No. 23-254

In the

Supreme Court of the United States

Sean Guilday,

Petitioner

v.

Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center, Prospect CCMC LLC, Prospect Medical Holdings Inc, Crozer Health Inpatient Psychiatry in North Campus at Crozer-Chester Medical Center, Prospect CCMC LLC d/b/a Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center, Prospect CCMC LLC d/b/a Crozer Health Inpatient Psychiatry in North Campus at Crozer-Chester Medical Center, Akiba Bailey, Darren Piechota M.D., Amy Bebawi M.D., John/Jane Doe (the Director of Facility, Crozer Health Inpatient Psychiatry in North Campus at Crozer-Chester Medical Center), John/Jane Doe (the Director of Facility, Crozer Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center) (herein referred to as the Crozer Respondents), the County of Delaware, the Delaware County Office of Behavioral Health, the Delaware County Office of Behavioral Health, Division of Mental Health, Adult, Tracy Halliday, Dion Gilliard (herein referred to as the Delaware County Respondents), the Department of Human Services, and Valerie Arkoosh, the Secretary for the Department of Human Services,

Respondents

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Sean Guilday,
Petitioner

511 Oakcrest Lane,
Wallingford, PA 19086
caselaw00@gmail.com
(484) 463-7652

Questions before the Court

Is involuntary examination and involuntary commitment unconstitutional?

Is the Opinion for the Court in the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872) wrong?

Will the Court Overrule the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872)?

List of Proceedings

Sean Guilday v. Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center et al., No. 2:21-cv-02010-WB, United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. February 17th, and March 1st, 2022.

Sean Guilday v. Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center et al., No. 22-1519, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. December 7th, 2022.

Table of Contents
(The Page Numbering in This Copy Differs from the Page Numbering in the Booklet Format)

Appendix

Table of Authorities

Cases

Statutes and Rules

Authorities

Citations of Opinions

Sean Guilday v. Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center et al., Civil Action 21-2010 (E.D. Pa. 2022).

Sean Guilday v. Crisis Center at Crozer-Chester Medical Center et al., No. 22-1519 (3d Cir. 2022).

Jurisdiction

The judicial Power of the United States extends to this Case, arising under the Constitution.

28 U.S. Code 1254 provides jurisdiction.

The District Court filed judgment on February 17th, and March 1st, 2022. The Court of Appeals filed judgment on May 31st, 2023.

Constitutional Provisions, Treaties, Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations

The Constitution of the United States of America is related to the Case before the Court.

The involuntary examination and involuntary commitment in this Case was enacted pursuant to the Mental Health Procedures Act *50 Pennsylvania Statutes, c.15, §§7101-7503*, pursuant to the *§7302(a)(1)* government administrative warrant for involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The Appendix contains the related text.

Declaration of Case

The Questions before the Court in this Case relate to the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, including in this Case.

The Supreme Court has yet to Evaluate involuntary examination and involuntary commitment directly. This Petition Calls Upon the Supreme Court of the United States to Evaluate, Address, and Declare the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, here, in this Case.

Sean Guilday, Petitioner as well as Plaintiff in this Case, was unconstitutionally subjected by the government and government actors to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture. The involuntary examination and involuntary commitment in this Case was pursuant to the Mental Health Procedures Act and an involuntary examination and involuntary commitment in an "emergency" scenario pursuant to a government issued warrant, pursuant to the administrative warrant in *§7302(a)(1).*

The involuntary examination and involuntary commitment of the Petitioner was from June 2nd to June 9th, 2020, over two weeks after the administrative, 30 day, "emergency" warrant was issued. The Petitioner, Sean Guilday, was, despite the warrant being expired, subjected by the government and government actors, at the mental institution of the Crozer Respondents in Upland, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, dehumanizing abusive forced

nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, unconstitutionally, described at length, with well pleaded factual matter plausibly giving rise to an entitlement for relief for the Petitioner, in the Complaint *District Court Docket Item 1.*

The involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, an unconstitutional end of government, was found by the local court to be in error and vacated, as well.

This Petition Evaluates the egregiously wrong precedent binding the lower courts, where 28 U.S. Code §1291 provided jurisdiction, as well as the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

Reasons for Allowance of the Writ of Certiorari

Subjection by the government and government actors to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, abridges, violates, and denies the Constitution of the United States of America.

The involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence was, before this Case, unsuccessful in evaluating the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The Court has abjured initial evaluation of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, and, subsequently, dehumanizingly misevaluated, misconceptualized, and miscomprehended involuntary examination and involuntary commitment as well as the Constitution of the United States of America.

Review of this Case as well as this Petition will, beyond allowing the Court to Evaluate, Address, and Declare the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, allow the Court to See how the disarray in the Fourteenth Amendment jurisprudence misconceptualizes and miscomprehends the Constitution, as well as how Reevaluating and Overruling, here, in this Case, the egregiously wrong precedent in the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872) and in the subsequent involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence,

including *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975) and *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418 and following (1979), is of immeasurable, practical, tangible, human value.

