

No. _____

25-6035

ORIGINAL

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ryan P. Givey — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

Alicia A. Givey — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Pennsylvania Supreme Court

(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)

Questions Presented

This case was initiated by Respondent solely based on the fact that Petitioner filed a court case (US Supreme Court, Givey v DOJ, 23-7063) claiming he is an attacked whistleblower and demanding Biden's DOJ to take a criminal complaint, which they refused to do. The trial court only has emergency jurisdiction to issue an emergency custody order in the event of abuse, mistreatment or an imminent threat of physical harm to the children. With no allegations of abuse, Respondent simply testified, "If he keeps filing these cases, that makes me very wary that he is going to have another psychotic break.", falsely claiming that Petitioner had a psychotic break 11 years ago, while Petitioner maintains that he was illegally drugged that night and wants a criminal investigation into the events that occurred. In an order that clearly violated Pennsylvania Law and the United States Constitution, the trial court removed Petitioner's custody rights and ordered him to undergo a psychological evaluation, with a doctor chosen by Respondent.

- 1) Did the trial court have emergency jurisdiction to enter an emergency custody order?
- 2) Can the trial court order Petitioner to divulge privileged communications that are protected by the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege?
- 3) Does the trial court's order to undergo a psychological evaluation violate the Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8, 42 Pa. C.S. § 5944 and the First and Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution?
- 4) Was the Superior Court/Pa Supreme Court's per curiam orders valid?

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:

RELATED CASES

**R.P.G. v A.A.G., Case No. 362 MAL 2025, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,
Judgement entered August 19, 2025.**

**R.P.G. v A.A.G., Case No. 362 MAL 2025, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,
Judgement entered September 10, 2025.**

**Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, Case No. 153 EDA 2025, Superior Court of Pennsylvania,
Judgement entered April 25, 2025.**

**Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, Case No. 1318 EDA 2025, Superior Court of Pennsylvania,
Judgement entered June 23, 2025.**

**Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, Case No. 2015-06444-CU, Chester County Court of Common Pleas,
Judgement entered January 3, 2025.**

**Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, Case No. 2015-06444-CU, Chester County Court of Common Pleas,
Judgement entered May 15, 2025.**

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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 _____ 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 A to the petition and is

- reported at 8/19/25; or,
- has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
- is unpublished.

The opinion of the Superior Court court appears at Appendix C to the petition and is

- reported at 6/23/25; 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 _____

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: _____, 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. § 1254(1).

For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 8/19/25.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix A.

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date:
9/10/25, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix B.

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).

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

COURT CASES

C. H. L. v W. D. L., 2019 Pa. Super. 210 23

Colorado v New Mexico, 467 U.S. 310 (1984) 10

Cohen v. Beneficial Industrial Corp., 337 U.S. 541, 69 S. Ct. 1221, 93 L. Ed. 1528 (1949) 21

Gates v *Gates*, 967 A.2d 1024 (Pa Super. 2009) 10, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26

G.B. v. M.M.B., 670 A.2d 714, 722 (Pa Super. 1996) 22, 23, 24, 26

Lerner v Lerner, 954 A.2d 1229, 1235 (Pa.Super 2008).... 10

***M. v. Pennsylvania State Board of Medicine*, 725 A.2d 1266, 1268-69 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 1999) 13, 14**

Miller v. Steinbach, 681 A2d 775 (Pa. Super. 1996) 23, 24

***M.M. v. L.M.*, 55 A.3d 1168 (Pa. Super 2012) 16, 24, 25**

Philadelphia Entertainment and Development Partners, L.P v. City of Philadelphia, 937 A.2d 385 (Pa. 2007) 9

Pugar v. Greco, 483 Pa. 68, *148 394 A.2d 542 (1978) 22

CONSITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

First Amendment of the United States Constitution 6, 11, 12, 15, 17, 21, 34

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.

Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution 7, 15, 16, 17, 26

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

42 Pa.C.S. § 5944 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27

Confidential communications to psychiatrists or licensed psychologists.

No psychiatrist or person who has been licensed under the act of March 23, 1972 (P.L.136, No.52), to practice psychology shall be, without the written consent of his client, examined in any civil or criminal matter as to any information acquired in the course of his professional services in behalf of such client. The confidential relations and communications between a psychologist or psychiatrist and his client shall be on the same basis as those provided or prescribed by law between an attorney and client.

TITLE 210 Pa. CODE RULE 313, COLLATERAL ORDERS 21, 22, 24

(a) *General Rule.* An appeal may be taken as of right from a collateral order of a trial court or other government unit.

(b) *Definition.* A collateral order is an order separable from and collateral to the main cause of action where the right involved is too important to be denied review

and the question presented is such that if review is postponed until final judgment in the case, the claim will be irreparably lost.

TITLE 231 Pa. CODE RULE 1915.8 Physical and Mental Examination of Persons ... 7, 15, 17, 21, 25

(a) The court may order the child(ren) and/or any party to submit to and fully participate in an evaluation by an appropriate expert or experts. The order, which shall be substantially in the form set forth in Rule 1915.18, may be made upon the court's own motion, upon the motion of a party with reasonable notice to the person to be examined, or by agreement of the parties. The order shall specify the place, manner, conditions and scope of the examination and the person or persons by whom it shall be made and to whom distributed. In entering an order directing an evaluation pursuant to this rule, the court shall consider all appropriate factors including the following, if applicable: (Continued Appendix G)

TITLE 23 § 5424 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY JURIDCTION 6, 7, 8

(a) General rule.--A court of this Commonwealth has temporary emergency jurisdiction if the child is present in this Commonwealth and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child or a sibling or parent of the child is subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse. (Continued Appendix H)

TITLE 210 Pa Code Rule 311, INTERLOCUTORY APPEALS AS OF RIGHT 21, 23

(a) *General Rule.* An appeal may be taken as of right and without reference to Pa.R.A.P. 341(c) from the following types of orders: (Continued Appendix I)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

INTRODUCTION

Citizens have a constitutional right under the First Amendment of the United States constitution to raise their children and a right to free speech. The current custody case before the court was initiated solely by RESPONDENT based on the fact that PETITIONER had filed a court case (US Supreme Court, Givey v DOJ, 23-7063) claiming he is an attacked whistleblower reporting waste, fraud or abuse of federal Department of Education Title I funds, related to his job responsibilities, and demanding Biden's DOJ take a criminal complaint, which they refused to do, protecting large donors to the Democratic party and a University that had employed Joseph Biden. The DOJ had shut down its organized crime task force in 2008, argued that organized crime in the US could not be doing what organized crime is doing elsewhere around the world and argued that they do not have to speak to a victim, take a criminal complaint or investigate crimes.

