

ORIGINAL

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAR 18 2020
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No. 19-8138

Original 1

APPENDICES - 45pg
PETITION - 40pg

95 pages
TOTAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Jeanette Ross (AKA woolsey)
PETITIONER
(Your Name)

Winchester Virginia ^{vs.} CHILD SUPPORT Enforcement
IN Re JAMES ERIC WOOLSEY
RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND VIRGINIA
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

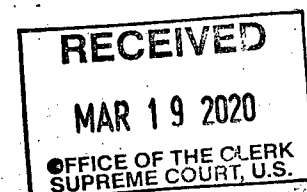
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Jeanette Ross (AKA woolsey)
(Your Name)

2785 West 5th Street
(Address)

Brooklyn New York 11224
(City, State, Zip Code)

646-662-0744
(Phone Number)



QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

How is the Equal Protection clause violated against a non-custodial Parent in this Federal Interstate TITLE IV-D Social Security Act case

How is the Due Process Clause violated in this TITLE IV-D Federal Interstate Child Support enforcement Social Security Act case, against the Non-custodial Parent

How is the False Claims Act violated in this Federal Interstate child support, TITLE IV D Social Security Act case violated, against the Non-custodial Parent

How is the Consumer Protection Act clause violated in this TITLE IV-D Social Security Act child support Federal Interstate case violated against the non-custodial Parent

How is Interstate Commerce Clause violated in this TITLE IV-D Federal Interstate Social Security Act Child Support Enforcement violated against the Non-custodial Parent

Are Constitutional Rights violated when Indigent persons are not Assigned Counsel in civil child support matters or any civil matter in all the lower courts, against the Non-custodial Parent

Does it violate ~ Equal Protection + violate Fair Due Process of Law when an Indigent Pro-Se litigant is not assigned Adequate Counsel when requested, (the Non-custodial Parent.)

Does it violate a Non-custodial parents civil Right 42 USC 19 when they are put through lawless proceedings or otherwise that had no legal effects from inception on otherwise

Does it violate Equal Protections and Due Process Rights, when Exculpatory Evidence is withheld from the Non-custodial parent and they are Denied THE Federal Interstate TRANSMISSIONS file, and the file in general in regards to THEIR Federal Interstate child support Enforcement Case, and further that Non-custodial FINDS OUT AFTERWARDS THAT THE AGENCY acted "Lawlessly" with the Interstate child support order or appears that were never forward for enforcement and HAD NO LEGAL EFFECTS.

What Legal and Constitutional Laws and parameters were violated Against the Non-custodial Parent in this case & matter

Who is Held Responsible Under the False Claims Act, when a false child support enforcement case was brought against a non-custodial parent through child support enforcement TITLE-IV Interstate Federal program

- Procedural Due Process of Law is essentially based on a Constitutionally protected Law that "Fundamental Fairness" Be applied to all cases.

Protected Under the Due Process Clause of The United States Constitution 14th Amendment & 5th Amendment. Fundamental Fairness cannot exist when Child Support Enforcement Acts, in a "lawless manner".

- Is the Due Process Clause violated when the Receiving State in a "TITLE IV-D 45 CFR Social Security Federal Interstate case," Does not Provide the exculpatory and more exculpatory material evidence, and case file under the TITLE IV-D CFR 45 CFR TO THE "Non-Custodial" Parent, so that "Non-Custodial Parent Adequately Represent themselves? Like Winchester Virginia Child Support Enforcement, withheld exculpatory evidence.

- Is it a violation of Due Process Clause 14th & 5th Amendments, when the statutory, federal, state, interstate rules laws codes statutes governing CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT TITLE IV-D services are NOT applied in conformity with the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL protections, afforded to the Non-Custodial Parent, 45 CFR Social Security Act.

- Is it a violation of Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution 14th & 5th Amendments when a "Non-controlling" Child Support order from a foreign States Jurisdiction, is enforced then registered in a foreign States Jurisdiction a child support order with "NO legal effect" in the issuing foreign Jurisdiction state - and was "not" forward to be enforced, but "DEEMED LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE" by foreign issuing STATE.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

The Consumer Protection Clause, Holds the Language of child Support, There are Basic Rights afforded to every "Non-custodial" parent That are Never Addressed, which is under the Bill of Rights every person has the Right to "Fair credit reporting" Act "Fair Debt collectors Act" "Fair Practices Act" The Legal Right to Consumer Legal Representation, The Right To Be Compensated For the Misrepresentation of a matter" against the consumer (In this case a child support Interstate TITLE IV-D matter against a Non-custodial Parent) Has the Right to Redress. What part of The consumer Protection Act HAS BEEN VIOLATED Against THE Non-custodial Parent.

The 8th Amendment prohibits the Government From Creating Imposing excessive Bail, excessive Fines, was The 8th Amendment violated against the Non-custodial Parent Forced TO pay a \$5000.00 punge Amount towards arrears of a foreign States Jurisdiction that never Forward Arrears to. Be Enforced in the foreign State or otherwise, and also on top makes the Non-custodial parent pay \$113.00 a week as per a (CET) That Did Not exist, As The child support order Did NOT exist or go to Jail, when there were NO legal orders to Be Enforced From the Foreign States Jurisdiction, and when The Non-custodial parent HAS NO NO Disposable Income, \$11,000.00 approx GROSS Income. All Based on a foreign States Jurisdiction child support order THAT WAS NULL AND VOID arears all ZERO Unacted Legally Unenforceable.

What safeguards must Be put in place and Implemented As to NOT Violate a Non-custodial - Parents Constitutional Rights, The Right TO FAIR Due Process, and the Right TO All within this petition To Be Legally and Constitutionally Served, and Protected.

16
QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

"Fair Due Process of Law", Procedural Due Process of Law Requires Government officials to follow fair procedures, and the Law Governing the Nature of their matter, Procedural Due Process of Law is mandatory in civil Procedure Court matters, and when the Statutory Federal Interestate Child Support Enforcement 45 CFR TITLE IV-D Statutory rules Laws codes that Govern, are not Applied in Conformity with THE United States Constitution OR their own Statutory provisions, once it is Established that it HAS NOT violated Constitutional Rights, then Does It Violate the Equal Protection Clause of THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, Due Process Clause, CIVIL RIGHTS 42 USC 1983 OF THE (NON-NON-CUSTODIAL PARENT)

How can Fair Due Process of Law exist in a civil matter of child support enforcement on appeal, when Court of Appeals + State Supreme Court DO NOT Assign Counsel TO an Indigent Person, who suffered from Inadequate Counsel in the Lower State Court and Filed an Appeal Pro-Se litigant, Because of the INJUSTICES of the Lower Court, Inadequate Counsel, Indigent, WITH NO LAW Degree, and Further it was established that a civil-contempt Child Support matter must have assigned-counsel Does that follow through STATE Appeals Process?