This Petition Calls Upon the Supreme Court of the United States for Allowance of the Writ of Certiorari, for the Supreme Court, in the Review of this Case, to Evaluate the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment; to Address and Correct misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions found in the involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence, including in relation to the Fourteenth Amendment, the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, humanity including the relationship to the Constitution of the United States of America of the recognition of the humanity of "all persons", involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, as well as the Constitution of the United States of America; to Reevaluate and Overrule the egregiously wrong precedent immediately related to and impacting this Case, including the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872), *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975), and *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418 and following (1979); to Address and Correct the disarray in the Fourteenth Amendment and the Constitution ensuing from the cutting off in *Slaughter-House*; as well as to Address and Declare the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The Evaluation of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment requires the Supreme Court to Evaluate involuntary examination and involuntary commitment using the Constitution of the United States of America.

The Evaluations in this Petition are offered to the Court for the Review of the Questions before the Court as well as this Case, as well as for the Evaluation of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment by the Court. The Court, however, as the ultimate adjudicator, determines how the Court Focuses On the target of the inquiry.

To Evaluate involuntary examination and involuntary commitment using the Constitution of the United States of America requires the Court to Address and Correct misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions, including in the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872), *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975), and *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418 and following (1979).

However, the Petitioner, Sean Guilday, untutored in the law, Petitions to the Supreme Court for the Court, unlimited by the Evaluations of the Petitioner, to Evaluate, Reevaluate, Overrule, Address, and Declare.

This Petition Reviews and Evaluates the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, the precedent of the Court, as well as the practical as well as human value in Addressing and Correcting the disarray in the Fourteenth Amendment jurisprudence to the Evaluation of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, here, in this Case.

The Constitution of the United States of America is relevant, applicable, as well as related to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is relevant, applicable, as well as related to the Constitution of the United States of America as well.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture.

The subjection of humans to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is the most outstanding, large scale, overt, nationwide, systematic, multiorganizational abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution in the United States of America.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is the government and government actors using military strategic tactics to bend, control, alter, and break the "mentally ill" "savage" "subordinate and inferior class of beings...subjugated by the dominant race" *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 279 (1901) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 404-05 (1856), everyday citizens of the United States, the will, perception, understanding, and behaviour of the individual, how the individual sees the world as well as how the individual is within the world.

Every second of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is dehumanizing.

"Mental hygiene", involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, laws are attempts by the government to nonconsensually "brain" "wash" humans.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is conceptualized and verbalized using hyper-technical, whitewashed language. "Involuntary" obscures how the government is nonconsensually subjecting humans to dehumanizing abusive forced government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture.

A vast amount of professionals from interdisciplinary backgrounds, studying, researching, and at work in the related fields, forming representative bodies focused on sharing the findings from the related spheres, declare denying "the right to be free from involuntary detention in a mental health facility and not to be forced to undergo mental health treatment" is a human rights violation and that "forced treatment by psychiatric and other health and medical professionals is a violation of the right to equal recognition before the law and an infringement of the rights to personal integrity; freedom from torture; and freedom from violence, exploitation and abuse", as well as declare how abridging privileges or immunities by allowing different individuals "to consent to their placement in institutional settings" is a denial of recognition as a person before the law *Paragraphs 31, 42, 46* General Comment No. 1 - Article 12 : Equal recognition before the law, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) Committee.

The Constitution of the United States of America is in disarray.

The Court abandoned the Constitution in *Slaughter-House.*

The state counsel in the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 74-78 (1872) put forth a divide and conquer argument and, in the conflation of the "privileges and immunities" with the "privileges or immunities", *Slaughter-House* cut off the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States and prevented the effectuation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The guarantee of equal application only where there was an intersection of recognition in Article IV, §2 ensued with variance and gap in the recognition of privileges, immunities, and rights, created by the amount of overlap changing in relation to the level of recognition between the two states being placed together by the traveling citizen. The gap in recognition the "privileges and immunities" permitted in the states was addressed directly by the "privileges or immunities" of citizens of the United States.

The Fourteenth Amendment, instead of referring to the "privileges and immunities", where privileges, immunities, or rights intersected, refers to the union of "privileges or immunities", reflecting the applicability of the Constitution for the citizen everywhere in the entire United States of America.

Privileges or Immunities ≠ Privileges and Immunities.

The privileges or immunities relate to the national level, however, the privileges or immunities relate to concepts of government also addressed by the states. The similar concepts, as addressed by the states, are referred to as "privileges and immunities". The

"privileges or immunities" made the concepts applicable on a national level to a national citizen previously undefined, previously unavailable to be addressed.

The Fourteenth Amendment forbids the government from abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides recognition and address of the humanity of the citizen as well as the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States wherever the individual travels in the United States of America.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides forbiddance, the limitation, in the Tenth Amendment, references.

However, the Fourteenth Amendment was ignored and the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States was cut off in *Slaughter-House*.

Since *Slaughter-House*, the Court has, previous to this Case, attempted to conceptualize the provisions of the Constitution for the citizen nearly entirely in relation to depriving liberty by due process in "schemes of ordered liberty" *Palko v. Connecticut*, 302 U.S. 325 (1937) and equal protection.

