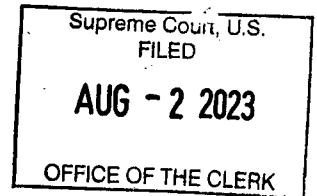


No. 23-5317 **ORIGINAL**

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



Aaron J. Bressi — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

Jeffery Brennen et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court of Appeals  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Aaron J. Bressi  
(Your Name)

PO Box A  
(Address)

Bellefonte, PA 16823  
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A  
(Phone Number)

#### QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. How does this Complaint get dismissed by Both the Honorable District Court, and the Honorable Appeals Court, for failure to State a Claim.

2. How is this Case not Considered that both the Honorable District Court, and the Honorable Appeals Court, did abused their discretion throughout this entire Case.

3. How Can this Very Serious issue not be Considered to be importance to the public of the issue.

## 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:

Jeffery Brennen

Edward Purcell

Christopher Lapotskie

Chad Yoder

Christopher Williams

Chief William Carpenter

Terry Kechem

Patrolman Adams

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....	1
JURISDICTION.....	2
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED .....	3-4
STATEMENT OF THE CASE .....	5-11
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT .....	12
CONCLUSION.....	13

## INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	opinion/Judgment of United States Court of Appeals.
APPENDIX B	Decision of order of United States District Court.
APPENDIX C	Docket Sheet of United States District Court.
APPENDIX D	Decision of United States Court of Appeals Petition for rehearing.
APPENDIX E	United States Court of Appeals Formal Brief.
APPENDIX F	United States Court of Appeals Reply Brief.
APPENDIX G	United States Court of Appeals Petition for rehearing.
APPENDIX H	Motion: To Court Order a Mental Health Evaluation.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
1. <u>West v. Atkins</u> , 487 U.S. 42, 48, 108 S. Ct. 2250, 101 L. Ed. 2d 40 (1988).	3
2. <u>Piecknick v. Pennsylvania</u> , 36 F.3d 1250, 1255-56 (3d Cir. 1994).	3
3. <u>Poulis v. State Farm Fire and Cas. Co.</u> , 747 F.2d 863, (3d Cir. 1984).	3, 6, 7
4. <u>Emerson</u> , 296 F.3d at 190.	4, 7
5. <u>Chase v. Chase</u> (in re Chase), 2018 Bankr. Lexis 1291 *10 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2018).	6
6. <u>Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey, Inc. v. Magnesium Elektron, Inc.</u> , 123 F.3d 111, 116-17 (3d Cir. 97).	7
7. <u>Taylor v. Barks</u> , 135 S. Ct. 2042, 2044, 192 L. Ed. 2d 78 (2015).	8
8. <u>Zavec, et al. v. Collins, Gist, and City of Wilkes-Barre</u> , No. 3:16-CV-00347, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29240 (M.D. Pa. Feb. 23, 2018).	9
9. <u>Bensel v. Allied Pilots Ass'n</u> , 387 F.3d 298 309-10 (3d Cir. 2004).	9
10. <u>Blackhawk v. Pa.</u> , 381 F.3d 202, 215 (3d Cir. 2004).	10
11. <u>Bernie Mulero v. Officer Patrick James Walsh and Officer Ronald Sheposh</u> , No. 3:15-CV-1406, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 32237 (M.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2018).	11

Statutes and Rules:

1. 42 U.S.C. § 1983
2. Rule 12(b)(6)
3. Abuse of Discretion /  
Poulis factors.

(Page 1)

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

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

(Page 2)

**JURISDICTION**

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was May 24, 2023.

☐ 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: July 13, 2023, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix D.

