

19 No 7402

In The
Supreme Court of The United States

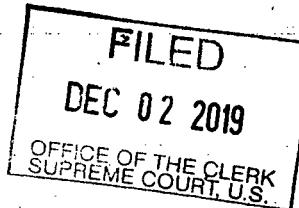
ORIGINAL

Andrea Lee Sanders

Petitioner

v.

Hennepin County Human Service and
Public Health Department of Child
Support, Denver Human Service of
Child Support Support Enforcement,
Mississippi Department of Human Service



Respondents

On Petition For Writ of Certiorari
To United States Court of Appeal
For The Eighth Circuit

Petition For A Writ of Certiorari

I. FEDERAL QUESTION

Where a Title IV-D foreign municipal tribunal and foreign agents operating under the Executive-Branch of government; pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Act; where the state municipal tribunal has failed to afford Due Process safeguards, as required by state and federal regulations.

Where commenced actions by the state violate the rule announced in Penneoyer V. Neff, 95 U.S.714 (1877); pursuant to Due Process and Equal Protection of the Law pursuant to state and county administrative-support-hearings; Conram Non Judice.

Where a man or woman whom has previously invoked his or her rights to be afforded 1ST and 14TH Amendment United States Constitutional protection, pursuant to state municipal tribunals dealing in commerce, administrative actions, commence without notifying the U.S. Department of State Pursuant to 22 CFR 93.1-93.2; 28 USC 1330; acts are in violations of the Civil Rights Act: Section 1983: 18 USC 241; Conspiracy Against Rights; 18 USC 242; Deprivation of Rights; Under the Color of Law, and 5.1.B. 1. Due Process Claims and Section 1983;

Pursuant to what circumstances does a man or woman being compelled to associate with the corporate " fictitious entity" " initiate or cease further" communication with the state foreign municipal corporate entity and hereby purge the taint from Penneoyer.

II. LIST OF PARTIES IN PROCEEDINGS BELOW

1.	Andrea Lee Sanders	Petitioner
2.	Hennepin County Human Service and Public Health Department of Child Support	Respondant
3.	Denver Human Service of Child Support Support Enforcement	Respondant
4.	Mississippi Department of Human Service	Respondant

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OPINION BELOW

The decision by the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT denying Appellant Andrea Lee Sanders direct appeal is reported as Andrea Lee Sanders; Appellant v. Hennepin County Human Service and Public Health Department Child Support; Appellees (0:18-cv-01138-DWF) ; United States Court of Appeals For The Eighth Circuit; No. 19-1166. The UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT denied Appellant Andrea Lee Sanders; Petition for Rehearing on October 10, 2019; in violation of 28 USC 1691, and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) Rule 60 (b) and 60 (d); for failure afford judicial process.

JURISDICTION

Mr. Sanders petition for hearing to United States Court Of Appeals For The Eight Circuit was denied on October, 10, 2019. Mr. Sanders invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257, having timely filed this petition for a writ of certiorari within ninety days of the void United States Court Of Appeals For The Eight Circuit judgment pursuant to violations of 28 USC 1691, and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) Rule 60 (b) and 60 (d).

1. Petitioner did not seek review with the Supreme Court of Minnesota, pursuant to there being a conflict of interest. The Minnesota State Supreme Court not having jurisdictions; pursuant to federal provision **42 USC 660 Civil Action to Enforce Child Support Obligations; Jurisdiction of District Courts**. Pursuant to federal provisions of law: **42 USC 655 Payment To States** and **42 USC 658 (a) (f); Incentive To Pay The State**; all child support collections are disbursed directly into the state's treasury. The first salaries and pension paid are judicial judges, then other state employees salaries and pension. Pursuant to there being a financial conflict of interest; no state judicial judge can presiding in any civil action, regarding a conflict of interest, pursuant to the state judge violating: Law of Canon, Oath of Office, and the Judicial Conduct, and Disability Act, and the Judicial Conference of the United States Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial- Disability Proceedings.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

United States Constitution, Amendment V:

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

United States Constitution, Amendment VIII:

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

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV:

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

COMES NOW, Andrea Lee Sanders, a Private-State-Citizen; being one of "The People of The United States Republic"; pursuant to the preamble of the United States Constitution; agreed to act as an agent, "employee", contractor, or "officer" for the United States Government, a federal corporation as defined under 28 U.S.C. §3002(15) A. It is "The People Whom are Sovereign" by Special Appearance "Propria Persona" and shall henceforth be referred to as the Living Man or Soul during these civil proceedings.

This sworn statement is a declaratory presentment to the Judicial Branch of Law; Supreme Court of The United States, commence action by Petitioner confirming and denying that I, the Petitioner, the Living Soul, have ever, with full knowledge, intent, or awareness:

Voluntarily through written contract, or constructively by my actions consented, agreed, or accepted any government benefit, privilege, or entitlement that might result in a surrender of my Constitutionally guaranteed rights at any time.