Many conceptualizations are used within the due process framework, further exhibiting the disarray in the Fourteenth Amendment. Incorporated cores, liberty, the core of liberty, "fundamental" liberty, "fundamental" rights, incorporated rights; all of the concepts within the due process framework are fractured and fragmented. Frequently,

however, the rights being conceptualized are referenced in the Fourteenth Amendment as the "privileges or immunities" of citizens of the United States.

Slaughter-House was "egregiously wrong from the start. Its reasoning was exceptionally weak, and the decision has had damaging consequences" *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 6 (2022), including the denial, before this Case, of the realization of the Constitution including the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

However, the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment wrote the solution to the disarray, ensuing from the cutting off in *Slaughter-House*, in the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The recognition of humanity is the guiding principle surrounding the addition of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The citizen of the United States in the Fourteenth Amendment is where the humanity of "all persons" is recognized in the Constitution as well as where the recognition of humanity is furthered with the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. The citizen of the United States, recognized as a human, holds privileges or immunities.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States is provided with parity, "all persons", recognizing the humanity, as well as the equality of citizenship, of all citizens.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States is unrelated to concepts of process, unable to be abridged by process, with the forbiddance and onus placed on the government. The union of directionality in "privileges or immunities" is a recognition of the provisions as "to" as well as "from" the target of the inquiry, depending on however the government activity relates, combines, collects, or integrates in relation to the Constitution as well as in relation to the individual, further preventing the duplicitous, semantic, particularized shifting, fostered by the due process framework previous to this Case.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States directly affects the laws created. The equal protection guarantee refers to the laws the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States references. The equal protection guarantee is being limited by the cutting off of the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States prevents laws abridging, violating, and denying the Constitution from being created in the first place.

The abandonment of the Constitution in *Slaughter-House* created a hollow oblivion in the Constitution, with immediate practical, tangible relation to the contemporary

jurisprudence, including in this Case, as, for the citizen subjected to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, hollow oblivion and abandonment is incarnated.

The Evaluation by the Court of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, here, in this Case, is the time for the Court to Address and Correct, in a practically, as well as humanly, related context, including by Overruling the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872), the previous abandonment of, and hollow oblivion, disarray, and structural destruction and nullification in, the Constitution of the United States of America.

This Petition Evaluates involuntary examination and involuntary commitment using the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States of America forbids the government and government actors from subjecting the individual to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, at all, ever.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment abridges, violates, and denies the Constitution including the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The Evaluation of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment in this Petition Evaluates the abridgment, violation, and denial in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment of the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions, ensuing from the cutting off in *Slaughter-House*, influencing the evaluation of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The misconceptualization and miscomprehension of the the Fourteenth Amendment, ensuing from the disarray the cutting off in *Slaughter-House* created,

prevented conceptualization and comprehension of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, previous to this Case.

The patches the Court applied were unsuccessful in addressing the hollow oblivion in the entire Fourteenth Amendment. The cutting off in *Slaughter-House* has prevented realization of the Constitution. The misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions require the Court to Address and Correct the disarray as well as Overrule *Slaughter-House.*

The Court has previously recognized the Court has to Address and Correct the "disarray" in the Fourteenth Amendment as well *Saenz v. Roe*, 526 U.S. 528 (1999).

The Evaluation, here, in this Case, of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment by the Court is the time for the Court to Address and Correct the previous misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions. Since *Slaughter-House* the patches the Court applied were nearly entirely within the due process framework. However, the misconceptualization and miscomprehension ensuing from the cutting off in *Slaughter-House* is related to misconceptualization and miscomprehension of equal protection as well. The misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions of the disarrayed Fourteenth Amendment, including of the equal protection of the laws, impact the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, including the humanity of the citizen, the recognition of the humanity of the citizen, as well as the equality of citizenship, instead of merely the equal protection of the laws as well as impact

the conceptualization of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The abridgment, violation, and denial in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment displays the misconceptualization and miscomprehension of the Fourteenth Amendment, ensuing from the disarray the cutting off in *Slaughter-House* created. Those misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions impact the citizens subjected to, or facing subjection to, involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment for the individual subjected is taken to the level of dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture.

Process is too late.

The individual subjected to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, besides being denied the humanity of the individual, considered to be sub-human, labelled as "mentally ill" on official government documents, and subjected to dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, is also subjected to the lifelong "deep and enduring marks of inferiority and degradation" *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 416 (1856) caused by involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

However, the overwhelming unconstitutionality, previous to this Case, fell unnoticed into the hollow oblivion in the Constitution.

The cutting off in *Slaughter-House* recreated the gap the Fourteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution to address and prevented and delayed, previous to this Case, the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, including the principal recognition of humanity conceptualized, articulated, and included in the Constitution in the Fourteenth Amendment, from being utilized by the Courts as well as from being recognized and realized in the United States of America.

