ORIGINAL

FILED
OCT 23 2026
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

No. 26-153

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

Ryan P. Givey,
Petitioner

v.

Pamela Bondi, Kashyap Patel, David Metcalf,
Respondents

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Ryan P. Givey,
Pro Se Petitioner
610.348.5720
Rpg2609@aol.com
428 Hannum Ave.,
West Chester, Pa 19380

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS i

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES iii

PETITION FOR REHEARING 1

CONCLUSION 13

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A

Request for Verification of Government's Waiver Rejected by Clerk Robert Meek Oct. 2, 2026 ..... App-1

APPENDIX B

Government's Purported Waiver App-2

APPENDIX C

Solicitor General's Mail Tracking 9/28/26 ..... App-3

APPENDIX D

Solicitor General's Mail Tracking 10/6/26 ..... App-4

APPENDIX E

Michael Perrone memo to Shannon Royer 10/29/99 ..... App-5

APPENDIX F

Michael Perrone email to Ryan Givey 11/9/2012..... App-11

APPENDIX G

Michael Perrone Letter 11/7/2012..... App-12

APPENDIX H

Ronald Agulnick's email to Ryan Givey 6/12/13 .....App-17

APPENDIX I

Ryan Givey's Dissertation Signoff Page App-19

APPENDIX J

Father's Phone Message App-20

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Greene v Graaf; EDPA 2:19-cv-04734-NIQA, (2019) 11

Henderson v. Mincarelli, et al., No. 26-3025 (3d Cir. filed Aug. 13, 2026)) 9

In re Grand Jury Application, 617 F. Supp. 199 (S.D.N.Y. 1985)) 12

Kappe v. West Chester Borough, No. 1905 C.D. 2003 (Pa. Commw. Ct. May 11, 2004) 7, 8

Kardosh v. McCallin, No. 25-1946, 2025 WL 1314090 (E.D. Pa. May 5, 2025) 9

Martinez v United States of America, et al. EDPA 19-cv-3708 (2020) 11

Noel v. Chester County, et al., No. 2:26-cv-03511 (E.D. Pa. filed May 21, 2026) 9

Shine v. County of Montgomery, No. 23-1952, 2023 WL 7190480, at *5–6 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 1, 2023) 9

USA v Williams 974 F. 3d 320 (3rd Cir. 2020) 12

Williams v. Pennsylvanvia Superior Court, No. 250 M.D. 2025 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Sept. 29, 2026) (mem.) 9

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

U.S. Const., Amdt. I 12

U.S. Const., Amdt. IV 7

U.S. Const., Amdt. XIV 1, 5, 6

18 U.S.C. § 3332(a)
POWERS AND DUTIES 12

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant Rule 44.2, PETITIONER respectfully petitions for a rehearing of this Court's October 5, 2026 order denying the petition for a writ of certiorari.

GROUNDS FOR THE PETITION FOR REHEARING

Rule 44.2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States allows PETITIONER to file petitions for rehearing of the denial of a petition for writ of certiorari and permits rehearing on the basis of "intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented." PETITIONER has presented such evidence in this petition.

NEW CONSIDERATIONS

The new considerations PETITIONER would like the Court to review is:

I) Whether it was a procedural error for this Court to rely on a disputed Waiver, filed by the government?

II) Whether the due process clause is violated when the lower courts dismiss a case for reasons inconsistent with the record?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Whether it was a procedural error for this Court to rely on a disputed Waiver, filed by the government?

Multiple Clerk's office employees confirmed the government's Waiver is defective and PETITIONER requested this Court to require the Solicitor General to verify the identity of the person who filed the government's purported Waiver to Respond and the authority under which they acted and the Clerk rejected that request (APPENDIX A).

The government's purported Waiver was not served on PETITIONER, in compliance with Rule 29, which requires service **"at the proper address"**. The address identified on the document identifies it was sent to zip code "19280" and PETITIONER's zip code is "19380" (APPENDIX B) and PETITIONER never received this document. Pursuant Rule 29 the electronic filing does not constitute service.

On 9/25/26 PETITIONER mailed a copy of an emergency injunction to the Solicitor General. On 9/29/26 the mail was collected from the post office at 4:59 am, according the mail tracking (APPENDIX C).

