

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

KYLE JOHN ROBERTS, PETITIONER

v.

REGIONS HOSPITAL, RESPONDENT

*ON APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE MINNESOTA
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT*

**APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME
TO FILE A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

UNITED STATES CITIZEN

KYLE J. ROBERTS

Petitioner

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Pro Se Petitioner

RELATED CASES

- *Roberts v. Regions Hospital*, No. 24-19HA-PR-24-911, Minnesota First Judicial District Court. Orders issued Nov. 1, 2024.
- *Roberts v. Regions Hospital*, No. 24-A24-1779, Minnesota Court of Appeals. Order Opinion issued Apr. 1, 2025.
- *Roberts v. Regions Hospital*, No. 24-A24-1779, Minnesota Supreme Court. Order issued July 15, 2025.

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**APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

**To the honorable Brett M. Kavanaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of
the United States and Circuit Justice for the Eighth Circuit:**

For good cause and pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 6103., 28 U.S.C. § 2101(c), and U.S. Sup. Ct. Rules 13.3, 13.5, 22, 30.1, and 30.2; I, Petitioner Kyle John Roberts respectfully request a 60-day extension of time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari, to and including December 15th, 2025. Without an approved extension of time to file, the current due date is October 14th, 2025; 90-days (including a federal legal holiday) from the Minnesota Supreme Court's order on July 15th, 2025; denying the timely petition for review of the decision of The Minnesota Court of Appeals Order Opinion issued on April 1st, 2025. This application is being filed at least 10 days before that date, on this day, October 3rd, 2025.

JURISDICTION IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The order opinion sought to be reviewed was issued by the Minnesota Court of Appeals on April 1st, 2025 (APPENDIX C). This matter regarding an Order for Commitment (APPENDIX D), and an Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications (APPENDIX E) issued on November 1st, 2024, was appealed to the court of appeals from the First Judicial District Court of Minnesota, the court the orders were issued from. This petitioner was represented by counsel for both the district court and court of appeals decisions. The Minnesota State Supreme Court in the jurisdiction of the Eighth Circuit denied the timely Petition for Review of Decision of Court of Appeals in an order issued on July 15th, 2025 (APPENDIX F). The petition was filed pro se by the petitioner in representation of himself. A copy of both original district court orders, the court of appeals order opinion, and supreme court order denying further review of the matter are included with this application as a separate appendix.

The jurisdiction of this Court would be invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Listed in APPENDIX A:

- I. United States Constitution.
- II. U.S. Const. amend. I.
- III. U.S. Const. amend. III.
- IV. U.S. Const. amend. V.
- V. U.S. Const. amend. VI.
- VI. U.S. Const. amend. VIII.
- VII. U.S. Const. amend. IX.
- VIII. U.S. Const. amend. X.
- IX. U.S. Const. amend. XIV
- X. U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.
- XI. U.S. Const. art. I.
- XII. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.
- XIII. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.
- XIV. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.
- XV. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.
- XVI. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.
- XVII. U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.

Listed in APPENDIX B:

- I. United States Constitution.
- II. U.S. Const. amend. I.
- III. U.S. Const. amend. III.
- IV. U.S. Const. amend. V.
- V. U.S. Const. amend. VI.
- VI. U.S. Const. amend. VIII.
- VII. U.S. Const. amend. IX.
- VIII. U.S. Const. amend. X.
- IX. U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.
- X. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.
- XI. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.
- XII. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.
- XIII. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.
- XIV. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.
- XV. U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.
- XVI. U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.
- XVII. U.S. Const. art. II, § 3

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED (cont.)

Listed in APPENDIX A:

XVIII. U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 1.
XIX. U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.
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XXII. U.S. Const. art. II, § 4.
XXIII. U.S. Const. art. III.
XXIV. U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.
XXV. U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.
XXVI. U.S. Const. pmbl.

Listed in APPENDIX B:

XVIII. U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.
XIX. U.S. Const. art. V.
XX. U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.
XXI. U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.
XXII. U.S. Const. pmbl.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A Petition for Judicial Commitment was filed by Regions Hospital on October 15th, 2024, to Minnesota's First Judicial District Court to civilly commit Applicant Kyle John Roberts as a person who is diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type. A Petition for Authorization to Impose Involuntary Treatment and Request for Hearing was also filed by Regions Hospital on October 15th, 2024, to Minnesota's First Judicial District Court to authorize the imposition of involuntary treatment by administration of neuroleptic medications to Kyle John Roberts. A contested hearing on both petitions was held on October 31st, 2024, at Minnesota's First Judicial District Court building in Dakota County, Minnesota, via Zoom Communications, Inc.'s videoconferencing application, and before the Honorable Michael Mayer. The trial court held that there was sufficient evidence to civilly commit Kyle John Roberts as a person who is mentally ill, and that after considering lesser restrictive alternatives, there were no lesser restrictive alternatives available than judicial commitment and that the commitment dually to Regions Hospital and to the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services was the least restrictive program which can meet the Respondent's treatment needs consistent with Minn. Stat. § 253B.03, subd.7. The trial court civilly committed Kyle John Roberts for an initial period not to exceed six months by order dated and filed November 1st, 2024 (APPENDIX D). The trial court also held that Kyle John

Roberts is incompetent to consent to the use of neuroleptic medications and in the dual commitment to Regions Hospital and to the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services, authorized the medical director of Regions Hospital and the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services to administer Zyprexa, Haldol, Prolixin, Geodon, Abilify, Risperdal, and Invega singly, or in therapeutic combination, to Kyle John Roberts for the duration of his civil commitment by order dated and filed November 1st, 2024. (APPENDIX E)

A Notice of Appeal was filed by counsel for Kyle John Roberts on November 13th, 2024, to the Minnesota Court of Appeals, appealing both the Order for Commitment and Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications issued on November 1st, 2024. A Nonoral Panel was held on February 5th, 2025, and an Order Opinion was issued on April 1st, 2024, with the Honorable Presiding Judge Michelle Larkin, the Honorable Chief Judge Jennifer Frisch, and the Honorable Judge Jon Schmidt considering and deciding the case. (APPENDIX C). The appeals court concluded that the district court in Order for Commitment,

“failed to make “sufficiently particular findings of fact on the key issues” to support its conclusions of law.” (APPENDIX C, p.7, Paragraph 13).

In concluding, the appeals court remanded to the district court,

“to make the necessary factual findings required by statute.” (APPENDIX C, p. 7, Paragraph 13).

In remand, the appeals court suggested the district court might reopen the record to do so.

The appeals court also noted the decision to remand implicated the Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications,

“Generally, a district court can only authorize the involuntary administration of neuroleptic medication for individuals who are “subject to civil commitment.” Minn. Stat. § 253B.092, subd. 1 (2024).” (APPENDIX C, p.7, Paragraph 14)

The appeals court then suggested a reconsideration of the decision,

“Pending its reexamination of the commitment issue.” (APPENDIX C, p.7, Paragraph 14).

The appeals court remanded the matter of both orders to the Minnesota First Judicial District Court dated and filed April 1st, 2025. (APPENDIX C)

A Petition for Review of Decision of Court of Appeals was submitted by Kyle John Roberts, pro se, with the Minnesota Supreme Court on May 1st, 2025, and filed on May 6th, 2025.

The district court closed the case on May 5th, 2025.