The Court previously being unable to utilize the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States directly impacts the individuals subjected, or facing subjection, to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, including the Petitioner.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States recognizes as well as realizes the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Constitution forbids the government from abridging, violating, and denying the Constitution for the citizen of the United States including the humanity of the citizen, the recognition of the humanity of the citizen, the equality of citizenship, as well as the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment abridges, violates, and denies all of these provisions included in the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The provisions of the Constitution in the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States are found in the entirety of the Constitution.

The citizen is immune from cruel and unusual punishments. The citizen is privileged in the ability to be secure in persons, houses, papers, and effects and has an immunity in relation to this privacy and security against unreasonable searches and seizures. The citizen has immunity from searches and seizures using an unconstitutional warrant, without probable cause, particularity, and a meaningful oath. The citizen has the privilege of Habeas Corpus, to access the Courts, as well as to travel. The citizen has the privilege to think, speak, associate, and engage in speech as well as to be immune from government prohibiting the exercise of religion. The citizen is privileged or immune with regard to "doctor-patient" confidentiality, movement, bodily integrity, autonomy, independence with respect to significant decisions, as well as personal freedoms granted and bestowed in the Constitution. The citizen has immunity from double jeopardy. The citizen is granted and bestowed an immunity from involuntary servitude. The citizen has privilege against being compelled to be a witness against themself, to remain silent, and to cut off questioning, as well as the privilege to be warned of these privileges or immunities. The citizen is privileged with Second Amendment privileges or immunities. The citizen has the privilege of a jury trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against an individual, as well as to be assisted by counsel. The Constitution provides the citizen an immunity from excessive fines.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States is equipped to evaluate, as well as evaluates, the character of the abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution for the citizen of the United States in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

Before any differentiating label, the individual is a human and the humanity of the individual is unable to be discriminated against by the government and government actors, expressly with regard to the provisions of the Constitution granted and bestowed to the citizen of the United States, in the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

However, the humanity of the individual is targeted in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The citizen is dehumanized and denied the recognition of the humanity of the citizen by the government and government actors.

The labelling of the individual as "mentally ill" is a degrading, demoralizing, dehumanizing pronouncement, insignificant and impermissible to use as a basis for government action, unsuccessful in differentiating between similar individuals for an end of government unconstitutional in the first instance. The pronouncement is an arbitrary, intentional, unconstitutional, and deeply dehumanizing discrimination.

Notions of "mental purity" and fear, arbitrary, intentional, bigoted discrimination and ignorance are unable to justify subjecting individuals to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, an initial unconstitutional end of government. Torturing

individuals, before this Case, was considered acceptable as a consequence of the labelling of the individual as "mentally ill".

The concepts of mental purity, even within that system, are ill-defined, subjective, and subject to change. "Psychiatrists widely disagree on...mental illness" *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 76 (1992). The psychiatric community has repeatedly declared the personnel are unable to meaningfully make the determinations *Tarasoff v. Regents of University of California*, 17 Cal.3d 437-38 (Cal. 1976). The Court has referred to psychiatry as "not exact" *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 76 (1992). Psychiatrists "designate sane people as insane"[2] all the time.

The denial of the humanity of the citizen, of the recognition of the humanity of the citizen, as well as of the equality of citizenship in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is beyond merely the being labelled by the government and government actors with the particularized slur. The labelling reflects, and is proffered in an attempt to justify and legitimize, the dehumanization in the unconstitutional activity by the government and government actors. The individual labelled is dehumanized, degraded, discounted, and segregated.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, including the reliance on the classification of the individual as "mentally ill", or the local whitewashed slur, including on official government documents, including the reliance on the dehumanizing, ignorant, bigoted "beliefs" of and labelling by the "other responsible party" *50 Pennsylvania Statutes, c.15, §7302(a)(1)*, even an "expert", to attempt to legitimize dehumanizing

[2] *On Being Sane in Insane Places*, SCIENCE, Vol. 179, No. 4070. (Jan. 19, 1973), pp. 250-258.

abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, abridges, violates, and denies the humanity, the recognition of humanity, the equality of citizenship, as well as the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States provided in the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is, beyond punishment, a cruel and unusual punishment. Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is the government punishing an individual, unable to be punished in the first place, with a government punishment unable to be inflicted. To inflict a cruel and unusual punishment on an individual unable to be punished by labelling the individual in a way reaffirming how the individual is unable to be punished, and to then proceed to punish the individual, with a cruel and unusual punishment, because of the application of the label, is cruel and unusual. The individual labelled as "mentally ill" is less protected than the individual who is sentenced and incarcerated. The Constitution defends the individuals the government punishes and to subject a human to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is to inflict a cruel and unusual punishment abridging, violating, and denying the Constitution.

However, beyond the cruel and unusual punitive character, involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is administered punitively as a punishment. The individual has the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to the provisions of the Second Amendment and excessive fines abridged, violated, and denied.

The denial of will and preferences, being unable to confer about, or select, the physician, the refusal of release, denial of and absence of access to information or knowledge, the disregard and denial of values related to consensual relationships, "consent of the governed" *Declaration of Independence*, and the unconstitutional control over the individual, all create the cruel and unusual punishment. The reliance on the capricious pronouncement of the individual as "mentally ill" and dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture to be in the "best interest" of the individual, is demoralizing, degrading, and dehumanizing, and cruel and unusual.