The trial Court only has emergency jurisdiction under Title 23 Pa Code § 5424 to issue an emergency custody order in the event of an emergency necessitated by abuse, mistreatment or an imminent threat of physical harm to the children. While PETITIONER has active court cases in state and federal court demanding law enforcement take a criminal complaint, RESPONDENT files an emergency custody petition, with no allegations of abuse or mistreatment, did not withhold the children prior to the hearing, offered PETITIONER to continue to have unsupervised visits immediately before the hearing then minutes later testified "If he keeps filing these

cases, that makes me very wary that he is going to have another psychotic break.”, falsely claiming that PETITIONER had a psychotic break eleven years ago, while PETITIONER maintains that he was illegally drugged that night and demands an criminal investigation into the events that occurred.

In an order that clearly violated Pennsylvania Law and the United States Constitution, the trial court removed PETITIONER's custody rights to his children.

Nine months later PETITIONER has not had a psychotic break, both children, ages 12 and 14, have requested the court to restore PETITIONER's custody time and RESPONDENT has petitioned the court to permanently remove PETITIONER's custody rights in a petition that clearly violates Pennsylvania Law. This case is of national importance because it demonstrates how agents from Biden's DOJ, who still work at the DOJ, can indefinitely block a whistleblower from making a criminal complaint while every available witness is threatened, the whistleblower, his friends and family and demonstrates how the abuse of psychiatry is being utilized to discredit whistleblowers. This case is also of national importance concerning the custody rights of parents and the right to free speech.

The emergency custody order dated January 3, 2025 and amended on May 15, 2025 issued by the Chester County Court of Common Pleas Family Court, was an error of discretion, failed to consider the best interest of the children and was a legal error as a matter of law that violated Pennsylvania law, under Title 23 Pa Code § 5424, 42 Pa. C.S. § 5944 and Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8 and violated PETITIONER's Rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution,

which are all collateral issues that must be heard on appeal as a right. The Superior Court/Pa Supreme Court's anonymous, per curiam orders violated the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's rules governing per curiam orders and is contrary to Pennsylvania Law and all legal precedent.

ARGUMENT ON QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1) Did the trial court have emergency jurisdiction to enter an emergency custody order?

The trial Court only has emergency jurisdiction under Title 23 Pa Code § 5424 to issue an emergency custody order in the event of an emergency necessitated by abuse, mistreatment or an imminent threat of physical harm to the children. A court needs proof, such as police, Child Protective Services or hospital reports that children have been harmed to have emergency jurisdiction. The potential that the children could possibly be harmed is not enough to grant the court emergency jurisdiction.

The trial Court stated "There have been no reports or evidence of any violence or assaultive behavior by either of these parties towards each other or the Children." (153 EDA 2025, Opinion Sur rule 1925 (a), p.56)

On January 3, 2025, PETITIONER's attorney asked "so basically you have filed this emergency petition based on solely what you read in the petition that he filed"? RESPONDENT answered, "Correct.", (153 EDA 2025, Transcript p.37 Line 13-18) referring to a petition PETITIONER filed before the United States Supreme Court

in May 2024 (Givey v DOJ, Case No. 23-7063) and entered into evidence by RESPONDENT, that was an appeal from a case initiated in Federal Court three years ago, concerning claims that RESPONDENT knows PETITIONER has maintained for eleven years.

While PETITIONER has active court cases requesting witness protection and demanding that state and federal law enforcement take a criminal complaint, RESPONDENT files an emergency petition, with no allegations of mistreatment or abuse and testified, "That's what causes me concern. If he keeps filing these cases, that makes me very wary that he is going to have another psychotic break." (153 EDA 2025, Transcripts p. 40, Line 1-3), falsely alleging that PETITIONER had a psychotic break 11 years ago.

PETITIONER's attorney asked "Ma'am, you said one of the last things you said during your direct testimony is that you had concerns about Mr. Givey's health because of what happened last time?", RESPONDENT answered "Yes". (153 EDA 2025 Transcripts p. 34, Line 20-25, p.35)

Attorney "And that last time you are referring to was in 2014?", RESPONDENT answered "Yes", with RESPONDENT admitting there had not been a single incident concerning the children in the last eleven years.

PETITIONER's attorney asked, "You didn't file anything to change the custody schedule based on, if you petition anything that the children said; right?", RESPONDENT answered "Correct". (153 EDA 2025, Transcript p. 38 Line 7-10)

The trial court itself even stated that the court may not render advisory opinions on hypothetical events that might occur in the future. **Philadelphia Entertainment and Development Partners, L.P v. City of Philadelphia**, 937 A.2d 385 (Pa. 2007)(courts should not give answers to academic questions or render advisory opinions or make decisions based on assertions as to hypothetical events that might occur in the future). (Opinion Sur Rule 1925a p.5).

Gates, citing **Lerner v Lerner**, 954 A.2d 1229, 1235 (Pa.Super 2008) ("It is specifically, DENIED that Father has the right to file a Petition for Modification simply to secure privileged information concerning Mother's medical condition when he has no evidence that Mother's medical condition has harmed the minor child.")

In Pennsylvania custody cases the presumption is that custody should be awarded to the parent. In Pennsylvania custody cases, the party seeking to change the custody arrangement, has the burden of proof to produce "clear and convincing" evidence during the trial that their allegations are true. "Clear and convincing" evidence standard means that the evidence is highly and substantially more likely to be true than untrue, according to the Supreme Court in **Colorado v New Mexico**, 467 U.S. 310 (1984). Clear and convincing evidence requires a higher standard of proof than "preponderance of evidence".

