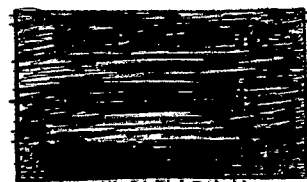


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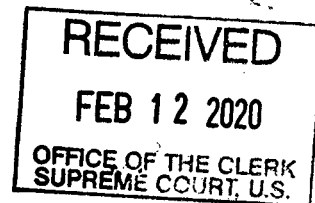
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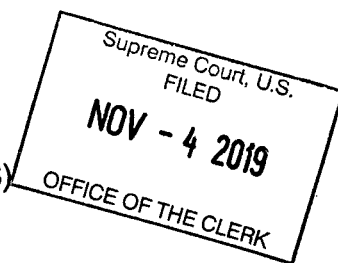
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



Jonathan A. Brownlee III — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

Keith Hearn et al. — RESPONDENT(S)



ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Jonathan A. Brownlee III
(Your Name)

1371 North Washington Avenue
(Address)

Scranton, PA 18509-2840
(City, State, Zip Code)

No Phone
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Should (Respondent) Federal United States Probation Officer Robert Comine get away with KNOWINGLY fabricating and filing a FAKE Supervised Release violation charge against the Petitioner, which caused the Petitioner's injuries of loss of liberty, while the Petitioner deserves and demands redress?

Suggested Answer:

No, United States Probation Officer Robert Comine should pay the Petitioner restitution, and/or face other just consequences for his actions.

2. Should (Respondents) Federal United States Probation Officer Karen Hunt; and Federal United States Supervisor Probation Officer Keith Hearn get away with making the unethical, unfounded, and baseless joint decision to deny the Petitioner's monitored internet access while both probation officers were (made) fully aware their joint decision would cause the Petitioner the injuries of loss of his house to foreclosure, and stop the Petitioner from obtaining employment?

Suggested Answer:

No, United States Probation Officers Karen Hunt, and Keith Hearn should pay the Petitioner restitution (to at least replace his house); and/or face other just consequences for their actions.

3. Should the Petitioner be exposed to the three Probation Officers' abuse of authority, and potential corrupt actions in the future after they all have knowingly caused the Petitioner injuries, without those Probation Officers being tried?

Suggested Answer:

No, the Petitioner should be exempted from Supervised Release because of the injuries that United States Probation Officers knowingly caused the Petitioner, and because of the amount of United States Probation Officers who knowingly victimized the Petitioner (3) from the same District Office, including a Supervisor United States Probation Officer.

LIST OF PARTIES

☐ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

☒ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

USPO Keith Hearn;

USPO Karen Hunt; and

USPO Robert Comine

(The Parties are United States Probation Officers, and therefore the Solicitor General, US may be served on their behalf)

RELATED CASES

Brownlee v. Hearn et al., No. 3:18-cv-1425 U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania

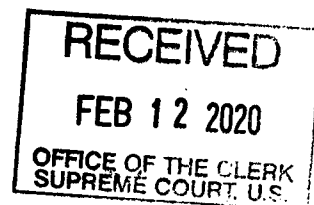
Brownlee v. Hearn et al., No. 19-1267 US Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

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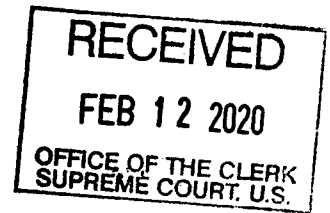
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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI



Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was August 19, 2019.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☒ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. A.

On 11/18/19 the Clerk directed me to file/submit a corrected form of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari within 60 days of the letter dated 11/18/19 — And Dec. 6th to 60 days — see attached document Pg 4

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

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FEB 14 2020

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

While Respondent US Probation Officer Robert Cornine was the Petitioner Jonathan Brownlee's Probation Officer, USPO Robert Cornine KNOWINGLY fabricated and filed a FAKE Supervised Release violation charge which resulted in Petitioner's suffering substantial injuries of Loss of Liberty when the FAKE Supervised Release violation charge was enforced.

