

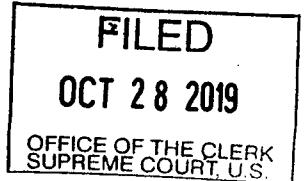
No. 20-
19-7499

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE: SUSAN SKIPP, Petitioner et al, Case 19-2091

ORIGINAL

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



PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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For Petitioners et al

Janaury 27, 2020

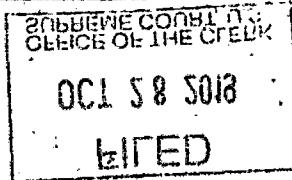
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For Reference to

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ДЕЛИМЕНОВА МИЛ О СЕКЦИОНАВИ

for the Second Circuit
Appeals to the Court of Appeals
of the District of Columbia



100-6198, Section 9, et al. v. C.R. 1918

ОДИССЕЙ

СУДЕБНОЕ СОУДО ОЛ САЙЛС САЙЛС

NO. 307

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

(1) Does the implemented Section 17b-27a - John S. Martinez Fatherhood Initiative, Objectives, Reports, Funding, Grant program, programming and tenacle(d) it through the State of Connecticut liaisons agencies contravene any of the First Ninth, Tenth, or Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution?

(2) Does tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 titled MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES contravene any of the First Ninth, Tenth, or Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution?

(3) Does the implemented Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 titled MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES contravene ARTICLE XXI. Article fifth of the amendments to the constitution is amended to read as follows: No person shall be denied the equal protection of the law nor be subjected to segregation or discrimination in the exercise or enjoyment of his or her civil or political rights because of... sex... disability?

(4) Does the implemented Section 17b-27a - John S. Martinez Fatherhood with tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 titled MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES Initiative law violate of 42 U.S.C. § 1981, which forbids discrimination in a contractual relationship?

LIST OF PARTIES

[XX] All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

Susan Skipp, Propria Persona

GAT, biological child of Susan Skipp, a/n/f Susan Skipp,

WGT, biological child of Susuan Skipp, a/n/f Susan Skipp,

and

Pamela D. Eisenlohr, Propria Persona

SDE, biological child of Pamela D. Eisenlohr, a/n/f Pamela D. Eisenlohr

and

Those similarly situated

and their Children

Petitioners et al

V.

The State of Connecticut,

and State of Connecticut Attorney General William Tong,

Victor A. Bolden, USDJ

Kari A. Dooley, USDJ

Jeffrey A. Meyer, USDJ

Michael P. Shea, USDJ

Stefan R. Underhill, USDJ

Respondents et al

RELATED CASES Under Judicial Notice see - D.Conn. 19-cv-498, Dooley, J.

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

42 U.S.C. § 1981 (a) <i>Statement of equal rights</i> states that "All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." (b) "Make and enforce contracts" defined For purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship. (c) <i>Protection against impairment</i> <u>The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law</u>	16
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STATUTES AND RULES

<i>17b-27a - John S. Martinez Fatherhood Initiative</i>	<i>passim</i> , 11
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OTHER(s).....	<i>passim</i>
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<i>Janus v. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE</i> , 138 S. Ct. 2448, 2464, 2465 (Supreme Court 2018).....	<i>passim</i> 15, 16-17
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<i>MD v. Abbott, Dist. Court, SD Texas 2019</i>	<i>passim</i> ...15
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<i>Tennessee v. Lane [2004]</i>	<i>passim</i> , 11
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<i>Nevada v. Hibbs [2003]</i>	<i>passim</i> .11
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<i>US v Georgia (04-1203)</i>	<i>Passium, 11</i>
<i>Goodman V Georgia (04-1136)</i>	<i>Passium, 11</i>
<i>City of Boerne v. Flore</i>	<i>Passium, 14</i>
<i>Title II of the <u>Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)</u></i>	<i>passium, 14</i>
<i>Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964</i>	<i>passium, 20</i>
<i>42 U.S.C. § 2000e</i>	<i>passium, 20</i>
<i>The State of Connecticut Constitution Amended in 1984</i>	<i>passium</i>
<i>OTHER(s)</i>	<i>passium</i>

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

[] For cases from federal courts:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix to the petition and is
[x] reported at ; or, [] has been designated for publication but is not yet
reported; or, [] is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix to the petition and is
[] reported at ; or, [] has been designated for publication but is not yet
reported; or, [] is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

[] For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was .
October 30, 2019

[x] No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[] A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the
following date: , and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix .

[] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and
including (date) on (date) in Application No. A .

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Petitioners et al raise constitutional claims, under the Equal Protection Clause of the, and First, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendment violations at a minimum. Petitioners et al in this mandamus action allege subject matter jurisdiction under both the mandamus statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1361, and the federal question statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. Petitioners et al herein and submit the following:
2. The petition merely points out that there are discriminatory laws in the State of Connecticut that should be prohibited. It is that discrimination the Court is asked to redress.
3. Petitioners et al seek no personal relief tied to any state court order which might result as a consequence of my petition, merely point out discriminatory laws.
4. The Memorandum of Understanding 2010 refers to a state fatherhood funding program contract which also speaks for itself. It is clearly not a state court judgment against Petitioner(s) but refers to a one-sided fathers male benefiting law which is in direct conflict with the state of Connecticut's amendment to its constitution prohibiting sex by discrimination in 1984.
5. Judge Bolden's order also indicates that "Nothing in this Order shall be construed as denying Ms. Skipp access to the courts through filing of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus or other extraordinary writ."
6. It is Petitioners et al understanding that The Judicial Department has the power and duty to act in the interest of justice to protect the rights of the litigants before the bench

7. It is Petitioners et al understanding that All Courts have an obligation to uphold federal law as the sovereign law of the land, ensuring equal protection, due process, Article 1 a. of the Constitution that specifically provides the right to redress the government with grievances and the Continuum of Liberty under the 9th Amendment, including Hughes v. Rowe et al. 449 U.S. 5, 101 S. Ct. 173, 66 L. Ed. 2d 163, 49 U.S. 1. W.3346. a pro se complaint, "however inartfully pleaded" are held "to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. Because a claim not raised is deemed waived, and a litigant should not be held to have waived an unknown right. O'Connor v. Ohio, 385 U.S. 92, 87 S. Ct. 252, 17 L. Ed. 2d 189.
8. It Petitioners et al understanding that according to Bifte v. Morton Rubber Indus. Inc., 785 S.W. 2d 143, 144 (1990) "an instrument is deemed in law filed at the time it is delivered to the clerk, regardless of whether the instrument is 'file marked.'
9. At no time has any lower court, or any court, including state courts, taken up any Constitutional or Federal Questions posed by the Petitioners et al, and appears to the Petitioners et al to be in violation of stare decisis of Howlett v Rose, 496 U.S. 356 (1990) "Federal Law and Supreme Court cases apply to State Court Cases."
10. Petitioners et al give this court Judicial notice of the Facts of the Brief in 3:1 5-cv-01221 -MPS, such proceeding was in favor of Susan Skipp and as such facts in this case found in the Brief filed supports the Writ of Mandamus as a Continuing Course of Conduct of Discrimination and deliberate discrimination to obtain federal funding to the Unconstitutional and illegal industry of the Connecticut Family Court and the state's Economy driven by its victimization and discrimination of its citizens.

11. Petitioners provide judicial notice on 3:14 -cv- 0141 Skipp et al v the State of Connecticut et al as the exhibits and document ongoing acts of this court and the State of Connecticut that this court is allowing such conduct to continue.
12. petitioners are providing judicial notice of the Discriminatory memorandum of Understanding filed in 3:19-cv-00498-KAD is sex discrimination and available to instant review.
13. The Petitioner s et al is/are not an attorney and had been disabled (requisite proof found in 3:4 -cv 0141), is unable to read Court orders and has not been able to access this court and has submitted an administrative request for accommodations provided by law and rules.
14. The Respondents acts have been contravening the 1984 Amendment to the Connecticut State Constitution.
15. Challenges of sex-based funding are open to an immediate review. The Connecticut Constitution Article First. Section 1 provides for Equality of Rights, Article V section 20 states: "No person shall be denied the equal protection of the law nor be subjected to segregation or discrimination because of religion, race, color, national origin, or sex."
16. Unless the Respondents plan to immediately remediate and compensate for The years they have stolen from women, mothers and their children they have discriminated against, they should not be afforded more time to create reasons why this court not address discrimination codified in state statutes that is prohibited by the State of Connecticut Constitution.