On 10/2/26 PETITIONER mailed a copy of the refiled emergency injunction to the Solicitor General. On 10/6/26 the mail was collected from the post office at 4:39 am according the mail tracking (APPENDIX D).

PETITIONER disputes whether an authorized person from the Solicitor General's office collected PETITIONER's mail in this case, including his petition for writ of certiorari and that the purported Waiver filed on 8/7/26 was done by a person authorized to do so.

The government's purported Waiver submitted on 8/7/26 does not comply with the United States Supreme Court's Guidelines for the Submission of

Documents to the Supreme Court's Electronic Filing System, pursuant Rule 29.7, on electronic submissions published and effective on March 2026[1] because the Waiver was not verified through a signature or appearance of the attorney who submitted the purported Waiver.

The government chose not to use the US Supreme Court's designated form[2] for submission of a Waiver of Response and the government failed to enter the required contents of the Waiver designated form on the government's Waiver, that was submitted on 8/7/26.

Guideline 3, Notice of Appearance states: "Attorneys are required to enter a notice of appearance in a case before submitting filings, including waivers, on behalf of a party or *amicus curiae* in that case."

The Solicitor General is responsible for supervising all litigation on behalf of the United States (28 U.S.C. § 518(a); & 28 C.F.R. § 0.20(a)).

The Solicitor General's office does have attorneys who are authorized to submit filings on his behalf but those attorneys must identify themselves as acting in that capacity (For example, signed John Smith on behalf of D. John Sauer.)

Case analyst Brianca Smith confirmed that the attorney's name appearing on the Waiver is the attorney that submitted the Waiver and the Clerk confirmed the Waiver was submitted through D. John

---

[1] https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/ElectronicFilingGuidelines_March2026.pdf

[2] https://www.supremecourt.gov/casehand/waiver.pdf

Sauer's account. Smith stated that there is no alternate record of the 8/7/26 Waiver other than what appears on the docket entry. Smith stated she was unable to identify any other attorney who had submitted the document on behalf of Sauer.

Therefore, if D. John Sauer himself submitted the purported Waiver on Friday, 8/7/26 at 11:54 pm into the Supreme Court's filing system, that would comply with that specific requirement pertaining the Supreme Court's guidelines on the submission of electronic filings but if Sauer himself did not enter the Waiver, since the purported Waiver fails to identify any other attorney acting on his behalf and their authority to do so, the purported Waiver was legally defective.

The purported Waiver filed on 8/7/26 would have also had to be signed by D. John Sauer himself to be legally effective.

The Supreme Court does permit electronic signatures. The Solicitor General's name appears typed on the Waiver but there is no indication that Sauer's name typed on the Waiver was intended to represent his personal legal signature. Sauer's name appears typed under the signature line with no actual signature on the signature line, making the purported Waiver filed legally defective.

The injury is not simply a defective waiver. The injury is that the purported waiver caused the Court's certiorari proceeding to advance on a potentially defective procedural premise, while the underlying federal action remains subject to an unwarranted dismissal.

Accordingly, this Court should find that the government's purported Waiver was not properly served and legally defective and should give the purported Waiver no procedural effect, as a matter of reconsideration.

II. Whether the due process clause is violated when the lower courts dismiss a case for reasons inconsistent with the record?

PETITIONER sought clarification concerning the changes made on 12/11/24 to his custody hearing, which resulted in the suspension of his custody rights. Chester County Family Court Administration informed PETITIONER that on 12/11/24 at 3:20 pm Judge Sondergaard reviewed A.G.'s emergency custody petition, filed through her attorney Cheryl McCallin, and declined to hold an emergency hearing, instead scheduling a 2-hour hearing, 48 days later, providing evidence that the petition did not meet the requirements for an emergency custody order.

The formal procedure to request a change to a judge's order is through a motion filed with the court and a judge rules on the motion. Three separate Family Court employees confirmed they, themselves, commonly allow attorneys to make verbal requests for changes, at the window, and it is their discretion to make those changes, they do not require any prior authorization and there is no requirement to create a record of these requests.

Stacy Rucker, Assistant Family Court Administrator, who made the changes to PETITIONER's custody hearing on 12/11/24 between

3:20-4:21 pm, stated she most likely did so because of a verbal request from McCallin.

