

26A434

No. 26-153

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

Ryan P. Givey,
Applicant

v.

Pamela Bondi, Kash Patel, David Metcalf,
Respondents

APPLICATION FOR AN EMERGENCY
TEMPORARY INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE
WITNESS PROTECTION AND ORDER THE DOJ
TO TAKE A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

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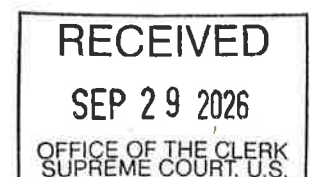


TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF THE CASE	1
ARGUMENT	41
A. APPLICANT IS LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS BECAUSE APPLICANT HAS A CLEARLY ESTABLISHED RIGHT UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION TO MAKE A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT.....	42
B. THE REMAINING FACTORS FAVOR A STAY	42
CONCLUSION	43

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner

Ryan P. Givey, Petitioner

Respondents

Pamela Bondi, Respondent
In her official capacity as US Attorney General

Kashyap Patel, Respondent
In his official capacity as Director of the FBI

David Metcalf, Respondent
In his official capacity as
US Attorney for the DOJ EDPA

RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United States Supreme Court:

Givey v Jennifer Arbiter Williams and the
Department of Justice, Case 23-7063,
Certiorari denied

Givey v Givey, Case 25-6035, Certiorari denied,
Rehearing Denied

In Re Ryan P. Givey, Case 25-6881,
Prohibition Denied

Givey v Todd Blanche et. al., Case 26-153

Third Circuit Court of Appeals:

Ryan P. Givey v Jennifer Arbiter Williams and the Department of Justice, Case 23-2330, Judgement entered December 26, 2023

Ryan P. Givey v Pamela Bondi, Kash Patel and David Metcalf, Case 25-3575, Judgement entered April 1, 2026, Rehearing denied April 28, 2026.

Ryan P. Givey v Pamela Bondi, Kash Patel and David Metcalf, Case 26-1067, Judgement entered June, 11, 2026, Rehearing denied July 8, 2026.

District Court Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Ryan P. Givey v Jennifer Arbiter Williams and the Department of Justice, Case 2:22-cv-00298-NIQA, Judgement entered July 14, 2023

Ryan P. Givey v Pamela Bondi, Kash Patel and David Metcalf, Case 2:25-cv-00943-NIQA, Judgement entered December 30, 2025

Chester County Court of Common Pleas:

Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, No. 2015-06444-CU (Jan. 3, 2025)

Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, No. 2015-06444-CU (May 15, 2025)

Superior Court of Pennsylvania:

Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, No. 153 EDA 2025 (case remanded, application to strike denied, appellant's petition to appear remotely at oral argument denied) (Apr. 25, 2025)

Ryan P. Givey v Alicia A. Givey, No. 1318 EDA 2025 (appeal quashed, application to strike dismissed) (Jun. 23, 2025)

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

R.P.G. v A.A.G., No. 362 MAL 2025 (petition for allowance of appeal denied) (Aug. 19, 2025)

R.P.G. v A.A.G., No. 362 MAL 2025 (request for reconsideration denied) (Sep. 10, 2025)

To the Honorable Samuel Alito, as Circuit Justice for the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, including for Case No. 26-1067:

Pursuant to Rule 23 of this Court and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. 1651, Applicant Ryan Givey respectfully requests that this Court issue an emergency injunction to provide witness protection and demand the DOJ take a criminal complaint, while the Supreme Court of the United States continues to have jurisdiction over this case. Applicant's emergency injunction for witness protection before the Third Circuit was denied and appears at APPENDIX A-1.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

HISTORY OF THIS CASE

***The events are presented to the best of Applicant's recollection and belief and all parties named and unnamed should be presumed innocent.**

***Applicant noting this Court continues to have jurisdiction over this case until 25 days after the denial of Writ of Certiorari or after a Petition for Rehearing is denied.**

In 2022, Applicant filed a lawsuit in federal district court stating he is an attacked whistleblower and demanding the DOJ to take a criminal complaint.

Judge Alejandro Quinones denied that petition in district court, Judges Bibas, Porter and Montgomery-Reeves affirmed her order before the Third Circuit and Applicant's petition for Writ of Certiorari was denied before the Supreme Court of the United States (case 23-7063).

In 2024, Applicant stated that if Donald Trump wins the election that he will be refiling his federal lawsuit, demanding that law enforcement take a criminal complaint.

Trump won the presidential election in November 2024 and three weeks later at 3:50 pm on 12/11/24, Applicant's ex-wife, "A.G.", filed an emergency custody petition, later stating, under oath, her "sole" reason for filing the petition is because Applicant filed US Supreme Court case 23-7063, which demanded the DOJ take a criminal complaint which potentially implicates A.G.'s own conduct and the conduct of her lawyer Cheryl McCallin (See Application for Emergency Stay before the Supreme Court of the United States; App. No. 26A397) (APPENDIX B-1) and told their 15 year -old son "Your father wanted to enter the witness protection program and take you away from me, so I took you away from him."; and "Your father needs to stop asking to be in the witness protection program."

A.G. was denied emergency custody at that time and requested a 2-hour hearing that was schedule on January 28, 2025 before Judge Sondergaarden.

Within the next 40 minutes, between 3:50-4:30 pm on 12/11/24, the judges were switched to Judge Royer, who has a conflict on interest in the case (McCallin was classmates with Judge Royer in law school and likely have known each other for decades, Judge Royer's husband, his friends, Chester County which is her employer, the district attorney who endorsed her campaign for judge and her former law school are all potentially implicated in Applicant's complaints), the hearing was also

illegally switched to a full day hearing, without the required motion to the court, and the hearing was rescheduled for 1/3/25, before Trump took office.

Applicant was threatened before the hearing on 1/3/25 that if he did not commit perjury and testify that he is mentally ill and no longer believes in the criminal allegations, then he would never see his children again.

Judge Royer read Applicant's allegations of misconduct on 1/3/25 and A.G. read aloud Applicant's allegations during direct testimony (Transcripts, Jan. 3, 2025, p.3; p.26-27).

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

According to a presentation Judge Royer gave on April 19, 2022, an emergency custody petition requires, "clear and present danger", with "clear evidence of harm". "To successfully secure an order, the petition must clearly show an immediate risk to the child's physical or mental well-being. Key elements include clear-cut evidence of active abuse, criminal charges, or an illegal attempt to relocate the child."

On 1/3/25, McCallin spent hours calling Applicant delusional, paranoid and mentally ill but asked no questions or made any allegations that the children have ever been harmed in any way.

Judge Royer quoted McCallin in her opinion:

"Q. Did you advise your children of why she filed, what the underlying reasons were?

A. To my recollection, I think I said that she was for, what is it, I think that she was asking to have the custody changed.

