

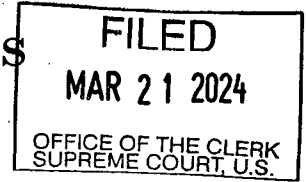
23-7667

No.

ORIGINAL

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In The  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



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RENEE A. CHRUSTOWSKI, BS, PRO SE,

Petitioner

v.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE  
(NAACP), DERRICK JOHNSON, et al,

Respondent(s)

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ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT  
OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON D.C. FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Renee A. Chrustowski, BS, Pro Se

*Counsel of Record,*

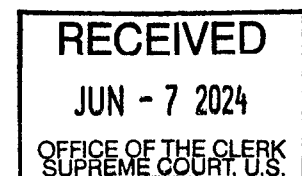
May 30, 2024

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## **1. QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW**

The Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 10:5-01 et seq, Law of Discrimination was violated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (respondent's) who signed a malicious grievance against the petitioner, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se in "bad faith," for the sole purpose of achieving diversity. The respondents discriminated against petitioner, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se in employment and in employment opportunities, such as promotions, hiring and firing, retaliation, class, age, sex, gender, and her protected marital status. Respondents bullied the petitioner and reverse discriminated against the petitioner, harassing the petitioner, denying her access to services, and refusal to provide her services.

1. Whether petitioner was treated less favorably than the other employees by direct and indirect discriminatory reasons.
2. Whether petitioner was terminated from employment for the sole purpose of achieving diversity.
3. Whether the petitioner should be awarded monetary relief for the damages that were intentionally caused by the respondents.
4. Whether the petitioner was victimized by the respondents.

## **2. PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING**

The petitioner, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se is a single, Caucasian, middle-aged, white female within a protected class. Respondents are members of the NAACP, who are black, male, female, Asians, Africans, LGBTQ members, Cult leaders, and members of the cults. Parties to the proceeding are listed in further detail within the table of authorities.

## **3. CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

The petitioner is an employee of "Free Will," Pursuant to Rule 29.6 of this court rules, the petitioner is not a publicly held corporation; therefore, there are no representing public parties, private parties, parent parties, or sister parties that have ownership to petitioner's claims.

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RENEE A. CHRUSTOWSKI, BS, PRO SE,

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ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES  
SUPREME COURT WASHINGTON D.C. FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

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**6. PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

Renee A. Chrustowski, BS, Pro Se respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to request that the court review the judgements made by the United States Court of Appeals in Pennsylvania and to have those decisions reversed in the United States Supreme Court for the Federal Circuit in Washington, D.C.

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**7. OPINIONS BELOW**

The opinions of the court of N.J. regarding employment discrimination (Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 10:5-01 et seq) was reported by the petitioner on December 19, 2006 (28 U.S.C. 1441 et seq.), however, respondents did not remove the action under (28 U.S.C. 1441). The opinions of the court of appeals in P.A. regarding employment discrimination was reported again by the petitioner on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023, which respondents denied petitioners motions for judgement as a matter of law and asking for a trial (D.N.J. Civ. No. 1:23-cv-03112). The opinion of the court of appeals P.A. regarding the case of employment discrimination against the NAACP was



reported on July 10, 2023, by the petitioner, which petitioner's motions for judgement were denied as a matter of law (D.N.J. Civ. No 1:23-cv-03692) and petitioner's motions to consolidate appeals and cases were denied (28 U.S.C. 1915 (e)). Violations of employment discrimination at the United States Postal Service was reported on July 10, 2023, to the U.S. Court of Appeals P.A. and motions were denied by the respondents and dismissed without prejudice by opinions of the court on March 4, 2024 (see 3d Cir L.A.R. 4.1).

## **8. JURISDICTION**

The judgement of the court of appeals was entered on January 24, 2024 (D.N.J. Civ. No. 1:23-cv-03692). A petition for a rehearing was denied on February 23, 2024 (E.D. PA, No. 1-23-cv-03692). The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under 28 USC 1251: Original Jurisdiction U.S. Code.

## **9. CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTORY PROVISIONS & RULES INVOLVED**

The relevant provisions of the Law of Discrimination, 10:5-01 et seq of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII 10:5-01 Discrimination in Employment Act (29 CFR Part 1614), Section 15(a) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 ("ADEA"), 29 U.S.C. 633 a(a), provides in pertinent part: "All personnel actions affecting employees or applicants for employment who are at least 40 years of age... in executive agencies as defined in section 105 of Title 5 shall be made free from any discrimination based on age," and U.S. Constitutional Amendment XIV, I Equal Protection Clause, 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment Rights "Cruel and Unusual Punishment," 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Rights, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Rights, and 10.1 Under Title VII Civil Rights disparate treatment are reproduced in the appendix within this petition statement.