Contemporary values related to suicide prevention support ending involuntary examination and involuntary commitment. Despite being labelled a "benefit", involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is regarded as a human rights abuse.

As a matter of first principles, everyone is entitled to refuse unwanted "lifesaving treatment" and, even more to the point, regarding involuntary examination and involuntary commitment as "lifesaving treatment" demeans the concept.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is a punitive denial of humanity and cruel and unusual. The government compelling involuntary examination and involuntary commitment absent confidentiality and trust, recognized as rendering the "psychiatrist-patient" relationship futile, is remarkably cruel. Perception control, even at the level of forced drugging the individual, is achieved in wide ranging ways. The alienation, segregation, vulnerability, isolation, and exposure furthers the intensity.

The punitive effects of stigma and discrimination remain with the individual, for life.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is an unreasonable search.

The government is searching to subject the individual to dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture. The government is attempting a search the government and government actors are absent the authority to perform.

The search abandons probable cause, particularity, is unwarranted, and uses an oath meaningless in relation to the Constitution.

The searches are frequently performed absent a warrant, and, if some warrant is used at all, use an unconstitutional administrative warrant in conflict with, and unconstitutional according to, the Court *Griffin v. Wisconsin*, 483 U.S. 870 and following (1987).

The search in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is unreasonable, according to the unreasonableness factors for a search.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment abridges, violates, and denies the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to security in persons, houses, papers, and effects. The privacy and security vulnerabilities and insecurity created are degrading and dehumanizing, extending beyond the subjection, for the life of the individual. The privacy vulnerabilities and insecurities created are cruel, envenoming, and oppressive, an attack on human dignity. The entire premise is an unconstitutional

abridgment, violation, and denial of the individual on multiple levels, including the forced, nonconsensual creation of files, including psychiatric and psychologic dossiers, in the first place, as well as of vulnerability and insecurity. The government and government actors harvest the individual, on levels where privacy is frequently retained. The value in the data harvested is injurious, degrading, and demoralizing for the individual subjected, as the personnel retain and use the information as a valuable resource.

Privacy and security with respect to personal information, health information, whether to pursue psychiatric and psychologic hospitalization as well as "outpatient" treatment, who the therapist is, if the individual wants a therapist, vital information, labs, brain scans, medications, privacy and security in relation to advanced technology searches and searches harvesting personal, intimate, private data constantly, are facets of the privacy and security regards.

The citizen is subjected to a constant attack wherein the interactions with, impressions of, responses by, and observations about, the citizen are recorded, charted, and used against the citizen in hearings and proceedings.

Dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture is an unconstitutional end of government, to undertake an unreasonable search, as well as to venture to collect evidence to put forth in an attempt to justify an unconstitutional end of government, is unreasonable and unconstitutional.

The government is warranting unreasonable general searches including with unconstitutional warrants.

The unconstitutionality of the warrants, including in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment in "emergency" scenarios pursuant to government issued warrants, as the searches pursuant to the warrant in *50 Pennsylvania Statutes, c.15, §7302(a)(1)* are enacted, as the unconstitutional involuntary examination and involuntary commitment in this Case was unconstitutionally enacted, all Challenged and Questioned as unconstitutional in the Complaint as well as this Petition, is exhibited by the abandonment of probable cause, the absence of a meaningful oath, the overly wide scope, absence of particularity, and the warrants being stale ensuing from the relationship between time and the character of the search, the relationship between exigencies and the character of the search, the pecuniary interests in the warrant issuance mechanism, the personnel being unable to meaningfully evaluate a petition for a warrant, and the rubber-stamp approval of the warrants by the personnel issuing warrants, beyond the issuance of a warrant for government activity unconstitutional in the first instance.

The general search, using a general warrant, includes searching the entire life of the individual and rummaging on the level of the very being of the individual. Merely being a physician is absent the grant of unilateral warrant issuing power. An administrative agency, as well as different government actors, are absent the power to subject a human to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment. The general warrant of the white coats has taken the place of the general warrants of the red coats and is even more violative of the Constitution.

The use of administrative warrants is in conflict with precedent, as well.

In *Griffin v. Wisconsin*, 483 U.S. 870 and following (1987), the Court declared the "administrative special need" was supervision in the probationary system. "Supervision, then, is a 'special need' of the state permitting a degree of impingement upon privacy" unconstitutional "if applied to the public at large" *Griffin v. Wisconsin*, 483 U.S. 874 (1987). However, the "impingement upon privacy" in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is unconstitutionally placed upon the public at large, absent a similar relationship with the government. The individual, merely labelled by any person as "mentally ill", is absent a preexisting supervisory relationship to use to justify the "administrative special needs" and is an everyday citizen. The liminal bar against unreasonable searches is unconstitutionally violated, in the first instance, by the government in the creation of the procedural laws of torture to subject the individual to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, and in the subsequent misapplication of administrative warrants.

