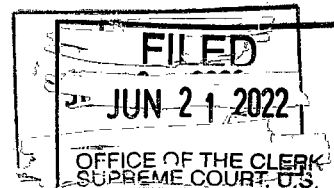


No. 22-5357

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

Deanna Duffer — PETITIONER
(Your Name)



Tennessee vs.
Department of Children's Services RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Tennessee State Supreme Court
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Deanna Duffer
(Your Name)

306. North 4th Street
(Address)

Scottsville Ky 42164
(City, State, Zip Code)

870-237-0112
(Phone Number)

QUESTION PRESENTED

- 1.) What is the purpose of the removal of the children from the mother's care, when there is no reason for the removal of children from her care?
- 2.) What is the purpose of the interference in the mother's Parental Rights, when there is no reason for the interfering of mother's Parental Rights?
- 3.) What is purpose of the "Predicted and Ex-parte Court Order" on the day of August 23,2018, when there is no reason for a "Predicted and Ex-parte Court Order"?

4.) What is the purpose of not returning children, when they will no longer be eligible for IV-EFC funding?

MY CHILDREN

INITIALS

BIRTH YEAR

C. L. N.

2002

D. A. D.

2004

G. A. D.

2005

T. A. D.

2010

S. A. D.

2013

K. R. D.

2016

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ex parte

Also found in: Dictionary, Wikipedia.

Related to ex parte: Ex parte application, Ex parte hearing

Ex Parte

[Latin, On one side only.] Done by, for, or on the application of one party alone.

An ex parte judicial proceeding is conducted for the benefit of only one party. Ex parte may also describe contact with a person represented by an attorney, outside the presence of the attorney. The term *ex parte* is used in a case name to signify that the suit was brought by the person whose name follows the term.

Under the Fifth

Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, "No person shall ... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without DUE PROCESS of law." A bedrock feature of due process is fair notice to parties who may be affected by legal proceedings. An ex parte judicial proceeding, conducted without notice to, and outside the presence of, affected parties, would appear to violate the Constitution. However, adequate notice of judicial proceedings to concerned parties may at times work irreparable harm to one or more of those parties. In such a case, the threatened party or parties may receive an ex parte court hearing to request temporary judicial relief without notice to, and outside the presence of, other persons affected by the hearing.

Ex parte judicial proceedings are usually reserved for urgent matters where requiring notice would subject one party to irreparable harm. For example, a person suffering abuse at the hands of a spouse or significant other may seek ex parte a Temporary Restraining

Order from a court, directing the alleged abuser to stay away from him or her. Ex parte judicial proceedings are also used to stop irreparable injury to property. For example, if two neighbors, Reggi

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 _____ 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 D 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 _____

☐ 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: _____, 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. § 1254(1).

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was April 8, 2002.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix D.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: April 22, 2002, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix E.

☐ 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).

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND THIS COURT'S CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO ACT

STATE ACTION AGAINST FIT PARENTS: Both parents enter these proceedings as fit parents who had well-established constitutionally protected and equal parental rights prior to this suit being initiated. Nothing inherent in the filing of a suit of any kind is sufficient to infringe these rights. The child is not a creature of the state and rights to the child are not the state's to hand out as it sees fit. These proceedings are and can only be seen as an action by the state to infringe, deny, or unduly burden the pre-existing fundamental rights of the child and one or both parents based solely on a change in the marital status of the child's parents.

While divorce may be a civil proceeding, infringement of fundamental rights because of some action or inaction on the part of a parent such as failure to act in a child's best interest is a punishment regardless of the label applied to the proceedings. The United States Supreme Court has never been fooled by labels and always looks to the state's actions to determine which protections to apply. As this is a punishment proceeding, quasi-criminal protections must be afforded.

Even though divorce is a civil proceeding, it is still a state action taken under state statutory authority by a state official and the resulting orders are enforced by state actions up to and including imprisonment. Regardless of who asks the state to take these actions, all federal constitutional limitations on state actions still apply.