### **STATUTES:**

#### **TITLE VII of the CIVIL RIGHTS ACT of 1964:**

42 U.S.C. 2000d e-2(a)(1)

42 U.S.C. 2000e -16

42 U.S.C. 1983

29 C.F.R. 1614.110

5 C.F.R. 2423.6(d)

5 U.S.C. 7116

**RULE 67:**

28 U.S.C. 2041

28 U.S.C. 2042

**RULE 68:**

28 U.S.C. 2006

2 U.S.C. 118

5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(b)(2)(4)(5)

**RULE 69:**

Fed. R. App. P. 29(a)

28 U.S.C. 1655

28 U.S.C. 1746

**RULE:**

34.7(B)

## 10. INTRODUCTION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, et al (respondents) violated the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 10:5-01, Law of Discrimination (Section 717 – 42, U.S. C. 1983, 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), & 42 U.S.C 2000d et seq) against the petitioner, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se, wherefor it shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his or her compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such an individual's race, color, religion, sex, gender, age, retaliation, protected marital status, or national origin. The petitioner, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se is a member of a protected class and was subject to discrimination, verbal harassment, and a hostile work environment because of the respondents (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023) & USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. The petitioner filed protected charges of employment discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) on January 14, 2023 against USPS and on October 17, 2023 against NAACP, stating unlawful employment discrimination creating an unpleasant working environment based on age, sex, race, gender, religion, color, national origin, protected marital status, and retaliation. The discrimination became pervasive, creating a hostile and offensive work environment that interfered with petitioners work environment. The petitioner provides examples of discriminatory actions that support the charges, which were not "beliefs," but actual violations of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1983, 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), & 42 U.S.C 2000d et seq) that show discrimination and that disadvantaged the petitioner while she was working. Petitioner was judged, evaluated, and treated unfairly by the respondents, who intended to discriminate against the petitioner to protect religious groups such as the Christian Life Center, Life House Church, jobs, schools, teachers, and children. The respondents violated petitioners' privacy rights and showed several biases against the petitioner when she was applying for and working at jobs, such as Cumberland County Guidance Center, Macy's, Target, Giant Foods, and USPS and while shopping at stores like Best Buy (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023), Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2024), USPS, et al (2023 & 2024), and Best Buy, et al (2024)). Pet. 3-15. The respondents contributed to hostile abuse against the petitioner, which respondents failed to prevent the abuse from occurring and the respondents should be held accountable.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (respondents) are providing black individuals with job opportunities, college opportunities, scholarships, sports opportunities, their own tv awards, tv shows, pageants, and music awards, that excludes Caucasians, and they are benefiting from the petitioner's claims (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023)). The respondents

made up their own language called Ebonics, and are using ear buds, cell phones, and other types of electronics to discriminate against the petitioner. The respondents used and are using coercive actions to assault, threaten, humiliate, intimidate, abuse, harm, and punish the petitioner, while petitioner was in school, college, home, the community, and while petitioner worked at various jobs (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023)). The respondents made the petitioners work and home-life environment toxic and hostile. The respondents discriminated against, disrespected, and retaliated against the petitioner by signing a malicious grievance against the petitioner, in "bad faith," causing her damages, which should be taken seriously into consideration. The respondents brought a continuing lawsuit against the petitioner to inflict harm upon her and acted primarily for a purpose other than succeeding on the merits of the claim. The petitioner experienced being retaliated against, being singled out, defamation, and being slandered by the respondents, so they could protect themselves and take advantage of the petitioner (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023) & USPS, et al, (2023)). Pet. 3-15. The respondents abused government powers by denying the petitioner civil liberties, like due process and violated the petitioner's 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Rights, under the Civil Rights Act of VII (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1) & 42 U.S.C. 1983) guaranteeing her freedom of expression by prohibiting congress from restricting the press her rights to speak freely. The respondents violated petitioner's 14th Amendment rights, under the Civil Rights Act of VII, by depriving the petitioner of liberty, property, and used constitutionally inadequate procedures to deprive the petitioner of these rights (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1)).