The Courts attempt to justify arbitrary power and the appropriation of arbitrary power by administrative agencies, like the Office of Behavioral Health Respondents and Department of Human Services Respondents in this Case, prohibited by the Constitution. In involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, objective burdens are absent, the "criteria" being searched for are unreal, and the search is unreasonable. If the government can take action against non-desireables, then by labelling the individual as non-desireable the government action is established as legitimate. That presumption inverts the Constitution. By performing a search wherein the government actors label the individual with the ends of the search and use the labelling to justify the search, the

government creates a reflexive search unsuccessful in addressing objective reality and is merely the system affirming the system.

The Constitution provides security for the individual in those situations where the government, and obtrusive mob, threaten and push to search the individual unreasonably. The Judiciary securing recognition of the initial liminal bar against unreasonable searches ensures the security provided to the individual by the Constitution is in place before abridgment, violation, and denial.

The search is absent particularity. The ultimate predicate of the entire search is undefined, subjective, unobjective, arbitrary, prejudicial, bigoted, unreal, ignorant. The individual is subjected to an unreasonable search in an attempt to locate unreal "future danger". The length of the search is absent defined end and extendable indefinitely. The scope of the search is unreasonable in the unconstitutionally exploratory, forwards and backwards looking search, wherein the government and government actors performing the search pick and choose the topics and subjects to investigate and look into the entire life of the individual with immunity, while altering the individual on multiple levels.

The guiding principle of the search performed by the government and government actors being absent uncertainty or obscurity is unmet and the unreasonable government search is unconstitutional.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is *actively built upon* the inclusion of the information harvested from the individual and abridges, violates, and denies the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to exclusion of information, self-

testament, including warnings meeting the *Miranda* requirements, cutting off questioning and communication, counsel, remaining silent, compulsion of unimmunized testimony and the government forcing waiver of future privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and "doctor-patient" confidentiality, despite the relationship being government compelled.

The individual is encaged, denied access to the outside world, communication devices, as well as the internet, the ability for the individual to use the telephone is heavily restricted as well as denied, and the individual is obstructed by further physical, practical restrictions and denials related to being encaged and imprisoned in a mental institution and subjected, abridging, violating, and denying the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to accessing the Courts and Habeas Corpus.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to travel is abridged, violated, and denied. The individual is extracted from home, forced to be imprisoned, encaged, physically restrained, and subjected to dehumanizing abusive torture in a mental institution, and unable to leave the mental institution, let alone the state. The denial of the ability of the citizen of the United States to advance and grow, with the knowledge the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States is recognized wherever the citizen travels in the United States of America and the governments the traveling citizen encounters are unable to "make or enforce" laws to subject the citizen to involuntary examination and involuntary

commitment, prevents the realization of the Constitution, including for the citizens subjected. In this Case, the ability of the Petitioner to travel is unconstitutionally restricted, as the Petitioner faces a real and immediate threat of subjection to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, again, since the initial subjection, including deliberate policies and explicit threats.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment abridges, violates, and denies the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to thought, speech, and the exercise of religion. The individual is subjected to forced medication and drugging, as well as repelling and enduring repeated pushes by the personnel. The forced dependency and reliance on the torturers, including being unable to speak negatively, lest the commitment be extended, and the requests to leave being straightforwardly denied, abridges, violates, and denies the Constitution and furthers the dissonance of the subjection. Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment has a so-called "chilling effect" on speech, during and beyond the subjection, as any person is able to fill out a fill-in-the-blank government form designed to be filled out to be approved for a warrant to subject the individual, issued with rubber-stamp approval.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to association is abridged, violated, and denied. The citizen is segregated, forced to speak with strangers, and reveal personal, private, sensitive information about the citizen. The forced disclosure of associations, and the stigmatization and discrimination, unconstitutionally abridges,

violates, and denies the ability of the citizen to associate during the subjection and for the rest of the life of the citizen.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, as arbitrarily as begun, is frequently extended relying, and relying again, on the arbitrary, subjective beliefs, of any person, even an "expert", about an ultimate predicate of arbitrary, unobjective, groundless, subjective, bigoted, ignorant, unreal, personal belief, including the "future danger", abridging, violating, and denying the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States in relation to double jeopardy. Prolongation of the torture is a rather cruel and unusual facet, as the extensions and extendability, remove a sense of time or finality.

The extension and prolongation relying on the same groundless, arbitrary, bigoted, ignorant, biased, subjective belief, again, despite, during the involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, the absence of the performance of an act, is unconstitutional. However, even if some initial act is declared by "experts" to be "as a result of mental illness", despite the insignificant character of that labelling in relation to the Constitution, in situations where the amount of time since the initial allegation is beyond the interval wherein an initial subjection is purported to be acceptable to be initiated, if an "expert" declares that the "condition continues...it shall not be necessary to show the reoccurrence of dangerous conduct, either harmful or debilitating, within the past 30 days" *50 Pennsylvania Statutes, c.15, §7304(a)(2).* A human being, without the performance of a new act has the dehumanizing abusive torture extended, abridging, violating, and denying