☐ 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

1. (42 U.S.C. § 1983), It States a Claim for relief under § 1983, a Plaintiff must allege, first, the violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States and, Second, that the alleged deprivation was committed or caused by a Person acting under Color or State law. (see) West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48, 108 S. Ct. 2250, 101 L. Ed. 2d 40 (1988); Piecknick v. Pennsylvania, 36 F. 3d 1250, 1255-56 (3d Cir. 1994).
2. (Abuse of Discretion), Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. for the Third Circuit Commonly referred to as Poulis factors. (see) Poulis v. State Farm Fire and Cas. Co., 747 F. 2d 863, (3d Cir. 1984). The Honorable United States District Court and The United States

(Page 4)

Court of Appeals, 100%  
without a doubt abused  
their discretion throughout  
this entire Case. (see)  
Emerson, 296 F. 3d at  
190.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. The Honorable United States District Court and Honorable United States Court of Appeals erred throughout this entire Case by dismissing Amended / Second Amended Complaint / Case, for failure to State a Claim for relief. And by not refiling this Case.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure State, a document filed pro se is to be liberally Construed, and a pro se Complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less Stringent Standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. (see) Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 167 L. Ed. 2d 1081 (2007). (see also) Boykin v. Keycorp, 521 F. 3d 202, 214 (2d Cir. 2008).

Also, it States when Considering to dismiss a

pro se Complaint Such as this, Courts must Construe the Complaint broadly, and interpret it to raise the Strongest arguments that it Suggests. (See) Chase V. Chase (in re Chase), 2018 Bankr. Lexis 1291 \*10 (Bankr. E. D. N. Y. 2018).

2. The Honorable United States District Court and Honorable United States Court of Appeals, 100% without a doubt abused their discretion throughout this entire Case. And also by not refiling this Case. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. for the Third Circuit Commonly referred to as Poulis factors. (See) Poulis V. State Farm Fire and

Cas. Co., 747 F. 2d 863,  
868 (3d Cir. 1984).  
(See also) Emerson, 296  
F. 3d at 190.

The Third Circuit has  
recognized that the law  
of the Case doctrine  
does not preclude  
reconsideration of  
previously decided issues  
in extraordinary

Circumstances such as  
where: (1) new evidence  
is available; (2) a  
supervening new law has  
been announced; or (3) the  
earlier decision was

clearly erroneous and  
would create manifest  
injustice. (see) Public

Interest Research

Group of New Jersey,

Inc. v. Magnesium

Elektron, Inc., 123

F. 3d 111, 116-17 (3d Cir. 1997).

Also due to it states,  
in Fed. R. Civ. P. that  
Civil damages are liable  
to the Plaintiff/  
Appellant, when the  
Government Officials/  
Police officers involved  
Violated a Statutory or  
Constitutional Right that  
was clearly established  
at the time of  
Challenged Conduct.  
(See) Taylor V. Barkes,  
135 S. Ct. 2042, 2044,  
192 L. Ed. 2d 78  
(2015).

3 This Case is a Very  
Serious Consideration to  
the importance to the  
public of the issue. It  
is a very serious issue  
that the Honorable United  
States District Court  
and the Honorable United

(Page 9)

Court of Appeals, did not refile this Case due to the Serious nature of the Civil Rights Violations / Crimes Committed against this Petitioner by these Respondents, which pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2), this Case 100% without a doubt should have been refiled due to, Justice So Requires, as a matter of law. (See) Zavec, et al. v. Collins, Gist, and City of Wilkes-Barre., No. 3:16-CV-00347, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29240 (M.D. Pa. Feb. 23, 2018). (See also) Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c) "Id.; Bensel v. Allied Pilots Ass'n, 387 F.3d 298, 309-10 (3d Cir. 2004).

Lets be mindful

that the Third Circuit has remarked that qualified immunity provides ample protection to all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law. (See) Blackhawk v. Pa., 381 F. 3d 202, 215 (3d Cir. 2004).

Also due to being 100% innocent and wrongfully incarcerated, for being yet the victim of another very serious crime by the mother of my three children Ms. Kimberly Rickert, calling 911 multiple times, (10), in a one and a half to two hour time period, to report I was the victim of this crime.

