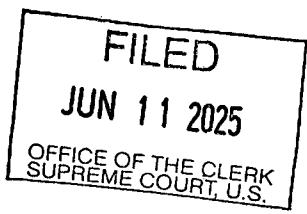


24-7438  
No. \_\_\_\_\_



IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

in re: Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.  
The Department of Motor Vehicles RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

in re: Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez  
(Your Name)

PO BOX 7753  
(Address)

Washington, DC 20044  
(City, State, Zip Code)

775-240-1587  
(Phone Number)

**QUESTION(S) PRESENTED**

May I have an Order releasing the requirements said owed by the Department of Motor Vehicles and halt illegal conditions of confinement.

11.

Can this Court review the ~~claims~~ e.g.  
Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus after  
Direct appeal and post-conviction Appeal in the  
exhaustion of remedies herein brought in the  
5th Amendment, 14th Amendment all in "Related Cases"  
Exhaustion of remedies.

## 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:

"ET ALI"

## RELATED CASES

PR  
- State VS Reina Teo Wood-Jimenez (06) No. CR11-1191 Second Judicial District Court State of Nevada Washoe County Aug 01, 2011

- Wood - Jimenez (Reina) VS. State No. 06068 In The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada Jun. 12, 2012
- Wood - Jimenez V. DMV No. 2:2018cv02344 Nevada District Court Dec. 11, 2018
- Reina Wood - Jimenez V. DMV No. 0:2020cv15740 United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit April. 21, 2020
- Reina Wood - Jimenez V. The Department of Motor Vehicles No. 22M7 The Supreme Court of the United States Oct. 2022
- Wood - Jimenez V. Department of Motor Vehicles Nevada No. 1:2023cv01957 District of Columbia District Court July 7th 2023
- Reina Wood - Jimenez In re: Reina Wood - Jimenez US Court of Appeals DC Circuit Sept. 2023
- Wood - Jimenez V. Department of Motor Vehicles Nevada No. 3:2023cv00583 Nevada District Court Aug 2023
- Wood - Jimenez V. Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles office No. 0:2024cv06558 USCA9 Nov. 2023
- Reina Teo Wood - Jimenez V. Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles office No. 24-687 Supreme Court of the United States

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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of HABEAS CORPUS be issued to review the judgment below.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

**[ ] For cases from federal courts:**

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix BCD to the petition and is

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.

**[ ] For cases from state courts:**

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
 has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
 is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Oct. 25 2024.

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: Feb. 14 2025, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix D.

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 \_\_\_\_\_. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied 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. § 1257(a).

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Appendix A.....

**42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights..... Civil cover sheets "et al"**

**NRS 484C.010 Definitions.**

**NRS 484C.020** "Concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath" defined. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

**NRS 484C.030** "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his or her blood or breath" defined. "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his or her blood or breath" means 0.18 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his or her breath.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1737; A 1993, 2895; 1997, 3370; 1999, 2140; 2005, 151, 613, 2042; 2005, 22nd Special Session, 105; 2007, 100, 2805; 2009, 1867)—(Substituted in revision for part of NRS 484.3792)

**NRS 484C.040** "Concentration of alcohol of less than 0.18 in his or her blood or breath" defined. "Concentration of alcohol of less than 0.18 in his or her blood or breath" means less than 0.18 gram of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his or her breath.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1737; A 1993, 2895; 1997, 3370; 1999, 2140; 2005, 151, 613, 2042; 2005, 22nd Special Session, 105; 2007, 100, 2805)—(Substituted in revision for part of NRS 484.3943)

**NRS 484C.050 "Evaluation center" defined.**

**NRS 484C.053** "Ignition interlock device" defined. "Ignition interlock device" means a mechanism that:

1. Tests a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his or her breath; and
2. If the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his or her breath, prevents the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting. (Added to NRS by 2021, 2453)

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

**NRS 484C.057** "Ignition interlock privilege" defined.

**NRS 484C.060** "License to drive a motor vehicle" defined. "License to drive a motor vehicle" means any license or permit to drive a motor vehicle issued under the laws of this State, including:

1. Any temporary license or instruction permit.
2. The privilege of any person to drive a motor vehicle whether or not such person holds a valid license.
3. Any nonresidents driving privilege.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.077)  
Appendix A-B

**NRS 484C.070** "Nonresident's driving privilege" defined.

**NRS 484C.090** "Revocation of driver's license" defined.

**NRS 484C.105** "Under the influence" defined.

**NRS 484C.109** Person deemed not to be in actual physical control of vehicle in certain circumstances.

**NRS 484C.460** When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required.

**NRS 484C.090** "Revocation of driver's license" defined. "Revocation of driver's license" means the termination by formal action of the Department of a person's license to drive a motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480; A 1985, 1943)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.138)

**NRS 484C.470** Extension of order to install ignition interlock device; penalties for tampering with or driving without ignition interlock device; probation and suspension of sentence prohibited; plea bargaining restricted.

**NRS 483.560** Driving while license cancelled, revoked or suspended; probation, suspended sentences and plea bargaining prohibited; exception; penalties.

.....

