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Counselor for the Plaintiffs

US District Court

For the Eastern District of California

James Grinols, Robert Odden, in their capacity) Case # 12-cv-02997
as Presidential Electors) REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO
Edward C. Noonan, Thomas Gregory MacLeran,) TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
Keith Judd in their capacity as) ORDER
candidates for the U.S. President)
v Electoral College, President of the Senate,)
Governor of California, Secretary of State)
of California, U.S. Congress ,)
Barack Hussein Obama)
)
)

REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO TRO

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs received two opposition briefs to the TRO motion: one from Federal Defendants and Candidate Obama and one from the Governor. As defendant Obama was sued as a candidate for office and not as the US President, he was not entitled to be represented by the U.S. attorney's office. As such Plaintiffs are filing a separate brief to strike part of the opposition and specifically strike opposition filed by the U.S. attorney on behalf of candidate Obama due to lack of entitlement for representation and due to conflict of interest with Federal defendants.

Due to 10 page limitation for a reply to opposition per brief, and due to multiple common issues Plaintiffs are filing one 10 page reply in relation to Federal defendants and will incorporate it by reference in the reply to the Governor and will be filing another 10 page reply to the opposition by the governor and will incorporate it by reference in relation to the Federal defendants.

The case at hand is the case of the elections fraud and use of forged IDs by Candidate for the U.S. President Barack Obama. Plaintiffs allege that due to the fact that according to his school records Obama is a citizen of Indonesia and is using forged IDs, he never legally qualified for the position of the U.S. President, as he did not fulfill a requirement of being a natural born citizen per Article 2, section 1 of the U.S. constitution. Natural born citizen clause is extremely important as it relates to the allegiance. On July 25, 1787 John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court wrote to George Washington, *“Permit me to hint, whether it would be wise and seasonable to provide a strong check to the admission of Foreigners into the administration of our national Government; and to declare expressly that the Commander in Chief of the American army shall not be given to nor devolve on, any but a natural born Citizen.”*

Moreover, aside from lack of any valid U.S. identification papers, Obama ran under a last name which is not legally his, as in his Mother's passport he was listed under the last name Soebarkah, Obama being his middle name. Plaintiffs provided with the complaint in this case 21 exhibits, which show sworn affidavits from a sheriff with 50 years of experience, senior deportation officer with nearly 30 years of experience, multiple experts, asserting that Obama is using forged IDs and a fraudulently obtained Connecticut Social security number. While a number of challenges were brought in the last 4 years, the case was not heard on the merits yet, not one single judge in the country saw any original documents for Barack Obama, and the copies posted by Obama on line were found to be forgeries.

On December 17, a number of voting members of this Electoral College spoke up during the signing of the certificate of Vote about their doubts of Obama 's legitimacy and legitimacy of his identification papers, however since those voting electors were voting for Mitt Romney, their concerns could not be redressed absent a court order, which Plaintiffs are seeking herein. In its introduction defense misrepresents the case.

Defense presents Obama's impending Presidency as a fete a compli.

That is not the case. Prior to taking office on January 20 2013 candidate Obama has to be confirmed by the U.S. Congress on January 4, 2013 and Candidate Obama will have to take the oath of allegiance as the U.S. President on January 20.2013.

Even if defendants are stating that signing of the Certificate of ascertainment by the governor is a fete a compli and so is the signing of the certificate of vote by the electors, those have not been certified by Congress yet. U.S. Congressmen and U.S. Senators have a right to object and refuse to certify the electoral vote. Moreover, based on the precedent of Fulani v Hogset 917 F2d 1028

even the challenge against the Secretary of State and Governor are not moot, as Declaratory relief and financial damages can be adjudicated after the election as well.

By **not issuing a temporary restraining order**, this court will deprive 435 U.S. representatives and 100 U.S. senators of vital information and ability to make an informed decision of whether to object or not object to the electoral college vote based on the fact that Obama's electors were not lawfully casting votes, as they cast votes for a candidate, who was never legitimate for the position and they were sitted as a result of an election, which was won by fraud and forgery of IDs.

