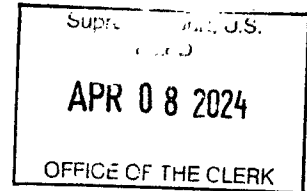


23-7230  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Alissa M Peterson,

Petitioner,

vs.



State of Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission /Michigan Judicial Tenure  
Commission /South Central Legal Services, Jackson County Prosecutor, Att. Jerard  
M. Jarzynka, Access Legal Care/ Att. Bert "Tiger" Whitehead IV and Att. Rebecca  
Callebs/ Kerr of Callebs law,

Respondents.

On Petition for a Writ of Mandamus to

The Supreme Court of the United States

One First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20543

**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

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## **I. Questions Presented**

1. When there is case and questions before the Court on a writ of certiorari awaiting judgment, #23-7059 Alissa Peterson, Petitioner v. Jackson County Department of Health and Human Services, et al, this court has acknowledged defendants' appeals challenging the District Court's order and the uncontested issues added there in by the Supreme Court of Michigan regarding that case in an added issue concerning intentful repeated poor legal representation and violations of rights and related federal question ...

Then the question presented is whether a writ of mandamus should issue directing the Attorney Grievance Commission and Judicial Tenure Commission to remand the case issue to the lower court or Michigan Supreme court without delay. Court should clarify what remedy exists that has not already been sought and expired for this added issue therefore purging the taint from the judicial holding in *Gideon v. Wainwright* 372 U.S. 335 (1963) regarding pre-trials and the 6th Amendment that without assistance of FAIR legal representation the "noble ideal" of "fair trials cannot be realized" Court should clarify where justice realized and tangible? where Judge Diane Rappleye violate the rules announced in *Doe v. Doe*, 99 Haw 1, 52 P3d 255 (Haw 2002) by filing and granting the petition against Alissa Peterson to begin with and, Court should clarify under what circumstances could Alissa Peterson "initiate" further legal mediation with prosecutor and Judge and thereby purge the taint from the *Doe v. Doe* violation of *Res Judicata* and *Estoppel*? Where legal representations sought for divorce specifically Att Joanne Laux of South Central Legal Services in 2014 and Rebecca Kerr/ Calebs who also drafted a divorce for MS. Peterson in 2019 and Bert "Tiger" Whitehead IV who wrote the divorce finalized in 2019 violate law with no sworn affidavits of paternity? Court should clarify where has the legal standard for fair and equal treatment been satisfied by the 14th amendment and also in regard to the best interest of the children specifically? Where Prosecution and Appointed legal counsel of Ms Peterson violate Sworn Ethical Code law, The accused's Right to Education, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 56 affirmative defense and federal rules of evidence Rule 26. Duty to Disclose Depriving the accused of their right to "presumed innocence by law" aka "Innocent until proven guilty" Court should clarify the legal and judicial holding in *Gideon v. Wainwright* 372 U.S. 335 (1963) regarding pre-trials and the 6th Amendment that without assistance of FAIR legal representation the "noble ideal" of "fair trials cannot be realized" Where MS. Peterson sought help repeatedly from South Central Legal services for multiple issues how is the noble ideal "realized" if the poor indigent accused with crime has

to face their accusers without a lawyer to assist them?

2. Where Prosecutors and state Attorneys both detained and appointed violate civil rights of Alissa Peterson repeatedly over the span of 10 years with evidence specifically on 4/20/14 where Miranda right were violated Court should clarify where the rule announced in *Edwards V Arizona* and *Screws v. United States* be satisfied? How was defendant to further her poor and basic legal knowledge beyond what she already knew through the internet when she wasn't even shown a proper law library or book of law until 2023 and denied access to the South Central Legal library and others? (*Peterson V South* #23-2814-CZ) How was legal standard of ABA Model Rule 4.1 and Model Rule 7.1 satisfied when it is court record Defendant was forced to plea no contest, no transcripts exists from this hearing, and there was personal injury, fraud, and legal malpractice all committed by the attorneys assigned to Ms Peterson specifically Rebecca Calebs/ Kerr and Bert "Tiger" Whitehead IV who is still harassing Ms Peterson to this day (MDCR Case # 642977) with repeated targeted fraudulent harassment defined by law after personally injuring Alissa Peterson with psychological injury and further damages suffered that first occurred in a romantic relationship with Mr. Whitehead. Furthermore Court should clarify under what circumstances does one prove though interactions with prosecution and attorneys discrimination when one lacks direct evidence of discrimination and under what circumstances is *Screws v. United States* applicable after repeated targeted fraudulent harassment aided by police defined by law?

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### **III. Parties to the Proceeding**

A. Attonrney Grievance Comission Of Michigan 755 W Big Beaver Rd #2100, Troy, MI 48084

B. Judicial Tenure Commision of Michigan 3034 W Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48202

C. South Central Legal Services of Jackson Michigan 540 N Jackson St, Jackson, MI 49201

D. Jackson County Prosecutor, Att. Jerard M. Jarzynka 312 S Jackson St #3, Jackson, MI 49201

E. Acess Legal Care, Att. Bert "Tiger" Whitehead 405 S, Willamsbury Road, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48301

F. Att. Rebecca Calebs/ Kerr Callebs Law PLLC Of Counsel The Law Offices of Casey D. Conklin, PLC 4084 Okemos Road Okemos, MI, 48864

### **IV. Statement of Related Proceedings**

The following Commission Decisions / Complaints are directly related to the case in this Court:

#### **Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission Decisions**

#19-0730, #19-0411, #19-2092 #19-0176 #19-0055, #21-0268, #22-0573, #22-1358, #22-1260, #22-1359 #22-1263, #22-0798, #22-1264, #22-1261, #22-1265, #22-1262

#### **Judicial Tenure Commision Decisions**

#20-24185

#### **Attorney General of Michigan Complaints**

#2018-cp12042055080-A-C , #2022-cp04211221636-A, #2022-ne05131601277-A, #2022-cp03222302231-A ,#2022-cp03081935532-A, #2022-cp03081816192-A

#### **Michigan Department of Civil Rights:**

MDCR# 630846, MDCR# 642977, MDCR# 630837, MDCR# 633846

The following proceedings are directly related to the case in this Court within the meaning of Rule 14.1(b) (iii):

Peterson V Whitehead 4th Circuit Judicial Circuit #23-2003NO, #23-2922NO, #23-3156PP

Peterson V Whitehead Et al #2:23-CV-133080 Michigan Eastern District Federal Court

Peterson V South Central Legal Services 4th Circuit Judicial Court # 23-2024AA, #23-2814CZ

Peterson V Lakeshore Legal Aid 4th Circuit Judicial Court # 23-1068AA

Peterson v Peterson 4th Circuit Judicial Court #14-1127PP, #19-0249DM, #23-3032DP #23-3957DC

State of Mi V Peterson 4th Circuit Judicial Court #14-0319SM, #19-87NA

State of Mi V Peterson Michigan Court of Appeals #356837 #368945

Peterson V Peterson Michigan Supreme Court #166574

Peterson V Peterson et al Michigan Eastern District Federal Court  
#2:23-cv-13040

## **V. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**

### **Cases**

Doe v. Doe, 99 Haw. 1, 52 P.3d 255 (Haw. 2002)) .....2, 6, 10, 13, 27

TROXEL V. GRANVILLE (99-138) 530 U.S. 57 (2000) 137 Wash. 2d 1, 969 P.2d .....6, 12, 13, 27

Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).....2, 6, 9, 20, 21

Screws v. United States, 325 U.S. 91 (1945).....3, 6, 13

Edwards v. Arizona, 451 U.S. 477 (1981).....3, 6, 13

Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus, 573 U.S. 149, 158 (2014).....6, 13

Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat'l Union, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979).....6, 13

Ex parte Republic of Peru, 318 U.S. 578, 583 (1943); Fossatt, 62 U.S. at

## **VI. Petition for Writ of Mandamus**

Petitioner, Alissa Peterson respectfully petition for a writ of mandamus to the United States Supreme Court, requesting that the Michigan Supreme Court be directed to remand these legal issues and damages in case to the district court as no other remedy or relief exists.

## **VII. Opinions Below**

Ms Peterson has filed multiple grievances with the State over the poor treatment, lies about the law and coercion and threats and violations to her rights by legal representations, police and county prosecutors to the following commissions at recommendations by the attorney general of Michigan. Ms Peterson has done that but all complaints are rejected immediately with only two of the grievances going to investigation that Ms Peterson is aware of. On investigation conclusion Ms Peterson was told by Senior Counsel Graham Leech to Alissa Peterson to write her appeal to Kimberly Uharu who never responded. There is no expansion of time granted for this to be heard in the Michigan Supreme Court, but Michigan Supreme Court ruled it was an "added Issue" to Peterson V State of Michigan Case #166574 regarding the Peterson Minors and the Divorce of Alissa Peterson and Uriah Peterson Sr. Regarding Peterson V Peterson the decision by the Michigan Court of Appeals denying Ms. Peterson's appeals is reported as In Re Peterson Minors #368945 (Mich. App January 17th 2024). The Michigan Supreme Court denied Ms. Peterson's application for leave on Appeal on March 1st 2024. Petition for Writ of Certiorari #23-7059 was filed in this court on March 18th 2024 and is awaiting decision.

