STATE OF WISCONSIN, COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT 1

For Official Use

Roosevelt Cooper,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

STATE of Wisconsin,
Defendant.

Reply Brief Cover

County No. 21TR007710
Appeal No. 21AP001224

ON APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY,

THE HONORABLE JONATHAN RICHARDS, PRESIDING

REPY BRIEF OF DEFENDANT-APPELLANT

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Black's Law Dictionary 8th Ed.

Thoughts of Penn, William (1693), Some Fruits of Solitude, Headley, 1905, p.86

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Wisconsin Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson statement in December 1, 2000

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2020 State of Wisconsin Judicial Commission Annual Report,

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED

Mr. Cooper asks that you do not prejudice this response brief and other filings because of spelling and grammatical errors. If any filling is unclear please inform Mr. Cooper. This case has been extremely stressful and difficult. Because of indifference to self-represented litigants and lack of justice in judicial administration, Mr. Cooper has been filing in the dark.[1] To this day Mr. Cooper has not been served by mailed, respondent brief in order to properly respond to it by law.[2] "A judge should not accept trial briefs that are not exchanged with adversary parties unless all parties agree otherwise in advance of submission of the briefs."[3] Mr. Copper has not agreed to not exchanging, inspecting and read respondent mailed brief and out of respect for moving the process to a just conclusion forced to file now without having adequate information or explanation about the proceedings time tables in this matter. Mr. Cooper has not received by mail any bearings on what will be happening next in the case, actions that are becoming more perilous.[4] Wisconsin Supreme Court Rule 60.04 (hm) recommends; informing, explaining and providing legal concepts explained in everyday language, issue greatly needed to be applied my magistrates.

[1] State attempt to influence a judge's decision prohibited. *See Jocius v. Jocius*, 218 Wis. 2d 103, 109, 580 N.W.2d 708 (Ct. App. 1998). And case. No. 2017AP2132 12 *Rose v. State*, 601 So. 2d 1181, 1183 (Fla. 1992).

[2] § 809.19 Rule (Briefs and appendix) (4) REPLY BRIEF. (a)1.

[3] SCR 60.04 (1) (g)

[4] Issues expressed in 2-14-22 Motion For Relief to Receive All Milwaukee County Fillings by Mail, 2-21-22 Motion For Extension of Time on Appellant Response to Brief of Respondent and 2-21-22 Motion For 3–Judge Panel and Rescue ADA Meulbroek.

Mr. Cooper still seeks a 3–Judge panel, oral arguments and publishing to reinforce the public trust in the administration of justice for the common citizen.[5] Mr. Cooper being self-represented has deficiencies in arguing issues in writing so oral argument would be more in the interest of justice. Also the Wisconsin State Bar has stated during litigation, discovery should be conducted with an eye towards "proof" and to find out what are the elements of proof that are also needed, were Freedom Of Information Act(ions) (FOIA) are one of many issues briefed here.[6] Mr. Cooper sought freedom of information/discovery that ultimately helped proved his innocence of being accused of violating the crime of §346.62(2), by using reasonable and technical elements of proof that were directly denied to him by the Milwaukee County Court/State agencies and its affiliates, thus biasing Mr. Cooper's self-represented defense against a unlawful amended charge.[7]

Based on studies self-represented litigants cases like Mr. Cooper are commonly deprived of access to tools required to ensure justice.[8] It is Mr. Cooper's argument that the State through the Milwaukee Circuit Court and District Attorney Office (DA) actions nullified Mr. Cooper's ability to get public information and "discover" evidence needed to be heard that would prove Mr. Cooper's innocence.[9] The Milwaukee Circuit Court bared Mr. Cooper from presenting evidence, cross-examining, rebut the State's unlawful amended