Additionally, Plaintiffs allege that if this court will not issue a TRO to enjoin Candidate Obama from taking an oath of office of the U.S. President on January 20, 2013, this court would deprive 314 million American citizens of services of a legitimate U.S. President and will become complicit to the usurpation of the U.S. Presidency and deprivation of civil rights of the U.S. citizens, as usurpation of the U.S. Presidency is a de facto occupation and suspension of civil rights of citizens, which was achieved not by force, not with guns and bayonets, but by fraud and forgery.

Most of the argument and precedents provided by the defense are irrelevant in this case, as those precedents relate to generalized grievances of ordinary citizens. The case at hand was brought by Presidential electors, who were duly elected by their parties and by the Presidential candidates. Their grievances are clearly particularized. Additionally, defendants are bringing a number of precedents and arguments in relation to several cases, which were brought after Obama took office in 2008, which is obviously not the case here, as he will not take office until January 20, 2013.

Due to particularized injury to Presidential electors and Presidential candidates and due to impending January 4 confirmation by Congress and January 20, 2013 swearing in of Obama, **the issue is not moot, and it is ripe, as injury to the Plaintiffs is imminent.** Plaintiffs assert that elections fraud committed by Obama affected their fundamental voting civil rights.

Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964) ““the right of suffrage can be denied by a debasement or dilution of the weight of a citizen’s vote just as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the free exercise of the franchise.”” *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4 (2006) (quoting *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964)). As the Supreme Court has recognized, Confidence in the integrity of our electoral processes is essential to the functioning of our participatory democracy. Voter fraud drives honest citizens out of the democratic process and breeds distrust of our government. Voters who fear their legitimate votes will be outweighed by fraudulent ones will feel disenfranchised.

INJURY TO PLAINTIFFS IS PARTICULARISED, NOT GENERALISED AND IS IMMINENT

“It is an established principle that to entitle a private individual to invoke the judicial power to determine the validity of executive or legislative action he must show that he is sustained, or is immediately in danger of sustaining, a direct injury as a result of that action and it is not sufficient that he has merely a general

interest common to all members of the public.” *Ex parte Levitt*, 302 U.S. 633, 634 (1937) (per curiam);

Evidence presented by Plaintiffs shows that the suffrage right, voting right of electors and the right to participate in lawful election by candidates for the office of the President is affected by fraud and use of forged IDs and a fraudulently obtained Social Security number by an illegitimate candidate for the U.S. President citizen of Indonesia Barack Obama.

Electors Grinols and Odden were elected by their parties to be on the ballot as part of the slate of electors representing specific candidates. Grinols represented Republican Presidential candidate and Odden represented Libertarian candidate.

The only precedent that the defense brought, which is relevant and refers to an elector, is Robinson v Bowen, 567F. Supp.2d 1144, 1146 (N.D Cal2008). In that case the court ruled no standing because a “plaintiff is a mere candidate hoping to become a California elector pledged to an obscure third party candidate whose presidential aspects are theoretical at best”. *id*

In the case at hand Grinols is a Republican candidate. As a Republican elector he is pledged to a candidate, who is **CERTAIN** to win the election, as he is pledged to Mitt Romney, the runner up, who lost by only 1%.

Odden is an elector pledged to the Libertarian candidate Gary Johnson. While Johnson did not get as many votes as Romney, he is a well known candidate, Libertarian party is a well known third party and therefore he has legal standing for purposes of Article 3.

THERE IS A CLEAR CAUSAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ACTIONS OF THE DEFENDANTS AND THE INJURY ALLEGED BY THE PLAINTIFFS

Defendants erroneously assert lack of causal connection.

Grinols and Odden suffered an injury of deprivation of their suffrage rights, their voting rights to vote as members of the electoral college due to fraud and use of forged IDs.

This deprivation of suffrage rights by the electors will become imminent upon occurrence of 2 events:

- a. Confirmation of the electoral vote during the joint session of the U.S. Congress which is presided by the President of the Senate on January 4, 2013
- b. By Candidate Obama taking the oath of office of the U.S. President on the January 20, 2013.