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

### Appendix B..... United States District Court and Bankruptcy Courts For The District of Columbia No. 2:23-cv-01359

#### 42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights..... Civil cover sheet provision

Section 1983 Outline Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals(.gov)<https://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/uploads/guides> PDF by K Brintnall · Cited by 1 — I. GENERAL § 1983 PRINCIPLES 1. A.Elements of a § 1983 Action .181 pages Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken (a) Appeal in a Civil Case.

28 U.S. Code § 1331 - Federal question July 25, 1958

NRS (2015-2018) Revision of The Nevada Revised Statute / NRS NRS 484C.460 When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 5, a court shall order a person to install, at his or her own expense, an ignition interlock device in any motor vehicle which the person operates as a condition to obtaining an ignition interlock privilege pursuant to NRS 483.490 to reinstate the driving privilege of the person:(a) For a period of 185 days if the person is convicted of a first violation within 7 years of NRS 484C.110.(b) For a period of 1 year if the person is convicted of a second violation within 7 years of NRS 484C.110.(c) For a period of 3 years if the person is convicted of: (1) A violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120 that is punishable as a felony pursuant to NRS 484C.400 or 484C.410; or(2) A violation of NRS 484C.130 or 484C.430. 2. A court may provide for an exception to the provisions of subsection 1 for a person who is convicted of a violation of NRS 484C.110 that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 484C.400, if the court determines that:(a) The person is unable to provide a deep lung breath sample for analysis by an ignition interlock device, as certified in writing by a physician or an advanced practice registered nurse of the person; or  
(b) The person resides more than 100 miles from a manufacturer of an ignition interlock device or its agent. 3. If the court orders a person to install an ignition interlock device pursuant to subsection 1: (a) The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director. The order must include a statement that an ignition interlock device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The Director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the Department and noted on the person's ignition interlock privilege.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

**NRS 483.560** Driving while license cancelled, revoked or suspended; probation, suspended sentences and plea bargaining prohibited; exception; penalties.

The Fourteenth Amendment , ratified in 1868, uses the same eleven words, called the Due Process Clause, to describe a legal obligation of all states. These words have as their central promise an assurance that all levels of American government must operate within the law ("legality") and provide fair procedures. Most of this article concerns that promise. We should briefly note, however, three other uses that these words have had in American constitutional law.

**The fifth Amendment Double jeopardy** [1]The government cannot try someone again for a crime they have already been acquitted of.[2] **Due process** Requires the government to apply laws equally and treat people justly. It also prohibits arbitrary or discriminatory actions by the government.

Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution establishes citizenship and civil rights for all people born or naturalized in the United States. It also prohibits states from denying equal protection under the law, or depriving life, liberty, or property without due process.

**NRS 213.155** Restoration of civil rights after discharge from parole; limitations.

**NRS 213.157** Restoration of right to vote when placed on probation, granted parole or granted pardon; restoration of civil rights after sentence served.

**NRS 483.375** Change of full legal name on license: Requirements; circumstances when permitted; fee.1. A person shall request that the Department change his or her full legal name on a driver's license, including a motorcycle driver's license, issued by the Department after a legal change of the person's name indicated on:

- (a) An order of a court of competent jurisdiction changing the name of the person;
- (b) A decree of adoption;
- (c) A certificate of marriage; or
- (d) A decree of divorce.

2. A request required pursuant to subsection 1 must:

- (a) Be made on a form prescribed by the Department; and
- (b) Include an original or certified copy of the order, decree or certificate.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED**

**Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken (a) Appeal in a Civil Case.**

**United State Court of Appeals District of Columbia Circuit.....Appendix C**

**Rule 21. Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition, and Other Extraordinary Writs**

**Rule 57. Declaratory Judgment**, These rules govern the procedure for obtaining a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §2201 . Rules 38 and 39 govern a demand for a jury trial. The existence of another adequate remedy does not preclude a declaratory judgment that is otherwise appropriate. The court may order a speedy hearing of a declaratory-judgment action.

**The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984** was a federal law that established a new sentencing structure for federal crimes. The act also created the United States Sentencing Commission. Established determinate sentencing Abolished parole, except for certain cases. [1]Reduced good time[2]Established mandatory minimum sentencing provisionsCreated guidelines for courts to use when sentencing.[3]Specified factors for sentencing courts to consider.

**Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964** prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It applies to all aspects of employment, including hiring, firing, pay, benefits, and promotions.

**The Judiciary Act of 1789** was a law that established the United States federal court system. It was passed by Congress on September 24, 1789. What did the act do? [1]Defined the jurisdiction of the federal courts[2]Set the qualifications for federal judges, district attorneys, and marshals[3] Established the number of justices on the Supreme Court.

**Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution** establishes the jurisdiction of the federal courts and the right to a jury trial. Jury trials All crimes, except impeachment, must be tried by a juryThe trial must take place in the state where the crime occurredIf the crime didn't occur in a state, Congress can direct where the trial will take place

**A federal tort claim** is a claim filed against the United States government for injuries, deaths, or property damage caused by a federal employee. The Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) of 1946 allows individuals to sue the federal government in federal court for these claims.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED**

**5 U.S. Code § 552 - Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings. Each agency shall make available to the public information as follows:**

**The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) is a US federal law that governs how federal agencies create and issue regulations. It also establishes how courts can review agency actions.**

**Criminal Justice Act (CJA) Guidelines** [United States Courts \(.gov\)](https://www.uscourts.gov/judiciary-policies/criminal-j...)

