

STATE OF MICHIGAN
IN THE MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

SHERRY LOAR, MICHELLE BERRY,
And PAULETTE SILVERSON,

Supreme Court No: 140810
Court of Appeals No: 294087

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
and ISMAEL AHMED, in his official capacity as
Director of the Michigan Department of Human Services,

Defendants-Appellees.

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL

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Dated: April 20, 2010

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COUNTER-STATEMENT OF QUESTION

- I. A writ of mandamus is extraordinary relief that may issue only when the plaintiff has asserted a clear right to the performance of a ministerial function that the defendant has a clear legal duty to perform, and no other remedy is available. Here, Plaintiffs object to their placement in a union, but they fail to specify any legal right relating to Defendants' conduct or any clear legal duty the Defendants are required to perform. Defendants did not place Plaintiffs into any union. Moreover, Defendants have no clear legal duty to either place or remove Plaintiffs from any union. Additionally, placement into a union is not a ministerial act. Plaintiffs also failed to join necessary parties and failed to exhaust available remedies. Should this Court deny Plaintiffs' application for leave to appeal where the Court of Appeals properly exercised its discretion by dismissing Plaintiffs' Complaint for Mandamus?

Court of Appeals' answer: "Yes."

Plaintiffs'-Appellants' answer: "No."

Defendants'-Appellees' answer: "Yes."

**COUNTER-STATEMENT OF JUDGMENT APPEALED FROM AND RELIEF
SOUGHT**

On December 30, 2009, the Michigan Court of Appeals, in an original action, issued its order denying Plaintiffs' Complaint for Mandamus. On February 10, 2010, the Court of Appeals denied Plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration. Plaintiffs filed their Application for Leave to Appeal on March 24, 2010. Defendants request this Court to deny the Application for Leave to Appeal.

INTRODUCTION

In this mandamus action Plaintiffs are objecting to their placement into a union for child day-care providers. However, most, if not all, of the "clear legal rights" or "clear legal duties" Plaintiffs cite as the basis for their mandamus action do not involve the Defendants. Plaintiffs challenge the union's creation, but the Defendants did not set up the union. Plaintiffs challenge the fact that a union election was held, but the Defendants did not hold the election or take part in that election. Plaintiffs challenge the certification of the election, but Defendants did not certify the election. Plaintiffs challenge the propriety of the collective bargaining agreement, but Defendants did not enter into that agreement. In fact, the only thing the Defendants did was enter into an interlocal agreement and deduct dues for which Plaintiffs and other providers are already legally obligated to pay.

Additionally, despite calling the action a "Complaint for Writ of Mandamus," the true nature of Plaintiffs' action sought declaratory and injunctive relief. Essentially, Plaintiffs wanted the Court of Appeals to declare that it is unlawful for Defendants to deduct union dues from their subsidy checks and sought to enjoin Defendants from withholding dues. But, the Court of Appeals lacks original jurisdiction over actions for declaratory or injunctive relief. Moreover, in order for the Court of Appeals to determine whether Plaintiffs are entitled to their relief, it would have to address various legal rights and obligations of parties who Plaintiffs failed to name in this action – those whose presence are necessary to afford complete relief. Plaintiffs also failed to exhaust available remedies, because they never filed any claim with Michigan Employment Relations Commission regarding the matters challenged in this lawsuit.

The Court of Appeals properly denied Plaintiffs' request for a writ of mandamus and this Court should deny the Plaintiffs' application for leave to appeal because they fail to satisfy any of the grounds for granting such relief under MCL 7.302(B). This case does not involve legal principles of major significance to the State's jurisprudence. Most importantly, the Court of Appeals decision is not erroneous because Plaintiffs failed to establish the requisite elements of a mandamus action. Plaintiffs' arguments do not merit granting leave where the Court of Appeals correctly decided the case, and there is no need for additional court interpretation or clarification.

COUNTER-STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS AND FACTS

On July 27, 2006, the Department of Human Services (DHS) and Mott Community College (Mott) entered an interlocal agreement to create the Michigan Home Based Child Care Council (Council) (Amended Complaint, ¶ 20). The express purpose of the Council included coordination of "providing effective, efficient, and stable child care, offering training to [home-based child care] Providers, and providing public sector payments to Providers" (Amended Complaint, Exhibit 8, Interlocal Agreement, § 2.01, p 6). Section 6.10 of the agreement stated that the Council has the right to collectively bargain and enter into agreements with labor organizations (Amended Complaint, ¶ 22).

