

No. 21-6401

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
Washington, DC

FILED  
NOV 19 2021

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Sherry Lynn Dow,

Petitioner,

v.

ORIGINAL  
PETITION

The United States,  
The United States of America,  
The United States Department of Defense, *et al*,  
Respondents,

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On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari  
to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

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**Petition for a Writ of Certiorari**

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Sherry L. Dow, Petitioner, pro se  
980 Dewey Street #203  
Lapeer, Michigan 48446  
Ph: 253-397-0112

## QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Extraordinary circumstances exist. The importance to the public of the issues, are extraordinary, and a matter of international, foreign, national and domestic uniformity in law, is necessary. The judicial managing of foreign intelligence surveillance monitoring, weaponries and technologies, yearly bulk warrants, managing (federal tort complaints), are in error. Non-consistent laws and statutes, lack of accountability, lack of congressional oversight, and the lack of intelligence entities adhering to congressional limitations, the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review at the United States Court of Appeals, DC and the United States District Court, DC, the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, are in error and warrants the United States Supreme Court's swift intervention.
2. FISCR Misc. 20-02, *In the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review*, on petition for Review of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, Misc. 16-01 (Boasberg. Presiding Judge.) See *In re "Opinions & Orders of this Court Containing Novel or Significant Interpretations of Law,"* 2020 WL 5637419 (FISA Ct. Sept. 15, 2020).  
The FISC held that it was "not empowered by Congress to consider constitutional claims," "first amendment claims specifically," as the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals, DC, did. In violation of the United States constitution, amend. I, Congress shall make no law respecting, prohibiting "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." The United States District Court Judge Rudolph Contreras, the District of Columbia, serves as a judge on the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, since May 19, 2016 - May 18, 2023. Judge Contreras signed the "Memorandum and Order" "denying and dismissing" the Plaintiff's "case" entered on October 6, 2020, at the DC District Court.  
A Conflict in Law and Congressional Oversight. Judge David Bryan Sentelle, Presiding Judge of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, incumbent assumed office, May 19, 2020 - May 16, 2023, at the United States Court of Appeals, DC. Judge Sentelle signed the Judgment entered at the United States Court of Appeals, "to deny and dismiss" the Petitioner's *pro se* (non-criminal, complaint) constitutional (federal torts) "case," entered by the Court on August 23, 2021.  
In short, this case "falls outside the class of cases that Congress Carefully identified as being subject" to this Court's jurisdiction

(FISC), *Id.* 2020 WL 5637419 (FISA Ct. Sept. 15, 2020.)

3. Whether the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeal's errored, violating the petitioner's constitutional, amend. I right "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," and amend. III, "No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law." amend. IV, "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue." V, "deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law," VIII "cruel and unusual punishment inflicted," XIII, "involuntary servitude," XIV, "equal protection of the laws for all persons." The Petitioner says Yea. The applicable standard of review, questions of law reviewable *de novo*, questions of fact reviewable for clear error, matters of discretion reviewable for abuse of discretion.
4. State and federal courts are in conflict and non-consistent in law and procedure. *Figel v. Riley*, d. 17, the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Northern Division (2007). (*Id.* 42 U.S.C. §1983).

The United States Supreme Court, DC has not ruled on the subject matter, to establish a standard nor standards, nor specifically addressed (non-criminal, *pro se* complaints (federal torts)), *re:* the employment of foreign and domestic, global intelligence surveillance monitoring, weaponries and technologies, (*e.g.*, neurocognitive weaponries, non-consensual "human experimentation," war crimes torture (crimes against humanity)) in the United States, targeting innocent American citizens (the Petitioner), in the United States; under "bulk" yearly warrants. The United States District Court (FISC) and the United States Court of Appeals (FISCR) have quashed *pro se* complaints filed by indignant populations. Was there a clear legal duty to respond, initiate investigations, allow an opportunity for discovery, trial, expert witnesses, evidence initiated at the courts? The respondent(s) (intelligence affiliates) at minimal, had a duty to respond, initiate investigations, to investigate the complaints, to protect the petitioner and failed to comply with this duty, *Figel v. Riley*, d. 17, United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Northern Division (2007). (*Id.* 42 U.S.C. §1983),