On 12/11/24 McCallin received an adverse decision from Judge Sondergaard, who ordered a 2-hour hearing before herself, to hear the same petition and Rucker stated she most likely changed the judge, date of the hearing and duration of the hearing, due to a verbal request from McCallin.

The Due Process clause is clearly violated when court personnel, without documented authorization, depart from the mandatory judge-assignment procedures to select a different judge and materially alter a previously ordered hearing, for reasons unavailable to PETITIONER and incapable of judicial review.

Judge Royer issued an emergency custody order, suspending PETITIONER's custody of his children on 1/3/25 and ordered him to undergo a psychological evaluation, contrary to the emergency custody statute.

Within Judge Royer's opinion she stated her rationale for removing PETITIONER's custody was because he requested to enter into the federal witness protection program when he filed a lawsuit; (Supreme Court case **Givey v DOJ, 23-7063**), where he requested the Court to order the DOJ take a criminal complaint concerning the events that had happened to him.

Judge Royer failed to disclose that her husband was a former West Chester Borough Council member, he had a relationship with the people involved with PETITIONER's complaints, her husband was involved with the rental inspection scheme and code enforcement scheme, that PETITIONER alleges, was later utilized to attack his rental property business

and that the District Attorney's office, who PETITIONER presented evidence of misconduct, had endorsed Judge Royer's judicial campaign.

While Judge Royer's husband was a Borough Council member the Borough was sued claiming their rental and code enforcement schemes were targeting specific landlords **(Kappe v. West Chester Borough, No. 1905 C.D. 2003 (Pa. Commw. Ct. May 11, 2004)** with contemporaneous records indicating Judge Royer's husband had information concerning these enforcement actions in communications with Director Perrone (APPENDIX E).

PETITIONER had owned rental properties in the Borough that were inspected every year from 2005-2010 and he received no violations.

After PETITIONER had received multiple fraudulent code violations, between 2010-2012, he requested the Borough perform a limited search for the rental inspection, in compliance with the Fourth Amendment and Director Perrone stated he wished to personally perform the inspection after PETITIONER stated that the previous year the code inspector inappropriately cited him for new building codes on an existing building, for which the code inspector was not certified, while Perrone did possess those certifications (APPENDIX F).

Director Perrone additionally declined to limit the search beyond the International Property Maintenance Code, consisting of 8 chapters and 50 subchapters (APPENDIX G) and Perrone stated the Borough performs annual inspections on rental properties and threatened PETITIONER that he would get a search warrant or deny his rental license if PETITIONER refused to comply.

The Borough, in court filings, had argued in **Kappe** that they do not inspect all rental properties in the Borough every year. (Copies of these filings were stolen from PETITIONER's home). PETITIONER hired the same lawyer who represented **Kappe**. That lawyer visited Perrone at his office and requested to see the Borough's rental inspection schedule and evidence that the Borough was inspecting every property annually.

According to the lawyer, Perrone did not produce the inspection schedule, provided no evidence that the Borough was inspecting every property annually and told him that he would check the schedule to determine if PETITIONER's property was scheduled to be inspected that year and get back to him.

PETITIONER was not contacted by the Borough again for one year and four months (APPENDIX H). In that time, PETITIONER had a new tenant move into his apartment, who emailed him about 30 times with constant demands for repairs and maintenance requests, she had outrageous claims of code violations (concerning drafty windows and things she herself damaged) and frequently threatened to call the code inspectors, which then required PETITIONER to comply with the Borough's rental inspection request or she could invite the code inspectors in herself.

While these events were occurring with the Borough, in December 2013, PETITIONER filed a grievance with University 1, over a disagreement with his dissertation in the university's doctoral program. In February 2014, PETITIONER met with the department head, declined their offer at that time (to attend the university for free to finish his degree) and threatened to sue the university.

Days later on 2/12/14, PETITIONER's lunch was tampered with drugs, he was followed home from work, fraudulently declared mentally ill and when he returned to work the department head (who graduated from University 1) hired her friend's daughter to be PETITIONER's supervisor and she professionally attacked PETITIONER and later fired him.

This caused PETITIONER to abandon his threatened lawsuit against the university, accept their offer to attend the university for free and PETITIONER graduated with his doctorate degree ten months later (APPENDIX H).

Judge Royer, a graduate of University 1, called PETITIONER's allegations "delusions" and a "conspiracy theory", in her opinion supporting her order to remove his custody.

