

No. 26-5461

ORIGINAL

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Maria Fabia Simonetti

— PETITIONER

(Your Name)

Gerard Anthony Simonetti ^{vs.} and
Joseph A. Simonetti — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
The United States Court of Appeals
For the Second Circuit

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

MARIA FABIA SIMONETTI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Whether the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit erred in denying Appellant's Civil Rights matter, whether:

1. Whether the lower courts erred in dismissing federal civil-rights claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction by misapplying the domestic relations exception, where the plaintiff does not seek a custody determination but alleges independent constitutional violations, including due process violations, fraud on courts refusing her right to petitioner,
2. Whether federal courts may decline jurisdiction over claims alleging violations of the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses, including deprivation of fundamental parental rights and family integrity, solely because the underlying facts arise in custody-related context of a neglected child in irreparable risk of danger.
3. Whether federal courts may dismiss claims alleging fraud on the court and retaliatory interference with constitutional rights where documentary evidence in the record is alleged to contradict material misrepresentations, Lawyer lying about a Federal crime.
4. The court mischaracterized Appellant's federal civil-rights claims as a domestic relations matter, despite allegations that Appellant's constitutional parental rights were violated; I am requesting my rights for Respondents fraud in Courts in NY, fraud of \$6,000k on divorce propriety, and litigant's constitutional parental right, disobeying Custody apostiled and filed by Respondent Gerard; Parental rights are considered fundamental liberty interests protected by the Due Process Clause, under the Fourteenth Amendment;
5. The Court failed to address federal statutes including 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal-question jurisdiction), 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1982, 1983 (violation of familial integrity- Petitioner has the Legal Custody of the child apostiled in NY), 1985(3), and 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (civil RICO), and witness-protection violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1512.
6. Equal Protection (Discrimination): Whether differential treatment of a pro se litigant by court personnel, including restrictions not imposed on other litigants, constitutes a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; and repeated procedural irregularities, including misdirected court correspondence, lack of notice, and inconsistent court procedures, deprive a litigant of a fair proceeding in violation of the Due Process Clause. Constitutes judicial failure to ensure fair proceedings.
7. whether actions by court personnel, acting under color of state law, that interfere with a litigant's access to proceedings and ability to present her case constitute a deprivation of

rights actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. To open the civil rights case, I have to go to Up State NY, in White Plan, for I was having a hard time to file a petition and have my rights as a witness of a Federal crime and protect my citizen daughter, to help me, enforce, writ a custody order that was filed in Brooklyn, that states the father, respondent Gerard, should give my daughter back when I went several times to receive her, and he disobey it; I tried on the three boros Courts. After I open the case in White Plan, SDNY legal aid's guy called me to said sorry, then, it was transfer to Downtown, NYC, without I requested. At Appeal Courts I filed a lot complain about clerks/counsel misconduct and unethical behave, as your Hon. may see on DKT Entry# 143 Supplemntal motion.

8. Whether Appellant proved misrepresentations by opposing counsel, if unaddressed by the court, may deprive a litigant of a fair proceeding in violation of due process and applicable state law. Court's despite the father, Respondent Gerard, is escaping from a Federal investigation, fooling FBI with my daughter, for I colaborated with the Federal Police; and Courts failure to address allegations of procedural misconduct by Respondent's Lawyer and interference with access to the courts hearing by security officer (as your Hon. may see unread/unanswered supplemental motion on Dkt Entry #143) constitutes an abuse of discretion and a violation of due process.
 9. Respondent's Lawyer inducing Courts an error, lying saying the Respondent Gerard is "exonerated" from a Federal investigation leaked by FBI, he escape from jail; and with his filed I showed the evidences that he is being investigated, and Federal Police did FOWARD TO A PROSECUTOR (may your Hon. see Respondent's Brief page 9, @appendix SA-96 to 108). The Court disregard it and the dismissal will keep my daughter in risk of irreparable damage, missing, with the father hidding from a ponzi Crime (Thomas Franklyn Tarbutto and Beacon Hill exchange in NY).
 10. Whether the court abused its discretion and violated due process by failing to consider critical medical evidence of a disable citizen, minor child, missing, for seven years without her Constitutional rights in Brazil; by dismissing the matter despite unrefuted evidence presented by the petitioner and a lack of evidentiary support from the opposing party; Dismiss a Civil Rights matter without addressing credible allegations of danger and disappearance of the child, who is being used to hurt a Federal crime witness, the mother, who provide proof that she has Custody of the child (violation of my parental rights).
-

LIST OF PARTIES

Maria F. Simonetti, Petitioner, Pro Se,

vs.

