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99981-3

SUPREME COURT STATE OF WASHINGTON AT OLYMPIA

CHILD RAPE VICTIM SURVIVOR MS. SHARI LYNN | Case No. 81752-3-I HANSEN "SAFE ROOM" OCCUPANT UPON THE PREMISES AT 312, S, 128TH STREET, BURIEN (A.K.A., "SEATTLE"), WASHINGTON, 98168-2660,

Appellant,

VS.

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PROTECTION). - 1

U.S. BANK, TRUST, N.A.AS TRUSTEE FOR LSF9, MASTER PARTICIPATION TRUST, ITS SUCCESSOR KIRK PATTERSON. AND/OR ASSIGNS: "LANDLORD."

Appellees.

MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW

(DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, COURT ACCESS, DUE PROCESS & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF EQUAL PROTECTION).

TREATED AS A PETITION FOR REVIEW

COMES NOW CHILD RAPE VICTIM SURVIVOR MS. SHARI LYNN HANSEN 'SAFE ROOM" OCCUPANT UPON THE PREMISES AT 312, S. 128TH STREET, BURIEN (a.k.a., "SEATTLE"), WASHINGTON, 98168-2660, Pro Se, and submits her MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW in which she must show the Supreme Court decision to deny her IFP was contrary to its own decisions, violated art. 1 2 Supremacy Clause of the MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW (DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, COURT ACCESS, DUE PROCESS & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF EQUAL

Washington State Constitution, and is contrary to the United States Supreme Court decisions and the U.S. Constitution. RAP 16.4?

Denial of Freedom of Expression & Court Access.

"Right of free speech" is a protected right. As is "Court Access."

In the Superior Court before the Honorable Kenneth
Schubert the CAPTION appeared exactly as it does upon this
Motion For Discretionary Review.

State law prohibit clerks from practicing law. To change, alter, modify or edit a legal document a Clerk assumes the role of lawyer, or judge. **Pro Se** litigant is the attorney of her case. This action constitutes a practice of state law.

While the majority of people assert "child rape" is nasty, ugly, heinous, and damaging the King County Clerk's Office took retaliations against Plaintiff by changing the Caption of her pleading. The Washington Court of Appeal's, Division I, MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW (DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, COURT ACCESS, DUE PROCESS & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF EQUAL

PROTECTION). - 2

supported this suppression of "free speech" and took retaliations by redirecting the case for an IFP hearing within the Supreme Court without addressing the questions of First Amendment "free speech" and "court access."

Refusal of this basic constitutional right has proceeded since Judge Kenneth Schubert's final ORDER until now.

Which results in Appellant never being given a due process

Fifth Amendment right to pursue this art. 1, § 2, matter within

Division I, of the Court of Appeals.

Soon as Appellate objected to the Clerk's Office retaliations her case was transferred for an IFP determination to moot her from proceeding upon this matter.

Prior to passing the case on for an IFP the Court of Appeals,
Division One, was required to determine if the Clerk's Office had
retaliated by denying Appellate her "protected conduct" rights of
"free speech" and "court access."

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Which may have changed the Supreme Court's decision not to grant an IFP, and have the case moved into its venue with appointment of counsel.

This Washington Supreme Court within <u>In re Addleman</u>, 151 Wn.2d 769 (2000) stated:

Clearly, the ISRB may not retaliate against a prisoner to punish an exercise of constitutional rights. Farr v. Blodgett, 810 F. Supp. 1485 (E.D. Wash. 1993); see also Crawford-El v. Britton, 523 U.S. 574, 588 n.10, 118 S. Ct. 1584, 140 L. Ed. 2d 759 (1998) ("The reason why such retaliation offends the Constitution in that it threatens to inhibit exercise of the protected right. Retaliation is thus akin to an 'unconstitutional condition' demanded for the receipt of a government-provided benefit." (citation omitted)). In a case specifically involving prisoner litigation, the Sixth Circuit has established a test for determining retaliation: (1) the plaintiff engaged in protected conduct; (2) an adverse action was taken; and (3) there is at least a partial causal relation between the protected conduct and the action. Thaddeus-X v. Blotter, 175 F.3d 378, 394 (6th Cir. 1999). We find this approach appropriate to apply here and adopt it in this situation."

By what legal principal is a convicted pedophile childmolester/rapist's "protected conduct," when an "adverse

action was taken" more important than a child rape victim?

The COA, Division I, pours salt into Appellant's PTSD. No doubt there exist "a partial casual relation between the protected conduct and the action(s)."

Equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment requires Appellant is to be treated similar to Addleman in having the courts to safeguard her Bill of Rights and "protected conduct."

The Clerk (male or female) did not approve of the Appellant's expression, modified it, and the Division One Court of Appeals erred by attempting to sweep it under the proverbial carpet.

IFP rule may not be used to suppress the rights of Appellant (rape victim) while granting pedophile/rapist special privileges.

MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW (DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, COURT ACCESS, DUE PROCESS & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF EQUAL PROTECTION). - 5

Appellant is entitled to be heard and obtain redress.

Proper remedy would be for the Supreme Court to hear
the matter after appointing counsel and hearing oral
arguments.

Dated this 7th day of July, 2021.

SHARI HANSEN, Pro Se

MOTION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW (DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, COURT ACCESS, DUE PROCESS & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF EQUAL PROTECTION). - 6

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