Judge Royer and McCallin, were classmates at University 1 and have both been repeatedly personally sued with claims they were involved in conspiracies including to force unwarranted psychological evaluations/drug testing, illegally remove custody, mail interference, injure plaintiffs financially and/or violate their rights ([Royer] See ***Shine v. County of Montgomery*, No. 23-1952, 2023 WL 7190480, at *5–6 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 1, 2023); Noel v. Chester County, et al., No. 2:26-cv-03511 (E.D. Pa. filed May 21, 2026);** and **Williams v. Pennsylvanvia Superior Court, No. 250 M.D. 2025 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Sept. 29, 2026) (mem.)** [A Pa Superior Court case's opinion described Judge Allison Bell Royer as being served] ([McCallin] See also ***Kardosh v. McCallin*, No. 25-1946, 2025 WL 1314090 (E.D. Pa. May 5, 2025); *Henderson v. Mincarelli, et***

***al.*, No. 26-3025 (3d Cir. filed Aug. 13, 2026)**. The frequency of recently filed lawsuits against these two, alleging misconduct, with virtually no previous lawsuits recorded, leads PETITIONER to call for an investigation to determine whether court staff are erasing lawsuits from state and federal docket entries.

In 2022, federal Judge Alejandro Quinones dismissed PETITIONER's petition, as a "bizarre conspiracy theory". In 2023, the Third Circuit fabricated a claim that "a secret society spending eight years hiring Givey's friends and family to turn those people against him", PETITIONER disputed this claim and the Third Circuit stated they relied on that false claim to dismiss his appeal as "outlandish".

PETITIONER filed another lawsuit in federal court in 2025 and Judge Alejandro was again assigned to adjudicate his case, allowed Assistant US Attorney Mark Sherer to personally respond to a motion to disqualify, in violation of DOJ policy, and dismissed his case stating she relied on the exact same false claim fabricated by the Third Circuit in 2023, as her reason to dismiss his case, stating PETITIONER's claims are "obviously without merit".

A day before PETITIONER's case was dismissed in district court, his father texted and called him stating he thinks PETITIONER should not appeal to the Third Circuit, if his case is dismissed, and stated he should not have filed a motion to disqualify AUSA Sherer from the case (APPENDIX I). PETITIONER believes this is evidence his father was threatened.

Judge Alejandro Quinones, who twice dismissed PETITIONER's federal petitions, stated, "[I]t is difficult to discern from petitioner's allegations... how

the conspiracy functioned", then immediately dismissed the petition.

Judge Alejandro Quinones cited precedent, in other cases, that pro se litigants are entitled to amend their petitions (See **Greene v Graaf; EDPA 2:19-cv-04734-NIQA, (2019) [Document 4]**), Greene alleged his home was illegally entered 75 times, his property stolen, his phone was hacked, he was stalked and harassed. Quinones requested he amend his petition.)

Judge Alejandro Quinones was appointed by President Obama alongside Judge Restrepo of the Third Circuit and Judge Schmehl of EDPA.

Judge Restrepo, in this case twice dismissed PETITIONER's requests for witness protection, thus hiding Judge Alejandro Quinones' misconduct in the case.

Judge Schmehl dismissed a similar case to PETITIONER's (See **Martinez v United States of America, et al. EDPA 19-cv-3708 (2020);** Martinez claimed he was followed, his home was repeatedly broken into, property damaged, surveillance, interference with his phone and mail and his children illegally removed from his custody, with the court citing many similar cases that have been dismissed by federal courts and calling his petition frivolous).

The federal district court for the EDPA is presiding over dozens of cases all claiming the same crimes are being committed, with law enforcement refusing to take a criminal complaint, so there are no records of these crimes, and judges are dismissing these lawsuits calling them frivolous, without a hearing, witness testimony or discovery.

In contrast, when the government initiated proceedings before the very same judges alleging a

wide-ranging civil or criminal conspiracy against multiple defendants those very same judges issued subpoenas, allowed discovery and allowed witnesses to testify (See **USA v Williams 974 F. 3d 320 (3rd Cir. 2020)**; The government charged 21 defendants with a conspiracy, held an 8-week trial, over 100 witnesses testified and all were found guilty or pled guilty and their appeal in the Third Circuit before Judges Restrepo, Roth and Fisher, who wrote a 106-page opinion detailing the criminal activity, ensuring their Constitutional Rights were upheld in the proceedings and Restrepo dissented on the violation of appellant's Rights.)