Gerard Anthony Simonetti, and Joseph A. Simonetti, Respondents

RELATED CASES

Jurisdiction & Domestic Relations Exception - Directly contradict the lower courts:

- *Ankenbrandt v. Richards*
Clearly states the domestic relations exception is **narrow**.
- *Marshall v. Marshall*
→ Reinforces that courts **cannot expand jurisdictional exceptions** just because a case touches family matters.
- *Bell v. Hood*
→ Federal courts must hear constitutional claims unless they are **wholly insubstantial**.

§1983 & Access to Federal Court

- *Mitchum v. Foster* - **Justify federal jurisdiction over my claims**
→ §1983 exists to ensure **federal courts can protect constitutional rights**, even where state processes are involved.
-

Fundamental Parental Rights (Your Facts Matter Here)

- *Troxel v. Granville*
→ Recognizes **parental rights as fundamental liberty interests** under the Fourteenth Amendment.
- *Santosky v. Kramer*
→ Government cannot interfere with parental rights **without strong due process protections**.

Due Process (Procedural Failures)

- *Mathews v. Eldridge*- **Show the rights at stake are fundamental and serious**
→ Defines what process is required: **notice + meaningful opportunity to be heard**.

RELATED CASES

United States Court of Appeals – Second Circuit

- **Green v. Mattingly**, 585 F.3d 97 (2d Cir. 2009)
Recognized §1983 claim for wrongful removal of child; due process violation allowed to proceed.
 - **Phifer v. City of New York**, 289 F.3d 49 (2d Cir. 2002)
Constitutional violations recognized involving interference with parent-child relationship.
 - **Southerland v. City of New York**, 680 F.3d 127 (2d Cir. 2012)
Court acknowledged due process violations in child removal; independent civil-rights claims could proceed.
 - **Johnson v. New York City Dep't of Homeless Services**, 200 F.3d 145 (2d Cir. 2000)
Claims of procedural due process and interference with fundamental rights recognized.
-

United States District Court – Southern District of New York (S.D.N.Y.)

- **Mays v. City of New York**, 2012 WL 2950165 (S.D.N.Y. 2012)
§1983 claim allowed for wrongful interference with parental rights and due process.
- **Hunt v. City of New York**, No. 10-CV-1321 (S.D.N.Y. 2011)
Claims alleging obstruction of access to court and violation of parental rights permitted.
- **Rohde v. City of New York**, 123 F. Supp. 2d 113 (S.D.N.Y. 2000)
Court found sufficient allegations that state actors interfered with parent-child relationship under §1983.
- **Abreu v. New York State Office of Children & Family Services**, No. 08-CV-4481 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). Claims for deprivation of parental rights and constitutional protections allowed to proceed.

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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 judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

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

☐ reported at 24. cv. 01859 (MMG), 2024 WL 5155759, 12/18/2024.; 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 02/18/2026.

☐ 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: 03/20/2026, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix A.

☐ 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 PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Lower courts dismissed my federal civil-rights claims by treating the case as “custody,” even though I allege it is about **constitutional violations, retaliation, fraud, and denial of due process connected to the removal and concealment of your child**. This case arises under the following provisions of the United States Constitution and federal law:

- U.S. Const. amend. I and U.S. Const. amend. XIV (Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses) and violation of the best interest of the disabled child.
- The fundamental right to family integrity and parental rights recognized under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
- The right to fair procedures, including the right to be heard and to present evidence (protection against discrimination and unequal treatment);
- 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal-question jurisdiction)
- 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1985(3) (civil rights protections, including deprivation of rights under color of state law and conspiratorial interference with protected rights)
- 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (relating to witness tampering and retaliation);

These provisions collectively implicate federal jurisdiction over constitutional claims; the right to due process and a meaningful opportunity to be heard; protection against discrimination and deprivation of rights under color of state law; the safeguarding of parental rights and family integrity; and protection against retaliatory or coordinated conduct arising in connection with cooperation with federal authorities.

The lower court relied on Respondent's Lawyer's false statement, may your Hon. see on their Brief (page 9, first paragraph), lied saying Respondent is exonerated by Federal prosecutor in Brazil, inducing Court to an error; However, his attached doc of Federal investigation @SA-96-108 (@appendix last page says it was forward, still ongoing); it proves that I collaborated with this organized-crime investigation, leaked by FBI officer, the respondent find out and uses my daughter to hurt me for it; Plaintiff alleges that the conduct at issue resulted in interference with these protected rights and placed a disabled, citizen minor, neglected child at risk of irreparable harm, raising substantial constitutional concerns warranting judicial review.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Maria F. Simonetti, Petitioner,

vs.