Petitioner provides examples of employment discrimination, biases, and disparate treatment with documentation of filing complaints with the Salem County Court House on December 20, 2006, the Postal Inspector on December 14, 2022, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges on January 14, 2023, grievances beginning on March 22, 2023, reports to the U.S. Department of Justice on-line on February 16, 2023, Federal Labor Relations Authority (5 U.S.C. 7116 (a)(2)(4)(5)) on August 9, 2023, Middletown Police Department on September 22, 2023, and the Federal Trade Commission on-line on December 1, 2023. Examples of the employment discrimination by the respondents that the petitioner experienced while working are as follows; unfair treatment, defamation, slander, exclusion, unequal pay, denied opportunities, change in duties of job without justification, and favoritism.

## **11. STATEMENT**

The respondents, who were supervisors and co-workers at the Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al., and at the United States Postal Service et al. violated the (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1) & U.S.C. 1983) by discriminating against the petitioner by breaching the petitioner's contracts, because it had unclear and

ambiguous terms (NLRB 04-CA-326726 (2023), 04-CA327904 (2023) and FLRA 5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(4)(5), (2023)), therefore, the petitioner filed a lawsuit with the United States District Court of Delaware in July 10, 2023, which was later transferred to the United States Court of Appeals in Pennsylvania in October 30, 2023 (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023) & USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. Petitioner was treated less favorably by the respondents, who took advantage of petitioner by violating her protected privacy rights and by using surveillance cameras and using people to disrespect and harass the petitioner by following her while she was working on and off at the job (see NLRB 04-CB-333801 (2024)). For example, respondents took the petitioners' picture without petitioners' permission, while she was working (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023)). Petitioner was harassed and assaulted by a black female, who showed discrimination and bias against the petitioner on July 11, 2023, by offending the petitioner, by making derogatory comments and gestures to the petitioner while at the Starbucks in Dover, Delaware (Case No. C51654901). Petitioner was discriminated against by a black female at the Odessa Post Office when the petitioner was trying to mail a letter, and the respondent (clerk) refused to wait on the petitioner (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. The petitioner was harassed by respondents at the Planet Fitness, Appoquinimink Library, and by women at the Odessa Library. The respondents, Brown, et al harassed and followed the petitioner around to defame and slander the petitioner's name, to profit from the petitioner's claims, to maliciously cause petitioner damage (Chrustowski v. Brown, et al (2023)). The petitioner reported employment discrimination to Salem County Court House (2006), Paul Scull's Law Office (2006), and Archer & Greiner's Law Office (2007), who refused to provide the petitioner with legal services (Chrustowski v. Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2023), Paul Scull, et al (2023), Archer & Greiner, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15.

The respondents violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq & 42 U.S.C. 1983) by discriminating against the petitioner, sabotaging the petitioner's training at USPS, and not providing the correct training that was needed to do the Rural Carrier Associate (RCA) position effectively, safely, and correctly (see EEOC 29 C.F.R. 1614.110 & FLRA 5 C.F.R. 2423(d)) charges. For example, respondents intentionally sabotaged petitioners work performance, success, and career path by falsely accusing the petitioner of things that were incorrect and gave her inconsistent information on what the petitioner was supposed to do while she was in training and working at the jobs. The respondents used vague language during the training in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Delaware, and in Middletown, Delaware, which led to misunderstandings, conflicting interpretations, and confusion. For example, the respondents (teachers/trainers) in Philadelphia, P.A. attempted to train USPS workers for various different positions, while quickly flipping through slides on a

screen that could have been useful information to the RCA position or the other employees or positions at USPS, he made statements such as, "Don't put a target on your back," and did not allow the petitioner union representation. The respondents acted as teachers, trainers, union representatives, and supervisors who breached their duty when they did not fairly represent the employees and themselves.

The following are examples of unfair treatment and misrepresentation that are listed in the petitioners Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges, which further explain how the respondents violated the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, & 42 U.S.C. 1983) and discriminated against the petitioner:

1. Respondents misrepresented the employees by threatening the petitioner, an Rural Carrier Associate (RCA) do clerk jobs, while she was still learning the RCA position and allowing the other RCAs to case routes and deliver mail and packages using an LLV and were being trained and assigned on various routes.
2. Respondents, who acted as managers, supervisors, trainers, union representatives, or co-workers never identified a union representative and continually changed union representatives around to create confusion and to avoid solving or helping the petitioner with her problems at USPS.
3. Respondents told the petitioner to do job related tasks wrong who were supposed to be training or helping the petitioner, such as loading the truck with packages, using the scanner, filling out the leave slips, or handling unsafe packages.
4. The petitioner was ignored by the respondents when she had a question or problem, being told to sit, and wait in the breakroom or office, while the respondents "talked."
5. Respondents made derogatory comments or "jokes" towards the petitioner, who was defamed, slandered, singled out, and harassed by the respondents.
6. Petitioner's contributions were devalued, and respondents cut the petitioner off, which respondents took her ideas and credit for her work.
7. Respondents violated petitioners' protected privacy rights by making fun of her EEOC activities.