The Minnesota Supreme Court issued an order on July 15th, 2025, with the Honorable Chief Justice Natalie E. Hudson denying the petition for review of court of appeals on July 15th, 2025. (APPENDIX F)

INTRODUCTION

In presenting this application, The Minnesota Court of Appeals has decided on an important question of federal law that has not yet been but should be decided by this Court. (U.S. Sup. Ct. Rules 10(c)). The Constitutional provisions I have listed above (APPENDIX A), pertain to items directly related to this case, but also importantly, the circumstances that may be revealed with all the information properly presented (APPENDIX B) for The Supreme Court of the United States to review on writ of certiorari. The two orders that are in question in relation to this application would not have happened if there wasn't a mental illness medical diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type force applied to me, Kyle John Roberts. The petition for a writ of certiorari would be presented to prove that I am in fact not mentally ill, removing the legal basis in the Minnesota State Statutes that supported the justification for the judicial commitment and two orders to be issued to begin with (Minn. Stat § 253B.09, subd. 1(a).) (Minn. Stat. § 253B.092.). In proving that I in fact do not have a mental illness, I would be asking for this court to reverse the Order for Commitment and Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications that were issued on November 1st, 2024. (APPENDIX D) (APPENDIX E)

REASONS TO GRANT THE APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

I. Reasons to grant the application:

1. In this application, I, pro se petitioner Kyle John Roberts am respectfully requesting additional time to file and redress for grievances (U.S. Const. amend. I.) associated with what I believe to be two incorrectly issued orders at Minnesota's First Judicial District Court. (APPENDIX D) (APPENDIX E)

2. This extension of time also implicates a case that I believe is of such imperative national and public importance (U.S. Sup. Ct. Rule 11.), and what I believe to be importance to the United States continued leadership of the free world that it warrants at least an extension of time for this court to obtain the ability to then consider if a petition for a writ of certiorari is well suited to be granted.

3. Other factors I ask to be considered are:

A. I do not have the monetary resources to obtain proper legal counsel currently, and previous attempts to obtain legal counsel free of charge were unsuccessful, so time to acquire the knowledge through reading material to become well acquainted with the legal positions relevant to deliver a successful outcome with no prior professional legal experience or professional legal education other than the previous state supreme court petition submitted.

B. Time for the best petition I believe is not only important to me.

- C. Time needed to assess the legal and practical impact.
- D. Preparation time of argument for petition for a writ of certiorari.
- E. Formatting and document preparation time.
- F. Time to find a reputable professional printing service.
- G. Time to gather the resources necessary to print.
- H. Time to print.
- I. Time to gather all the resources for sending in documents.
- J. I am currently handling several other full-time workloads.
- K. Current difficult living situation.
- L. I am currently still experiencing the limitations of what is the subject in relation to one of the reasons for why the case is being brought and relief is being sought after in this court of law.
- M. I am making this request in good faith, and not for the purpose of causing undue delay in relation to the filing of this information.

II. What an approved application would allow to be presented:

1. If this application for 60-day extension of time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari is approved, I would have the ability to:

A. Fully examine all case records that include specific references to information in relation to all legal constitutional provisions and statutes involved within the context of the jurisdiction of this court, and fully prepare to present the petition for a writ of certiorari for filing.

B. Deliver a full and proper case presentation including proper legally suggested solutions post-case constitutionally, and legislatively that might come from a ruling on the matter in this court.

C. Explain and document properly in the context of a petition for a writ of certiorari, the entire experience with the issue I am bringing forth to this court regarding the fact of the matter of whether I have an “organic disorder of the brain or a substantial psychiatric disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or to reason or understand, that is manifested by instances of grossly disturbed behavior or faulty perceptions and who, due to this impairment, poses a substantial likelihood of physical harm to self or others” (Minn. Stat. § 253B.02, subd. 17a(a).) that allowed for the Order for Commitment and henceforth the Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications, or whether there is an undisclosed and unregulated technology I believe to resemble a biological weapon with additional abilities and

characteristics in the executive branch that is eliciting the symptoms that were identified by medical professionals in relation to the mental illness diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type that was forced on me at Regions Hospital. (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

i. Including activity involving repeatedly touching me and eliciting bodily responses in ways that would result in severe crimes. (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

D. Understand the process of constructing a request for subpoena of information in specific institutions of the executive branch and federal government.

E. Put together a list of legal subpoenas for request of information.

F. Put together a list of legal subpoenas to request for action on behalf of this court.

i. Construct a proper testing facility request to highlight the experience of the technology in question for public viewing. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. pmbl.) (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.)

G. Present a reason to investigate this technology's current operating protocol inside of the executive branch and the federal government. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. III.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 2, cl. 1.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 201.) (18 U.S.C. § 210.) (18 U.S.C. § 211.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 373.) (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18

U.S.C. § 1385.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b) (18 U.S.C. § 2340A.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.)

2. Additional time would allow for United States Citizens working within the capacities of the United States Federal Government to identify the case and begin constructing *amicus curiae* briefs in support of the writ of certiorari that will be submitted when the information can be properly assembled to make the best case. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 1.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.) (U.S. Const. pmb.) (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (5 U.S.C. § 3331.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 4.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 201.) (18 U.S.C. § 210.) (18 U.S.C. § 211.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 371.) (18 U.S.C. § 373.) (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1031.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18 U.S.C. § 1385.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

III. What could occur with a granted petition:

1. With a granted petition for a writ of certiorari with this court, I intend to present a proper, fully researched case with legally suggested course of action including:

A. Make the case for why this court should grant subpoena access to this information with an investigation into the institutions of the executive branch that I believe where it operates. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. III.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 2, cl. 1.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 201.) (18 U.S.C. § 210.) (18 U.S.C. § 211.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 373.) (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18 U.S.C. § 1385.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b) (18 U.S.C. § 2340A.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441).

B. Make the case for why this court should approve a subpoena to allow the public to view how and what this technology can do through a public viewing testing facility; so, it can be properly regulated with U.S. Citizen approval. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S.

Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. pmbl.) (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.)

C. Obtain a new court ordered independent medical evaluation for once the technology is revealed and shut down operating inside of my biological system from control of the presidency, where I suspect it is found to be centered and directed (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.); specifically with individuals working around the situation room in The White House. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 1.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.) (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

D. Obtain a court ordered subpoena to reveal the extent of The Federal Bureau of Investigation's activity involving myself and secure my entire file to understand the extent of the last three Presidents of the United States of America's activity and decision-making surrounding myself, Kyle

John Roberts. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (5 U.S.C. § 3331.) (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

E. With these subpoenas granted by the Supreme Court of the United States, in launching an independent investigation with judicial oversight and control, I hope to confirm the technology at the center of the operation, shut down its operation, obtain a new independent evaluation to be conducted with the conditions of the technology operating known, reveal the extent of The Federal Bureau of Investigation's activity surrounding me, and reveal high profile individual's working in the capacity of the federal government that have come to my location over the course of time these events have taken place.

F. With the technology subpoena granted I would seek to:

- i. Identify the name of the undisclosed and unregulated technology illegally and immorally operating at the center of my experience and other identification classifications about it and its classification as a technology.
- ii. Confirm how the technology operates.
- iii. Confirm how it currently exists in relation to myself.

- iv. Confirm it is computing controlled.
 - v. Identify every institution involved in my experience.
 - vi. Confirm all the locations of the institutions involved.
- G. Get the operation shut down on myself, Kyle John Roberts.
- H. With the court ordered public testing trials I would:
- i. Ask for the court to order the military to license its control of this technology to a non-profit entity sanctioned by the government to conduct this activity with military personnel controlling the testing environment. (United States Constitution.)
 - ii. Raise funds from the public and government to pay individuals to go through testing trials ranging from roughly 3-months to 4 years.
 - iii. Have citizens that are willing to undergo such activity go through a brief training period class to understand what they are agreeing to participate in.
 - iv. These citizens must agree to sign waiver forms to participate in this activity that agrees to remove their right to press charges and sue for activity that would otherwise be deemed illegal ranging from a wide scale of potential activity.
 - v. Citizens willing to undergo more severe activity should be paid more.

vi. The activity must be filmed to be accessed by the population to understand why it is important to regulate this technology's capabilities.