Upon the Petitioner's being released from prison where he served a sentence for a Supervised Release conviction, new enhanced Supervised Release conditions were imposed on the Petitioner which state that the Petitioner is permitted to own and use "one" monitored computer instead of multiple computers like the Petitioner was permitted to own and use prior to the Supervised Release revocation conviction.

The Petitioner had lived alone in his house, and upon his being released from prison, the multiple computers he was permitted to own prior to his Supervised Release revocation conviction were still in his house upon his arrival home although his Supervised Release conditions were different now permitting him to own only "one" computer.

Upon Petitioner's being released from prison, the Petitioner and PO Robert Cornine knew the Petitioner's Supervised Release conditions were different now permitting him to own only "one" computer, and the Petitioner had immediately contacted his probation officer Robert Cornine to discuss the multiple computers that were in Petitioner's house upon the Petitioner's arrival home.

During the same discussion, USPO Robert Cornine told the Petitioner that the Petitioner is permitted to sell the 2 excess computers (because they had value) and keep those 2 excess computers in Petitioner's possession until they become sold, and discarded by way of selling even though the Petitioner's Supervised Release conditions had changed.

USPO Robert Cornine had KNOWINGLY made this decision at his own discretion even though USPO Robert Cornine knew the court had enhanced Petitioner's Supervised Release conditions permitting Petitioner to own only one computer instead of multiple computers.

The method of how the 2 excess computers were to be sold was discussed with USPO Robert Cornine, and USPO Robert Cornine agreed with the method that the Petitioner told Cornine he would sell them during the same discussion.

During the same discussion, the Petitioner agreed with Cornine's directive to provide Cornine with detailed information about the buyers of the computers upon the computers becoming sold.

A few weeks after the Petitioner was released from prison, both excess computers became sold, and the Petitioner provided Cornine with the detailed information about the buyers promptly upon each excess computer becoming sold.

On December 23rd, 2015, which is a date that is later than the selling of both excess computers, the Petitioner became arrested on a Megan's Law violation charge that a local police officer had mistakenly filed, and when the Petitioner went to court for trial for the mistakenly filed Megan's Law violation charge, the court discovered the charge was filed in error by the police officer and ruled that the Petitioner was Not Guilty.

After the County court had ruled the Petitioner was Not Guilty, the Petitioner should have been released from incarceration, however, while the Petitioner was incarcerated and waiting to go to trial on the misfiled Megan's Law violation charge, USPO Robert Cornine KNOWINGLY fabricated and filed a FAKE Supervised Release violation charge that activated a Federal Detainer unlawfully preventing the Petitioner's release.

The FAKE Supervised Release violation charge that USPO Robert Cornine fabricated and filed (during a time after both excess computers had sold) alleged that the Petitioner owned more than one computer while the Petitioner was permitted to own only one.

USPO Robert Cornine NEVER informed the Petitioner that he withdrew his own decision permitting Petitioner to sell the 2 excess computers and keep those excess computers in my possession until they become sold; USPO Robert Cornine DID NOT withdraw the permission prior to both excess computers becoming sold to buyers.

USPO Robert Cornine fabricated and filed the FAKE Supervised Release violation charge alleging I owned more computers than the one computer I am permitted to own, while he was fully aware that he gave me permission to sell the computers and keep them in my possession until they become sold, and he was fully aware that he never withdrew his permission prior to the excess computers becoming sold, however Cornine knowingly filed the charge as if he did not give the permission.

Prior to USPO Karen Hunt becoming the Petitioner's Probation Officer, the Probation Office permitted the Petitioner to access the internet on the Petitioner's monitored computer, while the Probation Office permitted the Petitioner to access the internet, a police officer mistakenly filed a Megan's Law violation charge on the Petitioner, and the Petitioner became incarcerated waiting for trial. At trial the court found the Petitioner not guilty, however when the Petitioner became released, USPOs Keith Hearn, and Karen Hunt declined to permit the Petitioner to access the internet on Petitioner's monitored computer without a justifiable reason, even though the Probation Office permitted the Petitioner to access the internet on his monitored computer prior to the unnecessary Loss of Liberty. Lack of internet access prevented the Petitioner from being able to apply for employment and post rooms for rent ads on the both of which would enable Petitioner to pay his mortgage, that resulted in Petitioner's loss of his house to foreclosure proceedings.

