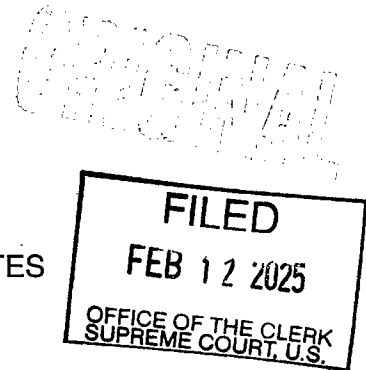


No. 24-6973

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



JAMES ARTHUR MECKS, III — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

ALVIN DEBOUSE, et. al. — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

JAMES ARTHUR MECKS, III #543366
(Your Name)

WALLACE PACK UNIT
2400 WALLACE PACK RD
(Address)

NAVASOTA, TEXAS 77868
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. DID PETITIONER STATE A PRIMA FACIE CASE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS OF ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE VIA PETITIONER DESCRIBING THE ELECTRONIC VEHICULAR PURSUIT MANAGEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE TOOLS. WERE THEY PROPERLY CONSIDERED UNDER IQBAL, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (QUOT. BELL, 550 U.S. 544, 570)?
2. DID THE 5TH CIRCUIT ERR VIA FAILURE TO REVIEW PETITIONER'S MOTION 59 (e) F.R.C.V.P., AND REQUEST PURSUANT TO RULE 15 (a) TO AMEND VIA A **DE NOVO REVIEW**. FACT THERE WAS NO ABUSE OF DISCRETION REVIEW HAD, SEE MECKS V. DEBOUSE USDC NO. 4:23-CV-619 / 5TH CIR. NO. 24-10431.
3. ARE THE DISTRICT COURT'S FINDINGS CORRECT/INCORRECT AND/OR PROPERLY POINT TO 5TH CIR'S. FILINGS AS SUCH?
4. DOES THE 14TH AMENDMENT PERMIT UNLAWFUL SEARCH AND SEIZURE AS APPLICABLE TO THE FACTUAL PLEADINGS OUTLINED IN PETITIONER'S CASE?
5. WHY ARE THE ALLEGATIONS IN PETITIONER'S 42 USC § 1983 FRIVOLOUS, FANTASTIC, OR DELUSIONAL WITHOUT A SPEARS HEARING OR OTHER REQUEST FOR A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT, IN WHICH, PETITIONER WOULD BE ALLOWED CONSTITUTIONAL ACCESS TO COURTS TO BETTER ARTICULATE A VIOLATION OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE?
6. DID THE DISTRICT COURT AND/OR 5TH CIR. ERR VIA NEVER ALLOWING PETITIONER TO FILE HIS "BEST CASE", NOR NEVER ADVISING THE PETITIONER OF THE DEFICIENCIES, NOR ALLOW PETITIONER A "ONE TIME AMENDMENT" BROWN V. TAYLOR 829 F.3d 365, 370 (5TH CIR. 2016); DAY V. McDONOUGH 547 U.S. 198, 210 (2006).
7. WERE PETITIONER'S CLAIMS CLEARLY BASELESS PURSUANT TO 28 USC § 1915 (e) (2) (B) (ii); DID THEY LACK AN ARGUABLE BASIS IN LAW OR FACT PURSUANT TO NEITZKE, 490 U.S. 319, 325; WAS THERE AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION PURSUANT TO 1915 (e) AND 1915 A; WERE THE ALLEGATIONS FANCIFUL, FANTASTIC, DELUSIONAL, IRRATIONAL, OR WHOLLY INCREDIBLE PURSUANT TO DENTON, 504 U.S. 25, 32-33 OR WERE SOME ALLEGATIONS MERELY UNLIKELY?

LIST OF PARTIES

- No - ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- Yes ☒ 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:

ALVIN DEBOUSE; PNU LNU Chief Probation
officer; John DOE TASK FORCE; JOHN DOE
TASK FORCE SUPERVISORS

RELATED CASES

- JAMES ARTHUR MEEKS, III V. ALVIN DEBOUSE, et. al. 4:23-CV-619
U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, JUDGMENT
ENTERED ~~APRIL 29TH, 2024~~ ~~JANUARY 17TH~~ APRIL 29TH, 2024.
- JAMES ARTHUR MEEKS, III V. ALVIN DEBOUSE, et. al. No. 24-10431,
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, JUDGMENT ENTERED
OCTOBER 10, 2024.
- JAMES ARTHUR MEEKS, III V. ALVIN DEBOUSE, et. al. No. 24-10431,
PETITION FOR REHEARING, JUDGMENT ORDERED NOVEMBER 19, 2024.