According to the petitioners EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges, the respondents claimed that all the employees were treated the same at USPS, however, this statement was incorrect. The following are the examples of the biases, unfair treatment, and disparate treatment in the petitioners EEOC (C.F.R. 1614.110) charges that the petitioner experienced and witnessed while working at USPS:

1. Respondents did not allow the petitioner the proper training courses to invest in growth within the USPS company, such as HERO training, USPS-SUV training, or anti-harassment/hostile work environment training.
2. Respondents were unfair by showing favoritism by allowing other RCA's to refuse to throw parcels without being disciplined or terminated from employment.
3. Respondents told petitioner she was not allowed to talk to co-workers while working at the job.
4. Respondents made false statements about a co-worker "holding down a route," however she was still casing mail and getting her packages together the same way and time as petitioner was, and petitioner did not witness or recall her being disciplined or terminated.
5. Respondents were unfair and showed favoritism by allowing other RCA's special privileges, like extra hours, coming into work early, being involved in group chats, team meetings, union representation, using the LLVs, and being allowed to talk with co-workers.
6. Respondents were unfair by showing favoritism to other RCAs, carriers, and clerks by allowing them special privileges, like talking on ear buds, cell phones, use smoking devices while training new employees and driving the LLV's, and bringing their children into the post office while working, which was not appropriate for that workplace.
7. Respondents were unfair by allowing other RCA's the routes and hours that petitioner was assigned to and was scheduled for but sent the petitioner home.
8. Respondents were unfair by assigning the petitioner demeaning tasks that no one else wanted to do, such as: driving carriers and RCAs around (who lost their license), to help with their route, delivering mis-sorts or express mail in petitioners' personal vehicle (POV) after Christmas, throwing packages, or doing clerk jobs.
9. Respondents made the work environment hostile and difficult for the petitioner.
  - a. Respondents made derogatory comments or jokes around the petitioner and respondents made derogatory comments, jokes and inappropriate and personal comments to other respondents (co-workers) about the petitioner while the respondents were talking. Petitioner provides names of

- witnesses to her in the postal inspector reports, and in the EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges.
- b. Respondents changed the rules, regulations, staff, and workroom floor around to create confusion for the petitioner. For example, the placement of the “hotcase” was moved, the placement of the timecards continually got moved around, the cart for the PS forms 3849 and other forms was moved around, and the petitioner’s packages or mail was moved around.
  - c. Respondents allowed other RCAs to park their POV in the government (LLV) spaces, but the petitioner was told to move her POV and LLV by the respondents (see EEOC 29 C.F.R. 1614.110).
10. Respondents allowed other co-workers opportunities to advance and learn while the petitioner was not given these opportunities.
11. Respondents paid black male Muslims RCA wages which were higher salaries than the supervisor’s salaries (see EEOC 29 C.F.R. 1614.110).

Another example listed in the petitioners EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges, of employment discrimination against the petitioner by respondents because of her protected race, color, religion, sex, gender, age, class, protected marital status, and national origin, and retaliation (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq) by the respondents at USPS is when respondents gave the petitioner a difficult time about using her personal vehicle (POV) and throwing parcels after she had informed the respondents, she did not want to use her personal vehicle (POV) for delivering packages and after she had filed protected EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges regarding a safety issues about throwing the parcels with the other RCAs (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023) & Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). Respondents denied their actions in the EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charge. In the EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charge, regarding throwing the parcels, respondents testify that the petitioner did not get off her phone and she was being disrespectful, which was incorrect; petitioner was casing the mail as instructed and she was not being disrespectful.

The respondents violated the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 10:5-1 Law of Discrimination (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, & 42 U.S.C. 1983), by disrespecting the petitioner when respondents failed to properly train her and failed to identify and correct physical hazards in the workplace before issuing her any undeserving PDIs, disciplines, 30-day Removal Letters, or Emergency Placements for “minor offenses,” according to Article 16, sec 1 of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association Handbook (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al



(2023)). The respondents failed to properly include provisions for mediation, arbitration, or alternative dispute resolution methods for minor disciplines with the petitioner. Respondents used retaliation against the petitioner by issuing her undeserving disciplines for minor offenses.

