

AUG 20 2026

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

Georgio Mont Ser — PETITIONER
vs.

⁽¹⁾ Ronald Oliver, Warden and
The State of Nevada — RESPONDENTS

► ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO:
THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

► APPLICATION TO JUSTICE KAGAN OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT
FOR BAIL PENDING CERTIORARI

COUNSEL FOR PETITIONER

► Georgio M. Ser

— Pro Se

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⁽¹⁾ Ronald Oliver was amended to Netanyahu Breitenbach by the Clerk to represent the current Warden.

◀ • RELEAF SOUGHT • ▶

I, the Petitioner, Georgio Ser, request Bail Pending Certiorari under Supreme Court Rule 22(5) through the Honorable Justice Kagan of the Ninth Circuit as applicable to Nevada. The previous amount was set to \$500,000 at Indictment then annulled Post-Sentencing; a sum not more than \$150,000 is requested for extraordinary reasons listed hereinafter, any amount insurmountable if otherwise greater.

◀ • GROUNDS FOR RELEAF • ▶

This case involves a citizen's arrest made against Federal and state crimes involving the use of the Internet in fashions undocumented by existing Courts. 47 U.S.C. § 230 (e)(1) & (e)(2) state "No effect" of 230 upon "Federal criminal statutes" nor "State or local law"; however § 230 (c)(1) contends "No provider [...] of an interactive computer service [incl. websites] shall be treated as the provider or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider [incl. users]," thus allowing websites to intentionally maintain, advertise, and profit from user's continued illegal content/advertisements even after said content is reported to them which violates 18 U.S.C. § 2 deriving "aids, abets, [...] procures" or "willfully causes an act to be done" as being "punishable as a principle." Compare knowingly renting space for use in drug trafficking or house of ill fame.

47 U.S.C. § 223 (2) avoids such infringement in specific regards to obscene content by holding providers accountable for "knowing distribution" or "advertis[ing]" under § 223 (e)(2) with § 223 (e)(5) specifying good faith restriction to minors via identification as applicable defense; § 223 & § 230 were both relevant to the criminal acts among others. Every available office as well as those recommended by them were contacted pre-arrest, each office purporting lack of jurisdiction despite acknowledging illegal activity, the later citizen's arrests following applicable Federal and state procedures.

Per likelihood of reversal, the crimes involved drug-induced sex trafficking through use of schemes involving fraud/trickery to endorse filmed, obscene prostitution not classifiable as legal pornography. This then included the intentional distribution of these films to minors through use of their affiliates and social media for purpose of desensitizing minors to obscene content. These acts were produced by a Board Member and wife of the Free Speech Coalition, the same

recently present within this Court in *Free Speech Coal. Inc. v. Paxton*, 606 U.S. 461 (2025). Said member and wife admit to illegal behavior of themselves and the Coalition through interviews and other verified media alongside a witness unproduced for trial who was sex trafficked by the member.

The State Courts believe "A private person may not make a citizen's arrest for a federal felony committed outside the arrestor's presence." *Ser v. State*, 579 P.3d 559, 565 (2025). This conflicts with federal courts' findings, both old and new, exemplified in *United States v. Strickland*, 62 F. Supp. 468, 472 (1945): "A private person acting in good faith may arrest without a warrant one who has committed a felony on an occasion already passed." The State also ignores federal (and state) classification of the Internet as public and therefore as events occurring within one's view. Substantial issues of law currently in conflict between the State and Federal Courts as cited above and beyond and discernable only by this Court strongly favor reversal — these convictions run exorbitant to the facts.