On 01/09/2021 The Judicial Tenure Commission complaint JTC# 20-24185 on Hon. Diane Rappleye and Hon. Judge Wilson was answered 01/09/2021 stating that "They were 'limited' to determining whether judicial misconduct has occurred and Judicial Misconduct was defined by law." Therefore Alissa has filed with the Attorney General in a complaint related filed 05/13/2022 #2022-ne05131601277-A.

Ms Peterson has attempted to appeal to the lower court and instigate original actions with lower court and federal courts but the cases are all being dismissed with prejudice saying she has no merit to appeal or is told she requires legal representation that is paid for and she can not afford to instigate an original action for

remedy. Any attempts from counsel ms Peterson HAD paid for in the past has violated her rights and trust to be honest attorneys and refused to act on the crimes committed against Ms Peterson and her children.

All court/commission opinions are attached below. Some investigations are ongoing or went unresponded to by Alex Peterson asistant to the attorney general.

### **VIII. Jurisdiction**

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

### **IX. Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved**

United States Constitution, Amendment I:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Intellectual freedom act, Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

United States Constitution, Amendment V:

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.

United States Constitution, Amendment VI:

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 defence

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. 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.

United States Constitution Article III, Section 2, Clause 1:

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

28 U.S.C. § 1651:

(a) The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

(b) An alternative writ or rule nisi may be issued by a justice or judge of a court which has jurisdiction.

### X. Statement of the Case

There is no clearer rule in the Sixth Amendment than that the U.S. Constitution requires U.S. states to provide attorneys to criminal defendants who are unable to afford their own. And in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963) this court found holding that extended the right to counsel, which had been found under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to impose requirements on the federal government, by imposing those requirements upon the states as well. This Court reasoned that the

assistance of counsel is "one of the safeguards of the Sixth Amendment deemed necessary to insure fundamental human rights of life and liberty", and that the Sixth Amendment serves as a warning that "if the constitutional safeguards it provides be lost, justice will not still be done. This Court explained its rationale in these words:

"[L]awyers in criminal courts are necessities, not luxuries. The right of one charged with crime to counsel may not be deemed fundamental and essential to fair trials in some countries, but it is in ours. From the very beginning, our state and national constitutions and laws have laid great emphasis on procedural and substantive safeguards designed to assure fair trials before impartial tribunals in which every defendant stands equal before the law. This noble ideal cannot be realized if the poor man charged with crime has to face his accusers without a lawyer to assist him. A defendant's need for a lawyer is nowhere better stated than in the moving words of Mr. Justice Sutherland in *Powell v. Alabama*: "The right to be heard would be, in many cases, of little avail if it did not comprehend the right to be heard by counsel. Even the intelligent and educated layman has small and sometimes no skill in the science of law. If charged with crime, he is incapable, generally, of determining for himself whether the indictment is good or bad. He is unfamiliar with the rules of evidence. Left without the aid of counsel, he may be put on trial without a proper charge, and convicted upon incompetent evidence, or evidence irrelevant to the issue or otherwise inadmissible. He lacks both the skill and knowledge adequately to prepare his defense, even though he have a perfect one. **He requires the guiding hand of counsel at every step in the proceedings against him. Without it, though he be not guilty, he faces the danger of conviction because he does not know how to establish his innocence.**"

This Court held that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of counsel is a fundamental right essential to a fair trial and, as such, **applies the states through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.**

The Confrontation Clause found in the Sixth Amendment provides that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right...to be confronted with the witnesses against him." The Clause was intended to prevent the conviction of a defendant upon written evidence (such as depositions or ex parte affidavits) without that defendant having an opportunity to face his or her accusers and to put their honesty and truthfulness to test before the jury. **Under the Fourteenth Amendment, the right to confrontation applies not only to the federal government but also to the states.** It is designed to prevent a defendant from being convicted based on written evidence without having the opportunity to face their accuser and test their honesty and truthfulness before a jury. The law is not

ambiguous the right is to have a face-to-face confrontation with witnesses who are offering testimonial evidence against the accused in the form of cross-examination during a trial.

In *Doe v. Doe*, 99 Haw. 1, 52 P.3d 255 (2002), the child's mother filed a petition for paternity against the alleged father. Alleged Father denied the allegations in Mother's petition and asserted defenses of res judicata and estoppel.

The ICA essentially agreed with Mother. Basically, the ICA reasoned that Hawaii's adoption of chapter 584 preempted any defenses based upon res judicata or equitable estoppel and that, therefore, Alleged Father could not assert these defenses. In a *dissenting* opinion, Judge Lim concluded that *Blackshear v. Blackshear*, 52 Haw. 480, 478 P.2d 852 (1971), discussed *infra*, was dispositive and that, according to *Blackshear*, Mother was precluded from relitigating the issue of paternity because the issue had already been decided by the Divorce Decree. Alleged Father timely applied for a writ of certiorari, which this court granted on March 29, 2001.

HRS § 584-6 permits a mother to bring a paternity action any time before the child reaches age twenty-one, a defendant cannot assert a defense based upon preclusion. HRS § 584-6 provides in relevant part:

(a) A child, or guardian ad litem of the child, the child's natural mother, whether married or unmarried at the time the child was conceived, or her personal representative or parent if the mother has died; or a man alleged or alleging himself to be the natural father, or his personal representative or parent if the father has died; or a presumed father as defined in section 584-4, or his personal representative or parent if the presumed father has died; or the child support enforcement agency, may bring an action for the purpose of declaring the existence or nonexistence of the father and child relationship within the following time periods:

(2) If the child has not become the subject of an adoption proceeding, within three years after the child reaches the age of majority. . . .

(Emphases added). This provision merely creates a statutory claim for relief in accordance with the rights, obligations, and procedures outlined in chapter 584. Nothing in the statute displaces common law doctrines of preclusion and estoppel any more than any other claim for relief established by other statutes. Accordingly, we disagree that HRS § 584-6 permits relitigation of the issue of paternity where it has already been determined in a prior proceeding.

The ICA determined that the Divorce Decree between Mother and Presumed

Father was an "agreement" that cannot bar Mother from pursuing an action under HRS § 584-6(a). ICA Op. 99, Hawai'i at 35-36, 52 P.3d at 289-290. However, the Divorce Decree is not a mere "agreement"; the Decree constitutes a final judgment of the family court. Cf. *Brooks v. Minn*, 73 Haw. 566, 571-72, 836 P.2d 1081, 1084-85 (1992) (agreement in a divorce proceeding concerning payment of a promissory note was merged into the judgment and became enforceable as a judgment rather than as a contract). HRS § 580-5 (1993) states:

Upon the hearing of every complaint for annulment, divorce, or separation, the court shall require exact legal proof upon every point, notwithstanding the consent of the parties. Where the matter is uncontested and the court, in its discretion, waives the need for a hearing, then the court shall require exact legal proof upon every point by affidavit.

### **"The "Best Interest of the Child" and Genetic Testing"**

Holding "Public policy supports an accurate determination of the truth of a child's genetic parentage, regardless of who instigates the action. The United States Supreme Court has stated that a child and an alleged father share an interest "in an accurate and just determination of paternity." *Little*, 452 U.S. at 14. As the ICA observed, the child's interests in such a determination should predominate, due to the importance of accurately ascertaining the rights, benefits, and knowledge of his or her genetic heritage. "A child's interests in an accurate paternity determination are broader than the interests of all others and include support, inheritance, and medical support. An accurate determination of paternity results in intangible, psychological, and emotional benefits for the child, including familial bonds and learning of cultural heritage." *In re State, Div. of Child Support Enforcement, ex rel. NDB*, 35 P.3d 1224, 1228 n. 7 (Wyo. 2001) (citing *Hall v. Lalli*, 977 P.2d 776, 781 (Ariz. 1999)). These policies of allowing a child to know the truth of his or her parentage and to participate as the natural or biological child in the resources of his or her parent do not support a blind following of an unlitigated conclusion as to paternity. **When paternity is not fully litigated in the divorce proceeding, the "truth" is not brought to light, and the child's substantial interests are ignored.** Given the accuracy of genetic testing, the majority's conclusion that such testing is only one of many factors to consider is simply untenable."

In *Troxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57 (2000) Holding "There is a fundamental right under the Fourteenth Amendment for a parent to oversee the care, custody, and control of a child." Washington Rev. Code §26.10.160(3) permits "[a]ny person" to petition for visitation rights "at any time" and authorizes state superior courts to grant such rights whenever visitation may serve a child's best interest. Petitioners

Troxel petitioned for the right to visit their deceased son's daughters. Respondent Granville, the girls' mother, did not oppose all visitation, but objected to the amount sought by the Troxels. The Superior Court ordered more visitation than Granville desired, and she appealed. The State Court of Appeals reversed and dismissed the Troxels' petition. In affirming, the State Supreme Court held, inter alia, that § 26.10.160(3) unconstitutionally infringes on parents' fundamental right to rear their children. Reasoning that the Federal Constitution permits a State to interfere with this right only to prevent harm or potential harm to the child, it found that § 26.10.160(3) does not require a threshold showing of harm and sweeps too broadly by permitting any person to petition at any time with the only requirement being that the visitation serve the best interest of the child.