[5] § 809.22(4)
[6] Wisconsin Stat Bar 2015 Litigation Tips by Lester A. Pines
[7] State v. Hanson, 85 Wis. 2d 233, 270 N.W.2d 212 (1978)., Washington County v. Luedtke, 135 Wis.2d 131, 399 N.W.2d 906 (1987). And State v. Kramer, 99 Wis.2d 700, 299 N.W.2d 882 (1981).
[8] 2020 State of Wisconsin Judicial Commission Annual Report
[9] R: 36-12 L-19-20, R: 36-13 L-17-19, R: 36-48 L-12&13 and R: 36-48 L-11-13

theory. How these problems are dealt with especially when there is the appearance of bias, "...will positively or negatively affect public trust and confidence in the legal community."[10] Mr. Cooper appealed to this body to help remedy these issues and punishes violator of the rule of law, who all as professional should know better.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 2, 2020 Deputy B. Scales issued a Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) Uniform Citation No. BE100038-1, form MV4017, accusing Mr. Cooper of a crime of Reckless Driving-Endanger Safety[11] in error. The next day, December 3, 2020 Mr. Cooper filled for several video information/discovery files from The State of Wisconsin DOT public record Division Traffic Management Center for freeway status and incident information video surveillance for several miles of highway on compact disks that was received by mail in just three days.[12] Mr. Cooper sought several times to get further freedom of information/discovery from the Deputy Scales point of view but was blocked.[13] On December 29, 2020 Mr. Cooper filed a FOIA request letter to the

[10] Wisconsin Chief Justice Shirley
Abrahamson statement in December 1, 2000 Wisconsin Lawyer December 2000: Going Pro Se by Ann M. Zimmerman

[11] Wis. Stat. §346.62(2) Reckless driving-endangering safety. §346.62 (c) definition states; "Negligent" has the meaning designated as a Crime –General Provisions § 939.25 (2), under Criminal negligence.

[12] It took several weeks to view video so Mr. Cooper knew he needed time to inspect State's videos and documents. DOT video was stated on the 4-21-21 Pre Trial Conference Intake Statement that was unlawfully denied by circuit court commissioner David Sweet and filed against appellant will as a "not guilty plea". Also stated in 5-24-21 Letters/Correspondence asking, "How will I be able to show (DOT) video evidence in accordance with state rules appropriate protocols." Never received court instructions. Last stated in court

[13] Wis. Stat. § 804.01 General provisions governing discovery.

Circuit Court and DA because there was no case at that time thus no case number as required by law.[14] The Circuit Court nor DA office, FOIA authority, upon request for the records, never notified Mr. Cooper or made information/discovery available as soon as practicable and without delay in violation of law. [15] With anticipatory filings[16] and an effort to reduce costs, and engage in meaningful alternative dispute processes early in anticipation of litigation Mr. Cooper proceeded to attempt to save time and court resources.[17] Mr. Cooper filled again on March 30, 2021 officially for all information/discovery at no avail. After serving several motions before every appearance before the court without any administrative hearing or determination for Mr. Cooper motions. Subsequently on May 27, 2021 final court hearing it was decided based on State video evidence to the court, Mr. Cooper was proven to be innocent of the citation for violating the crime of Wis. Stat. §346.62(2) "recklessly endangering speed--recklessly endangering safety", a argument repeated in Mr. Cooper filings all the time.[18] Mr. Cooper argues that afterwards Judge Jonathan Richards unlawfully amended accusation to §346.57 "unreasonable and imprudent speed" without a formal charge, notice or defendant right to cross-examine charge, and directing Mr. Cooper to file for appeal for the forth time instead of resolving it in the circuit court with clear

[14] R: 4 1-4 stating; "...please send me information to the responsible department for filing a request in accordance to FOIA..." §799.10 Case file, court record 92) (2) ENTRIES; WHAT TO CONTAIN. Entries in the court record shall include: (a) The number of the case;

[15] §19.35 Access to records; fees.(4) TIME FOR COMPLIANCE AND PROCEDURES. Mr. Cooper did not even know status of Milwaukee Circuit Court or DA FOIA request until it was improperly filed as a "Not guilty plea" three mounts later from checking at courthouse after receiving a court notice.

