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Date: 1/18/23

Pages (Including Cover): 16

FROM:

Company: Leshuh Griffin

Name: Leshuh Griffin

Phone: 414-239-2112

TO: Wisconsin Election Commission - Attn: Brandon Hunzicker

Company:

Name: Wisconsin Election Commission

Fax: 1-608-267-0500

Comments:

Formal Appeal regarding Disregarding & Denying My challenge to Place Phil Chavez on the ballot The appeal is SEPERATE from the 1st Appeal & DIFFERENT. I have now formally appealed Both decisions in a timely manner

Leshuh Griffin
414-239-2112

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VERIFIED SWORN APPEAL STATEMENTS TO THE WISCONSIN ELECTION COMMISSION

I FORMALLY APPEAL the filing officer's decision on January 9, 2023 to **DISREGARD and deny my challenge to place Phil Chavez name on the ballot for Municipal Judge, Branch 3 election.** This decision and inaction is not in conformity with clearly established law as detailed infra. This appeal is made to the Wisconsin Election Commission through this submission of sworn written statements under Wis. Stats 5.06 'Appeals of Decisions of Election Officials'.

My signature below verifies and affirms, under oath, UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY the following **facts** that are **true** and **correct** to the best of my personal knowledge, recollection and belief as it relates to events between January 6, 2023 and January 9, 2023 in my interactions, correspondences and notifications between myself and that of the Milwaukee Election Commission Office, Board of Election Commissioners & the Milwaukee Election Commission's employee Claire Woodall –Vogg (filing officer) (Executive Director of the Milwaukee Election Commission) as it relates to my challenge to place Phil Chavez name on the ballot for Municipal Judge, Branch 3 election.

I provided the Milwaukee Election Commission and the Board of Election Commissioners an affidavit on January 6, 2023 under penalty of perjury that pursuant to the 'purported' City of Milwaukee charter 3-34(b) stating in no uncertain terms 'A municipal court judge "shall" be an "attorney" "licensed" to practice law in Wisconsin', Phil Chavez failed to comply with these specific 'legal' requirements. I met all conditions precedent relating to my burden as a challenger to prove that Phil Chavez "failed to comply with this specific legal requirements' pursuant to the 'purported' City of Milwaukee charter 3-34(b).

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1. I am in substantial compliance with the obligations that must be met by a challenger in a verified complaint pursuant to EL. 2.07(3)(d)
2. My affidavit is entitled to the presumption of validity.
3. The filing officer failed to comply with her/his/their sworn duties relating to examining my verified sworn challenge as it relates.
4. The filing officers refused to comply with their obligations relating to my verified challenge against Phil Chavez.
5. The filing officer failed to use the evidence I supplied in the complaint and looked outside of the four corners of the complaint.
6. The filing officer relied on uncertified conjecture.
7. The filing officer knew and/or should have known that I was entitled to a copy of the response from Phil Chavez as it relates to my challenge
8. The filing officer failed to provide me with a notice and/or courtesy copy of Phil Chavez's response as was afforded to Phil Chavez when I filed a response to his unsubstantiated challenge.
9. Phil Chavez is currently the purported Municipal Judge for Branch 3, though no one can provide me with a copy of his bond, a mandatory prerequisite for said position.
10. Failure to have a bond on file before entering duties would make the office of Municipal Judge Branch 3, 'vacant' and 'ineligible' to hold such office.
11. The filing officer knowingly withheld information regarding Phil Chavez's ineligibility for Municipal Judge, Branch 3.

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12. The filing officers dismissed my challenge based on a FALSE sworn document provided by Phil Chavez, alleging that my complaint was not sworn to by a notary.

13. My complaint was sworn to by a notary authorized as a notary under the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

14. Phil Chavez did not dispute, refute nor deny any allegation that I made in my sworn verified complaint.

15. Arguments not refuted are deemed admitted. **See Charolais Breeding Ranches, Ltd v FPC Sec. Corp, 90 Wis. 2d 97.**

16. I provided evidence given and shown to the filing officer that 'attorney' and 'lawyer' did not mean the same thing.

17. I provided evidence given and shown to the filing officer that the State Bar of Wisconsin is not a government agency that has legal nor lawful authority to issues 'licenses' as 'defined' by clearly established law.