In September 2006, an entity called Child Care Providers Together Michigan (Union) filed a petition with the Michigan Employment Relations Commission (MERC) seeking to represent a bargaining unit comprised of all home-based child care providers receiving reimbursement payments from the Michigan Child Development and Care Program and other programs (Amended Complaint, ¶ ¶ 24-25). MERC mailed notice of the election to all home-based day care providers, including Plaintiffs. (Exhibit A).¹ In November 2006, MERC, following a mail election, certified the Union (Amended Complaint, ¶ ¶ 27-28). After MERC's certification, the Council and the Union entered into a collective bargaining agreement. In the agreement, the parties agreed to have DHS withhold union dues from the subsidy checks their members receive for providing home-based child care (Amended Complaint, ¶ ¶ 29-32). Plaintiffs are home-based child care providers who "had 'union dues' removed from subsidy checks," beginning in January 2009 (Amended Complaint, ¶ ¶ 33-36).

¹ This document was attached to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.

On September 16, 2009, Plaintiffs Sherry Loar and Dawn Ives filed an original action in the Court of Appeals seeking a writ of mandamus to stop DHS from taking "union dues" from their home-based child care subsidy payments. In lieu of an answer, Defendants moved to dismiss on October 7, 2009. Ives was dismissed by stipulation. On October 21, 2009, Plaintiffs moved to file an amended complaint seeking to add Plaintiffs Michelle Berry and Paulette Silverson and adding some additional paragraphs which they claimed satisfied the pleading requirements for a mandamus action. On December 30, 2009, the Court of Appeals issued an order that granted the motion to amend, denied the request for a writ of mandamus and denied Defendants' motion to dismiss as moot. On February 10, 2010, the Court of Appeals denied Plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration.

ARGUMENT

I. A writ of mandamus is extraordinary relief that may issue only when the plaintiff has asserted a clear right to the performance of a ministerial function that the defendant has a clear legal duty to perform, and no other remedy is available. Here, Plaintiffs object to their placement in a union, but they fail to specify any legal right relating to Defendants' conduct or any clear legal duty the Defendants are required to perform. Defendants did not place Plaintiffs into any union. Moreover, Defendants have no clear legal duty to either place or remove Plaintiffs from any union. Additionally, placement into a union is not a ministerial act. Plaintiffs also failed to join necessary parties and failed to exhaust available remedies. Accordingly, this Court should deny Plaintiffs' application for leave to appeal where the Court of Appeals properly exercised its discretion by dismissing Plaintiffs' Complaint for Mandamus.

A. Standard of Review.

A court's decision regarding a writ of mandamus is reviewed for an abuse of discretion.²

An abuse of discretion occurs when the court chooses a decision that falls outside the range of reasonable and principled outcomes.³ Because the Court of Appeals denied Plaintiffs' requested writ of mandamus, abuse of discretion is the proper standard of review here.

B. Analysis – Plaintiffs failed to establish the elements of mandamus in the Court of Appeals.

To establish entitlement to mandamus relief, a Plaintiff must prove four elements⁴:

(1) the plaintiff has a clear legal right to the performance of the duty sought to be compelled, (2) the defendant has a clear legal duty to perform, (3) the act is ministerial in nature, and (4) the plaintiff has no other adequate legal or equitable remedy.

Mandamus is not a "writ of right."⁵ Rather, it is an "extraordinary remedy" within the discretion of the court.⁶ Mandamus, being an extraordinary remedy, is properly granted only

² *Casco Township v Secretary of State*, 472 Mich 566, 571; 701 NW2d 102 (2005).

³ *Maldonado v Ford Motor Co*, 476 Mich 372, 388; 719 NW2d 809 (2006).

⁴ *White-Bey v Dept of Corrections*, 239 Mich App 221, 223-224; 608 NW2d 833 (1999).

⁵ *McGregor v Carney*, 271 Mich 278, 281; 260 NW 163 (1935).

