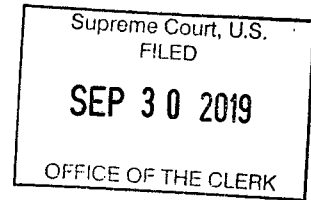


No. 19- 448



**In The
Supreme Court of The United States**

Glen Plourde,

Petitioner

v.

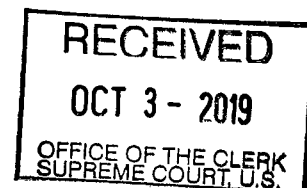
Ashley Poulin,

Respondent

**On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The Maine Supreme Court**

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Glen Plourde
Pro Se
7 Hussey Road Apt #3
Albion, Maine, 04910
207-659-2595



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The case under review may superficially appear to be a simple protection from harassment case, although petitioner assures The Honorable United States Supreme Court that the Facts and Law pertinent to and directly associated with this case are far from simple, and involve deep matters of Constitutional Law as well as International Law that petitioner's own state's highest court has refused to address not only in its Judgement, but its post-judgement rulings on a Motion for Reconsideration and Motions for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law, and that therefore respectfully requires This Honorable Court's attention.

On or about the night of June 24 2004, Petitioner unwillingly crossed back and forth between Canada and the United States via the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York approximately six times in approximately six hours, for reasons he understands to be classified Top Secret. Upon his last entry into the United States, petitioner was asked to pull into the United States Customs and Border Protection facility, which he did. Fearing for his life, Petitioner at that time immediately attempted to immigrate into Canada.

From the years 2004 – 2013, all of petitioner's Employment has been for United States Government Contractors working on United States Department of Defense Projects.

During Petitioner's 2012 – 2013 Employment at United Technologies' Hamilton Sundstrand in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, technically working for CDI Aerospace, petitioner was verifiably Tortured as defined by Black's Legal Dictionary, The United

States Constitution, Federal Statute and The Geneva Conventions against Torture.

During December of 2013, petitioner returned to his parents' home in Newburgh, Maine; having survived Torture and multiple assassination attempts while working at United Technologies' Hamilton Sundstrand, although not without suffering persisting Critical Injury(s) sustained by a Weapon(s) he understands to be classified Secret (in his particular experience, Top Secret).

Petitioner's experience with his family is notable and is included in U.S.S.C. Petition for Certiorari 19-299 although has been omitted from this introduction for brevity.

Petitioner knows himself to be positively under round-the-clock surveillance by the FBI or agents acting on their behalf ever since being Tortured in 2012 – 2013; probably since the 2004 "Peace Bridge Incident". Petitioner has confronted the FBI with this knowledge in-person at their Boston (Chelsea), Massachusetts Regional Field Office on October 11 2017 and July 09 2019 and The Special Agents petitioner spoke with never denied that Fact; in-fact they tacitly confirmed it.

Petitioner is rightfully fearful for his life due to the fact that he has been Tortured and Critically Injured during his last employment as well as targeted for assassination multiple times, and has alerted his State Senators, Congressmen, Governor, Attorney General, the Maine Human Rights Commission, the ACLU, the FBI, the CIA, the NSA, The Office of the Director of National Intelligence, among others, of these Facts and all agencies have refused to help him.

Senator Susan Collins' 2016 response to petitioner was particularly troublesome. Petitioner cannot include it in this Petition at this time as he cannot locate either the physical or digital copies of it (despite the fact they have been well-cared for) and therefore suspects it has been stolen.

Petitioner moved into his current apartment, 11 (7) Hussey Road, Apartment 3, Albion Maine 04910 on April 29 2018.

On August 18 2018 petitioner was threatened with a deadly weapon, a handgun, while lawfully and peaceably on the Public Sidewalk in front of the Albion Town Office by a male occupant of 28 Main Street Albion. Petitioner promptly reported this incident to The Kennebec County Sheriff's Office and other Maine State Government Agencies, including The Office of The Maine State Governor and The Office of the Maine State Attorney General.

On August 20 and 21, 2018 petitioner was once again harassed by the same male occupant of 28 Main Street while lawfully and peaceably on the Public Sidewalk in front of The Albion Town Office. Petitioner promptly reported this incident to the Law Enforcement Agencies identified above.

On August 25 2018 petitioner was followed by the same male occupant of 28 Main Street; from downtown Albion for approximately 10 miles down a series of quiet country roads until petitioner pulled into a populated house and the male occupant described above "gunned his engine" as he drove by. Petitioner promptly reported this incident to the Law Enforcement Agencies identified above.

On August 28 2018 petitioner was followed home from the Public Sidewalk in front of the Albion Town Office by a man in a large white truck that

tailgated him the entire way. Petitioner exited his vehicle and returned to his apartment, although the unknown man followed him inside the foyer area yelling rude and abusive comments the entire time. Said male then entered Apartment #1 (downstairs) and held conversation with the occupants there for approximately fifteen minutes before leaving. Said man was later identified as "Joseph Strohman Sr."

On August 29 2018 Petitioner was issued a "Cease Harassment Order" by the Maine State Police for the person of the respondent, a person he had never seen, heard of, or known about at all in his life. Petitioner was rightfully afraid and confused as he had been threatened with a handgun and further harassed from the residence of 28 Main Street, nothing had been done, and now eleven days later he was being issued a "Cease Harassment Order" for a person he had no knowledge of whatsoever who apparently resided at that same address.

On August 30 2018 Petitioner was arrested while smoking on the Public Sidewalk approximately 300 feet and four properties away from 28 Main Street and charged with both Stalking the respondent (Docketed as KENDC-CR-18-20983) and Trespassing at 22 Main Street (Docketed as KENDC-CR-18-21183). Petitioner was confronted by approximately eight Maine State Troopers and five different Maine State Police Vehicles. As petitioner was thrown over the back of an MSP vehicle and handcuffed by no less than five Maine State Troopers, loud cheering and applause could be heard coming from the other side of the street.

Respondent sought a Protection from Harassment order against petitioner. Petitioner filed a legally substantial Motion to Dissolve which took

arresting officer Maine State Police Trooper Tyler Harrington an entire 9 days' to deliver to the Respondent, her not receiving it until the night before the hearing, and this "untimely service" was used as an excuse by the Maine State Judiciary to ignore his motion and move directly to the Final Hearing.

At the October 31 2018 Final Hearing, petitioner was saddled with both a 1-hour time limit for presenting his case, which he was made aware of only 2 days' before, on October 29 2018. Also during the final hearing, petitioner was again saddled with a "witness scheduling order" that precluded petitioner from calling any of the Government Witnesses (Maine State Police Troopers) petitioner had subpoenaed, nor viewing any of the substantial 7 evidentiary items petitioner had subpoenaed.

Presiding Judge (*French, Rae Anne*) ruled in favor of the respondent and issued a one-year protection from harassment order.

Petitioner appealed to the Maine State Supreme Court with a series of very well-wrought and legally substantial arguments although that court upheld the lower court's decision.

Thus petitioner now appeals to The United States Supreme Court to address the grievous Constitutional Violations and Judicial Injustices he has suffered by The United States Government, the Maine State Government, and the Maine State Court System, all of which the Maine Supreme Court ignored in both their Decision and response to petitioner's subsequent Motion for Reconsideration; and failure to disposition, much less even respond to, Petitioner's Motions for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law.

Thus Petitioner requests Certiorari be granted to address the following substantial questions of International and Constitutional Law:

1. Whether the District Court, The Maine Supreme Court, The Maine State Government, or The Federal Government are in violation of The United States Constitution, The Maine State Constitution, The Geneva Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and Maine State and Federal Law as a result of having confirmed knowledge that the Petitioner was Tortured by The Federal Government and subsequently failing to act on it as Constitutional and International Law demand they must.
2. Whether the Maine State Government has colluded with the Federal Government in order to “cover up” the FBI’s Torture and Harassment of the Petitioner that continues to this day while he resides in Maine and have therefore violated numerous articles of The United States Constitution, Maine State Constitution, The Geneva Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; as well as Federal and State Law in doing so.
3. Whether the Maine State or Federal Government has violated the Petitioner or his Family’s United States Constitutional Rights, Maine State Constitutional Rights, International Humanitarian Rights; as well as

Federal and State Law in Exploiting them, Disenfranchising them, and otherwise manipulating them for, among other reasons, their own benefit, gain, or amusement.