Q. Did you happen to mention to them that you were trying to get into the witness protection program?" (p. 36)

Judge Royer wrote as her rationale for entering the 1/3/26 emergency custody order: "Defendant was advancing a complex and wide-ranging conspiracy theory in the State and Federal Courts specifically requesting, without Mother's knowledge or consent, that he and his children be admitted to the Federal Witness Protection Program, an outcome which would surely have had some detrimental effect of Mother's ability to maintain a relationship with the Children"(p.46). "If Father's allegations are true the Children are not safe with him."(p.47)

Then Judge Royer cited statute 23 Pa C.S. § 5424 which states that emergency jurisdiction is only conferred if the children have been subjected to "mistreatment or abuse", further stating "Father is attempting to obtain admission into the Federal Witness Protection Program for himself and his children. Father's filings in the Federal Courts indicate that he has been poisoned, his home burglarized, his family and friends also poisoned and threatened, and himself constantly surveilled by government agents. If Father's allegations are true, Father has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment and abuse within the meaning of 23 Pa C.S. § 5424, thus giving the court emergency jurisdiction to enter a custody order to protect the Children."(p.48). "Father's attempts to obtain admittance into the program for himself and the parties Children, if successful, would have a significant impact on

the Children's well-being. It would completely alter their day-to-day lives, impair their ability to maintain their current relationships in the community, and place a significant barrier to their ability to maintain a normal relationship with Mother.”(p.48).

“Father's unjustified actions in surreptitiously seeking admittance to the Federal Witness Protection Program for himself and his Children threatens and/or subjects the Children to maltreatment and abuse.”(p.49) (153 EDA 2025, Opinion Sur rule 1925 (a)).

None of the evidence cited by Judge Royer meets her own stated requirements to secure an emergency custody order. Applicant requested witness protection through a valid court order.

Pursuant 23 Pa C.S. § 5424, there must be evidence the children are in imminent danger of physical harm, not the potential of harm, due to a hypothetical situation that never occurred. “(Philadelphia Entertainment and Development Partners, L.P v. City of Philadelphia, 937 A.2d 385 (Pa. 2007))(courts should not give answers to academic questions or render advisory opinions or make decisions based on assertions as to hypothetical events that might occur in the future)”. (153 EDA 2025 ; Opinion Sur Rule 1925a p.5).

Contrary to Judge Royer's own requirements for securing an emergency custody order, she removed the custody of Applicant's children and ordered him to undergo a psychological evaluation to assess Applicant's “outlandish conspiracy theories” and stated that she wished to make that report public.

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Contrary to Judge Royer's own requirements for securing an emergency custody order, she removed the custody of Applicant's children and ordered him to undergo a psychological evaluation to assess Applicant's “outlandish conspiracy theories” and stated that she wished to make that report public.

When Applicant discovered verifiable evidence that the judges in his custody case were switched, he filed a motion in district court on 12/18/25 again requesting witness protection and demanding the DOJ take a criminal complaint. Assistant US Attorney Mark Sherer opposed the motion (APPENDIX C-1), requesting the court not to interfere with a state custody matter.

AUSA Sherer has blocked Applicant from making a criminal complaint for years, stating the DOJ does not have to speak with Applicant, review evidence or take a criminal complaint (so there are no records of the crimes) and Sherer also represented the DOJ in Applicant's previous case in 2023 before the Third Circuit.

AUSA Sherer has represented the Department of Labor on many cases (See *Komis v Secretary of United States Department of Labor* (3rd Cir. 2019) and *Rosa-Phillips v U.S. Department of Labor* EDPA 23-84).

A.G.'s father worked for the Department of Labor for over 30 years, including as an assistant director in New Jersey and director in the New York field offices, he re-organized the state offices in Texas and Maryland, where he hosted an event for every director of every Department of Labor office in the country. Applicant believes A.G.'s father knew every DOL director in the United States and a phone call from him could initiate or shut down a DOL investigation in the entire country.

AUSA Sherer was a longtime employee of the Philadelphia DOJ field office, with google search records indicating he began working there in 2010's. A.G.'s father worked in the hour and wage division of the Department of Labor and there is considerable overlap between the New Jersey office for the Department of Labor and

Philadelphia office for the Department of Labor. Applicant believes, that the evidence suggests, Sherer either directly knows A.G.'s father or they know the same people (APPENDIX D-1) due to the proximity of their work and the fact the Philadelphia and New Jersey office have considerable professional coordination.

On 12/18/25, Applicant filed a motion to disqualify AUSA Sherer in federal district court, in a case now pending before this Court (25-153). Sherer is required to refer that motion to disqualify to the DOJ Office of General Counsel as per DOJ policy. Instead, Judge Alejandro Quinones allowed Sherer to personally respond in violation of DOJ policy.

On December 29, 2025 Applicant's 83 year-old father texts him stating that if Applicant's federal lawsuit is dismissed, that Applicant should not appeal to the Third Circuit.

Applicant's father then calls and says "I just became recently aware, like I said, of all these filings you've been doing for some reason... And but now the last thing is you were asking people to be disqualified. And the group of that you want to help you out. So that's kind 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?"

So, Applicant's father claims he googled his name to just discover he is involved in a federal lawsuit, his son's home has been repeatedly broken into, his son's food tampered with drugs and just discovered his son's children have been illegally removed from his custody for a year and his father's main concerns are: 1) that

Applicant does not appeal to the Third Circuit; and 2) Applicant does not disqualify AUSA Mark Sherer. Applicant believes his father is being threatened.

Judge Alejandro Quinones dismissed Applicant's case the next day on 12/30/25.

Before the Third Circuit, Judges Restrepo and Porter twice dismissed Applicant's requests for witness protection and immediate demands to make a criminal complaint. Applicant believes their orders were self-serving to hide their misconduct from 2023 and filed a motion to disqualify the judges due to a conflict of interest and violations of the Judicial Code of Conduct. The court referred the motion to disqualify the judges to a merits panel.

On 6/11/26 Judges Matey, Montgomery-Reeves and Nygaard dismissed the merits panel investigation into Judge Restrepo and Porter's conduct and affirmed district court ruling stating that the court could not order the DOJ to prosecute anyone. The relief requested was to compel the DOJ to take a criminal complaint and provide witness protection or convene a grand jury or assign a special prosecutor. Applicant did not request the court to order the DOJ to prosecute anyone and the relief requested is well within the power of a federal court.

It is impossible to determine how many similar cases to Applicant's case that Sherer was involved with, blocking victims from making a criminal complaint, because the court staff in the Third Circuit are hiding Sherer's involvement in these cases. On all court correspondence the list of parties notified it lists Sherer's name (See Briefing schedule; APPENDIX E-1) but on the orders, such as the Sur Petition for Rehearing (APPENDIX F-1) that would be searchable in publicly available

government databases of these cases, it simply states “PDB/cc: Ryan P. Givey and All Counsel of Record” (See US Supreme Court case 26-153), thus meaning if someone searches Sherer’s name they will not be able to discover these lawsuits he was involved with from the orders and opinions of the court.

CURRENT ACTIONS IN APPLICANT’S CUSTODY CASE

On December 15, 2025 Judge Royer, who authored the Jan. 3, 2025 and May 15, 2025 emergency custody orders, received a Writ of Prohibition that Applicant filed with the United States Supreme Court, alleging that Judge Royer had a conflict in interest, was improperly assigned this custody case, lacked jurisdiction, that she exceeded her authority and violated Applicant’s rights. The Writ of Prohibition was rejected by the US Supreme Court based on a defect in the filing on Dec. 30, 2025.

