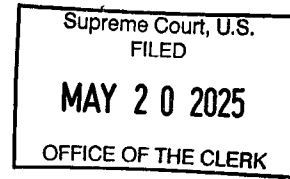


24-1226



No. _____

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

SOSSAMMA GEORGE SEBASTIN,

Petitioner,

v.

SEBASTIN FRANCIS,

Respondent.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari
to the Supreme Court of Illinois

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a state court may completely remove a parent's constitutionally protected right to the care, custody, and control of their child through a hearing held without prior notice, in violation of the parent's fundamental rights under fourteenth and first amendments?
2. Whether a state court may completely remove a parent's constitutionally protected right to care, custody, and control of their child while simultaneously: (1) denying the parent access to the report relied upon by the court to do so; (2) denying the opportunity to rebut such report; and (3) prohibiting the parent from presenting exculpatory, inculpatory, rebuttal, and impeachment evidence?
3. Whether a state court may issue an order of protection against a parent in the absence of any evidence of abuse, while simultaneously denying the parent access to the report used against her and prohibiting the presentation of exculpatory, rebuttal, inculpatory, and impeachment evidence, in violation of the parent's fundamental rights under fourteenth and first amendments?
4. Whether a court's removal of a child with disabilities, recognized under the Americans with Disabilities Act, from a parent identified in medical records as her primary support system—based on an unrebutted opinion and without input from

the child's treating medical professionals—violates Title II of the ADA, fourteenth and first amendments?

5. Whether a state court violates the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) by denying individual access to a report that alleges a mental health diagnosis and recommends mandatory treatment for that individual, while simultaneously using that report to issue child custody orders, an order of protection, and to mandate treatment?

6. Whether a state court violates HIPAA by disseminating an un rebutted report—containing an alleged mental health diagnosis—to third-party medical providers without the individual's consent, while simultaneously denying the individual access to that report?

7. Whether a court's knowing reliance on perjured testimony, falsified records, and un rebutted opinions—combined with: (1) its denial of exculpatory, rebuttal, impeachment, and inculpatory evidence, and (2) its repeated violations of due process and the fundamental right to familial association—constitutes a structural breakdown in judicial integrity warranting redress under *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32 (1991)?

8. Whether a court's exclusion of testimony from a 15-year-old child and her treating mental health professionals—while accepting hearsay and opinions on her mental health from non-treating professionals—violates the child's fundamental rights under first and fourteenth amendment?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

The sole petitioner for this writ is Sossamma George Sebastin. The respondent is Sebastin Francis.

RELATED CASES

- In re the Marriage of Sebastin Francis v. Sossamma George Sebastin, No. 20 D 905
Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois
Petitioner: Sebastin Francis
Respondent: Sossamma George-Sebastin
Emergency temporary custody order entered November 17, 2023
Final judgments entered July 16, 2024
- Sebastin Francis v. Sossamma George, No. 23-OP-2596
Petitioner: Sebastin Francis
Respondent: Sossamma George-Sebastin
Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois

Emergency Order of Protection entered November 17, 2023

Plenary Order of Protection issued June 4, 2024

- In re Marriage of S.F. and S.G.S., 2024 IL App (2d) 240440-U

Consolidated Appeal of 2-24-0390 and 2-24-0440

Appellate Court of Illinois, Second District

Opinion filed December 24, 2024

(No. 2-24-0390: Appeal of June 4, 2024 order in 23-OP-2596;

No. 2-24-0440: Appeal of July 16, 2024 order in 20 D 905)

- In re Marriage of S.F., Respondent, and S.G.S., Petitioner, 131476

Supreme Court of Illinois

Petition for Leave to Appeal denied February 21, 2025

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner, Sossamma George Sebastin, appearing pro se, respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Illinois Supreme Court entered January 28, 2025, which denied discretionary review of the decision of the Illinois Appellate Court, Second District, affirming rulings of the Circuit Court of Lake County.

The Appellate Court affirmed the trial court's rulings in cases 20D 905 & 23-OP-2596 that stripped Petitioner of all custody and contact with her children and entered a plenary order of protection—despite the absence of any findings of abuse and in violation of constitutional rights. This petition seeks review of the constitutional and statutory violations that were left uncorrected by Illinois judiciary.

OPINIONS BELOW

- Denial of the Petition for Leave to Appeal by the Illinois Supreme Court, 131476, entered February 21, 2025, reproduced as Appendix A, 1a
- Opinion of the Appellate Court of Illinois, Second District, filed December 24, 2024, for combined appeal of 2-24-0390 and 2-24-0440 reproduced as Appendix B, 2a to 34a
- Allocation of Parental Responsibilities and Parenting Plan Judgment issued July 16, 2024, reproduced as Appendix C, 35a to 61a

- Judgment for Dissolution of Marriage issued July 16, 2024, reproduced as Appendix D, 62a to 121a
- Plenary Order of Protection issued June 4, 2024, reproduced as Appendix E, 122a to 154a
- Temporary Order of Allocation of Parental Responsibilities issued November 17, 2023, reproduced as Appendix F, 155a to 165a

JURISDICTION

The Illinois Supreme Court denied Petitioner's Petition for Leave to Appeal on February 21, 2025. This Petition is timely filed within 90 days of that decision pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) and Supreme Court Rule 13. The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a) to review final judgments of state courts that present substantial federal constitutional questions.

RELEVANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

- U.S. Const. amend. I
- U.S. Const. amend. V
- U.S. Const. amend. XIV
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, 42 U.S.C. § 1320d et seq.
- 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.500–164.534
- 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner is the biological mother of two minor children (R.S. now 16 years old and A.S. now 7 years old) and the Respondent in cases 20 D 905 and 23-OP-2596 filed by Sebastin Francis.

Sebastin Francis in his petition for dissolution of marriage claimed both parties are fit and proper to share the allocation of parental responsibility and significant decision-making responsibility.¹

In Dec 2022, court removed Petitioner's medical decision-making rights for R.S. in violation of due process based on hearsay and inadmissible evidence.

On Nov 17, 2023, previously set as a pretrial day, the court removed the children completely from Petitioner and henceforth denied her any direct contact with her children, their medical professionals, and their school professionals. The court also issued an order of protection and barred her from contacting IL child welfare services (DCFS). These actions were taken based on a custody evaluation report that was not shared previously, as required by Illinois statutes, and were based on unsubstantiated allegations and un rebutted opinion. In July 2024, court's final judgement mirrored Nov 2023, ruling through egregious due process violation.

