

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
ROCK ISLAND DIVISION

RYAN CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 4:23-cv-04139-SLD-JEH

MERIT REVIEW ORDER

Plaintiff Ryan Christopher Armstrong filed suit against more than eighty Defendants including governments, government agencies, government officials, healthcare entities, attorneys, media entities, schools, businesses, automotive companies, a union, and individuals. Compl. 1–28, ECF No. 1. The Court dismissed his complaint for failure to state a claim but gave him leave to file an amended complaint if he could cure the deficiencies identified by the Court. Oct. 17, 2023 Order 3–5, ECF No. 3. Plaintiff was advised that he needed to include “sufficient factual allegations to put the Court and Defendants on notice of his claims and plausibly state his entitlement to relief” and “include what he alleges each Defendant did.” *Id.* at 4. In response, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint that is 353 pages of single-spaced text and recounts incidents spanning Plaintiff’s entire life. *See generally* Am. Compl., ECF No. 4.

The court must dismiss an action brought by an individual proceeding *in forma pauperis* if it determines the action “is frivolous or malicious.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). Section 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) allows courts “to pierce the veil of [a] complaint’s factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490

U.S. 319, 327 (1989).¹ “A claim is factually frivolous if its allegations are bizarre, irrational or incredible.” *Edwards v. Snyder*, 478 F.3d 827, 829 (7th Cir. 2007); *Nietzke*, 490 U.S. at 328 (noting that a court can dismiss complaints that describe “fantastic or delusional scenarios”).

Plaintiff’s action is factually frivolous. Throughout his 353-page complaint, he complains that he has been a victim of mind control which has caused him to commit acts and which has caused incidents to happen to him. *See, e.g.*, Compl. 16 (“I’m pressing charges for being intentionally put into vehicles without working airbags & for being forced to wreck them (murder attempts) with mind-control technology by an abuser who has abused me for my entire life.”); *id.* at 60 (“I am pressing charges for being violated with mind-control to intentionally sabotage/destroy my relationship with my mother/family up until now.”). He also alleges that he had the idea for various current products and that various movies and television shows are based either on ideas he had as a child or things that have happened to him, *see id.* at 296–342 (alleging, for example, that he thought of Facebook, that “American History X contains a scene that [he] believe[s] was a reenactment from one of [his] childhood injuries,” that “[t]he movie Silence of the Lambs includes a wheelchair that was near an exact design [he] had mentioned while in [his] 2nd grade class,” that he thought of dog diapers, and that adding a load size option to washing machines was his idea), and that he is accordingly owed billions of dollars, *id.*, *e.g.* at 15 (alleging that “billions of dollars in designs/inventions” have been stolen from him).

Plaintiff’s allegations are bizarre, irrational, and incredible. *See Gale v. Williams*, 154 F. App’x 494, 495 (7th Cir. 2005) (affirming dismissal of the plaintiff’s suit for frivolousness where the plaintiff alleged that his ex-wife “remained married to him for 18 years to use mind control techniques and inject chemicals into his food and water supply in her role as an undercover

¹ *Nietzke* refers to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d). *Nietzke*, 490 U.S. at 327. Section 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) is section 1915(d)’s “materially identical successor.” *Gladney v. Pendleton Corr. Facility*, 302 F.3d 773, 775 (7th Cir. 2002).

government agent on a mission to ruin his life,” calling the plaintiff’s complaint “an inconceivable fantasy” (quotation marks omitted)); *Holmes v. Loung*, No. 18-cv-1063-DRH, 2018 WL 3549834, at *2–3 (S.D. Ill. July 24, 2018) (dismissing a case as factually frivolous where the plaintiff alleged that he was being sexually assaulted while sleeping and subjected to mind control and that he was owed billions of dollars even though the plaintiff included some “more mundane allegations,” noting that “allegations about the mind-control device and sexual torture make up the gravamen of [the] [c]omplaint”).

Accordingly, Plaintiff’s action is DISMISSED with prejudice under 28 U.S.C.

§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) as it is frivolous. The Clerk is directed to enter judgment and close the case.

Entered this 24th day of October, 2023.

s/ Sara Darrow
SARA DARROW
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Judgment in a Civil Case (02/11)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
Central District of Illinois

Ryan Christopher Armstrong,

Plaintiff,

vs.

The United States Federal Government,
et al.

Defendant.