*"furthermore, a defendant need not actively participate in unlawful conduct, in order to be liable under Section 1983," "Rather, a defendant may be liable where he has a duty to protect a plaintiff and fails to comply with this duty," id Figel v. Riley.*

5. The Supreme Court has not ruled on the subject matter(s), to establish a standard nor standards. The lower courts have so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of the Supreme Court's supervisory power.
6. A Conflict in Law and Congressional Oversight Ignored. Did Judge David Bryan Sentelle, Presiding Judge of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, at the United States Court of Appeals, DC and the United States District Court, Judge Rudolph Contreras, the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, err in ignoring congressional oversight and limitations, to quash foreign intelligence surveillance activities, employed domestically? The Petitioner has suffered 24 hrs. a day, 7 days a week since, August 17, 2016. 5 years and 3 months. Why is the Petitioner surveilled, monitored and targeted?
7. The United States Supreme Court, DC has not ruled on the subject matter, to establish a standard nor standards, nor specifically addressed (per petitioner's complaints), *re: the employment of foreign and domestic, intelligence surveillance monitoring and weaponry (e.g., neurocognitive weaponry, non-consensual "human experimentation," war crimes torture (crimes against humanity)) in the United States, targeting citizens in the United States.* Whether the United States District Courts and the United States Court of Appeals have erred, *"Furthermore, a defendant need not actively participate in unlawful conduct, in order to be liable under Section 1983." "Rather, a defendant may be liable where he has a duty to protect a plaintiff and fails to comply with this duty,"* Figel v. Riley, d. 17, United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Northern Division (2007). (*Id*, 42 U.S.C. §1983).
8. The United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, did not enforce the Court's rules when applied to the respondent(s), *et al.* According to the D.C. Circuit Court and Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rule 31, Serving and Filing Briefs (a) Time to Serve and File a Brief. *"The appellee must serve and file a brief within 30 days after the appellant's brief is served."* The Respondents, *et al*, failed to

respond to the Petitioner's brief filed at the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, on June 14, 2021. Whether the United States Court of Appeals, DC erred not adhering to the circuit court rules, and should have ordered and granted the relief, the Petitioner requested in the motions filed and in the briefs. D.C. Circuit Rule 55, Default Judgment, *together with the corresponding Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure*, "Proceedings *in forma pauperis*," 28 U.S.C. § 1915, (d).

The Respondent(s) *et al.*, have never been required to respond at the United States District Court nor at the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit.

## **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:

Debbie Stabenow, United States Senator  
from Michigan  
Defendant - Appellee

R. Craig Lawrence  
Email: [craig.lawrence@usdoj.gov](mailto:craig.lawrence@usdoj.gov)  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
U.S. Attorney's Office

(USA) Civil Division  
Firm: 202-252-2500  
555 4th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20530

Gary Howell, State Representative  
Defendant - Appellee

R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

Mike Sharkey, Lapeer County Court  
Prosecuting Attorney  
Defendant - Appellee

R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

Paul Andrew Mitchell, Congressman,  
House of Representative 10th District  
Defendant - Appellee

R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Social Security Administration**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
International Human Rights (IHRU)**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Michigan Secretary Of State**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**DTE Energy**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Steven D'Antuono, Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
International Human Rights Unit  
(IHRU)**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**United States Department of Homeland  
Security**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Norfolk Naval Station Navy Legal  
Assistance Office**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Fairchild Airforce Base**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Federal Communications Commission**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence**  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)

**Sue Pecheski, Investigator, Offices of the  
United States Attorneys Detroit Main  
Office**

**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Associate Director for Military Affairs,  
Central Intelligence Agency**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Pentagon Army And Air Force, Legal  
Assistance Office**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Leslie Smith, Lieutenant General**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Ryan D. McCarthy, Senior Civilian,  
Secretary of the Army**  
**Terminated: 05/28/2021**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**Christine E. Wormuth, Senior Civilian,  
Secretary of the Army**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Lloyd J. Austin, III, Secretary of Defense,  
United States Department of Defense**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Christopher C. Miller, Acting Secretary  
of Defense, United States Department of  
Defense**  
**Terminated: 01/26/2021**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**James E. McPherson, Under Secretary of  
War**  
**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