On December 30, 2025 Applicant received an email from the secretary of a lawyer who no longer represents Applicant informing him of a scheduled hearing on Feb. 2, 2026 before Judge Cauley and Applicant was told that Judge Cauley would be presiding over a newly scheduled full custody hearing on March 9-10, 2026, while Applicant’s Petition for Writ of Certiorari was still pending before the United States Supreme Court. Since the judges had been switched Applicant could not refile his Writ of Prohibition concerning Judge Royer.

The letter was dated December 12, 2025, three days before Judge Royer received Applicant’s Writ of Prohibition and did not explain why the Chester County Court, once again, improperly switched the judges in this custody case. Switching the judge to Judge Cauley violated Chester County Court Local Rules of Civil Procedure 200 A,

that requires “when the case is commenced it shall be assigned for trial and pre-trial proceedings to a designated judge. The designated judge shall be responsible for the matter from the time of the initial filing until final disposition.”

Applicant believes the more likely scenario is that after receiving the Writ of Prohibition on Dec. 15, 2025, the Chester County Court realized the legal liability and potential criminal liability of this case. In response to the Writ of Prohibition the Chester County Court decided again to improperly switched the judges, to specifically select their judge, who is an expert in mental health litigation, to get involved with this case. Then they backdated a letter to Dec. 12, 2025 in an effort to make it appear the switching of judges was unrelated to the Writ of Prohibition served on Judge Royer, which would explain the reason that Applicant was not made aware of the letter until Dec. 30, 2025.

The Chester County Court scheduled a custody hearing in March 2026, while this custody case was on appeal before the US Supreme Court (25-6035). Applicant requested to appear remotely for the hearing and Judge Cauley denied that request on 1/20/26 leading to a case that was recently decided by Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Title II of ADA prohibits discrimination in state and local government services on the basis of a disability. (See *Mathews v Jefferson*, 29 F. Supp. 2d 525 (W.D. Ark. 1998)).

Twice before, the Court had granted Applicant the right to appear remotely for hearings in his custody case (Judge Royer on 4/7/25 and a Hearing Officer on 5/21/25). Judge Cauley wishes to relitigate an issue that has already been decided by the court,

that Applicant is a qualified person under ADA and entitled to the reasonable accommodation of a remote appearance.

Chester County Court does not permit audio or video recording of their hearings and Judge Royer stated at the emergency custody hearing on 1/3/25 immediately before Applicant testified “Mr. Givey, there is no recording that can take place in the courtroom”(Transcripts p.55, 1/3/25). Applicant has noted that a transcript was illegally altered in a prior hearing he attended within the Chester County Court.

At the hearing on 5/21/25 A.G.’s lawyer, without any evidence, accused Applicant of recording the hearing, leading the hearing officer to threaten to have Applicant criminally investigated by the Sheriff’s office.

On 1/9/25 Applicant entered the Chester County Courthouse and was detained by court security on false allegations, criminally investigated by the Sheriff’s office, which they later claimed was a misunderstanding (See US Supreme Court case 25-6881).

Due to the tangible threats to Applicant’s liberty due to false allegations made against him at the courthouse and the stress and anxiety this caused, Applicant presented Judge Cauley with a doctor’s note from a treating psychologist requesting a reasonable accommodation, to appear remotely, for the hearings in this custody matter. Judge Cauley denied that request on 1/20/26.

On 1/29/26 Applicant entered the West Chester, Pennsylvania Post Office to mail his Notice of Appeal to Judge Cauley and Opposing Counsel, both of which are located a few blocks from the Post Office.

The Post Office Clerk put the incorrect address for the Courthouse into the electronic kiosk for Applicant to verify the address. Applicant requested that she correct the address and the Clerk refused, claiming that the address Applicant had on his package was incorrect.

Applicant called Phyllis Bronson from the Chester County Prothonotary Office and put his phone on speaker and the mail clerk repeatedly insisted the address was incorrect, while Bronson repeatedly told her that the address was correct and she receives mail every day at the Courthouse at that address. The mail Clerk refused to process Applicant's mail. Another clerk at the West Chester Post Office processed Applicant's mail.

The mail should have been delivered that same day to the locations a few blocks from the Post Office. The certified mail tracking shows that the mail to Opposing Counsel was not delivered and Judge Cauley's mail claims it was collected from a Post Office in a different town, 22 miles away, at 6:37 AM on 2/10/26 (12 days later), hours before the Post Office opens at 9:00 AM. Applicant hired a process server to timely deliver his Notices of Appeal on 2/11/26.

Applicant's Notice of Appeal stated the "errors complained of" from the 1/20/26 order, so Applicant was not required to file a separate Concise Statement of Errors.

Judge Cauley issued an order dated 2/4/26 requesting Applicant to submit a concise statement of errors “within 10 days of the date of his order” and stated “upon consideration of Plaintiff’s Notice of Appeal filed on January 29, 2026”.

The stamp on the order states that it was “SENT” on 2/10/26 and the prothonotary stamped it on 2/6/26. Judge Cauley ordered Applicant to send the mail to a post office box, contrary to PaR.A.P. 1925(b)(1) which requires service through certified mail.

It is unclear how Judge Cauley’s order could have been written on 2/4/26 because Applicant’s Notice of Appeal, according the mail tracking, shows it was collected from the Post Office on 2/10/26 and Applicant had the process server deliver the Notice of Appeal on 2/11/26. Applicant believes there is evidence that his court mail has been illegally interfered with and court staff have altered the timestamps on the order to interfere with his appeal.

It is also worth noting that Chester County Court requires original ink signatures on all documents submitted, which makes court filings incredibly difficult considering Applicant’s court mail has been repeatedly interfered with, Applicant is not comfortable entering the courthouse after false criminal allegations were made against him, the judges and court staff refuse to intervene when they are fully aware Applicant’s court mail is being interfered with and Applicant is required to hire a process server from Philadelphia to come all the way to West Chester to deliver all his court filings.

It is unclear who Judge Cauley sent his 2/4/26 order to. The Chester County Court has listed two lawyers as representing Applicant. The Court refuses to remove a lawyer, who no longer represents Applicant and the Court sometimes sends mail to his current lawyer and sometimes sends mail to a lawyer who no longer represents Applicant.

This appeal was filed pro se and Applicant received a copy of the order, mailed from the Court, that was time stamped as being sent on 3/2/26.

Applicant was made aware of the 2/4/26 order on 2/16/26 and responded the next day on 2/17/26. On 2/27/26 Judge Cauley's PaR.A.P. 1925(b)(2)(i) opinion claimed Applicant's response was untimely and should be dismissed.

However, PaR.A.P. 1925(b)(2)(i) states "The judge shall allow the appellant at least 21 days from the date of the order's entry on the docket for the filing and service of the Statement." Judge Cauley's order was not entered into the Pa Superior Court docket until March 2, 2026.

Judge Cauley also stated "this Court cannot determine whether Appellant qualifies for relief under ADA".

By 2/2/26, Applicant had the custody of children removed for 13 months and at the pre-trial hearing, held that day, Judge Cauley could have restored Applicant's custody rights and he chose not to do so.

Applicant has maintained that he is not mentally ill but suffers from severe stress and anxiety and is entitled to a reasonable accommodation requested by a treating doctor under ADA.