For relief the Petitioner requests the Supreme Court award the Petitioner the DEED of his house which is in government custody, and money damages compensation, and punitive damages compensation equal to the dollars amount the Petitioner requested in the initial Complaint filed in the District Court, and further requests to be exempted from future requirement to participate in Supervised Release.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

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SUPREME COURT U.S.

This Court should allow this Petition for writ of Certiorari even though the pro se Petitioner has no ability to properly draft and litigate this and other sections of the Petition.

The pro se Petitioner is aware that the character of this Court's discretion in choosing which Petitions for writs of Certiorari to allow is based on a Petitioner's showing findings sufficient (in this section) that different lower courts' judgments contradict the lower court's judgment who dismissed a litigant's appeal.

Generally required for this Court to consider allowing a writ, I, the pro se Petitioner, ask this Court to justly recognize that I, the pro se Petitioner:

① Have absolutely NO ability to litigate the proper drafting of this Petition, and ANY court proceedings (formalities in legal proceedings that would enable me to do litigate, and —

② Have no access to a Law Library while incarcerated in 24 hour lockdown; even though I have a right to access a law library, person operates in Louisiana County Prison, the person that I am confined in, will not permit me access to the law library while I continuously and repeatedly request access to it for this matter. And even if I, the pro se Petitioner, did have access to the Law Library, I still will have NO knowledgeability of HOW to use and navigate its system to access needed relevant information, and that information with my articulated comments in any meaningful way this Court would accept as valid.

③ I have absolutely NO ability to litigate pro se, with NO knowledgeability, schooling, resources, or experience to litigate of the writ because I, the pro se Petitioner, should not have to suffer the UNFAIR consequences of this Court's disappearing the alliance in court proceedings like a professional lawyer while I desire, and because I have no ability at all to litigate pro se, and draft and submit the court papers like a professional lawyer while I desire, and because I have no ability to properly litigate pro se Petitioner request this Court to recognize that I am aware that this section of the Petition is generally required to contain references to differing law courts' opinions and judgments, while at the same time recognizing that I, the pro se Petitioner, have no ability to draft such information into this Petition through no fault of my own while I, the Petitioner, deserve, and demand redress.

It is important on a national level that the 3 United States Probation Officers face consequences for committing the unlawful crimes under the color of law like the fabricating and filing of a FARE charge, KNOWINGLY, that caused the charges against more different innocent U.S. citizens causing them loss of liberty, and made innocent U.S. citizens to lose their houses to foreclosure in the same manner, if these Probation Officers believe that they can continue to get away with re-offending without consequences.

The safety of more U.S. citizens' freedom, and property is very likely at risk with the accused working for the USA. This matter is SERIOUS that I, the Petitioner, and looking house of high value solely because I

If this Court does not allow the writ, the statute of limitations will expire and I will not be able to file the complaint in any court to seek redress.

The appointment of Council in necessary and required for this case to move forward because the pro se Petitioner has absolutely NO ability to litigate while deserving redress.

If Council is not appointed to represent the Petitioner and correct litigation insufferable, this matter will go unaddressed and there will be a miscarriage of justice, and more innocent U.S. citizens could be in danger of the accused re-offending against them.

I, the pro se Petitioner, hereby request this Court to (allow the writ, and) appoint Council to represent the Petitioner in this matter for an future period, and in court proceedings, and so that the Court may establish for this Court which lower courts' opinions and/or judgments that the Petitioner has absolutely no ability to or resources to litigate and draft the required information into the Petition that this Court likely requires to be in formed of herein.

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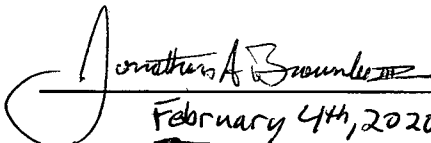
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CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



February 4th, 2020

Date:  _____