17. Respondents have violated the 9th, 10th 14th -at minimum- Amendments of the United States Constitution for years and are attempting to gain more time to carry on illegal acts.
18. The Respondent for the State of Connecticut asked whether or not the Petitioner agreed to an extension of time. The petitioner responded "no."

At no time can the petitioner discern that any further information is needed
19. Petitioners give this court Judicial notice of the facts in Brief 3:15 cv- 01221- MPS as facts of ongoing discriminatory conduct.
20. The petitioners object to the Respondent State of Connecticut statement that it is immune from following its own state Constitution. The 11th amendment does not apply as the State must follow its laws.
21. Justice delayed is justice denied.
22. The State of Connecticut has a "fatherhood committee" and fatherhood legislation since 2006. The State of Connecticut et al also has, but not limited to, integrated implemented added multi-layered policy along with a tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 titled **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE**
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION
SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JUDICIAL BRANCH, COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, JUDICIAL BRANCH,
SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES tentacle(d) in with specifically named liaisons agencies and included in defendants et al, but not limited to

23. Defendants et al implemented Section 17b-27a - John S. Martinez Fatherhood Initiative, Objectives, Reports, Funding, Grant program, programming and tenacle(d) it through the State of Connecticut liaisons agencies including but not limited the defendants et al that caused direct and indirect harm to plaintiffs et al here and is in direct conflict of the sex discrimination laws under the State Constitution of Connecticut also causing harm on plaintiffs

24. In 2006 Congress took away the governments' Immunity privilege in private damage lawsuits. United State Supreme Court case law that supports a lack of immunity are US v Georgia (04-1203); Goodman V Georgia (04-1136, Tennessee v Lane - which primarily addresses court access to disabled also inclusively mentions immunity —Tennessee v. Lane [2004] and Nevada v. Hibbs [2003] — preserved the right to bring private lawsuits against the states only in limited circumstances, such as when they have engaged directly in unconstitutional conduct. Individuals who are disabled are not explicitly protected against discrimination by the Constitution, because the Court has ruled that disability itself is not the kind of condition insulated from government misconduct- no immunity exists for the defendants in this case and is underscored by US v Millbrook 2013 that says no one is above the law. an officer may be held liable in “*...an officer may be held liable in damages to any person injured in consequence of a breach of any of the duties connected with his office...The liability for nonfeasance, misfeasance, and for malfeasance in office is in his ‘individual’, not his official capacity...*” 70 Am. Jur. 2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability “*No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who by accepting office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that*

supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives...

25. Plaintiffs also have the right to be free of cruel and unusual punishment from the retaliatory acts of the defendants. And these retaliatory acts are specifically prohibited by 42 USC 12203. .

26. Defendants are not immune here and the State of Connecticut is not a Constitutional State, *the Connecticut Constitution as courts are to be “open without sale or delay.*

27. Defendants are not immune here and the State of Connecticut is not a Constitutional State, *the Connecticut Constitution as courts are to be “open without sale or delay.*

28. The Connecticut Family Court has no oversight strong enough to insure that the LAW is followed and that Constitutional rights are protected as they have also signed multiple agreements and are still not compliant to ADA mandates. The citizens of Connecticut as do Petitioners et al here have the right to expect exactly that; protection of their rights under the law and the proper lawful administrative applications of those ADA/ADAA/504 mandates including that the Connecticut Judicial branch and its judges cannot simply ignore such ongoing violations by turning a blind eye or by taking no corrective actions or by omission such as by actions of the defendants et al.

29. Plaintiffs contend that this Court should seek to find in the most favorable light to the Plaintiffs here. When defendant judges put an order on plaintiffs that they can't file anything without permission, **This too contravenes the STATE Connecticut Constitution as courts are to be “open without sale or delay as does the one sided “fatherhood” funding and programming that is in Connecticut statutes but only accessible to the benefit of one sex (fathers) to the detriment of the other sex (mothers) also causes harm on their children,**

harm on plaintiffs here by and through defendants et al conduct, coercion and access to services, but not limited to. Family Court only exists because states allow it. It's not a Constitutional Court.