<b>Sami D. Said, Office of the Air Force, Inspector General, Office of Special Investigations, Department of Defense, Pentagon</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Headquarters U.S. Air Force Wright-Patterson Air Force Base</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Washington Navy Yard, Referred to as the former shipyard, Hampton Military Assistance</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Katherine McMullen, Chief, White House, Office of Special Counsel</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Queen Elizabeth, Royal Military/Militaries</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>United States Department of Defense</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Verizon Corporate Office, Headquarters</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Universal Studios, Comcast</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Microsoft Corporate Office Headquarters</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	
<b>Central Intelligence Agency</b>	<b>R. Craig Lawrence [LD NTC Gvt US Attorney] (see above)</b>
<b>Defendant - Appellee</b>	

**Global Surveillance Operations, NCIS -  
Global Operations Mobile Criminal  
Investigate**

**Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Moody Air Force Base  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Agent Lt. Columbo, Langley Airforce  
Base, Office of Special Investigations,  
Commander of Langley Airforce Base  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Tyler Stengle, Special Agent, Langley  
Airforce Base, Office of Special  
Investigations, Commander of Langley  
Airforce Base  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**United Nations, Palais des Nations,  
Office of the United Nations High  
Commissioner for Human Rights  
(OHCHR)  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**United Nations  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**United Nations, International Court of  
Justice, Peace Palace, The Permanent  
Court of Arbitration, Intergovernmental  
organization  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

**Tracfone Wireless, Inc., Straight Talk  
Defendant - Appellee**

**R. Craig Lawrence  
[LD NTC Gvt US Attorney]  
(see above)**

## RELATED CASES

Cases in other courts that are directly related to the case in this Court:

- *Dow v Stabenow*, The United States District Court, DC, 1:20-cv-02486-UNA, Memorandum and Opinion, and Court Order entered at the District Court on 10-06-2020.

The United States District Court Judge Rudolph Contreras, the District of Columbia, signed the Court Order, a Judge on the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.

- *Dow v The United States of America*, The United States Court of Appeals, DC Circuit, No. 21-5005, Judgment entered on 08-23-2021. Judge David Bryan Sentelle, Presiding Judge of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, signed the Court Order.

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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 Memorandum and Opinions, the Court Orders and Judgment below.

For cases from federal courts:

Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals; *Per Curiam*, August 23, 2021, appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

is unpublished.

Order of the United States Court of Appeals, *Per Curiam*, Order entered on August 09, 2021, appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

is unpublished.

Order of the United States Court of Appeals, April 29, 2021, appears at Appendix C to the petition and is

is unpublished.

Memorandum and Opinion, the United States District Court, District of Columbia, October 06, 2020, appears at Appendix D to the petition and is

is unpublished.

Order, the United States District Court, DC, October 06, 2020, appears at Appendix E to the petition and is

is unpublished.

## **Index of Appendices**

**Appendix A** Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals, *Per Curiam*, August 23, 2021. (went before Sentelle, Judge David Bryan Sentelle, of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review.)

**Appendix B** Order of the United States Court of Appeals, *Per Curiam*, Order entered on August 09, 2021. (Judge David Bryan Sentelle, of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, went before Sentelle.)

**Appendix C** Order of the United States Court of Appeals, April 29, 2021. (Judge David Bryan Sentelle, of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, signed the Court Order.)

**Appendix D** Memorandum and Opinion, the United States District Court, District of Columbia, October 06, 2020. (Signed by Judge Rudolph Contreras, Judge for the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.)

**Appendix E** Order, the United States District Court, DC, October 06, 2020. (Signed by Judge Rudolph Contreras, Judge for the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.)

## Table of Authorities

The Table of Authorities is written to list the laws the Petitioner used in the United States Court of Appeals, DC, Legal Brief.

42 U.S.C. § 1983, deprivation of rights, privileges, or immunities (interstate), by state and local officials, *“the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and [federal laws]*

*Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), *“violation of constitutional rights by federal officials.”*

*Illegal Interrogations by Foreign Officials*, Mil. R. Evid. 305 (f) (2) 111-8, (“allies.”)