The court has already decided Applicant is a qualified person on those grounds and therefore this Court should agree with the consensus of the prior court decisions on this matter and find Applicant is entitled to the requested relief of a remote appearance for any future hearings on this custody matter.

The Pa Superior Court has issued three anonymous orders, in this appeal, which violated our laws and are not signed by the prothonotary, where the Pa Superior Court assigned a lawyer as representing Applicant who was not representing Applicant, then issued a Sua Sponte show cause order, illegally dismissed a motion to proceed pro se, issued an order to reject all of Applicant's filings and then dismissed his appeal, falsely claiming he did not respond (See US Supreme Court case 25-6881, Petition for Rehearing, p.9 & Appendix B, C, D). The Pa Supreme Court denied Applicant's petition for allowance of appeal and petition for special relief. The Pa Supreme Court also denied Applicant's petition for rehearing.

A WIDE-RANGING CONSPIRACY

A.G., Judge Royer, multiple federal judges have repeatedly ignored evidence of federal crimes presented to interfere with cases brought before them and called Applicant's assertions a "bizarre" or "outlandish" "wide-ranging conspiracy".

Federal District Judge Alejandro Quinones, who twice dismissed Applicant's federal petitions, stated, "[I]t is difficult to discern from petitioner's allegations... how the conspiracy functioned". Then Judge Alejandro Quinones dismissed the petition without a hearing or review of evidence to determine "how the conspiracy functioned".

(It is worth noting that Judge Alejandro Quinones was appointed by President Obama alongside Judge Restrepo of the Third Circuit and Judge Schmehl of EDPA.

Judge Restrepo, in pending US Supreme Court case 26-153, twice dismissed Applicant's requests for witness protection, thus hiding Judge Alejandro Quinones' misconduct in the case.

Judge Schmehl dismissed a similar case to Applicant'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). (Removing parental custody is commonly reported in these complaints, with claims of retaliation for exposing corruption.)

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

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], where Greene alleged his home was illegally entered 75 times, his property stolen, his phone was hacked, he was stalked and harassed. Judge Alejandro Quinones requested he amend his petition.)

A review of hundreds of federal lawsuits from around the country utilizing the search term “wide-ranging conspiracy” Applicant noted that in every civil lawsuit reviewed, where the litigant presented evidence that a series of crimes was committed against them, their families and friends by multiple actors in retaliation for whistleblowing, political speech or attempting to file a criminal complaint or lawsuit, federal courts dismissed the lawsuit calling it a “wide-ranging conspiracy” and citing the exact same precedents, usually *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007); and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) claiming the lawsuit is frivolous and implausible.

Many of the very same judges’ names kept appearing over and over dismissing these lawsuits. Two notable judges who dismissed similar cases are Judge Boasberg (*Mischler v Pence* D.D.C. 1:20-cv-01863 (UNA), (2020); and Judge Chutkan (*Wilson-Bey v Dept. of Justice* D.D.C. 1:21-cv-03397 (UNA), (2022); both dismissed as a “wide-ranging conspiracy”. These judges are taking out whistleblowers like “hitmen for the mob”.

See Sawicki’s claims in US Supreme Court case 26-181: Sawicki a civil rights lawyer, agreed to represent a retired teacher who owned a cat sanctuary. Her client was transporting cats in her van when she was stopped and arrested leaving the cats unattended in the van and several cats died. The client was then charged with animal cruelty.

While incarcerated, the township demolished her home without notice. Sawicki questioned township officials about the demolition of her client's property, without Due Process of law, threatening a civil lawsuit.

Sawicki represented her client at her criminal trial and the judge and another attorney, present at that trial, filed bar complaints against Sawicki claiming Sawicki was erratic, suggesting she was mentally ill and Sawicki's law license was suspended preventing Sawicki from filing a civil lawsuit against the township.

Sawicki claimed that the township realized the financial liability of the threatened civil lawsuit, retaliated against her, by having a judge make false allegations against her to remove her law license, with the intent to interfere with the pending civil lawsuit.

Sawicki's federal lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice stating her claims of a "wide-ranging conspiracy" and "her implausible and conclusory assertions fail to state claims upon which relief can be granted." Judge Bibas, of the Third Circuit, in his opinion described Sawicki as having "mental impairments". (Judges Bibas, Porter and Montgomery-Reeves, also authored an outrageous opinion in *Givey v DOJ* (US Supreme Court case 23-7063) fabricating claims, which made Givey's allegations appear unbelievable.

It is worth noting that many lawyers who represented the victims of Jeffery Epstein had bar complaints filed against them (Attorneys Brad Edwards, David Boies, Sigurd McCawley) and the use of retaliatory bar complaints as "sword and shield" litigation is a well-documented pressure tactic in high-stakes legal battles, in

an effort to end the lawsuit. (See also *Richard Silverberg v Dupont De Nemours Inc.* (3d Cir. 2026) Silverberg, a lawyer, claimed he was writing a book exposing corruption in the City of Philadelphia, when the City improperly initiated a tax judgement against him, his lawyer sabotaged his case, the judge improperly sanctioned him, leading to the loss of his law license and the Third Circuit described his claims as a “vast conspiracy” and affirmed the lower court’s judgement dismissing his case.)

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.

Applicant does not wish to end up in the situation described by Sawicki, in a courtroom, with false allegations made against him.

In hundreds of federal lawsuits Applicant reviewed, where the petitioners alleged the same fact pattern of a conspiracy, described above, the federal courts dismissed the lawsuits without a hearing, discovery or witness testimony, including many cases before the federal court EDPA and the Third Circuit, hiding the details of the crimes committed.

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, allowed witnesses to testify because that is the only way that a conspiracy can actually be proven. (See *USA v Jabree Willimas et al.* (3rd Cir.) no. 17-2111; 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 with their appeal in the Third Circuit before Judges Restrepo, Roth and Fisher, who wrote 106 page opinion detailing the criminal activity and ensuring their Constitutional Rights were upheld in the federal court proceedings.)

Federal courts are ignoring evidence of federal crimes in hundreds of whistleblower lawsuits and holding them to an impossible standard, preemptively dismissing petitions, then claiming the victim cannot prove the conspiracy.

A victim only has to show evidence that any crime has occurred to make a criminal complaint with law enforcement.

Applicant produced pictures of his damaged bedroom door proving his home had been broken into, his food was tampered with drugs, his court mail has been interfered with, his phone and email has been tampered with, a false criminal complaint was filed against Applicant to interfere with his court cases and courts are allowing dozens of ongoing, federal crimes to continue unobstructed by federal law enforcement.

After former FBI Director Mueller effectively shut down the FBI's organized crime task forces across the country in 2002¹ and the DOJ in 2008², over 1,000 whistleblowers reported law enforcement refused to investigate serious crimes, Jeffrey Epstein (254 victims over 10 years), Pennsylvania Kid for Cash scandal (over 400 alleged victims over 10 years), Jerry Sandusky (52 alleged victims over 15 years),

¹ <https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/features/is-the-american-mafia-on-the-rise-w451888>

² Anastasia, George. 2008, Sept. 16. Organized Crime Strike Force Being Combined. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Larry Nassar (265 alleged victims over 18 years), Harvey Weinstein (over 100 alleged victims over 10 years), Mike Jeffries (dozens of alleged victims over 20 years).