This court has exercised a remarkable timing and wisdom in scheduling the TRO hearing for January 3, 2013 as Grinols and Odden will suffer an **IRREPARABLE INJURY**, if TRO is not granted on January 3, 2013, as the next day, on January 4 2013 U.S. Congress is scheduled to confirm and certify the electoral vote and shortly thereafter on January 20 2013 Candidate Obama is scheduled to be sworn in as the 45th U.S. President

As such there is a an **imminent** threat of deprivation of suffrage rights, of voting rights of the Presidential electors.

There is a direct causation between the acts that Plaintiffs are seeking to enjoin and the damage to the Plaintiffs. Assertion by the Defense that there is nothing illegal in aforementioned acts, which Plaintiffs are trying to enjoin, is simply false.

If arguendo there is no TRO and no Congressman, no bring an objection to the legality of electoral votes cast for Candidate Obama, than an undeniably illegal act will take place. Absent

TRO and absent objections by members of Congress, electoral votes for a flagrantly illegitimate candidate will be confirmed.

Similarly, if Arguendo this court does not issue a TRO enjoining candidate Obama from taking an oath of office and Obama is taking an oath of office while committing fraud and using forged IDs, this is an illegal conduct. This illegal act deprived Plaintiffs, who are electors from ability to exercise their suffrage rights as Presidential electors and deprived the Plaintiffs, who are candidates from an ability to participate in lawful elections.

If the court reviews the evidence on the merits, reviews the original identification documents of candidate Obama, which were subpoenaed by the plaintiffs to be produced by Obama and different officials, and finds that Obama indeed committed elections fraud and illegally ran for the U.S. Presidency, while using forged I.D.s, then the presidential candidate represented by the Presidential elector Grinols will be the winner of the 2012 election.

In relation to Libertarian Party elector other minor Presidential candidates, both 7th circuit and the 9th circuit has ruled that being a minor candidate does not represent impediment to bringing a legal action for fraud committed by the winning candidate

A case brought by a minor Presidential candidate, minor vice presidential candidate and minor elector was heard by the 7th circuit in *Fulani v Hogset* 917 F.2d 1028, "... Another issue is whether the plaintiffs have standing to challenge the action of the Indiana officials. In order to have standing, a plaintiff must allege a personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct that is likely to be redressed by the

requested relief. *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 752, 104 S.Ct. 3315, 3325, 82 L.Ed.2d 556 (1984). In one sense, the action of the officials allowing the Democrats and Republicans on the ballot did not injure New Alliance because the party was not denied access to the ballot in any way.

The real question is whether the increased competition that New Alliance faced is an injury which gives it sufficient standing to bring this case. We believe it does. On account of the decision by the Indiana officials to allow the two major political parties on the ballot, New Alliance faced increased competition which no doubt required additional campaigning and outlays of funds. Without the Republicans and Democrats on the ballot, New Alliance would have gained additional press exposure and could have conceivably won the Indiana election, no small boon for a relatively obscure party that hoped to establish a national presence. We believe that New Alliance's injury is fairly traceable to the action of the Indiana officials who allowed the Democrats and Republicans on the ballot. A grant of damages would redress the increased outlay of campaign money to meet the competition, and declaratory relief would prevent future violations of the Indiana certification law. Therefore we hold that the plaintiffs have standing to bring this suit." *id* **Therefore based on the precedent of Fulani v Hogset minor Presidential candidates and electors have standing to challenge certification of the winning candidates**

Moreover, Plaintiffs are seeking to stay the final certification of votes by the U.S. Congress and taking the oath of allegiance by Candidate Obama

Plaintiffs are asserting that if this court declares that Obama was never legitimate for U.S. Presidency due to his forged ID, Indonesian citizenship and lack of any valid U.S. IDs, than the results of not only general election, but primary election will be affected.

Plaintiff Judd was a runner up in the Presidential primary, gaining 41% of the vote of the Democrats in the state of West Virginia and the highest number of votes received by a runner up in the 2012 Democratic party primary. If the court finds Obama not eligible, Judd would be declared the Democratic primary winner. Consequently, Judd has standing.

As such, electors and Candidates do not have to be California electors and candidates to have standing against the defendant electoral college, defendant U.S. Congress, defendant President of the Senate and Defendant Obama, as declaratory and injunctive relief against these defendants affects all electors and candidates in all states.

Due to 10 page limitation Plaintiffs incorporate herein Part 2 of the Reply filed as a Reply to Opposition filed by the Governor of California.