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Addressing Questions Regarding the Consumer Protection Credit Act Clause of the United States Constitution, Is the Consumer Protection Credit Act Clause Violated, when a NON-Controlling Legally Unenforceable Child Support Order was Wrongfully Registered NOT in Conformity with the TITLE-IV-D Federal Interstate and Enforced where money was Garnished in the State that Registered and Enforced a Foreign States Jurisdiction Child Support Order Issued By the Foreign State, But was NOT a Legally enforceable in any State. TITLE IV-D Federal Interstate clearly states that ONLY Key word "ONLY" a "Legally ENforceable CONTROLLING CHILD SUPPORT ORDER" From a Foreign States Jurisdiction can Be Legally Registered and Enforced in a States Jurisdiction Federal Interstate that did NOT Issue the Child Support Order in their Jurisdiction, But operating through the TITLE-IV-D Federal Interstates Statutory Federal Interstate Rules Laws, codes, Statutes, NOT in CONFORMITY, WITH The Consumer Protection Credit Act Clause, NOT in CONFORMITY WITH Due Process Clause, NOT in CONFORMITY WITH Double Jeopardy Clause, NOT in CONFORMITY WITH The Equal Protection Clause, and must Be Legally Certified By the Issuing Foreign States Jurisdiction NOT The Receiving States Jurisdiction, and that Certification Is TO Be served to the NON Custodial Parent "for an opportunity to be heard" All of which never existed NO ARRESTS LEGALLY EXISTED FROM New York State

Does the Practices of Child Support Enforcement 39 Agency, Especially when they operate as IN this case under TITLE-I-UD Federal Interstate, Social Security Act, 45CFR Violate The "SEPARATION OF Powers Doctrine"

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Does the Failure to assign Indigent Persons assigned or Assisted Adequate Council on all levels of the appeals process violate the Consumer Protection Clause of the United States Constitution, as one of the Rights Protected is the Legal Right to - "Consumer Representation", which includes But Not limited to Child Support, + Child Support Enforcement cases

THE Federal Consumer Protection Credit Act (CCPA) will NOT Allow the Garnishment of more than 25% of an Individuals "Disposable Earnings" 15 U.S.C. 1673a) Key word "Disposable Earnings" Under CCPA, IF THE Wage earner IS supporting a "Dependent child" another key word, the child Has to be a Dependent child as defined By the Statutory Law of said Jurisdiction, and State Then up to 50% of this Individuals Disposable Income" may Be attached to enforce a Support Order, which again Key word "Disposable Income" IF a child Support order was Obtained in the Conformity of THE Law, and was NOT Obtained NOT in Conformity with The law, NOT when it was issued By a Court That Lacked Jurisdiction For which then the order of child Support Holds no legal effect is unenforceable, or Complete Nullity void, void ABINITO, Having NO legal effect to Garnish order or extort monies. Key words "JURISDICTION AND THERE LACK OF, NOT IN Conformity WITH THE LAW, and MAY NOT Collect using a foreign States Jurisdiction child Support ORDER, WHICH HAD NO legal effect in the Issuing foreign State, and was NOT A legal CHILD Support Controlling ORDER, LACKING ANY LEGAL EFFECT IN THE FOREIGN OR ANY STATE

8/

LIST OF PARTIES

[] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

[✓] 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:

Party Petitioner - Jeanette Ross (6F) Cawoolsey Ross
2785 West 5th Street Brooklyn New York 11224

- AGAINST -

Party WINCHESTER VIRGINIA CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, "Solomon" Assistant
ATTORNEY General, FOR THE WINCHESTER VIRGINIA
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT, 629 Cedar Creek
Grade

PARTY IN Re - JAMES ERIC WOOLSEY
Current "Legal Domicile" IS IN, Stephen City
BUT NO MAILING ADDRESS HAS BEEN PROVIDED) HIS LAST KNOWN ADDRESS MAILING
IS NOT HIS HOME + DOMICILE. VIRGINIA
* NOTE - NO PARTY IN THIS CASE AND MATTER IS
DOMICILED IN WINCHESTER VIRGINIA, AND HAS
NOT FOR WELL OVER A YEAR TO 2 YEARS NOW.

NOT A PARTY - U.S. Department of Health &
Human Services, 330 C Street S.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20201

Child Support Enforcement, TITLE IV-D
Social Security Act, Federal INTERSTATE
INCENTIVE PAYMENTS SERVICES TO STATES
AND TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION BETWEEN
THE STATES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION.....	
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	
CONCLUSION.....	

INDEX TO APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A Date February 28th 2020, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND VIRGINIA, Denial, motion For Reconsideration
- APPENDIX B Date February 14th 2020, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND VIRGINIA, Denial motion For Rehearing
- APPENDIX C October 28th 2019, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT acknowledgement of Petition For Rehearing, Richmond VIRGINIA
- APPENDIX D October 10th 2019, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT RICHMOND VIRGINIA, MOTION For Reconsideration, Rehearing, AFFADAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION.
- APPENDIX E October 4th 2019, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT Richmond Virginia, Dismissed Petition THEN I provided THE MATERIAL EVIDENCE WHICH IS ENCLOSED HERE THAT THE ~~APPEAL~~ APPEAL WAS timely filed IN PERSON, IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Richmond VIRGINIA VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND VIRGINIA ON October 4th 2019, Dismissed motions For Cease Resist^s Petition For writ of Certiorari Petitioned to Virginia Supreme COURT Denied and appointment of Assigned Assisted Council For Indigent person Denied in the Virginia Supreme Court, Richmond VIRGINIA.
- APPENDIX F - Date AUGUST 7th, 2019, VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND VIRGINIA, AFFADAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ASSIGNED / ASSISTED COUNCIL.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

- Minn. Const. article 11, 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 Administrative Child Support Process Governed By Minn. Stat. 518.5511 (1996) is UnConstitutional Because it violates the Separation of Powers Doctrine.