4. Whether The Federal Government, the Maine State Government, the Maine State Court System (District and Supreme Courts), and Maine State Law Enforcement Agencies have colluded in bringing a fraudulent case(s) against the Petitioner and again colluding in arriving at the predetermined outcome they wished to have in this case.
5. Whether The Federal Government, the Maine State Government, the Maine State Judicial System (District and Supreme Courts) and Maine State Law Enforcement Agencies have colluded in orchestrating the October 31 2018 hearing such that Petitioner was critically disenfranchised and unable to examine most subpoenaed witnesses and all subpoenaed evidentiary items as a result of the 1-hour scheduling order allotted for his defense only 2 days before trial and the subsequent witness scheduling order imposed upon him during the trial itself.
6. Whether the Maine Supreme Court has set unreasonable precedent in this case that conflicts with precedent already having been set by the Maine Supreme Court in cases *Bank of Am. N.A. v. Camire* and *Dolliver v. Dolliver*, as well as abusing rules M.R. Civ. P. 16, M.R. Civ. P. 42A(a), and M.R. Evid. 611(a) in the

process of setting that unreasonable precedent.

7. Whether the Maine Supreme Court has acted with Impropriety in its refusal to even respond to the Petitioner's Motion for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law, all Facts and Conclusions therein having significant bearing on this case.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

The Petitioner respectfully requests the judgement of the following parties be reviewed.

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88 Federal Street
Portland, Maine 04101

The Maine State Supreme Court
c/o Chief Justice Saufley
205 Newbury Street
Portland, Maine 04101

The State of Maine
Maine State Attorney General's Office
c/o Maine Attorney General Aaron M. Frey
6 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office of The General Counsel
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20535

The Central Intelligence Agency
c/o Office of Inspector General
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20505

The Department of Justice
c/o Inspector General Michael E. Horowitz
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Office of The Director of National Intelligence
c/o Director of Intelligence Joseph Maguire
Washington, D.C. 20511

The United States Attorney General
c/o U.S. Attorney General William Barr
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

RELATED PROCEEDINGS

Maine Supreme Court
KEN-18-479
Doe. v. Plourde
July 11, 2019

Waterville Maine District Court
WATDC-PA-18-00329
Ashley Poulin v. Glen Plourde
October 31, 2018

Capital Judicial Center, Augusta Maine
KENDC-CR-18-20983
State of Maine v. Glen Plourde
May 23, 2019

Capital Judicial Center, Augusta Maine
KENDC-CR-18-21183
State of Maine v. Glen Plourde
May 23, 2019

Newport District Court, Newport Maine
PENDC-CR-16-20309
State of Maine v. Glen Plourde
April 26, 2017

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CITATION TO OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Maine Supreme Court is published as *Doe v. Plourde*, 2019 ME 109 (page 38). The opinions of the Waterville and Newport District Courts are unpublished, but included in the Appendix (pages 394-403).

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The Maine Supreme Court entered judgment on July 11, 2019 (page 38). Petitioner request a writ of certiorari pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED¹

The Geneva Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Articles One through Sixteen.

18 U.S.C. 2340 – Definitions; Torture.

The First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendment to The United States Constitution.

Article 1, Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 6-A, 9, 13, 15, 19, and Article 5 Section 12 of The Maine State Constitution.

¹ These Provisions are lengthy and have therefore been included in The Appendix pursuant to Rule 14.1(f). Pages 46-66.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case is impossible to understand without its proper context which is unavoidably lengthy. Petitioner has done his best to provide brevity to over 15 years of history.

Petitioner has a long history with the United States Government beginning in approximately 2004 (perhaps earlier) that continues to this day, and that history has shown the United States Government to be extremely hostile towards petitioner.

Petitioner believes this verifiably hostile history has directly influenced both the Federal and Maine State Governments' refusal to investigate and provide relief for the verifiable Torture and Critical Injury(s) he has experienced at the hands of The Federal Government (a Violation of International Law), as well as to have influenced their decision to prosecute a fraudulent case(s) against him (the case on petition) in order to effectively silence his Freedom of Speech. In doing so they have set binding precedent in Maine Law that is by anyone's estimation, unreasonable.

During approximately 2003 – 2004, petitioner was a staunch conservative and politically active, often posting pro-conservative views and political opinions on liberal blogs such as "Talkleft", "Daily Kos", and "Pharyngula", among others. As petitioner's conservative political views did not align with the liberal views espoused by those blogs or their regular commentators, such public postings and conversations often became argumentative, although petitioner believes that such arguments were mature in nature and petitioner harbored no ill-will against any of his numerous, regular detractors.

On or about the night of July 24 2004, just two days prior to the Democratic National Convention, petitioner unwillingly crossed back and forth between Canada and the United States via the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York approximately six times in six hours, for reasons he understands to be classified Top Secret.² Upon his last entry into the United States, petitioner was told by US Customs and Border Protection to pull over into their facility for inspection, which he did.

Fearing for his life, petitioner immediately requested Political Asylum into Canada. At that point all US Customs and Border Patrol Personnel left the room and left petitioner unattended. An extended period of time elapsed (Petitioner recalls this time to exceed an hour) and petitioner panicked and left US Customs and Border Patrol in the same vehicle he arrived in. Petitioner was not confronted by any member of US Customs and Border Patrol as he exited their facility or at any time afterwards.

Shortly thereafter, petitioner was driven off the road of a residential street in Buffalo, New York while traveling at a high rate of speed (65+ mph). Petitioner's 2002 Saab 93's airbag failed to deploy although petitioner suffered no injury as a result of the wreck. Immediately upon exiting the wreck, petitioner was confronted by a large, aggressive male who made hostile advances towards petitioner.

Said person ceased hostilities and hastily left the scene when one of the residents of the street petitioner's vehicle had crashed on immediately walked onto her porch and yelled to petitioner,

² Petitioner asserts that his Torture by the United States Government began in approximately July 2004.

asking if he would like her to call '911', to which petitioner responded in the affirmative.

Petitioner was not intoxicated, was lucid and alert, and given no sobriety test; although he was nonetheless placed in handcuffs by responding Law Enforcement who drove petitioner in a law enforcement vehicle to an unknown "Medical Facility" in or around Buffalo, New York. After observing petitioner for approximately an hour petitioner was placed on a gurney in physical restraints and was taken by ambulance to an unknown facility.

Upon arrival at that facility petitioner was given an injection of a red liquid he could not identify. Petitioner asked the "nurse" administering the injection what it was and she responded, "You know what this is". Petitioner was rendered immediately unconscious due to unknown injection.

Petitioner awoke over three days' later in the Psychiatric Observation Unit of a Hospital in Buffalo, New York. During that time petitioner met with multiple panels of "Doctors", some in excess of twenty people (the room was crowded and standing-room only at times), during which petitioner answered numerous questions, although no question was asked whatsoever of his attempt to seek Asylum into Canada. Petitioner was eventually released approximately five days later into the custody of his parents. No Psychiatric Diagnosis was provided, although petitioner was given a prescription for the Neuroleptic Risperdal (Risperidone).

Over approximately the next two years petitioner was placed on a "neuroleptic medication merry-go-round" by his assigned psychiatrists, consisting of approximately every single 2nd

generation neuroleptic available at that time, as they insisted on attempting to treat symptoms petitioner insisted simply did not exist. Petitioner found none of these neuroleptics to be efficacious in any way whatsoever and found them to only induce unnecessary and highly-detrimental side effects.

After approximately two years petitioner discontinued use of any and all neuroleptics on his own and at his own discretion and found that his mood, affect, mental acuity, thought processes, memory, and overall physical health and feelings of well-being increased dramatically as a result. Petitioner felt normal again, a feeling he had not felt in over two years, and had/has no symptoms of any psychological disorder requiring neuroleptic treatment.