The federal judges dismissing these lawsuits are the very same judges disqualifying US Attorneys so they can appoint their own US Attorneys in six DOJ offices, DNJ, EDVA, DNEV, NDNY, SDCAL and CDCAL.

In PETITONER's present case, before the Third Circuit, the court stated it could affirm the district court decision for any reason stated in the record and affirmed the judgement, stating they could not order the DOJ to prosecute someone.

Only that evidence does not appear in the record. PETITIONER did not request the DOJ to prosecute anyone. PETITIONER requested to speak with the DOJ, have them review evidence and take a criminal complaint, under the First Amendment; and under **18 USC § 3332(a)** have the DOJ refer his complaint to a grand jury (which courts have established PETITIONER has a Right entitling him to the relief requested; See ***In re Grand Jury Application*, 617 F. Supp. 199 (S.D.N.Y. 1985)**); and for witness protection.

A search of AUSA Mark Sherer, from the Philadelphia DOJ field office, reveals he worked on many cases for the Department of Labor and A.G.'s father worked as an assistant director and director for the DOL, in New Jersey and New York and reorganized the DOL field offices in Texas and Maryland.

Sherer likely either directly knows A.G.'s father or they know the same people, with AUSA Sherer being the DOJ attorney who blocked PETITIONER from making a criminal complaint for years, arguing in court filings that the DOJ does not have to "speak" to PETITIONER, "listen" to him, review evidence or take a criminal complaint, so that there is no record of the complaint.

Accordingly, this Court should find the district court and Third Circuit dismissed PETITIONER's case on grounds that are not supported by the record. The harm is not merely the loss of the lawsuit. The harm is the loss of the judicial forum to obtain meaningful appellate review. There is no other adequate means to obtain the relief required. If that dismissal becomes effectively unreviewable or the opportunity for meaningful review is lost, an ordinary appeal no longer provides an adequate remedy.

CONCLUSION

This Court should grant certiorari.

Respectfully Submitted,
/s/ Ryan P. Givey
Ryan P. Givey
Date: 10/12/2026

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

October 2, 2026

Ryan Givey,
428 Hannum Ave.
West Chester, Pa 19380

RE: "Emergency Application to Require the United States to Confirm the Authority of the Person Who Submitted the Purported Waiver of Response

Givey v Blanche, et al.
No. 26-153

Your application that was received October 2, 2026 is herewith returned for the following reason(s):

The Rules of Court make no provision for the filing of an emergency application asking the Court to take specific action in a pending petition.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By:



Robert Meek
(202)497-3027

APPENDIX B

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

GIVEY, RYAN P.
Petitioner

vs No: 26-153

TODD BLANCHE, ACTING
ATTORNEY GENERAL, ET. AL.

WAIVER

The Government hereby waives its right to file a response to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by the Court.

D. JOHN SAUER
Solicitor General
Counsel of Record

August 07, 2026
cc:

RYAN P. GIVEY
428 HANNUM AVE.
WEST CHESTER, PA 19280

APPENDIX C

USPS Tracking FAQs > >

Tracking Number: Remove ×

420205309505514136286268 43

Copy Add to Informed Delivery

Latest Update

Your item was picked up at the post office at 4:59 am on September 29, 2026 in WASHINGTON, DC 20530.

Get More Out of USPS Tracking:

USPS Tracking Plus®

Delivered

Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
WASHINGTON, DC 20530
September 29, 2026 4:59 AM

Redelivery Scheduled for Next Business Day
WASHINGTON, DC 20530
September 28, 2026 12:51 PM

Arrived at Post Office
WASHINGTON, DC 20018
September 28, 2026 11:17 AM

APPENDIX D

Tracking Number: Remove

420205309505514136286275440539

Copy Add to Informed Delivery

Latest Update

Your item was picked up at the post office at 4:39 am on October 6, 2026 in WASHINGTON, DC 20530.

Get More Out of USPS Tracking:

USPS Tracking Plus®

Delivered

Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office

WASHINGTON, DC 20530
October 6, 2026 4:39 AM

See All Tracking History

What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean?