¹ Paragraph No. 8 of the petition for dissolution of marriage filed by Sebastin Francis in July 2020.

The custody proceedings centered around R.S' mental health. R.S. began struggling with mental health issues in 2021, which intensified in 2022, resulting in multiple hospitalizations and residential treatments for suicide prevention, self-harm, and trauma recovery².

As reflected in court records, GAL's initial proposal of joint custody took a dramatic shift after Respondent hired his new counsel.

² Pages 72a to 75a of Appendix E (final order) reflect the list of hospitalizations of R.S.

Other orders and court proceedings also capture some of this information. Few examples are below:

Paragraph 6 of Sep 15, 2022, order states "The parties shall remove or lock up all corrosive agents, laundry products, cleaning products, sharp objects, knives, medications, and any other items that could be dangerous to one of the children."

Court proceeding report of Dec 14, 2022, and multiple court proceeding reports from May 2024 final trial record the suicide attempt.

The court proceeding report of May 15, 2024, reflect the following interaction between Court and the witness (Dr. Finn)

Court: "And obviously Dr. Fleck in his or her report diagnosed her with a number things including PTSD, depression, and anxiety".

The Witness: "She clearly met the criteria".

In Aug 2022, Petitioner offered to pay for private school for R.S.³ R.S.' therapist had recommended private school as R.S was bullied in the previous public school which impacted her mental health.⁴

However, Respondent wanted R.S. to attend public school in opposition to therapist's recommendation of private school.⁵

³ Paragraph 10 of order filed Sep 02, 2022, states "If the minor child R.S. goes to private school, Mother will pay all expenses associated with the private school for the 8th grade year. The parties will follow the allocation judgment as it relates to high school for the minor child R.S."

⁴ Court proceeding record of Dec 14, 2022, shows below questioning of GAL by Petitioner's counsel.
Q So the professional recommended the private school. And dad refused to pay, but mom stepped up to pay all of it; is that correct?
A Yeah.

⁵ Court proceeding report of Dec 14, 2022, court proceeding record shows below questioning of GAL by Petitioner's counsel and Oak Grove is the public school.

Q Has Sebastin provided you with any alternatives besides her just going back to Oak Grove?
A Well, we have a court order that we're to go to Oak Grove.
Q I'm sorry. The question is, has Sebastin provided you with any alternatives besides her going to Oak Grove?
A No.

Respondent also tried to keep Petitioner out of loop with the public school admission⁶.

⁵ Court proceeding report of Dec 14, 2022, shows below questioning of GAL by Petitioner's counsel.

Here Oak Grove is the public school.

Q: Now, Sebastin, through his attorneys, sent an e-mail last Friday about Oak Grove and Renee being registered; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q And you saw that e-mail from the school?

A Yes.

Q And you noticed that the e-mail from the school was directed to mom and dad, right, Sossamma and Sebastin, correct?

A Well, you pointed out in the e-mail that it was directed to dad and some unknown e-mail address

Q Sure. So it said Dear Sossamma and Sebastin. But the two e-mails turned out to be both Sebastin's personal e-mails, and not my client's, correct?

A Correct.

Q Do you have any concern that the one e-mail that we've received on the Oak Grove School registration was sent to two personal e-mails to Sebastin, and my client was not included?

A Honestly, no.

Following R.S.'s suicide attempt in September 2022, her therapist raised concerns about GAL through written communication to the court and this email was discussed in the final trial as seen in the court proceeding report. In a few days, this therapist was removed by Court from providing care to both children, without explanation.⁹ At that time, R.S. was still critical.¹⁰

Following a serious allegation that R.S disclosed to hospital staff after her suicide attempt, Respondent requested the appointment of Dr. David Finn as a custody evaluator.¹¹ Trial court granted Respondent's request within days.¹²

⁹ Paragraph 5 of Sep 15, 2022, order states "Neither minor child shall see Safia Khan, any further for any reason"

¹⁰ Paragraph 6 of Sep 15, 2022, order states "The parties shall remove or lock up all corrosive agents, laundry products, cleaning products, sharp objects, knives, medications, and any other items that could be dangerous to one of the children."

¹¹ On Aug 31, 2022, Respondent, Sebastin Francis, filed 'emergency petition to compel the children to attend school, for restricted decision-making, supervised parenting time, and for other relief'. Paragraph #26 of that motion shows Respondent's request to appoint Dr. David Finn as the custody evaluator

¹² Paragraph 10 of Sep 15, 2022, order shows the appointment of Dr. David Finn as custody evaluator

Soon after hiring his new attorney in August 2022, Respondent began filing non-stop emergency motions, most of which sought to strip Petitioner of parenting and decision-making rights and to give Respondent exclusive access to the marital home¹³. Respondent filed some of these motions while Petitioner and the children were grieving the loss of Petitioner's father and while R.S. was in critical condition. ¹⁴ Respondent filed 16 emergency motions before the final ruling, two of which he withdrew, and all the rest were heard and granted by Court as emergencies.

¹³ Court proceeding report of Dec 13, 2022, shows below questioning of GAL by Petitioner's counsel:

Q And he has filed about three or four emergency motions over the past three months, four months, correct?

A I believe so. I'm trying to think –

Q And he has sought to supervise or suspend her parenting time in the most latest emergency motion; is that correct?"

A "The one from yesterday, correct.

¹⁴ On page 12 of Dec 14, 2022 transcript, lines 5 shows the questioning of GAL by Petitioner's counsel.

A I got information that flights were expensive. And then I got information that tickets had been booked.

Q And you got information that Sebastin literally e-mailed saying she can stay there and grieve, correct?

A Yes

Q Okay. And you know that while Sossamma was in India caring for her dying father, that Sebastin filed discovery requests and filed a motion against -- motions against her, correct?

A Yes

These motions were heard without adequate notice or time to respond.¹⁵ Petitioner filed two emergency motions: one for moving out, which was treated as an emergency, and another for in-camera interview with R.S., which Court declined to treat as an emergency.

