

24-1257 ORIGINAL

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

FEB 03 2025

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

MARTIN AKERMAN, PRO SE,
On Behalf of Himself and Humanity,

Petitioner,

v.

SPEED CAMERA DOE,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Martin Akerman, Pro Se
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- Whether the use of automated systems like "Speed Camera Doe" for issuing citations without human oversight violates procedural due process protections under the Fifth Amendment by denying individuals the right to confront their accusers or challenge the evidence against them.
- Whether the deletion and mischaracterization of the Petitioner's filings by the Clerk of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, coupled with procedural irregularities, violate the First Amendment right to petition the government for redress of grievances and an implicit Second Amendment right to be "armed" with accurate information for legal defense.
- Whether the lack of oversight in automated enforcement systems poses systemic risks to constitutional rights, necessitating judicial intervention to ensure accountability similar to historical corporate governance reforms.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner:

Martin Akerman is not only the aggrieved party in this action but also an expert in artificial intelligence policy. With years of experience in the field, Mr. Akerman has advised on the ethical implications and legal frameworks necessary for the deployment of AI technologies in public sectors. His work has focused on ensuring that AI systems, including those used in law enforcement and governance, are transparent, accountable, and operate within constitutional bounds.

Respondents:

- Speed Camera Doe, operating under the supervision of the District of Columbia Department of Motor Vehicles (DC DMV).
- American Traffic Solutions (ATS), incorporated in Arizona, the manufacturer and certifier of the Speed Camera Doe system, rebranded to Verra Mobility Corporation in 2018, reflecting its global expansion and diversification into broader autonomous system solutions.

OPINIONS BELOW

On November 20, 2024, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, as the highest court of the administrative state within the federal district, issued its final unreported decision, denying Petitioner's "Petition for Writ of Error or Stay of Enforcement Actions," Appendix A.

Prior to this denial, Petitioner sought relief through a Petition for Writ of Error filed on November 19, 2024, which emphasized procedural defects, constitutional violations, and the need for accountability in automated enforcement systems. The court mischaracterized this filing as a Petition for Rehearing, thereby failing to engage with the distinct issues it presented, Appendix B.

On November 19, 2024, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals summarily affirmed the decision below while granting the Respondents' Motion for Summary Affirmance and denying the Petitioner's Motion for Temporary Injunction as moot. The court's reasoning ignored the barriers to appeal imposed by the administrative state, Appendix C.

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) to review final judgments or decrees rendered by the highest court of a state in which a decision may be had.

TIMELINESS

This petition for a writ of error is timely filed, within ninety (90) days of the final decision by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, which issued its order denying Petitioner's "Petition for Writ of Error or Stay of Enforcement Actions" on November 20, 2024.

This petition is filed on February 3, 2025, well within the prescribed period for seeking review by this Court.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF ERROR

Petitioner Martin Akerman, proceeding pro se, respectfully petitions this Court for a writ of error to review the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, which denied his petition challenging an automated speed camera citation and, more broadly, the unchecked expansion of autonomous enforcement systems within the legal framework of the United States. If unaddressed now, it may take decades before a similar challenge makes its way back to this Court, by which time the normalization of such systems may render constitutional challenges impractical or moot.

Introduction

This case presents a unique and pressing constitutional question at the intersection of artificial intelligence, procedural due process, and the First Amendment right to petition the government. Unlike prior challenges to speed cameras, this case is the first to raise the broader implications of machine-driven governance, where the Respondent, "Speed Camera Doe," lacks both human oversight and legal accountability.

The Petitioner, as an expert in artificial intelligence policy, is uniquely positioned to highlight the constitutional dangers posed by such autonomous enforcement systems, which, left unchecked, may erode fundamental rights.

Recent global events involving the deployment of autonomous robots, including weaponized drones, AI-driven surveillance systems, and machine-led governance experiments, serve as a critical warning—the canary in the coal mine—for the perils of allowing machines to operate beyond human oversight.

The proliferation of AI-driven law enforcement mechanisms raises fundamental legal and ethical questions that demand this Court's immediate attention.

Legal Precedent

In *United States v. Mayer*, 235 U.S. 55, the Court held that once a writ of error is filed, the jurisdiction of the appellate court attaches, and the district court cannot modify its final judgment for errors of law.

In *McLish v. Roff*, 141 U.S. 661, it was established that writs of error can be taken directly to the Supreme Court in cases where the jurisdiction of the court is in issue, and such questions must be certified to the Supreme Court for decision.

The Judiciary Act of March 3, 1891, specifies that writs of error may be taken directly to the Supreme Court in cases involving the construction or application of the U.S. Constitution. *Carey v. Houston & T. C. R. Co.*, 150 U.S. 170.