*Obstruction of Justice*, Title 18, United States Code, Chapter 73, 1509.

*Obstruction of court orders of protection*, *id* 1510.

*Obstruction of Criminal Investigations*, *id* 1511.

*Obstruction of State or local law enforcement*, *id* 1512.

*Tampering with a witness or victim*, *id* 1513.

*Retaliating against a witness or victim*, Title 18, United States Code, Chapter 73.

Code of the District of Columbia § 22–1931(a)(1), *“Obstructing, preventing, or interfering with reports to or requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies, medical providers.....”*

*“It shall be unlawful for a person to knowingly disconnect, damage, disable, temporarily or permanently remove, or use physical force or intimidation to block access to any telephone, radio, computer, or other electronic communication device with a purpose to obstruct, prevent, or interfere with,”* Code of the District of Columbia § 22–1931(a)(1), *“(1) the report of any criminal offense to any law enforcement agency, (2) the report of any bodily injury or property damage to any law enforcement agency, (3) A request for ambulance or emergency medical assistance to any governmental agency, or any hospital, doctor, or other medical service provider.”*

*District of Columbia v. John R. Thompson Co.*, 346 U.S. 100, 108-10 (1953), *“When Congress delegates its police power to the local government, that entity's powers become as broad as those of Congress .....*”

**18 U.S. Code § 2441,**

the United States Department of Defense, Department of Justice, interstate across the United States, domestic and international, global intelligence surveillance headquarters, weaponry and technologies. This Court has jurisdiction over domestic and international war crimes torture (crimes against humanity) in violation of, 18 U.S. Code § 2441, although, the United States Supreme Court has not ruled on the opposing laws, regulations, statutes, “top secret” immunities regulating the nonconsensual human experimentation of the United States Department of Defense, Department of Justice, neurocognitive global intelligence surveillance monitoring, weaponries and technologies.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242, “*Deprivation of rights under Color of Law.*”

Insurrection – 10, Interference with state and federal law, U.S.C. § 333 (2012), “*reckless disregard of another person’s safety.*”

Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, “.....*The National Security Agency’s Surveillance Authority,*” S. Hrg. 109-500, Serial No. J-109-59, MARCH 28, 2006.

28 U.S.C. § 1915, (d), Proceedings in forma pauperis,

*“The officers of the court shall issue and serve all process and perform all duties in such cases. Witnesses shall attend as in other cases, and the same remedies shall be available as are provided for by law in other cases.”*

28 U.S.C. §1657(a), Appeals Expedited by Statute, J, pg. 19 (See Fed. R. App. P. 9(a); D.C. Cir. Rule 47.2.), this Court may “*expedite cases in which the public generally, or in which persons not before the Court, have an “unusual interest” in prompt disposition,*” pg. 32, VIII, “*Specific Motions,*” as amended through December 1, 2020, Handbook of Practice and Internal Procedures United States Court of Appeals, for the District of Columbia Circuit.

18 U.S. Code § 241, “*Conspiracy Against Rights.*”

*“if two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him (her) by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his (her) having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in..... or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his (her) free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, ....or if such acts include*

*“aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.”*

Restatement (Third) of Torts § 20(b) (2009). *“A person who is found by a court to have carried on an abnormally dangerous activity will be subject to strict liability for physical harm resulting from that activity.”*

Injunctions and Restraining Orders, (1) Issuing Without Notice, District Court Rules, LII Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 65.

Rylands v. Fletcher 1868; Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319 (1989) frivolousness § 1915(d), In violation of the United States Constitution, Amend. I, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XIII, XIV.

Crisafi v. Holland, 655 F. 2d 1305, 1309 (D.C. Cir. 1981), applies to the judicial abuse, by prison populations and inmates, and not, law abiding citizens. Several cited case laws noted in the U.S. District Court, Memorandum Opinion and Order, cite case laws pertaining to prison populations are cited as *“malicious.”*

Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25 (1992), *“In order to respect the congressional goal of assuring equality of consideration for all litigants, the initial assessment of the in forma pauperis plaintiff's factual allegations must be weighted in the plaintiff's favor,”*

District Court rules, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 65, the *“complaint clearly show(s) that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage,”* is *“imminent,”* the Appellant's further physical injuries are evidenced, irreparable injuries, losses and damages are gross constitutional violations.