¹⁵ Table shows Respondent's motions heard as emergencies

Filed	Respondent's Motion	Heard
08/31/2022	Emergency Petition To Compel The Children To Attend School, For Restricted Decision-Making, Supervised Parenting Time, Etc.	9/2/2023
09/13/2022	Amended Emergency Petition To Compel The Children To Attend School, For Restricted Decision-Making, Supervised Parenting Time, Etc	9/15/2023
10/05/2022	Emergency Petition For Exclusive Possession Of The Martial Residence	10/6/2023
12/13/2022	Emergency Petition To Compel Residential Treatment, For Restricted Parenting Time With Both Children, And For Other Relief	12/13/2022
11/17/2023	Emergency Order Of Protection	11/17/2023
11/17/2023	Emergency Temp custody motion	11/17/2023
05/12/2023	Emergency Motion To Restrict Parental Responsibilities	5/17 & 5/19/2023
09/11/2023	Emergency Motion To Restrict Parental Responsibilities	9/13/2023
09/19/2023	Emergency Motion To Clarify September 13, 2023 Order	9/20/2023
11/20/2023	Emergency Motion To Clarify And Or Modify Novmber 17, 2023 Order	11/21/2023
06/12/2024	Emergency Motion To Release The Children's Passports	6/14/2024
06/12/2024	Emergency Motion To Remove Confidential Information From Google	6/14/2024

In October 2022, Court granted Respondent's request and ordered Petitioner to move out of the marital home within the next 5 days while allocating the moving weekend as parenting time for Petitioner with A.S.¹⁶. At that time, the court ordered a 50/50 parenting time schedule for A.S. and deferred R.S.'s parenting schedule to the discretion of her medical professionals and R.S. herself.¹⁷ R.S. was in residential treatment at that time.¹⁸ Based on those recommendations and R.S.'s wishes, she remained solely in Petitioner's care.

¹⁶ Paragraph No. 5 of the order filed on Oct 6, 2022, states "Mom shall move out on/before October 11, 2022 by 6:00 p.m. and Dad shall have exclusive possession of the residence as of October 11, 2022 at 6:00 p.m. Mom shall not move out in front of Asher unless the parties agree. If they do not agree, Dad shall take Asher out of the home while Mom is moving out" Paragraph No. 6 of the same order reads "Mom is allowed to remove her personal property, including all of the furniture and items in her bedroom, and only other furniture and items agreed upon by the parties in writing. Mom can take 50% of the children's clothes and toys, and the bed she bought for Asher. This division is not to happen in front of Asher. If the parties cannot agree in writing, then the Court to decide on further division."

¹⁷ Paragraph No. 4 of the order filed on Oct 6, 2022, states "For Renee, per prior orders, the parties will listen to professionals and Renee. No set parenting schedule yet".

¹⁸ Paragraph No. 8 of the order filed on Oct 6, 2022, states that R.S was in TK (Timberline Knolls Residential)

On December 14, 2022, Court removed Petitioner's medical decision-making right for R.S. in violation of due process as the motion was filed an hour before the court session.¹⁹ Trial court made this ruling on hearsay, inadmissible evidence from GAL.²⁰

Soon, Petitioner filed a motion to reconsider and re-instate Petitioner's decision-making rights based on facts and evidence. However, the Court indefinitely postponed the hearing of Petitioner's motion, stating it would take no action until Dr. Finn submitted his custody evaluation report.²¹

¹⁹ Court proceeding report of Dec 13, 2022 transcript states the following where Mr. Alvarado is Petitioner's counsel:

"MR. ALVARADO: "Absolute. We are objecting to this hearing. The emergency motion was sent one hour before Court this morning which is improper notice. The emergency motion did not include a request for changing or taking away decision-making at all. We are being forced to a hearing on decision-making which you know we believe takes away my client's due process rights to prepare, organize, bring witnesses, et cetera, and we were not able to do that for today. So that's the objection."

²⁰ Petitioner filed a Motion In Limine on May 15, 2023 which calls out how the court ruled on inadmissible speculation and hearsay while also allowing leading questions.

²¹ Paragraph No. 6 of the order filed on Jun 9, 2023 states " Sossamma's petition to modify order re: medical decision making is entered and continued for hearing after Dr. Finn's report is available"

November 17, 2023 –traumatic shift in the case

Nov 17, 2023, was originally designated as a pretrial session.²² Petitioner had no prior notice that Dr. Finn's report was ready, or it would be revealed by the Court, or there would be a hearing on Nov 17.

On November 17, 2023, Court privately released Dr. Finn's report only to the attorneys and, within minutes, converted the pretrial into a full-day emergency hearing.²³ On this day, Court completely removed both then 15-year-old R.S. and 6-year-old A.S. from Petitioner's care, imposed a temporary order of protection, and ordered that she could have no contact with the children or their medical professionals or school professionals or child welfare services.²⁴

²² Paragraph No. 2 of the order filed on Nov 9, 2023 reads " This matter is set for further pretrial on November 17, 2023 from 9 am to 5 pm. All parties, the GAL and Counsel shall plan to be in court and in person all day in C-105"

²³ Court proceeding report of Nov 17, 2023, shows the following:

THE COURT: The record should also reflect that Caryn Barone was present. She's gone outside to call Doctor Finn. So pursuant to Doctor Finn's recommendations and the conversation that I had with the attorneys last week, the evaluation was not tendered to anyone but myself and Miss Barone until this morning in Court. Mr. Douglas, have you had an opportunity to read it?

²⁴ Appendix F shows the temporary order from Nov 17, 2023.

These drastic measures were based exclusively on a disputed custody report by Dr. David Finn and on Respondent's emergency motions for temporary custody and a protective order—both of which were filed immediately after the court revealed Dr. Finn's report to the attorneys.²⁴

Court also imposed a treatment mandate on Petitioner, ordering her to see a psychologist, selected by Dr. Finn.²⁵ Court also imposed that after 26 treatment sessions, Dr. Finn will determine if any parenting time can be given to Petitioner. Court also ordered that Dr. Finn's report is sealed and parties cannot have a copy of the report as seen in paragraph V in Appendix F.

²⁴ Court proceeding reports of Nov 17, 2023 show that Dr. Finn's report was revealed in that court session and that Respondent filed emergency motions immediately and that trial court heard those motions immediately. This all happened on a day that happened on what was previously meant to be a pretrial day as seen in footnote 22

²⁵ Appendix F shows the temporary order from Nov 17, 2023 where Paragraph I states "Respondent shall enroll in therapy with Dr. Chinni Chilamkurti (84 7-7 44- 8064). After a minimum of 26 sessions with Dr. Chinni, Respondent should submit to a limited scope update of Dr. Finn's evaluation to determine if any type of parenting time, beginning with therapeutic reunification, is recommended as being in the best interest of the children."