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Orly Taitz. ESQ

Certificate of service

I attest that I served all the parties in this case with aforementioned Reply to Opposition on 12.28.2012 via ECF and/or first class mail.

/s/ Orly Taitz

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REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO TRO

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Part one of the Reply which was filed as the reply to the opposition by the Federal defendants

PLAINTIFFS INJURIES ARE REDRESSABLE BY THIS COURT

Defendants allegation that the Plaintiffs injuries cannot be redressed by this court is false.

As stated before the Plaintiffs are seeking the following redress:

1. Enjoin the certification of the certificate of vote and certificate of ascertainment by the joint session of Congress on January 4, 2012 pending adjudication of Obama's legitimacy for office on the merits.
 2. Enjoin Candidate Obama from taking an oath of office due to the fact that he is a foreign national, citizen of Indonesia, who is using forged IDs, last name not legally his and a fraudulently obtained Social Security ID.
1. As far as TRO against the U.S. Congress is concerned, TRO from this court will not take from Congress its' ability to make an objection to candidate Obama, TRO will simply apprise Congress of evidence of lack of legitimacy for office and will postpone the certification by a few days pending adjudication on the merits. Plaintiffs provide as an exhibit a January 13, 2010 letter sent by former Presidential candidate, Senator McCain, to the undersigned attorney. Additionally Plaintiffs are submitting a letter by Senator Sessions on the same issue. Both letters are stating that the issue of Obama's legitimacy for Presidency is being heard in different courts, both senators state that Obama's legitimacy is a legal issue that needs to be resolved by the Judiciary and they do not have jurisdiction to provide determination. As such, the only way members of the U.S. Congress can exercise their right to lodge an objection to candidate Obama during the joint session, is if there is a determination by the court first. So this court can provide redressability in

issuing a TRO delaying the vote for a few days until the court can hear the issue on the merits and issue the declaratory relief relating to Constitutionality of confirmation of Candidate Obama .

As an example U.S. District Judge Katherine Forest issued a TRO and later a permanent injunction in Hedges et al v Obama et al 12-cv-00331 where a part of the NDAA, National Defense Authorization Act issued by the U.S. Congress and signed by Obama was enjoined as unconstitutional. Similarly to Hedges TRO from this court will provide a several days delay to vote for Candidate Obama, until the court can adjudicate whether Obama's Presidency would be unconstitutional.

2. Similarly this court has jurisdiction and can provide redressability by issuing a TRO enjoining Candidate Obama from taking an oath of office. In 2010 U.S. District court Judge for the District of Alaska, Ralph Beistline, issued a TRO staying certification of votes for the U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski pending resolution of constitutional challenges brought by her opponent Candidate for the U.S. Senate Joseph Miller in a case Miller v Campbell 3:10-cv-00252 RRB. Murkowski was enjoined from taking an oath of office as the U.S. Senator until the constitutional issues were resolved.

THE SPEECH AND DEBATE CLAUSE DOES NOT BAR THIS LEGAL ACTION.

Defense erred in its assertion that speech and debate clause bar this legal action.

This legal action does not infringe upon the right to speak and debate issues by Congress.

As stated previously, this legal action only addresses legitimacy for the U.S. Presidency of Candidate Obama in light of evidence of forgery in his IDs. The premise of this action is to

a. seek a temporary injunction postponing certification pending adjudication on the merits and b. seek injunction preventing Candidate Obama from taking an oath of office until the issue of his forged IDs is adjudicated on the merits.

a. The date of the joint session of the US House of Representatives and Senate is subject to change, it is not dictated by the U.S. Constitution. Per Defendants own admission this date was changed from January 6 to January 4th without any particular reason. Candidate Obama is not scheduled to take the oath of office until January 20th. There is a 16 day window, during which time Candidate Obama would have an opportunity to appear in court and provide the original documents and explain, why is he using a Social Security number, which was not assigned to him, why according to members of law enforcement and experts, the copies of his alleged IDs are shown to be forgeries, why is he listed under a different last name in his passport. By postponing the certification by Congress until there is a legal determination of these issues and declaratory relief, this court will not infringe on the ability to speak and debate by members of Congress, it will simply provide a decision as to Constitutionality of the actions by Congress, should members of Congress decide to approve the electoral vote without an objection. As such the assertion that this petition will violate the Speech and Debate clause is erroneous.