Law enforcement confirmed many of these victims were illegally surveilled after attempting file a criminal complaint with law enforcement (New Yorker article, Harvey Weinstein Army of Spies)³, (CNN, “Jeffrey Epstein allegedly hired private investigators and engaged in a campaign of intimidation against accusers”)⁴ and Mike Jefferies (allegedly hired a security company to monitor and threaten his victims for twenty years)⁵.

Yet, federal judges have dismissed hundreds of cases of whistleblowers reporting that law enforcement refused to take a criminal complaint and the victim reports being retaliated against, with the judges calling it an implausible, wide-ranging conspiracy theory and sometimes fabricating claims to make the victim appear crazy, hiding any evidence of these crimes.

Before the FBI targeted organized crime, in the 1950’s-1960’s, organized crime heavily infiltrated political organizations allowing them to hand-pick local and state judges, prosecutors and police chiefs. Once installed, these hand-picked officials ensured that the criminal enterprise operated with near-total immunity. Police

³ <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/harvey-weinsteins-army-of-spies#:~:text=Two%20private%20investigators%20from%20Black,least%20four%20meetings%20with%20McGowan.>

⁴ <https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/12/us/jeffery-epstein-witness-intimidation/index.html>

⁵ <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/former-abercrombie-fitch-ceo-charged-sex-trafficking-dementia-lawyers-rcna185353>

Chiefs directed officers away from criminal operations, prosecutors declined to file charges, and corrupt judges dismissed cases. “Corrupt judges and district attorneys, far from crusaders for truth, were often little more than legal hitmen for the mob.”⁶

A notoriously corrupt Judge Martin T. Manton, who served on the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City, from 1918-1939, received \$17 million in kickbacks, he used third-parties to hire an insurance broker “to funnel kickbacks to Manton’s sister and niece”, and he would release mobsters on bail, “whereupon, they promptly began assassinating witnesses against them.”⁷

Today, after the FBI and DOJ effectively shut down their organized crime task forces, there is evidence that organize crime is, once again, operating in the United States with impunity and without any interference from federal law enforcement, blocking whistleblowers from making a criminal complaint, so there are no records of the crimes, then threatening and harming victims and their families.

JUDGE ROYER’S CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1) Judge Allison Bell Royer comes from one of the most powerful political families in Pennsylvania. Judge Royer’s grandfather Clarence D. Bell, served in Pennsylvania’s Senate and House from 1954-2002.

Judge Royer’s husband, Shannon Royer, is a local and state politician, he had served as Chief of Staff for Pa Senator Tom Killion and, as a former West Chester Borough Council member, was personally involved with the creation and supervision

⁶ <https://medium.com/@cfmarciano/black-rob-and-blood-money-the-mafias-hold-over-the-courts-in-1950s-60s-new-jersey-and-new-york-23aa184e011e>

⁷ <https://time.com/6297365/lessons-corrupt-judge-us-history-essay/>

of the West Chester Borough's rental inspection scheme, that was later used to target Applicant's rental property business. The same people Shannon Royer worked with and publicly praised during Borough Council meetings, were still employed at the Borough and their names appear in the evidence of misconduct reviewed by Judge Royer at the emergency custody hearing on 1/3/25.

The attached document (from the Application for Emergency Stay No. 26A397) from the Director addressed to Shannon Royer stating that in 1999, the Borough had 3,932 rental units and only inspected 1,118 rental units that year, in 1998 the Borough inspected 2,511 units and issued 4,023 violations to 496 units, resulting in 200 citations. By 2012, the Borough was making \$1 million a year on nuisance violations, with a 95% conviction rate.

A lawsuit was initiated, during Shannon's tenure on Borough Council, over the Borough's rental inspection program, alleging the rental license fee was an "unlawful tax" and that the Borough targeted specific properties and landlords for enforcement, by inspecting the same properties every year, while not ever conducting rental inspections of other half of the properties in the Borough (*Kappe v. West Chester Borough*, No. 1905 C.D. 2003 (Pa. Commw. Ct. May 11, 2004)).

The same Director approved fraudulent code violations, threatened to obtain search warrants or deny Applicant a rental license and wished to personally perform a rental inspection after Applicant noted his officers inappropriately cited Applicant for new construction violations, on an existing building, for which they were not

certified. His name and others appear in the evidence reviewed by Judge Royer on 1/3/25.

Applicant's rental properties were inspected every year from 2005-2010 with no code violations. In **Kappe** (2004), the Borough argued that they do not inspect every rental property, every year but the director claimed they inspect properties on an "annual basis". (those court filings were stolen from Applicant's home). Applicant requested the inspection be limited, in compliance with the Fourth Amendment, and the director refused to limit the scope of the inspection beyond the International Property Maintenance Manual, with 8 chapters and 50 subchapters.

Applicant hired **Kappe's** lawyer, who visited the director and requested the Borough's inspection schedule and evidence they were inspecting every property, every year. The director would not produce the inspection schedule, had no evidence they were inspecting every property and told the lawyer he would check the schedule to see if Applicant's property was scheduled to be inspected this year.

Applicant received a letter requesting an inspection a year and four months later, after a new tenant had moved into his rental property, who emailed him 30 times, with constant demands for repairs (for things she broke) and maintenance requests, with outrageous claims of code violations and repeated threats to call code inspectors, which required Applicant to comply with the Borough's demands for an inspection or else she could let the inspectors in herself.

Shannon Royer created and supervised a rental inspection scheme and code enforcement scheme that was sued and accused of illegally targeting specific

landlords. Applicant files a lawsuit demanding law enforcement take a criminal complaint claiming that the, very same people, illegally targeted his rental property business and Judge Royer claims it is a “conspiracy theory” and “delusion”, removes the custody of Applicant’s children and orders him to undergo a psychological evaluation, with a doctor chosen by her law school classmate, and she wishes to make that report public.

2) Judge Royer works for the Chester County Court of Common Pleas and her campaign for judge was endorsed by Tom Hogan’s District Attorney office.

Judge Royer reviewed evidence, that a detective requested a detective be assigned, to investigate the Borough’s code enforcement scheme, the District Attorney’s chief of staff intervened to prevent a detective being assigned, refused to speak to Applicant and refused to review evidence.

3) Judge Royer and A.G.’s lawyer Cheryl McCallin were classmates at University 1, graduated from the law school and Applicant has alleged that a network of graduates from University 1 has attacked him.

In December 2013, Applicant filed a grievance with the university, over a disagreement with his dissertation. In February 2014, Applicant 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, Applicant'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 Applicant's supervisor and she professionally attacked Applicant and later fired him.

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

(See *Weir v University of Pittsburg*; W.D. Pa 21-1206 (2022)) Weir, an African American doctoral student at the University of Pittsburg, accused the university of discrimination, then claimed he was being followed, stalked and harassed. Weir claimed he was forced to meet with a university psychiatrist after being threatened with termination from the doctoral program. Weir claimed the psychiatrist diagnosed him as psychotic with "no basis", after which Weir was terminated from the program. Weir's case was dismissed without a hearing.)

