

No. \_\_\_\_\_

23-7063

ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED

MAK 19 2024

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ryan P. Givey

— PETITIONER

(Your Name)

vs.

Jennifer Arbiter Williams and

The Department of Justice

— RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court of Appeals for  
the Third Circuit

\_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ryan P. Givey

(Your Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
428 Hannum Ave

(Address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
West Chester, Pa 19380

(City, State, Zip Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
610-348-5720

(Phone Number)

### **Question Presented for Review**

Givey alleges he is the victim of federal crimes, wishes to present evidence supporting his assertions and wishes to file a criminal complaint with the Department of Justice.

The First Amendment of the United of the United States Constitution provides every United States citizen the Right "to Petition the government for the redress of grievances." The act of filing of a criminal complaint is an exercise of that First Amendment Right.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) maintains that they are not obligated to take a criminal complaint from Givey. The DOJ did not take a criminal complaint from Givey and then determine it was not worthy of investigation, the DOJ simply refused to even take a criminal complaint. The DOJ has refused to take any criminal complaint from Givey for years, as the DOJ similarly did for the hundreds of victims of Jeffrey Epstein, Harvey Weinstein and Larry Nassar.

The question presented before the United States Supreme Court is: Can the Department of Justice refuse to take a criminal complaint of federal crimes from Givey?

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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 D to the petition and is

☒ reported at 3/11/24; 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☐ is unpublished.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 A to the petition and is

☒ reported at 7/14/23; 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☐ is unpublished.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 12/26/23.

☐ 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: 12/29/23, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix F.

☐ 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

### **First Amendment Right to Petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances**

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution states: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution provides every United States citizen with the right to “petition the Government for a redress of grievances”.

The Constitutional Right to Petition the Government for redress of grievances is a clearly established Constitutional Right, written directly into the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The Right to Petition the Government for the redress of grievances is the right to make a complaint to, or seek the assistance of, one’s government, without fear of punishment or reprisal.”<sup>1</sup>

The Right to Petition the Government for redress of grievances is fundamental to “the very idea of a government republican in form.”<sup>2</sup>

Courts have found reporting criminal conduct, executing a criminal complaint with law enforcement and assisting with a law enforcement investigation each

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<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right\\_to\\_petition#:~:text=The%20right%20to%20petition%20government,and%20Magna%20Carta%20\(1215\).](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_petition#:~:text=The%20right%20to%20petition%20government,and%20Magna%20Carta%20(1215).)

<sup>2</sup> United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 552 (1875). See also United Mine Workers of Am. V. Illinois State Bar Ass’n, 389 U.S. 217, 222 (1967).

constitute an exercise of the First Amendment right to Petition. See, e.g., *Gable v. Lewis*, 201 F3d 769, 771 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000); *Estate of Morris ex rel. Morris v. Dapolito*, 297 F. Supp. 2d 680, 692 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (concluding that swearing out a criminal complaint against a high school teacher for assault and seeking his arrest were protected First Amendment petitioning activities.); *Lott v Andrews Ctr.*, 259 F. Supp. 2d 564, 568 (E. D. Tex. 2003) (noting that, “[t]here is no doubt that filing a legitimate criminal complaint with law enforcement officials constitutes an exercise of the First Amendment right.”); *United States v. Hylton*, 558 F. Supp. 872, 874 (S.D. Tex. 1982) (noting that filing a legitimate criminal complaint with law enforcement officials constitutes an exercise of the First Amendment right).

Therefore, the First Amendment of the United States Constitution provides every citizen with the right to file a criminal complaint.



## **STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

### **Introduction**

In a grave error of a matter of law, in District Court, DOJ was granted summary judgement in violation of Givey's Constitutional Right, under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution to Petition the government for the redress of grievances, Givey's due process rights, to be heard in a meaningful way at a meaningful time and in violation of RULE 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requiring that the moving party must show 1) that there is no genuine dispute of material fact. On Appeal Givey's Rights were violated when the Givey's Petition was only presented to thirteen of the twenty-five judges on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

The question at hand for consideration has far-reaching implications, considering how the FBI and DOJ ignored criminal complaints from hundreds of victims of Jefferey Epstein, Harvey Weinstein and Larry Nassar allowing their criminal actions to continue unpunished for decades. Givey's question also has far-reaching consequences if the DOJ is refusing to take criminal complaints to protect large Democratic donors and specifically large donors to President Joseph Biden and organizations associated with President Joseph Biden from criminal investigation.