Vega v. Holder, 611 F.3d 1168, 1170 (9th Cir. 2010), the respondents, the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Attorney General, Central Intelligence Agency, through the United States District Court, D.C., and the United States Court of Appeals, D.C., write their own *“policies,”* *“statutes,”* during the judicial litigation of the respondents, *see,* *“If, however, Congress has not directly addressed the exact issue in question, a reviewing court must refer to the agency's construction of the statute so long as it is reasonable.”*

In violation of:

The United States Constitution, amend. I, *“Congress shall not make no law,”* to prohibit, *“to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”* Amendment VI, V *“nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.”*

**United States v. Burr**, 25 F. Cas. 30, 35 (C.C. Va. 1807) (No. 14,692d) (Marshall, C.J.), “*While I join the majority opinion in full, I think it worth emphasizing that although equitable remedies are discretionary, they are not left to the district court’s “inclination, but to its judgment; and its judgment is to be guided by sound legal principles.*”

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, (FISA) Title I and III, pursuant to Section 702, “*All acquisitions must be consistent with the Fourth Amendment, A significant purpose of any acquisition must be to obtain foreign intelligence information, the government may not intentionally target a U.S. person anywhere in the world.*”

Laser weapons development by 2023, By David Vergun, February 26, 2016, WASHINGTON (Army News Service, Feb. 25, 2016), US Army.

See Electronic Warfare Definition (US DoD), the official definition of the United States Department of Defense, the term electronic warfare, “Electronic Warfare (EW) is any action involving the use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EM spectrum) or directed energy to control the spectrum, attack an enemy or impede enemy assaults. The purpose of electronic warfare is to deny the opponent the advantage of, and ensure friendly unimpeded access to, the EM spectrum. EW can be applied from air, sea, land, and/or space by manned and unmanned systems, and can target humans, communication, radar, or other assets,” (civilian, vehicles, computer systems, phones, documents, spy in private residences, (crimes against humanity etc.)).

Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate, 109<sup>th</sup> congress, March 28, 2006.

U.S. Code, Title 18, crimes and criminal procedure, Part I, crimes chapter 39, explosives and other dangerous articles, section 832.

“(c) *Whoever without lawful authority develops, possesses, or attempts or conspires to develop or possess a radiological weapon, or threatens to use or uses a radiological weapon against any person within the United States, or a national of the United States while such national is outside of the United States or against any property that is owned, leased, funded, or used by the United States, whether that property is within or outside of the United States, shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life,*” operating under the Color of Law and Office, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, U.S. federal laws and International treaties. (4) “*nuclear weapon*” means any weapon that

*contains or uses nuclear material as defined in section 831(f)(1)(a)(1) "intentionally disperses any nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material." 831(4)(A) uses force or (B) threatens, places another in fear, threatens bodily injury; conspiracy to commit and engages in any conduct, (B)(i)(a) inflicting serious bodily injury, manifesting extreme indifference to the life of the individual," the Petitioner Sherry Lynn Dow, has suffered and suffers.*

## **JURISDICTION.**

For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was August 23, 2021.

No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

The Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari is therefore timely.

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

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED.**

The Table of Authorities is written to list the laws the Petitioner used in the United States Court of Appeals, DC Legal Brief.

U.S. Const. Amend. I

*"to petition the Government for a redress of grievances,"*

U.S. Const. Amend. III

*"No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."*

U.S. Const. Amend. IV

*"the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue."*

U.S. Const. Amend. V

*"deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law."*

U.S. Const. Amend. VIII

*"cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."*

U.S. Const. Amend. XIII.

Neither slavery nor “involuntary servitude” shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

U.S. Const. Amend. XIV.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

18 U.S. Code § 241, “*Conspiracy Against Rights*.”

*“if two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him (her) by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his (her) having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in..... or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his (her) free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, .....or if such acts include aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.”*

42 U.S.C. § 1983,

“deprivation of rights, privileges, or immunities (interstate), by state and local officials, *“the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and [federal laws].”*”

28 U.S.C. § 1915, (d).

28 U.S.C. § 1657,(a)

18 U.S.C. § 242, “*Deprivation of rights under Color of Law*.”

18 U.S.C. § 241, “*Conspiracy Against Rights*.”

10 U.S.C. § 333 (2012), “Interference with state and federal law.”

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (“allies”).