18. A 'State of Wisconsin' membership bar card is not a license

19. The only government agency with legislative authority defined as a 'licensing bureau' is the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, located in Madison , Wisconsin

20. After due diligence, I could not find nor could that particular said 'licensing bureau' provide me with a neither 'license' nor application of a 'license' for Phil Chavez.

21. Phil Chavez filed the same allegations against me and the filing officers lessen his burden of proof while heightening mines. It is my belief that this constitutes prima facie evidence of discrimination.

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22. I completed and complied with the United States Constitution, Wisconsin State Constitution, all State of Wisconsin law, rules and statues, as it relates to challenging requirements.

23. On January 9, 2023 at before 12 noon Claire Woodall-Vogg, acting in the capacity of an Milwaukee Election Commission employee stated to me that Phil Chavez had not filed a response to my challenge when I personally asked her had he submitted a response

24. Claire Woodall-Vogg, acting in the capacity of an Milwaukee Election Commission employee also emailed me twice stating that it had 'come to her attention' in relation to a Milwaukee Charter 3-34-2(b) 'eligibility requirements for municipal judges and requires that judges be licensed in the State of Wisconsin. The e-mails sent to me as it relates to what had 'come to her attention' were sent on January 5, 2:21 p.m. and January 5, 3:08 p.m.,

25. Between the times of at LEAST January 5, 2:21 p.m. and January 5, 3:08 'it had come to the attention 'of Claire Woodall-Vogg, acting in the capacity of a Milwaukee Election Commission employee of a Milwaukee city charter 3-34-2(b) relating a Municipal Judge's 'eligibility requirements'.

26. The Milwaukee Board of Election Commissioner reviewed an insufficient response filed by Phil Chavez and failed to comport fairness, due process and integrity in reaching their decision relating to my verified challenge that was not refuted.

27. Claire Woodall-Vogg, acting in the capacity of a Milwaukee Election Commission employee of a Milwaukee knowingly lied to the Board when she stated that the State Bar of Wisconsin website was a 'state website'

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28. Claire Woodall-Vogg, acting in the capacity of a Milwaukee Election Commission employee of a Milwaukee knowingly withheld information from the Board that the State Bar of Wisconsin website was a members website with information provided by its member and not the State of Wisconsin

29. I have met all conditions precedent and am entitled to have my complaint challenging Phil Chavez's ineligibility accorded due diligence and used as prima facie evidence that based on the purported City of Milwaukee charter and the clearly established definitions and prerequisites of 'attorney' and 'licensed' Phil Chavez is ineligible for the office of Municipal Judge, Branch 3.

30. I am entitled to rely on the Milwaukee Election Commission to comply with their duties and laws of the Wisconsin Constitution, State of Wisconsin and the United States Supreme Court as well as obligations under the Wisconsin Election laws.

31. I am ENTITLED to EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY & EQUAL PROTECTION under the laws of the United States.

Being first duly sworn under oath, signed before a notary this 18th day of January 2023

_____ **Appellant/Candidate**

I. Griffin

_____ **Notary**

ABDALLAH SARSOUR NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF WISCONSIN

6/10/2024

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EXHIBITS

1. My verified challenge WITH a notarized signature against Phil Chavez
2. Milwaukee Election Commission Agenda regarding 'review of complaints and challenges with BOTH challenges listed' *the review was basically regarding his challenge against me, NOT my challenge absent him
3. Phil Chavez's unsubstantiated response to my challenge that was NOT provided to me prior to the Agenda meeting.

