

19-7679

No. _____



ORIGINAL

IN THE
 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Jonathan A. Brownlee III — PETITIONER
 (Your Name)

vs.

Keith Hearns et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

Supreme Court, U.S.
 FILED
 NOV - 4 2019
 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

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 Hearns 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 Hearns 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 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

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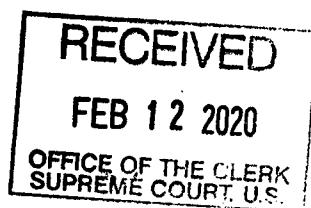
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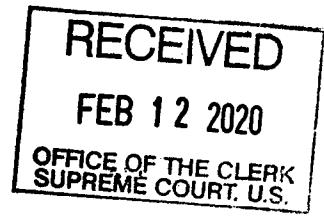
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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI



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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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

While Respondent US Probation Officer Robert Comine was the Petitioner Jonathan Brownlee's Probation Officer, USPO Robert Comine 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 PD Robert Comine 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 Comine to discuss the multiple computers that were in Petitioner's house upon the Petitioner's arrival home.

During the same discussion, USPO Robert Comine 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 Comine had KNOWINGLY made this decision at his own discretion even though USPO Robert Comine 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 Comine, and USPO Robert Comine agreed with the method that the Petitioner told Comine he would sell them during the same discussion.

During the same discussion, the Petitioner agreed with Comine's directive to provide Comine 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 Comine with the detailed information about the buyers promptly upon each excess computer becoming sold.

On December 23rd, 2015, which is a date that's later than the selling of both excess computers, the Petitioner became arrested on a Meagan'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 Meagan'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 mistakenly filed Meagan's Law violation charge, USPO Robert Comine 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 Comine fabricated and filed (during atime 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 Comine 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 Comine DID NOT withdraw the permission prior to both excess computers becoming sold to buyers.

USPO Robert Comine 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 became sold, and he was fully aware that he never withdrew his permission prior to the excess computers becoming sold, however Comine knowingly filed the charge as if he did not give the permission, internet on the Petitioner's monitored computer.

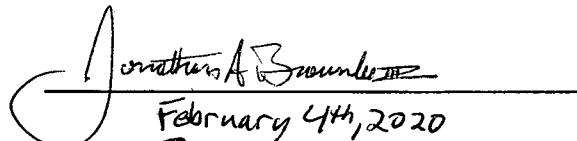
While the Probation Office permitted the Petitioner to access the internet, a police officer mistakenly filed a Meagan's Law violation charge on the Petitioner, and the Petitioner became incarcerated waiting for trial. At trial the court found the Petitioner not guilty, however when the Petitioner became released USPOs Keith Hearns, 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 exempt from future requirement to participate in Supervised Release.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



February 4th, 2020
Date: 