However, the order did not specify any formal diagnosis, the type or purpose of the treatment, or the medical basis for referring Petitioner to that particular doctor.

The treatment requirement was imposed solely based on the recommendation of a custody evaluation report by someone who is not an expert of the alleged diagnosis and without any medical evidence or support from Petitioner's or the children's medical providers. Dr. Finn's report was not corroborated by the facts, as R.S.'s medical records linked Respondent to her trauma and identified Petitioner as her primary support system.

The Court further ordered that Petitioner and her counsel(s) shall not have any communication with any treatment provider or school official including, but not limited to, counselors, social workers, teachers, coaches and administrative staff, via email, text, phone, personal contact or any other communication method.²⁶

Court ordered that attorney for neither party may communicate with any treatment provider, but instead shall raise any issues, questions or concerns with the GAL, who may then, at her discretion, contact said provider.²⁷

²⁶ See Paragraph J of the temporary order from Nov 17, 2023 in Appendix F

²⁷ See Paragraph M of the temporary order from Nov 17, 2023 in Appendix F

Court further imposed extraordinary restrictions on Petitioner's ability to communicate with her children. It appointed an additional therapist—selected by

Dr. Finn—to act as a gatekeeper, reviewing all messages and forwarding only those deemed appropriate to the GAL and the children’s therapists. The court ordered that all messages must be brief and could not contain statements such as “I miss you.”²⁸ Shortly thereafter, court granted Respondent’s request to limit Petitioner to sending no more than one message per week per child, within days of filing, without prior notice of hearing and without due process and without any explanation for this restriction.²⁹

²⁸ Please see paragraph I to L of Nov 17, 2023 order in Appendix F

²⁹ Respondent’s motion to clarify and/or modify Nov 17, 2023 was filed on Feb 7, 2024. This motion was heard immediately in the next court session on Feb 16, 2024, without due process.

Paragraph # 8 of order filed Feb 16, 2024, states “Petitioner’s Motion to Clarify and/or Modify November 17, 2023 Order is granted. The parties shall comply with the November 17, 2023 Order with the understanding that Sossamma may write one card or letter per week for each child. They and do not get routed through the GAL, but the letters are sent directly to the therapist. If the therapists deem the letters inappropriate to give to the children, then they shall send the communication to Pamela Rak. The parties shall continue to follow Paragraphs J, K and L. Sossomma shall not include any communication to the therapists other than the letter.”

On this day, minor children and Petitioner's lives were changed in an unimaginable way through grave violation of constitutional rights and IL statutes.³⁰ On this day, Court also gave suggestions to Respondent on the right motions to remove children from Petitioner.³¹

³⁰ Court report proceeding of Nov 17, 2023 session states the following where Mr. Douglas is representing Petitioner:

MR. DOUGLAS: "Correct. The report speaks for itself. Large swaths of what was just referenced do not find support in Dr. Finn's report. He did articulate what he thought should happen. I know to the extent that you're going to enter orders that amount to an allocation of parental responsibilities, that Section 604-10 (B) provides regarding reports such as this under Subsection D, the Court may seek the advice of any professional. The advice to the court shall be in writing and sent by the professional to counsel for the parties and to the Court in 60 days before the date on which the trial Court reasonably anticipates a hearing on the allocation of parental responsibilities will commence. I do not see in the statutes any other exception for an immediate hearing. Further, the statute, that Subsection B does provide the writing maybe admitted into evidence without testimony from its author unless a party objects. I object."

³¹ Court proceeding report from Nov 17, 2023 states:

THE COURT: It's my understanding pursuant to 604-10 (D) and (B) that certainly a party can object, but obviously a Court always has the authority to overrule the objection. The Court could also suggest to Ms. Riewer and Ms. Wu that perhaps simultaneously in addition to filing the petition for emergency O.P. they also file an emergency motion to modify parenting time.

The Court took these actions based solely on the opinion of a custody evaluator selected by Respondent, and who had previously co-presented at events with Respondent's counsel.

During his testimony, Dr. Finn claimed that Petitioner has Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy while providing no supporting medical evidence for the alleged diagnosis or his expertise to make such a diagnosis. At the May 2024 final trial, Dr. Finn testified that R.S. has no falsified symptoms, which renders his alleged diagnosis both logically and medically implausible.³² No one had ever reported Petitioner to Child Welfare services (DCFS) but medical professionals had reported Respondent multiple times to DCFS.

As seen through the court proceeding reports, he also clearly chose to believe statements that R.S. allegedly shared only with him (and not with any medical professional), while choosing to disbelieve her statements about Respondent that have been documented across numerous medical records.

³² Court proceeding report of May 15, 2024 shows the following where Respondent's counsel is questioning Dr. Finn

Q. "And do you believe that Rene is falsifying or faking her symptoms at this point as she goes through this?"

A. "I don't think Rene is falsifying anything. I think the reference -- the distress that she's having with the separation between her parents though is significant."

Dr. Finn claimed a video from Respondent showed Petitioner and was incriminating her.³³ However, May 2024 trial revealed that Dr. Finn was wrong, and that it was Respondent's sister and not Petitioner in that video.³⁴ It was revealed that the video was evidence of Respondent coaching A.S., which he refused to accept.

³³ Court proceeding report of Nov 17, 2023, shows the following where Dr. Finn is answering the Court

THE COURT: What is the basis of your recommendation regarding Asher and the serious endangerment?

A Okay. The basis of that recommendation, Judge, is the symptoms that are being reported that at least Sossamma is reporting that Asher is experiencing symptoms that are consistent or at least part of the basis of post traumatic stress disorder; that he's having these nightmares. I viewed a video of Asher and Sebastin in which they were actually doing Facetime with Sossamma where Asher was saying that if he's not with family he's going to go to hell or something like that.

³⁴ Court proceeding report of May 15, 2024 shows the following interaction between Ms. Riewer (Respondent's counsel) and Mr. Farooqi (Petitioner's counsel)

MS. RIEWER: That is not a call to Sossamma. · That is a call with Sebastin Francis's sister, and so I understand what they're trying to do but that's not Sossamma.

MR. FAROOQI: And I agree with that, your Honor, that's part of the problem because this is something that Dr. Finn testified to on November 17th in discussing why Sossamma is an endangerment to Asher is he identified this video call between Sossamma and Asher with Sebastin being present and the video itself is problematic so -- which is why I want to ask Dr. Finn about the video itself."