Petitioner sought a new Psychiatrist and found one, who agreed with petitioner's statements in above paragraph although did diagnose petitioner with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Petitioner was therefore asked to try the anti-anxiety medication Clonazepam and mood-stabilizing drug Lamictal (Lamotrigine). After approximately two years petitioner discontinued use of Lamotrigine on his own and with his psychiatrist's approval as it had no efficacious effects whatsoever, only detrimental side effects; but continues to use the anti-anxiety medication Clonazepam to this day as it is extremely efficacious in treating the acute anxiety and panic attacks petitioner now suffers from.

Petitioner's interaction with above psychiatrist eventually dwindled into "medication management" in which petitioner and psychiatrist met every six months for one hour to discuss petitioner's life and refill petitioner's Clonazepam prescription.

In late 2007, as petitioner was transitioning off neuroleptics as described above, petitioner was given a choice by his employer, United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney of East Hartford, Connecticut, to either quit his job as a Software Engineering Manager working on the Joint Strike Fighter Jet Engine Program (F135) or be forced out of the workforce procedurally. Petitioner therefore quit and was immediately hired by another Department of Defense Contractor, ITT Technologies of West Springfield, Massachusetts (no longer under that name).

From the years 2004 – 2013, all of Petitioner's Employment has been for United States Government Contractors working on United States Department of Defense projects.

Throughout those years, petitioner's employment history was meager at best, despite the fact that petitioner holds a Masters' Degree in Electrical Engineering from the prestigious Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, all the corporations petitioner has ever worked for are United States Department of Defense related, and all projects petitioner worked on were programs funded by the United States Department of Defense, as evidenced by petitioner's Resume (Page 403).

Petitioner's gross income during those years put him below the State of Connecticut's Poverty Line and forced him to live from unemployment check to unemployment check from approximately 2007 – 2012.

Also apparent is that petitioner's job search was being orchestrated by The Federal Government as he filed, literally, thousands of Job Applications over those years using various websites, mainly

CareerBuilder.com, and yet the only responses he ever received or job-placement companies that were willing to work with him were “RJS Associates” of Hartford Connecticut and “Aerotek Engineering” of Meriden Connecticut.

As evidenced in petitioner’s resume, one particular job, at MTU AENA, lasted for exactly 2 days’ due to terminal interference from United Technologies’ Pratt & Whitney, a “partnered company”, and although all of petitioner’s unemployment benefits were verifiably exhausted at that point (even the numerous extensions allowed for under the 2008 Obama Administration) the State of Connecticut continued to send him unemployment checks despite that fact, no questions asked, in obvious violation of State and Federal Law.³

Throughout those meager years of 2007 – 2012, petitioner’s parents made inferences that there was heavy United States Government involvement in his life. One such inference was when his Mother gave petitioner’s college laptop computer, the only computer he had had during college (thus forever depriving petitioner of all his college contacts, schoolwork, and email), to a “poor friend of hers who needed a computer” without his permission in approximately 2005. This “poor friend” was later

³ *Petitioner’s Argument #1, 2, 3.* Petitioner has been Critically Disenfranchised during the Financially-Formative and Relationship-Oriented years of his life by The Federal Government, violating the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments of The United States Constitution; identified to Maine Supreme Court in Appellant’s Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Nine; Motion to Reconsider, Argument One; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law; all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

identified by petitioner's mother as "Cate Hayden", a CIA employee she was acquainted with from approximately 2004 - present.⁴

Another such example occurred after petitioner met with men he believes to be V. Paul Reynolds and son Scott Reynolds, acquaintances of his father and FBI employees, at a company called "Titeflex" in Chicopee, Massachusetts in approximately 2009 under the presumption of a job interview.

Interview with Scott Reynolds was mundane although Scott Reynolds was pejorative towards petitioner and supplied numerous questionable anecdotes to the conversation, such as plane crashes with no survivors and other catastrophic disasters involving loss of human life.

Interview with V. Paul Reynolds was decisively far from ordinary as at one point, for no discernable reason, V. Paul Reynolds told petitioner "If you make trouble for us, I will destroy your family". Petitioner was rightly afraid and upset with this comment as it had no bearing whatsoever on what was being discussed, was offered by V. Paul Reynolds for no apparent reason, and petitioner had no idea what was meant by "if you make trouble for us..." as petitioner was there interviewing for a job, or so he thought.

⁴ *Petitioner's Argument #1, 2, 3.* Petitioner's private property has been improperly seized by The Federal Government, violating the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth Amendments of The United States Constitution; identified to Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Nine; Motion to Reconsider, Argument One; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law; all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

Upon relating the details of this "job interview" to petitioner's father, petitioner's father grew visibly upset and said angrily "Who do they think they are, the Titeflex Mafia? I'm going to make some phone calls and straighten this out". Petitioner understands his father made those phone calls regarding this "job interview" although never disclosed to petitioner the recipients of those calls or any resolution(s) arising from those calls.

Petitioner had not at that time seen pictures of V. Paul Reynolds or Scott Reynolds although after being shown photographs of them (they are often featured in V. Paul Reynold's commercial magazine "The Northwoods Journal") petitioner was positive it was Scott Reynolds and V. Paul Reynolds he had met with. Petitioner's father asked some clever questions about the interviewers, such as their sound/tones of voice, relative disposition and demeanor, and other biometric information not discernable in photographs. When petitioner told father that "the younger-looking, relatively soft-spoken, tall sandy-blond gentleman with fair countenance" was chewing tobacco during the job interview, petitioner's father became convinced it was them as apparently Scott Reynolds is or was a chewing tobacco user.

Petitioner could cite numerous other examples that support the fact that his parents knew there was direct Federal Government Involvement in his life, although petitioner will leave it at the two cited above as he could fill an entire book with such anecdotes.

During petitioner's 2012 – 2013 Employment at United Technologies' Hamilton Sundstrand in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, technically working for CDI Aerospace, petitioner was positively and

verifiably Tortured as defined by Black's Legal Dictionary, The United States Constitution, Federal Statute, and The Geneva Conventions against Torture. Petitioner also suffered Critical and Lasting, persisting to this day, Injury(s) from a Weapon(s) he understands to be classified Top Secret, and has suffered Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment while employed there, also in violation of The United States Constitution and The Geneva Conventions against Torture.⁵

Petitioner is justifiably afraid to disclose the exact nature of the Torture or Critical Injury(s) he has sustained as a result, as the means, methods, and technology involved are all classified Secret, mostly Top Secret, and petitioner fears to disclose such information in a "Public Document". Petitioner assures The Honorable United States Supreme Court that the FBI and CIA will vouch for the Fact that petitioner has positively been tortured, should they rightfully supply The Honorable Court with this information, and petitioner assures The Honorable Court that he will disclose such means, methods, and

⁵ *Petitioner's Arguments 1, 2, 3.* Petitioner has been Tortured by The Federal Government and reported that Torture to the Maine State and Federal Government and The Maine Supreme Court who did nothing in response, violating The Geneva Convention against Torture Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16; the First, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments of The United States Constitution; Article 1 Section 1, 6-A, 9, 19 of The Maine State Constitution; identified to Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017; Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Nine; Motion to Reconsider, Argument One; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law; all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

technology to The Honorable Court should they request it in the event Certiorari is granted. Additionally, petitioner assures The Honorable Court that The United Nations would undoubtedly find that petitioner has been tortured should he disclose to them this information.

Furthermore, petitioner is justifiably afraid to disclose the nature of the Critical Injury(s) he has suffered to a United States Medical Facility, as he is aware such injury has been inflicted by The Federal Government and is aware he is under round-the-clock surveillance by the FBI, and therefore rightfully does not trust a United States Medical Facility to give him an impartial diagnosis(es), prognosis(es), or accurate description(s) of the extent of the injury(s) and damage he has suffered.

During December of 2013, petitioner was "let go" from United Technologies' Hamilton Sundstrand and returned to his parents' home in Newburgh, Maine; having survived Torture, Critical Injury(s), Death Threats, and multiple Assassination Attempts.

Upon returning home, petitioner's parents let him know that they knew much of what he had been subjected to, well above and beyond what petitioner had disclosed to them, and sympathized with petitioner, but only to a limited extent. Petitioner understands his sister and niece to have been the victims of a Viral Attack perpetrated by CIA employees in approximately 2012 and understands a settlement has been reached in that affair. Petitioner therefore has a reasonable assumption that his parents "limited sympathy" for his plight

stems from a Rightfully Justifiable Fear for their Family as a whole.⁶

Petitioner's mother has acquaintances from approximately 2005 – present whom she identifies as working for the CIA named Cate and Eric Hayden. Petitioner's mother is and has always otherwise been self-sufficient and has kept no other close company.