The following are the undeserving disciplines that were issued to the petitioner in retaliation of the petitioner filing grievances, FLRA (5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(4) charges and protected EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges at USPS:

1. The petitioner was retaliated against at the EEOC meeting on July 14, 2023 by the respondents, who issued petitioner a discipline for not throwing parcels on July 12, 2023.
2. The petitioner was given a 7-Day suspension on August 7, 2023 by the respondents for not using a "load truck" feature on the scanner, which was not working correctly, and the petitioner was not trained correctly on how to use the feature.
3. The petitioner was given a 14-Day paper suspension on August 11, 2023 by respondents for not checking the clerk's work.
4. The petitioner was issued an undeserving discipline on September 7, 2023 for not doing the clerk jobs.
5. The petitioner was given a 30-Day Notice of Removal Letter in the mail by respondents on September 20, 2023.

Respondents violated the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of Discrimination (42 U.S.C. 1983 & 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1) against the petitioner by violating sec 8(D), of the National Labor Relations Board (04-CA-326726, (2023)) and FLRA (5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(2), (2023)), by adding wrongful pressure to the petitioner, while she was learning and doing the Rural Carrier Associate position when respondents disrespected the petitioner by trying to force her to do clerk jobs, such as throw packages, check the clerks work for mistakes, and force the petitioner to deliver an unsafe package, while she was still learning the RCA position (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). It was not in the petitioner's job description to do the clerks' work and there were no rules that stated management can force an RCA to do the clerks' work. The petitioner was not given the proper training to do the clerks' jobs and she had previously filed protected EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges about a safety issue regarding throwing the packages with the other RCAs. It was documented within the petitioners EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges and the respondents were aware of the petitioner being treated differently, unfairly, and hostile by the co-workers, supervision, and the union on May 18, 2023 and possibly prior to this date, because of petitioners reports with the Postal Inspector, but they did not correct the situation.

When the petitioner confronted the respondents about the misunderstandings, the respondents disrespected the petitioner by denying any wrongdoing, retaliating against the petitioner by placing blame on her, or by changing the rules, staff, or staff positions to create confusion. The petitioner attempted to bargain with the respondents about the misunderstandings and discrimination, by writing grievances and protected EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges, but the respondents were unethical in the dispute. According to the National Labor Relations Board charges (see 04-CB-333801 (2024), sec 8(b)(1)(A) (2024)) and the FLRA (5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(5), (2023)), the respondents had a duty to represent the petitioner fairly, however, the respondents at USPS refused to bargain collectively with the petitioner when she filed the grievances, by settling without her knowledge and in "bad faith." The respondents did not ensure that all the facts, issues, and documentation was provided before settling the grievances and the petitioner should have been included in the discussion (*Chrustowski v. USPS, et al* (2023)). Pet. 3-15.

The following are the grievances that were written by the petitioner to the respondents at USPS:

1. On March 22, 2023, petitioner wrote a grievance about not being trained properly, being disrespected by the respondents, her hours being reduced after Christmas, and requesting more hours.
2. On July 14, 2023 the petitioner wrote a grievance to get the 7-day suspension for not throwing parcels dropped and removed from her file and records.
3. On July 14, 2023, the petitioner wrote a grievance about being discriminated against, disrespected, assaulted, harassment, and not getting many hours.
4. On July 21, 2023, petitioner wrote a grievance to get the 7-day suspension dropped.
5. On August 11, 2023, petitioner wrote a grievance to get the 14-day paper suspension from the respondents dropped for not doing the clerk jobs.
6. On August 7, 2023, petitioner wrote a grievance to get the "load truck" feature on the scanner dropped, because it was not working correctly, and petitioner was not trained correctly on how to use the feature.
7. On August 11, 2023, the petitioner wrote a grievance about being harassed by co-workers, who were making her do jobs she was not trained on or hired to do.
8. On or around September 4, 2023 the petitioner wrote a grievance for the "Letter of Demand," and gave it to the respondents.
9. On September 22, 2023, the petitioner wrote a grievance for the "Letter of Removal" she received from the respondents.