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

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NEITZKE V. WILLIAMS, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989)	6, 9, 12
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BELL ATL. CORP. V. TWOMBLY, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)	6, 12, 13
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LOMAX V. ORTIZ-MARQUEZ, 590 U.S. 595	6.
EASON V. THALER, 14 F.3d 8, 9 (5TH CIR. 1994)	9.

STATUTES AND RULES

- 42 USC § 1983
- 14TH AMEND. U.S. CONSTITUTION
- F.R. CIV. PROC. 15 (a)
- 4TH AMEND. U.S. CONSTITUTION
- F.R. CIV. PROC. 12 (b) (6)
- F.R. CIV. PROC. 59 (e)
- F.R. App. PROC. 41
- 28 USC § 1915 (e) (2) (B) (ii)
- 28 USC § 1915 (d)
- 28 USC § 1915 A (b) (1)

OTHER

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 A to the petition and is

~~yes~~ ☒ reported at No. 24-10431/2024 U.S. APP. LEXIS 25609; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
~~no~~ ☒ is unpublished.

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

☒ reported at 2024 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 77318; 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 _____.

☐ 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: Nov. 19, 2024, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C..

☐ 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. § 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).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

THIS CASE INVOLVES THE 4TH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, IN WHICH, PETITIONER WAS ILLEGALLY SURVEILLED OVER A 10 DAY PERIOD BY AN APPARENT U.S. MARSHAL BASED MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE.

PETITIONER'S 4TH AMENDMENT RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED VIA HIGH TECHNOLOGICAL ELECTROMAGNETIC BAND BASED VEHICULAR PURSUIT AND SURVEILLANCE MANAGEMENT DEVICES. THE COURT VIOLATED 28 USC § 1915 (e)(2)(B)(ii), 1915 (d), AND 1915 A (b)(1) IN NOT ALLOWING A ONE TIME AMENDMENT TO BETTER ARTICULATE THE ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE. THE DISTRICT COURT VIOLATED HAINES V. KERNER IN THE ACTS STATED ABOVE BECAUSE PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER COULD PROVE CERTAIN PARTS OF THE 42 USC 1983 COMPLAINT AGAINST U.S. PROBATION OFFICER ALVIN DEBOUSE. HOWEVER, NEITHER THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, NOR THE 5TH CIR. COURT OF APPEALS DID NOT CONSIDER THE CLAIM IN ITS ENTIRETY PURSUANT TO TELLABS, INC. V. MAKOR ISSUES & RIGHTS, LTD. 551 U.S. 308 (2001).

FURTHER, THE 5TH CIR. COURT OF APPEALS ERRED VIA FAILURE TO REVIEW PETITIONERS F.R.CIV. PROC. 15 (a) AND 59 (e) VIA A De Novo Review. THESE ARE SUPPOSED TO BE REVIEWED FOR AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION. FURTHER, AT ALL TIMES RELEVANT TO COMPLAINT PETITIONER WAS NOT INCARCERATED. THIS ENTAILED A 10 DAY SURVEILLANCE THROUGH 6 TEXAS COUNTIES VIOLATING PETITIONERS 4TH AND 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHTS DAILY. 28 USC §§ 1915 A; 28 USC §§ 1915 (e)(2)(B)(ii) WERE VIOLATED VIA FAILURE TO ALLOW PRO SE PETITIONER A ONE TIME AMENDMENT BASED ON A FRIVOLOUS FINDING OF FUTILITY. MEANING, THE WRONG CASE LAW WAS DEPENDENT UPON TO SUPPORT THE COURT'S ERRONEOUS RULING.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