<https://www.uscourts.gov/judiciary-policies/criminal-j...> Enacted in 1964, the CJA establishes a comprehensive system for appointing and compensating legal representation for accused persons who are financially unable ...Chapter 2, § 210 · Chapter 2, § 230 · Appointment of Counsel · Case Budgeting

**The Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution protects the rights of people accused of crimes. It guarantees the right to a fair trial, including the right to a lawyer, an impartial jury, and the right to know the charges against you.**

**The United States Constitution**

**Declaration Article 1**

**We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.**

**Bills of Rights**

**Speedy and public trial:** The government can't delay a trial without good reason. **Impartial jury:** The jury should be made up of people from the district where the crime occurred. **Know the charges:** The accused should be told the nature of the charges against them. **Confront witnesses:** The accused should be able to question witnesses who are against them. **Have witnesses appear:** The accused should be able to have witnesses appear in their favor. **Legal representation:** The accused should have the right to a lawyer.

**Article IV, Section 2 of the United States Constitution addresses the relationship between citizens of different states and the movement of people across state lines. It includes the Privileges and Immunities Clause and the Interstate Extradition**

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED**

**Clause. Privileges and Immunities Clause.** Citizens of each state have the same rights and privileges as citizens of other states.

**Article 1** of a declaration of rights often states that all people are born free and equal, with inalienable rights. These rights may include life, liberty, property, and safety

**Article VI, Clause 2** of the United States Constitution is the Supremacy Clause. It establishes that the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties are the highest form of law in the land.

### **Clause 1 General Welfare**

**The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;**

**Title VII** of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects job applicants and employees from employment discrimination. It applies to all aspects of employment, including hiring, firing, pay, and job training. What does Title VII prohibit? Discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin

### **The United States Constitution**

### **Bills of Rights**

### **The Nevada Revised Statutes**

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED**

### **Appendix E.....**

**LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE UNITED STATES ...U.S. District Court - Nevada (.gov)<https://www.nvd.uscourts.gov> › uploads › 2017/09PDF May 1, 2016 — § 1914.**  
**LR IC 2-1. ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM FILERS: REGISTRATION, TRAINING, AND RESPONSIBILITIES. (a) Required Filers. Attorneys**

**LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE UNITED STATES U.S. District Court - Nevada (.gov)<https://www.nvd.uscourts.gov> › uploads › 2017/09 PDF May 1, 2016 — § 1914.**

**LR IC 2-1. ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM FILERS: REGISTRATION, TRAINING, AND RESPONSIBILITIES. (a) Required Filers. Attorneys ...**

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

### Starting with Lead Document

The Department of Motor Vehicles Hearings department, Nevada in the Exhaustion of Remedies and cited case numbers listed in "Related Cases" of this petition.

**LEAD DOCUMENT HEARINGS DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE MATTER OF THE BREATH INTERLOCK REQUIREMENT OF: REINA WOOD-JIMENEZ; FINDINGS OF FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION -STATEMENT OF CASE.** e.g. Appendix A pg. 36-42 Read the document to its entirety Appendix A pg.36-42. I would like to address pg. 37 line 17-19 states that the Department of Motor Vehicles Hearings Department acknowledges that my revocation period began July 24, 2013 and expired June 26, 2016.

In the context of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), revocation generally means the termination or cancellation of a right, privilege, or official status. It's a formal action taken by a governing body, like the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Here are some specific examples of revocation as defined in NRS 484C.090

Revocation of driver's license: This refers to the termination of a person's license to drive a motor vehicle. Unlike a suspension, which is a temporary removal of driving privileges, revocation is permanent, and you'd typically need to apply for a new license after the revocation period ends.

**LEAD DOCUMENT STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE  
MATTER OF THE BREATH INTERLOCK  
REQUIREMENT OF: REINA WOOD-JIMENEZ;  
FINDINGS OF FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,  
AND DECISION -STATEMENT OF CASE.** The document is located e.g. Appendix A pg. 36-41 also read pg. 39 line 10-15 The Hearings Department states they do not have authority to release requirements and they do not have authority they are told what to do by legislation. At the end of pg. 39 read the last paragraph citing the legislation NRS 484c460 3(a). The legislation governs the Department of Motor Vehicles Mandatory duty to follow when a person is ordered the Breath Interlock Device.

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**SUPREME COURT RULE 20.4 (a) *If the relief sought is from the judgment of a state court, the petition shall set out specifically how and where the petitioner has exhausted available remedies in the state courts or otherwise comes within the provisions of 28 U. S. C. § 2254(b)***

In this petition I will be showing how my detention by the Department of The Motor Vehicles is unlawful and coming within the provisions of 28 U. S. C. § 2254(b) Proving how Reina Tea Wood- Jimenez, was never ordered, the Breath Interlock Device. The administrative agency of The Department of Motor Vehicles continues to withhold driving privileges in lieu of the installation of a breath interlock device. Thus far I have been held twice in double jeopardy for

13 years by an administrative agency and stripped of my dignity. I have been forced to live below my means through hardship for several years without a driver's license and at some points I have ended up homeless and found it hard to work without proper licensing. Without a license it keeps you in poverty and looked over for several jobs. Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez never ordered the Breath Interlock Device and the court never sent the order on an indeterminate sentencing structure.