Referring to the grievance written by the petitioner on March 22, 2023, about not being trained properly, defamation of character, slander (being called names), reducing hours, hours being given to other RCAs with less sonority, and requesting more hours at USPS. The respondents discriminated against petitioner for being a middle-aged, Caucasian white female, (section 15(a), 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, 42 U.S.C. 1983, 29 U.S.C. 633 a(a)), by refusing to bargain collectively with her when she filed the grievance and management did not settle some of the grievance forms correctly (See NLRB 04-CB-333801, (2024) and FLRA 5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(5), (2023)). The respondents settled on the grievance the petitioner wrote on March 22, 2023 maliciously and in "bad faith," which caused petitioner harm. The respondents did not ensure that all the facts, issues, and documentation were provided before settling the grievance on May 19, 2023 & May 24, 2023, and the petitioner should have been included in the discussion. The petitioner did not find out about this settlement until July 14, 2023 during an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) mediation at USPS in Middletown, Delaware with the respondents regarding petitioners EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. Petitioner was informed at the meeting on July 14, 2023, about the grievance being settled without her knowledge on May 19, 2023 & May 24, 2023 and petitioner asked for a copy of the settlement. During the EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) meeting at USPS, respondents acted as and claimed to be postmaster and supervisors, however, they would not and did not give petitioner any advice or suggest to her that a union representative should be present during the EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) meeting. Respondents refused to recognize the petitioner as an employee and refused to furnish information that may have been helpful to the petitioner at the meeting (see NLRB 04-CA-327904, (2023) & 04-CB-333801, (2024)). The petitioner was accused of saying things at the meeting that she did not say, and she was retaliated against by the respondents, who issued her a 7-Day suspension for not throwing parcels on July 12, 2023.

Another example of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Law of Discrimination (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, & 42 U.S.C. 1983) was when the respondents were unfair to the petitioner and showed favoritism by denying the petitioner access for the outside doors at the post office upon beginning the job on or around September 9, 2022 (NLRB 04-CA-327904 (2023) & 04-CB-333801, (2024) and FLRA 5 U.S.C. 7116(a)(2) (2023)). Respondents at USPS delayed giving petitioner an employee name badge and a pin number for several weeks and she had to request the badge from the postmaster. However, petitioner was told during the training at the Rural Carrier Academy in Georgetown, Delaware that she would get her employee badge at the assigned office. This was not fair to the petitioner, because the other employees who were hired after the

petitioner at USPS were given a pin number immediately and received a name badge as soon as they got hired (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15.

The respondents at USPS violated the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, & 42 U.S.C. 1983) by violating the petitioner's 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment Rights, "Cruel and Unusual Punishment," to inflict excessive and unnecessary fines on the petitioner and by issuing petitioner a "Letter of Demand," requesting petitioner to pay respondents money back that petitioner had earned for her training at USPS and issuing petitioner undeserving disciplines for minor offenses (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. Petitioner received a Letter of Demand for Indebtedness for Bargaining Unit Employees for a Salary Advance for \$327.00 on August 1, 2023 in the mail that was issued about 1 year ago on September 16, 2022 from the USPS Disbursing Office. (Chrustowski v. USPS, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. The \$327.00 salary advance was money that petitioner was owed from prior training, and the petitioner should not have to pay the money back. According to the National Labor Relations Board (see 04-CB-333801, (2024)), "Restrictions on Payments to employee Representative's" (sec 302 (B)(1)) it shall be unlawful for an employer to request, demand, receive, or accept, or agree to receive or accept any payment, loan, or delivery of any money or other thing of value prohibited by sub section. The petitioner wrote a grievance for the "Letter of Demand" and gave it to respondents around September 4, 2023. However, respondents who were union representatives believed that the petitioner should pay back the \$327.00. This was issued to the petitioner by a manager for her training; therefore, the managers should be responsible for paying the \$327.00 back.

The respondents at Best Buy violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Laws of Discrimination (42 U.S.C. 2000e - 16, 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1) & 42 U.S.C. 1983), because of her protected class and age, by treating the petitioner unfairly when the respondents allowed the other customers ahead of the petitioner when she was purchasing a big screen tv (Chrustowski v. Best Buy (2023)). Pet. 3, 12. The respondents continually changed the date of delivery for the tv to upset the petitioner, to make it more difficult for the petitioner to receive her tv according to the schedule. The respondents allowed other customers to receive their tv's before the petitioner, which was not fair to the petitioner. The petitioner ultimately had to cancel the purchase.