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RECEIVED
2023 JAN -6 P 1:3
CITY OF MILWAUKEE
ELECTION COMMISSION

VERIFIED COMPLAINT CHALLENGING

PHIL CHAVEZ FOR MILWAUKEE MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE, BRANCH 3

Re: PHIL CHAVEZ

Pursuant to EL 2.07(3) (d) '**challenges are not limited to those in the subsections;**

My signature below, affirms that I am the complainant, based upon personal knowledge, as detailed infra, verify that the following is true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge, personal recollection and personal research done in good faith as it relates, state the following;

Candidate Phil Chavez has failed to comply with legal requirements as mandated by the City of Milwaukee as it relates to 'eligibility' of Municipal judge for the City of Milwaukee. The City of Milwaukee purported charter 3-34(b) states: "A municipal court judge 'shall' be an 'attorney' 'licensed' to practice law in Wisconsin. 'Shall' is defined as mandatory leaving no room for discretion, no room for a discretionary act. The ONLY governmental agencies with legislative authority defined as a 'licensing bureau' is the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, located in Madison, Wisconsin. in Wisconsin with license issuing authority.

To date the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, located in Madison, Wisconsin has NO record of issuing a 'license' to 'practice law' to Municipal Court Judge Candidate Phil Chavez.

Neither the Wisconsin Supreme Court nor the Wisconsin State Bar have legislative delegation of authority to issue 'licenses'. The Wisconsin Supreme Court engages in a 'diploma privilege criterion and does not and cannot 'issue' 'licenses'. The States Bar does not issue

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licenses nor is the state bar a government entity authorized by clearly established law to do so. The United States Supreme Court mandated that 'the state bar' was not a state agency. The State Bar is not a government agency but a 'union', akin to a 'labor union' to collect fees from its members. **See Keller v State Bar of California, 496 U.S. 1.** The term 'bar' means "the whole body of 'LAWYERS'. 'Lawyers' are called to the 'bar'. The state bar association is not the same as the American Bar Association. 'Attorneys' are NOT required to become a member of the ABA.

Furthermore, I personally inquired into the public record of the candidate Phil Chavez date and time of the 'bar examination' (a prerequisite of being an 'attorney' as defined by clearly established law) I cannot find nor could I be provided with by the State Bar Examination board a record of candidate Phil Chavez taking the bar exam nor is there any evidence of the candidate taking the 'Uniform Bar Examination' on file. The candidate cannot be said to be 'an attorney', as 'defined' by 'clearly established law'.

Candidate Phil Chavez is simply in 'good standing' with his union fee membership to the Wisconsin State Bar. Because the State of Wisconsin provides a diploma privilege and does not administer the bar exam, it cannot bestow upon a ***lawyer*** 'attorney' rights. The training industry defines a 'diploma' as a 'certificate' that verifies a certain set of criteria have been met, measured by a third party assessment.

Certification is a granting of credentials. A 'license' is verification by a GOVERNMENT agency that a professional is able to perform a particular occupation in a particular location. A license implies a 'legal' status, a legal requirement for carrying out certain tasks. A 'diploma certificate' does not. A diploma is indicative of completion of course work; a

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license permits work in a particular field after a completion of a set of definite terms and conditions, including exams. A 'certificate' is NOT a license, it has NO power nor authority to act as a substitute for the credentials of a 'license' as defined by clearly established law.

'Lawyer' and 'Attorney' are not the same and have a separate and distinct difference as it relates to the 'practice of law'. All attorneys are lawyers yet all 'lawyers' are NOT 'attorneys'. Both lawyers and attorneys have studied the law to give legal advice, but not all lawyers are 'qualified' to 'perform' the "duties" of an 'attorney'. 'Attorney-client privilege' for example exists between an 'attorney' and his or her client. It is a 'legal' privilege.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, Phil Chavez is not eligible to be the City of Milwaukee Municipal judge as he is neither an 'attorney' nor 'licensed' as defined by clearly established law and as such is not in compliance with the city of Milwaukee's purported mandate requiring such. This verified complaint is made pursuant to Wis. Administration Code EL § 2.07. The Complainant moves for both the Wisconsin and Milwaukee Election Commission to conduct an investigation into the LAWS, CLEARLY ESTABLISHED and TRUE definitions of the terminology within the MANDATES of the law and declare Phil Chavez, ineligible.