This is a civil action commence by Petitioner pursuant to these foreign state municipal Respondents failure to follow mandated policies and procedures; whom failed to provide full disclosure, commence unlawful actions; under the color of law resulting in 14th Amendment United States Constitutional and Civil Rights violation pursuant to 18 USC 241 Conspiracy of Rights and 18 USC 242 Deprivation of Rights; Under the Color of Law.

About 23 years ago the State Minnesota Supreme court held, "The administrative child support process governed by Minn. Stat. 518.5511 (1996) is unconstitutional because it violates the separation of powers required by Minn. Const. art. III, 1." (STATE OF MINNESOTA IN COURT OF APPEALS C7-97-926 C8-97-1132 C7-97-1512 C8-98-33, Filed June 12, 1998. The Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the decision in January of 1998.

"The administrative child support process created by Minn. Stat. 518.5511 (1996) violates the separation of powers doctrine by infringing on the district court's original jurisdiction, by creating a tribunal which is not inferior to the district court, and by permitting child support officers to practice law. Therefore, the statute is unconstitutional." (STATE OF MINNESOTA IN SUPREME COURT C7-97-926 C8-97-1132 C9-98-33 C7-97-1512.

See. Exhibit Hennepin County 4th District Court; Docket Sheet; 27-CV-17-10361, labeled as **EXHIBIT -B Register of Actions**; 09/29/2017 and 10/25/2017; See. (**Transaction Assessments**)

Shortly after Petitioner's first court appearance, whom had already submitting un-rebutt-ed documents into the court's record: Revocation of Signature Affidavits, Federal Regulations, wage with-holdings, Supreme Court ruling of law, and Hennepin County 4th District Court; State judge's profile addressing child support magistrate Mike Furnstahi as a judicial judges, without a valid oath of office, file with the Minnesota Secretary of State Department; this submitted evidence was destroyed by Hennepin County Clerk Officials.

Mr. James W. Keeler, Jr., serving as legal council for Respondents, perpetrated in an act of fraud upon the court, aided by the presiding Judge Laurie J. Miller and other administrative clerk officials, whom engaged in concealing of material facts; in violation of *Brandy v. Maryland* 373 US 83 (1963); from Petitioner during court civil proceedings.

Operating in a private capacity engaging in acts of wire-fraud, mail-fraud, and unlawful confiscation of Petitioner's monetary fees; that was render to the court, for motions and jury-trial, without obtaining a case dismissal on the docket; all fees were confiscated by court officials then awarded to, Hennepin County Human Service and Public Health Department of Child Support Enforcement; a party in Petitioner's suit without the court's obtaining proper authorization from Petitioner.

See. **EXHIBIT-H Finding of Facts**; Family Court Administrative Order dated April 30, 2018;

See. Section 8; During these Administrative Hearing proceeding Appellant Andrea Lee Sanders proceeded to question Ms Rinaldo wether she had received payment of 299.00 and 77.00 coming from Hennepin County 4th District Court;

Ms Rinaldo testified child support received payments of 222.00 and 93.00 in September of 2016. See Wages-With-Holdings and Hennepin 4th District Court Docket# 27-CV-17-10361 EXHIBIT-B for verification.

The testimony given by Ms Rinaldo was completely fraudulent lacking supported evidence; pursuant these state: Minnesota, Denver, nor Mississippi, has never paid a support payment on behalf of the Petitioner; all support payments made to these agencies came directly from the Right Staffing Agency and Skills Driven during the physical year in reference to 2016; court docket sheet clearly shows the transfer of funds in 2017.

Pursuant to federal provisions of law: **42 USC 655 Payment To States and 42 USC 658 (a) (f); Incentive To Pay The State**; all child support collections are disbursed directly into the state's treasury. First salaries and pension paid are judicial judges, then other state employees salaries and pension. Pursuant to a financial conflict of interest; no state judicial judge can presiding in any civil action, regarding a conflict of interest, pursuant to the state judge violating: Law of Canon, Oath of Office, and the Judicial Conduct, and Disability Act, and the Judicial Conference of the United States Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

See. EXHIBIT-D; On Dec. 22, 2017, this case came before the presiding Judge Laurie J. Miller, a former Title Iv-D officer, concealing her Title Iv-D affiliation during court proceedings, failing to recused herself from a case of financial interest, this court appearance does not appear on the Hennepin County 4th District Court docket-sheet.

Petitioner having submitted several un-rebutted affidavits including: Revocation of Signature, Notice of Removal Affidavits, signed under the penalty of perjury and testimonial giving during these court proceedings.

Judge Laurie J. Miller engaging in abuse of judicial process, bias-discrimination, and retaliation, dismissed Petitioner's Case " With Prejudice" for a complaint; Petitioner filed with Minnesota Board on Judicial Standards, against her and Mike Furnstahl for acts commence in violations of judicial conduct pursuant to federal and state laws; delivered by U. S. Postal Service; tracking numbers: 70171000000032273348 and 70171000000032274017.

Pursuant to the state District Court's perpetration of fraud; lost of subject-matter-jurisdiction, pursuant to the court failure to redress and follow federal and state policies and procedures; commence actions are in violation of federal statue; **5.1 B.2 (a) Exhaustion of State Remedies of State Is Usually Not Required**; See. *Monroe v. Pape*.