Petitioner's father has acquaintances that petitioner knows with certainty are CIA employees, including Pastor Mark Fowler and Family of The Church of The Open Door in Hampden, Maine and Pastor Ray Dupere and Family of Rockville Baptist Church in Rockville, Connecticut.

Petitioner's father also has acquaintances at The Church of The Open Door that he has disclosed to petitioner as working for the FBI; including V. Paul Reynolds, Scott Reynolds, Karen Reynolds, Dave Ruiz, Larry Dearborne, and the Boucher family.

Petitioner lived a reasonably peaceful life with his parents between the years of 2014 – 2016 although petitioner understands his parents were under pressure by their Government acquaintances

⁶ *Petitioner's Argument 1, 2, 3.* Petitioner's Family was/is coercively manipulated by The Federal and State Governments, violating the First, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments of The United States Constitution; Article 1 Section 1, 3, 4, 5, 6-A, 9, 13 of The Maine State Constitution; identified to Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017; Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Nine; Motion to Reconsider, Argument One and Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law; all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

to have petitioner move out in order to force him back into working for the Government.⁷

On June 06 2016, after a verbal confrontation between Petitioner and Father regarding future employment, petitioner's father apparently called '911'. A Penobscot County Sheriff's Tactical Unit responded, a suspiciously forceful response to the situation, and petitioner was taken into custody and charged with "Domestic Violence, Misdemeanor Class D". Case was docketed PENDC-CR-16-20309.⁸

Petitioner had problems finding a lawyer to represent him, and continues to have critical problems obtaining a lawyer for any of the numerous charges brought against him in Maine State Court, three of them being criminal, due to continual interference from the FBI. Petitioner has made his State Government as well as the FBI aware of these circumstances, and they remain unchanged.⁹

⁷ Same argument as footnote (6).

⁸ Dismissed after Petitioner obtained November 30 2016 and March 22 2017 Hearing Transcripts showing collusion between Judge and Prosecution as well as Malfeasance involving same.

⁹ *Petitioner's Argument 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.* Petitioner was/is being obstructed from obtaining an Attorney unaffiliated with the FBI or CIA to represent him in any matter whatsoever due to the nature and severity of the Crimes already having been visited upon him, violating the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments of The United States Constitution; Article 1 Section 1, 4, 5, 6, 6-A, 9, 13, 19 of the Maine State Constitution; identified to Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017; The Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Nine; Motion to Reconsider; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law; all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix. Supporting documentation included in Appendix, Pages 357, 370, 384.

On November 03 2016, Petitioner agreed to a 2-year Protection Order that allowed no contact whatsoever with his father on the fraudulent advice of attorney Philip Molar of Skowhegan, Maine. That Case was docketed as NEWDC-PA-16-00103.¹⁰

Between the years 2016 – present, petitioner has necessarily changed residences approximately six times as the Protection Order(s) preclude him from returning to his former residence, and he is continually harassed and assaulted by fellow tenants at his apartments, his apartments and vehicle are regularly broken into and the few possessions petitioner owns are either stolen, destroyed, or tampered with, and all residences petitioner has ever attempted to live peacefully at have resulted in his landlords' attempting to evict him and petitioner subsequently moving out on his own accord.¹¹

This current situation is stark contrast to petitioner's life in Connecticut, where he occupied the same apartment at Pinney Hill Apartments, Carrolton Properties, Ellington Connecticut from the years 2002 – 2014 with never a single complaint against him by anyone, and where he was on friendly

¹⁰ Same Argument as footnote (9).

¹¹ *Petitioner's Arguments 1, 2, 3.* Petitioner asserts that the Federal and State Governments have exercised total control over Petitioner's dwelling(s) and possessions and constantly move him around at their discretion, violating the First, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments to The United States Constitution; Article 1 Sections 1, 5, 6-A, 9, 13, 14 of The Maine State Constitution; identified to Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Nine; Motion to Reconsider, Argument One; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law, all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

or cordial relations with all those he knew at that apartment complex.

Petitioner has contacted The Bangor Police Department, The Knox County Sheriff's Department, and The Kennebec County Sheriff's Department and all have refused to assist petitioner in any way whatsoever despite numerous affidavits submitted to them under penalty of perjury describing the crimes petitioner has been victim to, one including assault with a deadly weapon (a handgun), and those departments have thus denied petitioner Equal Access to and Protection under the Law which is a violation of petitioner's Constitutional Rights.¹²

As a result, Petitioner continues to be victim to crime such as breaking and entering, burglary, theft, vandalism and destruction of property on a regular basis and these crimes go uninvestigated. Petitioner is aware that the FBI or agents acting on their behalf are perpetrating these crimes, in constant and ceaseless violations of petitioner's Constitutional Rights.¹³

¹² *Petitioner's Arguments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts that the Federal and State Government have colluded in denying him equal access to and protection under the law, because they are the perpetrators, and have therefore put him at their mercy, in a position akin to slavery, violating the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments of The United States Constitution; Article 1 Sections 1, 5, 6-A, 9, 13, 19 of The Maine State Constitution; identified to Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Argument Four, Nine; Motion to Reconsider, Argument One; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law, all ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

¹³ Same Argument as footnote (12).

Petitioner moved into his current apartment, 11 (7) Hussey Road, Apartment 3, Albion Maine 04910 on April 29 2018:

Immediately Petitioner experienced problems with his neighbors, including but not limited to harassment, stalking, assault, breaking and entering into his apartment and vehicle, theft, vandalism, and destruction of property.

Petitioner was at that time a smoker and because petitioner was told his apartment was non-smoking, petitioner needed to find a safe place to smoke. Petitioner's outside 2nd/3rd story patio did and does not qualify as a "safe place" due to the aforementioned crimes which is documented in his nine Kennebec County Sheriff's Office Police Reports/Complaints as well as letters of complaint to his landlord.

Petitioner initially chose a secluded field to smoke, approximately a quarter-mile down the Hussey Road from his apartment. Less than a week after beginning to smoke in that field, petitioner found it to have been posted "No Trespassing" (although there was no signature associated with the sign, which makes it unlawful in the State of Maine) and the entrance to that field barred by an iron gate.

Because petitioner knows he is under round-the-clock surveillance and because petitioner was experiencing grievous problems with both his landlord and neighboring tenants, who he knows to be the FBI or agents acting on their behalf, petitioner chose to smoke on the Public Sidewalk in front of the Albion Town Office and Library; about one-tenth of a mile from his apartment.

Petitioner chose to smoke on that Public Sidewalk wearing all black (his usual attire,

commonly associated with Top Secret) with a pink ribbon hanging out of his pocket (commonly associated with Hillary Clinton) in front of Town Municipal Buildings (commonly associated with the Government) while flying the International Red Cross Flag (commonly associated with Medical Attention) from his apartment patio

Thus petitioner's choice of smoking area was calculated for peaceful Political Activism in which he hoped the people of Albion might put the clues together and see him for who he is, and petitioner might therefore combat the prevalent propaganda that he is some sort of menace or miscreant that the FBI and State of Maine has been peddling since his "retirement" and return to Maine.

Note that this propaganda has been perpetuated by the Maine Supreme Court, who have verifiably Libeled petitioner in the "Facts of the Case" of their Decision (Page 38) which are in direct contradiction to The Maine State Police Officers' sworn affidavits (Page 355).

Note furthermore that petitioner has been charged with three Criminal Cases since returning to Maine in 2016 and all have been dropped by State's Prosecution (after approximately nine months of bail conditions each) while petitioner defended himself *Pro Se*.

It is therefore clear that petitioner is either one of the State's Top Attorney's or has been charged with some of the State's most fraudulent cases. Petitioner asserts that the latter is correct.¹⁴

Almost immediately after beginning to smoke on that Public Sidewalk, petitioner was regularly

¹⁴ NEWDC-CR-16-20309, KENDC-CR-18-20983, KENDC-CR-18-21183.

subjected to jeers and verbal abuse by passing vehicles, sometimes as many as two or three vehicles per cigarette (the time span of approximately five minutes).