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Petitioner filed a complaint for civil rights federal torts committed against me by the United States of America, United States Government, Department of Defense on September 03, 2020, at the United States District Court, D.C., 4 years after the Petitioner was targeted by foreign and domestic, global intelligence surveillance monitoring, weaponries and technologies, suffering nonconsensual "human experimentation," (neuroweapons, biological weapons, nuclear weapons, *et al*) hyper and infra sonic weapons, causing excessive radiation, multiple irreparable injuries and neurological damages. The United States District Court dismissed the complaint on October 06, 2020, by Memorandum and Opinion, and Order noting "frivolous." The United States District Courts terminology was initially intended to reduce prison populations from overloading the court system and to screen out, *in forma pauperis* and *pro se* cases from the United States District Court. The actions of the United States District Court is appalling considering the nature of the complaint and the relief I am seeking. The Memorandum and Opinion, and Order entered on October 06, 2020 the United States District Court, DC was signed by Judge Rudolph Contreras, Judge for the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, which is prohibited by congressional oversight, The FISC held that it was "not empowered by Congress to consider constitutional claims," "first amendment claims specifically," In short, this case "falls outside the class of cases that Congress Carefully identified as being subject" to this Court's jurisdiction. (FISC), *Id.* 2020 WL 5637419 (FISA Ct. Sept. 15, 2020.) Therefore, my U.S. Const. Amend. I right has been violated and the United States District Court is erroneous in dismissing the complaint.

Judge David Bryan Sentelle, Presiding Judge of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, incumbent assumed office, May 19, 2020 – May 16, 2023, at the United States Court of Appeals, DC. Judge Sentelle signed the Judgment entered at the United States Court of Appeals, "to deny and dismiss" the Petitioner's *pro se* (non-criminal, complaint) constitutional (federal torts) "case," entered by the Court on August 23, 2021.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The United States Supreme Court should grant certiorari and cease the foreign intelligence surveillance monitoring, weaponry and technologies immediately and restore my U.S. Const. rights, granting, amend. I the right "to petition the government for a redress of grievances," amend. III, "No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of

war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law." amend. IV, "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue." V, "deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law," VIII "cruel and unusual punishment inflicted," ceased. XIII, "involuntary servitude," ceased. XIV, "equal protection of the laws for all persons," restored. The Petitioner says Yea.

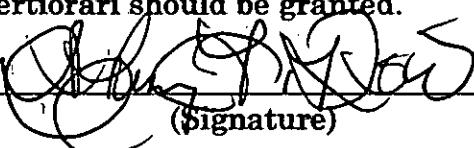
The Petitioner suffering 5 years and 3 months has upset my quality of life for far too long. I pray for relief.

The United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia has entered a decision in conflict with congressional mandates, erroneously. The United States Court of Appeals, DC has decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court, for the sake of the Petitioner and for the sake of many. The Judgment has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power. The national importance of having the Supreme Court decide the question involved is to ease and set free many who are suffering in silence with no recourse nor assistance through the judicial systems, nor the United States Department of Defense, Global Intelligence Surveillance Monitoring, nonconsensual human experimentation, due to intelligence surveillance affiliation secrecy. The targeted are brutalized daily, threatened, slandered, injured, abused, violated in every manner a target could be brutalized and demeaned. The targets are never told why the perpetrators targeted them. The Petitioner has never been told why. The Intelligence Surveillance Monitoring and targeting is a global conglomerate of multiple affiliates, contractors, researchers, military etc., all with their own agendas and reasoning although, mainly money is the root of the corruption. The ways the decision of the lower court was erroneous, the United States Court of Appeals did not do anything to halt the heinous crimes in progress. Serious crimes were ignored and no accountability, care or compassion extended.

## CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

  
(Signature)

Date: November 19, 2021