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CA BAR LIC 223433 IN PROPRIA PERSONA**

**SUPREME COURT
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**DR. ORLY TAITZ, ESQ; NEW
HAMPSHIRE STATE
REPRESENTATIVES LARRY
RAPPAPORT , HARRY
ACCORNERO, LUCIEN VITA ,
CAROL VITA, MOE
VILLENUEVA, PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES LEAH LAX,
THOMAS MAC LERAN, CODY
JUDY et al PLAINTIFFS ,
VS.
BRAD COOK, MARTHA VAN
OOT, JAMISON FRENCH,
MARGARET ANN MORAN, JANE
CLEMONS- MEMBERS OF THE
BALLOT LAW COMMISSION;
BILL GARDNER SECRETARY OF
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEFENDANTS**

) CASE NO.: 2011-0880

**) EMERGENCY PETITION FOR
) STAY OF THE DECISION OF THE
) SECRETARY OF STATE GARDNER
) AND BALLOT LAW COMMISSION
) DECISION TO PLACE THE NAME
) OF INELIGIBLE CANDIDATE
) BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA ON
) NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY
) BALLOT DUE TO OBAMA'S LACK
) OF NATURAL BORNUS CITIZEN
) STATUS AND LACK OF VALID
) IDENTIFICATION PAPERS SUCH
) AS BIRTH CERTIFICATE AND
) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
) ALTERNATIVELY PETITIONERS
) ARE SEEKING AN ORDER NOT
) TO COUNT ANY VOTES FOR
) OBAMA UNTIL THE ISSUE OF HIS
) ELIGIBILITY IS RESOLVED**

Under Rule 7-A of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire Plaintiffs herein are moving this Honorable court to stay placement on New Hampshire primary ballot the name of ineligible candidate Barack Hussein Obama until the issue of his eligibility is resolved by this Honorable court.

ARGUMENT

Rule 7-A of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire allows for a stay of an order of a lower tribunal.

Plaintiffs, a number of whom are duly elected State Representatives of the State of New Hampshire and Presidential candidates filed a petition with the Secretary of State Gardner requesting to remove from the primary ballot in the State of New Hampshire an ineligible candidate Barack Hussein Obama. Petition was based on following premises:

1. From birth Barack Obama was a foreign citizen and had allegiance to foreign nations due to his father's citizenship, His father, Barack Obama senior, was never a U.S. citizen and was never even a resident alien, he never even had a Green Card. Obama senior was in the US for a short time on a student visa. From birth Obama was a citizen of Great Britain, from age two a citizen of Kenya and from approximately age 5 a citizen of Indonesia. According to the Supreme court precedent of Minor v Happersett 88 U.S. 162 (1875) as a foreigner he was never considered a natural born US citizen and never qualified for the position of the

U.S. President. Minor states: "The Constitution does not in words say who shall be natural born citizens. Resort must be had elsewhere to ascertain that. At common law, with the nomenclature of which the framers of the Constitution were familiar, **it was never doubted that all children born in the country of parents who were its citizens became themselves, upon their birth, citizens also. These were natives or natural-born citizens, as distinguished from aliens or foreigners.**" (emphasis added). From birth due to his father's foreign citizenship **Obama was a foreigner or alien** and never qualified as a natural born U.S. citizen.

2. Barack Obama does not possess any valid U.S. identification to prove his Natural born citizenship status or even citizenship status. Complaint contained Barack Obama's tax returns and Selective service certificate, which show him using a Connecticut Social Security number 042-68-4425, which was never assigned to him according to SSNVS and E-verify. Not only this is indicative of lack of a Natural Born citizenship status, as Natural born Citizens can obtain a valid Social Security number, it is also evidence of a serious felony of Social Security fraud and elections fraud. This court is asked to use its' inherent powers to prosecute candidate Obama for Social Security fraud and elections fraud.

3. Candidate Obama does not possess a valid birth certificate. Alleged copy of his original long form birth certificate recently posted by Obama on line, was found by a number of experts to be a computer generated forgery.