Furthermore, highly suspicious behavior was taking place in that parking lot while petitioner was parked there, such as vehicles parking directly adjacent to him while the lot was otherwise empty and their occupants watching him while not leaving their vehicle(s), vehicles parking perpendicular to him (parking sideways in a marked, single-direction parking lot) and "staring him down" menacingly and disapprovingly, and an unusually large number of "citizens" walking the sidewalk while petitioner was there.

Thus petitioner was aware of the fact that the FBI did not appreciate his presence in this highly-visible, public, small-town Downtown Albion area, and this only strengthened Petitioner's resolve to smoke there.

On August 07 2018, Petitioner entered the Albion Town Office to legally acquire some public information on multiple residences in Albion that he had noticed suspicious and disturbing activity taking place from, most located directly adjacent to petitioner's own "apartment building".

Immediately two of the three Albion Town Clerks became extremely hostile towards petitioner. Petitioner told the clerks that he would call The Kennebec County Sheriff's Office for an escort if circumstances didn't become reasonable. At that point, one of the hostile clerks, later identified as Amanda Dow of 67 Main Street Albion, one of the suspicious residence's petitioner was asking for information about and located approximately 50 feet

from petitioner's apartment, left the building and called the Maine State Police.

After exiting the Albion Town Office with hard evidence (Tax Records) that Fraud had been committed against him by landlord Stephen Bellavia (a fraudulent address assignment of 11, not 7, Hussey Road), petitioner was immediately confronted by the Maine State Police, who arrived in force with no less than five officers and three vehicles in plain sight.

Also suspicious was a woman with a Professional Grade SLR camera with telephoto lens, and a Maine State Police Trooper apparently helping her take pictures of petitioner and his interactions with Maine State Police Corporal Record.

Petitioner was issued a no-trespass warning for the property of the Albion Town Office (22 Main Street) but continued to park at the Albion Town Library (18 Main Street) and utilize the Public Sidewalk to smoke on. Petitioner is aware that the Public Sidewalk is not the property of the Albion Town Office.

On August 15 2018 Petitioner filed his first Police Report with The Kennebec County Sheriff's Department that detailed, among other things, this incident (Page 289).

On August 18 2018 Petitioner was Criminally Threatened with a Deadly Weapon (a handgun) from a male whom the respondent has identified as her boyfriend "Jordan Strohman" of her stated address, 28 Main Street, while smoking peacefully on the Public Sidewalk, which petitioner promptly reported to the Kennebec County Sheriff's Department (Page 321).

On August 20 and 21 Petitioner was additionally harassed by "Jordan Strohman" as Strohman yelled vulgar and provocative comments at petitioner, sometimes across all of downtown Albion as petitioner was at times more than four properties away from 28 Main Street. Petitioner promptly reported these incidents to the Kennebec County Sheriff's Department (Page 326).

On August 25 2018 petitioner was followed closely from downtown Albion by "Jordan Strohman" and a female occupant, approximately ten miles down quiet country roads, before petitioner pulled off onto a side street and into a populated house for safety, at which point the Strohman vehicle "gunned the engine" loudly and unnecessarily as it sped by, signaling to petitioner it had been following him quite purposefully. Petitioner promptly reported this incident to the Kennebec County Sheriff's Department (Page 333).

On August 28 2018 petitioner was followed home from the Public Sidewalk in downtown Albion by a man in a large white truck who tailgated him the entire way. Petitioner exited his vehicle and returned to his apartment, although the unknown man followed him inside the foyer area yelling rude and abusive comments the entire way. Said male then entered Apartment #1 (downstairs from petitioner) and held conversation with the occupants there for approximately fifteen minutes before leaving. Said man was later identified as "Joseph Strohman Sr." by Maine State Police Trooper Tyler Harrington, presumably the father of "Jordan Strohman".

On August 29 2018 petitioner was issued a "Cease Harassment Notice" by the Maine State

Police for the person of the respondent, a person he had never seen, heard of, or known about at all. Petitioner was rightfully confused and afraid as he had been threatened with a handgun and additionally harassed from the male occupant of 28 Main Street, had reported this grievous threatening to the Police and nothing had been done, and now eleven days later he was being issued a "Cease Harassment Notice" for the female occupant of 28 Main Street, a person he had never seen and had no knowledge of whatsoever.

On August 30 2018 Petitioner was arrested while smoking on the Public Sidewalk approximately 300 feet and four properties away from 28 Main Street, and charged with both Stalking the respondent (Docketed as Case KENDC-CR-18-20983) and Trespassing at 22 Main Street (Docketed as Case KENDC-CR-18-21183). Petitioner was confronted by approximately eight Maine State Troopers and five different Maine State Police Vehicles.

As petitioner was thrown over the back of an MSP vehicle and handcuffed by no less than five Maine State Troopers, loud cheering and applause could be heard from the other side of the street. A crowd had somehow assembled to witness and applaud petitioner's arrest.

Petitioner was taken to Kennebec County Jail where he spent the night and was subsequently bailed the next morning. Petitioner has not utilized the public sidewalk, road, or been through downtown Albion whatsoever since the date of his arrest.

Respondent sought a Protection from Harassment order against petitioner. Petitioner filed a legally substantial Motion to Dissolve well in

advance of that hearing which took Maine State Police Trooper Tyler Harrington, the officer who applied for petitioner's arrest warrant and subsequently arrested him, an entire 9 days' to deliver to the respondent, her not receiving it until the night before the hearing, and this fraudulent service time was used as an excuse by the Maine State Judiciary to ignore it and move directly to the Final Hearing. Petitioner was also verifiably lied to by the presiding Judge (*Davis, J.*) multiple times during that September 27 2018 hearing (Page 288).¹⁵

At the October 31 2018 Final Hearing, petitioner was saddled with both a 1-hour time limit for presenting his case, which he was made aware of only 2 days' before the hearing, on October 29 2018. Also during the final hearing, petitioner was again saddled with a "witness scheduling order" that precluded petitioner from calling any of the Government Witnesses (Maine State Police Troopers) petitioner had subpoenaed, nor viewing any of the

¹⁵ *Petitioner's Argument 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts The Federal Government, Maine State Government, Law Enforcement, and Judiciary have colluded in charging and prosecuting him with Fraudulent Case(s) in order to unlawfully remove him from the Public in Albion and have colluded in manipulating those case(s) in order to reach the conclusion(s) they wished to have; violating the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Amendments to The United States Constitution; Article 1 Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 6-A, 9, 13, 15 of the Maine State Constitution; Rules 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.15 of The Maine Code of Judicial Conduct, identified to Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, All Arguments; Reply Brief KEN-18-479, All Arguments; Motion to Reconsider, All Arguments; Motions for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law. All ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

substantial seven evidentiary items petitioner had subpoenaed.¹⁶

Both scheduling orders limited petitioner's time to examine witnesses or view evidentiary items to 3 minutes and 45 seconds, which is highly unreasonable.

Thus Petitioner asserts the FBI, Maine State Government and the Maine State Judiciary have colluded against him in order to make it impossible for him to adequately present his case and properly defend himself.¹⁷

Presiding Judge (*French, Rae Anne*) ruled in favor of the respondent and issued a one-year protection from harassment order.

Petitioner appealed to the Maine Supreme Court with a series of very well-wrought and legally substantial arguments although That Court upheld the lower court's decision.

Petitioner subsequently submitted a Motion to Reconsider (page 218) that made it explicitly clear that the Maine Supreme Court's Ruling is unjust, and that Motion was denied without explanation (page 81).

Petitioner submitted Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law that made it explicitly and undeniably clear that The Maine Supreme Court's ruling was unjust, and that court refused to answer petitioner's Motion in any way, not even

¹⁶ *Petitioner's Argument 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*. Same argument as footnote (15), with additional violations of M.R. Evid 611(a); M.R.Civ.P. 42; M.R.Civ.P.16A(a); *Dolliver v. Dolliver*, 2001 ME 144, ¶10, 782 A.2d 316; *Bank of Am. N.A. v. Camire*, 2017 ME 20, ¶10, 155 A.3d 416. Cited documents included in Appendix.