I. Once the technology is shut down inside of all the institutions that are currently operating it on myself, Kyle John Roberts, and once the public can have confirmation other citizens are undergoing these testing trials, begin the new independent examination to clear the basis of the original schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type medical diagnosis.

J. With the subpoena in relation to The Federal Bureau of Investigation granted I would seek to find:

- i. All records pertaining to myself and the activity the FBI.
- ii. The FBI's internal classification on me that allows for this activity to be conducted.
- iii. Whether the FBI has me classified as a domestic terrorist under what I believe the last several potentially traitor presidencies.
- iv. The FBI's claims about my mental health and what information can be revealed about why previous information regarding mental health issues were made when I have no previous mental health diagnoses.
- v. The extent of FBI personnel having access to me.
- vi. The extent of FBI personnel having access to my location.

vii. The extent of undercover employee activity around me.

viii. To what extent I am brought to living areas that are surrounded by government housing with my current living arrangements involving rental properties.

K. With the subpoena in relation the high-profile individuals working in the capacity of the federal government I would be looking to confirm the specific individuals on specific days and the reason why they happened to be around my location that day and that I would reveal the names of if the application and petition were to be approved. (United States Constitution.) (18 U.S.C. § 4.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 373.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.) (Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, 4 U.S.C. § 4.)

L. Confirm those employees acting against the interests of the USA in this situation, and in relation to me, some that I believe are acting in the USA's interests. (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.) (5 U.S.C. § 3331.) (18 U.S.C. § 1031.) (Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, 4 U.S.C. § 4.)

M. With the writ of certiorari granted I would be looking to prove several of my constitutional rights have been violated, including, but not limited to:

i. A violation of my third amendment rights in the USA constitution with quartering inside of my place of residence. (U.S. Const. amend. III.)

ii. A violation of my sixth amendment rights in the gathering of information pertaining to my government profile of information and the internal classification that allows for this activity to occur within the different institutions of the federal government that interact with me, specifically within The Federal Bureau of Investigation. (U.S. Const. amend. VI.)

iii. A violation of my fifth amendment rights as my life, liberty, and property have been deprived from me without due process of law and before this sixth amendment right was allowed to declare what it is I did wrong, and I must be punished for. (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.)

a. Procedurally, I was never notified of what I did wrong before the punishment for my supposed crime(s) started to occur, though not recognized currently as punishment itself publicly; I believe it to very much so be an executive branch internal non-public punishment mechanism. (U.S. Const. amend. V.)

b. Substantively, these rights should never have been infringed upon because they are basic to human life, liberty, and happiness; why they may be taken in the first place as a method to displace my existence and put me at a disadvantage to

challenge a status quo. (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S.

Declaration of Independence, 1776.)

iv. A violation of my fifth amendment rights as the double jeopardy clause continues to be violated with repeated enforcement of activity of punishment without declaration of time in which the punishment must end. (U.S. Const. amend. V.)

v. A violation of my eight amendment rights with the cruel and unusual punishment of torture constantly being applied to my biological system conducting repeated felonies incessantly. (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.)

vi. A violation of my ninth amendment rights in the President of the United States of America authorizing to remove my right to life, liberty, and property without proper due process via executive authority action with this undisclosed technology and illegal federal law enforcement actions. (U.S. Const. amend. IX.)

vii. A violation of my tenth amendment rights in that the undisclosed technology operating and violating my constitutional rights is not a technology that is given as power to the United States, or any state, but instead reserved to the people, which I am included as apart of as a United States Citizen to decide how it should be able to exist and operate as an asset of the United States of America. (U.S. Const. amend. X.)

a. Without proper ability thus far to be able to participate in that limitation as the executive branch of the federal government where I believe it is operating has not disclosed it to the U.S. Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the entirety of the government, or the people to be properly regulated. (United States Constitution.)

IV. What might be found specifically in relation to me with a reversal of both district court orders:

1. With a ruling reversing both district court orders, the symptoms would have been identified as from the non-organic source that is this unregulated and currently unidentified technology that will have been proven to then not be associated with the mental illness diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type I received while force confined to Regions Hospital in St. Paul, MN during the time period of October 10th, 2024 through December 9th, 2024. (United States Constitution.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.)

2. I will be requesting for a legal redaction of this mental illness diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type by the medical professionals and team at Regions Hospital and requesting for the court to order this legal redaction from the Regions Hospital medical team that made this diagnosis, as well as requesting a legal redaction from the independent examiners that also participated in the case. (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

3. I will also be requesting for a redaction of information presented by The Federal Bureau of Investigation to elicit this activity in the first place. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.) (5 U.S.C. § 3331.)

(18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.) (42
U.S.C. § 1983.)

V. What might be found systemically with a reversal of both district court orders:

1. The program is revealed to be systemic driver of mental illness cases, civil commitments, and forced medicine applications driving significant medical industry and pharmaceutical industry revenue that wouldn't otherwise occur if illegal actions were not to occur.

A. This case outcome could bring relief to millions of people currently going through similar experiences as myself, potentially worldwide, that might also be identified as a part of this technology asset's activity that is involved in the schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type diagnosis I received; and the effects of which I continue to experience with what I would properly categorize as torture and levying warfare activity against a United States Citizen. (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b.) (18 U.S.C. § 2340A.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.)

B. This activity is only treason if it is confirmed to be systemically occurring in relation to United States Citizens, United States Assets, and The United States of America. (U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.) (18 U.S.C. § 2381.)

2. The program is revealed to be much bigger and driver of health issues in the USA and across the world.

A. I believe this asset may be able to create cancer cells rather quickly in individuals, among many other things.

B. I have significant concern as well this asset is used to murder people across the country and world quietly, with cause of death mimicking conditions of regular health outcomes of death such as heart attacks and strokes. (18 U.S.C. § 1111.)

C. I am also worried and concerned about the use of this technology in inappropriate ways that would involve the sexual abuse of other adults and minors. My experience has involved repeated occurrences of this activity and I believe Citizens and parents have the right to know about the right preventative measures that would need to be put in place for this technology to eventually have a wider commercially applicable use; and should be able to petition their elected representatives in the U.S. Congress to address these concerns themselves. (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2243.)

3. The program is revealed to be center of COVID-19 worldwide democide and fake pandemic, an event that resulted in millions of deaths worldwide, and a little over a million of which were USA Citizens, which I believe confirms treason.

4. The program is revealed to be ongoing and larger than COVID-19 regularly causing more deaths and lives ruined worldwide on a regular basis.

5. With confirmation of these findings, I believe other things can be confirmed in relation to this technology in how it currently operates with:

A. A complete profile of:

i. What it can do.

- ii. How it can do this.
- iii. What it is currently doing.
- iv. Where it is happening from.
- v. The amount of money currently spent doing it. (U.S.

Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.)

- vi. All on budget federal government activity in association.
- vii. All off budget federal government activity in association.
- viii. The amount of federal government employees in the executive branch currently employed in relation to its operating profile in the federal government. (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.) (5 U.S.C. § 3331.)
- ix. If it exists outside the Executive branch in any way.
- x. The number of institutions that have access to it.

B. The severity of the situation regarding its existence:

- i. Treason (U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.)
 - a. COVID-19
 - b. Confirmation if it operates in every citizen's body.
 - c. Confirmation if it operates in every human's body.
- ii. We must determine viability of treason related activity and if articles of impeachment can be drawn in the house.
 - a. This can start to begin once sufficient evidence is brought forth from my case.