In this petition you will read how the Department of Motor Vehicles, Nevada illegally canceled my driver's license and changed my last name, violating my constitutional rights, all caused by their personal desire to regulate and enforce criminal sanctions with The Breath Interlock Device.

The Driver's license is a matter of life, liberty and property and in the power of a piece of plastic, a license issued under governmental authority that permits the holder to operate a motor vehicle. Government authority means any agency or department of the United States, or any officer, employee or agent thereof see. § 219.2 Definitions. 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868) Section 1 Rights, 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. The NRS 484C.060 "License to drive a motor vehicle" defined. "License to drive a motor vehicle" means any license or permit to drive a motor vehicle issued under the

laws of the State of Nevada.

State District Court (D6) CR11-1191 Case Closed for newfilings

In the Second Judicial District Court (D6) of the State of Nevada and in for the County of Washoe.

I, Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, was found guilty of a crime, a violation of

DUI / NRS 484C.109 Person deemed not to be in actual physical control of vehicle in certain circumstances. For the purposes of this chapter, a person shall be deemed not to be in actual physical control of a vehicle if

1. The person is asleep inside the vehicle;
2. The person is not in the driver's seat of the vehicle;
3. The engine of the vehicle is not running;
4. The vehicle is lawfully parked; and
5. Under the facts presented, it is evident that the person could not have driven the vehicle to the location while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or a prohibited substance.

(Added to NRS by 2015, 2535)

I was found guilty of being NOT IN ACTUAL PHYSICAL CONTROL. That night of (2011) I was standing next to my vehicle parked in my driveway and yes, I had been drinking.

I served almost 24 months in The Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center (FMWCC). 4370 Smiley Road Las Vegas, Nevada 89115-1808 (725) 216-6150 where I served every day of my sentence. I served 6 months awaiting sentencing incarcerated at the Washoe County Jail. Before trial I had to report to the jail every day 2x a day to blow in the alcohol tester (PPT). I did PPT Testing for 3 months.

In the Second Judicial District court case number CR-11-1191. This is a state trial court in which the requirements were satisfied and granted Restoration of Civil Rights packet, e.g. Appendix A pg. 43-45 (NDOC) Nevada Department of Corrections upon release In 20013, the Nevada Legislature voted to automatically restore civil rights to first-time, non-violent offenders upon expiration of their sentence or upon their honorable discharge from parole or probation. While in prison I became eligible for parole and I decided to waive being released on parole and I remained incarcerated and completed every day of my sentence and received a certificate of HONORABLE discharge signed by the warden of the state of Nevada e.g Appendix A pg. #46, in exhaustion of remedies of this petition. The Superior Court IS required to issue Certificate of Discharge when you have completed your sentencing obligations. Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez was and is in completion of all court requirements as of 06/24/2013. e.g. Appendix A pg. #46

**Certificate of Discharge issued by the Superior Court and signed by the Warden.**

December 2013-The DMV, The Department of Motor Vehicles of Nevada changed my identity, without my permission. They changed it from Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, to Reina TeaWood Jimenez. Basically, taking my Native American Indian last name and putting it in with my middle name, creating one longer middle name and printing it on my state identification. Their new rendition of my name conflicts with any and all government identification(s). The (DMV) Department of Motor Vehicles associate told me a story about her son dying in a DUI car crash and showed me a picture of her son that she took out of her bra. She then said that my Birth Certificate had a typo of line spacing as she proceeded to tell me she had to change my name and for me to, Fix It! Throwing my birth certificate across the table. Then I went and got the manager and told him what she had done asking him for help. He told me what do you want me to do about it and he walked away. I would like this court to notice that my mother's last name and my father's last name will never change and me being the child as stated on the birth certificate e.g. Appendix B pg. 47-50 Birth Certificate. The woman behind the counter her child died in a DUI car crash so does that mean I have to suffer for it? When I left the department, I did my best and attempted numerous ways to do what was asked. Including the procedures of vital records required to change or alter an American citizen's name. Judicial District Court and Family court. Whom all told me they knew who I am, and that the court had my true and

correct name on every document sent to the Department of Motor Vehicles concerning me. For two years, Wood-Jimenez and Jimenez took turns being my last name, it just depended on who I spoke to that day at the DMV. I wrote to the Director of The Department of Motor Vehicles about the issue because my name has never changed before. The state of Nevada is the only state that I have ever had a driver's license or identification card before. Prior to this day at the Department of Motor Vehicles and for 30 years before my name was always written the same on all of their internal document's identification, driver's license etc.

The words that surround the Breath Interlock Device, like revocation and specific periods, all seem to be an example of time are cited in the initial proceedings of the state trial court in case of original judgment The Second Judicial District Court of The State of Nevada, and a in The Related Cases of the exhaustion of remedies. The provisions involved. e.g. (2015-2018) of The Nevada revised Statute / NRS. With accusations of me being required to install the Breath Interlock Device coming from the Department of Motor Vehicles, I was forced to self-incriminate back and forth between court and State Agency Department of Motor Vehicles. The civil hunt is to search to fill the request of the Department of Motor Vehicles and to bring an ORDER to the Department of Motor Vehicles if I wanted my license. According to NRS 484c460 3. *(a) the court is required to immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director of the Department of Public Safety. This order must explicitly state that an ignition interlock device is mandatory*

*and the specific period for which it is required. The Director then incorporates this information into the Department's records and notes it on the individual's ignition interlock privilege.*

Yet the Department doesn't have an order from the court and the court doesn't have an order either. When I asked the Department for my name, they said to figure it out with the constant denial from the department that illegally canceled my driving privileges, twice, without a court's discretion and altered my last name using one form of identifier. All provisions set forth by the United States constitutional statutory provisions were exhausted without an answer to resolve the matter administratively.