⁶ *Lee v Macomb Co Bd of Comm'rs*, 235 Mich App 323, 331; 597 NW2d 545 (1999).

where there is no other legal or equitable remedy that can achieve the same result.⁷ Essentially, a party must be bereft of any other means of redress in order for mandamus to be appropriate.⁸ The party seeking mandamus relief bears the burden of proving that he or she is entitled to a writ of mandamus.⁹ Because "[t]he burden of showing entitlement to the extraordinary remedy of a writ of mandamus is on the Plaintiff," merely stating "mandamus" in the complaint or even reciting the elements, bereft of support, do not satisfy that burden.¹⁰

1. Plaintiffs fail to show a clear legal right or clear legal duty pertaining to the Defendants.

Plaintiffs' amended complaint did not specify any legal right relating to the Defendants' conduct or what clear legal duty the Defendants are required to perform. In their application, Plaintiffs claims they have a "clear common-law right not to be placed into a public employees union absent an act from the Legislature" (Application, p 42). But neither DHS nor its Director placed Plaintiffs into any union. Moreover, neither DHS nor its Director have any clear legal duty to either place or remove Plaintiffs from any union. Thus, Plaintiffs seek to compel an action that is not controlled by the Defendants.

Notably, Plaintiffs premised the Court of Appeals' jurisdiction on MCR 7.203(C)(2) and MCR 3.305(A)(1), which grant the Court of Appeals jurisdiction over an original action for mandamus action against a state officer. Mandamus actions, other than against a state officer, however, it "must be brought in the Circuit Court."¹¹ Here, there must be a determination of legal obligations and legal rights of the Council, the Union, members of the Union and MERC

⁷ *White-Bey*, 239 Mich App at 223-224.

⁸ *Tuggle v Michigan Dep't of State Police*, 269 Mich App 657, 669; 712 NW2d 750 (2005).

⁹ *Keaton v Village of Beverly Hills*, 202 Mich App 681, 684; 509 NW2d 544 (1993).

¹⁰ *White-Bey*, 239 Mich App at 223.

¹¹ MCR 3.305(A)(2).

relative to the creation of the union, union representation and the terms of the collective bargaining agreement. These parties have a significant stake in the outcome of this litigation and are necessary to fully litigate the claims raised in Plaintiffs' amended complaint. Thus, even if the amended complaint could be properly framed as a mandamus action, it is not truly an action against a state officer because of the legal interests of necessary parties that form the basis of the claim. Plaintiffs failed to join parties whose presence is essential to a court rendering complete relief. These parties are necessary and thus should have been joined.¹² And once they are joined, the Court of Appeals would be stripped of jurisdiction under MCR 3.305(A)(2).

2. Plaintiffs fail to link any ministerial act of Defendants to the conduct forming the basis of their complaint.

Plaintiffs claim they satisfy the ministerial act requirement of a mandamus action because they believe issuance of a check is plainly a ministerial act (Application, p 42). But their amended complaint and application reveal that the issuance of a check is not the action actually being challenged in this action. Instead, Plaintiffs object to their placement into the Union. A ministerial duty is one which the law prescribes and defines the performance with such precision and certainty, as to leave nothing to the exercise of discretion or judgment.¹³ Here, placement into the Union is not a ministerial act of DHS or its Director. Moreover, mandamus is not

¹² MCR 2.205.

¹³ *Delly v Bureau of State Lottery*, 183 Mich App 258, 260-261; 454 NW2d 141 (1990).

available to collect money seized by a defendant unless there is no factual or legal dispute that the plaintiff is entitled to the funds—a situation that does not exist here.¹⁴

3. Plaintiffs had other remedies that they failed to exercise.

Finally, Plaintiffs have not established the lack of any adequate legal or equitable remedy. Mandamus is not available where a party has failed to exhaust its remedies, including challenging the rules, processes and procedures before the appropriate agency.¹⁵ Through the Public Employee Relations Act (PERA), the Legislature gave MERC the exclusive job of determining appropriate bargaining units for public employees.¹⁶ MERC's exclusive jurisdiction over bargaining unit composition is well settled.¹⁷ Moreover, the Legislature vested the authority for determining unfair labor practices under the PERA in MERC.¹⁸ And case law is clear that jurisdiction to decide claims of unfair labor practices lies with MERC.¹⁹

Here, if Plaintiffs, who had notice of the representation election and are members of the Union, claim that the deduction of dues somehow constitutes an unfair labor practice or that the union breached its duty of fair representation, they were required to file their claim six months after discovery.²⁰ Such actions must be brought either before MERC or in Circuit Court.²¹ This

¹⁴ *Lobaido v Detroit Police Comm'r*, 15 Mich App 138, 140; 166 NW2d 515 (1968).