During interviews, Dr. Finn repeatedly asked Petitioner for her concerns and eventually twisted those conversations against Petitioner. Dr. Finn testified that Respondent admitted to having showers together with 6-year-old A.S. Dr. Finn claimed that Petitioner's choice of word "naked" was a serious concern and a reason for him to conclude the alleged diagnosis and that Petitioner is allegedly a serious endangerment to A.S. ³⁵

³⁵ Court proceeding report of Nov 17, 2023, shows the following where Dr. Finn is questioned by Petitioner's counsel

Q. You made a mention regarding sexualized allegations regarding Asher regarding taking a shower.

Who

did you interview about that?

A That was in my discussion with Sossamma.

Q Did you ask Sebastin about that?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did he deny it?

A I think he said he showered with Asher, but nothing sexual about it.

Q Did he admit he was, of course, he was showering and was not wearing clothes, correct?

A Yes. I think I commented on the sexually charged nature of the allegation referring to it as naked shower. I don't know what other kind of shower there is.

Q Correct. To the extent that Sossamma made a claim about showering with Asher, about Sebastin showering with

Asher, he admitted it, correct?

A Correct.

Dr. Finn and Court knew that R.S. was at high risk of mental health deterioration with custody shift to Respondent.³⁶ Yet, they knowingly allowed R.S. to escalate to suicide risk and hence R.S. was in hospital and residential treatment for over two months and eventually on higher medicines as seen in the final judgement. It should be noted that Dr. Finn reviewed most of R.S.' medical reports including the one that listed Respondent as a trigger for R.S.

³⁶ Court proceeding report of Nov 17, 2023 shows the following where Dr. Finn is questioned by Petitioner's counsel, Mr. Douglas

Q You're aware, Rene, you mentioned that she has suicidal issues, suicide risk, correct?

A Yes.

Q You're aware that Rene will react highly negatively to being placed in her father's care, correct?

A I don't know how Rene will react. I have concerns which is why I recommended some safety precautions.

Q How far does this need to be taken for Rene's conduct -- are you testifying at all cost the child will be placed with father no matter how she reacts?

A If she can't be in her father's care then if she becomes suicidal she should be in the hospital where she --

Q You froze again. I could not hear your answer.

COURT: If she can't be with her father, then in the hospital

MR. DOUGLAS: He froze. THE COURT: I did not hear anything else.

MR. DOUGLAS: Because he froze.

A Yes. Can you hear me?

Q Now, I can.

A If she cannot be in her father's care she should be in a hospital where she could be safely monitored and treated.

Final trial in May/June 2024:

When Petitioner retained rebuttal expert witness, the court issued an order on January 8, 2024, requiring Dr. Finn to produce relevant documents to the rebuttal expert.³⁷ Dr. Finn did not comply with the subpoena for several months and the first notice was sent out on Jan 11, 2024. The trial court allowed him to produce documents during his final testimony on May 15, 2024.³⁸

Court denied Petitioner's requests to extend the final trial date and refused to allow adequate time for subpoenas, discovery, depositions, or preparation of rebuttal expert testimony.³⁹ Court also denied Petitioner's request to allow testimony from her rebuttal expert and treating psychologist.⁴⁰ In Feb 2024, Petitioner's psychologist submitted a written statement to the court confirming that Petitioner does not have the diagnosis alleged by Dr. Finn and revealing that, despite her multiple efforts to connect, Dr. Finn never spoke with her.⁴¹

³⁷ Please see paragraph 4 of Jan 8, 2024 order

³⁸ Paragraph 1 of May 14, 2024, order states " That Dr. Finn shall produce the comparative results of the Respondent's MMPI results, specifically the section titled comparison Group Bata: Forensic, Child Custody Litigant. Said Results shall be produced to all counsel by 9:00 a.m. on May 15, 2024"

³⁹ As seen in Apr 24, 2024 order

⁴⁰ As seen in May 2, 2024 order

⁴¹ See appendix H to see Petitioner's psychologist's letter to Court in Feb 2024

Petitioner requested to bar Dr. Finn as a witness after he submitted altered Petitioner's MMPI results, omitting favorable findings for Petitioner.⁴²

⁴² In Petitioner's 'Motion in limine, to compel production and other relief' filed on May 10, 2024, paragraphs 15 to 24 state:

15. The MMPI results will also generate a section entitled Comparison Group Data: Forensic, Child Custody Litigant (Men), N=243. This section is designed to compare the T-Scores on validity to individuals in similar circumstances as to determine the truthfulness of the individual relative to others in the same situation. Since it is not uncommon for individuals going through a custody litigation to dishonest in the manner in which they attempt to present themselves, the comparative results are an important lens by which to interpret the T-Scores. On Sebastian's report, he scored in the 98th percentile, which means that 98% of similar litigants had a lower T-Score and were more truthful than Sebastian.

16. Given Sebastian's inflated T-Scores, indicating significant deception on his part during the testing and evaluation process, it is important to have Sossamma's same comparative data to determine if her responses were significantly more honest. However, on her MMPI results, the comparative data has been omitted. As the comparative data is typically standard on MMPI results, their omission is suspect and makes it more difficult to present evidence that Sossamma's answers during the evaluations were more truthful. According to Dr. Joseph, these comparative results are automatically generated for each participant, and thus a corresponding section should exist for Sossamma. True and accurate copies of the score reports are incorporated herein by reference and can be made available to the Court at hearing.

17. Upon information and belief, Sossamma's score report was most likely altered, and removed from her score report."

Despite this, the court did not bar Dr. Finn as a witness and allowed him to submit the authentic MMPI results on the day of his final testimony.

In Apr 2024, R.S., who was 15 years old at that time, sent out a disturbing note after six months of no direct contact with Petitioner.⁴³ In her note, she described her little brother's and her emotional suffering following the separation from Petitioner. She mentioned that both GAL and Respondent had threatened her that Petitioner would go to jail if R.S. wrote to Petitioner. R.S. also noted that Respondent and GAL badmouthed Petitioner and negatively influenced her good memories with Petitioner.

Despite the seriousness of these claims and having a copy of R.S.' note, the court denied Petitioner's request for an in-camera interview with R.S.⁴⁴ Instead, the Court ordered GAL to meet with R.S.