APPENDIX E

Deposition Exhibit
Perrone
11-28-01

Department of Building, Housing and Codes Enforcement

To: Shannon Royer, Council Member

Cc: Borough Council
Ernie McNeely, Borough Manager

From: Michael A. Perrone - Director

Subject: Rental Properties

Date: October 29, 1999

In response to your October 24, 1999 memo, I am providing you with the following information. Please

do not hesitate to contact me if additional data is needed.

1. List the number of rental units in the following categories:

a. Single family	699
b. Rooming house rooms:	254
c. Apartment:	309

2. How many buildings or complexes have 40 or more units? 12

*additional information, not requested.
35 buildings have rooming units.
3932 total rental units
1282 buildings are rental properties

3. How much time is needed to inspect?
Single family: 20 to 45 minutes
Rooming Houses: 15 to 20 minutes (with common area) depending on number of units
Apartments: 10-15 minutes/unit

*these times are estimates. The department does not track the amount of time it takes to do inspections

4. **Per property or unit, how many violations are issued as the result of property inspections and not including violations relating to trash or snow?**

For 1998 there was a total of 4023 violations for 496 buildings, which equals approximately 8 violations per property.

a. **What portion of the violations can be characterized as "minor" violations (such as painting or leaking faucets)?**

We do not classify what constitutes a "minor" violation. Peeling paint is a serious health hazard in the Borough due to the age of buildings and the use of lead based paint. In addition, a leaky faucet, if not fixed, may lead to other serious problems.

b. **Per unit how many would be considered "major" violations (please classify what you consider major).**

Here again, we do not classify what constitutes a "major" violation. We consider all violations a serious problem to the health, safety and welfare of the occupants, regardless of the nature of the violation.

5. **How many violations resulted in a court appearance?**

There were approximately 200 citations issued that resulted with 30 court appearances.

6. **Separately, for the years 1996, 1997 and 1998, how many man-hours were spent in court (not including trash or snow)?**

We have never kept time logs for court time. Traditionally, a hearing on the average would take about 1 hour with approximately 1 hour of preparation time.

7. **Of the total units inspected in a year, how many require re-inspection? Answer in the terms of the number inspected and number re-inspected.**

For the year 1998, 496 rental properties were inspected; this resulted in 478 re-inspections.

WEST CHESTER APARTMENT AND HOUSING ASSOCIATION

	'96	'97	98	'98YTD	'99 YTD
Number of dwelling units inspected	1444	1782	2511	1833	1118
Violation notices issued	1443	1027	1281	952	945
Complaints	356	242	99	63	108
Citations	266	205	122	74	66
# units inspected % change year to year		+23%	+41%		-39%
Violation notices % change year to year		-29%	+25%		- 1%
Complaints % change year to year		-32%	-59%		+71%

Complaints % change year to year		-32%	-59%		+71%
Citations % change year to year		-23%	-40%		-11%
Violation notices issued as a % of total units inspected:					
	'96	'97	'98	'98YTD	'99YTD
	100%	58%	51%	52%	85%
Citations issued as a % of total units inspected:					
	'96	'97	'98	'98YTD	'99YTD
	18%	12%	5%	4%	6%

APPENDIX F

Re: Letter
From: Michael Perrone
<mperrone@west-chester.com>
To: Ryan
Cc: Chris Adamek
Date: Nov 9, 2012 at 10:35 AM

Mr. Given [sic]
Thank you for your reply.
My office has considered creating a checklist many times over the last 26 years however while it sounds good and maybe helpfully I believe anytime we would find a violation not listed on the checklist but included in the Property Maintenance code owners would make claims that we where [sic] being overzealous.
The main reason for my communication is to inform you. That I would like to be present when your properties are inspected to insure [sic] that the scope of the inspection is limited to Chapter 66.
If you agree the inspection would need to be postponed until I return to work. I just had my knee replaced and I will be unable to do inspections for a short period of time. When I return to work we can set up a date and time to meet.
Please let me know if this is acceptable.
Thanks again for your cooperation.