¹⁷ *Petitioner's Argument 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*. Same argument as footnote (16).

dispositioning them, as doing so would have been highly-incriminating as one need only inspect the Motion(s) (pages 264, 272) to see the injustice petitioner has suffered as a result of the upheld 3 minute and 45 second scheduling order(s) for inspection of witnesses and viewing of evidentiary items; precedent the Maine Supreme Court has now established.¹⁸

Petitioner therefore finds, for reasons stated above, that there are clearly major Constitutional Problems associated with KEN-18-479 and the Maine Supreme Court's handling of it was clearly improper and collusion between The Federal and Maine State Government and law enforcement is clearly evident.

The Maine Supreme Court's refusal to address any of the Constitutional Violations raised in petitioner's KEN-18-479 documentation is appalling, as that court has stated "We review questions of law, including alleged constitutional violations... de novo." (*Sparks v. Sparks*, 2013 ME 41, ¶19, 65 A.3d 1223), as is their refusal to answer or even provide a disposition to petitioner's Motion for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law.

¹⁸ *Petitioner's Argument 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.* Petitioner asserts The Maine Supreme Court has set highly-unreasonable precedent that will be used to disenfranchise innocent and unassuming litigants at their discrimination; violations of M.R. Evid 611(a); M.R.Civ.P. 42; M.R.Civ.P.16A(a); *Dolliver v. Dolliver*, 2001 ME 144, ¶ 10, 782 A.2d 316; *Bank of Am., N.A. v. Camire*, 2017 ME 20, ¶ 10, 155 A.3d 416. Identified to Maine Supreme Court in Appellant's Brief KEN-18-479, Arguments Two, Three, Five; Reply Brief KEN-18-479, Arguments 1, 2; Motion for Reconsideration, Arguments 3, 4, 5; Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law. All ignored by the Maine Supreme Court. Cited documents included in Appendix.

Petitioner prays that he has cast a bright enough light so that The Honorable United States Supreme Court can see the obvious and continuing International and Constitutional Violations here and bring Justice and Law and Order back to The State of Maine and Petitioner's Life.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

- 1. The Maine Supreme Court has set Highly Unreasonable Precedent that will be used to disenfranchise innocent and unassuming litigants in the future.**

In doing so That Court has sanctioned the extreme departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings so as to demand the exercise of The Honorable United States Supreme Court's supervisory power.

As explained in The Statement of Case (pages 22-24), footnote (16), The Maine Supreme Court has with this case set Highly Unreasonable Precedent by allowing two successive scheduling orders, one issued only two days before trial and one issued during trial, to marginalize petitioner's time for examination of witnesses and evidentiary items to exactly 3 minutes and 45 seconds each.

Clearly proper examination of a witness usually exceeds 3 minutes and 45 seconds. It takes longer than that for petitioner to order a coffee and that is a trivial transaction, not a Bound-by-Force-of-Law transaction in which the

witness is asked questions under oath, the answers to which may have far reaching implications that may be significant for lifetimes, if not generations.

Likewise, proper viewing of an evidentiary item usually takes longer than 3 minutes and 45 seconds. Most evidentiary items (security footage, cell phone conversations, depositions, etc...) are much longer than 3 minutes and 45 seconds and cannot possibly be viewed when the Maine Supreme Court invokes the precedent it has set in *Doe v. Plourde*. It takes longer than 3 minutes and 45 seconds for commercials to run between a television program. How much more important is viewing security footage that shows conclusively that petitioner conducted himself lawfully and peacefully at the Albion Town Office (despite the town "ganging up" on him) or that petitioner had a keychain the width of a piece of string (despite the respondent testifying it was a weapon about an inch thick)?

The Maine Supreme Court has erred grievously from its Sworn Oath and Duties to Justice and has departed exceedingly far from the usual course of Judicial Proceedings, and as a result has set precedent in *Doe v. Plourde* that is so egregiously unreasonable and wrong that it demands a higher power, the only power the Maine Supreme Court is answerable to – The Honorable United States Supreme Court, to correct before more innocent and unassuming litigants are marginalized and taken advantage of.

2. Petitioner has been Tortured by The United States Government, multitudes of people know it, and still The United States Government refuses to accept responsibility for it.

There are very, very few International Crimes more heinous than Torture.

Torture is a Very Serious Crime, and is recognized as such Internationally by the Geneva Conventions against Torture. The penalties for torture are very severe, also recognized by the Geneva Conventions against Torture. Petitioner has been verifiably Tortured during his employment at United Technologies' Hamilton Sundstrand during 2012 – 2013, and those injuries sustained as a result have persisted to this day and Torture continues to be inflicted upon petitioner by The United States Government daily. Petitioner has alerted this Fact to The Office of the Director of National Intelligence, The FBI, The CIA, The ACLU, The Maine State Government, The Maine Supreme Court, Local Law Enforcement, and numerous other Federal and State Government Entities. None of these entities have offered petitioner any assistance or recourse whatsoever and have instead chosen to collude with one another and “cover up” these heinous acts.

Furthermore, this case on petition is ripe with additional United States Constitutional Violations, against petitioner and his family, which are also readily verifiable. These abuses have been committed against petitioner and his family by The Federal Government, The FBI, The CIA, The Maine State Government, and Local Law Enforcement,

among others. Petitioner has brought these abuses to the attention of the Maine Supreme Court, who has refused to rule on, or even comment on, these abuses. Furthermore, when asked directly to confront these issues in a series of timely post-judgement motions, the Maine Supreme Court has refused to address these Constitutional Violations, let alone even respond.

Thus it is clear that petitioner's untenable situation will continue to harm petitioner and petitioner's family for the rest of their lives, unless a higher power intervenes. Petitioner recognizes that The Honorable United States Supreme Court is his current Court of last resort, and therefore asserts that, unless they act, petitioner and his family will be condemned to a life of both physical and emotional pain, suffering, and misery.

3. Simply ignoring grievous violations of Constitutional Law is clearly not what the Founding Fathers of this Country had in mind when they drafted The United States Constitution and created The United States of America.

As cited above, petitioner has exhausted all avenues of recourse available to him, even meeting with Attorney Bill Knowles of Verrill Dana on a referral by Attorney Philip Mohlar of Skowhegan Maine. Petitioner is aware that his meeting with Attorney Knowles was videotaped. At the end of that meeting, petitioner was informed by Attorney Knowles that Verrill Dana was not interested in representing him.

Petitioner knows Bill Knowles is a very upper-echelon member of Verrill Dana and that Verrill Dana litigates some of the most serious cases that exist in this country, and as they have refused to represent him, petitioner has gained an understanding of The Government's disposition towards his Legal Situation and thus has no reason to expect their help.

As petitioner has cited in his Statement of the Case, the FBI is positively interfering with petitioner's attempts to hire a private attorney, and in doing so are preventing him from hiring a high-quality attorney who could make short-work of petitioner's Highly-Verifiable and Highly-Unconstitutional situation.

Clearly, to let petitioner be Tortured and to let his Constitutional Rights be violated on a daily basis by the United States Government, and to let the Torture, Constitutional Violations, and Harassment persist to this very day, despite the Fact that petitioner has made all avenues of recourse available to him aware of his situation, is Positively Not what the Founding Fathers had in mind when drafting the United States Constitution and creating the United States of America. Petitioner asserts that the founding fathers would "roll over in their graves" if they were aware of the Federal Government's treatment of petitioner and the Federal and States' Government response to the situation.

Thus petitioner asserts that this situation is so egregiously Unconstitutional that it demands the attention of The Honorable United States Supreme Court in the spirit under which this country was founded.

4. Petitioner and his Family have no other recourse.

As cited above, Petitioner has made numerous Federal Government, State Government, and Law Enforcement Agencies aware of the Torture he has endured, and all have refused to even investigate this easily-verifiable and undisputed Fact as The Geneva Conventions Against Torture, to which The United States is a signed and principal party, demand they must.

Thus petitioner is forced to live an isolated life in which neither the protection of International Law nor protection of the Laws of this Nation apply to him, and the guilty parties are free to continually harass and further Torture the petitioner, in violation of both International and Constitutional Law. Petitioner's parents have also suffered greatly as a result as they are obviously in grave fear for their family.