- (STATE OF MINNESOTA IN SUPREME COURT) - C7-97-926 C8-97-1132 C9-98-33 C7-97-1512, FILED JANUARY 28th 1999, Office of Appellate Courts
 "The Administrative Child Support Process created by Minn. Stat. 518.5511 (1996) violates Separation of Powers Doctrine By infringing on the District Courts Original Jurisdiction, By Creating a Tribunal which is NOT Inferior to the District Court, and By Permitting Child Support Employees 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 FILED JANUARY 28th 1999

- (STATE OF ALASKA) - Alaska Child Support Enforcement Div v Campbell, 931 P.2d ... Imposition OF the Contempt Sanction violates the Constitutional Prohibitions ,

- (STATE OF MONTANA) 2000, IN a 6-1 Decision, The Montana Supreme Court, said a 1997 Law, Providing that Authority of Child Support Enforcement Employees, Tresspassed on Judicial Authority and Violated The Constitutional Requirement For Separation of Powers, Doctrine, among the Branches OF Government.

- (SPECIAL SOLITUDE) THE COURT HAS NOTED THAT THIS PRO-SE LITIGANTS SHOULD BE AFFORDED SPECIAL SOLITUDE RABIN v DEPT OF STATE NO. 95-4310, 1997 US DIST. LEXIS.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

YICK WO V HOPKINS 118 US 356 (1886) Law and — Court Procedures that are Fair "and in this case NOT FAIR NOT FAIR on their face "Administered with an Evil Eye or Heavy Hand, was Discriminatory and that which violates the Equal Protections Clause of the 14th Amendment, 356 (1886)

Baldwin County Welcome Center v Brown 466 US 147, 104 S Ct 1703 80 L Ed 2d 196, 52 U.S.L.W 3751. Rule 8 Provides That Pleadings shall be so construed as to do Substantial Justice. "We HAVE FREQUENTLY STATED THAT PRO-SE Pleadings are to be Given Liberal Construction.

(Matter of Welliver 869 P.2d 653 (Kan 1994) Avoid Judgement is one Rendered in the Absence of Jurisdiction over the "SUBJECT MATTER OR AND THE Parties.

(STATE ex Rel Latty 907 S.W.2d at 486) It is ENTITLED TO NO RESPECT WHATSOEVER, Because it Does NOT Have Affect, Impair, OR CREATE LEGAL RIGHTS "ex-parte Spaulding 687, S.W.2d at 745 (Teague I concurring)

(Norton v - Shelby County US 425 (1886)

(Marbury v Madison - Chief Justice Marshall)

(Interstate Commerce Act of 1887)

(Hopper 899 F Sup at 393)

(Pope v Phifer, 3 Heiskell 691, and other cases)

(THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION)

(THE BILL OF RIGHTS)

(Department of Justice, 2016) HAS warned State child Support Enforcement Agencies of ILLEGAL PRACTICES, see DOJ letter to child support enforcement (Gupta + Foster 2016)

(Hicks v Feilok) 1209.5 (West 1982) Governing Prima facie showing of Contempt of a Court order to make child support payments IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL under the 14th Amendment, 180 Cal App 3d 649, 225 Cal. VACATED Justice, White Delivered the Opinion.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

(Stuck v Medical Examiners) 94 Ca 2d 751, 211 P2d 389
"once challenged, Jurisdiction cannot be assumed. It MUST BE PROVEN
TO EXIST.

" (Basso v Utah Power + Light Company, 495 F2d, 906, 910, "Jurisdiction"
CAN BE CHALLENGED ANYTIME.

C Joyce v. U.S. 474 2D 215) THERE IS NO NO NO "DISCRETION"
TO IGNORE LACK OF JURISDICTION.

(Vally v Northern Fire + Marine Insurance Comp) 259 U.S.
453 48, 41 S. Ct 116 (1920) "THE LAW IS WELL SETTLED THAT A VOID
ORDER OR JUDGEMENT IS "VOID" EVEN BEFORE REVERSAL.

(Williamson v Berry) 8 How. 945, 540 12 L. Ed. 1170
1189 (1850) "COURTS ARE CONSTITUTED BY AUTHORITY and they
CANNOT GO BEYOND THAT AUTHORITY and they "CANNOT" GO
BEYOND THAT AUTHORITY and CERTAINLY IN "CONTRAVENTION" of
it, their JUDGEMENTS and "ORDERS" OR "REGARDED" AS
"NULLITIES"; THEY ARE NOT VOIDABLE, BUT SIMPLY "VOID" —
EVEN BEFORE REVERSAL.

(Melow v - U.S. 505 F2d, 1026) ONCE JURISDICTION IS
CHALLENGED, THE COURT CANNOT PROCEED, WHEN IT CLEARLY
APPEARS THAT THE COURT LACKS JURISDICTION, THE COURT
HAS NO AUTHORITY TO REACH MERITS, BUT RATHER SHOULD
DIMISS THE ACTION.

(U.S. SUPREME COURT) - Under Federal Law, U.S. Supreme
Court stated, THAT IF A COURT IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY "IT'S
JUDGEMENTS AND ORDERS ARE "REGARDED AS "NULLITIES"
THEY ARE NOT VOIDABLE, BUT SIMPLY "VOID", AND FOR NO NO
NO BAR, TO A RECOVERY SOUGHT, EVEN PRIOR, TO REVERSAL
IN OPPOSITION, TO THEM.

(WINSLOW v - The Commonwealth VA 62 VA App 539
544, 749 SE2d 563, 566 (2013) VOID + VIOLENT ORDERS
FROM COMPETENT COURT ARE FINAL Pursuant Res-Judicate

JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

☐ 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).

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was February 14th 2020
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: February 14th 2020, 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. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

18 U.S. Code § 241 Conspiracy Against Rights

18 U.S. Code § 242 Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law

18 U.S. Code § 286, Conspiracy to defraud the United States Government

18 U.S. Code § 287, False, Fictitious or Fraudulent Claims

18 U.S. Code § 371, Conspiracy to defraud the United States

18 U.S. Code § 1031, Major Fraud against the United States

18 U.S. Code § 1951 (a)(b)(2), Interference with Comm, by threats or violence

18 U.S. Code § 1961 (1)(a)(b)(2)(3)(4)(5), Racketeering activity

18 U.S. Code § 455, Disqualification of Justice, Judge or magistrate Judge

31 U.S. Code § 3729 (a)(1)(A)(B)(E) False Claims

42 U.S. Code § 658 TITLE IV-D, Section 458 Social Security Act, Incentive payments to States

45 CFR-TITLE IV-D CLOSURE

45 CFR - TITLE IV-D Social Security - ACT CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT Federal Interstate PROGRAM / ACF Chapter 11 of Title 45

TITLE IV-D CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT Federal, Interstate PROGRAM - ALL Federal Interstate Rules, Laws, Codes Statutes

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Fourteenth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Fifth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Sixth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Eleventh Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Tenth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 First Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Eighth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Ninth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Fourth Amendment U.S. Constitution
 Seventh Amendment U.S. Constitution

45 CFR TITLE IV-D case closure 303.11, TITLE IV-D Social Security Act of the Federal, Interstate, Child Support Enforcement

45 CFR - TITLE IV-D Social Security Act Child Support Enforcement Federal Interstate Program / ACF Chapter 11 of TITLE 45

TITLE IV-D - Social Security Act - Child Support Enforcement Program, All Rules, Laws, Codes, Statutes Governing, Interstate - Child Support Enforcement of California States Jurisdiction - Child Support order + on alleged arrears. IN THIS CASE None existed in any capacity. From either State the Receiving STATE of Virginia, (THE ISSUING STATE of New York STATE JURISDICTION) ORANGE County New York STATE JURISDICTION, ALL was INVALID + VACATED By the ISSUING STATE of New York STATE Child Support ENFORCEMENT. "Legally Unenforceable" Judicially entered.