6. Federal law enforcement, military, intelligence, defense, and national security systems under the Executive Branch need reform and realignment around the United States Constitution.

A. Executive branch enforcement measures that don't involve proper legal determinations about situations that are enforced on must cease.

i. Punishment for crimes determined to be that aren't crimes, and the enacting of this punishment without due process of the law cannot continue to happen. (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.)

B. Opinions of individuals enforcing without objectivity to the matter that would never make it to a legally enforceable outcome, needs to end. (U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.)

C. The creation of events with anticipation of a future event that can be developed to an outcome based on what is politically desired to occur must end. (U.S. Const. amend. VI.)

D. Not revealing technologies because of power interests that are maintained by using the technology in ways in which our citizenry would not allow for must end. (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.)

E. Improper use of the corporate, medium, and small business community's resources in the United States to pursue power directives that wouldn't be supported if known must end. (U.S. Const. amend. X.)

VI. Potential immediate solutions to the problems that might be revealed:

1. The opportunity for the Supreme Court of the United States to make new interpretations and precedential rulings in relation to potentially several constitutional amendments. (U.S. Const. amend. III.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. VIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV.)

2. Potential immediate seizure and jurisdiction claimed by The Supreme Court of the United States over this program internal to the Executive Branch with temporary authority ordered to the U.S. Congress via the United States Constitution before articles of impeachment can be filed and an impeachment trial can commence; to allow for the protocol of operation itself can be safely and properly re-constructed. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 4.) (U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 1091.) (18 U.S.C. § 1111.) (18 U.S.C. § 1385.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b.) (18 U.S.C. § 2340A.) (18 U.S.C. § 2381.) (18 U.S.C. § 2382.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.) (Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, 4 U.S.C. § 4.)

VII. Potential long-term solutions to the problems that might be revealed:

1. The opportunity to identify and debate whether a new constitutional amendment may be appropriately drafted in the U.S. Congress in relation to Human Body Property Rights that could be a model for other countries to emulate. (U.S. Const. art. V.)

2. If not a new amendment, a potential new legislative agenda surrounding the human body pertaining to a Human Body Property Rights Legislation that may involve:

- A. Legal Human Body Technology Interaction Standards.
- B. Legal Human Interaction Standards. (18 U.S.C. § 113.)
- C. When an individual can be forced to legally take medicine.

(Minn. Stat. § 253B.092.)

- D. United States Citizen Legal Abortion Rights.
- E. Legal activities involving human body organs.

3. The proper identification, regulation, technological operating framework, development, and future commercialization schedules for this undisclosed and unregulated technology in question to ensure safe, secure, and moral alignment with humanity.

- A. New security protocols within the institutions that operate it.

(U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.)

B. New audit systems that involve independent entities fulfilling legal frameworks of operations that ensure preservation of the necessary

classified information protocol structures pertaining to national security standards of protecting the United States. (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.)

C. To maintain the technology itself inside of the institutions that currently secure it, with reform and access by all branches of government to ensure its proper use in alignment with Constitutional and Federal Law. (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.)

D. To identify and reveal the good use cases for this technology that has been developed with great American ingenuity, and to apply the moral standard of the United States Citizenry to its operating framework of acceptable existence; to move from where it is now operated unacceptably in the shadows, to where it can operate safely, securely, protecting United States interests, United States National Security, and enhancing humanity itself. (United States Constitution.)

i. To identify the new technologies that may synergize and enable this technology to operate at its most effective standard, including new smart contract protocol technologies that can combine physical and digital assets in ways that enable their full functional technological ability by embedding the system of law into every transaction for safe use.

4. A new institution capable of handling the reparational resource expenditure obligations necessary for ownership of what may be revealed to be one

of the most heinous ongoing war crimes in the history of the world, conducted by enemies of the United States of America and humanity; payable in equity to every human determined to be damaged by its detrimental effects.

A. Further, class action lawsuits from businesses and individuals pertaining to events such as COVID-19 that can only be paid with a new institution infrastructure that enhances the United States Federal Government's resource development, production, procurement, acquisition, and generating capabilities. (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

5. A new non-profit infrastructure designed to enhance the citizenship experience with government and provide a floor of acceptable living standards outside of the government in basis of a permanent governing foundation for the United States.

6. A new civic program specific to this foundational improvement to our United States governing system.

7. A complete American Governing Policy that addresses all the needs of our sovereign in relation to the needs of the people and the United States leadership of the free world. (United States Constitution.) (U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776.) (Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, 4 U.S.C. § 4.)

CONCLUSION

With this application I present to the Supreme Court of the United States an opportunity. This opportunity is an important one to consider regarding the United States of America and the court's governing responsibility and jurisdiction with the Supreme Law of our land, the United States Constitution. For with this opportunity, and if the conditions involving the case to be presented are true, this court can exercise its jurisdictional right in recognizing and righting a wrong by enforcing its power as a check on an inappropriate, immoral, and illegal systemic operating standard that is being conducted within a separate branch of the federal government of the United States. (United States Constitution.)

I believe this court has the ability with this case to re-establish all three branches of government, with each branch of government's governing responsibilities balanced in relation to The United States of America, The United States Constitution, and The United States Citizenry; on behalf of what the United States is and must continue to be in relation to its responsibility to humanity, and as the leader of the free world.

To have the establishment of a full government is an absolute necessity. One that improves to the needs of its people and to not exist to merely maintain and preserve the established power structure that exists, allowing for the enforcement of the reality of what it needs to survive within, that more resembles elements of a

monarchical governing system that this governing system of the United States rejected over two centuries ago with United States President and Citizen George Washington leading our forces and people to independence against King George III of Great Britain, the British Empire, and formerly The Kingdom of Great Britain.

To be in favor of changing something in the constitution is allowed, in opposition to some portion of the law. However, you can not violate it before it may be changed. There is a process for going through the legal alteration of this supreme law that requires input from wide swaths of society for a reason. (U.S. Const. art. V.)

No individual should reach the levels of decision making and representation in our society that does not view themselves as first apart of the citizenry, with an entitlement to equal rights, and that does not lose those rights in any way before the proper due process of the law is able to be carried out. (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.)

With this, we must ensure both the Judicial and Legislative Branches of the federal government have access to the information necessary to carry out their responsibilities and duties in relation to the United States of America, The United States Constitution, and its Citizenry. (U.S. Const. art. I.) (U.S. Const. art. III.)

Nobody should be able to be diagnosed with a non-existent mental illness that is instead an act of war from an unregulated technology, especially, because they don't accept a political dynamic that ensures things don't change and improve beyond the current political realities of our system. (United States Constitution.)

(U.S. Const. amend. I.) (U.S. Const. amend. III.) (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIII.) (U.S. Const. amend. IX.) (U.S. Const. amend. X.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.) (U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 1.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 4.) (U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.) (U.S. Const. art. V.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.) (U.S. Const. pmb.) (U.S. Congress. (1946). *The Federal Tort Claims Act*. Pub. L. No. 79-601, 60 Stat. 812, 60 Stat. 852.) (5 U.S.C. § 3331.) (10 U.S.C. § 252.) (10 U.S.C. § 253.) (10 U.S.C. § 920, Art. 120.) (18 U.S.C. § 4.) (18 U.S.C. § 113.) (18 U.S.C. § 175.) (18 U.S.C. § 176.) (18 U.S.C. § 177.) (18 U.S.C. § 201.) (18 U.S.C. § 210.) (18 U.S.C. § 211.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 250.) (18 U.S.C. § 371.) (18 U.S.C. § 373.) (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1031.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (18 U.S.C. § 1091.) (18 U.S.C. § 1111.) (18 U.S.C. § 1117.) (18 U.S.C. § 1385.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.) (18 U.S.C. § 2241.) (18 U.S.C. § 2242.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332a.) (18 U.S.C. § 2332b.) (18 U.S.C. § 2340A.) (18 U.S.C. § 2381.) (18 U.S.C. § 2382.) (18 U.S.C. § 2441.) (Minn. Stat. § 253B.) (U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776.)