In *Longest v. Langford*, 274 U.S. 499, the Court noted that if a writ of error is improvidently allowed, it can be dismissed, but the papers can be treated as a petition for certiorari if they disclose a case warranting such a petition.

GROUND'S FOR REVIEW

I. Violation of Procedural Due Process

Under the Fifth Amendment

1. The Petitioner was denied the ability to confront his accuser, as Speed Camera Doe is a machine, not a human witness.
2. The evidentiary burden was shifted unfairly to the Petitioner, requiring him to prove a negative rather than requiring the government to establish a prima facie case with human oversight.
3. The District of Columbia's reliance on automated systems creates a due process vacuum, where accountability is transferred from humans to algorithms that cannot be challenged under existing legal standards.

II. Violation of the First
and Second Amendments

1. The Court's mischaracterization and deletion of Petitioner's filings obstructed his ability to petition for redress, a fundamental right under the First Amendment.
2. The lack of transparency and accountability in AI enforcement mechanisms is analogous to depriving citizens of the ability to "arm" themselves with accurate legal information—a violation of the implicit informational right embedded in the Second Amendment.

III. The Need for Judicial Oversight in Automated Enforcement

1. AI-driven law enforcement poses risks to constitutional liberties, including mass surveillance, automated ticketing without human review, and lack of meaningful appeals processes.
2. Judicial review is necessary to establish precedent and ensure that autonomous systems do not erode constitutional protections in the name of efficiency.
3. Without intervention, the unchecked proliferation of AI-based enforcement mechanisms will normalize due process violations, setting a dangerous precedent for future governance.

REASONS TO GRANT THE WRIT

The abridgment and mischaracterization of Petitioner's filings constitute violations of the First Amendment's guarantee of the right to petition and the Second Amendment's implicit protection of being "armed" with accurate information.

The deleted or improperly filed documents illustrate this systematic obstruction, creating a pattern of procedural irregularities that undermines the Petitioner's ability to contest the automated system fairly.

Denial of First and Second Amendment Rights

Appendix E demonstrates the submission of the Petitioner's opposition on October 27, 2024, which detailed due process violations arising from the automated issuance of citations. However, the Clerk deleted pages from this opposition, rendering critical arguments inaccessible for judicial consideration.

Appendix F-the file considered in opposition-evidences the improper replacement of Petitioner's opposition with only the motion for leave to file, preventing substantive review. This maneuver effectively silenced the Petitioner, demonstrating an infringement on the First Amendment right to meaningful petition and the Second Amendment's protective use of information in legal defense.

Systematic Procedural Barriers

Appendix G, entirely deleted, exemplifies the obstruction of the Petitioner's procedural rights. The Clerk's refusal to docket this initial appeal and injunction deprived the Petitioner of the opportunity to address the Respondent's motion fully, reflecting systemic failings of the adjudicatory process.

Attempts to Rectify Procedural Deficiencies

Appendix H shows the Petitioner's efforts to counteract the Clerk's deletions by refile motions and injunctions, all of which were rejected without appropriate justification. These procedural blocks compounded the denial of justice, underscoring the systemic deficiencies that obstruct appeals.

These appendices provide clear evidence that the procedural irregularities are not isolated mistakes but part of a broader pattern of obfuscation. Such errors deprived the Petitioner of constitutional protections and undermined the legitimacy of the judicial process.

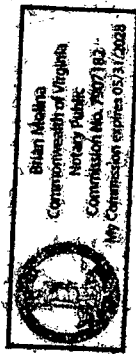
RELIEF REQUESTED

Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

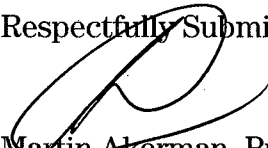
- A. Grant certiorari to review the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.
- B. Declare that the use of AI-based enforcement systems without human oversight violates constitutional due process protections.
- C. Order the lower courts to reconsider the case with instructions to apply constitutional safeguards to automated enforcement actions.

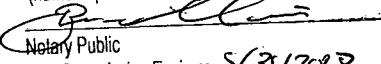
CONCLUSION

The unchecked expansion of AI-driven enforcement mechanisms presents a novel and urgent constitutional challenge that warrants this Court's immediate review. If this case is not heard now, the normalization of machine-led governance may render future challenges nearly impossible. Petitioner, uniquely positioned as an expert in AI policy, brings this case not only on his own behalf but on behalf of all citizens whose fundamental rights are threatened by the unregulated deployment of autonomous legal enforcement.



Respectfully Submitted Under Oath,


 Martin Akerman, Pro Se
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 Arlington, VA 2221

County/City of Arlington
 Commonwealth/State of Virginia
 The foregoing instrument was acknowledged
 before me this 3 day of Feb,
2025, by
Martin Akerman
 (name of person seeking acknowledgement)

 Notary Public
 My Commission Expires: 5/31/2028