¹⁵ *Michigan Ass'n of Homes & Servs for the Aging v Shalala*, 127 F3d 496, 503 (CA 6 1997) (discussing 28 USC 1351, which codifies common law action for mandamus against a state officer).

¹⁶ MCL 423.213.

¹⁷ *St. Clair Intermediate School Dist v Intermediate Education Ass'n*, 458 Mich 540, 581 NW2d 707 (1998) (MERC has "exclusive jurisdiction" over unfair labor practices with respect to bargaining policy).

¹⁸ MCL 423.216.

¹⁹ *Kent County Deputy Sheriff's Assoc v Kent County Sheriff*, 463 Mich 353, 359; 616 NW2d 677 (2000). See also *Labor Mediation Board v Jackson County Road Commissioners*, 365 Mich 645; 114 NW2d 183 (1962); *Lamphere Schools v Lamphere Federation of Teachers*, 400 Mich 104, 118; 252 NW2d 818 (1977).

²⁰ *Silbert v Lakeview Education Ass'n, Inc*, 187 Mich App 21, 25; 466 NW2d 333 (1991).

²¹ *Demings v City of Ecorse*, 423 Mich 49; 377 NW2d 275 (1985).

Court has recognized that divesting MERC of its jurisdiction over unfair labor claims would not only "seriously erode[]" MERC's jurisdiction, but the resulting conflicting decisions of the courts and MERC would "further confuse labor relations in the public sector," and "seriously undercut[] the statutory responsibility given to the MERC."²²

Rather than properly object to the Union's certification and the terms of the collective bargaining agreement that requires their union dues to be deducted, Plaintiffs have attempted an end run around their legal obligations. Plaintiffs have even acknowledged they are "not contending that the election was run improperly."²³ Yet, they are indirectly challenging the formation of the Union and the collective bargaining agreement by stating the election should not have taken place.²⁴

In this case, *MERC actually exercised jurisdiction over the certification election* and issued a decision. Plaintiffs no doubt knew this, as shown by the discussion of MERC's role in their Brief in Support of Original Action for Mandamus.²⁵ Having failed to timely challenge the MERC decision, Plaintiffs filed the mandamus action to retroactively attack the MERC proceedings without the presence of the Union, Council or MERC. If Plaintiffs truly believed that MERC lacked jurisdiction or believed that the election should not have occurred, they should have raised these issues *when the case was before MERC or within the appeal period*. But, Plaintiffs not only failed to timely challenge MERC's jurisdiction, they failed to name MERC as a defendant in this mandamus action.²⁶

²² *Lamphere*, 400 Mich at 119.

²³ Plaintiffs' Brief in Response to Motion to Dismiss, p 13.

²⁴ Plaintiffs' Brief in Response to Motion to Dismiss, pp 13-14.

²⁵ Plaintiffs' Brief in Support of Original Action for Mandamus, at pp 13-14.

²⁶ Defendants' statements should not be viewed to waive any valid defenses MERC may have should Plaintiffs attempt to join it as a party.

Finally, while Plaintiffs labeled this a complaint for writ of mandamus, a court is free to look beyond procedural labels to determine the gravamen of an action or the exact nature of the claim.²⁷ "A court is not bound by the party's choice of labels for the cause of action because to do so would exalt form over substance."²⁸ A court must review a complaint as a totality to ascertain the true nature of the claim.²⁹ The allegations and underlying facts control the nature of the action rather than the label placed on the case by a plaintiff.³⁰

Here, Plaintiffs' amended complaint actually sought a declaration that they have a "clear common-law right not to be placed into a public employees' union absent an act from the Legislature" (Application, p 42). A party seeking a declaration of legal rights is asking for declaratory judgment.³¹ Plaintiffs also seek a court order directing DHS to stop taking "union dues" from their subsidy checks. A party asking a court to stop another party's activity is asking for an injunction.³² Thus, Plaintiffs' action is actually for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief which is outside the Court of Appeals' jurisdiction for original actions.³³