30. While it may be unthinkable, the State of Connecticut et al is not at all unfamiliar with Petitioners et al similar complaints and acts under the guise following the law when in fact Connecticut Family Court runs its operations within outside operations that are not typical of judicial duties. SEE: *Tennessee v. Lane, 541 U.S.509 (2004)*, on which Plaintiffs reiterate to rely, was a case in the Supreme Court of the United States involving Congress's enforcement powers under Sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment also allowing money damages. The plaintiffs were in this case disabled and sued in Federal Court, arguing that since Tennessee was denying them public services because of their disabilities, it was violating Title II of the *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA). Under Title II, no one can be denied access to public services due to his or her disability; it allows those whose rights have been violated to sue states for money damages. That case, in turn, relied on the rule laid down by *City of Boerne v. Flores*: Congress may abrogate the Eleventh Amendment using its section 5 powers only if the way it seeks to remedy discrimination is "congruent and proportional" to the discrimination itself. The majority ruled that Congress did have enough evidence that the disabled were being denied those fundamental rights that are protected by the Due Process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, among those rights being the right to access a court.

31. Legislation, new laws cannot be done by the judicial branch as this is a crossover of powers. However the judicial branch has been creating its own legislation since 1969 and do as a standard practice, although unconstitutional, court citing 1-9A from the PRACTICE book not STATUES. This multi-layered policy along with a tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-

Agency Agreement Contract 2010 titled **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
AND ADDICTION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, JUDICIAL
BRANCH, SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES tentacle(d) in with specifically named liaisons agencies and included to be grounded in the “FAMILY COURT “ operations within State of Connecticut judicial branch but not limited to having direct impacts on “FAMILY UNITS” by way of being given one sided benefits to only supply support to fathers, male while causing impacting that other family members mothers, females, and their children participate without being allowed same “mother” benefits that the father males have access to, without say, forced contracts on them as females, mothers, in violation of ***42 U.S.C. § 1981***

such cause created forced financial burdens on them as well as their children where fathers supplied support services structured by this multi-layered policy along with a tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 for “access” to children regardless of domestic violence by father is known, nolle is often a fix benefit by one of these ST CT Multi agency “ARMS” actor signers fathers benefit programs all initiated by ST CT judicial branch judges by created court orders – court orders created by/grounded in ST CT Family court where benefits are supplied to fathers males through this multi-layered policy along with a tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 – generally by court order for among other services for forced ordered family division and forced family evaluations by therapists, and forced supervised visitation, and supervised “therapeutic” or “reunification” visitation which does not exist for treatment in Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM -5) ...

The **DSM** is used widely by mental health practitioners in the United States to aid in diagnosing clients. Petitioners et al state this is also a violation of their First Amendment rights to be forced into contracts as described here, being forced by the court to enter into a contracts and to spend their own money on the very same. See reliance on *Janus v. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE*, 138 S. Ct. 2448, 2464, 2465 (Supreme Court 2018). it cites Citizen's United – which found that **money is speech**. Janus established that where government (or any entity) **forces** someone to spend money against their will, that is a form of **compelled speech** which is unconstitutional and violates the First Amendment, forced contracts examples including forced mental evaluations are always in isolated rooms including various forced psychological testings including The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (**MMPI**) is a psychological *test* that assesses personality traits and psychopathology are given and forced testings on their children with forced removals of their children, but not limited to, unauthorized releases of mental health records, retaliation for refusals See *MD v. Abbott Dist Court Texas 2019 2:11 cv 0084*, (In *Janus*, this Court found that it was unconstitutional to force someone to pay union dues.)

32. The district Court, by its ruling refuses to address ongoing issues denying relief with dismissal to be able to negate a Congressional Act. This at a minimum places a double bind against mothers on and their rights as they are US citizens protected under the US Constitution and are Connecticut residents who live under the State of Connecticut Constitution, where no administrative relief is being done on such sex discrimination against women here in Connecticut where our State Constitution prohibits discrimination by sex, which included mothers, females.

33. This codified Multi-agency agreement forces women, mothers to live under coercion, intimidation and interference elimination of their rights- Prohibited by 42 USC 12203, also by a section of the Americans with Disabilities Act that specifically prohibits public entities (title II

and III in this case) retaliation, coercion, interference and intimidation, forces mothers, females into mental evaluations, along with their children mainly tethered to a father, male by an order grounded in judicial family courts. Thereby denying the equal protections afforded her, a mother, female and denying mothers First Amendment Rights see Janus, Ninth Amendment rights, Tenth Amendment rights, Fourteenth Amendment rights, due process allowed. The petitioners et al discrimination by respondents et al also indicated that it allowed others to also discriminate against mothers, this was also done by and through the multi-agency signers, state statutes and state of Connecticut Constitution. These are confessions of the Judicial Branch not providing women their legal expanded rights, equal protection of law and not providing them with due process – clear impingement of their rights, here too forced separated from the equal protection clause and their own United States Constitutional rights; Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth Amendment rights at a minimum. [T]he equality principle...is not in the original Constitution.... The equal-protection clause shows up in the Fourteenth Amendment, which is a restriction on what states can do.... The Court incorporated an equality principle into the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment...