PETITIONER had not been hospitalized for mental health concerns and he testified at the emergency custody hearing proving he was not experiencing a psychotic break and presented two doctor's notes stating that PETITIONER was not a danger to himself or others and was able to care for his children.

RESPONDENT falsely claiming PETITIONER had a psychotic break eleven years ago with nothing else happening in the last eleven years and claiming she fears, without evidence, he might potentially, at some point in the future, have a psychotic break is not an emergency that would give the Court jurisdiction to issue an emergency custody order. RESPONDENT fails to present any evidence to establish the nexus between PETITIONER's beliefs, that are protected by the First Amendment, which he has maintained for eleven years, and an imminent threat of physical harm to his children, which is required for an emergency custody order.

RESPONDENT admitted that she did not withhold the children from PETITIONER's unsupervised custody time, including overnight visits, after filing her Petition from December 11, 2024, until the hearing on January 3, 2025, (153 EDA 2025, Transcripts p. 36, Line 19-20).

RESPONDENT admitted, immediately before the hearing, she offered PETITIONER to continue to have unsupervised visits with their children, "I believe we made an offer other than supervised time before the hearing." (153 EDA 2025, Transcripts p.49, Line 10)

So, RESPONDENT filed a Petition on December 10, 2025 claiming PETITIONER was unsafe, then did not withhold the children from December 11, 2025 until the emergency hearing on January 3, 2025, then immediately before the emergency hearing on January 3, 2025 offered PETITIONER to continue to have unsupervised visits with his children, then minutes later during the hearing requested the trial court to remove PETITIONER's custody rights to his children

and now is requesting the court to permanently remove PETITIONER's custody rights.

Considering RESPONDENT can contact the children (aged 14 years old and 12 years old) whenever she wants (153 EDA 2025, Transcript p. 36 Line 16-18), that she did not withhold the children and offered PETITIONER to continue to have unsupervised visits with the children proves that she knows PETITIONER presents no danger to the children that would necessitate an emergency hearing or an emergency custody order for the suspension of PETITIONER's custody rights.

PETITIONER has a First Amendment Right under the United States Constitution to believe whatever he chooses to believe and to file a lawsuit in federal court. The trial Court erred in issuing an emergency custody order without any history or current evidence of abuse, mistreatment or threat of imminent physical harm to the children because it lacked jurisdiction to do so, without an actual emergency.

The Court should find that the trial court did not have emergency jurisdiction to issue an emergency custody order because there was no emergency.

2) Can the trial court order PETITIONER to divulge privileged communications that are protected by the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege?

The trial court admitted it erred in overruling PETITIONER's claim of the psychologist/ psychiatrist privilege and concluded the information requested is

protected and privileged information, stating “What Father shares or does not share with his treatment providers is none of our business.”, stating 42 Pa.C.S. § 5944 is akin to attorney client privilege. (153 EDA 2025, Opinion Sur Rule 1925 (a), p.51).

On May 15, 2025 the trial court ordered:

“2. Father shall undergo a psychological evaluation with risk assessment with Doctor Gransee, costs shared evenly. Father shall provide Doctor Gransee with copies of Exhibits M3 and M-4 from the January 3, 2025 hearing.”

The trial court already admitted that the disclosure of any privileged communications concerning Exhibits M3 and M-4 would be privileged and protected by the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege and PETITIONER cannot be compelled to disclose those privileged communications. Exhibits M3 and M4 are the petition and emergency injunction from US Supreme Court case Givey v DOJ (23-7063). The only topic PETITIONER refused to testify about were related to his criminal complaints previously petitioned before the US Supreme Court.

Then the trial court argues that PETITIONER can be ordered to undergo a psychological evaluation and ordered to divulge the very same protected communications, which then can then be conveyed to the trial court and made public since an “independent medical examiner will not be subject to the confidentiality requirements of 42 Pa C.S. § 5944 because he will have no treatment relationship with Father.” (153 EDA 2025, Opinion Sur Rule 1925 (a), p.51).

RESPONDENT also states “Father is subject to the court ordered evaluation and privilege will not apply to the evaluation report. Privilege does not apply to

Court ordered expert reports including psychological evaluations. See generally *M. v. Pennsylvania State Board of Medicine*, 725 A.2d 1266, 1268-69 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 1999)” (153 EDA 2025, Appellee Brief, p.20).

In that case *M.* was the Plaintiff in a lawsuit, agreed to a psychological evaluation and then claimed the psychologist patient privilege to prevent the disclosure of the information already disclosed.

In the present case before the Court, PETITIONER is the defendant and it is well settled that a Plaintiff forgoes certain rights and privileges when bringing a lawsuit in Court, whereas a defendant retains his rights and privileges. PETITIONER also has never agreed to participate in a court ordered psychological evaluation, unlike *M.* and has not disclosed privileged communications.

The trial court’s instructions in ordering a psychological evaluation is merely an attempt to circumvent the protections afforded to privileged communications between psychiatrist/ psychologist and patient under Pennsylvania Law. If that were the case the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege would offer no protection for privileged communications between psychiatrist/ psychologist and patient. This issue was raised by PETITIONER on appeal and the Superior Court issued an order on April 25, 2025 stating “we remand for that [trial] court to conduct further proceedings concerning the privilege claim.”

The trial court did not address these issues, in the May 15, 2025 order, PETITIONER’s claim of privilege raised on appeal that the order of a psychological

evaluation merely circumvents the protections afforded to privileged communications between psychiatrist/ psychologist and patient.

The Court should find that the January 3, 2025 order and May 15, 2025 order, as written, violates the protections afforded to privileged communications by the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege and the trial court did not address these claims of privilege in the trial court's May 15, 2025 order.

3) Does the trial court's order to undergo a psychological evaluation violate the Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8, 42 Pa. C.S. § 5944 and the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution?