Upon removing this civil action from State District Court to United States District Courts For The District of Minnesota, Petitioner would face more bias discrimination from presiding judges and magistrates of the United States District Courts For the District of Minnesota.

Both Judge; Frank W. Donovan and Magistrate: David T. Schultz, engaged in the improper use of the Rooker-Feldman Doctrine, practicing law from the Bench; in violation of RULE 605; pursuant to U.S. Judicial officers failing to report criminal judicial corruption alleged in Petitioner's complaints pursuant to Judicial officers of the court engaging in the destruction of evidence.

As a Petitioner in Hennepin County District Court; the Rooker-Feldman doctrine applies only to federal actions brought by "state-court losers," and Petitioner is not a State-court loser. See. Exxon Mobil, 544 U.S. at 284, 125 S.Ct. 1517; See also Hoblock, 422 F.3d at 85 (providing that the first Rooker-Feldman requirement is that "the federal-court Petitioner must have lost in state court"). Hennepin 4th District Family Court not being judicial in capacity, it is an administrative-process operating under the Executive-Branch of Government.

Pursuant to Eighth Circuit For The Court of Appeal judges: Loken, Shepherd, and Grasz ; presiding judges are guilty for ignoring submitted evidence detailing corruptions pursuant to un-rebutted affidavits, revocation of signature affidavits, notice of removal; submitted by Petitioner into the court's record as evidence; detailing state district court corruption.

Hennepin County Human Service and Public Health Department of Child Support Enforcement, Title Iv-D Case No. 000169123707; compelled Petitioner to sign a Recognition of Parentage contract under duress without being providing full disclosure as mandated by use of audio, written-text, and video pursuant to Respondent commence action in violation of 42 U.S. Code § 666; commence actions under the color of law are in violations of the 5th and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution; use of tactic of coercion and imprisonment for a debt in violation of the Eighth Amendment; longevity of fraud perpetrate about 15 yrs.

Because the Recognition of Parentage Contract; containing an unconscionable-clause pursuant to UCC 2-302; that deny the people a right to a jury trial, makes the Recognition of Parentage contracts; Bill of Attainder created in violation of Article I; Section 9 of the United States Constitution.

Hennepin County Human Service and Public Health Department of Child Support Enforcement; Title Iv-D Case No. 001543715701; compelled Petitioner to provide DNA Samples; pursuant to Respondent failure to providing full disclosure as mandated by use of audio, written-text, and video pursuant to 42 U.S. Code § 666; commence actions under the color of law are in violations of the 5th and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution; use of tactic of coercion and imprisonment for a debt in violation of the Eighth Amendment; longevity of fraud perpetrate about 5 yrs.

Denver Human Service of Child Support Enforcement; Title Iv-D Case No.16-895573-92-7A; Respondent operating in a private capacity, failed to providing full disclosure as mandated by use of audio, written-text, pursuant to 42 U.S. Code § 666; without a sign Recognition of Parentage contract commence actions are in violations of 5th and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution; use of coercion and imprisonment for a debt in violation of the Eighth Amendment; longevity of fraud perpetrate about 11 yrs.

Mississippi Department of Human Service; Title Iv-D Case No. 614029226; 614421630; 001476303801; 601296004; compelled Petitioner to provide DNA samples without providing full disclosure by audio, written-text, and video as mandated by federal provision: 42 U.S. Code § 666; without a signed Recognition Parentage contract; commence actions; under the color of law are in violation of the 5th and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution; longevity of fraud perpetrate about 28 yrs.

All Respondents have commence unlawful actions operating in a private capacity; resulting in the violation of Due Process Safeguards such as: 5.1.b express cause of action section 1983, 22 CFR 93.1-93.2; 28 USC 1330 and Civil Rights Act of 1983: 18 USC 241 Conspiracy Against Rights and 18 USC 242 Deprivation of Rights.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

To avoid erroneous deprivations of the right to counsel and Pro Se Litigants, or Special Appearance; Sui Juris this Court should clarify the "initiation" standard under that applies Penneoyer V. Neff, when a man or woman has previously invoked his or her 14th Amendment right pursuant to being afford due process and equal protection of the law.

Pursuant to these Title IV-D foreign agents perpetration of fraud, it was the Petitioner whom sustained actual damages: loss of employment, loss of housing, accumulation of debt, loss of transportation, loss of liberty, loss of rights, bodily pain; from placement of hand-cuffs, great physical inconvenience and discomfort, loss of time, mental suffering, injury to reputation, distress or anguish, humiliation of mind, shame, public ridicule, invidious publicity, malicious prosecution, false-imprisonment, unlawful-kidnapping, and public disgrace; in violation of the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Sanders respectfully requests that this Court issue a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT denied Appellant petition for rehearing on October 10, 2019; in violation of 28 USC 1691, and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) Rule 60 (b) and 60 (d); failure afford JUDICIAL PROCESS.

The petition should be granted. Respectfully submitted,

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