Judge Royer had a conflict of interest in this case and Applicant's complaints directly implicate the Borough rental inspection scheme (that her husband and his friends participated in), the district attorney's office (who endorsed her campaign and implicates her employer), the university she attended and McCallin, her classmate she has known for decades.

CHERYL MCCALLIN
AND A.G.'S PREVIOUS FILINGS

Cheryl McCallin and Judge Royer attended University 1 together, are active members of many of the same legal associations and likely have known each other for decades. McCallin is a section chair for the Chester County Bar Association, previously worked for the Chester County Courthouse as Master and Staff Attorney, McCallin's son recently was the law clerk for Chester County Judge Rovito and McCallin's former law firm Goldberg, Meanix, Muth and McCallin was previously sued in federal court claiming they conspired with a judge to hide exculpatory evidence and have the Plaintiff imprisoned on false charges.

1) In 2015, A.G. cooked Applicant dinner every night and for a month Applicant began falling asleep shortly after dinner and not waking up until the following morning.

A.G. claimed this was safety risk, claiming their daughter was waking up every night and demanded Applicant live with his parents after their divorce so they could supervise his visits.

One night, Applicant woke up, the house was silent and A.G. woke up their daughter to bring her to the sofa, where A.G. had been sleeping. Applicant asked A.G. why she woke up their daughter and she told Applicant to get his ears checked because their daughter was crying.

Applicant believes that A.G. had drugged his food with sleeping medication to falsely claim a safety concern and force Applicant to live with his parents.

In 2016, A.G. verbally agreed to allow Applicant to bring his children on vacation with his parents at their beach house. Their custody agreement required Applicant to live at his parents because A.G. demanded Applicant's parents supervise the visits with his children.

A.G. then filed for contempt, through her previous attorney, arguing the requirement that Applicant's visits with his children are required to be at his parents' house, not to have his parents supervise his visits. Applicant was found in contempt and fined \$100.

A.G. testified on 1/3/25 that she demanded Applicant to stay at his parents' home for his custody visits because she wanted his parents to supervise his visits.

2) In 2020, during Covid, both parties were equally sharing custody of their children for 4 months because the children were attending school virtually (the custody schedule when the children are not attending school), so Applicant filed a petition to modify child support.

A.G. immediately demanded they change back to the "in school" custody schedule, which would prevent a reduction in child support and Applicant refused.

A.G. filed an emergency petition, through McCallin, falsely claiming Applicant recently had "several psychotic episodes", that "[h]e has lost several jobs and was recently fired due to his mental health issues" and she falsely claimed Applicant was "withhold[ing] the Minor Children".

Applicant never withheld the children, which means refusing all custody exchanges. Applicant produced a note from a psychiatrist, he had seen for four years, stating Applicant never has had a psychotic break and Applicant had held his previous job for over 10 years.

The judge's order required Applicant to comply with the "in school" schedule and mitigated a reduction in child support.

3) In 2024, A.G., through McCallin, filed an emergency petition for custody requesting a 2-hour hearing, the petition was denied and a hearing scheduled before Judge Sondergaard. Within the next 40 minutes, the judge assignment was immediately switch to Judge Royer and illegally changed to a full day hearing, without a motion to the court.

According to a presentation Judge Royer gave on April 19, 2022, an emergency custody petition requires, "clear and present danger", with "clear evidence of harm". "To successfully secure an order, the petition must clearly show an immediate risk to the child's physical or mental well-being. Key elements include clear-cut evidence of active abuse, criminal charges, or an illegal attempt to relocate the child."

A.G. made no allegations of "abuse or mistreatment" , as required by under Title 23 Pa Code § 5424, A.G. stated the "sole" reason she filed for emergency custody was because Applicant filed a lawsuit (US Supreme Court case 23-7063) demanding the DOJ take a criminal complaint (which potentially implicates the conduct of A.G., McCallin and Judge Royer's employer, her husband and his friends), on 1/3/25

McCallin spent hours calling Applicant delusional, paranoid and mentally ill but asked no questions or made any allegations that the children have ever been harmed in any way.

Contrary to Judge Royer's own requirements for securing an emergency custody order, she removed the custody of Applicant's children and ordered him to undergo a psychological evaluation to assess Applicant's "outlandish conspiracy theories".

McCallin had a conflict of interest and Applicant would like it investigated to determine if McCallin was involved in switching the judges to influence the emergency petition.

JUDGE SULLIVAN

Judge Sullivan is the Pa Superior Court judge who authored the opinion in appeal 153 EDA 2025 (Judge Sullivan, Judge Royer and Cheryl McCallin are all active in several of the same legal associations and very likely have known each other for decades). Judge Sullivan remanded the case back to Judge Royer on the psychologist/psychiatrist patient privilege claim (that Judge Royer did not obey), she denied Applicant's application to strike the false statements A.G. made to the court and illegally dismissed Applicant's claims on jurisdiction, compliance with TITLE 231 Pa. CODE RULE 1915.8 and Fourteenth Amendment claims (See US Supreme Court case 25-6035) and allowed ongoing crimes to be committed against Applicant to interfere with the case before her, in violation of the Judicial Code of Conduct.

Judge Sullivan's judicial chambers are located a few blocks from the Chester County Courthouse and A.G.'s attorneys law offices (therefore, they could easily meet leaving no phone or email records). Judge Sullivan worked for the Chester County District Attorney's office from 2002-2012 and from the Pennsylvania Attorney General's office from 2017-2021, years during which Applicant was illegally blocked from making a criminal complaint creating a significant conflict of interest.

The other Pa Superior Court judges involved with Applicant's appeal were Judge Stabile (who previously worked for the Pa Attorney General's office) and Judge Dubow (who sits on the judicial conduct board with Applicant's complaint to the judicial conduct board, that would directly implicate Judge Dubow's own ruling, was dismissed without speaking to Applicant or reviewing the evidence).

After Applicant's first appeal to the Pa Superior Court, every subsequent filing with the Pa Superior Court was illegally dismissed, in anonymous orders that were illegally entered into the court filing system without a signature of the prothonotary.

Applicant would like it investigated whether the Pa Superior Court judges were illegally, selectively assigned to influence the outcome of his appeal.

SUMMER 2015

In the summer of 2015, A.G. had threatened to divorce Applicant and demanded he participate in family outings every weekend with her, her mother (who is a psychiatric nurse) and their children, going to the park, orchard or Longwood Gardens as A.G.'s father remained at Applicant's and A.G.'s home.

While at the outing every weekend Applicant would be followed and video recorded the entire time. The person following Applicant would show him their phone was recording video, then they would follow him for the next few hours recording him, while A.G. and her mother pretended not to notice.

(A.G. did the exact same thing to their son. Applicant's son had gone food shopping with Applicant for a year in 2024 and observed that every time Applicant went food shopping, every week, a person would show them they were recording video of them on their phone and then follow them throughout the store the entire time recording them.

By 2025 A.G. had already removed Applicant's custody rights, their son was 14 years old and had not gone food shopping with his mother for years.

A.G. began demanding their son accompany her food shopping every week, where their son described that a person would follow them through the store, recording video of them the entire time, with A.G. pretending not to notice.