The trial court ordered PETITIONER to undergo a psychological evaluation on January 3, 2025 and May 15, 2025, with a doctor chosen by RESPONDENT, while PETITIONER has active lawsuits claiming the abuse of psychiatry is being utilized to discredit whistleblowers and his diagnosis eleven years ago was provably fraudulent.

Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8 states "The order shall specify the place, manner, conditions and scope of the examination." The trial court's order does not specify the "manner, conditions and scope of the examination" as required by statute.

Is the trial court authorizing Dr. Gransee to speak with PETITIONER's psychiatrist or psychologist? Is the trial court authorizing Dr. Gransee to diagnose PETITIONER? Is the trial court asking Dr. Gransee to evaluate the merits of

PETITIONER's criminal complaints instead of having law enforcement take a criminal complaint and evaluate the merits of the criminal complaint?

The due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution protects citizens from overly broad and vague orders of the court and from unwarranted and forced psychological examinations.

The order from January 3, 2025 and May 15, 2025 ordering PETITIONER to undergo a psychological evaluation is unconstitutionally vague and overly broad. PETITIONER cannot agree to undergo a psychological evaluation when he does not even know what he would be agreeing to.

PETITIONER testified on January 3, 2025 and submitted two doctor's notes stating that PETITIONER was not a danger to himself or others and was capable of caring for his children, proving he was not having a psychotic break at the time.

PETITIONER testified that he was not having a psychotic break, never missed a visit with his children, properly cares for his children in every way without any incident for eleven years and most importantly in an emergency hearing had never harmed his children but refused to testify about any privileged communications between him and his doctors that were related to his criminal complaints previously petitioned before the US Supreme Court.

The court cases cited by RESPONDENT (153 EDA 2025, Appellee Brief) arguing for a court ordered psychological evaluation in a custody case were **Gates v Gates**, 967 A.2d 1024 (Pa. Super. 2009); and **M.M. v. L.M.**, 55 A.3d 1168 (Pa. Super 2012),

two cases where the litigants argued that they voluntarily wanted to undergo a psychological evaluation.

The precedents that had been previously cited by RESPONDENT concern parents with extensive histories of violence and/or multiple recent hospitalizations for mental health concerns and the parents *voluntarily agreed* to a psychological examination. The Court in *Gates* even stated “The trial court’s first claim of waiver mischaracterizes its authority to direct parties to submit to physical and mental evaluations pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8.”

The trial court’s order for PETITIONER to undergo a psychological evaluation for protected speech and for the court’s stated purpose of having PETITIONER divulge privileged communications concerning his criminal complaints is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the US Constitution to be free of unwarranted and forced psychological examinations and the First Amendment.

Clearly the trial court’s order to undergo a psychological examination, as written, is a violation of Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8, violates the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege that the Superior Court ordered the trial court address and 42 Pa. C.S. § 5944 and is unconstitutionally broad and vague in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment’s protections against unwarranted and forced mental health examinations and First Amendment protections of free speech.

The Court should find that the trial court’s order to undergo a psychological evaluation on January 3, 2025 and May 15, 2025, as written, is a violation of

PETITIONER's rights under Pennsylvania Law and the Constitution of the United States.

4) Was the Superior Court/Pa Supreme Court's per curiam orders valid?

Without a motion from RESPONDENT, ten days after receiving PETITIONER's Notice of Appeal, the Superior Court issued an anonymous, per curiam order on 6/10/25 requesting PETITIONER to show cause and on 6/23/25 dismissed PETITIONER's appeal, without stating who participated in the decision. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court's order denying his appeal was also an anonymous, per curiam order, that did not specify who participated in the decision.

According to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's Rules governing per curiam decisions "5. A per curiam order shall indicate if a Justice did not participate in the consideration or decision of the matter."¹

The Internal Operating Procedures are intended to implement Article V of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, statutory provisions, the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure and the customs and traditions of this Court.

Article V of the Pennsylvania Constitution, Section 10 (c) "The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules governing practice, procedure and the conduct of all courts, justices of the peace and all officers serving process or enforcing orders, judgments or decrees of any court or justice of the peace"

¹ <https://www.pacourts.us/Storage/media/pdfs/20221215/200130-supremeiopupdate1222.pdf>

By failing to identify which Justice did not participate in a per curiam decision, the Superior Court and Pennsylvania Supreme Court orders violated the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's rules, as well as, the due process clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution. The Superior Court/Pennsylvania Supreme Court's per curiam orders undermines the United State's tradition of transparency in our democracy and the judicial process.

By not identifying which Justices did or did not participate in the decision, or if any Justice actually participated in the decision, PETITIONER cannot verify that the Superior Court and Pennsylvania Supreme Court orders are valid.

Therefore, the Superior Court and Pennsylvania Supreme Court orders are invalid because they do not comply with the rules set forth by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court governing per curiam orders.

RESPONDENT's False Statements to the Court

RESPONDENT stated that PETITIONER was ordered on January 3, 2025 to undergo a psychological evaluation and risk assessment by the Court, which is true (153 EDA 2025, Appellee Brief, p. 19).

Then RESPONDENT falsely alleged in her brief that "Father has consented to this in past stipulated court orders, as referenced by the trial court as part of her reasoning for entering this portion of the order. Exh. A, p. 51." (153 EDA 2025, Appellee Brief, p. 19.)

Prior to January 3, 2025 PETITIONER has never before been ordered by a court to undergo a psychological evaluation or risk assessment, no evidence of a prior court order was presented at trial because no prior court order exists. This statement was false and RESPONDENT stating “as referenced by the trial court as part of her reasoning for entering this portion of the order. Exh. A, p. 51” was also false, the trial court did not state that in their opinion on p. 51.

These false statements were substantial and determinative considering the only precedents cited by RESPONDENT concerned parties who voluntarily consented to undergo a psychological evaluation, and PETITIONER’S understanding of RESPONDENT’s whole argument was to falsely claim that PETITIONER agreed to a psychologist evaluation therefore he should not be able to appeal the evaluation he previously agreed to.