4. Conclusion.

A writ of mandamus is extraordinary relief and Plaintiffs' failure to establish any one of the mandamus elements mandated denial of mandamus.³⁴ Plaintiffs failed to show a clear right

²⁷ *Parkwood Ltd v State Housing Development Authority*, 468 Mich 763, 744, n 8; 664 NW2d 185 (2003) ("nature of the claim, rather than how the plaintiff phrases the request for relief, controls how a court will characterize the claim"); *Tipton v William Beaumont Hospital*, 266 Mich App 27, 33; 697 NW2d 552 (2005) (same principle applied in medical malpractice context).

²⁸ *Johnston v City of Livonia*, 177 Mich App 200, 208; 441 NW2d 41 (1989).

²⁹ *Tenneco Inc v Amerisure Mut Ins Co*, 281 Mich App 429, 458; 761 NW2d 846 (2008).

³⁰ *Gorzen v Westfield Ins Co*, 207 Mich App 575, 579; 526 NW2d 43 (1994).

³¹ MCR 2.605(A)(1).

³² *Woodland v Michigan Citizens Lobby*, 423 Mich 188, 199; 378 NW2d 337 (1985).

³³ MCR 7.203. *See also Musselman v Governor*, 200 Mich App 656, 663-664; 505 NW2d 288 (1993), *affirmed* 448 Mich 503, 553 NW2d 237 (1995).

³⁴ *Kauffman*, 169 Mich App at 835-834; *Eichhorn*, 166 Mich App at 546.

to the performance of a ministerial function that these defendants have a clear legal duty to perform. The "clear legal rights" or "clear legal duties" Plaintiffs cite as the basis for their mandamus action do not involve the Defendants. Plaintiffs also failed to link any ministerial act of Defendants to the conduct forming the basis of their complaint. They also failed to show that no other remedy is available. Moreover, mandamus is not available to decide unresolved issues of law.³⁵ Given that the present case involves unresolved issues of law against non-parties, and that Plaintiffs failed to pursue remedies at the agency level, it would have been inappropriate to grant mandamus relief in the present case. The Court of Appeals properly denied Plaintiffs' request for mandamus.³⁶ This Court should deny leave.

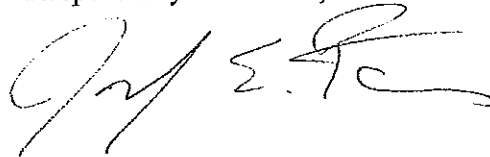
³⁵ *State Board of Education v Fox*, 620 F2d 578, 580 (CA 6 1980).

³⁶ Plaintiffs also argue that the Court of Appeals violated some unwritten rule about one-sentence orders. The Court of Appeals, however, routinely decides original mandamus actions with one-sentence orders.

RELIEF SOUGHT

Defendants Michigan Department of Human Services and Ismael Ahmed request that this Court deny Plaintiffs' Application for Leave to Appeal. Plaintiffs fail to satisfy any of the grounds for granting relief under MCL 7.302(B). This case does not involve legal principles of major significance to the State's jurisprudence and, most importantly, the Court of Appeals decision is not erroneous because Plaintiffs failed to establish the requisite elements of a mandamus action. Plaintiffs' arguments do not merit granting leave where the Court of Appeals correctly decided the case, and there is no need for additional court interpretation or clarification.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: April 20, 2010

