Probation may impose Graduated Sanctions upon me for any technical violation of the above conditions of probation, as authorized pursuant to Correctional Services Article, §§ 6-111 and 6-121.

CONSENT

Date _____
 Judge _____
 ID Number _____

35. ☐ Transfer supervision to _____, Maryland.

- C. 34. ☐ Comply with special conditions of lifetime supervision - see form CC-DC-CR-136.
- D. Recommendations to the supervising agency:

Case No. _____

Mona Williams
131 Calver Hill Dr
Baltimore, Md. 21222

Attention: Supervisory Clerk: Ms. Kira

Circuit Court for Balto. County
County Courts Building
Rm. B-6154
Baltimore, Md. 21205-6154

Retail



RDC 99



21285

\$1.57

R2304W119779-2

U.S. POSTAGE PAID
FCM LETTER
DUNDALK, MD 21222
FEB 21, 2025