Gerard Anthony Simonetti, and Joseph A. Simonetti, Respondents

INTRODUCTION

This case presents an important and recurring question concerning the limits of the domestic relations exception and whether federal courts may decline jurisdiction over federal civil-rights claims solely because they arise in a family-law context.

Petitioner filed a federal action in the Southern District of New York asserting constitutional claims under § 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fourteenth Amendment, **jurisdictional error, improper expansion of domestic relations exception and § 1983 dismissal.** The district court dismissed the action for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, and the Second Circuit affirmed. In addition, accepted an evidence of misleading about Respondent is exonerated for a Federal crime which still ongoing, he escaped for leaking info by FBI, and an International travel order (child traffic) fraud.

The question presented is whether federal courts may refuse to exercise jurisdiction over properly pleaded federal constitutional claims under § 1331 based solely on the domestic relations exception, contrary to this Court's precedent.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner, Pro Se, filed a civil action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting violations of federal constitutional rights arising under the Fourteenth Amendment, including deprivation of parental rights and denial of due process.

The complaint invoked federal-question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and sought relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The district court dismissed the action for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, characterizing the case as a domestic relations matter.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal.

At no point did the lower courts adjudicate the merits of the federal constitutional claims presented. For it, needs to **review the jurisdictional error, improper expansion of domestic relations exception and § 1983 dismissal.**

This case presents **substantial federal civil rights and constitutional claims**, including violations of the **Due Process Clause and Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**, as well as retaliation against Petitioner as a **federal witness under 18 U.S.C. § 1512**. Respondent has interfered with Petitioner's **parental rights**, constitutional rights and violated the rights of her **disabled child, U.S.-citizen child**, who has been **denied medical care, and subjected to ongoing risk of harm, to hurt petitioner for witness a ponzi Federal crime, that FBI leakes and Respondent is escaping the jail with her daughter, for she give all proof of they planning and fool FBI..**

The lower courts dismissed Petitioner's claims for lack of jurisdiction, relying on false statements by Respondent and his counsel, while refusing to consider all her evidences, and proof that Respondent's file an apostilled foreign custody order in NY, that also is granting Petitioner legal custody. This dismissal leaves a U.S.-citizen child without her rights, unprotected and allows ongoing violations of federal rights, raising important issues of federal law, civil rights, and the protection of witness that I never receive, now a vulnerable citizens abroad is being used to hurt me.

Petitioner is a federal witness in ongoing investigations of a \$3 million Ponzi scheme, including Thomas Franklyn Tarbutto, currently incarcerated in California., and Beacon Hill exchange, in NY; and other federal crimes committed by Respondent and his friends who has contacts witha FBI leaking info;

Respondent has retaliated against Petitioner by **withholding her disabled U.S.-citizen child**, Respondent is disobeying custody under a valid Brazilian order that states he should give her back to the mother, when I land in Brazil, this order is filed in his motion, @ appendix SA-06. Respondent's lawyer **misrepresented facts** to U.S. courts, falsely claiming Respondent was "exonerated" from federal investigations, while the matter was forwarded to a prosecutor in Brazil.

The dismissal of this case, will give opportunity to Respondent Gerard A. S. misleading FBI and Federal Police in Brazil. This is how he is doing fraud in Courts,

pay a lot for Lawyers lie, use the fraud in decision from one Country and bring to another; For example, he file an International travel permite (fraud in Brazil) and he file this decision to issue the U.S. passport without served me. The Courts in Brazil helped him with fraud, now the Lawyer in NY is doing the same schem he is praticing in Brazil, trying to exonarated him from a Federal crime, and Lower Court accepted it, even after I proof that he is lying about a Federal case that still ongoing and he is holding my daughter. She is in danger for it.

The child, autistic and medically fragile, has **been denied essential healthcare** and remains at risk of harm. Petitioner has been **financially harmed**, evicted, and forced to expend resources searching for her child in Brazil.