4. There is no evidence that the name used by Obama, is his legal name, as recently released under FOIA passport records of his mother show him listed as Barack Obama Soebarkah and his school records from Indonesia show him using last name Soetoro. There is no evidence of him ever legally changing his last name to Obama. (copy of the petition was provided to this court with the complaint)

5. Gardner refused to remove Obama from the ballot and the matter was forwarded to the ballot law commission.

6. Member of the ballot law commission acted with an unprecedented malice and defrauded the petitioners and the citizens of the state of New Hampshire and the citizens of the United States of America by claiming that they do not have authority and jurisdiction to investigate the matter and that as long as a candidate filled out a form and paid a required \$1,000 he can be on the ballot. In reality, on multiple occasions both the Secretary of State and the Ballot Law commission removed from the ballot individuals, who do not qualify. Exhibits 1 and 2 show that the candidate Sal Mohamad and Abdul Hassan ESQ were removed from the ballot specifically because they are not natural born U.S. citizens. Petitioners are concerned and are asking this Honorable court to use its' inherent powers to

investigate, whether the members of ballot law commission received any incentives to defraud the citizens of the state of New Hampshire.

7. A complaint Taitz et al v Gardner et al 2011-0880 was filed with this court, seeking to overturn the decision of the Secretary of State and the Ballot Law Commission. Petition brought under Rule 7,10 and 11.

8. Primary election is approaching and is scheduled for January 10th, 2012. Due to the exigency, petitioners are asking this Honorable court to issue a stay in disallowing the Secretary of State to place Obama's name on the ballot or alternatively not count any votes received in the primary election by Obama until the issue of his eligibility is resolved by this court.

9. On Wednesday December 7, 2011 through Deputy Secretary of State David Scanlan Petitioner Taitz forwarded a request for stay, (Exhibit 3) but did not receive any response one way or another and is requesting this court to treat lack of response as a denial for of request for stay. Rule 7-A-(1) require that the movant first unsuccessfully seek similar relief from the lower tribunal. Petitioner is requesting to treat lack of response as an unsuccessful attempt to seek relief from a lower tribunal.

8. Candidate Obama will not suffer any hardship by such a stay, as if he is not eligible, than he will not be harmed, as he could not be on the ballot in the first place.

9. Petitioners and the public at large will be harmed by four more years of the usurpation of the US presidency by an individual, who is not Constitutionally eligible and does not possess any valid identification papers to prove his eligibility.

10. In balancing the hardships, petitioners and the public will experience far greater hardship.

11. Ascertaining the legitimacy of the candidate for the U.S. Presidency is in the best interest of the public and is favored as a matter of public policy.

12. Extraordinary harm to the public cannot be abated by any other remedies.

CONCLUSION

Due to all of the above, this court should grant a stay to placement of the name of candidate Obama on New Hampshire ballot or alternatively not count votes for Obama until the issue of his eligibility is resolved by this court.

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Orly Taitz, ESQ

PROPOSED ORDER TO LOWER TRIBUNAL

This court orders the Ballot Law Commission and the Secretary of state of New Hampshire to stay placing the name of candidate Barack Hussein Obama on the ballot in the state of New Hampshire until the issue of his natural born citizen status and eligibility for the U.S. Presidency is determined by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. In the eventuality that it is practically impossible not to place

EXHIBIT 1

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION



Declaration of Candidacy (RSA 655:47)

11-5-07 DISQUALIFIED Refund requested NOT a U.S. Citizen

I, SAL MOHAMED (print name as it should appear on ballot)

declare that I am domiciled in the city (or town or unincorporated place) of SIOUX CITY, County of WOODBURY, State of IOWA

and meet the qualifications for the office for which I am a candidate; that I am a registered member of the DEMOCRATIC party; that I am a candidate for nomination for the office of U.S. PRESIDENT 2008

to be made at the upcoming presidential primary election, and I hereby request that my name be printed on the official primary ballot of said DEMOCRATIC party as a candidate for such nomination.

