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ORIGINAL

No. USAPB No. 25-2657

FILED

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Billy Delwayne Frazier IV PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

Judge Casey Jones et al RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

the United States Court of Appeals for the 8th Cir
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Billy Delwayne Frazier IV
(Your Name)

217 Hughes Dr SW
(Address)

Cedar Rapids IA 52404
(City, State, Zip Code)

319-432-5540
(Phone Number)

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

BILLY DEWAYNE FRAZIER IV,
Petitioner,

v.

JUDGE CASEY JONES, et al.,
Respondents.

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT**

CORRECTED PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Billy Dewayne Frazier IV
Petitioner, Pro Se

1665 29th Street Northeast
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404
Telephone: 319-432-5540

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether repeated procedural rejection of filings by a pro se, ADA-protected litigant - without substantive merits review - can violate the Fifth Amendment right of access to the courts.
2. Whether due process requires meaningful accommodation for documented cognitive and stress-related disabilities when those impairments are timely disclosed, or whether formal neutrality alone satisfies constitutional obligations.
3. Whether appearance-of-impartiality concerns may be resolved through procedural foreclosure rather than addressed on the record consistent with due process.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner Billy Dewayne Frazier IV was the plaintiff-appellant in the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The following persons and entities were listed as defendants-appellees in the Eighth Circuit judgment in No. 25-2637:

- Judge Casey Jones
- Judge Nicholas L. Scott
- Judge Russell Keast
- Judge Rachel Morgan
- Nicholas Maybanks, District Attorney
- Heidi Weiland, Assistant District Attorney
- Jerry A. Vander Sanden
- Robert L. Teig
- Marion Police Department
- Unknown, Marion Police Officers
- Wright Elementary School
- Brian Cobb, Principal Wright Elementary School
- Unknown, Wright Elementary School Officials
- Iowa Board of Education
- Federal Prosecution Office, Northern District of Iowa
- Linda R. Reade
- Judge Carrie Bryner
- Cory Jon Goldensoph, Attorney
- Jerney D. Elges, Attorney
- Jeffrey Fields, Attorney
- Amber Foley, Attorney
- Kristen L. Deninger, Attorney
- Nathan Trimble, Officer
- Cody Mosher, Officer
- Emily Kuba, Officer
- Ben McAtee, Officer
- Judge Jane Kelly, Circuit Judge
- Niekedra Tucker
- Judge Heidi Carmer
- Unknown, Prosecutor from 2016
- Unknown, Department of Transportation Officials

• Clerks of Court

• Iowa Department of Human Services, also known as DHS and HHS

• Unknown; DHS Officials No stock ticker symbol is required of each respondent

• Unknown; Juvenile Court Attorneys

• Unknown; DHS Caseworkers

• Linn County, Public Defender's Office

DISCLOSURE RELATED PROCEEDINGS

• Linn County Attorney's Office

• Cedar Rapids Police Department No stock ticker symbol is required of each respondent

• Unknown Officials

Under the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, *Pratt v. Jones et al.*, No. 23-1973, No stock ticker symbol is applicable to Petitioner. Petitioner is not aware of any stock ticker symbol applicable to any respondent listed above.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, *Pratt v. Jones et al.*, No. 23-1973, judgment entered December 14, 2023, is a non-final decision, and is not binding on the parties.

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TABLE OF CITED AUTHORITIES

Constitutional Provision

U.S. Const. amend. V 7, 9-11

Statutes

18 U.S.C. § 1962 8

28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) 6

28 U.S.C. § 1331 8

42 U.S.C. § 1983 8

42 U.S.C. § 12132 7-8

Rules

Sup. Ct. R. 10 9

Sup. Ct. R. 14 9

OPINIONS BELOW

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in Case No. 25-2637 is reproduced at Appendix A, page 14.

The order denying rehearing issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit is reproduced at Appendix B, page 15.

The Initial Review Order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa, Case No. 1:25-cv-00033-CJW-MAR, is reproduced at Appendix C, pages 16-24.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit was entered on December 2, 2025. Petitioner's petition for rehearing was denied on January 14, 2026. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

U.S. Constitution, Amendment V:

“No person shall be ... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law”

42 U.S.C. § 12132:

“Subject to the provisions of this subchapter, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.”