In the matter of, to fulfill the request of finding an ORDER requiring me to install a Breath Interlock Device and in the judicial remedies of my name is asked for relief in courts listed in The Related Cases section of this petition, all of where I was denied an attorney. Claim; The Department of Motor Vehicles, illegally accusing me of requirements of sanctions backed by their personal desire to enforce or regulate the Breath Interlock Device that acts outside the scope of their constitutional authority when orders from a court by a court are required for authority. At no time can the Department seem to produce an actual Order from the court with my name on it stating the requirement. This violates the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution states that the 5th Amendment protects individuals from self-incrimination, double jeopardy, and ensures due process of law.

**SUPREME COURT RULES ADOPTED BY THE  
SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA Effective October 15, 1965  
and Including Amendments Through July 22, 2022**

Rule 117. Proceedings when an attorney is declared to be incompetent or is alleged to be incapacitated The Burden of proof "In a proceeding for transfer to disability inactive status or for reinstatement under this rule, the burden of proof rests with the petitioner."

In ex post facto to or compel a court to provide additional orders in self-incrimination to satisfy the agency with their enforcing request interim to receive a driver's license. The heavy burden of orders and supply of proof is only the heavy burden of the court. I didn't have an order for the breath Interlock device and according to the Nevada revised statute.

**NRS 484C.460 When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required.**

(a) *The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director. The order must include a statement that an ignition interlock device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The Director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the Department and notated on the person driver's record.*

**Order vs Judgement of Conviction**

A Judgment of Conviction is not an order for the Breath Interlock Device. The Judgment of Conviction is the

beginning of an indeterminate sentencing structure see judgment of conviction Appendix C pg. 62-63 provided yet the Department uses that document as legal authority to continue to hold me in sanctions and requiring me to bring them an ORDER but at court they do not have an order for the Breath Interlock Device. If there is not an order for the Breath Interlock Device An unpublished order not found on case docket shall not be regarded as precedent and shall not be cited as legal authority. Provided lower court evidence on docking case number CR 11-11911 The judgment of conviction and provided in the initial complaint of this court the judgment of conviction was sent over to the department on conviction that's why it's called the judgment of conviction so that they can revoke the privileges on an indeterminate sentencing structure

At the Department of Motor Vehicles- "Gathering Information"

After waiting the required revocation waiting period before seeking a driver's license I, Reina Wood-Jimenez, went to the Department of Motor Vehicles on 06/27/2016. That's when the abuse continues at the Department of Motor Vehicles. When seeking the Breath Interlock requirements to put it on and after running all over the State of Nevada seeking answers, looking for an attorney and exhausting the administration of Nevada. The employee at the agency behind the counter at the Department of Motor Vehicles proceeds to call me a murderer and he screams at me and says it is because I murdered someone and because of the victims in my car crash. He, "Richard" was very loud and the entire

room stopped as he said itIS defamation of my character my. All I asked was what the requirements were and could I have the piece of paper saying the requirements to put on the device. That day everybody heard that employee, the entire department was full of the community that I was engaged in being an introductory member of the chamber of commerce, a senior in college who was nominated student culinarian of the year by the, American Culinary Federation (ACF) student chapter of (CSN) The College of Southern Nevada and an active member of my church in the ministry of food outreach being a chef entrepreneur. That day when I had gotten home from school from the department of motor vehicles and work, I collapsed on the ground and I cried because I felt so small leaving the DMV. I knew people in that room and they just looked at me as the employee publicly defamation of my character shouting out false information. I, Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez, didn't have a car crash.

The time it takes to understand the requirements are as follows in the IIO device. How long did I attempt to ask what my requirements were when my first encounter with licensing assessment was approximately 3 years? There were many different explanations from (DMV) Department of Motor Vehicles associates that got me started to be very confused. They all said something different. I Learned the NRS from McKenna, The Deputy Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the office of administrative hearings department, Driver's License DUI Revocation Hearings. Chief Administrative law Judge, Tom Conner, located at Las

Vegas 2621 E. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89104-4170 (702) 486-4940. I was able to fast track the dates to get it on the calendar within ten days. See findings of facts appended titled Finding of Facts Conclusions of Law and Decision by Chief Administrative Law Judge and his "opinions" in the matter of the breath ignition interlock requirement of Reina Wood-Jimenez Appendix A pg.#36-42. During the administrative hearing, the chief administrative Law Judge, taught me how a court proceeding goes and helped me through the whole process. After the hearing he pulled me aside in the hallway and said "you know in Carson City they have your name as just, Reina Wood, and in Las Vegas "they" the Department of Motor Vehicles, have your name as, Reina Jimenez". The NRS 484c.110 brought knowledge of standard order of operations and guidelines for Judges to Order. Every phone call made was to bring resolution to what was being asked of me with the NRS in mind. There are other state officials who told me to finish my petition of writ certiorari and asked how far I had gotten in the courts. Maybe it's because what they're doing to me is illegal. I normally don't go around just exhausting administrations but it has been 13 years and the department still refuses to issue my driver's license Nevada.