1. Procedural History

- Petitioner filed claims in U.S. courts asserting **civil rights, parental rights, and constitutional violations**, including retaliation against a federal witness and interference with a disabled U.S.-citizen child rights, my rights on divorce (\$6000k) that I never receive , even child support, nor health plan for both daughters, and they were evicted by their father in Brazil, I became homeless in NY, and I have had at least a million dollars part of my in-laws will. For it, I am sueing both brothers. They leave me and two child, minors, citizen, with nothing, and now, my daughter has health neglected.
- Respondent filed false statements on his Brief page 9 first paragraph;
- Lower courts dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction under the **domestic relations exception**, without considering the civil rights claims of Constitutional violation and the child's rights who still on ongoing risk, missing her autism treatments and heart surgery, with GI diseases (duodenitis and esophagitis).
- Petitioner filed timely **"Combined Petitions" for rehearing** (Docket Entry #141), which were denied. Additional motions remain all **pending and unaddressed** (Dkt Entry #129-143), all motions with evidences that were un rebutted, unopposed, unread and nor answer. Counsel were discribe wrongly my motions, and it were treated wrongly by Court. They even sent document order to wrong address and never called me, @dkt #11, your Hon. may see, they called Respondents lawyer, my motion to default judgement was not unswer, in

both Courts, I had not equal opportunity to be heard, nor to have our rights and my daughter is missing for seven years, that I am keeping filing in both Country, they similar with discrimination and doing the best interesting of the father. Even after I show that he was doing fraud, torturing my daughter, who loves me, and never see even her sister, that was living with her, the father abandoned us, when she was only a baby, with nothing, no child support of a delicate health need baby, borned premature, for I had stress and domestic violence back in Brasil.

2. Unrebutted Evidence and Procedural Irregularities

- Petitioner submitted extensive documentary evidence supporting her claims, including I used Respondents own translation, for his Lawyer accused me to not pay (no money for nothing) a translator, and I showed:
- Evidence of Mother's legal custody of the minor, disable child;
- Evidence of the child's medical condition and need for treatment that were not rebutted by Respondent, who did not proof address, or nothing about her health, or vaccines for seven, nor Evidence; lack of medical care and prolonged deprivation of necessary treatment; years missing, responding a Federal Police investigation about organized ponzi crime;
- Evidence of Respondent's interference with custody and parental rights;
- Evidence of ongoing federal investigations, misleading Judge and Federal Police (gave wrong e-mail to be investigated and they did not found nothing about his Skype- helped him scapping the jail, leaked by FBI) and Petitioner as a cooperating witness that needs protection rights for my daughter, I proof all on his appendix Exhibirs SA-96-108.
- Petitioner's filings, including supplemental motions (see Dkt. Entry #129 to 143), were not addressed by the court. Additionally, Petitioner experienced interference with her access to court proceedings, including restrictions imposed by court personnel and security officers that tried to impaire her ability to present her case at hearing.

- The record further reflects procedural irregularities, including misdirected correspondence, lack of notice, and inconsistent treatment of Petitioner as a pro se litigant, I was being discriminated.

These failures resulted in the effective exclusion of Petitioner's evidence from meaningful judicial consideration. The lower courts' failure to address this contradiction allowed a materially false narrative to influence the disposition of the case, this affect my daughters right's IN BOTH COUNTRY, thereby depriving Petitioner of a fair proceeding. These allegations, supported by record evidence, raise serious concerns not only of civil liability but also of **ongoing obstruction and neglected child harm, and document-to-document filed by their Lawyer contradiction within his statements on his Brief and appendix exhibits unread by Court.**

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

This case presents an important question regarding the scope of the domestic relations exception and the obligation of federal courts to exercise jurisdiction over federal constitutional claims. Wrongly decision effect my daughter and me to receive our constitutional rights in Brazil and U.S. I collaborated with a FBI investigation and I am being discriminated in BOTH COUNTRIES.

Federal courts have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 over claims arising under federal law, including constitutional claims brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The presence of family-law background facts does not divest federal courts of jurisdiction over independently pleaded federal claims. This Court has repeatedly held that the domestic relations exception is narrow.

In *Ankenbrandt v. Richards*, 504 U.S. 689 (1992), the Court confirmed that the exception does not bar federal-question jurisdiction and does not extend to federal civil-rights claims or independent tort claims.

In *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293 (2006), the Court rejected attempts to broaden jurisdictional exceptions based on subject matter overlap and reaffirmed that federal courts may not decline jurisdiction simply because a case involves family-related facts.

The decision below conflicts with these precedents by treating the domestic relations exception as a categorical bar to federal jurisdiction over § 1983 claims arising from family-law contexts.

Federal courts also have a duty to adjudicate properly pleaded constitutional claims. In *Mitchum v. Foster*, 407 U.S. 225 (1972), this Court held that § 1983 is a central mechanism for enforcing federal constitutional rights and ensuring access to a federal forum.