This situation is tantamount to slavery, and petitioner, who holds multiple degrees from the prestigious Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and who once held very high-visibility and highly-important and impressive positions within multinational corporations such as United Technologies, has now been reduced to living at approximately one-third of the State of Maine's poverty level, in indigency and isolated from the community, as any attempts he makes to interact with members of the public are immediately interdicted by The FBI or agents acting on their behalf.

Petitioner has little hope for his own future or the future of his family should The Honorable

United States Supreme Court fail to address the International and Constitutional Violations of Law against him and his family that the Maine Supreme Court has refused to.

5. The Situation is positively Untenable and Uncontainable and Patently Wrong.

Maine is a state of a few small cities, many small towns, and many more smaller rural farming communities. Its largest city, Portland, has perhaps 200,000 inhabitants.

Few people move to Maine as there are no jobs here, and even fewer leave. It is not a transient State, it is a State where people come to settle, and generations of families have chosen to stay and enjoy the quiet peace of life here rather than to seek fame or fortune elsewhere.

Maine is a state where people know one another intimately, and have known one another for generations. There are not many secrets kept in Maine, as "small town gossip" is pervasive throughout the State and has a way of traveling far beyond the small towns it has originated in.

As The Honorable United States Supreme Court might imagine, petitioner's situation, as well as his parents' and sister's, has made for juicy gossip that has passed far beyond the borders of the towns it has originated in and has positively leaked despite the fact that many details are classified Secret and Top Secret.

Objective proof of this fact and the Fact that the FBI is leaking information regarding petitioner may be found in petitioner's highly-improbable and patently ridiculous FBI-

orchestrated housing situation that has been ongoing for over three years and has been recounted extensively to The Honorable United States Supreme Court in Application for Certiorari 19-299 (pages 27-32 therein).

Petitioner faces daily hardships resulting from these Classified Leaks when he routinely frequents locations of necessity or interest. Often, the proprietors don't dare look petitioner in the eye as they are aware or afraid of his circumstances. This makes for awkward interactions between petitioner and the public, and Maine is no longer the easy-going State petitioner grew up in.

Furthermore, petitioner is unable to make friends or acquaintances with the General Public as the FBI is quick to move in and prevent this healthy behavior. The people petitioner meets and befriends are quickly informed of his circumstances by the FBI or law enforcement and resultingly keep an abnormal and awkward distance.

One such painful example was when petitioner met a very respectable girl over the summer of 2019 in Old Orchard Beach and the two shared an instant attraction with one another. Their first conversations were excellent and the mutual attraction was obvious.

When petitioner returned to meet his would-be-girlfriend and perhaps someday wife the next weekend, they were immediately surrounded by half-a-dozen or more Old Orchard Beach Police Officers, and she told petitioner her boss had warned her not to talk to petitioner anymore. She also informed petitioner they were being

watched from the patio above, and upon looking for himself petitioner confirmed that fact.

Petitioner knows with certainty this girl was no CIA or FBI agent as she was a Foreign National here on an H-1 Visa working at a shaved-ice stand for the summer.

Petitioner is 40 years old and single, and the Federal Government will not allow him to have a girlfriend or wife, although they have put numerous "girls of questionable morals" within his reach, often shamelessly and blatantly, that he knows to be CIA, FBI, or law enforcement agents. The thought of an "arranged marriage" in lieu of "true love" is repugnant to petitioner, who has experienced true love in his young adulthood.

Therefore petitioner rightfully asserts that this Constitutionally Unlawful situation is intolerable and untenable and is out of The Federal Government's control, despite the fact that petitioner is "locked down" so tightly that he cannot meet girls or make friends outside of The Federal Government's sphere of immediate control.

This Patently Wrong situation needs to be brought to an immediate conclusion; which the Federal and Maine State Governments and Legal System have refused to do, for their own unlawful and selfish interests.

The alternative is the continued Leaking of Classified Information to the General Public with petitioner kept in social isolation while he is further exploited for the purposes of continual and never-ending "Federal and State law

enforcement cooperative exercises", "training exercises", "games theory", or "war games".

6. The Fallout could be Tremendous.

If these International and Constitutional Violations of Law continue to go unanswered for, petitioner will be put in a position of no recourse and his situation will become desperate.

In such a situation, petitioner sees only the following three contingencies.

The first would be to live a life where petitioner and his family accept the fact that they have no International or Constitutional Rights, a life in which The Federal and State Government and the Law Enforcement Agencies paid with their own tax dollars to protect them will not protect them, and therefore to live a life akin to slavery, at the mercy of the whims of the Federal Government who act above the law. This is not an acceptable situation in the eyes of petitioner, nor should it be in the estimation of The Honorable United States Supreme Court.

The second would be to live a life where petitioner devotes himself to engaging in direct Legal Action at both the State and Federal Levels against those who have wronged him and violated the law in doing so. The list of potential defendants is not short by any means, and includes high-visibility high-profile persons and institutions such as Federal, State and Local Politicians, Government Employees, Federal and State Government Agencies and Institutions, Municipal Agencies and Institutions, as well as private business and individuals. The FBI, with

which petitioner knows The Honorable United States Supreme Court to have a close working relationship with, can attest to this fact.

This course of action is potentially, and in all probability as well as petitioner's own estimation, lucrative; although it requires devotion of petitioner's entire life to a single cause. Petitioner has made a rough list of culpable defendants, as alluded to above, and estimates that it could take over 10 years to litigate all cases, assuming no additional grievances are levied against him - which is unlikely, and assuming a rough-estimation of a heavy case-load per year, relative ease or difficulty of the cases involved, and the statutes of limitations involved.

This course of action would be quite the undertaking, and would deprive petitioner of much time he might otherwise enjoy participating in hobbies or activities he is interested in pursuing. However, petitioner is not pleased with what he has been subjected to nor is he pleased with the fact that the Federal and State Government refuse to be held accountable for their crimes. Petitioner also has concerns for his family, and engaging in direct course of public action would certainly get the plight of petitioner and his family into the Public Domain and Public Record far faster than even the FBI can with their constant leaking from town to town as discussed above.

The Final course of action available to petitioner is to leave the country through Political Asylum, which the FBI has assured him, through Top Secret means and methods, that he

is sure to receive; and in petitioner's own calculation, he concurs.

Petitioner's choice of Asylum Country, which he understands he has some control over due to United Nations Mandates, is not likely to be one particularly friendly with the United States, as petitioner has had quite enough of the Torture, Isolation, Harassment and Meddling in his Affairs that has been the hallmark of the FBI's involvement in his life for over the past 15 years or so and will therefore not select a country which is likely to collaborate on the Medical Treatment necessary due to Torture petitioner has been subject to and Critical Injury(s) sustained, nor report petitioner's condition or whereabouts to The United States.

Petitioner will not go quietly either. Petitioner finds that the propagation of a lie convenient to the United States Government such as "He moved to Alaska and we rarely hear much from him" to be completely unacceptable. Petitioner will ensure, through various means and methods available to him, that it is publicly disclosed that he has sought and received Political Asylum due to the United States Federal Government's Torture of him and their failure to be held accountable for it.

It will not end there. Petitioner will seek Legal Counsel in his Asylum Country in which to aid petitioner in Legal Action against The United States through various International Courts of Law, which should not be difficult due to his Asylum Country's probable disposition towards the United States as described above.

In this event, the United States will be called to account for their crimes against petitioner on the International Stage. Petitioner has no qualms or misgivings regarding this course of action should he be forced into Asylum and will pursue it with zeal and fervor.

Petitioner finds this course of action to be unfortunate but perhaps necessary as living under the constant Torture, Isolation, Harassment and Interference of The Federal Government for over the last 15 years, particularly the last 8, has been demanding and intolerable and certainly not a life worth living.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Glen Plourde
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MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT Reporter of
Decision: No. 2019 ME 109 Decisions
Docket: KEN-18-479
Submitted On Briefs: June 26, 2019
Decided: July 11, 2019

Panel: SAUFLEY, C.J., and ALEXANDER, MEAD,
GORMAN, HJELM, and HUMPHREY, JJ.

JANE DOE¹

v.

GLEN PLOURDE

HUMPHREY, J.