FORMAL OBJECTION TO WAIVER EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED: Respondent objects to any perceived waiver of Respondent's or Respondent's Child's rights. This response is in NO way a waiver of any rights. Appearing in court is NOT in any way a waiver of rights. Respondent's attorney is NOT authorized in any way to waive any of Respondent's rights regardless of any document that might imply otherwise. Respondent reserves the right to only waive rights if they are done through a written expressed waiver read into the court record as a specific waiver of express rights. Nothing in any pleading, motion, objection, response or any other filing is to be taken as a waiver of rights unless explicitly stated in the title and body of the filing that this is an express waiver and then only after oral recitation into the record.

OBJECTION TO FORCED NEGOTIATION TO WAIVE RIGHTS: Respondent formally objects to any forced negotiations where waiver of any fundamental rights are a subject of negotiation. Respondent will gladly negotiate how parents are to either co-parent or parallel-parent under a formal parenting plan that fully respects Respondent's rights and the child's rights but Respondent will NOT entertain any waiver of Respondent's or child's rights in a negotiated settlement. Any punishment of Respondent for this statement and/or Respondent's refusal to consent to violation of fundamental rights is unconstitutional.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION APPLIES: The United States Constitution, specifically the 14th Amendment restricts the authority of this court to infringe the fundamental rights of Respondent or child. Article VI of that Constitution declares that Constitution to be the supreme law of the land, any state law to the contrary notwithstanding. Article VI also requires all state judges to swear an oath to support and defend that Constitution.

State laws that authorize judicial officers to ignore federal constitutional restraints are VOID and family law is NOT exempt from constitutional scrutiny by state or federal courts.

Any violation of civil rights under color of law is actionable under 42 U.S.C. 1983 and 1985. Qualified immunity does NOT apply where the rights are well-established under federal standards as they are here.

CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED CHOICE: Respondent appears before this court because Petitioner exercised a constitutionally protected privacy choice regarding marriage to dissolve that marriage and has asked this court to legally acknowledge the implications of that choice. This choice is protected as both a fundamental family association right under the 1st Amendment and as a privacy right. Exercise of this right may not be punished by this court nor may Respondent be punished for Petitioner's choice. Both sources of the right demand strict scrutiny protections.

CHILD'S CONCOMITANT RIGHTS: The fundamental rights of parent and child are concomitant. This Court may not punish the child with deprivation of fundamental rights as a result of the sins of either parent. In every instance where Respondent asserts parental rights, Respondent is likewise asserting the child's concomitant rights. The state may not deprive children of divorce of any of the rights enjoyed by children in an intact marriage.

PARENTAL PRESUMPTIONS: The constitution demands that parents be presumed fit and that fit parents be presumed to be acting in their child's best interests. Before the state may make a best interest determination over the objection of a fit parent the state must overcome these presumptions. These presumptions protect the child from unwarranted government interference in their private lives as well as protecting the parents. These presumptions are the civil family law equivalent of the criminal presumption, innocent until proven guilty.

PROTECTED FAMILY UNIT: The Constitution protects many forms of family. The Constitution recognizes the marital union as a distinctly different relationship from the parent-child relationship. The Parent-Child relationship between each individual parent and each child receives constitutional recognition and protection irrespective of the marital status of the child's parents. This relationship is protected by the 1st Amendment and by the concept of privacy rights at strict scrutiny. Where Petitioner may seek to dissolve the marital relationship, Respondent does NOT seek to dissolve the parent-child relationship and objects to any infringement of these rights. This court may not infringe the parent-child relationship in any way because of Respondent's marital status or because Petitioner requests state recognition of a change in marital status.

PRIVATE CHOICES: Parents make many decisions in the marriage when they believe that they share common values which they would not make after divorce exposes that their values differ. Those choices are constitutionally protected private choices protected at strict scrutiny. The state may not punish either parent for those choices nor limit either parent's future choices based on protected decisions made in the marriage. The constitution protects the right of both parents as individuals to establish homes, raise their child, and enjoy the intimacies of daily interaction with their child in any legal way they see fit without interference by the state, even in divorce or post-divorce. Marital status is NOT the source of these decision making rights.