In *Screws v. United States*, 325 U.S. 91 (1945) M. Claud Screws and others were convicted of violating and conspiring to violate Cr. Code § 20, 18 U.S.C.A. § 52, relating to the deprivation of rights protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and they appeal. Affirmed. Case that made it difficult for the federal government to bring prosecutions when local government officials killed African-Americans in an extra-judicial manner. The Supreme Court, in a decision authored by William O. Douglas, ruled that the federal government had not shown that Screws had the intention of violating Hall's civil rights when he killed him. This ruling greatly reduced the frequency with which federal civil rights cases were brought over the next few years.

In *Edwards v. Arizona*, 451 U.S. 477 (1981) The Court established the Edwards presumption that once a suspect invokes his right to counsel, any subsequent Miranda waiver is presumed involuntary until counsel is present or the suspect himself initiates the future communication.

This case presents the following Facts:

**1. There is an undisputed duty on the lower court**

It is the duty of the lower court to act and uphold the best interests of the children, equal protection and prosecutor to prosecute crimes that violate law and has refused to act on behalf of Ms Peterson. All involved in the removal of the children from ms Peterson are guilty of violating the law as the petition violated the DoeV Doe and Troxel v. Granville Holding. Petitioner also implores remand on the following issues

Uriah Peterson Sr. who is guilty of domestic assault, child abuse, marital desertion, and unpaid child support, and contempt of court.

Michal Travis who is guilty of assault and rape 1st degree.

Bert Tiger Whitehead IV, Rebecca Calles/Kerr and South Central Legal services are all guilty of malpractice, false advertising, denial of public accommodations concerning petitioners legal education regarding law libraries, discrimination, personal injury and conspiracy and fraud. Bert Tiger Whitehead IV is also guilty of additional crimes of harassment, aggravated stalking, aggravated disguising, contempt of court, forging fake legal documents, internet fraud and petitioner has good reason to believe he is also guilty of the accused "Prostitution Ring likely involving minors" he was accused of by Birmingham police Capt. Chris Busen.

Michigan Election Laws 168.940 Prosecuting attorney; duty to prosecute.

It is hereby made the duty of every prosecuting attorney, whenever he shall receive credible information that any such offense has been committed, to cause the same to be prosecuted)

Michigan Election Laws 168.941 Peace officers; duty to institute proceedings.

Sec. 941.

It is hereby made the duty of any police, sheriff or other peace officer, present and having knowledge of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, to forthwith institute criminal proceedings for the punishment of such offender.

MCL 722.23 "Best interests of the child" defined.

Sec. 3

As used in this act, "best interests of the child" means the sum total of the following factors to be considered, evaluated, and determined by the court:

(a) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the parties involved and the child.

(b) The capacity and disposition of the parties involved to give the child love, affection, and guidance and to continue the education and raising of the child in his or her religion or creed, if any.

(c) The capacity and disposition of the parties involved to provide the child with food, clothing, medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in place of medical care, and other material needs.

(d) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment,

and the desirability of maintaining continuity.

- (e) The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed custodial home or homes.
- (f) The moral fitness of the parties involved.
- (g) The mental and physical health of the parties involved.
- (h) The home, school, and community record of the child.
- (i) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court considers the child to be of sufficient age to express preference.
- (j) The willingness and ability of each of the parties to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child relationship between the child and the other parent or the child and the parents. A court may not consider negatively for the purposes of this factor any reasonable action taken by a parent to protect a child or that parent from sexual assault or domestic violence by the child's other parent.
- (k) Domestic violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed against or witnessed by the child.
- (l) Any other factor considered by the court to be relevant to a particular child custody dispute.

Michigan Legislature 600.5805

600.5805 Injuries to persons or property; period of limitations; "adjudication," "criminal sexual conduct," and "dating relationship" defined.

Sec. 5805.

(1) A person shall not bring or maintain an action to recover damages for injuries to persons or property unless, after the claim first accrued to the plaintiff or to someone through whom the plaintiff claims, the action is commenced within the periods of time prescribed by this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the period of limitations is 3 years after the time of the death or injury for all actions to recover damages for the death of a person or for injury to a person or property.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) to (6), the period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging assault, battery, or false imprisonment.

(4) Subject to subsection (6), the period of limitations is 5 years for an action

charging assault or battery brought by a person who has been assaulted or battered by his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a person with whom he or she resides or formerly resided.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), the period of limitations is 5 years for an action charging assault and battery brought by a person who has been assaulted or battered by an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship.

(6) The period of limitations is 10 years for an action to recover damages sustained because of criminal sexual conduct. For purposes of this subsection, it is not necessary that a criminal prosecution or other proceeding have been brought as a result of the conduct or, if a criminal prosecution or other proceeding was brought, that the prosecution or proceeding resulted in a conviction or adjudication.

(7) The period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging malicious prosecution.

(8) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging malpractice.

(9) The period of limitations is 2 years for an action against a sheriff charging misconduct or neglect of office by the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies.

(10) The period of limitations is 2 years after the expiration of the year for which a constable was elected for actions based on the constable's negligence or misconduct as constable.

(11) The period of limitations is 1 year for an action charging libel or slander.

(12) The period of limitations is 3 years for a products liability action. However, in for a product that has been in use for not less than 10 years, the plaintiff, in proving a prima facie case, must do so without the benefit of any presumption.

(13) An action against a state licensed architect or professional engineer or licensed professional surveyor arising from professional services rendered is an action charging malpractice subject to the period of limitation contained in subsection (8).

(14) The periods of limitation under this section are subject to any applicable period of repose established in section 5838a, 5838b, or 5839.

(15) The amendments to this section made by 2011 PA 162 apply to causes of action that accrue on or after January 1, 2012.



(16) As used in this section:

(a) "Adjudication" means an adjudication of 1 or more offenses under chapter XIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.1 to 712A.32.

(b) "Criminal sexual conduct" means conduct prohibited under section 520b, 520c, 520d, 520e, or 520g of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520b, 750.520c, 750.520d, 750.520e, and 750.520g.

(c) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. Dating relationship does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

**2. Petitioner has tried to instigate actions with The Supreme Court, the lower courts and commision.**

**A. Peterson V Peterson et al (State of Mi v Peterson and Peterson V Peterson)**

On 04/20/2014 Petitioner's right were violated by police after calling 911 after suffering assault by her ex husband Uriah Peterson. Discrimination happened and police arrived and permeditated arresting only Alissa Peterson to take her away from her children. Police process was violated that day and treated Alissa Peterson like Gabby Petito by police (Petito vs Moab police department <https://www.ksl.com/article/50591558/gabby-petitos-family-files-amended-lawsuit-against-moab-police#:~:text=In%20November%2C%20Petito's%20family%20filed,information%20has%20come%20to%20light.>) . Alissa Peterson was assaulted by Deputy Krystal McKormick and her miranda rights violated (edwards V arizona) as Alissa Peterson asked for an attorney upon being detained. but police continued to record and talk and harass sexually ms Peterson (#2014-00009284). Ms Petersons Landlord/ Father Daniel Kurtz arrived as the police were arresting her and refused to speak up having full knowledge and proof Uriah Peterson Sr had assaulted Alissa Peterson before. the 4th Circuit court and the jackson county prosecutor refused to press any charges on Uriah Peterson eventhough he never complied with any victim assistance. When Ms Peterson finally DID get to speak to the legal couسل she asked for upon being detained it was only minutes away from her trial and when Att Kirkpatrick asked for a counter lawsuit for Ms Peterson the court door was slammed in his face by Molly Burns who said "they will just get back together." and EVEN IF this had ever happened it does not legally prevent a victim from seeking damages and was legally irrelevant to the assault that day.

On 04/28/14, Alissa Peterson filed for an exparte PPO (#14-1127-PP) against Uriah Peterson Sr. after getting hit in the face on Easter 4/20/14 by Uriah Peterson Sr resulting in 3 broken teeth. Uriah Peterson Sr was holding Roxas Peterson at the time and threw him on the ground to strike Alissa Peterson as he felt the child was in the way. Uriah Peterson complained to police that he injured his back striking his wife and throwing his son who he was the last one touching.