Signed before a notary this 3rd day of January, 2023

Complainant

SALEM SARSOUR NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF WISCONSIN

Milwaukee County
1/3/23

Notary

Exp: 8/8/23

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Lawyer Monthly

Internationally Trained.
Osgoode Approved.

What Is The Difference Between A Lawyer And An Attorney?

When most people think of a lawyer, they imagine someone who is able to provide them with legal advice and representation in court. However, there is a big difference between a lawyer and an attorney. Most people use the terms lawyer and attorney interchangeably, but there is a distinction between the two professions. In this article, we will discuss the differences between lawyers and attorneys so that you can be sure to hire the right professional for your needs.

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Privacy - Terms

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1. The two terms are often used interchangeably, but they have different meanings

The word lawyer can refer to anyone who has been trained in the law, whether they are licensed to practice or not. In contrast, the word attorney refers specifically to a lawyer who is licensed to practice law. So, all attorneys are lawyers, but not all lawyers are attorneys.

This distinction may seem like a small one, but it's important to understand when you're seeking legal assistance. If you need someone to provide you with legal advice or represent you in court, then you will want to hire an attorney. If you simply need someone to help you fill out paperwork or answer general questions about the law, then a lawyer may be sufficient. Lawyers typically provide general legal assistance, while attorneys usually specialise in a specific area of law.

Of course, there are also many different types of lawyers and attorneys, so it's important to understand the specific type of legal assistance you need before hiring anyone. For example, if you need help with a real estate transaction, you would want to hire a real estate lawyer or attorney. If you are facing criminal charges, you would want to hire a criminal lawyer or attorney.

There are also many different specialties within the field of law, so it's possible to find lawyers and attorneys who specialise in specific areas such as tax law, family law, or intellectual property law. When seeking legal assistance, be sure to ask about an individual's experience and expertise so that you can be sure they are qualified to help you with your specific issue.

2. A lawyer is someone who has graduated from law school and passed the bar exam, but they are not necessarily licensed to practice law

An attorney, on the other hand, is a lawyer who is licensed to practice law. In order to become an attorney, a lawyer must pass the bar exam in their jurisdiction. Once they have passed the bar exam, they are then able to represent clients in court and provide them with legal advice.

The process of becoming a lawyer or an attorney can vary from one jurisdiction to another, so it's important to research the requirements in your specific area. However, most jurisdictions require lawyers and attorneys to complete four years of undergraduate study followed by three years of law school before taking the bar exam.

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Ok

Published October 7, 2015

[redacted]

Lawyer is a general term for a person who gives legal advice and aid and who conducts suits in court.

What's the difference between an *attorney* and a *lawyer*?

Technically speaking, all *attorneys* are *lawyers*, but not all *lawyers* are *attorneys*. The word *attorney*, a common shortening of *attorney-at-law*, refers to a person who has successfully passed the bar examination (or *bar exam*). This means that they are legally qualified to represent clients in court. The word *lawyer* can be applied to someone who has earned a law degree (a juris doctor degree and/or a bachelor of laws degree). But in technical use, it is not applied to someone who has not passed the bar exam.

FEEDBACK

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Or

Attorney vs. Lawyer: What's the Difference?

Here you will find out the difference between an attorney vs. lawyer. In the legal field, these are titles for legal
think that an attorney and a lawyer are one of the same. This is not exactly true.
there are some differences

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SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF WISCONSIN
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
30 WEST MIFFLIN STREET
MADISON 53703

[redacted]

In response to your letter of [redacted], please be advised that we find no record of a corporation by the name "State Bar of Wisconsin", accordingly, we are unable to supply the certified copywork you requested.

The Wisconsin Blue Book captions the State Bar of Wisconsin as an "Associated Unit" of the Wisconsin Judicial System. Enclosed please find a reproduction of that section of the Blue Book describing the government and organization of the State Bar.