34. According to elements of a 42 USC §1983 Claim, private individuals who perform state functions,(7) and private corporations who contract with the government[8] may not be entitled to qualified immunity.

35. The Court must also look at whether the state law directly interferes or is in conflict with federal law. In all of these cases, the supremacy clause ensures that federal law takes priority over, or preempts, state law. The prioritizing of federal over state powers is known as the “doctrine of preemption.”

36. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a federal law that prohibits employers from discriminating against employees on the basis of sex, race, color, national origin and religion, sexual harassment. It generally applies to employers with 15 or more employees, including federal, state and local governments. Title VII also applies to private and public colleges and universities, employment agencies, and labor organizations.

37. Article VI also provides that both federal and state officials—including legislators and judges—must obey the U.S. Constitution (state officials have a duty to obey their own state constitutions and laws as well). To ensure freedom of religion, this article ensures that no public official be required to practice or pledge allegiance to any particular religion. This codified multi-layered policy along with a tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 integrated within the State of Connecticut agencies and State employees, employed signers/decision makers are also know and are subjected to employment policies EEOC, discrimination policies and discrimination laws as part of their continued employment inclusive and as a whole the State runs/ is a business model, with a tethered entity with membership organization tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 also mandates as part of structured operations with memberships.

38. A **membership organization** is any organization that allows people to subscribe, and often requires them to pay a membership fee or "subscription". Membership organizations typically have a particular purpose, which involves connecting people together around a particular profession, industry, activity, interest, mission or geographical location. This might simply be to encourage or facilitate interaction and collaboration, but it also often involves promoting and enhancing the purpose itself. Membership organizations are referred to as multi-chapters if they have a main parent organization that is made up of chapters, clubs, or regions.

39. The State of Connecticut along with/by/through its' liaisons agencies within but not limited to that signed a Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010) along with respondents et al Court System(s) within - is in among the "arms" of many of/within the State of Connecticut, and the judicial branch of its government, established pursuant to the State of Connecticut Constitution. It has accepted federal funding and thus has consented to suit given the associated various Federal funding and "Fatherhood" funding, social security title d and e funding, which may include outside liaisons agencies, vendors, contractors, private funding streams, contributing sex discriminations templates, and including but not limited to under the Rehab Act for caused secondary discriminations which includes STIGMA as an additional cause of discrimination action here as a claim applicable on petitioners et al here. Funding streams of state, federal, and taxpayer dollars have been used to discriminate against women. Women, mothers are taxed at the same rate as men. Mothers, females, and their children are discriminated against and denied equal access to honest goods and services that are supplied to fathers, men. *42 U.S. Code § 2000a. Prohibition against discrimination or segregation in places of public accommodation (a) Equal access All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin. Or Marital Status.* The State of Connecticut Constitution Amended in 1984, specifically provides a provision that the sex of a person cannot be used as a means to discriminate.

40. Defendants et al forced allowed disclosure of, disabled plaintiffs confidential information, mental health records is a form of discrimination and violates the Constitutional right to privacy.

The Constitution also provides that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws and provides for Due Process of law. Disabled litigants' right to confidentiality is inherent in the entire ADAAA statutory scheme as well as protected under several federal and state laws, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"). The ADAAA applies in conjunction with other federal and state laws, provides protection at a level greater or equal to that provided by other federal and state laws, and prevails over any conflicting State laws.

41. The Fourteenth Amendment **provides Citizenship; privileges and immunities; due process; equal protection.** 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.

42. the State Connecticut Constitution prohibits discrimination against sex, gender, marital status and disability.

43. -the Connecticut Constitution was amended in 1984 prohibiting discrimination by sex. The State of Connecticut Constitution, Amended in 1984, specifically provides a provision that the sex of a person cannot be used as a means to discriminate.