We must not accept a system where someone's rights as a United States Citizen are priced and able to be purchased by a power structure that doesn't improve the system beyond its immediate needs. (U.S. Const. amend. V.) (U.S. Const. amend. VI.) (U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.) (U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.) (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.) (5

U.S.C. § 3331.) (18 U.S.C. § 4.) (18 U.S.C. § 201.) (18 U.S.C. § 210.) (18 U.S.C. § 211.) (18 U.S.C. § 241.) (18 U.S.C. § 373.) (18 U.S.C. § 1621.)

We must ensure no separate class of citizenship exists that allows for a sub-standard of what a United States Citizen is entitled to in the United States.

We must continue to ensure that this one nation under God is indivisible, there is liberty and justice for all, and that no one is prevented from such justice because of lack of money, infrastructural resources, intellect, or time. (Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, 4 U.S.C. § 4.)

We must not be stripped of our life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness unjustly. (U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776.)

With what I believe to be a miscarriage of justice that resulted in a misdiagnosis medically from a forced emergency admission via illegal transport hold (18 U.S.C. § 1001.) (18 U.S.C. § 1038.) (Minn. Stat. § 253B.051, subd. 1(a)(1).), an opportunity to correct a legal outcome is presented. I look to provide a more specific argument for the potentiality of this case, and to persuade the court with the entirety of this information; connecting to the wider systemic solutions I have presented above. I hope we can both have this opportunity to move forward and solve what I believe to be a much larger problem than my individual situation, together.

For what may be understood once this information is recognized and completely realized, is that there is no law if the law isn't secured with a foundational supreme structure that is absolutely enforced and fundamentally true

as it says it exists to be; and that the nature of reality itself is questionable without this attachment to a first principle framework. This applies to the realities of science, as well as the realities of the law. They must be in alignment.

For one thing I know about the United States, is that when the citizens know the right thing to do, they do it; and when they need to know something must not be, they ensure it can't be done. This potential danger to our public health must not be. This is what I ask of you in granting my request. I am asking you to help me let them know.

In this application for extension of time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari, The Supreme Court of the United States of America could later decide if a petition for a writ of certiorari is to be granted. By granting this case, this court may then be able to decide an outcome that could ensure all three branches of the federal government, with 'We the people of the United States' and the United States Constitution, can properly approach a series of events that may very well determine the future of humanity. (United States Constitution.)

Included with this application is an appendix containing the Constitutional provisions that would be involved in my case if granted (APPENDIX A), the Constitutional provisions that would be relevant to a post-case outcome reversing both district court orders (APPENDIX B), The Minnesota Court of Appeals Order Opinion (APPENDIX C), The Minnesota First Judicial District Court's Order for Commitment (APPENDIX D) and Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic

Medications (APPENDIX E), and The Minnesota Supreme Court's Order Denying Petition (APPENDIX F) for review of decision of court of appeals.

With this good faith request in reasons presented on this 3rd day of October 2025; I, Petitioner Kyle John Roberts request an approval of this application; extending the time in which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari by 60-days, to and including December 15th, 2025.

For this more perfect union, justice, domestic tranquility, our common defence, the general welfare, and to secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity. (U.S. Const. pmb.)

Thank you for considering my application your honor.

God bless The United States.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: October 6th, 2025


KYLE J. ROBERTS

Petitioner

PO Box 1542

Burnsville, MN 55337

Telephone: (612) 454-0437

Email: kyle@kylejroberts.com

Pro Se Petitioner

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

KYLE JOHN ROBERTS, PETITIONER

v.

REGIONS HOSPITAL, RESPONDENT

*ON APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE MINNESOTA
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT*

**APPENDIX TO APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO
FILE A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

UNITED STATES CITIZEN

KYLE J. ROBERTS

Petitioner

PO Box 1542

Burnsville, MN 55337

Telephone: (612) 454-0437

Email: kyle@kylejroberts.com

Pro Se Petitioner

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APPENDIX A

I. United States Constitution. (Entire Text)

II. 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.

U.S. Const. amend. I.

III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

U.S. Const. amend III.

IV. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

U.S. Const. amend. V.

V. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

U.S. Const. amend. VI.

VI. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

U.S. Const. amend. VIII.

VII. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

U.S. Const. amend. IX.

VIII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

U.S. Const. amend. X.

IX. U.S. Const. amend XIV. (Entire Text)

X. 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.

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.

XI. U.S. Const. art. I. (Entire Text)

XII. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and
naval Forces;

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.

XIII. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the
Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.

XIV. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for
governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United
States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers,
and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline
prescribed by Congress;

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.

XV. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.

XVI. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.

XVII. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.

XVIII. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 1.

XIX. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:— I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.

XX. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 2, cl. 1.

XXI. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.

XXII. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 4.

XXIII. U.S. Const. art. III. (Entire text)

XXIV. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.

XXV. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.

XXVI. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America

U.S. Const. pmbl.

APPENDIX B

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II. 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.

U.S. Const. amend. I.

III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

U.S. Const. amend III.

IV. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

U.S. Const. amend. V.

V. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

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VI. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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VII. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

U.S. Const. amend. IX.

VIII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

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IX. 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.

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.

X. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 14.

XI. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.

XII. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 16.

XIII. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 17.

XIV. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 18.

XV. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

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XVI. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:— I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.

XVII. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.

XVIII. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.

XIX. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

U.S. Const. art. V.

XX. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.

XXI. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 3.

XXII. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America

U.S. Const. pmbl.

APPENDIX C

STATE OF MINNESOTA

IN COURT OF APPEALS

A24-1779

FILED

April 1, 2025

**OFFICE OF
APPELLATE COURTS**

In the Matter of the Civil Commitment of:
Kyle John Roberts.

ORDER OPINION

Dakota County District Court
File No. 19HA-PR-24-911

Considered and decided by Larkin, Presiding Judge; Frisch, Chief Judge; and Schmidt, Judge.

BASED ON THE FILE, RECORD, AND PROCEEDINGS, AND BECAUSE:

1. In October 2024, respondent Dakota County petitioned the district court to civilly commit appellant Kyle John Roberts and to authorize the involuntary administration of neuroleptic medication for his treatment. *See* Minn. Stat. §§ 253B.02, subd. 17a, .092, subd. 8 (2024).

2. For more than seven years before these commitment proceedings, Roberts had been living in “hotels, motels, and other rental properties across the country.” And for many years, Roberts had been contacting the FBI to communicate his “paranoid, psychotic and delusional beliefs about biotechnology being implanted in people.” Roberts’s mother had been paying for his housing but asked Roberts to return to her home because she was unable to continue to support him financially. Less than a day after Roberts returned to his mother’s house, police arrived to perform a welfare check at the FBI’s request. After

Roberts attempted to flee, police put him in handcuffs “for his safety” and transported him to the hospital where he was placed on a 72-hour hold.