PETITIONER had filed an Application to Strike (153 EDA 2025, Application to Strike) but was confused when his Application to Strike was immediately denied with the same order that remanded the case back to the trial court, a few days before the oral argument was scheduled to take place.

RESPONDENT had testified on January 3, 2025 “I don’t want to keep them from their dad. They need time with their dad.” (Transcripts p. 53) but she falsely alleged PETITIONER could have a psychotic break and she needed emergency custody to protect the children. A psychotic break is a finite event that lasts for a couple of days.

Many months had passed and PETITIONER had not had a psychotic break and RESPONDENT was still arguing in Superior Court that there was still an emergency and she should be continued to be granted sole custody of their children.

By May 21, 2025 PETITIONER had not had a psychotic break and during a hearing RESPONDENT's attorney threatened to have PETITIONER held in contempt if PETITIONER did not undergo a psychological evaluation even though the hearing officer stated that if PETITIONER did not undergo a psychological evaluation that a negative inference would be made against him during the full hearing. Contrary to RESPONDENT's sworn testimony RESPONDENT is still petitioning the court to permanently remove PETITIONER's custody rights to his children and repeatedly demanding that PETITIONER undergo a psychological evaluation with a doctor of her choosing.

The Court should find that RESPONDENT has made false statements to the Superior Court that warrants sanctions. This is a matter of controversy and a collateral issue that must be heard by the Court on appeal.

COLLATERAL ISSUES ARE APPEALABLE BY RIGHT

The trial court's order on May 15, 2025 and January 3, 2025 clearly violates Pennsylvania Law under Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8, the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege, the 1st and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, did not comply with the Superior Court's April 25, 2025 order and presents a matter of controversy and PETITIONER is entitled to an immediate appeal of the trial court's

order to undergo a psychological evaluation and this appeal must be heard by as a right.

The Collateral issues brought by PETITIONER upon appeal are matters of controversy and is an appeal by right, under Title 210 Pa Code Rule 311 (b)(2) and Pa.R.A.P. 313(b), citing United States Supreme Court in **Cohen v. Beneficial Industrial Corp.**, 337 U.S. 541, 69 S. Ct. 1221, 93 L. Ed. 1528 (1949). See **Pugar v. Greco**, 483 Pa. 68, *148 394 A.2d 542 (1978).

The rights involved with PETITIONER's appeal are "too important to be denied review and the question[s] presented is such that if review is postponed until final judgment in the case, the claim will be irreparably lost." **G.B. v. M.M.B.**, 670 A.2d 714 (Pa. Super. 1996). Pa.R.A.P. 313(b).

The Superior Court misinterprets **G.B. v. M.M.B.**, 670 A.2d 714, 722 (Pa Super. 1996) in the Court's 6/10/25 and 6/23/25 orders, which was cited to dismiss PETITIONER'S case. The Court in **G.B.** found the appeal to be interlocutory only because "the order allowed Appellant, the children's father, periods of partial custody.", "the court's order granted father partial custody and visitation every Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m." and the Court found the issue raised on appeal to be the main custody issue, the allocation of time with the children.

In the present case before the Court, PETITIONER's custody rights have been suspended, PETITIONER has been threatened with contempt, on May 21, 2025 PETITIONER was informed that if he does not comply with the order to undergo a psychological evaluation a negative inference will be made against him at the full

hearing and the issues raised are collateral issues, not the main custody issue, the allocation of time with the children, therefore the issues raised by PETITIONER are collateral issues as defined by the Court in **G.B.** and Pa.R.A.P. 313(b) and must be heard on appeal as a right. The Court in **G.B.** actually supports PETITIONER's right to appeal the collateral issues that have been raised.

Furthermore, the Pa Superior Court found an Interlocutory appeal needed to be reviewed because 1) the "order affected the non-custodial parent's right to "access to the child and impacted the *status quo* that would later set the stage for the full custody trial, we conclude that we ought to review" the temporary custody provisions. **C. H. L. v W. D. L.**, 2019 Pa. Super. 210.

The Court should find this appeal must be heard as a right.

**ORDERS TO UNDERGO A PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARE APPEALABLE AS A COLLATERAL ISSUE**

The Superior Court in its 6/10/25 and 6/23/25 orders claiming that an order to undergo a psychological examination is not appealable, also misinterprets "**Miller v. Steinbach**, 681 A2d 775 (Pa. Super. 1996) (order directing father to submit to psychological evaluation in the parties' custody matter was quashed as not appealable as a final or collateral order)"

The Superior Court's rationale in **Miller** was that the order to undergo a psychological evaluation was not appealable only because "he has not disobeyed the lower court's order directing him to pay for the psychological evaluations, he has not

been sanctioned in any manner by the lower court, and, more importantly, he has not been denied partial custody of his daughter.”

The Superior Court did not find the order appealable because “he has not been denied partial custody of his daughter” and had suffered no consequences for his refusal to comply, therefore no harm would come to him if he waits for the full hearing and then appeals at that time.

In the present case, the order to undergo a psychological examination does not comply with Rule 1915.18 (a) requiring the conditions and scope of the exam to be articulated by the Court, the trial Court noted it wished to utilize a psychological evaluation to circumvent and violate the protections afforded by psychologist/psychiatrist patient privilege, PETITIONER’s custody rights have been suspended in an order that will set the stage for any future hearings before the same judge, on May 21, 2025 PETITIONER was informed that if he does not comply with the order to undergo a psychological evaluation a negative inference will be made against him at the full hearing and PETITIONER has been threatened with contempt charges, making this order immediately appealable and the rights appealed are “too important to be denied review and the question[s] presented is such that if review is postponed until final judgment in the case, the claim will be irreparably lost.” *G.B. v. M.M.B.*, 670 A.2d 714 (Pa. Super. 1996). Pa.R.A.P. 313(b). The Court’s rationale in *Miller* supports PETITIONER’s claim that this appeal must be heard as a right.