A

Representation Election - MERC Mailing to Petoskey

ProviderID	ProviderName	LastName	FirstName	Middle Name	Address	City	State	Zip	PmtInJun2006
4771081	BECHAZ ANNA LISA	BECHAZ	ANNA	LISA	4026 GREENWOOD ROAD	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
8953681	BURKE PATRICIA A	BURKE	PATRICIA	A	2085 HORTON BAY RD	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
4649773	CHARTIER MELISSA	CHARTIER	MELISSA		7463 OLD US-31	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
9547678	DAVIS AMY LYNN	DAVIS	AMY	LYNN	5630 PICKEREL LAKE RD.	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
9989795	DIAZ LINDA A	DIAZ	LINDA	A	201 LAFAYETTE AVE APT 808	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
6147369	DIXON JESSICA	DIXON	JESSICA		2914 HOWARD RD.	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
3994082	GOODWIN CAROLE ANNE	GOODWIN	CAROLE		422 PORTER ST	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
5499189	HITCHINGS SHARON ELLEN	HITCHINGS	SHARON	F	1836 HOWARD RD	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
9655218	HUNT TERESA	HUNT	TERESA		3312 ECKER RD	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
9015309	IVES DAWN L	IVES	DAWN	L	812 REGENT DR	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
4721310	LOAR-TRUDELL SHERRY YVONNE	LOAR-TRUDELL	SHERRY	Y	801 WEST SHERIDAN	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
9876596	RICHARDS RICKEY E	RICHARDS	RICKEY	E	817 JENNINGS AVE	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
8664722	SIMON KATHLEEN MARIE	SIMON	KATHLEEN	MARIE	3957 EVERGREEN TRL	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
1106617	SIMON VINCENT	SIMON	VINCENT		4028 RIVER RD	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
1061632	TOMPKINS LANETTE	TOMPKINS	LANETTE		6615 GREENWOOD RD	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes
9771093	VANHUIS AMBER M.	VANHUIS	AMBER	M	3109 GREEFIELD DRIVE	PETOSKEY	MI	49770	Yes

GG/cb
 cpeiu494aficio
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 merc.ming.pet

Representation Election - MERC Mailing to Brighton

ProviderID	ProviderName	LastName	FirstName	MiddleName	Address	City	State	Zip	PmtIn-Jun2006
9020388	BALL KATARINA LYNN	BALL	KATARINA	LYNN	9390 LEO DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
7470878	BECK PHYLLIS	BECK	PHYLLIS		4991 WALKER DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
6721839	BIEGERT RUTH ANN	BIEGERT	RUTH	ANN	3109 SCHOOL LAKE DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
9700037	BUCKMEIER MARY ANN	BUCKMEIER	MARY	ANN	1007 PINEWOOD CT	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
8354265	CYBART RUTHANN	CYBART	RUTHANN		6294 LUCERNE DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
9699553	DEATON EVIE	DEATON	EVIE		321 N THIRD ST	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
1058716	DUPONT ROBIN D	DUPONT	ROBIN	D	8251 WOODLAND SHORE DR APT E	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
4105154	GRIEST WENDY	GRIEST	WENDY		6546 WILSON DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
6914782	HERBST KATRIN	HERBST	KATRIN		9470 LEO DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
1033825	KASTEN MARGIE ANITA	KASTEN	MARGIE	ANITA	12202 LARKINS RD	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
7753499	KOVACS NANCY	KOVACS	NANCY		200 WOODLAKE DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
7649507	KRINOCK ANNE	KRINOCK	ANNE		445 S CHURCH ST	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
9506094	KUJALA JACKLYN	KUJALA	JACKLYN		665 WINDEMERE	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
7063951	SMALLWOOD SARAH MARIE	LANNING	SARAH	MARIE	2638 HUBERT RD.	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
8222435	MCCARTHY CATHY	MCCARTHY	CATHY		8079 BLUEBIRD DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
4793848	PAULETTE SILVERSON	PAULETTE	SILVERSON		13175 E LASHBROOK	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
9114970	RAYMAN RYAN	RAYMAN	RYAN		461 FOREST DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
9581491	SENER RONDA	SENER	RONDA		15 MELODY LANE	BRIGHTON	MI	48114	Yes
9930574	SPORER DANIEL J	SPORER	DANIEL	J	10680 SHARON DR	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
5979352	SWAIN COLETTE N.	SWAIN	COLETTE	N	6072 VICKI JEAN LANE	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
7872471	TUFNELL SARAH FAITH	TUFNELL	SARAH	FAITH	6275 ALDINE	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes
1022661	VANBLARICUM CARI LYNN	VANBLARICUM	CARI	LYNN	6336 SIDNEY ST	BRIGHTON	MI	48116	Yes

Representation Election - MERC Mailing to Flint, Last name begins with "B"