CASE AT HAND DOES NOT REPRESENT A NONJUSTICIABLE POLITICAL QUESTION AND DETERMINATION ON THE MERITS IS IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

Defendants are stating that there is a place and a role for the court of law to determine eligibility, the question is, when is the right time?

First, there is a clear conflict between opinions of different courts in relation to timing of the court opinion.

Defense brings forward Robinson v Bowen 567 F.Supp.2d 1144 (N.D. Cal 2008), which state that "Judicial review -if any-should occur only after the electoral and congressional processes have run their course." However, in Keyes v Obama where the undersigned was a counsel for Plaintiffs, Central District of California and the 9th circuit (09-56827 Keyes v Obama 9th Circuit Court of Appeals) alleged that bringing the case to court after the electoral and Congressional process run its' course, makes the case moot. In Keyes v Obama the 9th circuit ruled that after the candidate takes office he is no longer subject to removal by the act of court, but rather is subject to impeachment by Congress. Letter by Senator Sessions and Senator McCain (Exhibit 1, 2) seem to indicate that the members of Congress are of the same opinion. As the Constitution envisions Impeachment as means for removal of a sitting President from office, Plaintiffs believe that the controlling decision by the 9th Circuit in Keyes v Obama is correct, that the courts have jurisdiction up to the point of inauguration, after which time removal is dictated by the impeachment. As such based on the precedent of Keyes v Obama, legitimacy for Presidency is a Justiciable question up to the point of inauguration. Moreover, even after the inauguration there is no impediment to the courts exercising its' jurisdiction in seeking a declaratory relief. The only relief that would be non-justiciable **after the inauguration**, is injunctive relief, as it will be replaced by the power of Congress to impeach.

PLAINTIFFS ARGUMENTS ARE MERITORIOUS

Plaintiffs provided extensive argument and 21 exhibits proving that Obama's IDs are forged. In rebuttal to the defense assertion that Obama is qualified, plaintiffs submit a video-tape of the sworn witness testimony and presentation by the Maricopa County, AZ Sheriff Joseph Arpaio and investigator Zullo, who not only assert that Obama's IDs are forged, but actually demonstrate on camera, specifically how forgers created Obama's bogus IDs.

TRO is in Public interest

Plaintiffs provide a letter from the California State Bar, which was provided in response to the Bar complaint against Barack Obama's private attorney, CA attorney Scott J. Tepper, who sought a judicial notice from another court that Barack Obama's birth in Hawaii was verified, that Obama has a valid birth certificate and is a natural born citizen. Tepper did so, while he was already in possession of the video tape of the Presentation by Sheriff Arpaio, who demonstrated that Obama's birth certificate is a forgery. California bar stated that this is a "matter of national security", which should be addressed by the court and the district Attorney. Clearly it is in the interest of the public to resolve the matter of national security on the merits, expeditiously, through the TRO. Recently Alabama Supreme Court heard a related case McInnish v Chapman 87140552 Alabama Supreme court.

Unfortunately, the case was filed by a pro se plaintiff, who mistakenly skipped the lower court and went straight to a higher court to appeal the decision by the Secretary of State of Alabama Beth Chapman to allow Obama on the ballot in light of his forged identification papers. While the Supreme Court of AL had to dismiss the case due to lack of jurisdiction, Supreme Court Justice Tom Parker wrote: "*McInnish has attached certain documentation to his mandamus petition) which, if presented to the appropriate forum as part of a proper evidentiary presentation, would raise serious questions about the authenticity of both the "short form" and the "long form" birth certificates of President Barack Hussein Obama that have been made public.*" *Id* McInnish v Chapman 87140552

Alabama Supreme court. This court is an appropriate forum and it is in the public interest to adjudicate the issue of IDs of the Presidential candidate, which raised serious questions of authenticity in the Supreme Court of the sister state.