RIGHT AND DUTY TO TEACH/LEARN: Both parents have a 1st Amendment free speech right to educate their child on their own moral, religious, and civic values both directly through formal teaching and indirectly through observed example. Each child has a concomitant right to learn and benefit equally from each parent. This teaching and learning is achieved both in formal teaching and through the child's observation of their parent in the intimacies of everyday life. Any reduction in child possession beyond the equal 50/50 split necessitated by parents living separately infringes this right which is protected at strict scrutiny. Where the state makes a best interest determination that one parent will have greater opportunity to educate their child, the state is exercising a prior restraint on speech based on the content of anticipated speech and the value the state places on that speech.

The money a parent spends on a child or provides to a child to spend has a direct effect on the quantity and quality of this speech. Where the state takes money from one parent and gives it to the other for the purposes of child-support the state changes the quality and duration of speech and exercises a prior restraint on speech. Where the state takes more than the minimum reasonable amount of money required to raise a child it overreaches and impermissibly infringes the right of one parent to teach values such as frugality.

SEIZURE OF CHILD: Possession orders are seizures in the first instance irrespective of to whom the state gives the child post seizure. Both parents and the child are protected by the 4th Amendment from such seizures and the state must provide all necessary 4th Amendment procedural protections before executing such a seizure. No such seizure may be presumed reasonable. All seizures must be proven to be reasonable in a deprivation hearing which in all but exigent circumstances must occur prior to the deprivation.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY: Each parent's income is their property. Any taking of this property invokes 4th and 14th Amendment protections even for the purposes of alimony or child-support. All 4th and 14th Amendment due process procedural protections must be affirmatively afforded by this court.

DIRECT CARE OF A CHILD: Parents have a right to care for their children directly and to be free from being required to pay a third party for that care. Due process demands that before a parent be forced to pay a third party to care for their child that the state prove that the parent has failed to care for their child's reasonable minimum needs directly. The standard applied must be the same as the standard applied to married parents in intact nuclear families. This court may not impose a greater burden of care on either parent based on the marital status of the parents. Parents enjoy the freedom to provide this care in many ways other than cash payments and poor families have been raising children without cash since before the founding of this country. The general duty of parental care may not be converted by the state to a specific duty to pay cash to a third party without affording due process protections.

QUASI-CRIMINAL IMPLICATIONS: To the extent that a parent charged with specific child-support obligations may face criminal penalties and loss of liberty as a result of not paying, the classification of a parent as one who must pay child-support invokes specific quasi-criminal procedural protections.

JURISDICTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO ACT: These are but a few of the fundamental issues at stake in these proceedings. Respondent asserts that where Petitioner asks this court to use state authority to deprive Respondent or Respondent's child of fundamental rights the following strict scrutiny procedural protections apply:

BURDEN OF PROOF: Under strict scrutiny, the state bears the burden of proof and must show on the record that all strict scrutiny requirements have been met before the state may act. This is both a jurisdictional issue and a constitutional procedural issue. Respondent has a right to challenge any showing by the state in a pre-deprivation hearing where the state

must affirmatively show the basis for its authority and open itself up to constitutional challenge and objection.

COMPELLING STATE INTEREST: Before the state may act it must show on the record a legitimate state interest that is more than rationally related to requested state actions and that is more than a mere significant state interest. The legitimate interest the state must show must be a compelling one. Compelling state interests must be narrow interests. The state may have a broad interest in protecting children but this broad interest is not compelling. Only when specific harm, which the state is authorized to protect from, is shown can the state demonstrate a compelling interest.

NECESSITY TO ACT: In order for a state's interest to be compelling the state must show that state action is not just desirable but necessary before the state may act on that interest.