On 1/11/2019 a petition for removal of Alissa's 3 minor Children was signed by Judge Rappleye, and on 3/26/2021 Judge held ruling to terminate Alissa Peterson's parental rights. Alissa Peterson has filed multiple petitions and motions to the following case files as attempts to remedy the injustice done to her in her District case #19-87NA, including a request for a paternity hearing that was instantly rejected. Judge Rappleye also closed the FOC case on the Peterson Children in Dec of 2023 without reason. Appendix #19-87NA, 19-249DM, 23-3032DP and 23-3957DC with the 4th Circuit court. Case #2:23-cv-13040-SJOM-APP with the Federal Court. On all cases with District court Alissa Peterson was told by order future filings would be rejected and she was barred from any future filings specifically without an **paid for** attorney. Federal Court dismissed with prejudice. The Michigan Court of Appeals denying Ms. Peterson's appeals is reported as In Re Peterson Minors # 368945 (Mich. App January 17th 2024). The Michigan Supreme Court denied Ms. Peterson's application for leave on Appeal on March 1st 2024. Petition for Writ of Certiorari was Filed with this court on March 18th 2024 Appendix #23-7059

#### **B. Peterson v Whitehead et al**

Ms Peterson has attempted to pursue a complaint against Mr Whitehead starting with complaining to the Attorney General Of Michigan. Ms Peterson did so because she had good reason to believe the commission would not take the legit complaint seriously. Ms Peterson's Dr. Fred Stelson a Michigan Board of Psychology Psychiatrist wrote a letter personally testifying to the the attorney grievance commission and whoever would be involved in Ms Peterson's future legal endeavors that Ms. Peterson had legit merit and Bert Whitehead IV and legal representation was trying to discredit her, and she was personally injured by Bert Whitehead IV in a personal relationship Dr described as a traumatic experience for MS. Peterson similar to the victims of Jeffrey Epstein (United States v. Epstein, 425 F. Supp. 3d 306) Ms Peterson did file grievance with the attorney grievance Commission and Ms Peterson's complaint was referred to investigation and assigned to Senior Counsel Graham Leech. After the initial investigation concluded and dismissed Mr Leech told Alissa Peterson that her appeal should go to Kimerly Uharu at the Commission and never informed Alissa Peterson her appeal should go to supreme court therefore statute has expired. Ms Uharu never responded and

prompting Alissa Peterson to file a lawsuit complaint with district court. District case was assigned to Hon . Thomas D. Wilson, #23-2003NO Petitioner asked for a De Novo hearing due to discrimination by judge in the past. Request was denied and Judge continued to aid Mr. Whitehead in evasion of service and delay of process. Ms Peterson also filed Complaint with the Eastern District of Michigan Federal Court #2:23-CV-133080 and expressed her concerns about the lower court in that case to Justice Berg and after expressing those concerns after he initially denied the de Novo request by Alissa Peterson Judge Thomas Wilson then voluntarily resused himself from the case delaying it months and reassigning it to Judge LaFlamme. #23-2922NO Alissa Peterson was ordered to pay for reservice even though alternative service was clearly the remedy after evasion by Mr Whitehead and lies about not being served his federal complaint when he was served that day via his representative Tiffant Colon who signed for it via certified mail green card and there was no legal need for reservice. To retaliate Bert Whitehead IV filed a slanderous PPO #23-3156PP against Alissa Peterson that was dismissed without merit on 12/16/23. Both Judge LaFlamme and Justice Berg dismissed me Peterson's Complaints. On hearing Judge LaFlamme threatened Alissa Peterson with non specific sanctions for her lack of perfection with law and also threatened her if she filed again in his court "without a paid for attorney" when ms Peterson tried to state her results with trying to detain an attorney Judge LaFlamme said he was "limiting oral Argument" and told her to "shut up" when ms Peterson asked for a copy of her order judge scoffed and rudly told her "she would get one in the mail" but Ms Peterson never recieved one to this date and had to retrieve the orders of cases #23-3933NO, #23-2002NO, #23-3156PP, #23-1068AA, and #23-2004AA due to the court errors of never sending a copy to listed parties. Judge LaFlamme never read Petitioners Motion, and petitioner knows this as she asked judge about the first two sentences of the brief and his understanding of expert witness testimony submitted by medical professional and judge said he "didn't understand". Judge also stated in the case after me Peterson case involving Mary Jo Cox a litigant seeking damages against a company she once co owned that "if a person can not detain an attorney then they are not entitled to damages." Ms Cox profusely apologized and begged for mercy from judge swearing she could hire an attorney but had none with her in court that day to speak for her. a pitiful display of "noble ideals". Justice Berg also dismissed ms Peterson's complaint holding he was dismissing on grounds of "Moot" but then wrote in his SIX PAGE SUMMARY JUDGEMENT that Judge understood there was "serious accusations" of personal injury malpractice and harassment and others. Justice never clarified in summary judgement how the legal holding of article III was not realized, tangible, and unsatisfied? How were Injury in Fact, Causation, and Redressability not established when Justice clearly identified them in summary judgement?

**SO Responding** to Judge Riodan, Justice Berg's and Justice Murphy contention that plaintiffs lack standing to sue Judge Rappleye, Uriah Peterson Sr, Bert Tiger Whitehead IV and the licensing officials related, the plaintiff has shown an injury caused by those defendants as Dr Fred Stelson has testified he recognized that plaintiff "have plausibly alleged and shown evidence that the illegal removal of her children by Judge and placement with the father allong with years prior of poor or no legal assistance from South Central Legal Services and specifically regarding Rebecca Callebs Kerr and Access Legal care and even more specifically Bert Tiger Whitehead IV has already had a direct effect on their day-to-day operations," and Petitioner and Dr Stelson have both shown the attorney General of Michigan that there is a credible threat of enforcement by the licensing officials, which is sufficient to establish Article III standing, see *Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus*, 573 U.S. 149, 158 (2014); *Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat'l Union*, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979).

### **C. Peterson v Lake shore Legal Aid and South Central Legal services**

Ms Peterson has attempted to pursue multiple complaints to the Michigan attorney general and Michigan Department of Civil Rights regarding her lack of legal help and representation when crimes are committed against her, ms peterson has shown she has been pursuing these complaints for years dating back to BEFORE THE CHILDREN WERE REMOVED, #2018-cp12042055080-A-C specifically from South Central Legal Services. Ms Peterson knew from the past that South Central Legal Services and LakeShore Legal and Michigan Legal Help were poised to discrimination against her due to election fraud and corruption. Michigan Department of Rights was involved specifically in 2022 when Petitioner was sexually assaulted by Mr. Travis and her rights were violated by police and judge. Upon Investigation Nitebia McIntyre the investigator said it was opinion of the Department that South Central was "more liable" for violation because it was uncontested fact that they were the company that "answered the phone" via answering machine when Lakeshore simply declined the call. Eventhought this was uncontested fact the department ruled there was no remedy they could alieve and directed ms Peterson to appeal to the district court of the commision again via letter/order.

Ms Peterson appealed Lakeshore to the Disrtict Court where it was assigned to Judge Wilson and dismissed without hearing.

Ms Peterson's district appeal case against South Central legal Services #23-2004AA was assigned to Judge McBain who on hearing dismissed with Prejudice due Judge said on record he used to live in the house Alissa Peterson resides in. This fact is basis of direct discrimination against her by judge as he refused to prosecute Uriah

Peterson Sr. a caucasian white male, when he was the assigned prosector letting Alissa Peterson and her children suffer at the hands of an abuser for "residing in his house as colored people." when the house has been owned by Daniel Kurtz, Alissa Peterson's Legal Father since 2004 when Alissa moved in. Judge said on record if Peterson refiled the case with the basis of denial of education and swore to "stop talking about Gideon v. Wainwright" and he as a judge was "very familiar with the holding". Ms Peterson did refile the case highlighting the denail of public accomidations, discrimination, and violations of her rights #23-2814CZ. Judge held hearing on March 28th 2024, Defense argued MS peterson never called eventhough evidence shows she did, and asked judge hold the the judgement he made on case #23-2004AA. Ms peterson questioned judge about the reasoning behing the Gideon v. Wainwright holding stating that she had been seeking help over the years from south central judge had knowledge from former hearing about former contracts of divorce ms Peterson had entertained with South Central Legal Services, and sought help in 2017 and 2018. Ms Peterson stated her reasons for seeking help though the year to the court, and she had been victimized thought assault by her Ex husband Uriah Peterson which judge has personal knowledge about due to motions of discovery filed by Ms Peterson to case #23-2004AA. Motion was filed by petitioner after judge stated at hearing that "he had heard Ms Peterson was filingand insigativg many court actions with the clerks office" ms peterson did not deny this and judge further asked ms Peterson "what her bussiness was with his court that was making her file so many instigating actions?" And in hearing on March 28th Judge again asked Ms Peterson about her reasons for seeking services with South Central. MS Peterson reinterated that she was assaulted by her ex husand on 4/20/14 thats why she sought divorce then but didnt choose the service due to no signed afffidavits of partnage and her rights were violated when she was assaulted and her miranda rights violated which the divorce did not address. Peterson explained she sought services again when she was harassed by flase complaints by CPS and sought servies again for divorce in 2017 but was denied. Judge then accused Peterson of "being repersented by Bert Whitehead IV in Complaint for Divorce" Ms Peterson filed in pro se but her final divorce was drafted by Bert Whitehead IV after Rebecca Kerr also wrote a divorce for ms Peterson and filed it but withdrew it due to it not being acceptable by ms Peterson as Rebecca Kerr's document contained prejury regarding Jxxxxxxx Gajewski, the oldest child of Uriah Peterson sr.'s former girlfriend. Ms Peterson stated that Mr Whitehead had represented her in her Custody case #19-87NA but her rights had also been violated with the removal of her children. just reponded by saying "well you've said alot here." and proceed to rant about Bert Whitehead regardless of relavance. It is judges opinion then that Bert Whitehead IV is responsible for the errors in the divorce case of #19-249DM. Alissa Peterson tried to renew her arguement thought