At this time, A.G. repeatedly requested their son to undergo a psychological evaluation for the custody proceedings. Their son refused to participate in a psychological evaluation and Applicant believes A.G. wished to have their son psychologically evaluated as a backdoor way to have a psychologist claim Applicant was having delusions and claim those "delusions" were psychologically harming their son because now their son believed he was being followed also.

After their son refused to participate in the psychological evaluation, A.G. stopped demanding he accompany her food shopping every week and their son has reported that he has not been followed for the past year.

Due to A.G.'s gaslighting, which is psychological abuse, her repeated requests to have him psychologically evaluated and the fact she unjustly removed the custody of his father, Applicant's 15 year-old son has told him that he no longer wishes to live with his mother and wants to be emancipated, so the court will no longer have jurisdiction over him and he can live with Applicant.)

In the summer of 2015, while Applicant and A.G. were on the weekend family outings, A.G.'s father would remain at their house for hours. During this time Applicant observed the physical copies of the Borough Code Violations and copies of his dissertation edits from University 1 were stolen from his home and digital copies were deleted from his computer and hard drives. When Applicant questioned A.G. about the missing and deleted files she stated that Applicant was not mentally well and he must have misplaced them.

Applicant did not witness A.G.'s father delete any of the files or remove any physical evidence but he did observe her father do some strange things, such as connect his laptop to their internet router 15 minutes, claiming he was having trouble connecting to their wireless. When A.G. claimed she was having issues with her iPhone in 2015, Applicant told her the iPhone was still covered by warranty but she wanted her father to examine it first and her father asked for Applicant's iPhone sim card and Applicant believes he may have cloned his sim card, which would have

enabled him to view all Applicant's text messages and give him access to all of Applicant's iPhone passwords, such as for email.

When Applicant told his sister in 2015 that he was being followed and his phone was wiretapped and tracked, she responded, "That would take government resources right?" Applicant agreed and she responded, "And who in your family has those government resources?" She sounded scared and immediately hung up the phone call. A.G.'s father being the only family member with those type of government resources. Later that year, Applicant's sister came to him crying and telling him and she and other family members were being threatened.

When A.G.'s brother divorced, his ex-wife was immediately fired from her job, received no child support or alimony, her best friend was also jobless and recently divorced and both were destitute, sharing a two-bedroom apartment, with their six children. This is similar to what happened to Applicant and his friends and reported in hundreds of federal lawsuits that are being dismissed by federal judges.

This is the same threat stated on video by U.S. Representative Brandon Williams in November 2023, "You fuck with my family, I will end every relationship you have. Every single friend. Do you understand me?"

WEST CHESTER BOROUGH

Judge Royer's husband, Shannon Royer, was a West Chester Borough Council member from 1994-2001. Applicant attended West Chester University from 1994-1998.

Between the years of 1994-1996 Applicant attended many college parties. The police often came to the parties, were friendly, they usually issued the party host a \$100 fine and told everyone else to go home without any consequences.

Between the years of 1997-1998 the police began setting up aggressive undercover sting operations to infiltrate college basement parties and arrest hundreds of people in attendance, who were underage drinking and charge the party hosts with felonies.

The police would not target fraternities or sororities and this was written about in the newspaper. Applicant many times witnessed the police observing underage drinking occurring at fraternity parties, openly in the backyard of their fraternity houses, with hundreds of underage drinkers in attendance and the police took no action. The question Applicant asked was; "Why would the police go through all the trouble of setting up undercover sting operations to bust smaller basement parties, while ignoring fraternities openly engaging in underage drinking at larger backyard parties?"

Fraternities and sororities have 2,150 members at West Chester University. The mayor in West Chester supervises the police chief. The mayor of West Chester was elected in 2021 with about 2,103 votes and after a term as mayor, where she gained control of the police department, she was reelected with 4,044 votes (92% of the votes) in 2025 and Borough Council members were elected with many less votes.

Therefore, if a local politician could obtain the 2,150 votes from the fraternities and sororities they could win any local election. How do you get 2,150 college students in to vote for you?

The mayor is the police chief's supervisor and could order the police to target underage drinking. If the police allowed underage drinking to occur at fraternities and sororities in exchange for votes, they could win every local election. The incentive to vote for them would only exist if the police targeted underage drinking at other parties, while ignoring underage drinking at fraternity parties.

At the same time, while Shannon Royer was on Borough Council, the Borough creates a rental inspection scheme and code enforcement scheme. In 2001 the Borough was sued with allegations they were targeting specific landlords and rental properties with code enforcement. In 2010-2014 Applicant observed the Borough code enforcement officers target specific rental properties and ignore similar conditions at other properties, raising the questions: 1) Why; 2) Who are they targeting?; 3) Who are they not targeting?

If the Borough had an avenue to win local elections, the mayor and Borough Council would supervise department heads at the Borough, who hire the code enforcement officers. They would need more votes to elect their choice of County District Attorney, County Judges, the Prothonotary and school board members. West Chester Borough is the county seat for the wealthiest county in Pennsylvania and the center for many associations, social groups and fraternal organizations with about 30% of the population belonging to these organizations.

If someone could offer these organizations and their associated businesses immunity from code enforcement in exchange for votes, they would then have enough votes to elect their choice for District Attorney, County Judges and school board members.

In Chester County there are 12 school districts, which offer some of the highest salaries in the country. For example, the West Chester Area School District, where A.G. was hired after graduation from college, has 1,100 teachers, a top teacher salary of \$110,000 and receives 750 applications for every open teaching position (They also hired the obese husband of a CIA agent to be their health/physical education teacher and the daughter of the court reporter, who altered the transcripts in Applicant's hearing in Chester County Court) .

Applicant worked as a teacher in Chester County and witnessed school administrators hire uncertified and unqualified teachers, when they were receiving hundreds of applications from certified teachers. If someone could offer a teaching job in exchange for votes, they would have thousands of votes. If this is taking place it would completely undermine our elections.

If the Borough had a scheme to influence local and state elections, they would still need federal agents and judges to shutter investigations. Gerald Shur, the US Attorney who created the federal witness protection program, said to uncover what organized crime is doing, you have to observe everyone around them, such as their friends and family.

Are the relatives of powerful federal agents awarded high-paying desirable jobs, such as teachers, in exchange for them using their connections to shutter investigations? This was the accusation leveled at President Joseph Biden, with journalists claiming Biden was being bribed by awarding contracts and jobs to his son and brother. Donald Trump was impeached over pressuring Ukraine to investigate the accusation that Biden used his position to shut down an investigation into Hunter Biden's former employer Burisma (See also *In the Matter of JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, Exchange Act Release No. 79335, Admin. Proc. File No. 3-17680 (Nov. 17, 2016); where JP Morgan Chase allegedly hired unqualified children of influential Chinese government officials to bribe them.)

Shannon Royer, was a West Chester Borough Council member, at the time the police began selectively targeting underage drinking and at the time the Borough begins selectively enforcing a rental inspection scheme. Applicant described a way these schemes could potentially be used to secure favorable elections outcomes and, Judge Royer, wins two elections as a Chester County judge.