NARROWLY TAILORED/PRECISELY DRAWN: Statutes that authorize state action must be shown to be precisely drawn to infringe only those fundamental rights necessary to achieve the state's legitimate interests and no more.

LEAST RESTRICTIVE MEANS: Before the state can act on Petitioner's requests, the state must show that what petitioner is requesting in their petition is the least restrictive means of achieving a legitimate state interest. Asking the court to make a best interest determination over the objection of Respondent a fit parent is more restrictive than necessary to achieve any legitimate state interest. Before the state can take a more restrictive option, the state must show that it has tried less restrictive means and those means have failed.

RESPONDENT ASSERTS THAT:

While the 14th Amendment limits state action not the actions of individuals such as Petitioner, it is legitimate for the state to place a burden on Petitioner to provide the state with the necessary showing of constitutional authority in the pleadings to support the state actions Petitioner is requesting. In this vein, Respondent asserts that Petitioner has failed to provide the state with sufficient showing in the petition to overcome the state's burden.

Petitioner has failed to establish a legitimate state interest that is compelling. Petitioner has failed to establish a necessity for the state to grant the relief requested.

Petitioner has failed to show harm to the child for which the state is authorized to protect the child from. Neither marital status nor a change in marital status through divorce is a legitimate cause for the state to infringe fundamental parental or child rights regardless of whether the state believes that divorce may cause some generalized type of harm to a child. The parental rights of both fit parents have no legal relationship to the marriage of the parents and cannot depend on the marriage.

The rights of the child to full and equal relationships with both parents has no legal relationship to the marriage of the child's parents and cannot depend on that marriage nor can they be infringed simply because the parents' divorce.

The best interest of a child is a constitutionally protected parental choice. It is a legitimate state policy only in the absence of a fit parent. Providing for a child's best interest by either the parent or the state is neither compelling nor necessary in any situation. So long as parents meet reasonable minimum standards that are equally applicable to all fit parents, the state has no justification for infringing those parents' rights.

The concept of a child's best interest is a vague undefinable concept that comes down to nothing more than an individual opinion. As such it is too vague and overbroad of a standard for use to deprive anyone of fundamental rights.

The statutes authorizing this court to make a best interest determination over the objection of a fit parent are overbroad. Petitioner has no legitimate claim on the parental rights of respondent. Petitioner has no superior right to make determinations for the child over the objections of Respondent.

Conflict between the parents does NOT constitute a compelling state interest sufficient to infringe fundamental rights.

Petitioner's requests for relief are far more restrictive than necessary to achieve any conceivable permissible state interest. Petitioner has failed to show that other less restrictive options have been tried and failed.

Petitioner seeks relief which this court is not constitutionally authorized to grant and is more restrictive than necessary to achieve a legitimate state interest. Respondent requests this court strike that relief requested which infringes upon fundamental rights.

RESPONDENT'S REQUESTS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS:

Respondent requests this court to formally recognize that Respondent enters these proceedings as a fit parent with full and equal parental rights that have been well-established under state law and constitutionally through the parent-child relationship that has been formed and that these rights and relationship are constitutionally protected.

Respondent respectfully requests that this court identify the private interests involved and weigh those interests against the request for state action.

Respondent respectfully requests that this court identify the specific procedural protections necessary to protect those private interests and affirmatively apply those procedural protections.

Respondent respectfully requests that this court strongly protect all the fundamental interests at stake for all parties by: 1) articulating in writing the rights of each parent as guaranteed by the constitution; 2) establishing a parenting plan that protects those rights equally; 3) ensuring that the child has equal right to live in a home with each parent; 4) ensuring that the child has an opportunity to enjoy the intimacies of daily interaction with each parent; 5) ensuring that the child be allowed to benefit equally from a relationship with each parent; 6) by refraining from making any value judgments regarding the quality or content of expression between parent and child in either relationship that would serve to restrain that expression except where it infringes the rights of the other parent; 7) by refraining from classifying either fit parent as a type of parent whose rights are less than other fit parents and therefore protecting the child's rights from being classified as less than other children whose parents are married; 8) and by enforcing parental rights through the full constitutional and statutory power of this court.