[16] § 804.01 (2)(d)2

[17] STANDARD DISCOVERY PROTOCOL FOR COMMERCIAL COURT DOCKET

[18] R:36-42 L22-24

evidence of innocence.[19]

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The state case is in error that is obvious and indisputable, that warrants a dismissal with prejudice and removal of all the harm and damages from fees and fines on Mr. Cooper's insurance rated, credit agencies and driver's licenses. Mr. Cooper maintains innocence in the crime he was accused of and found not guilty of "recklessly endangering speed--recklessly endangering safety..." by the court. Mr. Cooper on the date in question drove a vehicle at a speed within reason and capabilities under the condition and having regard for the actual and potential hazards that existed. Wherein Mr. Cooper controlled the speed of the vehicle, he could, if necessary, avoid colliding with any object, person, vehicle, or conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and using due care. At no time did Mr. Cooper intend to or in fact endanger the safety of any person or property by any negligent operation of a vehicle as required by, §346.57 unreasonable and imprudent speed. Nor was Mr. Cooper properly charged based on Court Recorder Kaitlyn Edwards.[20] Mr. Cooper FOIA discovery request, "reflect(ed) our nation's fundamental commitment to open government."[21] Self-represented litigants are many times deprived of access to justice necessity were; "(a) judge's (commissioner's) responsibility to promote

[19] R:36-43 L 4 and is a violation of the 14th Amendment. 5-27-21 trial judge instead of instructing pro se of process and what to expect. Contrary to SCR 60.04 (hm), Judge Jonathan Richards authoritatively lead defendant down a narrow single focus to appeal instead of other local remedies by stating at defendants every objection to file an appeal R:36-12 L19-21, pg. 13 Line 15-17, pg. 48 Line 12-13, pg. 49 Line 12-13,

[20] R:36-43 L4-5

access to justice, combined with the growth in litigation involving self-represented litigants, may warrant more frequent exercise of such discretion using techniques that enhance the process of reaching a fair determination in the case."[22]

ARGUMENT

The continued discovery "delay has been more injurious than direct Injustice. They too often starve those they dare deny. The very Winner is made Loser; Because he pays twice for his own..."[23] The resulting deprivation of Mr. Cooper's liberty has made losers of all parties.[24] Again Mr. Cooper has not been mailed a copy of states response brief or and other filing making deadline date open until proper service. Where Mr. Cooper may read the entire mailed printed document.

§345.421 MUST BE INTERPRETED IN THE INTREST OF JUSTICE

The state's has focused on §345 vehicles-civil and criminal liability section .421 on discovery as their main argument. They argued that the statute is clear. Then it is also irrelevant after pretrial since §345.421 states; "Neither party is entitled to pretrial discovery". Parties are entitled to records at trail were Mr. Cooper requested for information/discovery, saying first; "And can I ask before the

[21] 5-19-09 Office of the Attorney General –memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies- The Freedom of Information Act
[22] SCR 60.04(hm)
[23] Taken from thoughts of Penn, William (1693), Some Fruits of Solitude, Headley, 1905, p.86
[24] SCR 20:3.8 Special responsibilities of a prosecutor

record, is it possible for me to get a copy of this (dash CAM video)?"[25] Then moved for discovery again by saying "...is it possible that the DA can get me a copy of the video?"[26] Judge Richards then misdirects Mr. Cooper and answered;" You can request a copy of this transcript...You have to talk to the court reporter."[27] The judge shirking his responsibility forced the Court Recorder Kaitlyn Edwards to be responsible. She express that the video was never admitted as an exhibit of evidence on the record and statements that ADA Pierre "was not planning on admitting it into evidence."[28] "A judge must make reasonable efforts, including the provision of appropriate supervision, to ensure that SCR 60.04 (1) (g) is not violated through law clerks or other personnel on the judge's staff." So pre-trail discovery is not relevant after a pretrial it time has passed.