I went to the department of motor vehicles many times. It almost felt like I lived at the Department of Motor Vehicles. I was there at many locations including the centralized call center; I spoke to the entire Department including the Director and the Deputy Directors. It felt like it became my second job. Some of the employees would teach me about

their system. e.g. Appendix C pg.# 51-52 The driver license record print out is the same screen that the department of motor vehicles looks at when processing and determining licensing applicants at the counter of the DMV. The employees also showed me the Access Decoder Digest book. They use the book to decipher the administrative codes on the record of the driver so together one of the employees and I sat there and read the codes together. Some would tell me the truth about how to read the withdrawn listing via Driver License Record print e.g. Appendix C pg.# 51-52, the section labeled "withdraw listings" and the column marked "status" states "pending" (IIO) under the caption labeled "withdraw listing" and what it meant under the withdraw listing. In the line mark "pending" I was told that the department was waiting for the ORDER from the court and the driver's records were internal records always being updated by the agency's department and the Driver's record printout is a reflection of what information they have aka internal working database. One of the employees actually told me to pay for my reinstatement fee and drivers licenses fees for the initial violation and reinstatement to see if it clears out. So, we did that, then she allowed me through the driver's written test again and the driver's test all of which cost money. I became a professional at taking the written test in Nevada. It was my third time passing and paying for it e.g. Appendix C pg # 51-57. It had seemed for a while, passing the written test was as far as they would let me go. Until July of 2018

I received my driver's license 08/02/2018 It wasn't more than 30 days later my car overheated and two cops pulled up to

see if I was okay. They asked me for my driver's license and they came back and said that my license had been canceled and wrote me a ticket allowing me to leave with my car. I asked who canceled my license because I had not been in trouble and had not been told by a judge it was canceled. The Department of Motor Vehicles, canceled my driver's license without the discretion of a court, using their very own violation code 024/B22 offered by traffic ticket citation writing NRS 483.560.1 in violation of driving on a canceled license, metro police department of Las Vegas, which is said to be canceled due to the department of motor vehicles desire to enforce a Breath Interlock Device e.g. Appendix C pg.# 58 The DMV The Department of Motor Vehicles canceled without an order from a judge to do so. This kind of cancellation does require a court, because the reason for cancellation is subject to criminal sanction. And violates "The Enforcement Act" The Supreme of The United States defines entrapment in *Sorrells v. United States* (1932) as essentially resting on whether or not the conception and planning of an offense was by an officer, not a suspect. So, was I planning on driving on a canceled license? No, I was not. The department of motor vehicles lets me have my license and then illegally takes my license away without a court ordering the cancellation of licensing in lieu of criminal sanctions. Criminal Sanction requires court order to give authority to the department to cancel because the reasons for canceling wouldn't be an administrative error; the reasons are sanctioned by the court and must be addressed to the court for violation of authority to act. This is an entrapment sanction. *Sorrells v. United States* (1932) explained.

(Showing abuse of power) Now my driver's license in Nevada is Canceled, FTA / suspended, FTC and suspended again all of that was brought on though the original case, of trying to get, or find an ORDER for Breath Interlock and in attempts to comply with their requests. e.g. Appendix C pg.# 58-61

The department of motor vehicles is ongoing of piling sanctions on an old case where the judge is retired and the case has been marked closed as stated in superior court Nevada Supreme court and case number No. 61068, also provided as the Certificate of Discharge. Appendix C pg# 64

I then filed in the United States District Court District of Nevada Las Vegas as a complaint. 2:2018cv02344 The District Court of Nevada writes the case in Federal Question I asked for relief. [Judicial Remedies]

In the District Court District of Nevada, I walked up to the clerk and I told her that I surrender as I held my hands behind my head. She asked if I was there to turn myself in? I stated yes! So, they locked down the building and surrounded me and she took my Identification and she said she would check me out. The officers stood behind me with hand cuffs. The Clerks boss came back and said Reina, "I can't arrest you, for what" she said "but what I can do see this computer right here this is yours and you have a case to run" and gave me my login information and handed me back my paperwork. [Attempted Judicial Remedies] I asked to be arrested by the court if I owe you anything in sanctions or have a violation the court said NO.

I also contacted the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles via email to inform her the court doesn't have an ORDER and I can't reopen my case because it is closed. Appendix D pg. # 71-85. I wrote numerous times asking questions. One person even states that the department GAVE me a 90 days Credit off my Breath Interlock Requirement Appendix D pg. 84. The Department of Motor Vehicles gave me credit for my criminal sanction? What?