The United States Supreme Court should vacate the Court of Appeals judgement and remand for further proceedings, compel the DOJ to take a criminal complaint from Givey, or deliver Givey's Petition directly to a Special Grand Jury, or assign a

special prosecutor to investigate the alleged crimes and offer witness protection to Givey and his family.

### **Statement of Facts**

Givey was a teacher at School District 1 in 2003. During this time a politically connected Administrator 1 was hired, who claimed to be personal friends with the Democratic Secretary of Education.

Administrator 1 was also friends with several of Givey's professors at University 1's doctoral program. University 1 is a politically connected University who employed Joseph Biden as a professor for many years.

Administrator 1 hired several of her friends as teachers who were not certified with proper teaching certificates in accordance with state teaching regulations, while hundreds of certified teachers were applying for every district teaching position.

Givey became embroiled in a professional dispute with one of Administrator 1's friends and following a complaint to Human Resources, the school board eliminated the positions of Administrator 1 and her friend.

Following the professional dispute Givey left the district and was hired by Administrator 2, a graduate of University 1's doctoral program, into a coaching position in School District 2.

Administrator 2 is politically connected, friends with the Democratic Mayor of a major United States City and held high priced fundraisers to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for President Obama and Joe Biden.

Shortly after Givey was hired at School District 2, Administrator 3, who had been negotiating the \$50 million dollars in district contracts told Givey he was setup, sabotaged and then fired, with Administrator 2 now becoming the head of the department.

Administrator 3 claimed to Givey that after his departure, prices for all contractual items he previously negotiated were substantially increased as prices for these items in the general marketplace decreased and Administrator 2 refused to hire Administrator 3 back into the department after Administrator 3 explained how the district was losing millions of dollars through these poorly negotiated contracts.

Several years passed and Givey purchased three rental properties. Local code enforcement officers began fabricating code violations at Givey's rental properties, forcing Givey into Court, where Givey was found not guilty of every offense, upon appeal.

The local police, county district attorney and Pennsylvania State Attorney general's office all refused to take a criminal complaint from Givey. A Democratic Mayor oversaw the local police department.

At this time, Givey believed that his progression in University 1's doctoral program was unjustly interfered with and Givey filed a grievance with the University.

University 1 offered for Givey to attend the doctoral program for free to complete his degree, which Givey declined, threatening that he was going to sue the university.

Several days later in February 2014, Givey was followed on his way home from work, which culminated in a car collision, in the State of Delaware, where Joseph Biden was a State Senator.

Givey suffered a severe concussion in the car collision and with no history of mental illness was brought to a mental health facility by the police.

In less than twenty-four hours, without speaking to Givey, testing Givey or giving Givey any type of assessment, he was brought to a room and immediately told by a doctor that he was mentally ill then immediately told to leave the room.

When Givey was released, Givey contacted University 1 and accepted their offer. Givey attended University 1 for free for one semester, made a few grammar edits to his dissertation and was graduated with his doctorate degree.

Immediately following Givey returning to work, School District 2 deleted Givey's previous performance reviews from their system and Givey's supervisor began fabricating poor performance reviews.

Givey filed Pennsylvania State Right to Know requests concerning School District 2's contracts. Givey found that district had no bid contracts on a \$24 million contract, did not always award the contract to the lowest bidder, over

paid money more than what was negotiated in the contracts and required millions of dollars in unnecessary work to be performed. Givey also had personal knowledge of people, including the Democratic Mayor's friends, being awarded teaching positions where they did little to no work and received a full-time salary and even a convicted murderer being hired to teach children, bypassing the State's criminal record check requirements due to his stated connections.

The Pennsylvania State Attorney General's Office refused to take a criminal complaint from Givey.

At this time, in April 2015 Givey's oldest sister (who has no history of mental illness) came to him and told Givey she was being threatened and indicated that these threats had been directed at her and other family members and had been ongoing for years. At this time Givey's oldest sister and middle sister were diagnosed with a rare thyroid condition that interfered with them conceiving children. This thyroid condition could have been the result of exposure to lithium. In the next few years Givey's brother, mother and niece were all diagnosed with diabetes, which can be the result of exposure to drugs.

Three times Givey attempted to email the Philadelphia Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office only to hear no response and find himself locked out of his email accounts.