Furthermore, the Superior Court in prior precedents only found a psychological evaluation to be the least restrictive means if the parent voluntarily agreed to

undergo a psychological evaluation (see *M.M. v. L.M.*, 55 A.3d 1168 (Pa. Super 2012) and *Gates v Gates*, 967 A.2d 1024 (Pa Super. 2009)).

The Court in *Gates* even stated “The trial court's first claim of waiver mischaracterizes its authority to direct parties to submit to physical and mental evaluations pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 1915.8.”

In *Gates*, after a recent hospitalization, the parent argued that she wanted to undergo a psychological evaluation after she was ordered to do so by the court.

In *M.M.* the Mother had filed for a protection from abuse order due to a history of violence and *M.M.* was barred from harassing, threatening and stalking Mother as well as excluded from their marital home, Mother's work and children's daycare for a year. *M.M.* had a history of violently assaulting the Mother and family members during custody exchanges, after *M.M.* had multiple hospitalizations for bipolar disorder *M.M.* voluntarily underwent a psychological evaluation and the Superior Court stated the least restrictive means to make a mental health determination about *M.M.* was through the psychological evaluation he voluntarily agreed to undergo.

There is no precedent to compel PETITIONER to undergo a forced psychological evaluation against his will and doing so would clearly violate protections afforded to United States citizens under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution to be free of unwarranted mental health exams and forced mental health evaluations and precedents set by the Pennsylvania Superior Court.

In the present case before the Court, where PETITIONER has no history or allegations of violence, no events concerning the children have occurred that precipitated RESPONDENT's petition and PETITIONER has not been hospitalized, there is no reason for the court to order a psychological evaluation. PETITIONER has been forced through his custody agreement to meet regularly with a psychologist and psychiatrist for the last eleven years, who informed the court that PETITIONER is not a danger to himself or others and is capable of caring for his children.

The Court should find an order compelling PETITIONER to undergo a psychological evaluation in addition to regular meetings with a psychologist and psychiatrist is unwarranted and a violation of PETITIONER's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, to be free of unwarranted mental health exams and forced mental health examinations and that an order to undergo a psychological evaluation is appealable, as stated in *Gates*.

Trial Court Did Not Comply with Superior Court's April 25, 2025 Order

The Superior Court's Order (153 EDA 2025, April 25, 2025 Order) stated "After careful review, we conclude all issues Givey raises with the exception of his claim concerning the psychiatrist/psychologist privilege, must be quashed as interlocutory. See *G.B. v. M.M.B.*, 670 A.2d 714, 722 (Pa Super. 1996)."

The Superior Court acknowledged that PETITIONER's claims of the psychiatrist/psychologist privilege are not interlocutory, the privilege claims are

collateral issues and are immediately appealable issues as a right that need to be addressed.

The collateral issues concerning PETITIONER's psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege claims in his appeal in 153 EDA 2025 that the trial court was ordered to address and did not address are:

1) PETITIONERs claim on appeal that the trial court ordered a psychological evaluation to circumvent and therefore violate the protections afforded by the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege by compelling PETITIONER to disclose privileged communications to an independent medical examiner which can then be reported back to the court and made public.

2) PETITIONER's claim that the trial court's order to undergo a psychological evaluation violates Rule 1915.18 (a) requiring the conditions and scope of the exam to be articulated by the Court, thus violating Pennsylvania Law, the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution and the psychiatrist/ psychologist patient privilege.

These collateral issues were brought up on appeal in 153 EDA 2025, the Superior Court ordered the trial court to address these issues concerning PETITIONER's privilege claims in an order dated April 25, 2025 and the trial court failed to address these issues in the trial court's May 15, 2025 order, therefore the January 3, 2025 order is properly before the Court. These are collateral issues and a matter of controversy that must heard on appeal as a right.

Whistleblower Claims

Central to this case is PETITIONER's claims of being an attacked whistleblower, who law enforcement refused to take a criminal complaint from for over 13 years prompting PETITIONER file lawsuits in state and federal court demanding law enforcement to take a criminal complaint, which they refused to do, US Supreme Court case (Givey v DOJ, 23-7063), PA Commonwealth Court (486 MD 2024).

School District 1

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

Administrator 1 was also friends with several of PETITIONER'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 and houses the largest law school in the area.

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

PETITIONER 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.

School District 2

Following the professional dispute PETITIONER 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, PETITIONER was told, held high priced fundraisers to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Democratic party and President Obama and Joseph Biden's election campaigns.

PETITIONER believes after Administrator 1 was fired following PETITIONER's complaint to human resources, Administrator 1 reached out to her network of friends at University 1 to interfere with PETITIONER's academic progress at the University, his career (with a graduate of University 1 being his supervisor) and his rental property business (in a town with a Democratic mayor).

PETITIONER was employed by School District 2 from 2005 to 2019, except for one school year.

PETITIONER attempted to report what he believed to be criminal conduct to the Attorney General's office and FBI concerning his previous employer's technology contracts and both law enforcement agencies repeatedly refused to speak to PETITIONER or take a criminal complaint for years.

PETITIONER worked for the Technology Department and as part of his job duties was responsible for approving school technology purchases so PETITIONER had close, personal knowledge of the district's technology contracts and school purchases.

Administrator 3 (who had previously negotiated the district's \$50 million of technology contracts) claimed he was setup, sabotaged at work and then fired. PETITIONER found the newly negotiated contracts after his departure, that district had a no bid contract on a \$24 million contract (APPENDIX J) (the price principals were paying for chromebooks went from about \$173 (APPENDIX K) to \$328.07 (APPENDIX L), the contracts quadrupled the price principals paid for printers, 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. Many of these purchases were federal Title I funds.

PETITIONER also had worked in over 50 schools during his tenure and had access to the teachers' schedules and had personal knowledge that hundreds of people were given jobs where they did little to no work including the Democratic Mayor's best friend (assigned to teach one class a day, where he watched television shows every day for fifty minutes), a convicted child murderer appointed to teach one of the district's top schools (bypassing the State's criminal record check due to his connections) and the former mob boss of Philadelphia's son (who was only assigned six students and taught one class a day for twenty minutes then went home), all while earning a full-time salary and becoming eligible for a State pension.