42 U.S. Code 658 TITLE IV-D, Section 458 Social Security Act Incentive payments to the states

18 U.S. Code 3242 Deprivation of Rights under color of Law ...

18 U.S. Code 3287 False, fictitious or fraudulent claims ...

31 U.S. Code 3729 (a)(1)(A)(b)(5) False Claims ...

28 U.S. Code 455 Disqualification of Justice, Judge or Magistrate Judge.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

18 U.S. Code § 241 Conspiracy against Rights

This Case INVOLVES 2 or more states, which a child support order which had no legal 'effects' in the issuing state, and was legally 'voided' 'Judicially and Administratively', where the issuing state of the child support order was issued (6 years prior) and Interstate TITLE IV-D child support enforcement of a foreign state got involved, and the foreign issuing state 'legally judicially' acknowledged that they lacked personal jurisdiction, venue jurisdiction, and lacked subject matter jurisdiction over both parties because no one domiciled in that family courts jurisdiction, and one of the parties (the non-custodial parent) domiciled in a foreign states jurisdiction, both parties from inception domiciled outside the New York State Orange County family courts jurisdiction.

The issuing New York State Orange County jurisdiction, then 'legally' transferred the matter in its entirety to the ULSTER County family courts jurisdiction (foreign state of New York jurisdiction), where that family court held a 'legal proceeding' to modify the last order entered by the Orange County family court child support magistrate, but the ULSTER county family court, Kingston New York state child support magistrate found that the child support order entered, with no due process, no personal jurisdiction, no venue jurisdiction, no subject matter jurisdiction over both parties, deemed the January 2010 child support order entered by the Orange County family court child support magistrate 'facially insufficient' as Orange County family court, Orange County New York state jurisdiction lacked legal authority and lacked jurisdiction to enter any orders dispositions, judgments or otherwise. This — proceeding May 2010, in the ULSTER County New York STATE JURISDICTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

May 2010, ULSTER County New York State -
Jurisdiction of The ULSTER County Family Court
"Order" Judicial Order Deened Orange County
Family Court child support order that was
TRANSFERRED out of this Orange County New York
State Jurisdiction to the ULSTER County New York
State Jurisdiction "Facially Insufficient" NO child
Support orders were entered, NO ENFORCEMENT
of any child support appears were entered
and ENFORCED, By The Last Family Court of
New York States Jurisdiction, which was ULSTER
County New York State Jurisdiction, Because
The ULSTER County Family Court New York State
Jurisdiction, could NOT LEGALLY TAKE ANY ACTION
on a child support order TRANSFERRED to their
Jurisdiction that was, NOT OBTAINED IN CONFORMITY
with the Law From Orange County, New York State
Jurisdiction, who they themselves lacked Personal
Jurisdiction, Lacked Subject Matter Jurisdiction
Lacked Venue Jurisdiction, which was Legally
Civil Judicially Acknowledged January 2010
By The Orange County New York State Family
Court Jurisdiction.

ULSTER County New York State Jurisdiction
Being the Last New York State Jurisdiction to
Hear the case and matter, entered NO child
support orders or ENFORCEMENT, Because they
Legally couldnt modify, enforce or otherwise.
THEN FAST FORWARD 6 years JAMES
ERIC WOOLSEY, walks into Virginia child support
ENFORCEMENT WINCHESTER VIRGINIA TO ENFORCE
A 4 year old 2008 child support order
FROM Orange County New York Foreign State WITH NO
NO LEGAL EFFECTS

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The Winchester Virginia Child Support Enforcement Office, enforcing a "Non-Controlling Child Support Order" from Orange County New York State Foreign State Jurisdiction Starting in May 2016, and created a "Lawless" Civil Contempt proceeding falsely making Tevette (AKA Woolley) Ross Believe It was Legal, when it was NOT.

Even more erroneous I was ordered to purge \$5000.00 Dollars to the State of Virginia Based on Alleged Arrears from Orange County New York STATES Foreign Jurisdiction State, when Orange County New York State closed their case in August 2016, AS THE Administrative Office should have done in January 2010. ^{VACATED} ^{legally unenforceable}

NOTE - There were, and are no legal standing Child Support orders in Virginia or New York State on Arrears, That can legally be acknowledged.

Every Action in Winchester Virginia Child Support Enforcement was all Based on New York State Non-Controlling Child Support order with NO legal affect, and NO legal enforceable Nature. Every Lawless, and unconstitutional Action.

A void Judgement can be attacked at anytime by a person whose Rights are affected. See *FL-Kazeh V Texas*, *Alcoholic Beverage Comm'n*, 874 S.W. 2d 192, 194 Tex - App [Houston 14th Dist] 1994, [Nowrit; See also *Evans v V.C. Woods Inc.* No. 12-99-00153 - CV, 199 WL 787399 at 1 CTex App - Tyler August 30th 1999 no peth.)