Sent from my iPhone

APPENDIX G

Department of Building, Housing & Codes Enforcement
Regulations for the Protection of Public Health, Safety and Welfare

401 East Gay Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

610-696-1773 Fax 610-436-0009
web: www.west-chester.com

November 7, 2012

VIA EMAIL: rpg2609@aol.com
Mr. Ryan Givey
987 East Penn Drive
West Chester, PA 19380

Re: Borough of West Chester- Rental Inspections for rental dwelling units

Dear Mr. Givey:

I received a copy of your email communication dated October 6, 2012 and October 25, 2012 concerning the Borough of West Chester's rental inspection program. I understand that you own three dwelling units in the Borough which you rent. Based on the fact that your dwelling units are rented, you, along with every other owner of a dwelling unit which is rented in the Borough, must adhere to Chapter 66 of the Borough

Code which is the Property Maintenance Code. Borough Council adopted the International Property Maintenance Code, 2009 Edition, as published by the International Code Council, as the Borough's Property Maintenance Code on February 17, 2010 in Ordinance No. 9-2010. Because the adoption of a property maintenance code is not mandated by the Pennsylvania Construction Code Act, (Act 45 of 1999), Borough Council has discretion to make additions to the International Property Maintenance Code. Council exercised its discretion and authority under its Home Rule Charter and elected to adopt a new Article 10 to the Property Maintenance Code which governs and regulates dwelling units and rooming units which are rented within the Borough.

Chapter 10 of the Property Maintenance Code requires all owners of rooming units and dwelling units which are rented to obtain an annual rental license. In order to obtain the rental license, the owner of the property must submit an annual rental registration form and pay the applicable rental license fee as established by resolution of Council. The information requested on the rental registration form is consistent with the requirements of Section 1000.4 of the Borough Code. In addition, owners of the dwelling units must identify if the dwelling unit is being occupied by students as that term is defined in the Zoning Ordinance. This is important so that the Borough knows whether or not the dwelling unit complies with the Zoning Ordinance which only

allows student homes in certain zoning districts and in certain types of dwelling units.

Pursuant to Section 1000.6 of the Property Maintenance Code, in order to obtain the rental license, a Borough code official must inspect the dwelling unit or rooming unit to determine if such rooming unit or dwelling unit is in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Borough Code, including the Property Maintenance Code which is codified in Chapter 66 of the Borough Code.

The purpose of the annual inspection of rental dwelling units is clearly stated in Section 1000.6- to inspect the interior and exterior of the dwelling unit or rooming unit to ensure that it meets the relevant provisions of the Borough's Code. If the owner or the tenants of the dwelling unit or rooming unit do not consent to the annual inspection, then the Borough can either deny the rental permit or seek an administrative search warrant from the District Court. The Borough will not perform an inspection of the rooming unit or dwelling unit without the owner's and tenant's consent. Therefore, your assertion that the Borough's rental inspection program involves an unlawful warrantless search of your property is without merit. The Borough will not inspect your dwelling units without your consent and your tenants' consent. A similar rental inspection program was upheld as being lawful by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of

Pennsylvania in *Smith v. Borough of Glenolden,* 1994 WL 672618 (E.D. Pa. 1994).

You question the frequency of "regular inspections". Section 1000.8 of Chapter 66 of the Borough Code provides that the frequency of the rental inspections shall be determined in accordance with the schedule adopted by the Department of Building, Housing and Codes Enforcement. My department has adopted a schedule whereby the dwelling units which are rented are inspected on an annual basis.

If the Code Official is granted access to your dwelling unit to perform a routine inspection, we will be determining whether or not the dwelling unit complies with the relevant provisions of the Borough Code, particularly the Property Maintenance Code. If the Code Official finds that the conditions of the property do not meet the requirements of the Borough Code, a Notice of Violation will be sent to you as the owner identifying specifically what sections of the Code are not met. You will be given a period of time to bring the dwelling into compliance with the Code provisions and to schedule a new inspection.

I trust that this correspondence answers the questions that you have raised in your emails identified above. If you have any further questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Perrone, C.B.O.
Director- Building, Housing & Codes Enforcement

cc: Ernie McNeely, Borough Manager
Kristen S. Camp, Esquire

APPENDIX H

Re: Rental Inspections
From: Ronald Agulnick <ragulnick@yahoo.com>
To: Ryan
Date: Jun 12, 2013 at 7:32 AM

Hi, Ryan: Let sleeping dogs lie. I would never schedule anything without your consent and opportunity to be present. If they don't bother us, I won't do anything. If they contact me, I will call you before I do anything. Ron

From: Ryan <rpg2609@aol.com>
To: "ragulnick@yahoo.com" <ragulnick@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 11, 2013 10:44 PM
Subject: Rental Inspections

Hello Mr. Agulnick,
I have recently been issued new Borough rental licenses for my properties for the 2013-2014 year allowing me to lawfully rent my properties in the Borough of West Chester. I have had no communication from the Borough since February requiring any inspections of my properties and I was last sent a formal letter by Borough agents in November of last year.