Applicant files a federal lawsuit demanding law enforcement take a criminal complaint, including concerning the Borough's code enforcement scheme, A.G. then initiates emergency custody proceedings against Applicant, Applicant is threatened to abandon his criminal allegations, the judge is immediately switched to Judge Royer, who illegally issues an order, that violates Pennsylvania law.

ASYLUM

Political Asylum is a human right, under international law, to persons being persecuted due to their political beliefs. A whistleblower exposing political corruption is entitled to asylum under international law.

Applicant contacted the Embassies of Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, China and Russia to inquire about asylum and request that they report these court proceedings to the United States government.

Denmark responded that Applicant would be eligible to apply for asylum upon entering their country's borders. No other country responded. Applicant believes that it is unlikely they would let him leave the country, he believes he would be detained at the airport and they would seize his electronics to seize all of the evidence supporting his asylum claim.

Applicant did note that shortly after The Russian Embassy received Applicant's inquiry about asylum, FBI Director Kash Patel scheduled a trip to Russia, declining to reveal his agenda.

Applicant asked google why a foreign country would not notify the press or the US government about a whistleblower claim concerning United States judges. Google replied that if a foreign country were to learn about a corrupt US judge their primary motive would be to act in their country's best interest, by keeping the whistleblower claims secret and leveraging that information to blackmail the federal judge, to rule in court cases in their country's best interest.

Similarly, when Applicant called whistleblower lawyers they would talk to him for an hour, they wanted to know every detail down to the spelling of people's names and then they would decline to represent him or just not call him back. Applicant believes the only reason they would do this is to obtain blackmail on a judge to leverage for favorable rulings. If this is happening it is a national security risk.

Applicant had made friends, from playing video games, in England, Ireland, Norway and South Africa and all of them had their lives destroyed, interfering with their careers and their families and developing health conditions, until they stopped talking to Applicant. The chat features in all of the games he had played stopped working, so he cannot even meet people to talk to.

Applicant turned to a Language Learning App and met people in Spanish speaking countries. And they also were targeted. For example, Applicant met G.M. from El Salvador and they messaged about 50 times a day, for three months.

G.M. had a pre-existing thyroid condition, she had had for 10 years, always took her medication and never had an issue. After talking to Applicant for about 2-3 months she reported that her medication was no longer working, she was gaining a lot of weight, it affected her mood and sleep. She had to visit multiple different doctors to stabilize her condition over the next few months. She stopped texting Applicant on any regular basis and will rarely come on the app anymore.

Interference with medicine and medical treatment is commonly reported in federal lawsuits, reviewed by Applicant, that are being dismissed by federal judges as implausible, "wide-ranging conspiracy theories".

Applicant noted that after contacting these embassies his phone and electronics were acting up more than usual. If foreign countries hacked Applicant's phone, they would have recorded his video calls with his therapist and would know every detail of his life.

Applicant contacted a visa processing agency to acquire a 3-year visa to Russia, considering if A.G. permanently removes the custody of his children and all of his friends and family have been threatened, therefore Applicant would have no reason to remain in the United States, Russia is safely out of reach of the United States government and Russia offered asylum to the American hero Edward Snowden, resulting in significant media coverage.

Hours after Applicant contacted the agency, to apply for a Russian visa, his Aunt died and Applicant believes she may have been murdered to threaten him not to leave the country. Applicant noted in his petition to this Court how electronic pills were being utilized and anyone who has ingested an electronic pill could be murdered at any time.

ARGUMENT

Under Rule 23 of this Court and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. 1651, to obtain an injunction while this Court still has jurisdiction of this case, an applicant must show the likelihood of success, reasonable probability of obtaining a writ of certiorari and likelihood of irreparable harm. It is worth noting that any federal judge, including Justices of the United States Supreme Court, are required to act under

Code of Conduct for United States Judges, if a crime is committed to interfere with a case before them, they must act to maintain the integrity of the courts.

A. APPLICANT IS LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS BECAUSE APPLICANT HAS A CLEARLY ESTABLISHED RIGHT UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION TO MAKE A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Applicant is likely to succeed on the merits of his petition for Writ of Certiorari before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In this case, Applicant believes that someone intercepted service of his petition to the United States Solicitor General and fraudulently submitted a waiver of response at 11:54 pm, Friday night on 8/7/26 and his petition was not reviewed by the Solicitor General of the United States.

Applicant is entitled to the requested relief under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution (the Right to petition the government for redress of grievances, is the Right to make a criminal complaint), the proceedings and illegal interference in this case are unprecedented and extraordinary, which warrants review by this Court.

B. THE REMAINING FACTORS FAVOR A STAY

In considering whether to grant emergency relief, this Court further considers whether the underlying issues warrant review and Applicant likely faces irreparable harm. Those factors heavily favor of an injunction.

1. The issues present in this case are of national importance and warrant review by this Court. Applicant believes this case concerns a wide-ranging conspiracy of local, state and federal corruption by politicians, judges and law enforcement, in an effort to undermine our democratic safeguards and interfere with fair elections.

Applicant believes this is of national importance and the midterm elections scheduled for November 2026 should be postponed, until a thorough investigation into the allegations of judicial misconduct and election interference is fully investigated.

2. Applicant has had the custody of children removed since Jan. 3, 2025, his family has been threatened and harmed and Applicant and his family have already suffered irreparable harm.

CONCLUSION

This Court should issue an immediate temporary emergency injunction to provide witness protection to Applicant and his family and order the DOJ take a criminal complaint, until the Supreme Court of the United States no longer has jurisdiction over this case.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/Ryan P. Givey
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Date: 9/25/26

APPENDIX

DLD-099

APPENDIX A-1
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

C.A. No. 26-1067

RYAN P. GIVEY, Appellant

VS.

PAMELA BONDI; ET AL.

(E.D. Pa. Civ. No. 2:25-cv-00943)

Present: RESTREPO and PORTER, *Circuit Judges*

Submitted are:

- (1) Appellant's "Emergency Injunction for Witness Protection";
- (2) Appellant's "Emergency Motion to Disqualify Mark Sherer from [Representing] Respondents in this Case";
- (3) Appellant's "Emergency Motion to Disqualify Susan Becker from [Representing] Respondents in this Case";
- (4) Appellant's Amended Motion to Disqualify Mark Sherer and Memorandum of Law In Support Thereof;
- (5) Appellant's "Emergency Petition for Rehearing En Banc";
- (6) Appellant's "Motion to Expedite Emergency Petition for Rehearing En Banc"; and
- (7) Appellant's "Motion to Compel Response"

in the above-captioned case.

Respectfully,

Clerk

RYAN P. GIVEY, Appellant
VS.
PAMELA BONDI; ET AL.
26-1067

ORDER

Appellant’s motion for an emergency injunction is denied. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 8(a); *Hope v. Warden York Cnty. Prison*, 972 F.3d 310, 319–20 (3d Cir. 2020). Appellant’s premature request for an “emergency petition for rehearing en banc,” and his motion to expedite that petition, are denied. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 40. To the extent that Appellant seeks a hearing on his motion for injunctive relief, that request is denied as moot. We also deny Appellant’s motion to disqualify the Government attorneys and his motion to compel the Government to respond

By the Court,

s/David J. Porter
Circuit Judge

Dated: April 1, 2026
PDB/cc: Ryan P. Givey
All Counsel of Record

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**