"No officer can Agree Jurisdiction" By deciding he has it at his own Peril - *Middleton v Low* 1866, 30 C. 596, citing *Prosser v. Secor* (1849) 5 Barb [N.Y.] 607, 608

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Jurisdiction "cannot" be assumed by a District Court, nor conferred by agreement of parties, but it is incumbent upon plaintiff to Allege in clear terms the necessary FACTS showing Jurisdiction (Not just over parties but whether or not the child support order from a foreign state is in fact a legal instrument with legal validity from a foreign states jurisdiction, to register and enforce in their interstate states jurisdiction, and when it has no legal effects, its want for jurisdiction, (in a foreign receiving state) is null / void. Legally unenforceable.) Jurisdiction, and legal authority over the parties and any interstate child support order from a foreign states jurisdiction, must have legal effect in the foreign states issuing state, before it can be legally enforced in a foreign states jurisdiction, and there lack of over (the foreign interstate) child support order, (HARRIS v American Legion, 162 F) Jurisdiction must be proved by convincing evidence, which is the "FACTS"

IF a Court Acts "without legal authority" Its Judgements orders are Regarded as Nullities They are NOT JUST VOIDABLE, BUT simply VOID, A FORM NO BAR TO A Recovery Sought, even prior to reversal, IN opposition to them. They constitute NO justification and all persons concerned in executing such Judgements or sentences, are considered in law AS TRESSPASSERS) [ELLiot v PERSONSOL 1. Pet 328 340, 24 US 328, 340, 7 LEd 164 (1828

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV

ALL Persons Born or Naturalized in the United States, and Subject to the Jurisdiction thereof are citizens of these United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the Privileges or the Immunities of Citizens of The United States; Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or Property

Jeanette Ross (AKA Woulsey-Ross) Comes Now to the U.S. SUPREME COURT, Respectfully Requesting a WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The United States SUPREME COURT Hears Cases INVOLVING 2 OR MORE States, IN which this Case and matter Does.

Established Pursuant to Article III, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, THE UNITED U.S. STATES SUPREME COURT HOLDING ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

This Case Being Brought to the U.S. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, one which operated under THE TITLE IV-D, Section 458, Social Security Act which is Incentive Payments to the States 42 U.S. Code § 658, 45 CFR § 303.11, Case closure of Federal Interstate Child Support Enforcement, Disabled Persons, 45 CFR Registration of Foreign State Child Support orders, through THE TITLE IV-D Social Security Act, and the entire Child Support Enforcement, Under the Federal Interstate Child Support Enforcement PROGRAM, Social Security Act

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On May 20th 2016 (Two-thousand Sixteen), James Eric Woolsey, walked into, The Winchester Virginia Child Support Enforcement office, in Frederick County STATE "Jurisdiction" VIRGINIA, with a child support ORDER from the "Foreign State Issuing State" of Orange County Goshen, New York State, Orange County Family Court 285 Main Street, Goshen, New York 10924, "Child Support Order only" Signed By a child support Magistrate, Orange County, New York States Jurisdiction on December 26th 2008 (Two-Thousand-eight) 12 years Ago, when "Neither" Jeanette Ross (AKA Woolsey-Ross) OR James Eric Woolsey "Domociled in Orange County Goshen New York State "Jurisdiction", of The Orange County Family Court 285 Main Street, Goshen New York 10924.

Both Jeanette Ross and James Eric Woolsey, AKA (Woolsey-Ross) For Jeanette. Both parties moved out the, of the Orange County New York State "Jurisdiction" in January 2008 (Two-Thousand-eight)

The Law well settled Regarding "Jurisdiction" That a Court, Any Court of these United States of America must Have Both personal Jurisdiction and Subject matter Jurisdiction, when a Court Does Not, It is acting outside its Judicial and Administrative Legal Capacity, To enter any orders Dispositions Judgements or otherwise.

If a Court any Court of these United States, OR Administrative Agency, which under the Separation of Powers Doctrine, is Beneath the Judicial Branch, Acts Beyond their Legal Capacity and Outside of Jurisdictional Parameters, All is Void a Complete Nullity, Even Before Reversal.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

IN January 2010, Orange County Family Court 285 Main Street, Goshen New York State 10924, Issued its "Final child support order" Between Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross and James Eric Woolsey, and then proceeded to transfer the case and matter out of their "Orange County New York State Jurisdiction", Because Orange County Family Court 285 Main Street Goshen New York STATE COURTS "Jurisdictional" and "Legal Capacity" Judicially and/or Administrative Lacked wholly.

IN April 2010 The Ulster County New York State "Jurisdiction" OF THE ULSTER County Family Court 2 Development Ct. Kingston, New York State 12401 "Accepted the Transfer" of the "Child Support" matter "issued By the 'Child Support Magistrate'" From The "Issuing Jurisdiction" of Orange County New York State, "TO The Receiving County of" "ULSTER County New York State Jurisdiction" "TO THE 'Child Support Magistrate'" IN THE "Jurisdiction" OF ULSTER County New York State, ULSTER County Family Court 2 Development Ct. Kingston New York State 12401 Case and matter of child support Between Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross and James Eric Woolsey, "modification of a child support order of 'ANOTHER Courts Jurisdiction'", The "Issuing Courts Jurisdiction" and "Child Support only order to Be modified By The ULSTER County Family Courts Jurisdiction" New York STATE, was Issued By The Orange County Family Court New York STATE "Jurisdiction" "Child Support Magistrate Dated January 2010".

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

IN May of 2010, THE ULSTER County New York STATES "JURISDICTION" OF the ULSTER County Family Court 2 Development Ct. Kingston New York 12401. Heard The Case and matter of Child Support Between Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross and JAMES ERIC Woolsey, IN the "Legal" "Judicial" transfer OF the child support case and matter out of THE "Orange County New York State Jurisdiction", INTO "THE ULSTER County New York STATE JURISDICTION" Because in "January 2010" (Two-Thousand and Ten, It was "legally" "Judicially" Established That Both parties moved out of THE "Orange County New York State Jurisdiction" in January (2008) (Two-Thousand-eight) and that the "Orange County New York STATE HAD NO JURISDICTIONAL OR Administrative Legal Capacity TO HEAR, ENTER, any, orders, Dispositions, Adjudications, Judgments OR otherwise, BUT TO SIMPLY "VACATE" THE MATTER IN THEIR JURISDICTION"

All parties were "legally NOTIFIED" in January 2010, Including The Orange County New York State Administrative Agency" That Orange County, New York State lacks Jurisdiction, and any legal Capacity to Proceed any further, and that they "legally" HAD "NO legal OR Jurisdictional Capacity" Since January 2008 (Two-Thousand and eight) When Both parties moved out of THE Orange County New York States "Jurisdiction" Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross Domicile the Foreign State Jurisdiction of New Jersey.

May 2010, The ULSTER County New York State Jurisdiction, ULSTER County Family Court "child support magistrate" Heard THE Case and matter of modification of a child support order From Another Courts, "JURISDICTION" Orange County Family Court "child support" magistrates child support order Dated "JANUARY 2010".

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

"In May of 2010" when The "ULSTER County New York States" Jurisdiction, of THE ULSTER County Family Courts Magistrate, child support magistrate heard the case and matter Between Jeanette CARAWOLSEY Ross and James Eric Woolsey, Regarding the Transfer of the child support case and matter From "The Orange County New York State Family Court Jurisdiction" "IN April of 2010" "Legally" "Judicially" TRANSFERRED out OF the Orange County, New York States "Jurisdiction" TO THE ULSTER County New York States Jurisdiction.