If §345.421 is exclusive method to obtain discovery in traffic cases The United States Office of the Attorney General has stated in–memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies- The FOIA, that;[29]

> "The Freedom of Information Act should be administered with a clear presumption: In the face of doubt, openness prevails." This presumption has two important implications. First, an agency should not withhold information simply because it may do so

[25] R:36-34 L11-13
[26] R:36-49 L18-19
[27] R: 36-49 L20-23
[28] R36-49 L25 to R36-50 L1-5
[29] 5-19-09 Office of the Attorney General –memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies- The Freedom of Information Act

> legally....Second(ly), whenever an agency determines that it cannot make full disclosure of a requested record, it must consider whether it can make partial disclosure..."

Even if §345.421 is legal is should not be used to withhold information/discovery as stated above." It is the responsibility FOIA professionals in the circuit court and DA office to respond "as soon as practicable and without delay."[30] " Open government requires not just a presumption of disclosure but also an effective system for responding to FOIA requests. Each agency must be fully accountable for its administration of the FOIA."[31] Mr. Cooper need not tell this body the rich history of open records law in Wisconsin. Openness is key, just a small view of openness proved innocence of the crime of "recklessly endangering speed--recklessly endangering safety".[32] As stated in Mr. Cooper Brief there is an obligation to not just be bound by legal duty it also is being bound by a moral duty.[33] The statue §345.421 if applicable, does not forbids the DA office from finishing discovery or compel a duty that requires the DA office to abstain in the legal right of discovery.

§345.421 is not reasonable or rational if applied in this case because you have to have a case number required by law to file a motion in the court and in ten days

[30] §19.35 Access to records (1) RIGHT TO INSPECTION. And (4) TIME FOR COMPLIANCE AND PROCEDURES.
[31] 5-19-09 Office of the Attorney General –memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies- The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
[32] R:36-42 L22-24
[33] 2004 Blacks Law Dictionary 8th Ed

after the alleged violation no such case number exist.[34] That's why Mr. Cooper FOIA letter was filed three months before the charge was filed.[35] Motions have to have case numbers by law; all statewide forms must comply with filling requirements as stated by §801.18(3)(d). Even your appeals court motion form CA-170, 08/20 Motion §809.14, Wisconsin Statutes requires a case number by law.[36] Ten days is not reasonable or rational because the Milwaukee County Court can not file a motion with out a case number but FOIA administrators can forward request to department that could fulfill request. We see discovery was not possible by the states actions otherwise the state aging neglected their duty to serve and violated law. If one was guilt, Mr. Cooper is not, it does not harm the State. In fact information/discovery would help to provide reasonably clear proof in the State's case. A case were the discovery asked for, would be needed to prove by measuring speed and endangering.[37]

Mr. Cooper stress the state obligation is not just being bound by legal duty it also is being bound by a moral duty.[38] In fact DA offered discovery with unjust conditions of supplying an email knowing Mr. Cooper did not utilized email.[39] If DA office was honest they would have mailed information/discovery or allowed a person to pick it up from DA office. DA did not introduce §345.421 until General Crimes-Misdemeanor Assistant District Attorney (ADA) Anna M.

[34] §799.10 Case file, court record.
[35] R:4 1-4
[36] §799.10 Case file, court record. (2) ENTRIES; WHAT TO CONTAIN. Entries in the court record shall include: (a) The number of the case;
[37] 99 Wis.2d 700 (1981) 299 N.W.2d 882 STATE of Wisconsin, Plaintiff- Respondent, v. John A. KRAMER, Defendant-Appellant-Petitioner. No. 79-1111. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
[38] 2004 Blacks Law Dictionary 8th Ed

Meulbroek was subpoena. Its clear by DA office action the attempt was to punish Mr. Cooper as a self-represented litigation for utilizing a meaningful lawful tool of discovery.[40] On May 27, 2021 in violation to a lawful subpoena ADA Meulbroek refuse to respect the court and was never punished.[41]

STOP THE DEPRIVING OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE NECESSITY