By dismissing the case at the jurisdictional stage, the lower courts effectively denied review of federal constitutional claims properly brought under § 1983, undermining the uniform enforcement of federal rights. If allowed to stand, the decision permits federal courts to decline jurisdiction over civil-rights claims solely because they arise from family-law-related facts, contrary to established precedent and the limited scope of the domestic relations exception. In addition, violations of:

1. Due Process Violations

Courts dismissed claims without considering critical evidence, including medical records and proof of fraud, Lawyer misleading Court.

Fundamental rights of a parent and child were denied, violating the **Fourteenth Amendment**.

2. Equal Protection Violations

Petitioner treated unequally while Respondent benefited from false statements. The disabled U.S.-citizen child's rights were ignored and **Retaliation Against a Federal crime Witness**. Petitioner suffered discrimination at Lower Court, obstruction,

3. Recognition of Foreign Custody Orders Apostilled in NY.

Brazilian custody order, all translated documents, filed by Respondents, shows that Custody grants Petitioner legal custody/guardian of the U.S. Citizen child; courts failed to sue Respondent for disobey, and violated my parental rights, that enforce or referral to a Federal prosecutor to protect my daughters rights, or consider it under UCCJEA § 105, or 76-c domestic rel. law.

4. Ongoing Harm to a Disabled U.S.-Citizen Child

Child remains on ongoing irreparably psych harm to hurt me for collaborated with a FBI investigation, without her medical care, and deprived of basic child rights guaranteed under First Constitutional U.S. law and others.

Despite the absence of rebuttal, the courts dismissed the case without answer motions, analyzing ongoing crime investigation, and civil rights and constitutional rights violations, with this evidence.

Under established principles of due process, courts must **consider material evidence presented by a party**, particularly where that evidence is unopposed and failure judgments, including, violation of due process. The failure to do so here resulted in a dismissal that was not grounded in the factual records.

Petitioner respectfully submits that this case presents serious concern of integrity of judicial proceedings. Also, It presents a situation in which **the record itself demonstrates unresolved contradictions that were material to the outcome**. The minor child remains without consistent access to necessary medical care, and Petitioner's parental rights continue to be impaired. The issues presented involve **continuing risk of harm supported by unrebutted evidence in the record**.

6. Importance of Review

This case raises significant federal questions regarding witness Protection and constitutional parental rights; Judicial obligation to address record evidence; Integrity of proceedings where contradictions exist in the record.

Petitioner's claims arise under multiple federal statutes and constitutional provisions, yet were not addressed. For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted, and **Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:**

1. Vacate the judgment below; Remand for full consideration of federal claims;
2. Permit Petitioner to proceed in forma pauperis;
3. Expedite review due to ongoing risk of irreparable harm neglected disabled child; and Financially harm of the petitioner.
4. Referral a Federal Prosecutor to protect my U.S. citizen, autistic daughter's rights, if it is possible;

Grant any other relief the Court deems just and proper.

CONCLUSION

THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED ARE IMPORTANT AND RECURRING, If allowed to stand, the decision below would permit federal courts to dismiss constitutional claims whenever they arise in a family context, even where constitutional/parental rights are violated and a child is without her rights in danger. No protection of a witness for a domestic violence victim, we lost our rights to be protect for discrimination?

This creates a significant risk that woman/victim of domestic violence will be also do not have her right to request protection/ not be heard and nor represent her daughter to pursue her rights, all will be denied federal review of constitutional violations, particularly in cases involving divorce fraud, parental rights and neglected child.

Clarification from this Court is necessary to ensure uniform application of federal jurisdictional principles and protection of constitutional rights.

Plaintiff respectfully submits that the dismissal of her claims was based on an erroneous application of jurisdictional doctrine and a failure to properly consider the evidentiary record, including custody-related orders and supporting documentation. Plaintiff requests reversal of the lower court decisions and remand for full adjudication of her federal civil-rights claims.

For the foregoing reasons,I, Maria Simonetti, respectfully requests that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

DATED this 23nd day of April, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,



Maria Fapia Simonetti

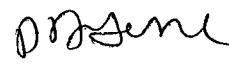
Petitioner, Pro Se,

P.O.Box 170072

Brooklyn, NY.

11217-0072

Notary:

 04/23/2026

cc: Moss and Moss LLP

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New York, NY

10016

PIYUSH B. SONI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SO6038647
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires March 20, 2030