[Handwritten signature: Sal Mohamed]

Candidate's signature:

SAL MOHAMED (First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name)

Domicile: 2300 INDIAN HILLS DR, # 3-323 SIOUX CITY, IA 51104 (Street Address, Town/City, State)

Mailing Address: SAME (Post Office Box, Town/City, State)

Phone No. DAY (712) 233-2303 EV. (712) 239-1729

Fee: \$1,000.

10/07

RECEIVED OCT 19 2007 #2875 1000- NEW HAMPSHIRE SECRETARY OF STATE

From his own
website

Sal Mohamed

Product of America's Melting Pot

- Ran for Iowa Governor in 2006.
- Ran for Iowa 5th District Congressional Seat in 2004 .
- Born in Port-Said, Egypt, a beautiful port city on the Mediterranean Sea, the gateway of the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal gave Port-Said a window to the entire world, made it a home for several large European communities as well as a home for an American Consulate and an American library. As a teenager, I spent a lot of time at the American library reading science books and dreaming of coming to America.
- Graduated from Cairo University, Egypt, with a Bachelor degree in Chemical Engineering and after a few years of work experience and saving money for graduate education, I traveled to Glasgow, Scotland.
- Graduated from the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland with a Master degree in Bioengineering. At the same time, my oldest brother was about to complete his Doctorate degree at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio and he had just become a US citizen. I asked him to sponsor me for a permanent residency in the USA.
- Came to the USA in 1977, lived in Chicago, Illinois and, like many new immigrants, struggled in my early years to build a life in my new country. With patience and hard work things turned for the better and I earned my professional engineering license (PE) in the State of Illinois.
- I became a US citizen in 1983, fulfilling my dream of becoming an American citizen. In my literature class in Port-Said High School, I studied Khalil Gibran, the Lebanese poet who immigrated to America. I learned about how freedom and liberty in America allowed him to flourish. I wanted to live his experience, become part of the American society and make whatever contribution I could to our modern human civilization.
- Joined my current employer – a pharmaceutical manufacturer - in Chicago in 1989 and was transferred to Sioux City in 1991. I am the engineering manager for our Sioux City facility and a licensed professional engineer in the State of Iowa. The move to Sioux City was very good to me, I love to go to work every day, I work with a great group of people who work together as a team, and we are very successful in what we do. I also love the people of Iowa, especially the people of the Siouxland Area; because I have been touched by all act of kindness directed to me from so many people in our community.
- I am a widower with a son in his twenties.

The question about the Constitution

Some times I am asked, you were born in Egypt, how can you run for US President?. My answer to that question can be summarized in the following points:

1. *I was born in both Egypt and America:* Since I have been in the public eye running for a political office, I have been declaring that I was born in two places. Born physically, by body in Egypt, at the same time, born spiritually, by soul in America and in 1977 when I came to America, the body and soul came together. I made this declaration in April 24, 2004 in Carrol, Iowa at the Iowa Fifth Congressional District Democratic Convention with more than five hundred delegates witnessing my declaration. I mentioned that through out my childhood, I had visions of being in America and during my high school years, spent a lot of time at the American Library reading about America and dreaming of coming to America.
2. *I have the American Spirit in me:* I ran against all odds for Congress then for Governor and now for President, driven only by the love for America and the spirit of our founding fathers. I wouldn't be able to do it without possessing the American Spirit. My love, care and sense of responsibility for America is no less than if my body was born in America.
3. *The Fourteenth Amendment in 1868:* Gave equal citizenship status for persons born in the United States and naturalized citizens "All persons born or naturalized in th United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside".
4. *I am in compliance with the spirit and intention of Article II of the US Constitution:* The qualifications for the Office of the Presidency intended to prevent foreigners from occupying that office. The qualifications was introduced by the drafting committee of eleven and then adopted without discussion by the Constitutional Convention. Now, for me, a Naturalized American Citizen, who lived in the country for the last thirty years, have been a citizen for twenty four years, ran for Congress and Governor in his State, I am no foreigner and I am in compliance with the spirit and intention of the Constitution.
5. *Senator John McCain is in a similar situation as me:* Senator John McCain was born in the Panama Canal Zone. The First Naturalization Law in 1790 that gave him citizenship "And the children of citizens of the United States that may be born beyond sea, or out side the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens" did not explicitly address Presidential qualifications, the same as the Fourteenth Amendment which gave all citizens equal protection under the law.
6. *It is a necessity that we make a good use of our diversity:* In our rapidly changing world "the global village" we will be faced with challenges that will require us to have a President who is very familiar with the culture and history of other parts of the world. These qualifications will not be always available from American citizens who were born in the country, but will be available from Naturalized American citizens.



