

STATE OF MINNESOTA**DISTRIC COURT****CARVER COUNTY****FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Judge Kevin Eide

Court File No. 10-PR-16-46

In the matter of:

Estate of

Prince Rogers Nelson,

Decedent

Writ Of Mandamus

I.

On October 05, 2017, I The Plaintiff, Ogeda Lejuan Patrick, filed an Affidavit Of Heirship in the First District Court of Carver County, Judge Eide's courtroom, in regards to the Prince Nelson Estate matter. The Affidavit Of Heirship was not responded to for over 7 weeks, only to erroneously deny my request for DNA testing.

Paragraph (3) of the Protocol Prior To Potential Genetic Testing states that:

Within three (3) business days after receiving answers to the Request for Parentage Information from a person claiming to be an heir, the Special Administrator will advise the person in writing of its determination that: (a) the person's familial relationship to the

Decedent is established as a matter of law, with no need for further genetic testing; (b) genetic testing of the person (and potentially others related to the person, including the person's mother) is necessary to determine whether the person may be an heir; (c) the person is precluded from being an heir as a matter of law; (d) additional facts or information are needed; or (e) the person has failed to comply or otherwise fully cooperate with the Special Administrator.

I was never provided with proof that the 'decision' was officially entered as a valid court document infringing upon my rights to Due Process as provided for by the 14th Amendment.

IN RE: ESTATE OF James A. PALMER, Deceased.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota affirmed the decision of the Court Of Appeals, concurring that:

[T]he Parentage Act and the Probate Code are independent statutes designed to address different primary rights. The purpose of the Parentage Act is to establish “the legal relationship * * * between a child and the child's natural or adoptive parents, incident to which the law confers or imposes rights, privileges, duties, and obligations.” Child support is the major concern under the Parentage Act. The purpose of the Probate Code, on the other hand, is to determine the devolution of a decedent's real and personal property. The different purposes the two statutes serve, help to explain why the Legislature contemplated different periods of limitations for filing claims under those statutes.

And that: "The issue raised by this appeal is whether parentage for the purposes of intestate succession may be established by clear and convincing evidence apart from the Parentage Act and its time limitation on bringing actions to determine paternity. We conclude it may and affirm the decision of the court of appeals."

257.54 HOW PARENT AND CHILD RELATIONSHIP ESTABLISHED.

The parent and child relationship between a child and:

- (a) the biological mother may be established by proof of her having given birth to the child, or under sections 257.51 to 257.74 or 257.75;
- (b) the biological father may be established under sections 257.51 to 257.74 or 257.75; or
- (c) an adoptive parent may be established by proof of adoption.

257.63 EVIDENCE RELATING TO PATERNITY.

§Subdivision 1. Included evidence.

Evidence relating to paternity may include:

- (1) evidence of sexual intercourse between the mother and alleged father at any possible time of conception;
- (2) an expert's opinion concerning the statistical probability of the alleged father's paternity based upon the duration of the mother's pregnancy;
- (3) genetic and blood test results, weighed in accordance with evidence, if available, of the statistical probability of the alleged father's paternity;

(4) medical or anthropological evidence relating to the alleged father's paternity of the child based on tests performed by experts. If a man has been identified as a possible father of the child, the court may, and upon request of a party shall, require the child, the mother, and the man to submit to appropriate tests; and

(5) all other evidence relevant to the issue of paternity of the child.