Givey visited the Philadelphia FBI office and after giving his name was told he had to leave. They would not speak to Givey or allow Givey to file a criminal

complaint. After Givey's visit to the FBI's office Givey found himself being surveilled when he left his home. Jeffrey Epstein and Harvey Weinstein also had had their victims surveilled to interfere with criminal complaints and civil lawsuits.

Givey sold his rental properties since he was unable to find a lawyer that would help him fight the illegal enforcement actions of the local code enforcement officers and Givey hired a property manager that ran up large bills, while ignoring Givey's requests.

Givey's employment with School District 2 was terminated following years of fabricated poor performance reviews.

January 2022 Givey filed a Petition in Federal District Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and requested witness protection, which was denied.

Givey is unable to obtain legal council to assist him in this case because his phone will not connect to lawyer's offices Givey attempts to call, specifically Sidney Powell. Givey's phone is being tampered with and will not complete online forms for lawyer's offices or news organizations, with an error code appearing when he attempts to submit the forms.

District Court, before an Obama appointed judge, dismissed Givey's Petition on July 14, 2023 granting summary judgement to the DOJ. Givey timely Appealed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Around this time, in the summer of 2023 Givey's doorbell camera stopped recording video for a few hours, his alarm system went offline but recorded

that his front door had been opened, when he was not home and Givey found that the password had been changed on his laptop and two of his encrypted hard drives where he stored evidence related to the present case.

On Christmas Day, December 25, 2023 drugs had been slipped into Givey's water reservoir of Givey's coffee maker drugging Givey that morning, that led to Givey spending the day in the Emergency Room.

When at the hospital Givey asked his youngest sister (who has no history of mental illness) if she and Givey's other family members had also been drugged and Givey's sister replied "Yes".

Givey's brother, who has been threatened for years, called Givey on December 26, 2023 and threatened Givey to withdrawal his federal court case as Givey was preparing his request for an En Banc Review.

Several Days later, Givey tested positive for Buprenorphine, a prescription opioid that Givey has never taken in his life, that would explain Givey's symptoms on December 25, 2023. Givey does not take illegal drugs.

When Givey texted his father that he was drugged and tested positive for Buprenorphine, Givey's father called him immediately and said "You know there are drugs that can kill you and are undetectable in your system a few hours later."

Givey again requested that the Court provide Givey with witness protection and was denied. Since that request was denied Givey has discovered his food and drinks tampered with drugs when he leaves his home.

Two months after telling Givey that his other family members had also been drugged, Givey's youngest sister ended up in the emergency room with uncontrolled bleeding in her urine and blood clots throughout her body, posing a life-threatening risk of stroke. She stayed in the hospital for a week requiring a blood transfusion and multiple surgeries.

A woman Givey dated long-term, was diagnosed with a rare and life-threatening health condition, a year into their relationship, that could be caused by lithium. Twice while they were dating she had been illegally drugged. She also began having her employer threaten her employment. Shortly after Givey and his girlfriend began dating, her brother in law claimed he was fired under false pretenses and then surveilled at his house and followed when he left his home.

After Christmas, Givey's dog began acting aggressively towards his toys and itching. Givey witnessed on February 17, 2024 someone feed his dog through his fence, after which his dog became aggressive and itching. The following day Givey witnessed someone attempt to feed his dog again.

### **Cause of Action**

Givey believes he interfered with a politically connected individual who was hiring her friends into teaching positions for which they were not certified or qualified.



Givey believes his complaint to human resources led to the school board eliminating her position and her friend's position at the school district.

Givey believes Administrator 1 reached out to her network of friends associated with the politically connected to University 1, to interfere with Givey's academic progress at University 1 and professional career at School District 2, where he believes he was hired with the intention of firing him after his rental property business was interfered with so Givey would have no way to support himself financially.

Givey believes that after he gathered enough facts and evidence to sue University 1 for interfering with his academic progress he was followed, setup and falsely diagnosed as mentally ill to discredit Givey as a witness.

Givey believes he was falsely diagnosed as mentally ill to fraudulently conceal crimes. Fraudulently concealed crimes do not have a statute of limitations.

China and Russia routinely utilize the abuse of psychiatry to discredit whistleblowers and in the United States, New York City police officer Adrian Schoolcraft was also falsely diagnosed as mentally ill to discredit him as a whistleblower.