SERVICE OF PROCESS WAS SUFFICIENT

1. Claim if insufficiency of process is erroneous. Service was sufficient under both FRCP A and B.

Additionally, aside from service by Federal Express, prior to Christmas holiday Plaintiffs have ordered service of process by process servers, which was completed and the proof of service by the process server is expected to be filed by Monday 12.31.2012.

First, all of the defendants acknowledge that they were served by the Federal Express. Employee of the Federal Express delivered the summons, complaint, exhibits, TRO order and TRO motion to various US Attorneys: in the Eastern District, where the case is pending, in the District of Hawaii, where Mr. Obama is vacationing and in the Washington DC, where most defendants are located, as well as to the office of the Attorney General, who is representing the governor of California. The names of the clerks, who accepted the service of process were recorded by the employees of the Federal Express.

2. On page 4 line 9 of the opposition by the Federal Defendants, they are stating that the service of process is insufficient under *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(a)(1)(A).

this is erroneous, as FRCP 4(a)(1)(A) simply states (a) contents; amendments, summons must contain (A) name the court and the parties;

The summons clearly contained the name of the court and the parties.

3. Defendants are mistaken in their contention that FRCP 4(i) (A)(ii) only means only U.S. mail and not any other type of certified or registered mail. FRCP 4(i) (A)(ii) states "send a copy of each by registered or certified mail". It does not state only U.S. mail, it only means that any mail used has to have a feature of traceability or verification, such as certified mail, which certifies that the mail was received and registered mail, that shows the rout of mail. For example, individuals residing abroad can only use foreign certified or registered mail to serve U.S. Federal defendants.

Federal Express provides both features required by statute: it is both registered and certified. Federal Express provides in its receipt the rout and the certification of receipt. As a matter of fact, it does it more precisely than the U.S. mail, as the Federal Express receipt contains the printed first initial and last name of the clerk in the U.S. Attorney's office, who received mail, signature of such employee and time of receipt of mail to the minute.

Additionally, Taitz used Federal Express as it not only provides certification, it provides expediency. All 3 packages sent to the US Attorneys in Sacramento, Honolulu and Washington DC were delivered within hours, packages sent by 6pm, were delivered before 10am next morning. On the other hand attorney for plaintiffs had instances, where U.S. certified mail has either disappeared or arrived only after 10-11 days. Noteworthy is the fact that it happened in similar cases challenging Barack Obama due to evidence of forgery in his IDs.

Moreover, plaintiffs wanted to make sure that the defendants have ample opportunity to respond and have due process. Attorney for plaintiffs paid three times more for Federal Express than the cost of U.S. Certified mail and did so three times, serving three US attorneys in CA, HI and Washington DC in order to provide the defendants with an expedient registered and certified

mail service through Federal Express mail service. Additionally, as requested by the court, attorney for the plaintiffs apprised the defendants by 4 pm December 20, 2012 of the TRO scheduling order by both calling them and faxing them the order, as stated in the certificate of service filed by the Plaintiffs on 12.21.2012. On December 27, 2012 3:05 Taitz, attorney for the Plaintiffs, received a call back from the U.S. attorney's office in response to her phone call made on 12.20.2012 before 4 pm. Call back came from George Anderson, law enforcement coordinator, call back number 916-554-2700, who confirmed that indeed a call was received by the U.S. Attorney's office from Taitz on 12.20. 2012 before 4 pm. Mr. Anderson took further information in regards to January 3 hearing. As such, the service of process was complete and Plaintiffs complied with the court order and advised all parties of the TRO hearing as requested by 4pm on 12.2012.

CONCLUSION. BASED ON ALL OF THE ABOVE TRO SHOULD BE GRANTED

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Dr. Orly Taitz ESQ

Certificate of service

I, Orly Taitz, attest that I served all parties in this case with aforementioned Reply to the Opposition to TRO on 12.28.2012 by ECF and/or first class mail

/s/ Orly Taitz

JEFF SESSIONS
ALABAMA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
JUDICIARY
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUDGET

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0104
December 16, 2008

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Birmingham, Alabama 35213

Dear Ms. [REDACTED]

Thank you for your recent letter regarding President-elect Barack Obama. I appreciate your comments and welcome the opportunity to respond.