MR. MEEKS, PRO SE PETITIONER WAS ON TEXAS STATE PAROLE AND UNITED STATES SUPERVISED RELEASE IN JULY 2021. FROM APPROXIMATELY JULY 13 - 21 OF 2021 PETITIONER WAS SURVEILLED FROM TARRANT, DALLAS, COLLIN, GRAYSON, GRAYSON AND FANNIN COUNTIES IN TEXAS BY AN MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE. PETITIONER'S 4TH AND 14TH U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RIGHTS WERE CONSISTENTLY VIOLATED BY THIS TASK FORCE DURING HIGH-SPEED CAT & MOUSE MANEUVERS WITH DEVICES DESIGNED TO DISABLE THE CAR. ON PRIVATE RESIDENCES THE TASK FORCE WOULD VIOLATE CURTILAGE SPACES; WOULD USE ELECTRONIC SENSE ENHANCING DEVICES TO VIOLATE THROUGH WALLS, ILLEGALLY USED GPS DEVICES, WOULD SURROUND PETITIONER'S CAR DISABLING IT WITH THE ELECTRONIC DEVICES WITH A SHOW OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FORCE TO THE EXTENT PETITIONER DID NOT FEEL FREE TO GO BUT TO BE CORRALED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE. PRIOR TO THIS, U.S. PROBATION OFFICER ALVIN DEBOUSE ACTED AS AN ART. III JUDICIAL OFFICER VIA USING DISCRETION IN NOT IMPLEMENTING THE COURT ORDERED DRUG TREATMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT. THIS INITIATED THE 10 DAY ILLEGAL SURVEILLANCE AND HIGH SPEED PURSUIT. THE DISTRICT COURT, THE SAME COURTS THAT ISSUE WARRANTS FOR THE USE OF THE HIGH-TECH ELECTROMAGNETIC BAND SURVEILLANCE, ERRONEOUSLY FOUND SUCH SCENARIOS TO BE FANTASTIC AND FUTILE TO ALLOW A ONE TIME AMENDMENT TO BETTER STATE THE 4TH AMENDMENT SEARCH AND SEIZURE CAUSE OF ACTION. THE DISTRICT COURT DID NOT USE THE PROPER CASE LAW IN SUCH DETERMINATION. DENTON V. HERNANDEZ 504 U.S. 25. THE COURT NEVER ALLOWED PETITIONER TO FILE HIS "BEST CASE" - AND NEVER ADVISED PRO SE PETITIONER OF THE DEFICIENCIES OR ALLOW A ONE TIME AMENDMENT PURSUANT TO BROWN V. TYLOR, 829 F.3d, 365, 370 (5TH CIR. 2016) PETITIONER, WHILE UNDER 'LOCK-STEP' HIGH-TECH SURVEILLANCE WAS NOT UNDER ARREST DURING THIS FRIGHTENING ENCOUNTER(S) WITH THE TASK FORCE, BUT HE WAS TERRORIZED NONETHELESS.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

FIRST AND FOREMOST, PETITIONER JAMES ARTHUR MEERS III WAS TERRORIZED VIA HIGH SPEED PURSUIT (SURVEILLANCE FROM 6 TEXAS COUNTIES OVER AN APPROXIMATE 10 DAY PERIOD. HIS 4TH AND 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHTS WERE CONTINUOUSLY VIOLATED IN SUCH AND VIA THE SAME 'LOCK-STEP' SURVEILLANCE VIA HIGH-TECHERY AND CONTINUOUS VIOLATIONS OF COVERTAGE(S) NIGHT AND DAY AND EVEN VIA SURROUNDING PETITIONERS VEHICLE MAKING HIM BELIEVE HE WAS NOT FREE TO GO WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY USING THE TERRIFYING VEHICLE STOPPAGE DEVICES, (Please see WWW.SENSORS-PORTAL.COM "SENSORS & TRANSDUCERS, Vol. 205, ISSUE 10, OCTOBER 2016 pp. 33-37) FOR THE EXACT HIGH TECHNOLOGY ILLEGALLY USED BY THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE.

NEXT, THE COURT'S ERRONEOUSLY DETERMINED PETITIONERS CLAIMS TO BE FUTILE WITHOUT GIVING A ONE TIME OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND AND FURTHER ERRONEOUSLY STOOD ON THE WRONG CASE LAW. FURTHER THE COURTS (APPELLATE) REVIEWED OR WENT ALONG WITH THE DISTRICT COURTS DENIALS OF THE 59(e) F.R.Civ.Proc. motion AND 15(a) motion Reviewing De Novo INSTEAD OF FOR Abuse of Discretion.