Respondent respectfully requests that this court itemize those specific statutes and only those specific statutes that authorize it to take the action requested by Petitioner so that Respondent may specifically challenge the precision with which these statutes are drawn. References to the family code generally are too vague to satisfy constitutional requirements.

Respondent respectfully requests that this court inform all of the parties on the record that interference with (42 U.S.C. § 1983) or conspiracy to interfere with (42 U.S.C. § 1985) civil rights under color of law is a federal offense that may be prosecuted in federal court and that those with qualified immunity may lose that immunity if the rights, as they are here, are well-established under federal precedent, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

5th Amendment: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6th Amendment: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

8th Amendment: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Supremacy Clause

Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution

The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution of the United States (Article VI, Clause 2) establishes that the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties made under its authority, constitute the "supreme Law of the Land", and thus take priority over any conflicting state laws. It provides that state courts are bound by, and state constitutions subordinate to, the supreme law.

AFFIDAVIT

I, Deanna Duff of Scottsville, Kentucky MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

For many years Mother and Children had been Profiled and Abused, their Rights had been Violated also, and Some of Her Children have Medical Diagnosis. They should have let Mother and Children go to their Kentucky Home, that would have Prevented Monetary Damages and Emotional Distress. They have Violated the Obstruction of Justice, Due Process, American Disability Act, Children Act, Social Security Act, Civil Rights Act, Privacy Rights Act, Federal Rights, Human Rights, Constitutional Rights, Fundamental Rights, Parental Rights, and Amendment Rights: 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 14th. **"THEIR JOB DESCRIPTION IS TO HELP FAMILIES AND CHILDREN AND BE PROFESSIONAL. THEY HAD BEEN VERY UNPROFESSIONAL BY DESTROYING MOTHER'S CHILDREN, BY CAUSING TRAUMA EMOTIONALLY, MENTALLY, PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE TO FAMILY AND CHILDREN, KIDNAP AND FAIL TO PROTECT THE CHILDREN. MOTHER AND CHILDREN HAD ALSO BEEN MISREPRESENTED AND LIED TOO, MANY TIMES IN THE STATE COURTS, AND FROM LAWYERS / ATTORNEYS AND ALL OTHER APPOINTED PARTIES THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE CASE AND THEY HAD REMOVED CHILDREN FROM A NON-ABSIVE AND VERY PROTECTIVE MOTHER AND KEPT MOTHER'S CHILDREN FOR FOSTER CARE FUNDINGS."**THEY HAD KNOWN THE SITUATION FOR MANY YEARS, AND ONLY THING THEY WOULD SAY IS THAT EVERTHING LOOKS GOOD AND WE JUST NEED CHILDREN'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS AND PARENT SIGNATURE, SO WE CAN LEAVE.

August 23, 2018 Mother had been handed a **"PREDICTED AND EX-PARTE COURT ORDER, WITHOUT A WARRANT."** Children had been removed from the Mother's

care, and Mother had been told "NOW YOU ARE ALL BY YOURSELF AND ALSO TOLD HER THAT THEY ARE GOING TO OPEN AN ESCROW ACCOUNT FOR EACH OF HER CHILDREN, THEN HER CHILDREN ASK WHY ARE THEY NOT GOING BACK HOME WITH THEIR MOTHER AND AND THEY TOLD THE CHILDREN THAT THEY WERE DOING WHAT THEY WANTED."

August 24, 2018 "Mother had been taken to get a protection order to protect her and her Children away from harm, Mother signed the Protection Order, but they had removed Mother's Children from her care for "NO REASON" on August 23, 2018."

August 29, 2018 Mother had been told to stand in the hallway, while Court is in session.

September 11, 2018 Mother had been handed a "Predicted Case Plan" and Mother had also been lied too about getting Children back into her care.

