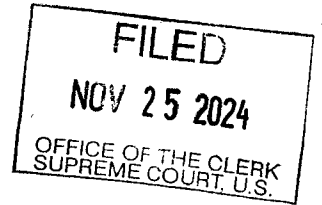


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No. \_\_\_\_\_



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**IN THE**  
**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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Reginald Wright - PETITIONER

v.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ET AL -RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Reginald Wright  
P.O. Box 321062  
Alexandria, VA 22320  
301-751-8942

### Questions Presented

1. **Did the false information provided by the opposing party to initiate a child support case violate the petitioner's constitutional rights to fair legal proceedings?**
2. Did the proceedings violate the petitioner's civil rights under the **Fourteenth Amendment**, including due process and equal protection, where the father was not properly served with notice?
3. Does the initiation of a child support action in a state other than the **home state of the child** violate the **Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA)**
4. Did legal counsel and other officials commit malpractice and ethical breaches by pursuing child support actions without verifying jurisdiction or proper service?
5. Did the lower court's **failure to properly serve notice of a child support case constitutes a violation of the petitioner's due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment?**
6. Did the lower courts err in dismissing or failing to address judicial misconduct and abuse of process claims when a child support case was initiated in a state with no jurisdiction?
- 7.

## LIST OF PARTIES

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT;  
MARIA JOLLA, individually and in her official capacity as a  
Case Manager; with the DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT;  
VERLITA HARRIS, individually and in her official capacity as an Operations Manager;  
LAURA MCVAY, individually and in her capacity as an Child Support Attorney;  
JANICE MCDANIEL, individually and in her capacity as an Child Support Attorney;  
CONSTANCE FROGALE, individually and in her capacity as a Judge in her respective  
court  
in The City of Alexandria, Virginia; THOMAS CULLEN, individually and in his capacity  
as  
a Judge in his respective court in the City of Alexandria, Virginia; JAMES CLARK,  
individually and in his capacity as a Judge in his respective court in the City of  
Alexandria,  
Virginia.

## RELATED CASES

- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. JA017972-01-00, City of Alexandria Juvenile and Domestic District Court. Judgment entered August 8, 2010.
- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. JA017972-01-00, City of Alexandria Juvenile and Domestic District Court. Judgment entered May 11, 2017.
- *Wright v. Abbott* No. JA017972-01-07, City of Alexandria JDR, Judgement entered August 13, 2018.
- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. JA017972-01-14, City of Alexandria JDR, Judgement entered December 13, 2018.
- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. JA017972-01-15;01-14, City of Alexandria JDR, Judgement entered April 4, 2019.
- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. CJ19001051, City of Alexandria Circuit Court, Judgement entered September 27, 2019.
- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. JA017972-00, City of Alexandria JDR, Judgement entered May 17, 2023.
- *Abbott v. Wright*, No. JC23001074/75, City of Alexandria Circuit Court, Judgement entered September 18, 2023..

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....	6
JURISDICTION.....	7
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED.....	8-9
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	10
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.....	11
CONCLUSION.....	12

## INDEX TO APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, unpublished, dated March 15, 2024.

### APPENDIX B

Default Judgement from City of Alexandria JDR, August 9, 2010.

### Appendix C

Order from City of Alexandria JDR, April 4, 2019.

### Appendix D

Order from City of Alexandria JDR, May 17, 2023.

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

### CASES

*Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306 (1950) — Defines adequate notice under the Due Process Clause.

*Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978) — Establishes liability for local government actors in civil rights violations.

*Lassiter v. Department of Social Services*, 452 U.S. 18 (1981) — Examines due process rights in family law cases.

*Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306 (1950) — Defines adequate notice under the Due Process Clause.

*Greene v. Lindsey*, 456 U.S. 444 (1982) — Invalidates inadequate notice in civil cases as a violation of due process.

*United States v. Cotton*, 535 U.S. 625 (2002) — Addresses the fundamental nature of subject matter jurisdiction and its importance in judicial proceedings.

*Elkins v. Moreno*, 435 U.S. 647 (1978) — Explores jurisdictional issues with respect to residency.

*Pulliam v. Allen*, 466 U.S. 522 (1984): Judges may be subject to prospective injunctive relief and attorney's fees under § 1983..

*Mercer v. MacKinnon* (2019), the Virginia Supreme Court reinforced that courts must have subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate a case. If a court acts without such jurisdiction, its orders can be deemed void

**IN THE**  
**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**  
**PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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

**Opinions Below**

- The dismissal of civil suit in the United States District Court in the Eastern District of Virginia Alexandria Division dated March 6, 2024 is attached as **Appendix A**.

## **JURISDICTION**

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit decided my case was August 26, 2024.

No petition for rehearing was filed.

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

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

### 1. Fourth Amendment (Search and Seizure Protections)

- Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.
- Requires warrants to be supported by probable cause and to describe the place to be searched and the items or persons to be seized.
- Violations often relate to:
  - Warrantless searches or seizures.
  - Use of evidence obtained unlawfully (violating the *exclusionary rule*, e.g., *Mapp v. Ohio*).

### 2. Fourteenth Amendment (Due Process and Equal Protection)

- Due Process Clause:
  - Guarantees fair procedures before the government can deprive a person of life, liberty, or property.
  - Includes both procedural due process (e.g., proper notice, opportunity to be heard) and substantive due process (protection against arbitrary laws).
  - Examples: Improper service of legal process, biased adjudication.
- Equal Protection Clause:
  - Ensures that laws are applied equally to all individuals.
  - Often invoked in cases involving discrimination or selective enforcement of laws.