It is clear to Mr. Cooper that the justice system is bias against self-represented litigants. The fact that motions are not heard in a timely fashion. The state ignoring Mr. Cooper's reasonable requests has and continues to create undue harm. It is reasonable to presume if Mr. Cooper weren't prepared he would have be found guilt of a crime and given no reasonable discretion. We know such actions was likely because when he was prepared Mr. Cooper was not given reasonable discretion and was prevented from questioning Deputy Scales on the unlawful amended charge, with cross-examination. In a review of the May 27, 2021 trial all parties including a court deputy bailiff were all forced to be on top of each other within inches from each other contrary to Center for Disease Control rules on preventing the spread of COVID-19, all because ADA Saint Pierre was not reasonably prepared for the necessities for presenting the video to argue claims.[42] All parties had to try to view small grainy video images on a little

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[39] R: 15-4-6 also R: 15-1-2; Letters to Circuit court DA and Chief Judge on important questions. (Questions never answered)

[40] Appellant moved on 2-21-22 for the court to remove ADA Meulbroek from this case entirely and all ADA Meulbroek filings to the court because of the harm on the court and appellant.

[41] R: 36-9 L12-16

[42] In violation of SCR 20:1.1 Competence. ADA Saint Pierre should of provided the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation specifically not having video she testified as prepared to show only showing squad video on he own personal laptop relating to a reckless driving endangering safety case. She should of

screen. ADA Pierre even said; "And Deputy Scales, it's hard to see on the smaller screen...And again, I also apologize, it might be difficult with the screen size."[43] As stated in Mr. Cooper's brief its not obvious in the record the discriminatory actions because you have to see it, the appearance of bias, but it clearly contributed to unnecessarily extending the duration of the hearing. All the magistrates in circuit court process forced filing an appeal when Mr. Cooper objected or challenged statement, before being rebuffed.[44] The pushing of self-represented litigants to appeal is a type of "leading" or "grooming" conditioning the self-represented litigant who is unknowledgeable of Milwaukee Circuit Court culture, processes and protocols, to be funned to appeals court in order to be discouraged with the cost and time restraints needed to argue a case. Mr. Cooper asks again that you reinforce existing rules with punishment for judicial administrator similarly to how non-violent civil and criminal violators are punished the way Mr. Cooper is being punished with damage, credit, insurance and driving record etc, real harm.

CROS-EXAMINATION WAS PREVENTED

Mr. Cooper was prevented from cross-examining the Deputy Scales on many relevant issues in the case, including credibility.[45] Mr. Cooper was not able to ask about Deputy Scales guidelines and competency on irregularities in the States

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know about speed law can only be determine I court by a test?

[43] R: 36-22 L1-6

[44] R:36-12 L19-21, R;36-13 L15-16, R:36-48 L12-13 and R:36-49 L11-13

[45] §906.11 Mode and order of interrogation and presentation. (2) SCOPE OF CROSS–EXAMINATION.

unlawful amended charge in court.[46] Mr. Cooper was not able to submit satellite maps showing traffic Global Positioning System (GPS) location of were Deputy Scales claim the violation occurred on the citation and how the GPS location was more than two-miles away from the actual pullover GPS location.[47] The testimony of Deputy Scales deceptively testified to pacing as his method of determine Mr. Coopers speed and stated crossing the gore was a crime contrary to regulation and law.[48] §346.04(6) states; "Every law enforcement agency that uses authorized emergency vehicles shall provide written guidelines for its officers and employees regarding exceeding speed limits..." Further there is no sheriff pacing procedure guidelines so it cannot be used in a court of law and there is no law that one can't cross the goar in special circumstances.