Givey believes that these political connections were leveraged to interfere with Givey's attempts to file criminal complaints and civil lawsuits, in the same way Jefferey Epstein, Harvey Weinstein, Larry Nassar and Jerry Sandusky were able to leverage their connections to interfere with criminal complaints and civil lawsuits against themselves for decades.

Givey believes his two sisters claims, that his friends and family have been threatened. After Givey's food and drinks were tampered with drugs repeatedly, Givey believes his sister's claims that his family and friends have had their food and drinks tampered with drugs to threaten their lives and their health and the health of their children, with all of Givey's siblings being diagnosed with serious health conditions in the last nine years (after Givey visited the FBI field office), that could be the result of exposure to drugs.

Givey believes the DOJ is protecting large political donors to the Democratic party and specifically donors to Joseph Biden and organizations associated with Joseph Biden, specifically University 1 from criminal investigation and allowing Givey to be threatened with an elaborate scheme to discredit Givey as a witness.

The DOJ argued that it is implausible that Givey's claims are the result of a conspiracy and therefore, they do not have to take a criminal complaint from Givey.

Givey believes there is a conspiracy but even if no conspiracy exists, the DOJ still has an obligation to take a criminal complaint from Givey and investigate and prosecute the individual federal crimes alleged by Givey.

If the DOJ refuses to take a complaint from Givey the U. S. Supreme Court can compel them to do so, assign a special prosecutor or convene a grand jury.

The question at hand for consideration has far-reaching implications, considering how the DOJ ignored criminal complaints from hundreds of victims of Jefferey Epstein, Harvey Weinstein and Larry Nassar allowing their criminal

actions to continue unpunished for decades. Givey's question also has far-reaching consequences if the DOJ is refusing to take criminal complaints to protect large Democratic donors and specifically large donors to President Joseph Biden and organizations associated with President Joseph Biden from criminal investigation.

In a grave error of a matter of law in District Court, the DOJ was granted summary judgement in violation of Givey's Constitutional Right, under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution to Petition the government for the redress of grievances, Givey's due process rights, to be heard in a meaningful way at a meaningful time, in violation of RULE 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requiring that the moving party must show 1) that there is no genuine dispute of material fact, and on Appeal the Court's Opinion fabricated claims that it falsely attributed to Givey and upon request for En Banc review to the full Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit Givey's Rights were violated when the Chief Justice only presented Givey's Appeal to thirteen of the twenty-five judges on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, compel the DOJ to take a criminal complaint from Givey, or deliver Givey's Petition directly to a Special Grand Jury, or assign a special prosecutor to investigate the alleged crimes and offer witness protection to Givey and his family.

## **REASONS OR GRANTING THE PETITION**

The question at hand “Can the Department of Justice refuse to take a criminal complaint of federal crimes from Givey?”, has far-reaching implications, considering how the DOJ ignored criminal complaints from hundreds of victims of Jefferey Epstein, Harvey Weinstein and Larry Nassar allowing their criminal actions to continue unpunished for decades. Givey’s question also has far-reaching consequences if the DOJ is refusing to take criminal complaints to protect large Democratic donors and specifically large donors to President Joseph Biden and organizations associated with President Joseph Biden from criminal investigation.

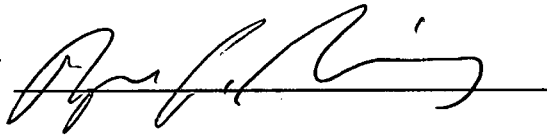
In a grave error of a matter of law in District Court, the DOJ was granted summary judgement in violation of Givey’s Constitutional Right, under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution to Petition the government for the redress of grievances, Givey’s due process rights, to be heard in a meaningful way at a meaningful time, in violation of RULE 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requiring that the moving party must show 1) that there is no genuine dispute of material fact, and on Appeal the Court’s Opinion fabricated claims that it falsely attributed to Givey and upon request for En Banc review to the full Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit Givey’s Rights were violated when the Chief Justice only presented Givey’s Appeal to thirteen of the twenty-five judges on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, compel the DOJ to take a criminal complaint from Givey, or deliver Givey's Petition directly to a Special Grand Jury, or assign a special prosecutor to investigate the alleged crimes and offer witness protection to Givey and his family.

### CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A. F. R.", written over a horizontal line.

Date: 3/18/24