Currently, I am unaware of any plan by the Borough to conduct an inspection of my properties, therefore I am requesting that you do not contact the Borough

on my behalf to schedule any inspection of my properties.

I do not consent to any search of my properties if I am not present and knowingly admit the Borough Agents upon and within my properties.

Thank you.

Have a nice night,
Ryan Givey

APPENDIX I

Title of Dissertation: **An Investigation of Teachers' Perceptions of the Impact of the Utilization of Technology on High School Students' Academic Performance and Learning Experience**

Author: **Ryan P. Givey**

Approved by:

Noreen M. Yoder, Ed.D.

Marcia V. Bolton, Ed.D.

Richard Thurlow, Ph.D.

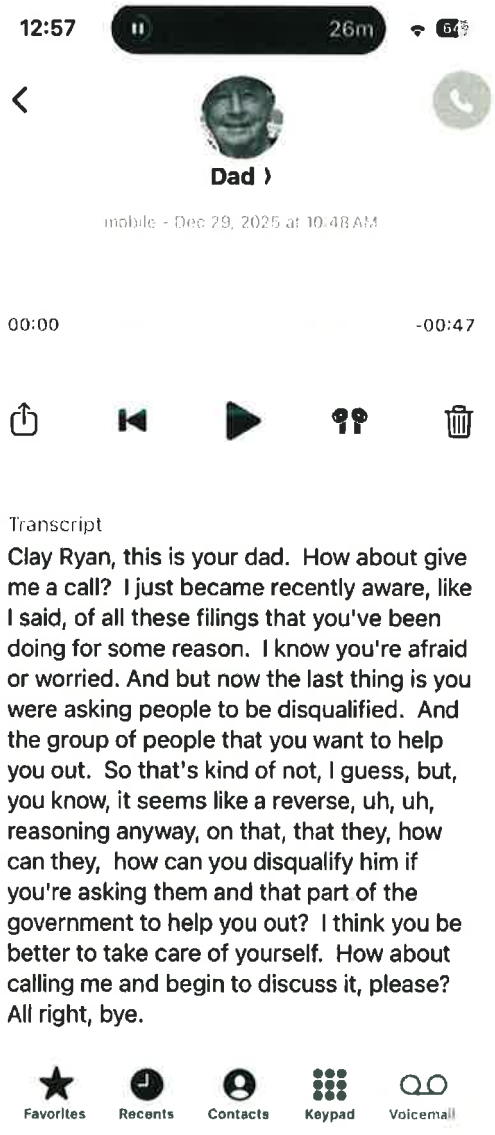
Beverly Funkhouser, Ed.D.

Mary Strong, Ed.D.

Widener University

Date: Wednesday, December 3, 2014

APPENDIX J


12:57
26m
Dad
mobile · Dec 29, 2025 at 10:48 AM
00:00
-00:47
Transcript
Clay Ryan, this is your dad. How about give me a call? I just became recently aware, like I said, of all these filings that you've been doing for some reason. I know you're afraid or worried. And but now the last thing is you were asking people to be disqualified. And the group of people that you want to help you out. So that's kind of not, I guess, but, you know, it seems like a reverse, uh, uh, reasoning anyway, on that, that they, how can they, how can you disqualify him if you're asking them and that part of the government to help you out? I think you be better to take care of yourself. How about calling me and begin to discuss it, please? All right, bye.
Favorites
Recents
Contacts
Keypad
Voicemail

No. 26-153

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

Ryan P. Givey,
Petitioner

v.

Pamela Bondi, Kashyap Patel, David Metcalf,
Respondents

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

PETITION FOR REHEARING

CERTIFICATION OF GOOD FAITH

I, Ryan P. Givey certify I filed this petition for Rehearing in good faith and not to cause delay or for any other improper purpose.

/s/Ryan P. Givey
Ryan P. Givey
Pro Se Petitioner
610-348-5720
Hannum Ave.
West Chester, Pa 19380
rpg2609@aol.com

10/12/26
Date