Being the victim of another crime committed



against me the Petitioner  
by Ms. Kimberly Rickert,  
but also multiple Civil  
Rights Violations and  
Crimes Committed  
against me before,  
during, and after, by  
the Coal Township  
Police Dept. of the  
State of Pennsylvania.  
(see) Bernie Mulero V.  
Officer Patrick James

Walsh and Officer

Ronald Sheposh, No.

3:15-CV-1406, 2018 U.S.  
Dist. LEXIS 32237 (M.D.  
Pa. Feb. 28, 2018).

It is a Very Serious  
and Dangerous issue to  
have full blown Criminals  
operate and run the  
entire Criminal Justice  
System in the State of  
Pennsylvania, which Shocks  
the Conscience of mankind.

(Page 12)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I Aaron J. Bressi ask this Honorable Supreme Court of the United States to grant this Petition for a writ of Certiorari pursuant to (Rule 10) of this Honorable Court.

This Petition 100% without a doubt falls under the Judicial Discretion of this Honorable Court's Considerations governing review on Certiorari.

(see Rule 10); (see also) Docket Sheet of the United States District Court in (Appendix C).

Also see (Appendix D) through (Appendix H).

which now gives this Honorable Supreme Court of the United States it's right to exercise it's Court's Supervisory power of this Case.

(Page 13)

#### CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Aaron Bressi

Date: 8-1-23

APPX.

A

**NOT PRECEDENTIAL**

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

---

No. 22-2729

---

AARON J. BRESSI,  
Appellant

v.

JEFFERY BRENNEN; EDWARD PURCELL; CHRISTOPHER LAPOTSKIE;  
CHAD YODER; CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS; CHIEF WILLIAM CARPENTER;  
TERRY KECHEM, Coal Township Police Officer; and  
PATROLMAN ADAMS, Coal Township Police Officer

---

On Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Middle District of Pennsylvania  
(M.D. Pa. Civ. No. 4:17-cv-01742)  
District Judge: Honorable Matthew W. Brann

---

Submitted Pursuant to Third Circuit LAR 34.1(a)  
May 23, 2023  
Before: JORDAN, CHUNG, and NYGAARD, Circuit Judges

(Opinion filed: May 24, 2023)

---

OPINION\*

---

PER CURIAM

---

\* This disposition is not an opinion of the full Court and pursuant to I.O.P. 5.7 does not constitute binding precedent.

Proceeding pro se, Aaron Bressi filed a federal civil rights action against several law enforcement officers. He raised claims of unlawful arrest and malicious prosecution. Concluding that Bressi's claims were time- or Heck<sup>1</sup>-barred, the District Court granted the defendants' Rule 12(b)(6) motion and dismissed the action with prejudice. We affirmed, but modified the District Court's order to reflect that dismissal of the Heck-barred claims was *without* prejudice. See Bressi v. Brennen, 823 F. App'x 116, 120 (3d Cir. 2020) (per curiam). Bressi then filed motions in the District Court asking to "refile" his case. After the District Court denied the latest of the motions, Bressi filed this appeal.<sup>2</sup>

Bressi's attempt to "refile" his civil rights action lacked any legitimate basis for such relief. Thus, insofar as his latest motion could be construed as seeking vacatur under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b), the District Court did not abuse its discretion when it denied the motion. To the extent Bressi mistook our modification of the District Court's earlier order of dismissal as authorization to "refile," we remind Bressi that his wrongful-conviction and malicious-prosecution claims do not accrue unless and until the subject criminal case terminates in his favor. See Coello v. DiLeo, 43 F.4th 346, 354 (3d Cir. 2022).

---

<sup>1</sup> Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994).

<sup>2</sup> We have appellate jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291.

For those reasons, we will affirm the judgment of the District Court. Bressi's motion seeking a court-ordered mental health evaluation is denied.