the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The individual, by being labelled as "mentally ill", is established as "illegal" and subjected to cruel and unusual punishment by the government and government actors, including encagement in the coercive and compulsive environment of a mental institution, meeting the general character of a crime and punishment, and the legal hearings and proceedings are similar to criminal proceedings. The government and government actors forcing self-testament on pain of subjection to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, or the continuation, extension, or increase in the interval or harshness of subjection; the forced interactions, responses, testimony; the government and government actors constantly and continuously searching the individual and using the statements, interactions, refusals, observations and impressions to establish and build the case in chief; the forced creation of unimmunized data available for discovery and evidence in future cases, including criminal cases; the use in the proceedings and hearings of the testimony, statements, and observations by the personnel against the individual; and the use of the testament of the individual in the proceedings and hearings abridges, violates, and denies the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States related to involuntary servitude, movement, nondisclosure of personal matters and private information, independence with respect to significant decisions, bodily integrity, human dignity, autonomy, and government intrusion

are all abridged, violated, and denied in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The individual is put in a helpless position where the individual is unable to defend themselves from even physical attack.

Beyond restraint or liberty, involuntary examination and involuntary commitment defines torture.

The misapplication of the framework of the limiting, shifting, and duplicitous due process "scheme of ordered liberty" onto involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is "particularly dangerous" *McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 561 U.S. 811 (2010). Subjecting humans to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is made possible by the due process framework, as "the Due Process Clause at most guarantees *process*" *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 2 (2022) (Opinion of Thomas J., concurring).

The fracturing and fragmentation within the due process framework, reflecting the disarray in the Fourteenth Amendment and the Constitution, is exhibited in the involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence.

In *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975), the initially shifted scope of the inquiry was "a narrow one" *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 573 (1975). The Court skipped over the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, conceptualizing "simple" "liberty" *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 573 (1975). However, the abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment was, in the first instance, unevaluated and, in the subsequent misapplication of the due process framework, misconceptualized and miscomprehended.

The descriptions by the Courts, while still incomplete and misconceptualized, began to be more descriptive, complicated, as well as complex, recognizing previously unnoticed facets of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment *Vitek v. Jones*,

445 U.S. 492 (1980), unmasking the limitations of the conceptualization of, and the being unable to completely describe, the abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment as merely a deprivation of liberty with the due process framework.

The Courts eventually verbalized the fracturing, fragmentation, and overloading of the conceptualization of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment within the misconceptualized due process framework in the involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence.

"A liberty interest *per se* is not the same thing as a fundamental right" *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 117 (1992).

The fracturing and fragmentation in the rigid attempt to conform misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment to the misapplied, as well as misconceptualized and miscomprehended, ensuing from the cutting off in *Slaughter-House*, due process framework, displays how the due process framework is unable to effectively replace the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, including to conceptualize the abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, and the practical, tangible, human value in Reevaluating and Overruling the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872) as well as in Addressing and Correcting the disarray, here, in this Case.

The misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions created in and perpetuated since *Slaughter-House*, before this Case, prevented conceptualization, comprehension, and the realization of the Constitution, including of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

The involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence minimizes and belittles the abandonment of the Constitution and dehumanization of the individual, declaring subjecting "the unfortunate" "goes without saying" *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 575 (1975) and "it cannot be said, therefore, that it is much better for a mentally ill person to 'go free' than for a mentally normal person to be committed" *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 429 (1979). Those presumptuous, dehumanizing, oblivious, ignorant perspectives pervade the jurisprudence exhibiting the practical, human value in Evaluating, Reevaluating, and Overruling, for the Constitution to be recognized for and addressed to all citizens.

In the use of the due process framework to conceptualize the Constitution and the rigid misapplication of the due process framework to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, evaluation of the inquisitorial, constant, continuous, recursive, cyclical, unreasonable government search, and the liminal bar against unreasonable searches, was unevaluated, ignored, misconceptualized, miscomprehended, and abridged, violated, and denied, unconstitutionally opening the door to the unconstitutional activity

by the government and government actors, including government actors, acting pursuant to an unconstitutional warrant, performing an unreasonable government search.

The character of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment as a government search is constant and continuous and supersedes the due process framework.

The misapplication of due process gradations to the government search ignores how, in the first instance, the government is attempting to forcibly subject the individual to nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic dehumanizing abusive torture, an initial unconstitutional end of government and, during the entirety, the individual is being searched.

The constant and continuous character of the search displays a facet of the unreasonableness of the search in involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

Subjecting the individual to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is for the government and government actors to be able to continue to search the individual. The recursive and cyclical character is a consequence of the scope of the search. "Mental illness", "danger", *and* "future danger" *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975). The "future danger" continues the search.

The overly wide scope of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment exhibits a facet of the unreasonableness of the government search, as well.

The constant and continuous character of the search is displayed by the discharge "criteria" of the search superseding due process. The search, despite a "due process" "determination", is absent cessation or end, the "determination" extends the search.

The character of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment differentiates involuntary examination and involuntary commitment from different government searches, as the searching, instead of falling away, remains.

The character as a search continues, the individual is still being searched for arbitrary, unreal "future danger".