Very truly yours

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City of Milwaukee | ELECTION COMMISSION

Commissioners:
Terrell Martin, Chair
Patricia Ruiz-Cantu
Douglas Haag

Executive Director:
Claire Woodall-Vogg

Meeting of the City of Milwaukee Board of Election Commissioners
Monday, January 9, 2023, 5:00pm
City Hall, 200 E Wells St, Room 501

AGENDA:

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of polling place changes for Spring 2023
4. Review of Verified Complaints and Challenges to Nomination Papers; and action thereon
   a. Jackson v. Hart
   b. Reaves v. Milwaukee Election Commission
   c. Chavez v. Griffin & Griffin v. Chavez
   d. Convene into Closed Session
      The Commission may adjourn into closed session under the provisions of Wisconsin Statutes Section 19.85(1)(a) for the purpose of deliberating concerning a case which was the subject of any judicial or quasi-judicial trial or hearing before the Commission. At the conclusion of the closed session, the Commission may reconvene in open session to take whatever actions it may deem necessary.
   e. Reconvene into Open Session
5. Certification of Candidates for 2023 Spring Election and 2023 Special Election; and action thereon
   a. School Board Director Districts 1, 2, 3, and 8
   b. School Board Director At-Large
   c. Municipal Judge Branch 2
   d. Municipal Judge Branch 3
   e. Alderperson District 1
   f. Alderperson District 5
   g. Alderperson District 9
6. Ballot Order Draw by the Executive Director
   a. School Board Director District 3
   b. School Board Director At-Large
   c. Municipal Judge Branch 2
   d. Municipal Judge Branch 3
   e. Alderperson District 1, 5, 9
7. Adjournment

Reasonable accommodations, of an auxiliary aid or service required due to a disability, for a City of Milwaukee event will be provided upon request. Contact the City of Milwaukee ADA Coordinator, 414-286-3475 or adacoordinator@milwaukee.gov as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours before the scheduled event.

City Hall, Room 501, 200 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone: (414) 286-3491 - Fax: (414) 286-8445 - Milwaukee.gov/election

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Chg EL 20.03 (Compl & prem)

State of Wisconsin
Before the Elections Commission

The Response of Phil Chavez, 3401 S Delaware Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53207, Respondent
against
Ieshuh Griffin, 2722A N Richards St, Milwaukee, WI 53212, Complainant

I did not file a "complaint" I filed a "challenge"

RESPONSE AND REQUEST TO DISMISS COMPLAINT AS DEFECTIVE

The Complaint challenging ballot access filed on January 6, 2023 by Ieshuh Griffin, Complainant, against Phil Chavez, Respondent, is defective as it fails to meet four separate statutory elements for filing with the elections commission, each one on its own is essential and necessary to successfully file a Complaint under the following Wisconsin State Statutes and accordingly the Complaint must be dismissed:

1.) **EL 20.03 (1) All complaints, answers and replies shall be in writing and shall be sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths.**
The Complaint fails to be sworn before a person authorized to administer oaths.

Not in writing

2.) **EL 20.03 (3) The complaint shall specify the statutory basis for the complaint and shall set forth the facts which are alleged to establish probable cause.**
The Complaint fails to specify a statutory basis for the complaint and fails to set forth facts which are alleged to establish probable cause but rather expounds on wild theories with little to no basis in statutory authority, WI Supreme Court Rules nor facts relevant to establish probable cause.

Not proof

3.) **EL 20.03 (4) The complaint shall state the name and last known post office address of the complainant and the respondent.**
The Complaint fails to state the last known post office addresses of both the Complainant and the Respondent.

4.) **EL 20.03 (5) ...The complainant verifies the complaint by signing a statement under oath before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.**
The Complainant fails to verify the complaint by signing a statement under oath before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.

Date: January 9, 2023

I, Phil Chavez, being first duly sworn on oath state that I personally read the above response, and that the above allegations are true based on my personal knowledge and, as to those stated on information and belief, I believe them to be true.

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) ss.
County of Milwaukee)
Sworn to before me this day of January 9, 2023.
Kathy G Lubetski
My commission expires 11/6/2024, or is ~~permanent~~.
Notary Public or

KATHY G LUBETSKI NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF WISCONSIN