October 4th 2018, Mother had completed Psychological Evaluation and her Diagnosis is Adjustment Disorder, Due to the Wrongful Removal of her Children.

October thru November 2018 "Mother had completed Domestic Violence Sessions and got a certificate, and had been told That Her Heart had been Shattered from the Wrongful Removal of her Children."

November 5, 2018 "They told Court that Everything had been done besides the Forensic Psychological Evaluation with Parent Assessment and Home Study. Court had ask the Children are they ready to return to their Mother's care and they said "YES" and Court had told HER Children that they had to wait awhile longer.

11

November 6, 2018 Mother had the Forensic Psychological Evaluation with Parent Assessment done.

December 10, 2018 Mother had been told they were Court, but the Judge and Attorney had been out sick, and Mother had seen and heard at CFTM Meeting that Children had been Mentally Abused, lied on and lied too, Manipulated, bribed, and brainwashed to lie on their Mother. "Children had also been told that if they don't do and say what we want, that they would never see their Mother again." Children's Mother had been assaulted and the Foster Mother had been told to hurry out with the Children and she did.

December 14, 2018 Mother had a Hair Follicle Test done, that Tennessee had told Kentucky, that it had to be done before a Home Study.

December 19, 2018 Home Study had been done, and PASSED FOR LIVING AN SAFETY FOR CHILDREN. THEY DID NOT WANT TO GIVE CHILDREN BACK, BECAUSE CHILDREN WOULD NO LONGER BE ELIGIBLE FOR FOSTER CARE FUNDINGS.

February 27, 2019 Mother's visitation with Her Children had been suspended for "NO REASON" Mother had been texted MARCH 10, 2019 That She needed to get an appointment to get a NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION done, but Doctors were waiting on Authorization to get the EVALUATION done, but they did not complete the Authorization.

May 1, 2019 Mother had been told to do what had been told from them to do and that She would need a lot of money, but divorce is not necessary. Mother's Attorney had withdrawn from the case.

July 2, 2019 Mother had been told trial has been postponed, by Court. Mother had been Handed the Court Order of Suspending Her Visitation with Her Children, at the CFTM meeting. The Court Order shows that Her Attorney was Present, but did not Represent Her.

July 8, 2019 Mother had been told that if She had anything to do with Her Children, that She would go to Jail.

November 14, 2019 Termination of Mother's Parental Rights had been filed.

November 20, 2019 Mother had been told that she had a new caseworker.

November 30, 2019 Mother had been hand delivered the Termination of Parental Rights.

January 8, 2020 Trial had been postponed on Termination of Mother's Parental Rights.

April 23, 2020 Trial had been postponed on Termination of Mother's Parental Rights.

April 24, 2020 Trial had been postponed on Termination of Mother's Parental Rights.

July 9 and 10, 2020 Trial had been on Termination of Mother's Parental Rights and "MOTHER'S NAME HAD BEEN FORGED ON THE ON THE RE-EVALUATION COURT ORDER".

July 15, 2020 Child Support had been filed to collect from Mother.

July 17, 2020 Court Decision of Termination of Mother's Parental Rights , stated that They wasn't ready to give Her Children Back and also stated that She was texted the Wrong Evaluation and also making more lies up on the Mother and Children.

July 22, 2020 Mother had picked up the Court Decision from Juvenile Court Secretary office and they stated that "Mother had to pay for a Non-Guaranteed Review and they also said they could not turn down money" or File to Court of Appeals. "Mother had Appeal in timely manner to the Court of Appeals."

November 5, 2020 Mother had Re-Evaluation of the Psychological Evaluation done.

December 7, 2020 Child Support Court Order had been dismissed, because they did not follow Proper Civil Procedures and said that it is not suppose to of been filed to collect from Mother.

May 18, 2021 Court Decision of Termination of Mother's Parental Rights had been REWROTE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS, and signed by Court on May 19, 2021 stated that They wasn't ready to give Her Children Back and also stated that She was texted the Wrong Evaluation and also making more lies up on the Mother and Children.