judicial question about the Gideon v. Wainwright holding and Denial of Public accommodations and right to COMPETENT legal knowledge, petitioner renewed her question of whether the legal standard of representation and Judicial Process of noble ideals and fair process was realized when Ms Peterson, a poor defendant and litigant is charged with abuse/ neglect and has to face her accusers **without a fair ethical lawyer to assist her** leaving Ms Peterson to represent herself on over 97% of the related documents to this case over the past 5 years. How was defendant to further her poor and basic legal knowledge beyond what she already knew through the internet when she wasn't even shown a proper law library or book of law until 2023 and denied access to the South Central Legal library and others? (Peterson V South #23-2814-CZ) How was legal standard of ABA Model Rule 4.1 and Model Rule 7.1 satisfied when it is court record Defendant was forced to plea no contest, no transcripts exist from this hearing, and there was personal injury, fraud, and legal malpractice all committed by the attorneys assigned to Ms Peterson specifically Rebecca Calebs/ Kerr and Bert "Tiger" Whitehead IV who is still harassing Ms Peterson to this day (MDCR Case #642977). Judge McBain again responded with "you've said a lot." and added that "there are laws in there but I don't make them." ignoring the questions and refusing to hold to the Gideon v. Wainwright he alleged he was so familiar with, and moreover judge is not sworn to make laws but uphold them. Judge then went on to rant about his days as a prosecutor and what great job he had done with the pro se law libraries in Jackson. Judge had specifically mentioned the law library in the court which petitioner was denied entry to until hearing on case #23-2004AA. Judge held his former ruling and dismissed the case saying that out of all the things Ms Peterson had said the only note he would make on his case notes was regarding the denial of legal information saying "I've put that in my notes". then Judge ranted on record about his attorneys being in there all day when this is not even true, the law library in the court house is outdated has no librarian and the door was jammed to the public for over 6 months leaving the public barred from entry as the only other entry was through Judge's chambers a place the public isn't allowed to just "come and go" generally. Ms Peterson spent every day in that library for 6 months, she even almost got locked in there one day by the judge when he left for the day, judge said he wasn't expecting anyone to be in there that's why he almost locked Ms Peterson in there at 3:20 pm that day and on that day that the library was available and she has never run into another person or attorney using the library or its contents. As a pro se litigant left in the wake of the "greatness of John G. McBain's self representation movement" I can personally say he's done more than a horrible job at giving and education youth and the public the free access and right to legal education, and forms. and has bragged about his days as a prosecutor when the truth is he let my ex husband Uriah Peterson Sr. escape prosecution, letting a public woman beater walk free, and

a child abuser not prosecuting child Murderer R.D. WOODARD to the fullest extent of the law in the Cameron Russel Murder  
([https://www.mlive.com/news/jackson/2010/02/medical\\_examiner\\_testifies\\_in.html](https://www.mlive.com/news/jackson/2010/02/medical_examiner_testifies_in.html)) now with Michael James Travis openly walking the streets of Jackson a rapist walks freely as well all on the watch of John G McBain.

#### **D. Peterson V Travis**

On 08/28/2022 Alissa Peterson was Sexually Assaulted by Michael Travis, a common disgruntled drug addict that had been hanging around a former mutual acquaintance, of Alissa's who had asked her for help after his knee surgery. Police were called for report and prosecution and on 09/06/2022 4:02 PM Alissa Filed for an Exparte PPO against "Mikey" Travis. #22-3146-PP and is sent to AWARE advocate Heather who lies to Alissa saying she is a Clerk. Heather lies to Alissa about the law, and treats her like she has no right to be believed telling her she MUST fill the PPO and recall all events backwatsds (a common tactic baseless tactic some believe calls out liars) So Alissa could tell the court was already biased and didnt believe competent evidence. Heather tells Alissa to go to the Hospital for a SANE exam that can still be used as evicence and says "You look like you are in severe physical pain." Alissa immediatly goes to the hospital the next day as it is already after 4 pm. Heather asks Alissa to sign a waiver until the prosecution decides. Alissa does not trust Heather but wanted to be safe. Alissa asks heather how long the Posecutor will take, heather tells her 3 months and asks for the waiver to be signed until Jan 26, 2023. Alissa was instantly suspicious and only signed the waiver until the end of the year. Alissa asked for a copy but Heather never gave her one. Heather, Casey, Dee, Angelita and AWARE only wanted the waiver to violate Alissa's rights never using it to advocate her CSC, instead they used it to stalk Alissa's livestream, message the streaming company, Alissa's friends on World Of Warcraft, and involve themselves in complaints Alissa had about threats on her life that didnt involve them and speak outside the waiver in 3rd party communications to Slander, defame and invade Alissa's privacy to gain access to who she MIGHT trust. Alissa verified with Krissy at Victims Rights none of these actions were within Casey's right to act on even with the waiver. Alissa attempted to complaint to Angelita Velesco who concealed that she had been involved in apast compaint with the AG on AWARE to Alissa. Angelita promised Alissa proper advocation but never returned any of Alissa's calls and has continued to use the waiver even after Alissa told her it was no longer valid. At police request on 09/07/2022 the same day Alissa goes to Henry Ford ER in Jackson Mi for SANE exam, exam is done by Helene Hill PA with a medical conclusion of assault. On 09/10/2022 Jackson County Prosecutor declines to press charges against mikey travis. Casey is notified and conceals this from Alissa and continues to act like she

knows nothing violating the waiver and Alissa's rights to fabricate a "investigation" where no allegations were ever made to Alissa due to plans to ambush Alissa in court like in previous years not giving her her right to know what is going on until she's walked into court being discriminatory and treating her different due to mental disability something they wont give her legal help when she requests but use against her whenever she needs victim assistance and on 09/15/2022 Call is placed to Alissa Peterson asking her to go to the hospital to sign for the release of the SANE exam. Alissa immediatly complies. On 09/28/2022 Alissa attempts to requests all Police reports related to the Mikey Travis CSC from Public records. When trying to Log in Alissa realizes her password has been changed by the police. Alissa never changed her password from the day she made the public records account and the password still was the original once the last time Alissa requested records on 5/17/2022 showing the timeframe when the police changed it. Alissa resets the password and requests all reports. Request is denied due to investigation and other report number are declined saying to reports exists. Calls to the Jackson City Police about related reports are unretutned until Ms Peterson Complained to Internal Affaris and Gary Schuette in a formal paper grievance subitted to the Jackson County Sherriffs office and handed personally to Gary Schuette. **On 11/22/22 Alissa Peterson called South Central Legal Services via their 800 phone number 800-968-0738 and left a message on the machine for a returned call regarding the PPO and assault. Voicemail message instructs with threatening tone to only leave one message. South Central Legal services never returned the call.** On 12/12/22 Police left Voicemail to return calls about the complaint investigation and when Alissa Peterson left a voicemail to call back Sagent Sukovich called back and spoke with Alissa Peterson saying he would let her know what was happening with the investigation and never called back or returned any calls after that day and never sending any documents of conclusion or findings or resoning to Alissa Peterson. In court Judge McBain granted PPO to Petitioner but wouldnt allow Mr. Travis any oral arguement so "he didnt incriminate himself". Mr travis filed a motion to terminate but that was denied by judge as Judge admitted to looking at emails from Police specifically Deputy Dillion Golightly who was investigating MR Travis for the assault. MR Travis showed proof on court the deputy has emailed the judge so judge denied the Motion by Mr Travis telling him to reserve and immediatly recused himself for ex-party communications. Mr Travis never re served Ms Peterson as the whole motion was fabricated delusion. Ms Peterson was told she could not renew her PPO against Travis by Heather of aware inc unless an she had an active police report of him "still doing thing to her". Now a rapist freely walks the streets of Jackson Michigan unmedicated and unchecked and has openly applied many times for job as a United States Postal Services where he could deliever mail to solict more



victims.