3. The district court held a contested hearing on the petitions for commitment and involuntary administration of neuroleptic medication. The district court heard testimony from two court-appointed examiners and Roberts. Dr. Mary Kenning diagnosed Roberts with unspecified schizophrenia spectrum disorder and agreed that this condition resulted in “a gross impairment of judgment, behavior, insight, or capacity to recognize reality.” Dr. Kenning testified that Roberts experiences auditory hallucinations and “has a number of paranoid, as well as grandiose beliefs,” including his belief that he was involved in a relationship between two high-profile celebrities. Dr. Kenning agreed that because of Roberts’s symptoms, it was “more probable than not that he or others would suffer harm, significant psychiatric deterioration or debilitation or serious illness” without appropriate treatment and services. Dr. Kenning also confirmed that she had considered and rejected less-restrictive alternatives to full commitment because Roberts did not “understand his mental health disorder” and had declined voluntary treatment. On cross-examination, Dr. Kenning admitted that Roberts’s medical records did not indicate that he had been violent and described him as being “calm and cooperative,” and that Roberts had not been without shelter because his mother had historically provided him with the means to obtain shelter.

4. Dr. Richard Coffin—the other court-appointed medical examiner—diagnosed Roberts with schizophrenia. Dr. Coffin agreed that Roberts did not “have insight into his mental illness or need for medications,” and that Roberts had refused to take any

neuroleptic medication. Dr. Coffin agreed that Roberts did not “have the capacity to make decisions about the medications in this case,” that the benefits of administering neuroleptic medication outweighed any potential risks, and that without medication, it was likely that “his symptoms would worsen over time.”

5. Roberts testified that he had never been treated for mental illness or experienced any mental-health issues. Roberts admitted that his mother had historically paid for his living arrangements. But Roberts also maintained that he had never gone without shelter, food, or clothing and that he had never been unable to obtain medical care when he believed that he needed it. Roberts testified that he did not want to take neuroleptic medication because of concerns that the medication could affect his brain functioning and because he is “somebody that likes to look for other solutions in life, rather than medications, to solve [his] problems.” Roberts further testified that he had a college degree in finance and was working on a music album, but that he was “currently not generating income.”

6. The district court granted the county’s petition for civil commitment and authorized the involuntary administration of neuroleptic medication. The district court found that Roberts had “NOT threatened direct physical harm to himself or others.” But the district court also found that Roberts did not “have a place to live currently” and that his mother could not afford to house him going forward. The district court also noted that “[t]he winter months have arrived in Minnesota” and that Roberts’s “lack of shelter, combined with his acute psychiatric decompensations are clear evidence that he is putting at least himself at risk, if not others.” The district court concluded that the county had

proved by clear and convincing evidence that Roberts met the statutory criteria for civil commitment as a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness and that there was “no suitable alternative to judicial commitment.”

7. Regarding the authorization for use of neuroleptic medication, the district court found that Roberts suffered from schizophrenia and had “little to no insight into his mental illness.” The district court therefore determined that Roberts was “not competent or [was] unable to give or withhold consent for the use of neuroleptic medication” and that the benefits of administering the medication outweighed any possible risks. The district court civilly committed Roberts “for an initial period not to exceed six months” and authorized the involuntary administration of neuroleptic medication.

8. Roberts appeals both of the district court’s orders. As to the commitment order, Roberts argues that there is insufficient record evidence to establish that he met the standards for commitment by clear and convincing evidence and that the district court’s findings of fact do not adequately support its conclusions of law. We review *de novo* whether the district court’s findings support its conclusions of law, *In re Knops*, 536 N.W.2d 616, 620 (Minn. 1995), and whether the evidence is sufficient to support the district court’s conclusion Roberts met the statutory criteria for commitment, *In re Thulin*, 660 N.W.2d 140, 144 (Minn. App. 2003).

9. A district court may civilly commit a person “[i]f the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the proposed patient is a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness,” and there is “no suitable alternative to judicial commitment.” Minn. Stat. § 253B.09, subd. 1(a) (2024). A person poses a risk of harm due to mental illness if they

have “an organic disorder of the brain or a substantial psychiatric disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory” and, as a result of their condition, “pose[] a substantial likelihood of physical harm to self or others.” Minn. Stat. § 253B.02, subd. 17a(a). A substantial likelihood of physical harm to self or others may be demonstrated by

(1) a failure to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care as a result of the impairment;

(2) an inability for reasons other than indigence to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care as a result of the impairment and it is more probable than not that the person will suffer substantial harm, significant psychiatric deterioration or debilitation, or serious illness, unless appropriate treatment and services are provided;

(3) a recent attempt or threat to physically harm self or others; or

(4) recent and volitional conduct involving significant damage to substantial property.

Id., subd. 17a(a)(1)-(4).

10. When a district court orders civil commitment, “the findings of fact and conclusions of law shall specifically state the proposed patient’s conduct which is a basis for determining that each of the requisites for commitment is met.” Minn. Stat. § 253B.09, subd. 2(a) (2024). “[W]e have often stressed the need for findings on each of the statutory requisites with a clear recitation of the evidence relied upon” by the district court in reaching its conclusions. *In re Danielson*, 398 N.W.2d 32, 37 (Minn. App. 1986). And we have held that mere recitations of evidence, conclusory findings, and findings “not meaningfully tied to [the] conclusions of law” are insufficient. *In re Civ. Commitment of Spicer*, 853 N.W.2d 803, 810-11 (Minn. App. 2014) (remanding for further findings where

the district court made insufficient findings to commit appellant as a person who has a mental illness and is dangerous to the public).

11. We conclude that the district court's findings of facts are insufficient to supports its conclusion that Roberts meets the statutory criteria for civil commitment as a person who poses a risk of harm to himself or others due to mental illness. The district court's order does not cite specifically to any of the four enumerated factors that can be used to demonstrate a substantial likelihood of physical harm to self or others. *See* Minn. Stat. § 253B.02, subd. 17a(a)(1)-(4). And while the district court's order contains references to the relevant statutory language relating to the first two enumerated factors, the statute is clear that for commitment to be justified under these factors, a person's failure or inability to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care must result specifically from their impairment. *Id.*, subd. 17a(a)(1)-(2). But the district court's order fails to explain, with any specificity, how Roberts's mental illness resulted in a failure or inability to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. *See Spicer*, 853 N.W.2d at 809 (concluding that where the district court faced conflicting evidence, it was "not enough" for the district court to apply sexually-dangerous-person commitment factors "in a conclusory fashion" (quotations omitted)).

12. The district court appears to have concluded that Roberts met the statutory criteria for civil commitment because he would be unable to find shelter if he were released. But such "speculation as to whether the person may, in the future, fail to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care . . . is not sufficient to justify civil commitment as a mentally ill person." *In re McGaughey*, 536 N.W.2d 621, 623 (Minn. 1995).

13. We therefore conclude that the district court failed to make “sufficiently particular findings of fact on the key issues” to support its conclusions of law. *See Spicer*, 853 N.W.2d at 810. As such, we remand to the district court to make the necessary factual findings required by statute. *See Danielson*, 398 N.W.2d at 37 (remanding to the district court to “make adequate findings to support its commitment order”). On remand, the district court may, in its discretion, reopen the record.

14. Because we remand for additional findings, we do not reach Roberts’s argument that the district court’s decision was not supported by clear and convincing evidence. We also note that our decision to remand implicates the district court’s order authorizing the use of neuroleptic medications. Generally, a district court can only authorize the involuntary administration of neuroleptic medication for individuals who are “subject to civil commitment.” Minn. Stat. § 253B.092, subd. 1 (2024). On remand, the district court may also reconsider its decision to authorize the use of neuroleptic medications pending its reexamination of the commitment issue.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. The matter is remanded to the district court for further consideration consistent with this opinion.

2. Pursuant to Minn. R. Civ. App. P. 136.01, subd. 1(c), this order opinion is nonprecedential, except as law of the case, res judicata, or collateral estoppel.