More importantly Mr. Copper's was not given an opportunity to prove it was lawful for his vehicle to overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right under conditions permitting the movement in safety and only if done so while remaining on either the roadway or a paved shoulder, and in this case upon a highway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width to enable two or more lines of vehicles lawfully to proceed, at the same time, in the direction in which

[46] A prima facie presumption of accuracy of moving radar will be accorded upon competent testimony of the operating officer of required facts. State v. Hanson, 85 Wis. 2d 233, 270 N.W.2d 212 (1978). And City of Wauwatosa v. Collett, 99 Wis. 2d 522, 299 N.W.2d 620 (Ct. App. 1980). And State v. Kramer, 99 Wis.2d 700, 299 N.W.2d 882 (1981).

[47] At trial Mr. Cooper had 11x17 maps lied out on defense table but had to leave evidence on table top to try too huddle up with Judge and sheriffs in order to try to all look at small video screen of ADA Pierre. Another example of how transcripts are not adequate for expressing truth in the records.

[48] On July 29, 2021 the Milwaukee County Sheriff Office public Records division record custodian, Michael Murphy stated in a response to a Request from Mr. Cooper that; "(u)pon inspection, an extensive search of our records indicates we have no records responsive to your request (for 'Pacing traffic procedures')."

the passing vehicle is proceeding in.[49] Mr. Cooper did not drive in a manner that creates a risk or likelihood of that occurring.[50] If there is no danger of reckless driving and there is no danger of endangering safety then it cannot be any imprudent speed because §346.57 unreasonable and imprudent speed is based on unreasonable danger and disregard for the actual and potential danger of loss then existing. Speeding has to be measured, calibrated and tested.[51] Mr. Cooper's vehicle speed was controlled as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any object, person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and using due care, as Judge Richards stated at trial; "I did not see, however, any place where Mr. Cooper was endangering safety ...I did not see a single car apply its brakes, I didn't see a single car come close to him or come close to causing an accident."[52]

Also Judge Richards in violation of the law independently investigate facts by creating a speeding charge without any measurable verifiable evidence.[53] Stating that;

> "I did not see, however, any place where Mr. Cooper was endangering safety. I did not see a single car apply its brakes, I didn't see a single car come close to him or come close to causing an accident. And I think that the, you know, charge of speeding that is supported here; I do not believe that the charge of reckless

[49] §346.08 When overtaking and passing on the right permitted.
[50] State v. Sterzinger, 2002 WI App 171, 256 Wis. 2d 925, 649 N.W.2d 677, 01–1440.
[51] 99 Wis.2d 700 (1981) 299 N.W.2d 882 STATE of Wisconsin, Plaintiff- Respondent, v. John A. KRAMER, Defendant-Appellant-Petitioner. No. 79-1111. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
[52] §346.08 When overtaking and passing on the right permitted. R:36-42 L6-7 L7-13
[53] 99 Wis.2d 700 (1981) 299 N.W.2d 882 STATE of Wisconsin, Plaintiff- Respondent, v. John A.

endangering safety is here and is supported here."[54]

Judge Richards statement, "You know", Mr. Cooper argues, is a dog whistle, coded or suggestive language to communicate with circuit court officials in this case without alerting self represented litigants like Mr. Cooper. The "dog whistle" to ADA Pierre was that she should understand what Judge Richards was saying; that this is what I Judge Richards will agree to if you motion it. Judge Richards statement was done in such a way that a self represented litigant would hear it with out knowing that SCR 60.04 (1) (g) says in section "1 and 2 regarding a proceeding pending or impending before the judge." That; "A judge must not independently investigate facts in a case and must consider only the evidence presented." It is know way any one, can know any speed from a small grainy computer screen without a measurement device and competent operator.[55] Judge Richards did not request any party to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, so long as the other parties are apprised of the request and are given an opportunity to respond to the proposed findings and conclusions as mandated by the Supreme Court Rules.[56] ADA Pierre did not indicate a motion to amend the criminal charge until after Judge Richards violate the rights of Mr. Cooper by creating a charge right in the courtroom without defense opportunity to be apprised of the amended request and given an opportunity to at least look up charge the way they did or respond to the

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KRAMER, Defendant-Appellant-Petitioner. No. 79-1111. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