#### **E. Other attempts to alleviate the problem**

The following related complaints were filed by petitioner with the Michigan Attorney Grievance Commission: (a print out by the Commission of the cases by index is attached to this appendix) #19-0730, #19-0411, #19-2092 #19-0176 #19-0055, #21-0268, #22-0573, #22-1358, #22-1260, #22-1359 #22-1263, #22-0798, #22-1264, #22-1261, #22-1265, #22-1262

the following related complaint was filed by petitioner with the Michigan Judicial Tenure Commission : #20-24185

the following related complaints were filed by petitioner with the Michigan Department of Civil Rights MDCR# 630846, MDCR# 642977, MDCR# 630837, MDCR# 633846

the following related complaints were filed by petitioner with the Michigan Attorney General: #2018-cp12042055080-A-C , #2022-cp04211221636-A, #2022-ne05131601277-A, #2022-cp03222302231-A ,#2022-cp03081935532-A, #2022-cp03081816192-A

MS Peterson can not file again on this matter with Department of Civil Rights in Washington DC as she has already complained there in 2018-2019 and has no expansion of time or remedy to file under this matter again later after she knew more information. Ms Peterson has filed multiple Complaints on Police with the Attorney General (#2022-ne05131601277-A), the Michigan Department of Rights and Internal Affairs (BOPC Citizen Complaint Number #72906, BPC #21-1100) all showing evidence of Election Fraud Conspiracy that started in 2006 and mentioned in former complaints to the Election Bearu in 2007 by MR. Thulin (<https://www.justiceforallnotthefew.blogspot.com/2007/05/jackson-mich-12th-circuit-court-judge.html>) and MLive.com in 2018. ([https://www.mlive.com/news/jackson/2018/07/sheriffs\\_comments\\_offensive\\_di.html](https://www.mlive.com/news/jackson/2018/07/sheriffs_comments_offensive_di.html))

On 10/21/22 a petition Against Discrimination in Jackson County was started by Alissa Peterson "Speak up!! Hold Spring Arbor University accountable for title IX exemption discrimination!" on Change .org <https://www.change.org/p/call-to-action-hold-religious-institutions-like-spring-arbor-university-accountable-for-title-ix-exemption-discrimination> Petition highlights a history of targeted discrimination at Spring Arbor University, where Shannon Lawder is the President of Psychology and used discrimination to judge Alissa Peterson for mental disability in Evaluation

but refused to have any therapies or solutions for ms Peterson. Pattern Discrimination and Racism are shown in evidence including documented Discrimination **against mental disability**, and it is well known that in the Spring Arbor "bubble" community that "if one person thinks or acts this way.. the rest of the associated community will too." <https://pridesource.com/article/24253> In a public complaint by the Law Offices of Karen Bower, Complaint # 15-10-2098, 12/16/10 (behavior contract, ) against Spring Arbor University the office of civil rights found that the University regarded the student as having a mental disability. It created a behavioral contract which evidenced its belief. In the contract and for readmission, the University required documentation not required of other students for readmission, required the student to seek counseling and take all prescribed medication, and required access to the student's treatment providers. The University conditioned reenrollment on demonstrating that he could handle a full-time courseload, live on or off-campus, and be successful. Since his withdrawal was voluntary, he had no disciplinary action and was in good academic standing, there was no legitimate basis for these additional requirements.

<https://thelawofficeofkarenbower.files.wordpress.com/2011/10/ocr-decision-spring-arbor-university.pdf> Petition has over 13,000 views, and 522+ signatures including local voters of Jackson and Former Students of Spring Arbor University Michigan due to the Petition that inspired Alissa Peterson to speak up "In Support of Equality at SAU" a 2014 petition Started by user "SAU Alumni for Equality" <https://chnge.it/cvvWINKrdH> started after the protests regarding the firing of a trans teacher Julie Nemeck. <https://www.wistv.com/story/6152217/christian-university-in-michigan-fires-transgender-professor/> Mlive highlighted the "In Support of Equality at SAU" Petition that closed at 525 signatures, but refused to follow up with Ms Peterson's petition or even interview when Ms Peterson's petition has almost surpassed the last one with 522 Signatures, 13,000 Views and 89 shares across the World Wide Web, and Social Media. Regardless of obvious local discrimination to Ms Peterson, the Religious Exemption Accountability Project "REAP" <https://www.thereap.org/> Supports the fact that SAU promotes discrimination in its employees and students alike and has shared and signed the petition. **Public opinion is SAU EMPLOYEES DISCRIMINATE and REAP supports Alissa Peterson's petition on discrimination in Jackson county.**

On 11/16/23 Petition against the Judges of the 4th Circuit Court was started by Alissa Peterson "Remove judge Diane Rappleye from the 4th circuit Michigan court" on Change.org <https://www.change.org/p/remove-judge-diane-rappleye-from-the-4th-circuit-michigan-court> Petition highlights the election fraud, judicial injustices and failures of the Judges of the 4th circuit court, more **specifically the Peterson case**, the Camerson Russell Murder and the death of two infant children,

Brendan and Junior at the hands of Scott Jurewicz, who was let to walk free by prosecution and judge for month resulting in mutple infant deaths. Petition has over 2300 views, and 125+ signatures including local voters of Jackson Michigan to voters in Indianapolis Indiana and commuinty press will not even interview ms Peterson or run a story as proof of local discrimination and election fraud, as election bribes allegations include bribes for lack of votes/ lack of electives to run against you on ballot. Ms Peterson has been retaliated on by Police, employees and judges of the Court and the City of Jackson for speaking up and also voicing her intent to legally clean up the city and write in voting for herself. Locals who have witnessed Alissa Peterson in the commuinty being a goos mother to the children and the father absent or abusive to the mother have signed the petition. **Public opinion is over 125 local people agree it was NOT the JUDGES PLACE OR RIGHT TO GIVE THE CHILDREN TO URIAH PETERSON SR -A KNOWN ABUSER AND DEMAND THE CHILDREN BE RETURNED**

On March 18th 2024 Petitioner filed a petition for a writ of Certirori #23-7059 from this Court and is awaiting answer by April 22nd 2024.

### **3. There is no adequate remedy at law**

Judicial Tenure Commission ruled it was "limited" on adequate remedy regarding judicial corruption and gave no clear remedy. There fore Ms Peterson has no expansion of time by law to Petition the Michigan Supreme Court for a writ of superintending control or application for leave or any other rememdy. Any calls or emails sent to any law firm regarding her issues goes unreturned.

Because Attorney Grievance Commision is rejecting any complaint made by Petitioner instantly or mishandling the investigations by ignoring evidence and violating her rights along with **public opinions** on their **poor 1.3 /5 star rating on google reviews**, MS Peterson has **good reason** to believe that further complaints to the commision are a wasted effort and time as Ms Peterson has no expansion of time by law to Petition the Michigan Supreme Court for a writ of superintending control or any other rememdy. When lower court is acting in indirect discrimination and conspicuous violation of petitioner's civil and constitutional rights , a writ of mandamus from this Court is the only appropriate vehicle to rectify the error. See, e.g., *Ex parte Republic of Peru*, 318 U.S. 578, 583 (1943); *Fossatt*, 62 U.S. at 446.

There is no other legal rememdy to purge the partisan taint from the Michigan election law voter fraud as only rememdy is Petition for recall of the Jackson County Prosecutor, Judge Thomas D. Wilson, Judge Diane Rappleye, Judge Richard LaFlamme, Judge Susan BEEBEE-Jordan, Judge Alisson Bates and Judge

John G. McBain and Sargent Chief of Police Gary Schuette must be granted.

This case presents the following questions:

1. of whether the best interests of the children as per Federal Law and "initiation" standard of allegations against Ms. Peterson and Federal Standard rule is satisfied when CPS investigators, Prosecution, Ms. Peterson's court and state bar appointed attorneys and Judge Rappleye violate the Doe v. Doe holding of HRS § 584-6 and Troxel v. Granville, 530 U.S. 57 (2000) Holding that § 26.10.160(3) unconstitutionally infringes on parents' fundamental right to rear their children. Reasoning that the Federal Constitution permits a State to interfere with this right only to prevent harm or potential harm to the child, it found that § 26.10.160(3) does not require a threshold showing of harm and sweeps too broadly by permitting any person to petition at any time with the only requirement being that the visitation serve the best interest of the child " by filing a petition of baseless accusation that actually violated Ms Peterson's rights and her childrens. As Uriah Peterson Sr. was never "kept from his children", and it was Alissa Peterson's rights that were violated when the fact that Uriah Peterson Sr was an abusive negligent Putative father was in fact Estoppel and Uriah Peterson Sr had no right to the children as per Res Judicata due to PPO's and the Divorce Document order that had no separate sworn affidavits of paternity that also violates the Doe v. Doe holding. **how is legal standard satisfied when not one attorney who has drafted Ms Peterson a Divorce in 2014 By South Central att Joanne Laux, In 2019 by Rebecca Calebs Kerr and also in 2019 by Bert Tiger Whitehead IV and access Legal care when not one has signed affidavits of paternity? Contracts regarding divorce are listed in Appendix.**

2. of whether the legal standard of representation and Judicial Process of noble ideals and fair process was realized when Ms Peterson, a poor defendant and litigant is charged with abuse/ neglect and has to face her accusers **without a fair ethical lawyer to assist her** leaving Ms Peterson to represent herself on over 97% of the related documents to this case over the past 5 years. How was defendant to further her poor and basic legal knowledge beyond what she already knew through the internet when she wasn't even shown a proper law library or book of law until 2023 and denied access to the South Central Legal library and others? (Peterson V. South #23-2814-CZ) How was legal standard of ABA Model Rule 4.1 and Model Rule 7.1 satisfied when it is court record Defendant was forced to plea no contest, no transcripts exist from this hearing, and there was personal injury, fraud, and legal malpractice all committed by the attorneys assigned to Ms Peterson specifically Rebecca Calebs/ Kerr and Bert "Tiger" Whitehead IV who is still harassing Ms Peterson to this day with forged legal documents of a PPO that was

dismissed in December 2023 without merit filed by Mr. Whitehead. (MDCR Case #642977).