⁴³ See Appendix G for R.S' note which was admitted as final trial evidence and is also an exhibit in other motions filed by Petitioner

⁴⁴ As seen in paragraph 1 of the May 2, 2024, order

On the first day of the final trial, the court immediately granted a motion that Respondent filed the same morning leading to exclusion of 18 children's medical professionals, children's medical records, and R.S. herself.⁴⁵ This ruling came even though Petitioner had properly disclosed these witnesses six months before the final trial as per the court guidelines. The excluded professionals were directly involved in the children's care. The court's decision to bar this evidence on such short notice deprived Petitioner the opportunity to present key testimonies. These testimonies were directly relevant to the children's medical history, psychological history, and best interests as Dr. Finn's accusation on Petitioner was based on children's mental health.

Dr. Finn presented a psychological diagnosis that lacked foundation, omitted exculpatory and inculpatory evidence, and was contradicted by Petitioner's treating psychologist and the children's medical providers. The trial court allowed his testimony to go un rebutted by denying Petitioner the ability to present her rebuttal expert, present the children's treating professionals and medical records, present her own psychologist and R.S herself.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ As seen in May 13, 2024, order

⁴⁶ As seen in paragraph 2 of May 2, 2024, order

Dr. Finn's claims were medically implausible as he testified that R.S. has no falsified symptoms.⁴⁷

He testified that two treating medical professionals of R.S. reported that they had a lot of conflict with GAL even though he declined to share more details.⁴⁸ He also testified that these professionals did not share any concern about Petitioner coaching R.S. or influencing her allegations on Respondent.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Court proceeding report of May 15, 2024 transcript shows the following where Respondent's counsel is questioning Dr. Finn

Q. "And do you believe that Rene is falsifying or faking her symptoms at this point as she goes through this?

A. "I don't think Rene is falsifying anything. I think the reference -- the distress that she's having with the separation between her parents though is significant."

⁴⁸ Court proceeding report of May 15, 2024 shows the following as Respondent's counsel is questioning Dr. Finn

Q. If you go to the ninth bullet point you wrote they coordinated with GAL a lot of conflict with her. Can you please tell the Court what you mean by that?

A. Yeah. I don't -- I just don't recall what that means.

Q. Was there any part of this conversation where Toni Boos or Kim Hadlich reflected that mom was either coaching the child or influencing the child's allegations against dad? a concern about mom coaching.

A. No. There was no part where they referenced a concern about mom coaching.

Q. This is a true and accurate copy of notes you have from this?

A. It appears to be.

GAL presented numerous inaccuracies regarding R.S.' medical information and the rebuttal required medical professionals and medical records, which were removed by the Court.

One of R.S.'s therapists, was allowed to testify, but only to confirm what she had communicated to the GAL, and she was not permitted to testify anything more.

This testimony proved that GAL had falsely accused Petitioner under oath.⁴⁹ It was also proven that GAL falsely accused Petitioner in other matters as well. Under oath, GAL accused Petitioner of canceling R.S.' medical appointment when evidence revealed that it was Respondent who canceled it. Court acknowledged this incident in final judgement.

⁴⁹ Court proceeding report of May 21, 2024 where Respondent's counsel is questioning Safia, R.S' therapist. Ms. Barone is GAL.

Q. The next line says, Safia states that she had talked to Samma on multiple occasions, that Renee needs to come home and address these issues.

A I did not say that.

Q. With respect to that statement, did you ever contact Sossamma during the time that she was India and advise her that she needs to return back to the United States?

A. No, I did not.

Q. The next line says, Safia is afraid that Renee will have a psychotic break while in India and not be able to get appropriate care. Is that something that you conveyed to Ms. Barone?

A. No, I did not.

Respondent was proven to be lying multiple times under oath as stated in the judgement for dissolution of marriage.⁵⁰

Respondent had also repeatedly falsely accused Petitioner of violating the order of protection. In February 2024, Respondent filed two separate petitions: one seeking to seal the case and another alleging that the Petitioner is in violation of the order of protection. Both petitions were premised on unsubstantiated claims and were ultimately withdrawn by Respondent without explanation.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Paragraph 21 of final judgement states the following as seen in Appendix D, pages 79a to 80a:

“GAL Barone did testify that a number of pleadings had facts wrong about Sossamma such as the claim that Sossamma told Libertyville High School about R.S. 's diagnosis of PTSD-she did not, as it came from medical records, and this was confirmed by the school. Sebastin also claimed in pleadings that Sossamma had cancelled an appointment at Compass in August of 2022 when in fact emails were introduced that showed it was, he who cancelled the appointment. Sebastian also stated in a pleading he did not have conversations with therapist Safia Khan while R.S. was in India which was also false.”

⁵¹ Paragraph 3 of Mar 19, 2024, order states:

“SEBASTIN's Emergency Motion to Seal File and Emergency Motion to Restrict Parental Responsibilities are withdrawn without prejudice.”

Immediately after a temporary order of protection was issued, Petitioner filed a motion to dismiss which showed that the order was a violation of IL domestic act of violence as there was no abuse and Respondent's petition itself was deficient.⁵² This dismissal motion was heard by Court.

The final child custody ruling mirrored Nov 17, 2023, child custody ruling and a plenary order of protection was issued. Orders contain a multitude of adverse findings and statements against Petitioner without any corroborating evidence. It was based on unrebutted opinions and testimonies proven to be not credible while excluding every source of rebuttal, exculpatory, inculpatory and impeaching evidence. The final judgment also quotes findings that directly contradict evidence already presented at trial.

⁵² Paragraph 3 & 15 of Petitioner's Motion To Dismiss states:

3. To the extent that one can follow what is being alleged, it appears that the Petition makes two principal claims: 1) the content of the report of Dr. David Finn supports the issuance of an Order of Protection, and 2) that Sossamma's actions are not in the child's best interests, citing actions such as "brainwashing," creating "a false narrative," lying, manipulation, "attempts to alienate," creating a "false narrative," etc. *See*, Exhibit A.

15. A Petition for Order of Protection, if deficient, is subject to dismissal per section 2-615 of the Code of Civil Procedure as "[a]ny proceeding to obtain, modify, reopen or appeal an order of protection, whether commenced alone or in conjunction with a civil or criminal proceeding, shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure of this State." 750 ILCS 60/205(a) (West 2023).

Additional Financial Issue:

The Court denied Petitioner's request for temporary child support, while simultaneously awarding temporary support to Respondent. It further retroactively allocated child support to Respondent. In addition, the Court awarded Respondent a disproportionate share of marital assets as compensation for the temporary support previously granted to him.