TO "modify" a child support order entered By THE ISSUING "JURISDICTION" OF Orange County Family Court, Orange County New York State Jurisdiction, and There Lack of, The ULSTER County New York State ULSTER County Family Court, child support magistrate on May 2010 (Two-Thousand-Ten), Heard the case and matter Between Jeanette (CARAWOLSEY) Ross To modify The Orange County Family Court child support order entered on January 2010 "By the Orange County child support Magistrate" "IN THE JURISDICTION" OF "Orange County New York State" who TRANSFERRED, The "child support matter out of the "Jurisdiction" OF Orange County, New York States "Jurisdiction" FOR "Lack of Jurisdiction" and Lack of legal Capacity TO ENTER any orders, Judgements, Adjudication Dispositions OR otherwise "Judicially" OR through Administrative. OR otherwise. Because Orange County New York State Lacked legal Authority and Lacked Personal Jurisdiction & Lacked Subject Matter Jurisdiction. NOT JUST IN January 2010, BUT FROM "Inception" Because Both parties Resided Outside the Jurisdiction OF Orange County New York State. No party Resided IN Orange County New York States "Jurisdiction" SINCE January 2008. (Two-Thousand-eight)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

ON May 2010 (Two-Thousand-Ten) The Ulster County Family Court, 2 Development Ct. Kingston New York State "Jurisdiction" Heard The case and matter of the "Child Support order" Dated January 2010 "Issued By The Orange County Family Court, 285 Main Street Goshen New York State "Jurisdiction" "TRANSFERED "LEGALLY" Judicially out of THE "Orange County New York State Jurisdiction April 2010 (Two-Thousand-Ten) TO THE "ULSTER County Family Court, child Support Magistrate Jurisdiction. TO Modify an order of another Court" THAT Court Being Orange County Family Court, who Lacked Jurisdiction TO enter any orders Dispositions or Judgments "LEGALLY, Because they Lacked Jurisdiction."

On May 2010, The Ulster County Family Court child Support Magistrate Proceeding over the proceeding in THE "Jurisdiction of ULSTER County New York STATE".

The ULSTER County, New York State "Child Support Magistrate" Ruled that The child Support order was "Facially Insufficient". The Child Support order, TRANSFERED TO THEIR "ULSTER County, New York State Jurisdiction" From The Orange County New York State Jurisdiction, the last Child Support order entered in "Orange County Family Courts Orange County New York State Jurisdiction, and There Lack of.

... Lacked a purpose of legitimate communication renders an accusatory instrument "Facially Insufficient" People v Singh 1 Misc 3d 173, 770 NYS 2d 560 APP

May 2010 MAKING the last, CHILD Support Proceeding Held Between Jeannette LARA WOLSEY ROSS "and JAMES ERIC WOOLSEY, IN the Jurisdiction of "ULSTER County New York STATE" THROUGH "Judicial Proceedings" AS THE Child Support matter HAD Legally Been transferred out of THE Orange County New York State Jurisdiction (April 2010) TO THE ULSTER County "Jurisdiction, ULSTER County Family Court New York STATE" 2010 CHILD Support Magistrate "JUDICIAL proceeding" The Orange County Family Court. NO child Support ORDER OR enforcement of Orange County child Support order was entered Because THE ORANGE County New York State ORDER "Facially Insufficient"

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This Case and matter Addresses the Legal Language of "Custodial" Parent, "NON" Custodial Parent, and The Constitutionality of that Legal Language used when There are NO Dependent children living in either "Parents" Household.

This Case and matter Addresses THE Legal, and Wholly well Established Law of THE Courts in "JURISDICTION", and the violation, of the Due Process Clause, Violation of the Equal Protection Clause, When a lower Court acts outside its Judicial Capacity, and a State child Support Enforcement Office, that is Handling a Federal Interstate TITLE IV-D Case under 45 CFR, But NOT LIMITED TO AS I am NOT AN ATTORNEY, and am Petitioning as an Indigent Pro-Se litigant, So I will say that any and all of the title IV-D program Statutory, Federal, Interstate program of the child Support Enforcement Social Security Act, Laws that were Enacted By Congress that are Unconstitutional, and violate the Equal Protection Clause, Due Process Clause, Consumer Protection Clause, and Those Laws, that are within the Constitutional parameters, and were NOT Administered IN Conformity with THE TITLE IV-D program - Federal Interstate child Support Enforcement of a "Child Support order from a 'Issuing' foreign STATES Jurisdiction - TO A 'Receiving' foreign STATES Jurisdiction, which includes, But NOT LIMITED TO "VALIDITY" of a foreign States child Support order and Enforcement of in a foreign States Jurisdiction, and Enforcement of Alleged "Arrears" from a foreign STATES JURISDICTION, ESPECIALLY WHEN NONE EXISTED, and THE ISSUING STATE Lacked "JURISDICTION".

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

IT IS ENTITLED TO NO RESPECT "WHATSOEVER"
BECAUSE IT DOES NOT AFFECT, IMPAIR, CREATE LEGAL
RIGHTS "EX-PARTE Seidel 395 W. 3d, 221, 225
(Tex Crim App 2001) ex parte Spaulding 6875 W. 2d at
745 (Teague J. CONCERNING)

Jeanette Ross (AKA Woolsey-Ross) moved out of Orange
County New York State "Jurisdiction" in January 2008, and
moved to the foreign State "Jurisdiction" of New Jersey
and for clarity and brevity to the U.S. Supreme
Court (no legal judicial, actions proceedings or otherwise
took place in the state of New Jersey "Jurisdiction" between
James Eric Woolsey & Jeanette (Woolsey AKA) Ross.

In January 2010 Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross
petitioned Orange County Family Court, challenging their
Personal Jurisdiction, Venue Jurisdiction, all Jurisdiction
regarding the child support, proceedings, orders, and
otherwise, since neither party neither Jeanette (AKA
AKA Woolsey) Ross or James Eric Woolsey domiciled in
The Orange County, New York State Jurisdiction.

In April 2010, The Orange County Goshen New
York State "Jurisdiction" Orange County Family Court
285 Main Street Goshen New York State 10924 "legally"
and "Judicially" acknowledged that they lacked Jurisdiction
because "Both" parties, Jeanette Ross (AKA Woolsey-Ross)
and James Eric Woolsey did NOT domicile, IN THE
ORANGE County, New York State Jurisdiction since January
2008, when Both parties moved out, Jeanette (AKA Woolsey
Ross) moving to the foreign States "Jurisdiction" of THE
STATE of New Jersey.

