



to instances when the respondent is a court or judge thereof.<sup>3</sup> In this case, the Court has no original jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus directed to Sarah Newman or to the Division of Child Support Enforcement.<sup>4</sup>

(3) Moreover, a writ of mandamus will only be issued to a trial court or trial judge if the petitioner can show that he has a clear right to the performance of a duty, that no other adequate remedy is available, and that the trial court has arbitrarily failed or refused to perform its duty.<sup>5</sup> In this case, the Family Court has jurisdiction to enforce or to modify its own custody orders. We note that Newman filed a petition to modify custody, which the Family Court denied on February 16, 2016. Newman's appeal from that ruling is currently pending before this Court in No. 119, 2016.

(4) Newman's petition fails to invoke this Court's original jurisdiction to issue an extraordinary writ because he has an adequate and complete remedy in the appellate process. This Court will not allow the extraordinary writ process to be distorted into a substitute for appellate review.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *In re Hitchens*, 600 A.2d 37, 38 (Del. 1991).

<sup>4</sup> The Superior Court is the court with jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus to administrative boards and agencies to compel the performance of their official duties. *See Clough v. State*, 686 A.2d 158, 159 (Del. 1996); DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 10, § 564 (2013).

<sup>5</sup> *In re Bordley*, 545 A.2d 619, 620 (Del. 1988).

<sup>6</sup> *Matushefske v. Herlihy*, 214 A.2d 883 (Del. 1965).

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Newman's petition for a writ of mandamus is DISMISSED.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Leo E. Strine, Jr.\_\_\_\_\_

Chief Justice