I contacted Reno Nevada at the public defender's office located at Washoe County Public Defender 350 S Center St #6 (775) 337-4800 to see if I could get represented by the public defender's office, I spoke to Jeremy Bossler, Chief Deputy Public Defender, who also stated they could not re-open the case. [Administrative Remedies] Indeterminate Sentence Structure Judgment of Conviction Appendix C pg. 62-63 Certified Copy, Appeal from Judgment of conviction Appendix C pg., 64-67

2016-2018

I filed in District Court Because of the difference between court and a state agency I was backed in the corner by accusations of an administrative agency and pushed into civil where no attorney would or could help me. They couldn't help me because my state case is closed and has been closed and cannot entertain new filings. I had to leave Las Vegas, being a full-time college student Culinary Club Member and from my job and go to Reno, NV to access the court records in person at the clerk's office to look for the order. These trips

were done several times. The total one way driving and flying distance from Las Vegas, NV to Reno, NV is 438 miles or 705 kilometers. The trips were not planned nor seen or caused by me. This caused a major fall in my life. The different versions of what happened to me were being talked about around town and social backlash was created. I was called a murderer an alcoholic. I even heard from someone that I lost everything because of drugs and gambling. My engagement to be married was now destroyed and my fiancée was leaving me. The home we were buying wasn't possible because the department of motor vehicles took my last name and kept on canceling my driver's license. The Department created a document inconsistency purposely. My life began to fall apart all around me. I wasn't able to finish the last two classes at school. It was all happening at once with the Department of Motor Vehicles who changed my name and refused to let me have a driver's license and the department who called me on the phone harassing me telling me I better put on the device.

In district Court the defense, The Department of Motor Vehicles, openly admits to changing my last name. After and during all of my life falling apart my next attempt was to ask for a temporary/stay/restricted RESTRICTED LICENSE INFORMATION NRS 485.250, 483.2521, 483.267-280, 483.360, 483.464 and 483.490. I submitted it to Mckenna, The Dept Director of The Driver license assessment team. The application for a restricted license was denied because the department said I owe them a Breath Interlock Device. so, Imagine looking at everyone else being allowed to move forward and you're stuck watching as your life falls apart.

My credit score went from 700 to 495 in a matter of 3 months because I had spent more money thinking I could fix it and find a resource. I quickly got behind and my student loans began to collect interest hitting my credit report. In addition, I used my credit card increasing my credit usage present well over 33%. The entire town knew what was going on and no one wanted to be around me. It ruined social business engagement and the start of my company. That moment I realized the department was pushing me out of society because of their desire to enforce and regulate the breath interlock device. In Nevada the department locked my online account to renew my identification and my Identification card expired and finding work was very hard in Nevada that I was filing in.

so, I came 3000 miles to go to court in Washington, DC

The Supreme Court of The United States, Motion Number  
22M7

Supreme Court of The United States No.24-6878

This is not what I planned.

Claim 1

The United States Constitution

A claim of Section § 1983 lawsuit permits you to seek financial compensation for violations of your constitutional rights by state and local government officials

14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868) *Section 1 Rights, 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*

Claim 2:

#### Bills of Rights - Civil Rights Violations

The Fifth Amendment creates a number of rights relevant to both criminal and civil legal proceedings. In criminal cases, the Fifth Amendment guarantees the right to a grand jury, forbids "double jeopardy," and protects against self-incrimination. It also requires that "due process of law" be part of any proceeding that denies a citizen "life, liberty or property" and requires the government to compensate citizens when it takes private property for public use *aka public safety*. Defamation of character is defined as a false statement of fact that causes the victim some type of harm. You can pursue a civil claim for defamation of character. This means filing a tort lawsuit in hopes of recovering monetary compensation for the damage done to you. *Appendix D 86-98 filings related to defamation, discrimination and Labor's right to work. I want a right to sue letter. Attempted mediation remedies*

### Reason For Grating The petition

e.g. *SUPREME COURT RULE 20.4 (b) "To justify the granting of a writ of habeas corpus, the petitioner must show that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court."*

This case depends on a functional Judicial branch and a Constitution that protects its citizens when filings are permitted and or entitled by the law and submitted by truth 28 U.S.C. § 1746. This is a Petition for Habeas Corpus, Any application presented in civil common law asking for judicial relief of the foregoing in the exhaustion of remedies labeled need for orders cannot be resolved without the court.

requirements by the department of motor vehicles. . The department is holding my privileges now long past revocation and Statute of limitations and still wants the court to present an order. This is a violation of the United States Constitution. A writ of Habeas Shows substantial grounds for a difference of opinion, according to 28 U.S. Code § 1292. The writ of habeas is used by the court *See, e.g. Knowles v. Mirzayance* 556 U.S. 111 (2009), *Felker v. Turpin* 518 US 1051 (1996) and *McCleskey v. Zant* 499 US 467 (1991). asking the courts for collateral Judicial relief the Related Cases are filed as Unlawful detention. My petition is extraordinary under extraordinary constitutional circumstances in request

for collateral relief that a court can exercise as a habeas petition in federal court. i.e. 28 U.S. Code § 2254 (b)(1) An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in non- custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall be granted when it appears that— (A)the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or (B)(i) there is an absence of available State corrective process; (ii)circumstances exist that render such a process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant. The Applicant only needs one deciding factor, the writ to issue relief

This is a clear statement of provision provided by the Constitution; The lower court could not take Original Jurisdiction to resolve my issue because the state trial District Court case is CLOSE. i.e., a clear statement of the nature of the federal constitutional provision or ineffective state corrective process. As an American I am entitled to be seen in court. with references to the specific constitutional provisions (e.g., the 6th & 14th Amends.), U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)), and an explanation of how there was prejudice under the controlling standard.