[54] R: 36-42 L6-131

[55] 99 Wis.2d 700 (1981) 299 N.W.2d 882 STATE of Wisconsin, Plaintiff- Respondent, v. John A. KRAMER, Defendant-Appellant-Petitioner. No. 79-1111. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

[56] SCR 60.04 (1) (g)

proposed findings and conclusions through cross-examination.[57] The record states;

"THE COURT: So that is my decision. I find you guilty of violating section 346.57 (2), traveling at unreasonable and imprudent speed and --

THE CLERK: Is this being amended on the Court's motion? (Court Recorder Kaitlyn Edwards once again was put in an awkward position of doing her job making sure record is correct or exposing Judge Richards violation)

THE COURT: It is amended on the State's mot-ion.

THE CLERK: Or the State's motion?

THE COURT: Yes. Is that correct, Ms. Saint Pierre? Did I characterize that correctly?

MS. SAINT PIERRE: Yes, Your Honor. The County would move,"[58] (The County "would move", ADA Pierre after receiving bias verbal and computer research of a law support for such move from the judge and not "has moved" expressing she had not already called a motion as required by law.)[59]

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[57] R: 36 46 L5-17

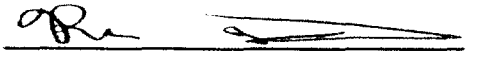
[58] SCR 60.04 (1) (g)

[59] Judge Richards in court researched on his computer what statue could fashioned to fit accusations he created in court. Deputy Scales instead of citing a speeding law at the time, ADA Pierre, Judge Richards and he were debating how fast (R:36-18 L6-8 Deputy "believed" without any measurement of 80mph but later Judge Richards said he would "take" 35mph over 55mph posted R:36-42 L5 a 90mph violation, "fashioned" charge) and that Deputy Scales should known by hard speeding statue since he testified to pacing speeding, instead Deputy Scales stated that Mr. Cooper violated §346.56 (2) Stopping prohibited in certain specified places (R: 36-43 L23). Irony, accused of speeding but the first thing that comes to Deputy Scales mind is opposite of speeding, it was stopping. ADA Pierre also has the opportunity to stop and research on her computer Wisconsin Statue in court, while Mr. Cooper watched and waited

As stated in Mr. Cooper brief §346.57 (2), traveling at unreasonable and imprudent speed cannot be supported here as well because there was no endangering or speed measurement.[60]

CONCLUSION

Mr. Cooper appeals to this body to help remedy these issues stated previously by removing all civil and or criminal charges, fines on driver insurance rates, credit bureau report and penalties on Mr. Cooper driver licenses. Mr. Cooper also moves this body for all monetary cost and damages spent on this innocence case to be reimburse to Mr. Cooper.[61] The state case is obvious in error that is indisputable, that warrants a dismissal with prejudice. The state needs to concede and withdraw before a decision of this court and file to all affected parties that all civil and or criminal charges, fines on driver insurance rates, credit beuros reports and DOT penalties on Mr. Cooper driver licenses are completely removed from all agencies etc. and verify in witting they have done so. Mr. Cooper move this body to see fit to punish all violating state actors of known rules of law, immediately in order to reaffirm public confidence in the courts, being just, fair and equitable administers of punishment.



Roosevelt Cooper, Defendant- Appellant

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helplessly while court officials "fashioned" charges prevented him from accessing statue on a computer to be able to effectively challenge "fashioning".

[60] 99 Wis.2d 700 (1981) 299 N.W.2d 882 STATE of Wisconsin, Plaintiff- Respondent, v. John A. KRAMER, Defendant-Appellant-Petitioner. No. 79-1111. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

[61] 809.25 Rule (Costs and fees).

Certifying of Mailing

I certify that this brief or appendix was deposited in the United States mail for delivery to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of Circuit Court and District Attorney Office by first-class mail, or other class of mail that is at least as expeditious, on February 23, 2022. I further certify that the brief or appendix was correctly addressed and postage was pre-paid.

Date: February 23, 2022

Roosevelt Cooper, Defendant- Appellant