My previous motion for bail in the Nevada Supreme Court was never formatively answered, relegated instead to a footnote in "THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA (HABEAS CORPUS) ORDER DENYING EN BANC RECONSIDERATION," indicating solely "no action on the appellant's January 22, 2026, motion," present in page 59 of this Writ's APPENDIX. This Application is thereby invoked regarding a State conviction pending Certiorari for extraordinary circumstances listed in *McGee v. Alaska*, 463 U.S. 1339 (1983) and 30 L.Ed.2d 952:

- ▶ This Writ has incredible likelihood of review among four or more Justices and success on its Merits.
- ▶ I have no previous record, nor tendency, nor probability of criminal behavior, these attempted citizen's arrests serving as my only convictions.
- ▶ I had, and still have, no intent to go beyond lawful procurement of unlawful materials to proper authorities. Any further contact or harassment would harm my honest intent to produce perceived unlawful matters to this Court. I am fully aware that the ORDER on this case sets the standard for all like materials, that the repetition of my actions before its completion would result in deservedly harsher penalties of confinement and restitution, and that its final decision may be disagreeable to my own beliefs, but still binding and compulsory upon the findings of this Honorable Court just as with any other law I may disagree with yet still uphold as evidenced by my clean record pre-incarceration.
- ▶ I realize I may be monitored to ensure the integrity of this case and safety of the public.

CONCLUSION

As proclaimed by Justice Thomas in *Doe v. Soap, Inc.*, 144 S.Ct. 2493, 2494 (2024): "make no mistake about it — there is danger in delay. Social media platforms have increasingly used [47 U.S.C.] § 230 as a get-out-of-jail free card." I believe this case to be of significant social importance in further defining the "Internet Super-Highway" relevant to this Court's preexisting desire to do so as expressed in *Paxton*.

Chief Justice Roberts alongside the majority of this Court will share interest in this Writ: No one doubts that the distribution of sexually explicit speech to children, of the sort involved here, can cause great harm. Or to say the same thing in legal terms, no one doubts that States have compelling interest in shielding children from speech of that kind. What is more, children have no constitutional right to view it.

— *Id.* at 500; Justice Kagan, with whom Justice Sotomayor and Justice Jackson join, dissenting.

Should this Application be Granted, I have immediate family of good standing in Virginia near to Washington D.C.; being: my mother, a Financial Secretary for Liberty University holding a Bachelor's in Psychology; my step-father, Owner and a Driver of his shipping business, CJ All Service Trucking Corp., and also involved in house renovations, rentals, and sales. Both have been deeply supportive during incarceration being the majority of my deposits listed in the La Forma Pangeris with wish to house me upon release. They would be providing payment of bail as I am otherwise destitute having been incarcerated these last four years preceeding and having considerable maladies affecting my physical health including severe diagnosed insomnia, back subluxation, and muscle spasm, all unmedicated whilst in prison. None of my family members in that area have been previously convicted of a felony or other crime to my knowledge nor have my family abroad nor my friends/affiliates elsewhere.

I apologize for using the full length for a Writ (40-Pages under Rule 33.2), although I believe each Heading, Point, and Paragraph to be pertinent to this case, though please note: page 11 of the Writ references 47 U.S.C § 223 (e)(6) which should be (e)(6) — this Writ has otherwise been proof-read to the best of my abilities, I hereby pray upon this Court to grant reasonable bail pending certiorari.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

The undersigned declares under penalty of perjury that he is the movant in the above action, that he has read the above pleading and that the information contained therein is true and correct. — 28 U.S.C. § 1746, 18 U.S.C. § 1621. Respectfully submitted,
Executed at: Lovelock Correctional Center

SIGNATURE: 

PRINT: Georgio M. Ser

DATE: August 20th, 2026

No. 26-5281

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Georgio Mont Ser — PETITIONER

RONALD OLIVER, WARDEN AND Vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA — RESPONDENTS

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Application to Justice Kagan of the Ninth Circuit

For Bail Pending Certiorari

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Georgio M. Ser, do swear or declare that on this date, August 18th, 2026, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed Application to Justice Kagan of the Ninth Circuit for Bail Pending Certiorari on each party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

- The Supreme Court of the United States / Office of the Clerk / 1st Street, N.E. / Washington, D.C. 20543
- Solicitor General of the United States / Room 5616 / Department of Justice / 950 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. / Washington, D.C. 20530-0001
- Aaron D. Ford / 100 North Carson Street / Carson City, NV 89701-4717 (NV Attorney General)
- Steven B. Wolfson / 200 Lewis Ave., 3rd Floor / Las Vegas, NV 89155 (District Attorney)

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 18th, 2026 under the above swear/declaration.

Georgio Mont Ser

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