There is no clearer rule in the Sixth Amendment right to confrontation and the right to counsel, right to fair trials and presumed innocence, which had been found under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to impose requirements on the federal government, by imposing those requirements upon the states as well. And the Amendment's confrontation clause and guarantee of counsel is a fundamental right essential to a fair trial and, as such, **applies the states through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**. Because the Lower court, Attorney Grievance Commission and Judicial Tenure Commission **has refused** to hold to these Constitutional FAIR IDEALS and FAIR rights, Petitioners respectfully request that this Court issue a writ of mandamus directing such remand.

## **XI. Reasons for Granting the Writ**

The Court may "issue all writs necessary or appropriate in the aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law." 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a). A writ of mandamus is warranted where "(1) no other adequate means exist to attain the relief [the party] desires, (2) the party's right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable, and (3) the writ is appropriate under the circumstances." *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 558 U.S. 183, 190 (2010) (quoting *Cheney v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 542 U.S. 367, 380–81 (2004)) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted). Mandamus is reserved for "exceptional circumstances amounting to a judicial 'usurpation of power.'" *Cheney*, 542 U.S. at 380 (citation omitted). Where a lower court "mistakes or misconstrues the decree of this Court" and fails to "give full effect to the mandate, its action may be controlled \* \* \* by a writ of mandamus to execute the mandate of this Court." *Gen. Atomic Co. v. Felter*, 436 U.S. 493, 497 (1978) (per curiam) (quoting *In re Sanford Fork & Tool Co.*, 160 U.S. 247, 255 (1895)); see also *United States v. Fossatt*, 62 U.S. 445, 446 (1858) ("[W]hen a case is sent to the court below by a mandate from this court, \* \* \* if the court does not proceed to execute the mandate, or disobeys and mistakes its meaning, the party aggrieved may, by motion for a mandamus, at any time, bring the errors or omissions of the inferior court before this court for correction.").

### **A. PETITIONERS' RIGHT TO ISSUANCE OF A WRIT IS CLEAR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST**

Petitioners are entitled to a writ directing the Michigan Supreme Court to relinquish jurisdiction over this case and remand it to the district court for further

proceedings consistent with this Court's opinion, because the appeals before the Michigan Court of Appeals have been fully resolved by that Court. Appeals to the Michigan Supreme Court have been ruled on in added issue to Case #166574 and a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari has been filed with this Court on March 18th 2024.

Exceptional circumstances are present here, and "questions concerning justiciability" remain as there is an undisputed duty on the lower court. **This Court's intervention is particularly necessary because of the extraordinary, urgent circumstances of this case regarding the children and the extraordinary attempts by Alissa Peterson.** Therefore, Petitioner meets the high threshold for a writ of mandamus ordering the Michigan Supreme Court to remand this case and these legal issues in case to the district court.

### **B. A WRIT OF MANDAMUS IS WARRANTED GIVEN THE URGENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS CASE**

**Due to illegal removal and placement with known abuser Uriah Peterson Sr. there is Immediate Risk to the Children and Psychological Injury Uriah Z. Peterson Sr Parental Rights to Uriah Zenith Peterson II, Sora Daniel Peterson, and Roxas Angelus Peterson should be Terminated and the Children removed immediatly to prevent futher harm and endangerment to their physical emotional, mental and psychological health. Due to these circumstances the home is not a safe environment to the children from further physical emotional, mental and psychological health.** CPS cancelled and refused information prior to Ms Peterson's Right being terminated that Sora Peterson was admitted to the hospital for self harm and a mental breakdown from being separated from Alissa Peterson. Sora suffered injury to his body and face. **This Court's intervention is particularly necessary because of the extraordinary, urgent circumstances of this case regarding the children and the extraordinary attempts by Alissa Peterson.** For more than ten years, hundreds of Michiganders and Americans have been unable to exercise their federal constitutional right fight termination of their parental rights. Those with the means to do so are being forced to represent themselves—in many cases, don't have proper legal information, education, moneys or resourses—to obtain the legal means to fight back, while many others are being forced to take on a "living death sentance" in a never ending sentance they can not appeal which is unconstititutional cruel and unusual and pains of continuing to live without seeing or knowing about their children against their will in what can only be called "Government Kidnapping". And the rush of cases coming in and out of the Distirict Court and Friend of the Court to seek custody, petition for removal or termination is only increasing-causing weeks long hearing delays

backlogs in District court Friend of the Court and, harming residents of the county and state and invariably delaying Judicial Process across the county until it effects the people, State Agenda and State funds.

### **C. NO OTHER ADEQUATE MEANS TO OBTAIN RELIEF EXIST**

No other adequate means exist to obtain Petitioners' requested relief.

Because the lower court is acting in indirect discrimination and conspicuous violation of petitioners civil and constitutional rightsrights , a writ of mandamus from this Court is the only appropriate vehicle to rectify the error.

Moreover, even if the Fourth Circuit limited its consideration to defendants' motions to dismiss with prejudice and excluded "justiciability" questions, it has still violated this Court's mandate and Federal Rules of Process. There is no way to reconcile Petition for Writ of Superintending Control or Application for leave to the Supreme Court due to expiration of time and the Michigan Supreme Court Ruled it was an "added Issue" to Case #166574, since the Michigan Supreme Court already ruled and Writ of Ceritori has need filed with this court. What this Court "is asked to do by way of granting certiorari before judgment is to render the kind of judgment on the merits of the appeal that the court of appeals could have rendered." Stephen M. Shapiro et al., Supreme Court Practice § 2.2 at 80 (10th ed. 2013). The Court is due for response by April 22, 2024.

Absent intervention by the Court, the Fourth Circuit, Attorney Grievance commision and Judicial Tenure Commision is poised to reject with prejudice and discrimination any of petitioner's efforts to undermine the direct legal issues now and in the future and Supreme Court holdings which is a direct violation of Federal laws this court has spent the over 50 years developing and delay and prevent further resolution of this case in the district court or any State Commission. Therefore, Petitioner has no recourse in any other court.

### **XII. Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, there is an undisputed duty on the lower court, Ms. Peterson respectfully requests that this Court issue a writ of madamus directing the Michigan Supreme Court to remand this case and these legal issues in case to the district court as no other remedy or relief exists. There is no adequate remedy at law

DATED this 6th day of April, 2024.

Respectfully Submitted with Kind Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alissa Peterson".

Alissa M Peterson

4/6/24 Pro Se Litigation



## **XII. APPENDIX**

# Order

Michigan Supreme Court  
Lansing, Michigan

March 1, 2024

Elizabeth T. Clement,  
Chief Justice

166574 & (20)(22)(23)(25)

Brian K. Zahra  
David F. Viviano  
Richard H. Bernstein  
Megan K. Cavanagh  
Elizabeth M. Welch  
Kyra H. Bolden,  
Justices

*In re* PETERSON, Minors.

SC: 166574  
COA: 368945  
Jackson CC Family Division:  
19-000087-NA

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On order of the Court, the motions to add issue are GRANTED. The application for leave to appeal the January 17, 2024 order of the Court of Appeals is considered, and it is DENIED, because we are not persuaded that the questions presented should be reviewed by this Court. The motions to remand are DENIED.



I, Larry S. Royster, Clerk of the Michigan Supreme Court, certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the order entered at the direction of the Court.

March 1, 2024

**Court of Appeals, State of Michigan**

**ORDER**

In re Peterson Minors

Docket No. 368945

LC No. 19-000087-NA

Michael J. Riordan  
Presiding Judge

Anica Letica

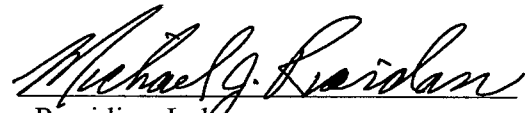
Allie Greenleaf Maldonado  
Judges

---

The motion to waive fees is GRANTED for this case only.

The motion for alternative service is DENIED.

The application for leave to appeal is DENIED for lack of merit in the grounds presented.

  
Presiding Judge



A true copy entered and certified by Jerome W. Zimmer Jr., Chief Clerk, on

January 17, 2024  
Date

  
Chief Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ALISSA PETERSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

URIAH Z PETERSON, SR and DIANE  
RAPPLEYE,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:23-cv-13040

HONORABLE STEPHEN J. MURPHY, III

**JUDGMENT**

**IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** that, pursuant to the Court's order dated December 19, 2023, Plaintiff's claims are dismissed with prejudice.

KINIKIA ESSIX  
CLERK OF THE COURT

BY: s/ R. Loury

Dated: December 19, 2023

APPROVED:

s/ Stephen J. Murphy, III  
STEPHEN J. MURPHY, III  
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served upon the parties and/or counsel of record on December 19, 2023, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/ R. Loury  
Case Manager

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON  
FAMILY DIVISION

OF ORIGINAL ON FILE

DEC 12 2023

JACKSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT  
CIERRA L. SOYLE, CO. CLERK

Alissa Peterson

Plaintiff

V.