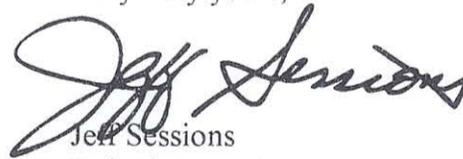
The Constitution of the United States requires that all candidates for the office of President must be at least 35 years of age, natural born citizens, and residents in the United States for the previous 14 years. As you know, stories have circulated that call into question President-elect Obama's citizenship. To this end, lawsuits have been filed alleging that Obama is not a natural born citizen of the United States, and therefore is constitutionally ineligible for the office of President.

One of the most highly publicized suits was filed by Philip Berg on August 21, 2008, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This suit was dismissed on October 24, 2008, and Berg subsequently filed an appeal. The decision to hear the case is still pending before the United States Supreme Court. A related suit, filed by Leo Donofrio, was recently submitted to the Supreme Court. On December 8, 2008, the court declined to hear Donofrio's suit.

Senate ethics rules preclude me from becoming personally involved in pending litigation. I sincerely hope this matter can be fully and promptly resolved by the courts. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me in the future should you have a question regarding an issue over which I have jurisdiction.

Thank you again for writing. Your comments and suggestions are always welcome.

Very truly yours,



Jeff Sessions
United States Senator

JS: cd

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0104

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



K*TL7P1 35213



Jeff Sessions
U.S.S.

PRSRT STD

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

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TELEPHONE FOR HEARING IMPAIRED
(602) 952-0170

January 13, 2010

Dr. Orly Tatiz
29839 Santa Margarita Pkwy
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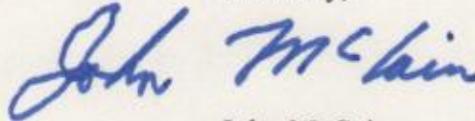
Dear Orly:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your letter of January 8th 2010 regarding a judicial matter.

Unfortunately, your situation appears to involve litigation or may require litigation under the judicial system. Members of Congress are precluded from inquiring into matters pending before the courts by provisions of the Constitution that mandate a separation of powers between the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative branches. I feel that my involvement in your present situation may be viewed as an interference in the judicial process.

Orly, I am sorry that I cannot be of assistance at this time and your correspondence is being returned to you.

Sincerely,



John McCain
United States Senator

JM/zso



THE STATE BAR
OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
INTAKE

Dane Dauphine, Assistant Chief Trial Counsel

1119 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90015-2299

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July 16, 2012

Orly Taitz
29839 Santa Margarita Pkwy, Ste 100
Rancho Santa Marga, CA 92688

RE: Inquiry Number: 12-10444
Respondent: Scott Tepper

Dear Ms. Taitz:

An attorney for the State Bar's Office of the Chief Trial Counsel has reviewed your complaint against Scott Tepper to determine whether there are sufficient grounds for proceeding to prosecute a possible violation of the State Bar Act and/or Rules of Professional Conduct.

You informed us that Mr. Tepper who is admitted pro hac vice in Mississippi submitted forged documents regarding President Obama's birth certificate to the federal court. You state that Mr. Tepper submitted the forged documents to defraud U.S. District Judge Henry Travillion Wingate and Honorable Magistrate Judge Linda R. Anderson and the public.

Based on our evaluation of the information provided, we are closing your file. The issue you raised is best addressed by the court hearing the matter. The State Bar cannot determine the validity of the document that was presented to the court. Your complaint also concerns a matter of national security which is beyond the scope of the State Bar. You have properly raised your concerns with the District Attorney and the Department of Justice.

For these reasons, the State Bar is closing this matter.

If you have any questions or disagree with the decision to close your complaint or have new information or other allegations not included in your initial complaint, you have two options. For immediate assistance, the first option is to speak directly with a Complaint Analyst. You may leave a voice message with S. Chen at (213) 765-1285. Be sure to clearly identify the lawyer complained of, the case number assigned, and your telephone number including the area code in your voice message. The Complaint Analyst will return your call within 2 business days.