Attainder ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts or grant any Title of Nobility.

State imposts and duties — 2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

Further restrictions on powers of State — 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

The President; the executive power — 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Appointment and qualifications of presidential electors — 2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Original method of electing the President and Vice-President —*[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote: A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

Congress may determine time of choosing electors and day for casting their votes — 3. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

****Qualifications for the office of President** — 4. No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible

EXHIBIT 2

NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William M. Gardner
Secretary of State



Robert P. Ambrose
Senior Deputy Secretary of State
David M. Scanlan
Deputy Secretary of State

July 19, 2011

Abdul K. Hassan, Esq.
215-28 Hillside Avenue
Queens Village, NY 11427

Dear Mr. Hassan:

This is in response to your recent inquiry about Presidential Ballot Access.

I have enclosed a copy of the Declaration of Intent (RSA 655:17-b) which an independent candidate for the Office of President would fill out and sign under oath. The candidate would then need to obtain and file 3,000 nomination papers signed by registered voters in the State of New Hampshire, as outlined on the information sheet.

Also enclosed is a copy of the Declaration of Candidacy (RSA 655:47) which a candidate for the Office of President would complete and file for access to the New Hampshire Presidential Primary ballot.

Please note the wording by statute in both these forms: "No person except a natural born citizen...."

The New Hampshire state legislature amended the statutes to include the above wording on the declaration forms for candidates for President. Therefore, this office will not accept a filing from any person who is not a natural born citizen.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karen Ladd".

Karen H. Ladd
Assistant Secretary of State

Enc.

Abdul K. Hassan, Esq.
Attorney and Counselor at Law

215-28 Hillside Avenue, Queens Village, New York 11427
Phone: 718-740-1000 Fax: 718-468-3894 Email: abdul@abdulhassan.com

Via Priority Mail

July 18, 2011

Hon. William M. Gardner, Secretary of State
New Hampshire Department of State
107 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-4989
Tel: 603-271-3246
Fax: 603-271-3247

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JUL 18 2011

NEW HAMPSHIRE
SECRETARY OF STATE
SECRETARY OF STATE

Re: Presidential Ballot Access for Naturalized Citizen
Advisory Opinion Request

Dear Secretary Gardner:

My name is Abdul Karim Hassan and I am making this request for an advisory opinion on my own behalf. In March 2008, I publicly declared my candidacy for the Presidency of the United States in 2012 through my presidential website at www.abdulhassanforpresident.com and have made statements and held myself out as a candidate since then. Like most presidential websites, mine is being used to communicate my message and platform to the public, to advertise and promote my candidacy, and to urge the public to vote for me in the 2012 presidential elections. Currently, through a paid contract with Google, I am running a national advertising campaign in support of my presidential candidacy – the advertisement links to my presidential website. Aside from the natural born citizen requirement, I think I would be considered a candidate or person running for President under the Federal Election Campaign Act (“FECA”)¹.