32

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, and the Supremacy Clause" IS the Supreme Law, and Protects from Egregious "Erroneous" "miscarriages of Justice, and Had Been applied many times in the lower State Courts in the Jurisdiction and there "Lack of Jurisdiction" "and Lack of Legal Authority in the Lower State Courts and Administrative Agency in the Jurisdiction of Virginia", Jurisdiction and There Lack of Jurisdiction and Lack of Legal Authority and Misapplication of THE TITLE IV-D Child Support Enforcement Services, IN THE office of Child Support Enforcement 629 Cedar Creek Grade, Winchester Virginia, and "Applications" That wholly violated the "non-custodial" (Legal Language) Parent Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross Rights

The Administrative Virginia Government Employees of THE Winchester Virginia Child Support Enforcement Agency 629 Cedar Creek Grade, Winchester Virginia, Acted Outside of their Legal Administrative Capacity, By accepting an application for Child Support Enforcement Services from James Eric Woolsey May 20th 2016 (Two thousand sixteen and Began ENFORCING an Orange County New York State Child Support order Dated November 26th 2008 (Two-Thousand eight) signed By a Orange County Family Court Support Child support Magistrate December 26th 2008 (Two-Thousand-eight. That HAD legally and Judicially Been "Deemed" Null + Void By THE ISSUING Orange County New York State Issuing Jurisdiction Foreign State of New York order of child support JANUARY 2010 (6 years Prior) IN and By THE Foreign Issuing Orange County New York State

"Orange County New York State" Orange County Family Court 285 main Street Goshen New York State Foreign State Jurisdiction "legally" "Judicially" TRANSFERRING the case and matter out of their "Jurisdiction" and there Lack of Jurisdiction and Lack of Legal Authority TO enter any orders Dispositions Judgments or otherwise, Because Both parties DID NOT Dominate in their Jurisdiction and moved out of THE Orange County New York State Jurisdiction. JANUARY 2008 (Two-Thousand eight)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The multitude of Decisions Being made in Different States, in the Federal Interstate TITLE IV-D Child Support Enforcement Social Security Act, are of the upmost of importance.

Because there are NO "safe guards" to protect a Non-Custodial parents Rights, from Being subjected to years upon years of "Lawless", "UnConstitutional" Egregious, Allegations, litigations or otherwise, from a municipal Government child Support Enforcement Administrative Agency, who accepts the "Hearsay" words of a "Custodial parent" applying for services "with A legal" type of Instrument from a foreign State Jurisdiction, and uses it to obtain services, for ENFORCEMENT of a foreign States Jurisdiction (IN MY CASE, an Order with NO legal ENFORCEABLE EFFECTS, IN ANY STATE", and Furthermore Deemed so By the (foreign State), and The Government, municipal Agency, still Does not close the case, yet continues Lawlessly, Unconstitutionally, and creates orders Judgements civil contempt, All from "A legal Instrument that HAD Been legally void in the issuing state, and the orders outside The Non-Custodial parents Income, Adding insult to injury

Chief Justice Marshall in Marbury v Madison asserted That The Supreme Courts Responsibility TO "OVERTURN" "UNCONSTITUTIONAL" Legislation was a Necessary Consequence of Its Sworn Duty TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION.

U.S. Supreme Court Norton v Shelby County 118 U.S. 428 (1886). The Decisions of State Courts on Questions Relating to the existence of its subordinate tribunals and Eligibility and Election or Appointment of their officials, and The passage of their laws,

Following the Decision of The Highest Court of Tennessee in Pope v Phifer, 3 Herskell 691, and other cases, this Court holds that it was an "UNAUTHORIZED BODY" and an "Illegal Body" that its members were usurpers of the Functions and powers of the Justices of peace of their County. THAT THEIR ACTION in Holding a County Court was "VOID" and that their Acts in subscribing To The Stock of Mississippi Railroad Company was "VOID" and Held NO VALIDITY, whatsoever.

34

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The United States Court of Appeals, Virginia Supreme Court Richmond Virginia 100 North 9th Richmond Virginia, Departed So Far From the Guidelines, That a well Establish Law Regarding The LAW of "Jurisdiction" a the Legal Authority For a Judge To Hold a Judicial Proceeding and enter orders, Dispositions Judgements or otherwise IS a Fundamental Liberty Interest, IN the Due Process Clause and "Fair Due Process of Law", AS when Jurisdiction IS "challenged" It must Be Proven, Especially when on States Jurisdiction IS trying to Register and Enforce an "Issuing Foreign States Jurisdiction" "Child Support Order", and IF THE ISSUING STATES Jurisdiction Lacked when the child support order and or arrears was issued and or when Both parties Did Not "Domocile" in the Issuing States Jurisdiction, The Issuing States Jurisdiction IS Null void Legally Unenforceable and "legally cannot Be forwarded To a Relieving STATE FOR ENFORCEMENT".

I Jeanette CARAWODSEY ROSS Respectfully Call to the U.S. SUPREME COURT For an Exercise of this Courts Supervisory power. "Fair Due Process of LAW", IS NOT supposed TO Be this Hard TO obtain IN these United States of America.

There are multiple Questions of Federal and Constitutional Law, of the utmost importance Because child support TITLE IV-D Child Support Enforcement Social Security Federal, Interstate Laws effect of so States, and a multitude of Erroneous Different Decisions are Being applied NOT IN conformity with Federal, Interstate and Constitutional LAW.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

- IN the INTEREST of Justice, and the Protections Guaranteed by the United States Constitution, that NO Person shall Be deprived, life, liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
- That NO Person shall Be Denied, The Due Process Right to "Fair Due Process of Law."
- That Fair Due Process of LAW cannot legally exist For a Pro-Se litigant indigent, who is NOT Assigned ASSISTED Adequate Counsel in the lower Courts, when they are up against "Attorneys with LAW Degrees" and Financial Abilities, THAT A Pro-Se litigant Trying to Obtain "Fair Due Process" in civil case matters on any case matters.
- "Fair Due Process" cannot legally exist, when a Government Agency such AS child support Enforcement, withholds the exculpatory material evidence, in a civil child support Enforcement proceeding, which includes, But NOT limited TO All communications Between the States, and TITLE IV-D FILE.
- Fair Due Process of LAW "cannot" EXIST when a pro-se (Non-custodial) Parent is Being Erroneously, Egregiously, Subjected TO an Enforcement of a child support order and arrears that legally did not exist in the issuing foreign State Jurisdiction, Being Registered ENFORCED in a foreign State Jurisdiction.
- Fair Due Process of LAW cannot exist when child support orders are issued, outside of a Non-custodial Parents income.
- Fair Due Process of LAW cannot legally exist when the Non-custodial Parent is Being charged more in child support than their Gross Income, when its to Be Based on.
- Fair Due Process of LAW cannot legally exist, and Equal Protections For a "Non-custodial parent" cannot legally exist, with all of the Above, and when there are NO "Safe Guards" protecting a Non-custodial Parent From Erroneous, Egregious, miscarriages of Justice, so full that it impedes, impedes their Basic Fundamental Liberty Interests, Protect Under The United States Constitution.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Interstate Commerce Act of (1887)

(24 STAT 379) (49 U.S.C.A § 1 et seq.) Federal Regulation of Unfair Business, Originally Designed to Prevent Unfair Business.