[¶1] Glen Plourde appeals from a protection from harassment order entered against him in the District Court (Waterville, *R.A. French, J.*) on the complaint of Jane Doe. *See* 5 M.R.S. §§ 4653, 4655(1) (2018). Plourde argues that the court abused its discretion in consolidating the hearing on his motion to dissolve the temporary protection from harassment order and the final hearing on Doe’s complaint, and in issuing a scheduling order that limited the time for the consolidated hearing to two

¹ To comply with federal law, we do not identify the plaintiff in this protection from harassment action and limit our description of events and locations to avoid revealing “the identify (*sic*) or location of the party protected under [a protection] order.” 18. U.S.C.S. § 2265(d)(3) (LEXIS through Pub. L. No. 116-19).

hours. He also argues that the court erred in finding credible the testimony of two witnesses and in finding that he intentionally sought to harass Doe. We affirm the court's judgment.

I. Background

[¶2] In May 2018, Doe first noticed Plourde watching her as she left her home. He made kissing movements and moved his head and body to follow her as she drove by him three times that day. Doe then noticed Plourde smoking while he observed and walked by her home multiple times each day from May to August. This caused her to be fearful, feel uncomfortable, and change her daily routine to avoid being outdoors. Plourde later requested copies of the blueprints to her home from the town office. Plourde was arrested after entering Doe's driveway and observing her through the glass portion of her door.

[¶3] On August 30, 2018 Doe filed a complaint for protection from harassment against Plourde in the Waterville District Court. 5 M.R.S. § 4653(1) (2018). The court (*Mathews, J.*) issued a temporary protection from harassment order that same day. *Id.* §4654(2) (2018). On September 18, 2018, Plourde filed a motion to dissolve, which was scheduled for a hearing on September 27, 2018. *Id.* § 4654(6) (2018). Because Doe was not served with the motion to dissolve until the night before the hearing, the court (*Davis, J.*) continued the hearing to October 1, 2018, consolidating it with the final hearing on Doe's complaint. On October 1, the court (*Stanfill, J.*) continued the hearing on both motions due to the court's schedule. Between October 12 and 23, 2018, Plourde served witness subpoenas on numerous

individuals and filed many letters with the court. After reviewing Plourde's materials, the court issued a scheduling order limiting the time allotted for the consolidated hearing to two hours – each party was “limited to one hour for both cross-examination and direct presentation of his or her case.”

[¶4] On October 31, 2018, the court (*R.A. French, J.*) held the consolidated hearing and issued a one-year protection from harassment order on the basis that Doe “established stalking” and “established three or more acts of intimidation that caused her fear and, in fact, were done with the intent to intimidate.” Plourde timely appealed without filing a motion for further findings. M.R. App. P. 2B(c); M.R. Civ P. 52(b).

II. Discussion

[¶5] Plourde first challenges the court's decision to consolidate the final hearing on Doe's complaint and the hearing on his motion to dissolve the temporary protection from harassment order. We review the court's procedural decision to consolidate the hearings for an abuse of discretion. *See* M.R. Civ. P. 42(a); *Maietta v. Int'l Harvester Co.*, 496 A.2d 286, 290-91 (Me. 1985).

[¶6] Contrary to Plourde's argument, the court did not abuse its discretion in consolidating the hearings. First, the court did not improperly continue the hearing on Plourde's motion to dissolve, which had been scheduled to be heard on September 27, 2018, after Doe was served only the night before. *See* 5 M.R.S. § 4654(6). Second, pursuant to section 4654(6), the court has discretion with regard to when to hold the hearing on the motion to dissolve. *See id.*

In this case, the court quickly rescheduled the hearing to two business days later – October 1, 2018 – when the parties were already scheduled to appear in court for the final hearing on Doe’s complaint. It is within the court’s discretion to consolidate hearings where, as here, there is a common question of law or fact. M.R. Civ. P. 42(a). In this case, the hearings involved common questions of law and fact, namely, whether Doe could demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Plourde harassed her. 5 M.R.S. § 4654(1), (6), (2018). Finally, the court’s decision to consolidate the hearings did not disadvantage Plourde. At *both* a hearing on a motion to dissolve and a final hearing on a complaint for protection from harassment, it is the plaintiff’s burden to demonstrate to the court, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a protection order is appropriate. *Id.* The court’s decision to consolidate the hearings did not relieve Doe of her burden or otherwise disadvantage or prejudice Plourde. Therefore, the court did not abuse its discretion. *See* M.R. Civ. P. 42(a); *Maietta*, 496 A.2d at 290-91.

[¶7] Plourde next challenges the court’s (*Stanfill, J.*) scheduling order limiting the consolidated hearing to two hours, allotting one hour to each party to cross-examine and present its case. M.R. Civ. P. 16A(a). Contrary to Plourde’s argument, the court did not abuse its discretion in issuing a scheduling order limiting the duration of the consolidated hearing and the issues to be considered. *See id.* Pursuant to Rule 16A(a), “the court may issue a scheduling order, trial management order, or other order directing the future course of the action”. *Id.* Moreover, the “trial court has broad discretion to control the order and

timing of the presentation of evidence and to set and enforce reasonable time limits on testimonial hearings.” *Dolliver v. Dolliver*, 2001 ME 144, ¶ 10, 782 A.2d 316. Based on prior court-related experiences with Plourde, the number of subpoenas Plourde filed (few, if any, of which were likely to generate relevant evidence), and the relative simplicity of the issues to be decided at the hearing, the court did not abuse its discretion in limiting the total time for the hearing to two hours, nor in explicitly restricting the scope of inquiry to issues relevant to the protection from harassment order. See M.R. Civ. P. 16(A)(a); *Bank of Am., N.A. v. Camire*, 2017 ME 20, ¶¶ 1, 8-10, 155 A.3d 416 (determining that the trial court properly exercised its discretion in managing trial time where the court provided advance notice to the parties that the trial would be limited to two hours on a claim involving outstanding credit card debt).

[¶8] Finally, Plourde argues that the court erred in relying on the testimony of two particular witnesses and in finding that he intentionally harassed Doe. We review challenges to a witness’s credibility and the court’s factual findings for clear error. See M.R. Civ. P. 52(c); *Allen v. Rae*, 2019 ME 53, ¶ 9, 206 A.3d 902; *Sloan v. Christianson*, 2012 ME 72, ¶ 29, 43, A.3d 978. We find Plourde’s arguments unpersuasive for two reasons. First, “[b]ecause a trial court is not bound to accept testimony and evidence as fact, and because determinations of the weight and credibility of testimony and evidence are squarely in the province of the fact-finder, we will not second-guess the trial court’s credibility assessment of conflicting testimony.” *Allen*, 2019 ME 53, ¶ 9, 206 A.3d 902

(quotation marks omitted). Second, contrary to Plourde's contention, there is sufficient evidence to support the court's finding that he engaged in a pattern of behavior that caused Doe fear and was performed with the intent to intimidate her. 5 M.R.S. § 4651(2)(A) (2018). Therefore, the court did not err in issuing the protection from harassment order. *Id.* § 4655.

The entry is:

Judgment affirmed.

Glen Plourde, appellant pro se

Melissa L. Martin, Esq., Pine Tree Legal Assistance,
Portland, for appellee Jane Doe

Waterville District Court docket number PA-2018-
329

FOR CLERK REFERENCE ONLY

STATE OF MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Sitting as the Law Court
Docket No. KEN-18-479

Jane Doe

v. **ORDER DENYING MOTION
TO STAY THE MANDATE**

Glen Plourde

Glen Plourde has timely filed a motion to stay the mandate. The Court has not waited for any response to the motion.

The motion is DENIED.

Date: s/ July 22 , 2019

For the Court,
/s Ellen A. Gorman (?)
Associate Justice

Maine Supreme Court Docket No. Ken-18-479
Sitting as the Law Court Decision No. 2019 ME 109

Jane Doe

v. **ORDER DENYING MOTION
TO RECONSIDER**

Glen Plourde

Glen Plourde has filed a motion to reconsider the Court's decision dated July 11, 2019. The motion has been reviewed by the panel that decided the original appeal.

The motion to reconsider is DENIED.

Dated: August 7, 2019

For the Court,
/s Matthew Pollack
Matthew Pollack
Clerk of the Law Court
Pursuant to M.R. App. P. 12A(b)(4)