PETITIONER IS PRO SE AND CANNOT ARTICULATE THE ERRORS IN THE CASE LAW USED FOR BY THE DISTRICT AND APPELLATE COURTS. PETITIONER WOULD CLOSE WITH THIS STATEMENT: "Some improbable Allegations might properly be disposed of on Summary [***15] JUDGMENT, BUT TO DISMISS THEM AS FRIVOLOUS WITHOUT ANY FACTUAL DEVELOPMENT IS TO DISREGARD THE AGE-OLD INSIGHT [**1734] THAT MANY ALLEGATIONS MIGHT BE "STRANGE, BUT TRUE; FOR TRUTH IS ALWAYS STRANGE, STRANGER THAN FICTION." DENTON V. HERNANDEZ, 504 U.S. 25. THE SUPREME COURT SHOULD CLARIFY PRO SE ACCESS TO COURTS ON THE FACTS INHERENT TO CAUSE CONTRARY TO OTHER CIRCUITS THAT ALLOW A PRO SE ONE-TIME AMENDMENT.

SEE LOMAX V. ORTIZ-MARQUEZ, 590 U.S. 595 (CIT. DENTON V. HERNANDEZ, 504 U.S. 25, 34 -
INDEED THIS COURT HAS SUGGESTED THAT A TRIAL COURT MIGHT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION BY DISMISSING
AN IFP SUIT WITH PREJUDICE IF "FRIVOLOUS FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS [CAN] BE REMEDIED THROUGH
MORE SPECIFIC PLEADING". IN HUGHES V. ROWE, 449 U.S. 5 (CIT. HAINES V. KERNER,
404 U.S. 519) ("A PROSE COMPLAINT, HOWEVER ENARTFULLY PLEADED, MUST BE HELD TO
LESS STRINGENT STANDARDS THAN FORMAL PLEADINGS DRAFTED BY LAWYERS AND CAN ONLY BE
DISMISSED FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM IF IT APPEARS BEYOND DOUBT THAT THE PLAINT-
IFF CAN PROVE NO SET OF FACTS IN SUPPORT OF HIS CLAIM WHICH WOULD ENTITLE HIM TO
RELIEF.") IN NETZKE V. WILLIAMS, 490 U.S. 319, 327 ("A COMPLAINT IS FRIVOLOUS
AND LACKS AN ARGUABLE BASIS IN LAW IF IT IS BASED UPON AN INDISPUTABLY MERITLESS
LEGAL THEORY.") FACT - LAW ENFORCEMENT VIOLATE U.S. CITIZEN'S 4TH AND 14TH AMENDMENT
RIGHTS EVERYDAY WITH HIGH-TECH SURVEILLANCE. IN BROWN V. TAYLOR, 829 F.3d 365,
370 (5TH CIR. 2016) (THE COURT ALLOWED/ADVISED PLAINTIFF OF THE DEFICIENCIES AND ALLOWED A ONE
TIME AMENDMENT); SEE ALSO DAY V. McDONOUGH, 547 U.S. 198, 210 (SAME). LASTLY, IN
PETITIONER'S APPEAL THERE WERE ADDITIONAL FACTS THAT COULD HAVE BEEN GLEANED AND HOW SUCH
WOULD HAVE AVERTED DISMISSAL AND/OR ESTABLISHED FACIAL PLAUSIBILITY OF CONSTITU-
TIONAL VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO IGBAL, 556 U.S. 662, 678; AND BELL, 550 U.S. 544, 570;
YET THE 5TH CIR. FOUND CONTRARY TO SUCH. PLEASE SEE APPENDIX X A AND C.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, PETITIONER HUMBLY PRAYS THIS COURT CONSIDER
THE QUESTIONS HEREBY AND FIND MERIT WITHEIN FOR REVERSAL AND REMAND
FOR A ONE TIME AMENDMENT.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES ARTHUR MEERS, III

James A. Meers III

Date: FEBRUARY 12TH, 2025

APPENDIX A-C.