Hopper 899 F Sup at 393, THE Hopper Court held that collection of itself is interstate Commerce, because it involves a continuous and individual stream of intercourse among the states, involving the transmission of large sums of money, communications by mail, telephone, telegraph (and in this day and age Email), text messages etc.

The Hopper Court Concerned that a Collection of Intangible debt (In this Case NO DEBT WAS OWED AT ALL IN ANY CAPACITY TO NEW YORK STATE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT * NOT ONE PENNY WAS USED - NULL/VOID VACATED "Legally void" Legally vacated" Deemed Judicially By THIS Issuing Jurisdict State of New York "LEGALLY UNENFORCEABLE" and was NOT FORWARDED TO WINCHESTER VIRGINIA CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT TO BE ENFORCED IN THE YEAR 2016, MAY 20th 2016 TO BE EXACT WHEN JAMES ERIC WOOLSEY, WALKED INTO 629 CEDAR CREEK CONDOLE, WINCHESTER VIRGINIA CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WITH A LEGALLY "JUDICIALLY" VOID CHILD SUPPORT ORDER DATED NOVEMBER 26th 2008 (two-thousand-eight) signed By A Support Child Support Magistrate (December 26th 2008) [Two-Thousand-eight] IN THE ORANGE COUNTY FAMILY COURT NEW YORK STATE (FOREIGN) STATE (JURISDICTION), Deemed Legally Judicially "VOID" By the Issuing ORANGE COUNTY NEW YORK STATE JURISDICTION.

FOR WINCHESTER VIRGINIA CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT KNOWINGLY & WILLFULLY TO PERPETRATE THIS FALSEHOOD OF A CET, WHEN THERE WAS NO CET FROM NEW YORK STATE, AND TO REGISTER A CIVIL-controlling child support order FROM NEW YORK STATE JURISDICTION, and create "Lawless" Unconstitutional proceedings of enforcement of arrears & a foreign state of New York STATE (VOID + VACATED) MATTER. DOES WHOLLY AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT OF (1887)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

This case is a Strong Vehicle to Resolve The Conflict Among The Circuit Courts, The Child Support Enforcement Administrative municipal agencies, The TITLE IV-D Child Support Enforcement Social Security Federal, Interstate Act, The language Legal language of "Custodial" and "Non-Custodial Parents", and the Lack of "Safeguards" For the Non-Custodial parent, Being Subjected TO wholly UnConstitutional Acts Being violated against them and where the "Custodial" parent should Be Held accountable By violating the "False Claims Act" when they apply for services from a municipal Child Support Agency Government Agency, Providing False, misleading Distorted information, which in turn sparks the process of "UnConstitutional" Acts Being perpetrated against the Non-Custodial parent", and where there are no safeguards to protect the "Non-Custodial parent from Egregious, Erroneous, miscarriages of Justice.

The Law of Jurisdiction" and the Ability of an Administrative agency and or Judicial Body is so "Fundamental" that it does NOT ALLOW FOR Discretion: A VOID Judgement is entitled TO NO Respect whatsoever, Because it Does NOT Affect, Impair or Create Legal Rights Ex parte 59 Se 395w 3d 221, 225 Tex crim app (2001) A VOID Judgement is VOID, is a nullity, from Inception and is entitled TO NO Respect whatsoever, Because it Does NOT Affect IMPAIR OR Create LEGAL RIGHTS

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The Constitutional Template - Full, Faith and Credit Clause Tempered By The Due Process Clause, Two Constitutional Principles, Provide the Starting Point For any "Judgment Enforcement, within The United States, AND THE well establish LAW "JURISDICTION"

The First is Full, Faith and Credit Clause, which Requires All Courts IN the United States TO Honor VALID and FINAL JUDGEMENTS (Especially THOSE THAT ARE VACATED and VOID, VOIDED, VOID ABINITO) FROM a Foreign Jurisdiction Sister State Issuing STATE.

A VACATED JUDGEMENT, MAKES the Previous Legal Judgement OR OTHERWISE, Legally VOID and "Legally Unenforceable, Case over PERIOD."

The Foreign Jurisdiction State, who HAS VOID, VOID ABINITO, VOIDED, VACATED ORDERS JUDGEMENTS OR OTHERWISE, MUST UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, federal LAW, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, AS THEIR JUDGEMENTS VACATED, VOID, VOID ABINITO, VOIDED ARE FINAL, and all other Foreign Domestic Courts must NOT Proceed, AS THIS IS ALL offset By The Due Process Clause, the Law of "JURISDICTION" which is NOT - Allowed Disgression IN ANY capacity, IN ANY matter

Due Process Provides the Basic, Right of all American Citizens NO exceptions

28 U.S.C. 1738 case LAW HAS none the less Read in its "Finality" THAT includes Finality as IN VACATED, VOID, VOID ABINITO, VOIDED, AND MUST ALSO PASS THE TEST OF JURISDICTION ABOVE ALL Because any order entered in a JURISDICTION THAT lacked Personal Jurisdiction + or Subject Matter JURISDICTION, IS A complete Nullity WITH NO Legal Effects. U.S. SUPREME COURT.

40/

Prayer Relief - Respectfully That The U.S. SUPREME Court, Respectfully Grant my Petition For Writ of Certiorari, IN the Interest of Justice, The United States Constitution, and those Rights of The United States Constitution, and those Rights of The United States Constitution and Federal, Interstate Law which Guarantees those Protections afforded to Citizens, of These United States of America, and where these Issues of Violation of Federal, Interstate and Constitutional Law, were, and Continue to Be Wholly Violated, and However the U.S. SUPREME Court Deems Just and Proper

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeanette (AKA Woolsey) Ross

Date: February 27th 2020