The respondents who acted as judges within the court engaged in judicial misconduct and acted unethically and unfairly by denying the petitioner legal representation, caused the petitioners court cases to be delayed, and denied petitioners rights to a speedy trial due to an error of law (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2024)). Pet. 3-15. The petitioner's case from 2006, Docket # L-280-06, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se v. Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al. (2006,

2023, & 2024), in which petitioner was discriminated against and denied legal representation by Paul Scull's Law Offices (2006) and Archer & Griener's, P.C. Law Office (2006), (Chrustowski v. Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2024)). Pet. 3-15. This error of law was a failure to correctly apply the law, leading to a violation of the petitioner's rights, judges applied snap judgements without considering all the facts, documents, or exhibits of petitioner's case to compensate her correctly. The law offices engaged in ethical misconduct by not providing legal representation, giving little or no advice, and refusing to take petitioners' case. The respondents incorrectly admitted or excluded evidence that could sway the jury's decision. The judges violated the petitioner's due process rights by allowing respondents to discriminate against the petitioner, harass her, and take advantage of the petitioner, which caused her harm without following the exact course of law. The error of law caused by the respondents delayed the petitioner's cases for an extensive period and the court took advantage of the petitioner by engaging in defalcation practices, fraud, and by misusing petitioners personal, private, and protected information to take advantage of petitioner financially and to cause petitioner harm. The judges committed ethics violations, deceptive practices, and improper use of my records. The respondents violated Rule 7, Pleadings Allowed; Forms of Motions, while the petitioner worked at the Cumberland County Guidance Center, Macy's, Target, Giant, and USPS by misusing legal procedures (Chrustowski v. Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2024) & USPS, et al (2023)). For example, respondents from the Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2024) along with respondents from Archer & Greiner, et al (2023) violated petitioners privacy rights, by misusing petitioners' personal information, to take advantage of petitioner at the USPS, by spreading false rumors about petitioner, to defame and slander petitioners' name and to have her terminated from her employment (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023), USPS, et al (2023), Archer & Greiner, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15.

Petitioner was retaliated against, and reverse discriminated against by law enforcement (2 U.S.C. 118, 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 1983) after being wrongly removed from USPS for filing grievances and protected EEOC (29 C.F.R. 1614.110) charges against respondents (supervisors, co-workers, and union) who misused the petitioners personal information to cause her harm and to accuse the petitioner of things she did not do, while knowing she was not responsible for their actions. For example, when the petitioner went to the Middletown Police Department on September 22, 2023 to report harassment, she was discriminated against 2 by black male respondents, who proceeded to help 2 young black kids before petitioner, although the petitioner was there before them (Chrustowski v. NAACP, et al (2023)). Pet. 3-15. The respondents discriminated against the petitioner by discrediting the petitioner's complaints, by calling them "alleged" and downgrading the complaint to only a "civil matter," when they were

more serious than that, and sent petitioner home. Furthermore, the petitioner had to go back to the police station to get the report, because they were incapable and unwilling to help the petitioner correctly write a police report. The respondents engaged in “entrapment in law,” causing the petitioner to be harassed and induced by Clayton, PD officers on November 1, 2023 who unlawfully pulled the petitioner over and accused her of committing crimes that the petitioner did not commit.

Carney’s Point Township’s respondents violated the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Laws of Discrimination (2 U.S.C. 118, 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq, 42 U.S.C. 2000e e-2(a)(1), & 42 U.S.C. 1983), by unethically and unlawfully discriminating against the petitioner when she filed an employment discrimination lawsuit against the respondents at the Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al. at Salem County Court House on December 20, 2006, which later got transferred to Camden County Court House in New Jersey (petitioner did not receive any mail about case being transferred, so the date of transfer is unknown), then the case got transferred to the U.S. Court of Appeals in P.A. on September 6, 2023 (Chrustowski v. Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2024) & Carney’s Point Township (2023)). Pet. 14. Respondents did not provide the petitioner with a lawyer or communicate with petitioner about her rights, or help the petitioner, and respondents used the petitioners’ information against her to help surrounding businesses and citizens. The respondents abused government powers by using coerce actions to assault, threaten, humiliate, abuse, harm, and punish the petitioner while she was in school, college, the community, church, working at jobs, and at home. The respondents deliberately federally abused the civil court process to help undeserving people for unintended, malicious, or perverse reasons. Furthermore, respondents abused discretion by not allowing important witnesses to testify and made inappropriate comments to influence a jury showing bias or make rulings on evidence that denied the petitioner a chance to defend herself. The respondents caused the petitioner several damages by violating her constitutional rights and denying her legal representation, passing judgment on her without considering all the facts, documents, or exhibits within my case, and discrediting petitioner’s statements to help undeserving people over the petitioner’s case. The trial attorney rendered ineffective assistance of counsel because the petitioner was either not given any advice or she was given inconsistent and poor advice. In addition to this, prosecutors withheld key evidence or evidence from her which was more favorable to the respondents.