Dated: 4/1/25

BY THE COURT



Frisch, Jennifer
2025.04.01 11:52:03 -05'00'

Chief Judge Jennifer L. Frisch

APPENDIX D

STATE OF MINNESOTA
COUNTY OF DAKOTA

DISTRICT COURT
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In the Matter of the Civil Commitment of:

FILE NO: 19HA-PR-24-911

Kyle John Roberts,

Respondent.

FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,
ORDER FOR COMMITMENT

The above-entitled matter came on for final hearing before the undersigned Judge of District Court on October 31, 2024 via remote technology, upon a Petition for Judicial Commitment alleging Respondent to be a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness.

The Petition was filed with the Court on November 15, 2024. Heather Pipenhagen, Assistant Dakota County Attorney, appeared as attorney for Petitioner. Respondent appeared remotely and was represented by Kelly Staples, Esq.

Based upon the **testimony, exhibits, files, records and proceedings**, the Court hereby makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Petitioner and Respondent were properly represented by legal counsel. Respondent's rights have been protected throughout these proceedings as set forth in the Minnesota Commitment and Treatment Act.
2. Notice of the hearing was given to all necessary parties.
3. Petitioner has proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent meets the statutory criteria for civil commitment as a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness.
4. Respondent's conduct, from evidence presented at the hearing, in support of the foregoing Finding is as follows:
 - a. Exhibits 1-3 were received into evidence and support the court's Findings.
 - b. Dr. Mary Kenning, court-appointed examiner, reviewed Respondent's medical records, and testified as follows:
 - i. Respondent is diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder vs. schizophrenia paranoid type.
 - ii. Brought into ER by police following police contact with FBI.

- iii. Respondent has been contacting federal law enforcement for years with paranoid, psychotic and delusional beliefs about biotechnology being implanted into people.
- iv. Respondent appears to be responding to external stimuli.
- v. Respondent has NOT threatened direct physical harm to himself or others.
- vi. This argument is a good argument, but there are more parts of the statute to consider.
- vii. Respondent has denied that he has mental health issues.
- viii. Respondent has indicated that he would not take medicine.
- ix. Several Doctors have opined that Respondent's mental health has likely deteriorated over the years as he has not been taking medicine and that failure to take appropriate medication will likely result in further decompensation.
- x. Dr. Kenning and other doctors opined that he quickly becomes agitated and psychotic when he is decompensated.
- xi. Respondent does not have a place to live currently.
- xii. Respondent's mother is out of money and cannot afford to house him any longer.
- xiii. The winter months have arrived in Minnesota. His lack of shelter, combined with his acute psychiatric decompensations are clear evidence that he is putting at least himself at risk, if not others.
- xiv. Dr. Kenning testified that lesser restrictive alternatives to commitment were considered, and opined that there is presently no lesser restrictive alternative available.
- xv. Dr. Kenning testified consistently with the contents of their report and testified that Respondent continues to meet the criteria for civil commitment as a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness.
- xvi. Dr. Coffin testified regarding the propriety of a Jarvis order and opined that Respondent lacks the ability to consent to the

administration of appropriate medication if a Jarvis Order is not in place.

- xvii. Dr. Coffin testified and ultimately opined that the risks of the proposed neuroleptic medications outweigh the potential risks of harmful side effects.

5. The Court has considered less restrictive alternatives. There is no suitable alternative to judicial commitment and commitment dually to Regions Hospital and to the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services is the least restrictive program which can meet Respondent's treatment needs consistent with Minn. Stat. § 253B.03, subd. 7. The following less restrictive treatment programs were considered and rejected:

- a. Community-based nonresidential treatment,
- b. Community residential treatment,
- c. Partial hospitalization,
- d. Acute care hospitalization,
- e. Stayed commitment.

6. The following least restrictive alternatives were considered and rejected for the following reasons:

- a. Dismissal of the Petition is rejected because Respondent
 - i. is unable to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care, and/or
 - ii. has made recent attempts or threats to harm self or others.
- b. Voluntary out-patient care is rejected because
 - i. of Respondent's expressed wish to avoid treatment,
 - ii. of Respondent's inability to care for self outside of a hospital setting, and
 - iii. this type of care is not adequate for the Respondent's needs.
- c. Voluntary admission to a treatment facility is rejected because
 - i. Respondent does not believe there is a need for treatment, and
 - ii. of Respondent's inability to cooperate and follow through with this type of care.

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Court hereby makes the following:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Respondent meets the statutory criteria for civil commitment as a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness as defined by Minn. Stat. §253B, subd. 17(a) and (b).

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Court hereby makes the following:

ORDER

1. Respondent meets the statutory criteria for civil commitment as a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness.

2. The effective date of the commitment is November 1, 2024

3. No suitable alternative to judicial commitment exists and Respondent's commitment dually to Regions Hospital and to the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services for an initial period not to exceed six months is the least restrictive treatment program which can meet Respondent's treatment needs consistent with Minnesota laws. Respondent shall be committed accordingly.

4. Respondent shall remain hospitalized until the opening at the facility of commitment is available.

5. All exhibits from the hearings shall be marked as confidential until further Order of the Court.

6. That the Court Administrator shall return all of Petitioner's exhibits, except the court-appointed examiner's report, to the Dakota County Attorney sixty (60) days after the closing of this court file.

7. By separate Order of the Court, the Jarvis Petition was approved.

8. The Dakota County Sheriff's Department or its assigns shall transport Respondent as necessary and appropriate.

9. The Rights of Patients provided in Minn. Stat. §253B.03 are incorporated in this order by reference.

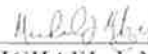
10. Respondent shall cooperate with any treatment facility and case management and sign releases of information as needed so that medical and health information may be shared with and between medical and service providers. If Respondent refuses to sign necessary releases of information, any medical or service provider may share requested medical and health information concerning Respondent when provided with a certified copy of this order. Information provided

pursuant to this paragraph may be requested and provided solely for the express purpose of providing services to Respondent, and not for any other purpose.

11. Any costs associated with treatment for substance use or mental health is to be paid by the Respondent's medical insurance. Respondent shall be responsible for any co-payments required by the insurer. If the Respondent is uninsured they shall apply for public funding to determine eligibility. Any costs not paid for by insurance are to be paid, where possible, from the Respondent's income and assets.

Dated: November 1, 2024

BY THE COURT:

 2024.11.01
11:45:41 -0500
MICHAEL J. MAYER
JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT

APPENDIX E

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF DAKOTA

DISTRICT COURT
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PROBATE DIVISION
Case Type Indicator: 14

In the Matter of the Civil Commitment of:
Kyle Roberts,
Respondent

**FINDINGS OF FACT
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND
ORDER AUTHORIZING USE
OF NEUROLEPTIC MEDICATIONS**
Court File No: 19HA-PR-24-911
C.A. File No: CM-24-322

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing on October 31, 2024, before the Honorable Michael Mayer, Judge of the above-named Court, at the Dakota County Judicial Center, 1560 Highway 55, Hastings, Minnesota, upon the Petition of Regions Hospital, for Authorization to Impose Treatment for the above-named Respondent.

Heather Pipenhagen, Assistant Dakota County Attorney, appeared for Petitioner. Kelly Staples appeared as attorney for Respondent. The Respondent was present and his attorney stated Respondent's position to the Court.

The Court, based upon the report of and testimony of Dr. Coffin, and all the files and records herein, by clear and convincing evidence, makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On October 31, 2024, Respondent was dually committed as a person who poses a risk of harm due to mental illness to Regions Hospital and the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services.
2. According to the Petitioner, Respondent is suffering from schizophrenia.
3. At the time of hospitalization, Respondent was delusional. Respondent has refused neuroleptic medication while at Regions Hospital because Respondent does not believe it is needed.
4. Respondent continues to have little or no insight into his mental illness, its symptoms or its treatment and is unable to weigh the benefits and risks of the use of neuroleptic medication.