The second option is to request the State Bar's Audit & Review Unit to review your complaint. An attorney may re-open your complaint if he or she determines that you presented new, significant evidence about your complaint or that the State Bar closed your complaint without any basis. You must submit your request for review with the new evidence or a showing that closing your complaint was made without any basis. To request review, you must submit your request in writing, together with any new evidence, post-marked within **90 days of the date of this letter**, to:

Orly Taitz
July 16, 2012
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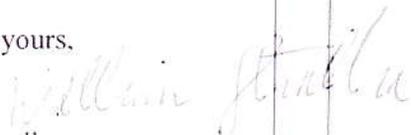
State Bar of California,
Audit & Review Unit,
1149 South Hill Street
Los Angeles, CA 90015-2299.

Please note that telephonic requests for review will not be accepted.

The State Bar cannot give you legal advice. If you wish to consult an attorney about any other remedies available to you, the Los Angeles County Bar Association can provide the names of attorneys who may be able to assist you. The county bar association's contact information is: Los Angeles County Bar Association, P.O. Box 55020, Los Angeles, CA 90055-2020 (213) 243-1525.

Thank you for bringing your concerns to the attention of the State Bar.

Very truly yours,



William Stralka
Deputy Trial Counsel

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Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688

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Orly.taitz@gmail.com

Counselor for the Plaintiffs

US District Court

For the Eastern District of California

James Grinols, Robert Odden, in their capacity)	Case # 12-cv-02997
as Presidential Electors)	REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO
Edward C. Noonan, Thomas Gregory MacLeran,)	TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
Keith Judd in their capacity as)	ORDER
candidates for the U.S. President)	
v Electoral College, President of the Senate,)	
Governor of California, Secretary of State)	
of California, U.S. Congress ,)	
Barack Hussein Obama)	
)	
)	

MOTION TO STRIKE AN ANSWER FILED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEY ON BEHALF OF A PRIVATE PARTY-CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE BARACK OBAMA AND MOTION FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT ORDER BY DEFENDANT OBAMA

Defendant Obama is in contempt of the court order to respond by the December 26 deadline

Defendant Obama was served in his capacity as a candidate for office, a candidate for the U.S. President. He was specifically sued as a candidate and not the U.S. President.

U.S. attorney's office has no right to represent him, as it would constitute an embezzlement of taxpayer funds and a conflict of interests.

the service of process on candidat Obama was done through the U.S. Attorey's office as Obama refuses to accept mail at his residence and demands all pleadings to be filed through the U.S. attorney's office. In similar actions filed recently U.S. attorney's office refused to represent Candidate Obama and Obama hired private attorneys. (Taitz et al v Democratic party of MS et al 3:2012-cv-280 Judge Wingate USDC SDMS currently under submission).

U.s. Attorney's office is subsidized by the taxpayers for the purpose of representing the U.S. government and employees of the U.S. government acting in their official capacities as employees of the U.S. government. Obama is sued not as a U.S. President, but as a Candidate for office, therefore representation of a candidate for office by the U.s. attorneys ' office represents an embezzlement of the tax payer funds by both the candidate Obama and the two U.S. attorneys who took upon themselves to embezzle the tax payer funds by representing Obama in his capacity as a private party running for office.

Second of all, there is a clear conflict of interests between Obama and the Federal defendants, who are represented by the U.S. attorney's office as well, specifically due to the fact that evidence in the case shows Obama to be a foreign national, who is attempting to usurp the U.S. Presidency by using forged IDs and a fraudulently obtained Social Security number. as such his interests are opposite to the interests of the Federal defendants.

As a matter of fact, if other defendants, such as members of the U.S. Congress certify the election during the January 4, 2013 hearing, only 1 day after the scheduled TRO hearing, the members of Congress will be violating their oath

of office to uphold the U.S. Constitution, will be engaged in malfeasance, will be depriving the Plaintiffs and the U.S. citizens of honest service, as they may be found to be committing treason against the U.S. by confirming a foreign national as a U.S. President.

Based on the conflict of interest, Barack Obama who is sued as a candidate was supposed to have a separate private representation.

As such, opposition to TRO submitted by the U.S. attorney's on behalf of Obama has to be stricken and Obama found in contempt of court for not furnishing a response according to the order of this court.

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Orly Taitz, counsel for Plaintiffs.

Certificate of Service

I, Orly Taitz , attest that on 12.28.2012 I served all the parties in this case with aforementioned pleadings by ECF and/or first class mail.

/s/ Orly Taitz