PETITIONER's previous employer has a history of allegedly firing whistleblowers, exhibited through news articles and court cases filed against his previous employer.

Rental Property Business

PETITIONER owned two apartment buildings and a house that he rented without incident for years until he began receiving regular violation letters and citations from local code enforcement officers that were all dismissed by the courts and a demand to install a \$10,000 alarm system, contrary to Pennsylvania law, that was also later dismissed.

University 1

PETITIONER attended University 1's doctoral program from 2001 until 2014. University 1 is a politically connected university that employed Joseph Biden for many years and has over 220 active judges.

PETITIONER filed a grievance with University 1 believing his progress on his dissertation was being arbitrarily interfered with. In a meeting with the University PETITIONER was offered to attend the University for free to complete his degree, which he refused threatening to sue the University. PETITIONER met with his lawyer, at the time, stating he may report the University to the FBI because PETITIONER believed the graduation rate from the program was very low and the vastly different standards applied to dissertations, which would implicate federal student loan money.

Several days later PETITIONER was illegally drugged resulting in a car collision in Delaware and PETITIONER suffered a severe concussion. With no history of mental illness, PETITIONER was forced against his will into a mental health facility with no hearing or judicial review in violation of Delaware state law, then immediately told he was mentally ill, contrary to the diagnostic criteria utilized in the United States to diagnose mental health conditions, that requires a six-month observation period, a continuous two-weeks of observed delusions and extensive review of the patient's mental health history.

PETITIONER was released from the mental health facility nine days later. PETITIONER then later accepted the University's offer, attended the University for free for one semester and graduated with his doctorate degree.

Fraudulent Diagnosis of Mental Illness

Around the same time PETITIONER and three of his friends including his two best friends, all with no history of mental illness, were sabotaged at work and instantly diagnosed as mentally ill.

Several days after the meeting at University 1 in February 2014, PETITIONER was illegally drugged resulting in a car collision in Delaware and PETITIONER suffered a severe concussion. RESPONDENT prevented PETITIONER's family from getting PETITIONER from the hospital and during that time and with no history of mental illness PETITIONER was forced into a mental health facility against his will without a hearing or judicial review in violation of Delaware state law. In less than 24 hours, without speaking to PETITIONER or giving

PETITIONER any type of assessment, PETITIONER was led to a room and immediately told he had schizoaffective disorder then immediately told to leave the room. RESPONDENT's testimony verifies that PETITIONER had been instantly diagnosed as mentally ill (153 EDA 2025, Transcripts p. 10, RESPONDENT's testimony).

According to the DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) the criteria utilized in the United States to diagnose mental health conditions, a patient suspected of having schizoaffective disorder needs to be given an assessment (which to date has never been done), then if the assessment indicates schizoaffective disorder, the patient must be put on a minimum of six month observation period, where they must be observed experiencing hallucinations or delusions for a continuous two week period of time along with symptoms of mania or depression. None of this could have occurred in less than twenty-four hours and the patient must be observed for the entire six months prior to diagnosis, which clearly was not done and the diagnosis was provably fraudulent.

The DSM has a rigorous standard for the classification of beliefs as delusions. Plausible claims of government fraud, waste or abuse directly related to one's job responsibilities would not be considered a delusion. Schizoaffective disorder is a form of schizophrenia, with schizophrenia being the primary diagnosis in the abuse of psychology since people with schizophrenia will deny they have the mental health condition.

Nine days later, PETITIONER was released from the mental facility and RESPONDENT forced PETITIONER to take medications and attend therapist and psychiatrist appointments, threatening PETITIONER that if he did not comply she would divorce him and he would never see his children again. After their divorce she forced PETITIONER to continue to take medications and attend therapist and psychiatrist appointments through their custody agreement.

PETITIONER then filed lawsuits petitioning the courts to compel law enforcement agencies to take a criminal complaint, under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, claiming he is an attacked whistleblower and that the mental health diagnosis was provably fraudulent, to discredit him as a whistleblower. During the course of the lawsuits PETITIONER was illegally drugged leading to an emergency room visit on Christmas day 2023 and PETITIONER tested positive for buprenorphine and after PETITIONER told his father, his father immediately called PETITIONER saying "You know there are drugs that can kill you and are undetectable in your system a few hours later." Many times since, PETITIONER has found his house broken into, food tampered with drugs and property damaged, including evidence related to his court cases.

PETITIONER noted that in the years leading up to PETITIONER's allegations, Pennsylvania's Democratic Governor disbanded its Organized Crime Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reduced its organized crime task forces across the country by 90% (then gave the remaining FBI agents terrorist duties,

instead of organized crime responsibilities) according to organized crime observers² and according to a 2010 report presented to Congress, titled Organized Crime in the United States Trends and Issues for Congress³ and The Department of Justice in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania disbanded its organized crime task force in 2008.

During this time over 1,000 whistleblowers have reported that in last ten years, law enforcement refused to take a criminal complaint from them, Jeffrey Epstein (254 victims over 10 years), Pennsylvania Kid for Cash scandal (over 400 alleged victims over 10 years), Jerry Sandusky (52 victims over 15 years), Larry Nassar (265 alleged victims over 18 years), Harvey Weinstein (over 100 alleged victims over 10 years), Mike Jeffries (dozens of alleged victims over 20 years).

Over a hundred of these victims reported being surveilled after attempting file a criminal complaint with law enforcement (New Yorker article, Harvey Weinstein Army of Spies⁴), (CNN, “Jeffrey Epstein allegedly hired private investigators and engaged in a campaign of intimidation against accusers”⁵) and Mike Jeffries⁶ (allegedly hired a security company to monitor and threaten his victims for twenty years).

Family and Friends Attacked

² <https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/features/is-the-american-mafia-on-the-rise-w451888>

³ <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R40525.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/harvey-weinsteins-army-of-spies#:~:text=Two%20private%20investigators%20from%20Black,least%20four%20meetings%20with%20McGowan.>

⁵ <https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/12/us/jeffery-epstein-witness-intimidation/index.html>

⁶ <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/former-abercrombie-fitch-ceo-charged-sex-trafficking-dementia-lawyers-rcna185353>

In Spring 2015, several months after PETITIONER was falsely diagnosed as mentally ill, his sister told him she was being threatened and indicated that other family members have been also been threatened.