7198569	BERRY LAVITA	BERRY	LAVITA		2027 CLIFFORD ST	MI	48503	Yes
3493097	BERRY MICHELLE RENEE	BERRY	MICHELLE	R	5148 CHANTELLE DR	MI	48507	Yes
4931523	BETHAY CYNTHIA	BETHAY	CYNTHIA		2101 STEDRON	MI	48504	Yes
9495849	BETHAY RUSSELL JR	BETHAY	RUSSELL		5211 WOODHAVEN DR	MI	48504	Yes
8537210	BETTS ANTOINETTE	BETTS	ANTOINETTE		1729 MONTANA AVE	MI	48506	Yes
6572336	BIBBS ALECIA	BIBBS	ALECIA		2113 CHATEAU DR	MI	48504	Yes
4148652	BIGGS GWENDOLYN	BIGGS	GWENDOLYN		4123 COMSTOCK AVE	MI	48504	Yes
8022701	BILLINGS ALLEREE	BILLINGS	ALLEREE		144 DAMON ST	MI	48505	Yes
9153468	BINGHAM REGGIE L	BINGHAM	REGGIE	L	5906 FLEMING RD	MI	48504	Yes
4459278	BIVINS CAROLYN	BIVINS	CAROLYN			MI	48504	Yes
5746314	BLACKMON MAMIE	BLACKMON	MAMIE		308 CROSBY ST	MI	48503	Yes
8446160	BLACKMON OCEILA S	BLACKMON	OCEILA	S	833 E GILLESPIE AVE	MI	48505	Yes
8849709	BLACKWELL JACQUELINE	BLACKWELL	JACQUELINE		2720 SLOAN ST	MI	48504	Yes
6711082	BLAINE CORINNE	BLAINE	CORINNE		4252 E COLDWATER RD	MI	48506	Yes
5727749	BLAIR TYESHA	BLAIR	TYESHA		102 E HOLBROOK AVE	MI	48505	Yes
1099728	BLAKE CHERYL D	BLAKE	CHERYL	D	925 E FOSS AVE	MI	48505	Yes
9321714	BLANKS DAVID E	BLANKS	DAVID	E	3505 MILBOURNE AVE	MI	48504	Yes
4159020	BLANKS ETHEL	BLANKS	ETHEL		328 W GENESEE ST	MI	48505	Yes
6183964	BLANKS ROBERT	BLANKS	ROBERT		3505 MILBOURNE	MI	48505	Yes
9278435	BOATNER ANNIE	BOATNER	ANNIE		312 W STEWART AVE	MI	48505	Yes
7386907	BOAZ ANNA	BOAZ	ANNA		121 W DEWEY ST	MI	48505	Yes
4159790	BOGARD NANCY J	BOGARD	NANCY	J	706 CRAWFORD ST	MI	48507	Yes
8744897	BOLDS CLEOPATRA	BOLDS	CLEOPATRA		3502 FLEMING RD	MI	48504	Yes
9172721	BOLER JOE LEE	BOLER	JOE	LEE	736 E MOORE ST	MI	48505	Yes
9777060	BOND LEOLA	BOND	LEOLA		2845 HAMPSTEAD DR	MI	48506	Yes
9209447	BONNER ROBERT	BONNER	ROBERT	C	201 EAST MYRTLE AVE	MI	48505	Yes
7937217	BONNER SHARON K	BONNER	SHARON	K	1905 BARKS ST	MI	48503	Yes
4786137	BOONE DAISY	BOONE	DAISY		2006 N CHEVROLET AVE	MI	48504	Yes
4287262	BOONE MACIE L	BOONE	MACIE	L	750 E BUNDY AVE	MI	48505	Yes
7074310	BOOTH SANDRA	BOOTH	SANDRA		1376 TREMONT AVE	MI	48505	Yes
4618310	BOVEN HOLLY	BOVEN	HOLLY		2429 OHIO AVE	MI	48506	Yes
4284707	BOWERS MILDRED	BOWERS	MILDRED		1274 S GRAHAM RD	MI	48532	Yes
3399676	BOWERS TAMMY LYNN	BOWERS	TAMMY	LYNN	1291 KEARSLEY PARK BLVD	MI	48506	Yes
9739630	BOWMAN SHARONDA L	BOWMAN	SHARONDA	L	1913 CONCORD ST	MI	48504	Yes