Overt revulsion of humans in an imperial exploitative scheme is in a direct opposition to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, pursuant to the Mental Health Procedures Act *50 Pennsylvania Statutes, c.15, §§7101-7503*, as the unconstitutional involuntary examination and involuntary commitment was unconstitutionally enacted in this Case, as found in the enactment of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment all through the United States of America, all Challenged and Questioned as unconstitutional in the Complaint as well as this Petition, is the government, frequently, as in this Case, administrative agencies, government actors, including from industrial organizations, the Department of Human Services Respondents, Valerie Arkoosh, Respondent, the Delaware County Respondents, and the Crozer Respondents in this Case, operating together to abridge, violate, and deny the Constitution including the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States for the individuals subjected to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, using local state and municipal law, to enact all through the Country, using similar, templated, unconstitutional procedural schemes of torture, the most outstanding, large scale, overt, nationwide, systematic, multiorganizational abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution in the United States of America.

In involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, the Constitution is abandoned and relegated to beyond the Federalism gap, the gap between the local

government and "private" obvious government actors. The Constitution, including the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, is abridged, violated, denied, unrecognized, and relegated to, even beyond all of the previous abridgments, violations, denials, denials of recognition, and relegations, the deference to the arbitrary, ignorant, bigoted, capricious whims of the local immunized "experts" to unconstitutionally subject humans to unconstitutional dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture.

The denial of and delay in the Recognition and Address of the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States has been a "fundamental" way to create unconstitutional differentials and establish status in the "American empire". The deep revulsion of human beings in the "American Empire", previously referred to in the precedent of the Court in *Dred Scott*, the *Slaughter-House Cases*, and the *Insular Cases*, is found in the level of the individual whereupon the individual is attacked in dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, including with the labelling of the individual as "mentally ill" on official government documents.

The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified to provide to all citizens the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, including the recognition of the humanity of the citizen. However, the government and government actors subjecting humans to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment shows how the cutting off in *Slaughter-House* has prevented the realization of the Constitution, as for the humans subjected by the government and government actors to dehumanizing abusive forced nonconsensual government compelled psychiatric and psychologic torture, the Constitution including the grant and bestowal of citizen of the United States including the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States is abridged, violated, and denied, relying on dehumanizing legal frameworks and conceptualizations of human beings the Fourteenth Amendment was amended to the Constitution to address and forbid.

The individual subjected to involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, beyond being devalued and degraded, is dehumanized.

The *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872), *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975) and *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418 and following (1979) impact this Case immediately.

Doby v. DeCrescenzo, 171 F.3d 858 and following (3d Cir. 1999), the precedent binding the lower Courts, relies on the precedent in *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975) and *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418 and following (1979) and the cutting off in *Slaughter-House* immediately impacts the misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, and of the Constitution, in all of those precedents.

Doby v. DeCrescenzo, 171 F.3d 858 and following (3d Cir. 1999) bound the evaluation in the lower Courts, however, the Claims in the Complaint are valid Claims.

This Petition Calls Upon the Supreme Court, after the Evaluation, Address, as well as Declaration of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment, to Sustain the Claims in the Complaint and Reverse the lower Courts.

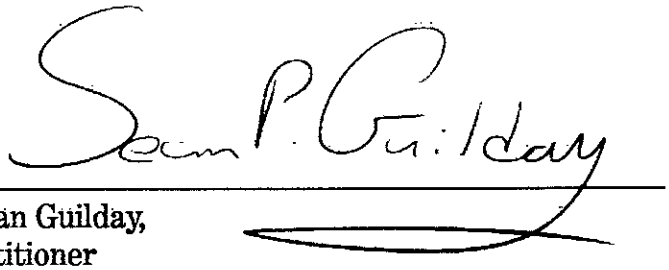
The Complaint describes, with well pleaded factual matter plausibly giving rise to an entitlement for relief for the Petitioner, the abridgment, violation, and denial of the Constitution caused by the acts, policies, and customs of the Respondents causing injury to the Petitioner, showing the Respondents to be liable to the Petitioner.

The Claims, despite the precedent to be Overruled in this Case, are Valid and the Court is Correct to Sustain the Complaint.

This Case, in the Evaluation, Address, as well as Declaration of the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment by the Court, is the Case to Address and Correct the disarray, and misconceptualizations and miscomprehensions, ensuing from the cutting off in the *Slaughter-House Cases*, as well as to Overrule the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872) and the subsequent involuntary examination and involuntary commitment jurisprudence.

This Petition Calls Upon the Supreme Court of the United States to Reevaluate and Overrule the precedent referred to in this Case as well as this Petition, including the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 and following (1872), *O'Connor v. Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 and following (1975), and *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418 and following (1979), as well as to Evaluate, Address, and Declare the unconstitutionality of involuntary examination and involuntary commitment.

Involuntary examination and involuntary commitment is unconstitutional.



Sean Guilday,
Petitioner

511 Oakcrest Lane,
Wallingford, PA
19086
caselaw00@gmail.com
(484) 463-7652

Appendix