Despite Respondent possessing substantially greater financial resources and despite the falsity of the allegations from Respondent that gave rise to the proceedings, the Court ordered Petitioner to pay Respondent's attorney fees amounting to \$59,000 despite. The Court's financial rulings were marred by factual inaccuracies and internal inconsistencies, including a failure to accurately assess Petitioner's indebtedness.

Moreover, Petitioner was denied sufficient time for discovery, impairing her ability to effectively challenge Respondent's financial representations.

As a result, Court's rulings served only to exacerbate the already significant economic imbalance between the parties, while reinforcing the broader procedural inequities that characterized the case.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This Court has long held that pro se pleadings must be liberally construed and not dismissed for technical deficiencies that do not prejudice substantial rights. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972). Petitioner respectfully asks this Court to interpret this petition through that lens—as a good-faith effort by a layperson to raise urgent constitutional violations affecting the fundamental rights of parents and children across the United States.

I. Court of Appeals Improperly Affirmed Violation Of Constitutional Rights

The Court of Appeals (COA) ignored the court record and clearly established law in affirming the trial court's violations. Only a few key issues are listed here.

COA stated that it would have been prejudicial to Respondent because they were unaware of the expert witness until “two weeks before trial started”. However, the record clearly reflects that both the trial court and opposing counsel were aware of that witness from January 8th, 2024, which was more than four months before trial. *Chambers v. Miss.*, 410 U.S. 284 says “Few rights are more fundamental than that of an accused to present witnesses in his own defense.” COA also failed to address the fact that the trial court had sanctioned Petitioner for her attorney's

inadequacies. Recently, the trial court granted this attorney \$63,350 in attorney fees for approximately 2.5 months of representation—despite those very inadequacies being used against the Petitioner, with no consequence to the attorney

U.S. Supreme Court has emphasized that procedural rules must not be applied mechanistically to defeat the ends of justice as seen in *Chambers v. Miss.*, 410 U.S. 284. Trial court denied extending the final trial date to allow Petitioner time for discoveries and preparation of rebuttal witnesses and denied all paths for rebuttal witnesses for Petitioner. However, Court allowed Dr. Finn to delay complying for subpoena for several months and allowed him to submit the authentic documents on the day of his final testimony to replace the previously altered document.

COA did not address the argument that people should be able to review all evidence including alleged evidence used in a court proceeding. They sidestepped the issue and only stated that when Petitioner became pro se that she did not obtain an order denying them access, whereas Petitioner's main argument was that she should have been provided this information while she still retained counsel. *Hickman v. Taylor*, 329 U.S. 495 says "Mutual knowledge of all the relevant facts gathered by both parties is essential to proper litigation."

COA also ignored that Dr. Finn had engaged in alteration of Petitioner's MMPI results with no consequence on him. COA also ignored that the testimonies the trial court relied on were perjured testimonies including GAL and Respondent.

Collectively, the evidence used against Petitioner violates Illinois rules of evidence and federal rules of evidence.

COA allowed Respondent to file his response after the due date without requiring him to follow mandatory IL Appellate procedures. COA ignored that Respondent presented false information even in his appellate brief. COA also did not address the financial issues in the appeal.

These cumulative denial of exculpatory, rebuttal, inculpatory and impeachment evidence and due process violations amount to a total procedural breakdown—squarely violating the balancing test outlined in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, and the parent-child liberty interest recognized in *Troxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57.

II. The Lower Courts' Actions Violated Procedural Due Process Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The trial court repeatedly deprived Petitioner of fundamental due process protections, beginning with its handling of numerous Respondent's emergency motions. On November 17, 2023, the court removed the children from Petitioner's care and issued an order of protection in violation of due process and rules of evidence. This disregard for procedural fairness continued into the final trial. On the first day of trial, the court granted Respondent's motion to exclude Petitioner's key witnesses and medical records after having previously denied allowing Petitioner's expert witness and psychologist as witnesses.

Essentially, the court denied Petitioner the opportunity to produce rebuttal testimony through her medical professional, her expert witness, R.S.'s medical records, R.S.'s medical professionals, and R.S. herself. In addition, the court restricted cross-examination time for Petitioner and did not allow Dr. Finn to be questioned using another custody evaluation report he authored, which involved similar circumstances but contained a drastically different opinion.

These cumulative denials stripped Petitioner of every avenue to challenge the state's narrative and resulted in the court ignoring, excluding, or undermining material evidence adverse to Respondent. Instead, the court relied on unchallenged,

unrebutted opinions and demonstrably perjured testimony, while excluding exculpatory, inculpatory, rebuttal, and impeachment evidence.

The trial court's actions resulted in violation of Fourteenth Amendment's due process protections due process violations not only in the removal of the children from Petitioner's custody, but also in the issuance of an order of protection in violation of IL Domestic Act of Violence. Not only was a wrongful order of protection issued on Petitioner but also ignored inculpatory evidence against Respondent.⁵³

⁵³ Two DCFS investigation reports (invoked by medical professionals) on Respondent were admitted as evidence in final trial. Below are few excerpts from one of the reports:

Page 24 shows "CPI inquired if he was sure this never happened, he stated yes. Writer did not feel father was being truthful, he paused and stuttered with his answer."

Page 21 states "She reports that parents are going through a divorce, she denies any physical abuse by father to her mother. She reports only verbal. She reports there was a time when father motioned with his fist but did not hurt her mother.

She reports that usually some of the times when father is aggressive she knows he has been drinking. She was asked if she suspects alcohol abuse. She stated she did not know for sure. She reports that mom has a diagnosis of Fibromyalgia and a auto immune disease."

In *Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745, the Court required a heightened standard of proof—clear and convincing evidence—before influencing parental rights.

Similarly, in *Troxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, the Court reaffirmed that the Due Process Clause protects parents' rights to make decisions concerning the care, custody, and control of their children, and any state action infringing on this right must meet strict scrutiny standards

III. The Lower Courts' Actions Violate The First Amendment to Familial Association And Expression

Trial court's violations not only infringed Petitioner and children's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment but also violated the First Amendment's guarantee of familial association and expressive speech. By extinguishing all contact between a parent and her children—without justification, evidentiary hearing, or opportunity for meaningful contest—the trial court intruded on a core constitutional liberty.