The underlying amended complaint also invoked 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 18 U.S.C. § 1962, among other federal provisions. The questions presented here concern procedural access, due process, disability-related accommodation, and impartiality in the federal proceedings below.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner is a pro se litigant who pursued federal relief through proper procedural channels. Across multiple proceedings, Petitioner's filings were repeatedly rejected or dismissed on technical or procedural grounds without reaching the merits of the constitutional claims.

Petitioner repeatedly advised the courts of documented disabilities, including cognitive impairment and PTSD, and extreme stress caused by housing displacement. The record reflects little evidence of meaningful accommodation despite notice.

Rather than substantive engagement, Petitioner encountered escalating procedural barriers that effectively foreclosed appellate review. Petitioner sought rehearing to preserve access-to-courts and due process issues. Rehearing was denied without opinion.

The district court had federal-question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the amended complaint asserted claims arising under the Constitution and federal statutes, including 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The district court dismissed the action without prejudice on initial review. The Eighth Circuit summarily affirmed that judgment on December 2, 2025, and denied rehearing on January 14, 2026.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Rule 10 explains that certiorari is discretionary and is granted only for compelling reasons. This petition does not ask the Court merely to reweigh facts or correct an isolated factual error. It asks the Court to address the federal procedural questions identified in the Questions Presented.

I. The petition presents a supervisory question concerning procedural foreclosure of federal claims.

Petitioner contends that the combined course of proceedings below repeatedly resolved filings through procedural rejection, amendment requirements, initial-review dismissal, and summary affirmance without substantive consideration of the federal access-to-courts and due process concerns he attempted to preserve. The question presented is whether, in the circumstances alleged and reflected in the record, that course of proceedings can amount to the type of departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings contemplated by Rule 10(a).

The issue is not whether every procedural ruling against a pro se litigant warrants review. It is whether procedural mechanisms may cumulatively foreclose meaningful review where the litigant has repeatedly attempted to present federal constitutional claims and has timely identified disability-related limitations affecting his ability to comply with procedural demands.

II. The petition presents an important federal question concerning meaningful access where disability-related limitations are timely disclosed.

Petitioner's second question asks whether due process requires meaningful consideration of disability-related limitations when those limitations are timely disclosed in federal litigation, or whether formally identical procedural treatment is constitutionally sufficient even when the disclosed impairment affects the litigant's ability to navigate the required procedures.

That question is broader than Petitioner's individual disagreement with a particular ruling. It concerns the administration of federal judicial proceedings and the relationship between procedural rules, meaningful access to court, and the Fifth Amendment when a pro se litigant places documented cognitive or stress-related limitations before the court.

III. The petition presents a due process question concerning how impartiality concerns are addressed.

Petitioner's third question does not ask this Court to assume that any judge was actually biased. It asks whether properly raised appearance-of-impartiality concerns may be left unresolved through procedural foreclosure, rather than addressed on the record in a manner consistent with due process.

Petitioner raised recusal and impartiality concerns during the proceedings below. The district court's August 13, 2025 order ultimately dismissed the action without prejudice, and the Eighth Circuit summarily affirmed. Petitioner seeks review of the procedural question identified above, not a factual finding by this Court in the first instance that misconduct occurred.

IV. The questions are presented together because the asserted procedural barriers affected the ability to obtain review of the underlying federal claims.

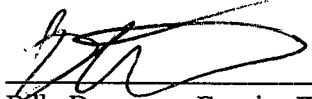
The three Questions Presented concern a common problem alleged in this record: whether repeated procedural disposition, when combined with timely disability-related notices and unresolved impartiality concerns, can deny meaningful federal judicial review. Review would permit the Court to clarify the governing constitutional standard without requiring it to decide the merits of Petitioner's underlying civil claims in the first instance.

For those reasons, Petitioner respectfully submits that the petition presents the type of important federal and supervisory questions contemplated by Rule 10(a) and Rule 10(c).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Billy Dewayne Frazier IV

Petitioner, Pro Se *Indigent AOR protected*

Date: OCT 15th 2026