I satisfy all the constitutional requirements for holding the office of President except the natural born citizen requirement contained in Article II, § 1, Clause 5, of the U.S. Constitution – I am a naturalized American citizen. On March 5, 2008, I commenced an action in federal court challenging the validity of the natural born provision in light of modern constitutional jurisprudence. (See case documents at www.abdulhassanforpresident.com/second_circuit). In that case, I am seeking a declaratory judgment that the invidious national origin discrimination in

¹ See 11 CFR § 100.72 and 11 CFR § 100.131. See also the Federal Election Commission bulletin (http://www.fec.gov/pages/brochures/testing_waters.pdf), summarizing the relevant FECA provisions.

the natural born provision has been trumped and invalidated by the equal protection guarantee of the Fifth Amendment which prohibits national origin discrimination, and the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which placed natural born and naturalized citizens on equal footing. Race and national origin are the only two classifications that are subject to the highest level of judicial scrutiny (strict scrutiny) and almost every law (or probably every law) subject to strict scrutiny by the U.S. Supreme Court in the last sixty years has been declared invalid.

My lawsuit in federal court represents the first time since Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393 (1857), that a federal court is faced with invidious citizenship discrimination in the Constitution itself. The Supreme Court has described its citizenship ruling in Dredd Scott as a great "self-inflicted wound" and I believe that any decision to enforce the invidious citizenship discrimination in the natural born provision would be another great self-inflicted wound, especially in light of the equal protection guarantee of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments and the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. As a state entity, you are also bound by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which prohibits the type of invidious national origin discrimination found in the natural born provision.

In addition, as a state official who has taken an oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution - in deciding how to act with respect to presidential ballot access, you should resolve any constitutional conflict between invidious discrimination and equality in favor of equality - equality is the fundamental public policy of the United States and invidious discrimination is contrary to everything good we stand for as a nation. Moreover, in the recent case of McDonald v. City of Chicago, Ill., 130 S.Ct. 3020, 3059 -3060 (U.S., 2010), the U.S. Supreme Court discussed the issue of invidious discrimination in the Constitution and stated that it is "irreconcilable with the principles of equality, government by consent, and inalienable rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence and embedded in our constitutional structure."

Simply put, the principles of government by consent, and government of and by the people, become meaningless if the more than ten million naturalized American citizens are categorically excluded from holding the Presidency because of their national origin over which they had no control. The government in my lawsuit explained that the natural born provision was adopted more than two hundred years ago (when the Constitution also allowed and protected slavery) because of a distrust of foreigners. However, the Supreme Court in Schneider v. Rusk, 377 U.S. 163, 168 (1964), specifically and directly rejected this assumption as a factual matter when it stated in relevant part that:

This statute proceeds on the impermissible assumption that naturalized citizens as a class are less reliable and bear less allegiance to this country than do the native born. This is an assumption that is impossible for us to make.

In the seminal case of Afroyim v. Rusk, 387 U.S. 253, 260 (1967), the Supreme Court adopted without exception as to presidential eligibility, the rule that:

(The naturalized citizen) becomes a member of the society, possessing all the rights of a native citizen, and standing, in view of the constitution, on the footing of a native."

Significantly, in your capacity as secretary of state, you have the right and the obligation, in carrying out the duties of your office in determining eligibility for presidential ballot access, to decide whether the natural born provision is trumped by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. The fact that any such decision may be subject to judicial review does not mean you are not allowed or obligated to make such a decision in the first instance. In making such a decision, I ask that you consider my more detailed arguments as well. (See FN 2). My lawsuit is currently working its way through the federal courts².

On a related note, the Federal Elections Commission ("FEC") has accepted and published my request for an advisory opinion³ as to my obligations and entitlements under the FECA in light of my status as a naturalized American citizen – the FEC does not handle ballot access issues. The FEC has set July 25, 2011, as the deadline for public comments on my request⁴.

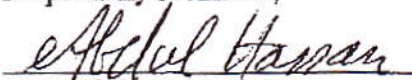
An advisory opinion is especially warranted given the efforts in several states⁵ to require proof of natural born citizen status as a condition for placement on the presidential ballot in those states. There is certainly a big question as to whether your state would spend lots of money to place on millions of presidential ballots, a naturalized citizen like me who cannot become President unless the natural born citizen provision has been trumped by the Fifth and/or Fourteenth Amendments. However, one can never know for sure whether your state would deny ballot access unless the question is asked and answered. It would also seem logical that voters in your state have the right to know if I can get on the ballot as a naturalized citizen before giving their signatures and support as part of the ballot access process. I therefore kindly request an advisory opinion on the following question:

Assuming I satisfy all requirements for a place on your state's ballot for the 2012 presidential elections, either as an independent candidate or the nominee of a party, whether I would nonetheless be denied a place on said ballot because of my status as a naturalized American citizen?