The trial court imposed extraordinary restrictions on Petitioner's communication with her children—not only by limiting the number of messages and prohibiting phrases such as "I miss you," but also by ordering Petitioner to pay for the therapist selected by Dr. Finn to review her messages.

These restrictions stripped the Petitioner of both the right to communicate with her minor children and the freedom to express emotional support—interests at the heart of First Amendment protection as seen in See *Roberts v. United States Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609.

IV. The Lower Court Violated Due Process by Ordering Harmful Treatment Without Expert Medical Testimony or Clear and Convincing Evidence

As discussed in Argument I, the trial court denied every form of evidence that rebutted the alleged medical diagnosis of Petitioner, and these denials also led to the suppression of exculpatory and inculpatory evidence.

Dr. Finn alleged Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy against Petitioner. His allegation was proven implausible at trial when he testified that R.S. has no falsified symptoms and that none of R.S.'s medical professionals stated that Petitioner has coached R.S.

Dr. Finn submitted altered MMPI results for Petitioner, and his opinion bears no logical alignment with those results. In fact, the MMPI results favor Petitioner and indicate that Respondent has a high tendency towards deceptive behavior.

Dr. Finn testified that he believed R.S.'s alleged statements about Petitioner while choosing not to believe her documented statements about Respondent. These alleged statements from R.S. were only shared with Dr. Finn and he testified that R.S. did not make these statements to any medical professional. The trial court's refusal to allow R.S. to testify left Dr. Finn's claim un rebutted.

Dr. Finn did not speak with Petitioner's treating psychologist, although he did speak with Respondent's treating therapist. Both Dr. Finn and the court ignored a letter from Petitioner's treating psychologist, which rebutted Dr. Finn's diagnosis and warned the court that treatment based on a non-existent diagnosis would be harmful to Petitioner. Neither the court nor Dr. Finn has established that Dr. Finn, or the doctor the court ordered Petitioner to see, is qualified expert in the alleged diagnosis.

The trial court does not have the right to cause harm by ordering treatment based on an un rebutted and disputed opinion while ignoring the treating professional—especially when the treating professional has stated that such treatment would harm the individual. In *People v. Ramsey*, 2023 COA 95, the court relied on the testimony of a treating physician, to determine that the individual was gravely disabled and required treatment. Also see *People v. Stevens*, 761 P.2d 768.

V. The Lower Courts Violated Statutory and Privacy Rights Under the ADA and HIPAA

The trial court shared Dr. Finn's report with the children's current and future medical providers without Petitioner's consent, while simultaneously denying Petitioner access to the report. This report alleges a medical diagnosis concerning Petitioner and includes treatment mandates, along with recommendations for the complete removal of parenting time. Denying access to such a report while circulating it without Petitioner's consent raises serious concerns under HIPAA.

Furthermore, both Dr. Finn and the court disregarded R.S.'s PTSD diagnosis, including medical documentation identifying Respondent as a trigger for R.S., while listing Petitioner as her support system. The court prohibited R.S. from having any contact with Petitioner, even though R.S. experienced escalation and required hospitalization and placement in a residential treatment center for over two months following the custody shift. The court and Dr. Finn also ignored evidence showing that R.S. was prescribed increased medications after the custody change.

Removing a child with an ADA-protected diagnosis from a protective care environment—especially in contradiction to medical records—violates Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

VI. Systemic Due Process Failures in Illinois Family Court: Implausible Evidence, Judicial Bias, and Blocked Defense

As seen in Arguments I and III, the trial court violated Petitioner's due process rights consistently throughout the case. The denial of rebuttal, exculpatory, inculpatory and impeachment evidence is not merely an evidentiary error—it is a structural collapse of judicial integrity, consistent with what this Court addressed in *Bracy v. Gramley*, 520 U.S. 899.

The court not only relied on reports based on unrebutted opinions and perjured testimonies but also accepted implausible evidence while ignoring critical evidence.

Here are a few examples:

- Dr. Finn admitted that R.S. has no falsified symptoms, while still accusing Petitioner of a medical diagnosis that requires the victim to have falsified symptoms.
- Dr. Finn first presented altered MMPI results of Petitioner

- Court justified one instance of perjured testimony by claiming that the GAL took better notes on R.S.'s mental health than the therapist who treated her.
- Court denied rebuttal witnesses and medical records that could have disproven the hearsay claims from Dr. Finn, GAL and Respondent.
- R.S.'s note from April 2024 stated that the GAL and Respondent threatened her, saying Petitioner would go to jail if she wrote to Petitioner. Yet the court denied the in-camera request and instead sent the GAL to meet with her.

In summary, continuous due process violations, combined with reliance on inadmissible evidence by a judge, may indicate judicial bias when they create an intolerable risk of partiality or prejudice. Otherwise, such violations may be reviewed under the abuse of discretion standard, which examines whether the judge's actions were unreasonable or arbitrary in the context of the case.

VII. This Case Demands National Clarification on the Constitutional Limits of Family Court Authority

Grave violations of constitutional rights—combined with the lack of consequences on parties presenting false allegations and the unjustified use and misuse of mental health evaluators and professionals in family courts—are seriously damaging the

next generation of the United States. Wrongfully issued orders of protection are often used as weapons to intimidate, incarcerate, and silence victims.

Most victims of constitutional injury face financial distress, making the appeals process unaffordable. For those who do pursue appeals, the process is lengthy and may still fail to deliver justice, as not all appellate courts correct these violations and Supreme Courts exercise discretionary review. Moreover, medical professionals operating within the family court system often function as hired guns, without being subject to oversight by medical insurance providers or licensing bodies. These professionals are typically unaffordable for ordinary people, as they do not accept medical insurance.

Countless innocent children and parents suffer severe harm and lifelong trauma when family court allow violations of constitutional rights and the party with the more influential attorney gets whatever they want—regardless of the truth or the evidence.

The key questions are:

- How can a U.S. citizen—especially a minor child—obtain protection against violations of constitutional rights and lifelong trauma caused by constitutional violations in family court proceedings?

- How can a U.S. citizen pursue justice without facing intimidation, retaliation, or silencing by the very system meant to protect them?

A simple google search reveals countless organizations, court cases, and advocacy efforts that speak to this widespread and disturbing reality across the country.

Google search would also reveal that many victims are no longer alive to tell their stories.

CONCLUSION

The questions raised in this case concern a growing national crisis in the family justice system, affecting the most vulnerable population in the country—minor children.

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner prays that the petition for a writ of certiorari be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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