5. The Court finds, based upon the testimony heard and report of Dr. Coffin, court-appointed examiner, that Respondent is incompetent to consent to the use of neuroleptics.
6. At the time of the hearing, Respondent was an incompetent refuser concerning the use of neuroleptics. Respondent's right to a hearing pursuant to Jarvis v. Levine, 418 N.W.2d 139 (Minn. 1988), has been met by this proceeding.
7. Petitioner proposes using the following in dosages up to accepted therapeutic maximum levels: Zyprexa, Haldol, Prolixin, Geodon, Abilify, Risperdal, Invega, and Clozaril, to achieve a therapeutic response in Respondent. This medication would be administered orally or by intramuscular injection.
8. The Court finds, based upon the Petition for Authorization to Impose Treatment and the accompanying affidavit, that the appropriate medication(s) in dosages up to the therapeutic maximum are: Zyprexa, Haldol, Prolixin, Geodon, Abilify, Risperdal, and Invega.
9. The administration of neuroleptic medication to Respondent should decrease Respondent's delusional thinking and behavior, while making Respondent more comfortable and more able to participate in other forms of treatment.
10. Various side effects may accompany the use of neuroleptic medications. Respondent will be closely monitored for any possible side effects.
11. Respondent's prognosis if neuroleptic medication is not given is very poor. Respondent will remain delusional and Respondent's condition may even deteriorate. There are currently no viable treatment alternatives to the use of neuroleptic medication to treat Respondent's condition.
12. The court-appointed examiner supports Petitioner's request to administer neuroleptic medication.
13. The use of neuroleptic medication as proposed is not an experimental form of treatment.
14. The Rights of Patients provided in Minn. Stat. §253B.03 are incorporated in this order by reference.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Respondent is not competent or is unable to give or withhold consent for the use of neuroleptic medication.
2. Treatment of Respondent's mental illness using neuroleptic medication outweighs any possible risks from that treatment.

ORDER

The medical director of Regions Hospital and the Minnesota Commissioner of Human Services, or any other treatment facility providing care and treatment to Respondent pursuant to this Court's order for commitment, is authorized to administer the following Zyprexa, Haldol, Prolixin, Geodon, Abilify, Risperdal, and Invega singly or in therapeutic combination, orally or by intramuscular injection to Respondent for the duration of Respondent's present commitment, pursuant to Jarvis v. Levine, 418 N.W.2d 139 (Minn. 1988). In addition, the medical director is authorized to conduct the medical tests necessary to monitor the patient's levels of medication including, but not limited to, electrocardiogram and venipuncture for necessary laboratory studies.

Dated: _____

BY THE COURT:

H. J. O. #1, 202411 01
10:47:59 0500
Judge of District Court

APPENDIX F

STATE OF MINNESOTA
IN SUPREME COURT
A24-1779

FILED

July 15, 2025

**OFFICE OF
APPELLATE COURTS**

In the Matter of the Civil Commitment
of: Kyle John Roberts.

O R D E R

Based upon all the files, records, and proceedings herein,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the petition of Kyle John Roberts for further review
is denied.

Dated: July 15, 2025

BY THE COURT:



Natalie E. Hudson
Chief Justice

DATED: October 6th, 2025



KYLE J. ROBERTS

Petitioner

PO Box 1542

Burnsville, MN 55337

Telephone: (612) 454-0437

Email: kyle@kylejroberts.com

Pro Se Petitioner

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

KYLE JOHN ROBERTS, PETITIONER

v.

REGIONS HOSPITAL, RESPONDENT

*ON APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE MINNESOTA
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

UNITED STATES CITIZEN

KYLE J. ROBERTS

Petitioner

PO Box 1542

Burnsville, MN 55337

Telephone: (612) 454-0437

Email: kyle@kylejroberts.com

Pro Se Petitioner

I, Kyle J. Roberts, certify that on October 6th, 2025, I served the following documents:

1. APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
2. APPENDIX TO APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
3. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE SIGNED AND DATED OCTOBER 3RD, 2025

These documents were served to all required following parties:

1. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
Attn: Clerk's Office
1 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20543
2. KATHRYN M. KEENA
Dakota County Attorney

DANIEL M. RYAN
Assistant Dakota County Attorney
Counsel of Record
Dakota County Judicial Center
1560 Highway 55
Hastings, MN 55033
Telephone: (651) 438-4438
Email: daniel.ryan@co.dakota.mn.us

Attorneys for Respondent

With the documents being addressed and sent as follows:

DANIEL M. RYAN
Dakota County Judicial Center
1560 Highway 55
Hastings, MN 55033

A mistake occurred at the post office when purchasing service, where the original packages were declared for what is Priority Mail Express® with soonest delivery; and were instead assigned to USPS Ground Advantage®, as this was claimed to be the fastest delivery option available. This has caused a delay in the receipt of the package by the Supreme Court of the United States, with Justice Kavanaugh unable to obtain these documents to have the ability to know about the matter until October 8th, 2025. I contacted the United States Postal Service about this via telephone on Saturday October 4th, 2025, to inquire if paying to upgrade the service for earlier delivery mid-route was an option; but was told this ability is not available at this time.

I am therefore making a new shipment to arrive at an earlier date. The time in which it took to assemble these documents for shipment again has resulted in the earliest shipment date of October 6th, 2025. The United States Postal Service employee that I spoke with via telephone indicated that an October 6th, 2025, shipment date before 4:00 PM based on the zip codes involved, would result in an October 7th, 2025, delivery date.

In this new shipment, the original contents of the documents haven't changed, other than new signatures and dates assigned to the last pages of both the application for extension of time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari, and the appendix to application for extension of time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari. Included with these new shipments is also the original certificate of service sent on October 3rd, 2025, for proof of October 3rd, 2025, shipment. Both recipients have been sent these new shipments. The original packages are scheduled to arrive on the dates indicated below. The tracking numbers are listed for these original shipments for reference.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Attn: Clerk's Office

1 First Street, NE

Washington, D.C. 20543

October 8th, 2025

9534 9143 9216 5276 5556 85

DANIEL M. RYAN

Dakota County Judicial Center

1560 Highway 55

Hastings, MN 55033

October 7th, 2025

9534 9143 9216 5276 5556 61

Last, both the original packages and these new shipments have been sent certified with signatures required upon receipt.

In doing this, I wanted to ensure this was in alignment with the declaration at the end of this document made in compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746. I also wanted to ensure Justice Kavanaugh had the most amount of time to make his decision of whether to approve or deny the application for extension of time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari before the due date for filing the petition for a writ of certiorari occurs on October 14th, 2025.

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 22, 29.3, 29.5(c) and 33.2; the documents were served by mailing the original and two copies of each document accompanied by this certificate of service and a copy of the previous certificate of service sent for October 3rd, 2025, to the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of the United States. Another set of documents were sent with one copy of each of these documents accompanied by this certificate of service and a copy of the previous certificate of service sent for October 3rd, 2025, to counsel of record for the respondent. Both parties received these documents via United States Postal Service first class postage pre-paid mail.

I want to thank the clerk(s) that attend to this issue ahead of time and ask that you might ensure Justice Kavanaugh has this information when making his decision. I appreciate your service to the United States of America.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. This declaration is made in compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

EXECUTED ON: October 6th, 2025



KYLE J. ROBERTS

Petitioner

PO Box 1542

Burnsville, MN 55337

Telephone: (612) 454-0437

Email: kyle@kylejroberts.com

Pro Se Petitioner