Around the time PETITIONER was falsely diagnosed as mentally ill, three of his friends, also with no history of mental illness were followed, sabotaged at work and diagnosed as mentally ill.

PETITIONER met R.K. in May 2022 and they began dating. Three times while they were dating R. K. had been illegally drugged. R. K. also began having her employer threaten her employment and often claimed she was being sabotaged at work, which she said never happened to her before she met PETITIONER.

Shortly after PETITIONER and R.K. 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, his next job required him to live four days a week in a neighboring state.

After they began dating R. K.'s sister began having her long-time employment threatened, her oldest brother lost his job and after long-time unemployment had to leave his family in South Carolina and move to New York to find employment, her other brother, a millionaire, who owns a million dollar home in Florida and had been retired for years after a work injury settlement, moved away from his home to Pennsylvania and took a dishwashing job, where he complains of mistreatment, complains that he

misses his family and lost fifty pounds in three months, R.K. was diagnosed with a serious medical condition and R. K.'s father was diagnosed with cancer.

All of R. K.'s long-time friend group of twenty years began having problems with their employment, separation from their families or developed health concerns before they stopped talking to R. K. for a year. This is similar to what happened to all of PETITIONER's friends before they stopped talking him.

PETITIONER and R. K. were talking about a Reddit post about the RICO statute. PETITIONER said "Organized crime used to threaten your family to get you to do what they want." R. K. replied "Organized crime still does but they don't threaten your family, they hurt your family over and over again until you do what they want."

Givey v DOJ

PETITIONER had filed a court case (US Supreme Court, Givey v DOJ, 23-7063) claiming he is an attacked whistleblower and demanding Biden's DOJ take a criminal complaint and provide witness protection, which they refused to do.

The DOJ had shut down its organized crime task force in 2008, argued that organized crime in the US could not be doing what organized is doing elsewhere around the world and argued that they do not have speak to a victim, take a criminal complaint or investigate crimes. During the course of the lawsuit, after PETITIONER was denied witness protection, PETITIONER was drugged and tested positive for buprenorphine and has found his food tampered with drugs on many occasions since. There have been eight other whistleblowers who filed

federal lawsuits against the DOJ for refusing to take a criminal complaint, with claims that their homes were broken into, their property destroyed, food tampered with drugs, illegal surveillance, had their careers ruined and/or they were falsely declared mentally ill to discredit them as a whistleblower.

Sharyl Attkisson⁷, an investigative journalist who reported on Obama's Fast and Furious operation, sued the United States Post Office and the DOJ when she claimed her mail and phone were being tampered with in the same way described by PETITIONER. PETITIONER has found his phone hacked, tampering with his internet search results, phone calls, emails, texts, post office mail and he cannot post on social media. When PETITIONER attempted to contact Sidney Powell and Alina Habba he was unable to call them, email them or complete forms on their websites and his certified post office mail was returned (APPENDIX M).

January 9, 2025 and January 13, 2025

On January 9, 2025 PETITIONER entered the Chester County Courthouse to hand deliver his Notice of Appeal to the judge, court reporter and court administration. PETITIONER was detained by court security on false allegations. A corporal from the sheriff's department came and claimed that there was a complaint from the court reporter's office that PETITIONER had created a disturbance and was demanding transcripts.

After PETITIONER was released he emailed the secretary from the court reporter's office, who replied that she spoke with the corporal and stated

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharyl_Attkisson

PETITIONER was polite and respectful and told him that she is unaware of any complaint originating from the court reporter's office. She said the corporal then claimed that the complaint originated from somewhere else. The following day PETITIONER had to return to the courthouse and spoke to the corporal who then claimed it was a misunderstanding and that PETITIONER should not have been detained.

Four days later on January 13, 2025, the trial judge's Law Clerk emailed PETITIONER's attorney stating "Your client, [PETITIONER], filed the attached pro se Notice of Appeal last Thursday, 1/9/25. Would you please advise the Court as to whether you will be prosecuting this appeal for him. I don't see that he has filed a notice of self-representation." This prompted PETITIONER's attorney, who had represented him for ten years, to demand that he sign a pro se agreement and submit it to the Chester County Court. PETITIONER then hired another attorney and paid her over seven thousand dollars and then she demanded he sign a pro se agreement. When PETITIONER refused to sign the pro se agreement she filed a Notice to Withdrawal as his attorney. PETITIONER confirmed with the Superior Court prothonotary that he can represent himself in his appeal and continue to have an attorney of record in his Chester County custody case and signing the pro se agreement would leave PETITIONER without legal representation in his Chester County custody case.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Strict scrutiny standard of review is warranted because Constitutional Rights are implicated.

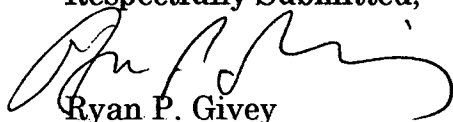
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Citizens have a constitutional right under the First Amendment of the United States constitution to raise their children and a right to free speech. There is no law in Pennsylvania or legal precedent in any court that supports the trial judge's order to remove PETITIONER'S custody rights and order PETITIONER to undergo a psychological evaluation. The questions at hand are of national importance, because it would allow courts to remove the custody rights of parents for any fabricated reason brought before the court, for events that have not actually happened contrary to existing Pennsylvania law and legal precedent and the United States Constitution. This case also has important implications concerning the psychologist/psychiatrist patient privilege and the authority of courts to order parents to undergo psychological evaluations. This case also demonstrates how agents from Biden's DOJ can indefinitely block a whistleblower from making a criminal complaint and how the abuse of psychiatry is being utilized in the United States to discredit whistleblowers.

CONCLUSION

This petition for writ certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully Submitted,


Ryan P. Givey

10/29/25