September 2, 2021 Mother had been told to do what had been told from them to do and He sees the Mother's Children had been wrongfully removed, and said he doesn't see Mother getting Her Children Back without a Divorce and HE AGREED VERBALLY TO GET HER DIVORCE AND HER CHILDREN BACK INTO HER CARE. He just filed Mother's Divorce April 16, 2019 and October 27, 2019 the Protection Order was dropped. January 8, 2020 he asked the Judge to appoint him to Mother. Mother's Divorce was refiled and completed on or about February 3, 2020. Mother's Attorney had withdrawn from the case.

January 10, 2022 Juvenile Court's Brief had been filed in State Court of Appeals for the Supreme Court.

January 12, 2022 Mother had been told that it is very important not to speak with anyone that is involved in the case. Mother's Attorney had withdrawn from the case and stated that the only option is to do is go Pro Se and do a "WRIT OF CERTIORARI" . "Mother had timely mannered and went Pro Se to do a "WRIT OF CERTIORARI" in Federal Courts."

"PLEASE HELP SAVE THE CHILDREN IN THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!"

"JESUS CHRIST IS THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS A PLAN FOR EACH OF US!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!"

"THANK YOU FOR REVIEWING THE FACTS OF THE CASE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!"

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME, on the 8 day of

August, 2022

Signature

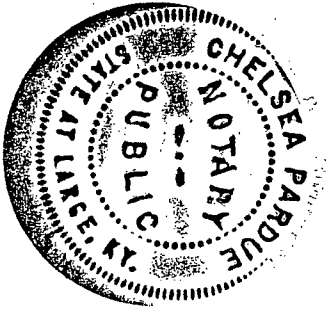
Chadue

(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

1-12-23 615760



Deanna Duffer

(Signature)

Deanna Duffer

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1.) Mother will always have a home for her and her children, and Mother will always love, care, protect, and provide for her and her children.

2.) Mother and Children will always have a strong relationship. They had been aware of the situation for Many years. When Her 3 oldest Children had been visited at school and one of her Children stated that if she was made to go back to the home that she would kill herself, there Job description/guidelines is to "help family and children".

3.) Mother's Children had been Mentally Damaged, Due to the Wrongful Removal

from Their Mother and had been Placed
with Many Strangers.

CONCLUSION

I, Deanne Duff, Pray for the return of Her children, that had been wrongfully removed from the Mother, and for the family and Children to be compensated for the pain, suffering and all other violations of the family and ask that the Supremacy Clause to be applied.

Family and Children's voices had been ignored, Due Process, Obstruction of Justice, Disability Act, Social Security Act, Children Act, Civil Rights Act, Privacy Act, Federal Rights, Human Rights, Constitutional Rights, Fundamental Rights, Parental Rights had been done and violated: 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 14th Amendments.

Family had also been Misrepresented in the State Courts and by all Appointed Lawyers/Attorneys, and all other Parties that is involved in the case. Brainwashing, Kidnapping, failed to protect the children, interference of physiological welfare and "profiling the family for Many years" and "NO Help," Defamation (Sic) of Character, Discrimination, Slander, Libel and fraud, and Abusing the Power of law had been done, "They had been doing whatever and anything and NOT FOLLOWING THEIR JOB DESCRIPTIONS AT ALL ,AND THE CASE HAD BEEN TOSSED TO EACH OTHERS HANDS AND JUST DOING WHAT OTHERS SAY DO."

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully Submitted,

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE

ME on the 8 day of

August, 2022

Signature

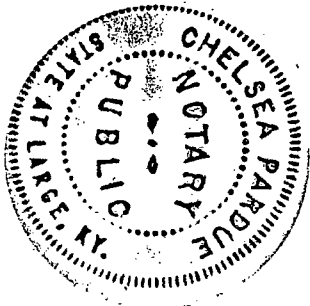
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(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

1-12-23 613760



[Signature]

(Signature)

Deanna Duffer