Case Number: 23-cv-4139

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE

DECISION BY THE COURT. This action came before the Court, and a decision has been rendered.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Plaintiff Ryan Christopher Armstrong's action against Defendants The United States Federal Government, The State of Illinois, Kwame Raoul, Warren County Illinois 9th Judicial Circuit Court, Thomas R Siegel, Knox County Illinois 9th Judicial Circuit Court, Jeremy Karlin, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Illinois State Police, Warren County Illinois Sheriff's Office, Knox County Illinois Sheriff's Dept, Monmouth Illinois Police Department, Alexis Illinois Police Department, The City of Monmouth Illinois, OSF Medical Group, Knox County Health Department, Bridgeway Inc., Decatur Manor Healthcare, Great River Health, Hartgrove Hospital, McFarland Mental Health Center, Unity Point Health Methodist Hospital, Robert Young Mental Health Center, Streamwood Hospital, Tazwood Inc., Illinois Department of Corrections, KWQC News Channel 6, WQAD News Channel 8, Guardian Media Group, Chip Algren, Chris Colburn, David Reid Clark, Greg Baber, Steve Glasgow, Immaculate Conception School, United High School, Warren High School, Western Illinois University, Warren County Illinois Housing Authority, Amazon Corporate Headquarters, Apple Inc., Benchmade Knife Company, Bowflex, The Chive Media Group, Dodge, Facebook (Meta), American Honda Motor Co. Inc., Hoover Inc., Instagram (Meta), Jeep, Laborer's Local 231, Merrell, Microsoft Corp., Netflix, Pandora, Pinterest, Prism Water Pipes LLC, Samsung Electronics, Stiletto Tools, The North Face, Tinder, Iron Spike Brewing Co., Nature's Treatment of Illinois, The Patton Block, Revolve Modeling Agency, Toppuff, Under Armour, The United States Playing Card Company, Verizon Wireless, Wal-Mart, The Television Industry of the USA, Cinema of the USA, Alvin Rose, Jr., Corey Champion, Dr. Val Flacco-Nessleroad, Drew Christopher Robertson, Kent Andrew Armstrong, Kathy Lefort-Walton, Melissa Patterson, Morgan Bower Ray-Swing, Brian Parkins, Patrick Gavin, and Unknown Violaters is dismissed with prejudice.

Dated: 10/25/2023

ASKV

s/ Shig Yasunaga

Shig Yasunaga

Clerk, U.S. District Court

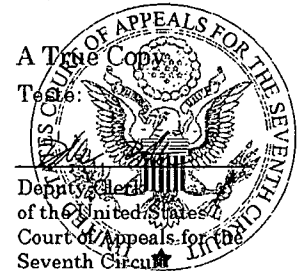
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Everett McKinley Dirksen
United States Courthouse
Room 2722 - 219 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604



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ORDER

November 16, 2023

Before

DIANE S. SYKES, *Chief Judge*
ILANA DIAMOND ROVNER, *Circuit Judge*
AMY J. ST. EVE, *Circuit Judge*

No. 23-3097	<p>RYAN C. ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff - Appellant</p> <p>v.</p> <p>UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, et al., Defendants - Appellees</p>
Originating Case Information: District Court No: 4:23-cv-04139-SLD-JEH Central District of Illinois District Judge Sara Darrow	

The following is before the court: **MOTION FOR PERMISSION FOR ELECTRONIC CASE FILING**, filed on November 8, 2023, by the pro se appellant.

This court has carefully reviewed the final order of the district court, the record on appeal, and appellant's motion for leave to file electronically. Based on this review, the court has determined that any issues which could be raised are insubstantial and that further briefing would not be helpful to the court's consideration of the issues. *See Taylor v. City of New Albany*, 979 F.2d 87 (7th Cir. 1992); *Mather v. Vill. of Mundelein*, 869 F.2d 356, 357 (7th Cir. 1989) (court can decide case on motions papers and record where briefing would not assist the court and no member of the panel desires briefing or argument). "Summary disposition is appropriate 'when the position of one party is so clearly correct as a matter of law that no substantial question regarding the outcome of the appeal exists.'" *Williams v. Chrans*, 42 F.3d 1137, 1139 (7th Cir. 1995), citing *Joshua v. United States*, 17 F.3d 378, 380 (Fed. Cir. 1994). The district court, in its well-reasoned order, correctly dismissed Armstrong's amended complaint as factually frivolous. *See Neitzke*, 490 U.S. 319, 324-35 (1989) (term "frivolous" encompasses "not only the

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inarguable legal conclusion, but also the fanciful factual allegation"); *Felton v. City of Chicago*, 827 F.3d 632, 635 (7th Cir. 2016). Armstrong does not identify any error by the district court in his appellate filings and instead indicates that he will make the same confusing, factually frivolous arguments in this court. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that the judgment of the district court is summarily **AFFIRMED** and the motion to become an electronic filer is **DENIED**.

form name: c7_Order_3J (form ID: 177)