The available State corrective process refers to the legal procedures used by a state to address a conviction and sentence. *Darby v. Cisneros*, 509 U.S. 137 (1993), holds that, under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 704, *a person aggrieved by an agency action can seek judicial review of the action without exhausting an available administrative appeal, unless the agency's regulations provide both (1) that the administrative appeal must be taken, and (2) that during*

*the pendency of the administrative appeal the agency action shall be inoperative.*

This is a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus taken by the petitioner to the U.S. Supreme Court, asking the court to grant the writ. SUPREME COURT RULE 20.4(b) exhaustion of remedies may be brought in state or federal court. See e.g., Gonzaga University v. Doe, (2002) 536 U.S. 273; a case where holding that nothing "short of an unambiguously conferred right ... support a cause of action brought under § 1983" violation of civil rights. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, a case arising under the United States Constitution or federal laws or treaties and is labeled as a federal question. My cases are all 28 U.S. Code § 1331 labeled as Federal . Federal question is when "*The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.*" . The District can not take original jurisdiction or new filings if the original case is closed.

Claim Under U.S. 42 1983 has many provisions that also allows the suing of State and local officials for the "deprivation of any right, privileges. This petition of writ of Habeas Corpus is governed by entitlement under U.S. 42 1983 s. Claims because of exhaustion of remedies and the lower court attempts to see why the agency is continuing to enforce their accusation of owed criminal sanction long past revocation as proved by the DMV Department of Motor Vehicles Hearings Department and past the statute of

limitations. Instead, the case has been remanded without addressing what is required of the bail or sentence or providing Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez with proper documents ORDERS etc. as required by the law NRS The Nevada Revised Statute NRS 484C.460 When court is required to order installation of ignition interlock device; exceptions; installation and inspection; tolling of period for which ignition interlock device required *NRS 484c.460(a) The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director. The order must include a statement that an ignition interlock device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The Director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the Department and noted on the person's ignition interlock privilege.* I , Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez does have the legal right to apply for a *writ of habeas corpus* with the common grounds for relief: with New evidence that supports innocence, Changes in the law, Ineffective assistance of counsel, Conviction under unconstitutional law, and prosecutorial misconduct and prejudice because I am being made to carry the burden of proof in an accusation of criminal sanctions by an administrative agencies challenge to the law and abuse in power in every lower District Court.

Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez is showing that her conviction or sentence violates the federal Constitution, federal law, or a treaty of the United States. Because of the enforcement of the Breath Inter Lock Device currently being enforced by the Department of Motor Vehicles enforcing the installation of the Breath Interlock

Device as defined NRS 484C.053 in U.S. 42 § 1983 exhaustion of remedies proved in 28 U.S.C. § 2101(a). In the Related Cases as listed in the petition and in administrative evidence provided.

*20.4. (a) A petition seeking a writ of habeas corpus shall comply with the requirements of 28 U. S. C. §§ 2241 and 2242, and in particular with the provision in the last paragraph of § 2242, which requires a statement of the "reasons for not making application to the district court of the district in which the applicant is held."*

#### **habeas corpus**

The district Court case CR - 111 1 91 in the Second Judicial District Court for the District of Nevada (d6) in the matter of State versus Wood-Jimenez, case is closed and cannot entertain new filing.

Habeas Corpus of an administrative agency, the department motor vehicle, Habeas Corpus is Latin for "that you have the body." Federal courts can use the writ of habeas corpus to determine if a state's detention of a prisoner is valid. A writ of habeas corpus is used to bring a prisoner or other detainee (e.g. an institutionalized psychiatric patient) before the court to determine if the person's imprisonment or detention is lawful According to the courts I am a NON prisoner filing for relief of sanctions being held by an administrative agency the Department of Motor vehicles who will not release my driver privilege and it is long past statute of limitations and past the department authority and revocation of drivers license. That is an extraordinary circumstance.

## **CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of ~~Habeas Corpus~~ Should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

in re: P. Woodring

Date: 06/11/25

The Supreme Court Of The. On petition for writ Habeas corpus  
for to the United State Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.e.g. Petition  
for writ of Certiorari. SCOTUS No. 24-6878

In re: Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez  
PO BOX 7753  
Washington , DC 20044  
reina.woodjimenez@gmail.com  
(775) 240-1587

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

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

Declaration of in Compliance  
Proof of Service  
28 U.S.C. § 1746 and to Rule 29, 20.4

In re: Reina Tea Wood-Jimenez  
Rule 29 (Filing and service on opposing party or counsel)  
Rules 33.2 and 34 (Preparing pleadings on 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper)  
Rule 39 (Proceedings in *forma pauperis*)  
Applicant to proceed in *Forma Pauperis* as stated in Rule 39  
And in the form of a petition seeking a writ of habeas corpus shall  
comply with the requirements of 28 U. S. C. §§ 2241 and 2242, and in  
particular with the provision in the last paragraph of § 2242, which  
requires a statement of the "reasons for not making application to the  
district court of the district in which the applicant is held."

As required by the Supreme Court of The United States, I certify and  
I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on the, 11 th day of June, 2025  
In re: *R. Wood* \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