44. -This action is authorized by the Act of April 20, 1871, Chapter 22, Section 1, 17 statute 13 (Title 8 USC 43) to be commenced by any citizen of United States or other persons within the jurisdiction thereof to redress the deprivation, under color of a state law, statute, ordinance,

regulation, custom or usage, or rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of United States, section 1, and by the act of May 31, 1870, Chapter 114, section 16, 16 Stat. 144 (Title 8 USC 41), providing for the equal rights of citizens and of all other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, as hereinafter more fully appears.

46- This action arises under the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America as hereinafter more fully appears. Plaintiffs bring a FRCP 5.10 challenge to upholding the Ninth and Tenth Amendment to the Constitution to uphold the State Connecticut Constitution prohibiting discrimination against sex, gender, marital status and disability.

47-the claim of sex discrimination by the State of Connecticut et al: the State of Connecticut has a “fatherhood committee” and fatherhood legislation since 2006 and incorporated “codified” into ST CT statutes.

48. Title II as applied to Courts is valid 14th Amendment protection of Fundamental Constitutional Rights including prophylactic protections of these rights.

49. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq., as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Title VII prohibits both intentional discrimination (known as “disparate treatment”) as well as, in some cases, practices that are not intended to discriminate but in fact have a disproportionately adverse effect on minorities (known as “disparate impact”)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

50. The State of Connecticut et al and respondents knew and/or should have known of the rights discriminations and of the 2010 Mutli- agency contracts with fatherhood funding programs/memberships voiced here and by prior and similar complaints launched in lower courts. See also Kerwick v. Connecticut 3:19 cv 00966 on the relief request to put down the same Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 (MOU) titled **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, JUDICAL BRANCH, COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, JUDICIAL BRANCH, SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES**, or at least to include mothers as part of the MOU contract however as of last known has taken instead of protecting the people, upholding the State of Connecticut Constitution State of Connecticut Attorney General William Tong and several assigned State Attorney General office assigned attorneys continue to use taxpayer dollars to keep this illegal Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 in place to benefit member agenda and supply fathers benefits to the exclusion of mothers.

51. Failure conduct for state actors et al to protect vulnerable class of children, mothers, females from known ongoing, further discriminations and amendment rights violations as described has federal crime stance here too where Petitioners et al, mothers, females along with their children, and similarly situated mothers, females are forced into mental evaluations with codified memberships with ST CT employed actors/agency decision makers all promoting fatherhood legislation since 2006 and incorporated “codified” into ST CT statutes as well as various ST CT actors have taken, State of Connecticut et al also has, but not limited to utilized internal filtering of State employees, processors, agency signers, and outside contractors and other grouped

together persons and or agencies members in a process that deliberately put pen to paper signatures to codify legislations that have integrated implemented discriminations against mothers with added multi-layered policy along with a tentacle(d) Fatherhood programs Multi-Agency Agreement Contract 2010 business model concept including training the same concepts interstate to other states and various agencies and/or club organizations as well.

52. WHEREFORE Petitioner(s) et al requests: PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

Petitioners et al raise a statutory claim, under the disparate-treatment prohibition of Title VII, and a constitutional claim, under the Equal Protection Clause of the, First, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendment at a minimum. Petitioners et al in this mandamus action allege subject matter jurisdiction under both the mandamus statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1361, and the federal question statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

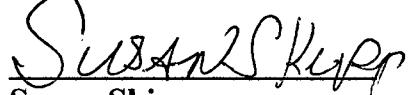
Petitioners et al raise a statutory claim, under the disparate-treatment prohibition of Title VII, and a constitutional claim, under the Equal Protection Clause of the, First, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendment at a minimum. Petitioners et al in this mandamus action allege subject matter jurisdiction under both the mandamus statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1361, and the federal question statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Administrative failings on the parts of Respondents et al, and including those referenced in (Under Judicial Notice) *see - D.Conn. 19-cv-498, Dooley, J.* Justice delayed is justice denied.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

COMPLIANCE: Petitioner(s) et al and under signed are proceeding as pro se and to the best of their ability in compliance with in forma pauperis under Rule 39 filing an original and 10 copies of a petition for a writ of certiorari prepared as required by Rule 33.2, together with an original and 10 copies of the motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and under the rules of this court, along with waiver form and proof of service

Respectfully submitted,



**Susan Skipp,
Propria Persona
For Petitioners et al, their a/n/f children, and those similarly situated**

Janaury 28, 2020