If this request should be addressed to your general counsel, the state attorney general, or some other arm of the state, please forward accordingly. Time is of the essence.

Thanks in advance for your cooperation and looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Respectfully submitted,


Abdul K. Hassan

² See www.abdulhassanforpresident.com/second_circuit for legal briefs in the case etc.

³ See <http://saos.nictusa.com/saos/searchao?SUBMIT=ao&AO=3307>

⁴ <http://www.fec.gov/calendar/calendar.shtml?month=7&day=25&year=2011&categoryId=-1&eventId=2845>

⁵ See for example <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/05/08/us-birther-jindal-idUSTRE74701F20110508> - similar legislation is being worked on in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Georgia, Missouri, Connecticut, Nebraska and Colorado.

EXHIBIT 3



Orly Taitz <orly.taitz@gmail.com>

request for stay pending appeal

1 message

Orly Taitz <orly.taitz@gmail.com>

Wed, Dec 7, 2011 at 11:29 PM

To: David Scanlan <David.Scanlan@sos.nh.gov>

Dear Mr. Scanlan

petition for review under Rule 11 original jurisdiction was filed with the Supreme Court of New Hampshire I am requesting a stay of the decision of the Secretary of state and the ballot law commission pending review by the Supreme court

Sincerely Dr. Orly Taitz, ESQ

Body of the petition to the Supreme Court is attached herein for your convenience

Dr Orly TaitzESQ

29839 Santa Margarita pkwy, ste 100

Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688

ph 949-683-5411 fax 949-766-7603

orlytaitz@esq.com



Taitz v Gardner, Ballot Law Commission Supreme Court of New Hampshire.pdf

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Obama's name on the ballot or remove from the ballot due to proximity to the election date, Secretary of State and Ballot Law commission are ordered to stay count of votes for candidate Obama until his natural born U.S. citizen status and Constitutional eligibility is adjudicated by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire

Signed

Dated

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- for loss of or damage to shipments of prohibited items.
- for loss, damage, or delay caused by events we cannot control, including but not limited to acts of God, perils of the air, weather conditions, acts of public enemies, war, strikes, civil commotions, or acts of public authorities with actual or apparent authority.

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- You may send more than one package on this Airbill and fill in the total declared value for all packages, not to exceed the US\$500, US\$1,000, or US\$50,000 per package limit described above. (Example: 5 packages can have a total declared value of up to US\$250,000.) In that case, our liability is limited to the actual value of the package(s) lost or damaged, but may not exceed the maximum allowable declared value(s) or the total declared value, whichever is less. You are responsible for proving the actual loss or damage.

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If the recipient accepts your package without noting any damage on the delivery record, we will assume the package was delivered in good condition. For us to process your claim, you must make the original shipping cartons and packing available for inspection.

Right To Inspect We may, at our option, open and inspect your packages before or after you give them to us to deliver.

Right Of Rejection We reserve the right to reject a shipment when such shipment would be likely to cause delay or damage to other shipments, equipment, or personnel, or if the shipment is prohibited by law, or if the shipment would violate any terms of our Airbill or the current FedEx Service Guide.

C.O.D. Services C.O.D. SERVICE IS NOT AVAILABLE WITH THIS AIRBILL. If C.O.D. Service is required, please use a FedEx C.O.D. Airbill.

Air Transportation Tax Included A federal excise tax when required by the Internal Revenue Code on the air transportation portion of this service, if any, is paid by us.

Money-Back Guarantee In the event of untimely delivery, FedEx will, at your request and with some limitations, refund or credit all transportation charges. See the current FedEx Service Guide for more information.