Respondents, Jewel (mother) Peter (brother) and Shelly (sister) Chrustowski treated the petitioner less favorably by making petitioners home life miserable, difficult, and by threatening the petitioner verbally, abusing the petitioner, defaming, and slandering the petitioner, and making false statements about the petitioner (Chrustowski v. Chrustowski, (2023)). Reports of this abuse were

reported to Salem County Court House (2006), U.S. District Court of Wilmington Delaware on July 10, 2023, but the complaints were dismissed by the respondents (judges and staff). The respondents showed favoritism towards males and the respondents withheld information that may have been useful to the petitioner. The respondents denied petitioner civil liberties, like due process, and her 1<sup>st</sup> amendment rights to guarantee freedom of expression to speak freely. The court and the judges violated the petitioner's 14<sup>th</sup> amendment rights by depriving her of liberty and property and used constitutionally inadequate procedures to deprive the petitioner of these rights. Additional reports were reported to the U.S. Department of Justice on February 16, 2023, FBI Civil Rights Online Investigations on October 10, 2023, the Federal Trade Commission's Online on December 1, 2023, and the Wilmington Victims Compensation Claims (2024).

Petitioner filed complaints against the respondents (lower court judges, and court staff), on May 2, 2023, December 29, 2024, January 5, 2024, and in January 7, 2024, who acted unethically and unfit to preside over the petitioners' case (Rule 60(b)), by dismissing her claim, insulting the petitioners claims and calling the claims malicious, frivolous, "clearly baseless," or a "fantastic or delusional factual scenario," and a failure to state a claim which was insulting and incorrect (Chrustowski v. Chrustowski, (2023)). Pet. 15. The respondents took advantage of the petitioner by not sealing the petitioner's documents correctly when it was requested, and dismissing her claims as frivolous when they were factual claims. The respondents acted unethically by using judicial powers to pass judgement on petitioners claims as frivolous without reviewing all the facts, documents, exhibits, and other evidence that may be useful in deciding petitioner's case. The respondents quoted and compared petitioners' case to several unrelated cases to discredit the petitioner's claims, which caused the petitioner harm and damages. The respondents continually changed judges, prosecutors, clerks, and case managers around to create confusion and to cause the petitioner harm, and the respondents should be held accountable for. According to Rule 60(b) Proceeding, the respondents acted unethically, unfair, and discriminatory, by dismissing the petitioner's case, therefor, the petitioner tried to reopen the case from 2006 with the docket #L-280-06 against the respondents at the Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al on October 11, 2023 to seek judgement and grant relief (28 U.S.C. 1655) for petitioner (Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se v. Cumberland County Guidance Center, et al (2006, 2023, & 2024)). Pet. 3-15.

## **12. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION**

The lower court has made errors in the opinions below and expressed conflicting views on issues. The issues are of great legal and national significance. To review

the petitioner's cases for error or violations that occurred in the lower courts, to avoid the following actions against the petitioner: employment discrimination, discriminatory acts of any kind, harassment, erroneous judgements, to prevent abuse, disparate treatment, and biases against the petitioner. To correct mistakes within the law that have caused discrimination against the petitioner, that have caused her financial harm, physical harm, and damages.

### 13. CONCLUSION

On this day, May 30, 2024, Renee A. Chrustowski, BS. Pro Se respectfully urges this court to reconsider any precedent court orders and to grant petitioners writ of certiorari, because her employers did not give her equal terms and conditions of employment. For the foregoing reasons, this court should grant this petition and issue a writ of certiorari to review the judgement and opinion of the federal circuit.

Respectfully Submitted,

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No.

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In the  
**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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RENEE A. CHRUSTOWSKI, BS, PRO SE,

Petitioner

v.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

(NAACP), DERRICK JOHNSON, et. al.,

Respondent(s)

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**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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**14. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

As required by the Supreme Court Rule 33.1 (h), I certify that the petition for a writ of certiorari contains 5,919 words, excluding the parts of the petition that are exempt by the Supreme Court Rule 33.1 (d).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct; attached is a notarized confidential witness affidavit in compliance with 28 U.S.C. 1746:

Executed on:

6/1/2024

Signature:

*Renee A. Chrustowski*

Renee A. Chrustowski, BS, Pro Se


*Counsel of Record*

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MICHAEL K PINKSTON II  
Notary Public  
STATE OF DELAWARE  
My Commission Expires 11-04-2026