### 3. First Amendment (Freedom of Speech and Petition)

- Protects the right to petition the government for grievances.
- Violation occurs if a person faces retaliation for exercising this right during legal challenges.

### 4. Fifth Amendment (Federal Due Process Protections)

- Mirrors Fourteenth Amendment protections at the federal level.
- Applies to actions by federal agencies or courts that deny fair procedures.

## Statutory Provisions

### 1. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights)

- Allows individuals to sue state officials or entities that violate constitutional rights under color of law.
- Common in cases alleging due process, equal protection, and Fourth Amendment violations.

### 2. 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (Civil Rights and Elective Franchise Jurisdiction)



- Grants federal courts jurisdiction over civil rights claims, including deprivation of due process or equal protection.

### 3. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (Federal Question Jurisdiction)

- Federal courts have jurisdiction over cases arising under the Constitution or federal law, such as claims involving Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

### 4. 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (Supplemental Jurisdiction)

- Allows federal courts to hear related state law claims that are connected to a federal civil rights violation.

### 5. Civil Rights Act of 1964

- While primarily addressing discrimination, it underscores broader principles of equal protection and fair treatment.

## **Statement of the Case**

This case arises from a series of due process and civil rights violations that have profoundly undermined the integrity of judicial proceedings, beginning with the initiation of a child support case against the petitioner in 2010. The core issues include: (1) the failure to provide proper notice to Mr. Wright, in violation of fundamental due process rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments; (2) the lack of subject matter jurisdiction, as required by federal and state law, which mandates that child support matters be adjudicated in the child's home state; and (3) the systemic errors and disregard for jurisdictional and procedural requirements that have led to an unconstitutional deprivation of the petitioner's rights.

## **Background**

The petitioner was subjected to a default judgment in 2010, despite never having been served with notice of the proceedings. The initiating party provided false information to establish jurisdiction in a court that was neither the home state of the child, as required under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), nor otherwise competent to hear the matter. Despite presenting evidence to demonstrate the petitioner's lack of residency at the address where service was purportedly made, motions challenging the validity of service and jurisdiction were repeatedly denied.

The City of Alexandria Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court failed to verify the residency of the petitioner which is referred to as a failure to establish jurisdictional prerequisites or failure to verify domicile or residency requirements. The court never made any contact with the petitioner, and proceeded with a series of motions, judgments, and orders that are all VOID. The judges and child support agency ignored disputed facts, and they have no evidence that disproved the petitioner's claim.

These procedural irregularities culminated in a civil rights lawsuit filed by the petitioner against the City of Alexandria District and Circuit Courts, as well as the child support enforcement agency, alleging violations of due process and equal protection. The U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the petitioner's claims, stating that the lower courts did not err. The petitioner now seeks review by this Court to address critical constitutional and legal questions raised by this case.

The petitioner has been deprived of all his fundamental rights under the United States Constitution.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The national importance of having the Supreme Court decide a legal question typically arises when the issue has widespread implications for governance, individual rights, or the uniform application of federal law. Here are the key considerations:

1. Uniformity in Federal Law will prevent unequal treatment of individuals or entities depending on the jurisdiction. For example, the lower courts interpret federal due process requirements differently in child support or civil rights cases, it creates inconsistent legal standards, undermining the rule of law.
2. Protection of Constitutional Rights require resolution at the national level to ensure consistency and fairness. My case involving improper service in child support proceedings raises constitutional questions about whether courts violated my procedural due process rights.
3. Guidance on National Policies by The Supreme Court provides binding precedent that helps guide the interpretation and implementation of laws across the country. Cases such as mine involving jurisdictional disputes or federal statutes like the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) directly affect the administration of child support and interstate cooperation.
4. Avoidance of Systemic Inequities allow The Supreme Court to address systemic issues like misuse of judicial authority or discriminatory practices in state courts, promoting national standards of justice. When state courts improperly assert jurisdiction in child support cases, it could lead to significant hardships for parties nationwide, violating civil rights laws.
5. Public Confidence in the Judiciary process is achieving trust in the judiciary process as an impartial arbiter of justice and defender of constitutional principles. Allegations of a conspiracy or judicial bias, if left unaddressed, can erode public confidence in the legal system.

In cases like mine involving civil rights violations, lack of service, or jurisdictional errors, Supreme Court intervention is essential to resolve recurring legal conflicts, provide clarity on constitutional protections, set standards for state and federal courts on due process and fair administration of justice.

The broader societal and legal implications of my case involving due process violations, lack of service, lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and child support petitions filed in the wrong state include significant consequences for how courts handle fundamental rights, procedural fairness, and federal protections.

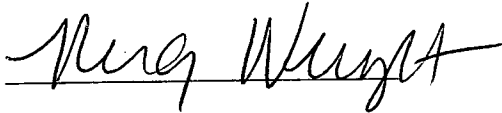
## CONCLUSION

This case presents critical constitutional and civil rights questions that require clarification by the U.S. Supreme Court. The violations of due process and civil rights, particularly the failure to provide notice, the lack of jurisdiction, and the failure to uphold basic procedural protections, highlight the need for the Court's intervention to ensure that justice is administered fairly and equally under the law.

The resolution of my case could set a landmark precedent, protecting individuals from procedural and jurisdictional violations while reinforcing civil rights and due process protections. It carries significant implications for how courts across the nation handle similar cases, fostering a fairer, more accountable legal system.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: 11/24/24