FILE NO. 2023-3032-DP

Uriah Peterson Sr.

Defendant

HONORABLE DIANE M. RAPPLEYE

**ORDER DENYING EX PARTE RELIEF AND**  
**CASE CLOSURE**

Alissa Peterson has filed multiple motions for ex parte relief. The Court has reviewed the motions, attached pleadings and exhibits, if any. The motions are denied for the following reasons:

The pleadings are indiscernible, **the file is CLOSED** and **Alissa Peterson may not file any more pleadings in this DP file.**

Dated: 11/29/23

  
HONORABLE DIANE M. RAPPLEYE  
Circuit Court Judge



20230000003032DP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

**ALISSA PETERSON,**

Plaintiff,

vs.

**BERT WHITEHEAD, IV, et al.,**

Defendants.

**2:23-CV-13080-TGB-KGA**

HON. TERRENCE G. BERG

**ORDER GRANTING  
APPLICATION TO PROCEED  
IN FORMA PAUPERIS  
(ECF NO. 2),**

**SUMMARILY DISMISSING  
THE COMPLAINT  
(ECF NO. 1),**

**AND DENYING MOTIONS  
FOR ALTERNATE SERVICE,  
TO COMPEL DISCOVERY,  
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT,  
AND TO DISMISS AS MOOT  
(ECF NOS. 6, 13, 14, 16, 18)**

Plaintiff Alissa Peterson sued Defendants Bert Whitehead, IV, his law office Access Legal Care, and the Whitehead Estate, and alleged violations of the First, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments as well as personal injury and Michigan Compiled Laws 600.5805. ECF No. 1, PageID.4, 8. She then applied to proceed in forma pauperis, which would allow her to proceed without prepaying filing fees. ECF No. 2.

For the reasons below, this request will be granted, but her complaint will be dismissed, and all other pending motions are denied as moot.

### **APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS**

Peterson has filed an application to proceed in forma pauperis. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 195(a)(1). She represents that she receives \$914 in monthly income from Social Security Insurance and has \$8 in cash or a checking or savings bank account. ECF No. 2, PageID.17–18. She owns a 2013 GMC Terrain car, and her living expenses of rent, medical prescriptions that are not covered by insurance, phone bill, gas, utilities, and others such as food total more than half of her income. *Id.* This adequately shows that Peterson is indigent, so the Court will grant her application and allow her complaint to be filed.

### **REVIEW OF COMPLAINT**

Once an in forma pauperis complaint has been filed, the Court must review it to ensure it is not frivolous or malicious, plausibly states a claim for relief, and does not seek monetary relief against defendants immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

Complaints filed by persons who have no attorney to represent them will be construed liberally. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520–21 (1972). Nonetheless, all litigants must comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires a complaint to contain a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” and “a demand for the relief sought.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)–(3). Rule 8 does not require “detailed” factual allegations,” but it “demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft*

*v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555–56 (2007). A complaint is considered “frivolous” if it “lacks an arguable basis in either law or fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319 (1989).

Federal courts are also under an independent obligation to examine their own jurisdiction. *United States v. Hays*, 515 U.S. 737, 742 (1995). Rule 12(h)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that, if a court “determines at any time that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3). Dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction occurs pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1). A complaint lacks jurisdiction on its face only if federal jurisdiction cannot be established even when “all allegations of the plaintiff [are] considered as true.” *DLX, Inc. v. Kentucky*, 381 F.3d 511, 516 (6th Cir. 2004).

Peterson indicated that this filing is a companion case to two state cases (Nos. 23-2003-NO, 23-2922-NO) before the 4th Circuit Judicial Court with Judge T.D. Wilson presiding. ECF No. 1, PageID.9; ECF No. 1-1, PageID.12–13 (“An action between these parties or other parties arising out of similar transactions or occurrences alleged in this complaint has been previously filed in 4th Circuit Judicial Court ... These actions are pending.”). She asserts that she believes the state court judges are being unfair to her and aiding the Defendant in retaliation for various complaints against the judges. ECF No. 1-1,



PageID.13. These are serious accusations, but they do not concern the named Defendants in this case so the Court will not discuss them further.

Peterson's complaint is difficult to follow. As best as the Court can discern, it relates to matters that Peterson believes may involve legal malpractice, defamation, personal injury/intentional infliction of emotional distress, obstruction of justice/access to legal assistance, and harassment on the basis of her race and sex. *Id.* at PageID.13–16. She seeks \$56.7 million in damages with an unspecified multiplier. *Id.* at PageID.16. All the alleged claims arise under state law. Peterson cites “Federal Question” under the Cause of Action field on the cover sheet and briefly describes the cause as “Michigan Legislature 600.5805.” ECF No. 1, PageID.8. But this cannot be. A Michigan state statute that concerns “Injuries to persons or property; period of limitations; ‘adjudication,’ ‘criminal sexual conduct,’ and ‘dating relationship’ defined” cannot confer federal jurisdiction; a violation of such a statute is not the basis for a civil action arising under the U.S. Constitution, federal laws, or treaties. 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Even if Peterson believes her claims relate to the First, Sixth, or Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, she fails to adequately allege how the Defendants, none of whom are state actors, violated them nor can she without a properly pleaded federal cause of action.

Federal jurisdiction exists if there is a question presented under federal law, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, or if there is complete diversity of

citizenship among parties, 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Plaintiff fails to present a federal question, and the case does not have diversity of citizenship. Peterson, Whitehead, his law office, and his estate are all Michigan citizens and entities. Therefore, even if Plaintiff moved to dismiss her state case and tried to file it in federal district court, the Court would still lack of subject matter jurisdiction over this case. Therefore, the Court must dismiss the case for lack of federal subject matter jurisdiction as the claims “are totally implausible, attenuated, unsubstantial, frivolous, devoid of merit, or no longer open to discussion.” *Apple v. Glenn*, 183 F.3d 477, 479 (6th Cir. 1999); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1).

Even under the most generous reading, the Court does not have jurisdiction because the claims are purely questions of state law. Thus, Peterson may not proceed in a federal suit for money damages before this Court, and the complaint is hereby **DISMISSED**.

### **REMAINING MOTIONS**

Because the case cannot proceed and the complaint may not be properly served, all pending motions regarding service, discovery, and summary disposition are **DENIED AS MOOT**. ECF Nos. 6, 13, 14, 16, 18.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons explained above, Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis, ECF No. 2, is **GRANTED**.

For the reasons set out above, Plaintiff's complaint, ECF No. 1, is **DISMISSED without prejudice.**

It is **FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Alternate Service, ECF No. 6; Plaintiff's Motions to Compel Discovery, ECF Nos. 13, 14; Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 16; and Plaintiff's Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 18, are **DENIED AS MOOT.**

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: January 29, 2024

/s/Terrence G. Berg

TERRENCE G. BERG

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON**

---

ALISSA PETERSON,  
Plaintiff,

FILE NO. 23-22814-CZ

vs.

Hon. John G. McBain

LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTH  
CENTRAL MICHIGAN, INC.  
Defendant.

---

**ORDER TO DISMISS**

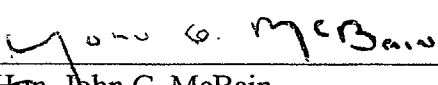
At a session of the Circuit Court held in the  
City of Jackson, County of Jackson, Michigan  
On this the 28<sup>TH</sup> day of March, 2024.

PRESENT: THE HONORABLE John G. McBain, CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

This matter having come before the Court by the Motion of the ~~Plaintiff~~<sup>Defendant</sup> AND  
this Court being made aware of the motion and hearing proofs on the record,

IT IS ORDERED:

That this matter be dismissed with prejudice.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hon. John G. McBain  
Circuit Court Judge

Presented for Signature and Signed: 3-28-24

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON

ALISSA PETERSON,  
Plaintiff,

FILE NO. 23-2004-AA *MM*

vs.

Hon. John G. McBain

LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTH  
CENTRAL MICHIGAN, INC.  
Defendant.

MDCR CASE #: 630837

**ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL**

At a session of the Circuit Court held in the  
City of Jackson, County of Jackson, Michigan  
On this the 12<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023.

PRESENT: THE HONORABLE John G. McBain, CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

This matter having come before the Court by the Motion of the Plaintiff, on appeal from an  
Administrative Agency Decision

And, this Court being made aware of the motion and hearing proofs on the record,

IT IS ORDERED:

That this matter be dismissed with prejudice as allowed per MCR 7.112 and 7.216(A)(7) and  
2.716(A)(10).

*John G. McBain*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hon. John G. McBain  
Circuit Court Judge

Presented for Signature and Signed: *John G. McBain*  
\_\_\_\_\_

JACKSON COUNTY  
CIRCUIT COURT

2023 OCT 24 PM 12:03

FILED



20230000002004AA