Ryan Zinke U.S. Congressman 113 Cannon HOB Washington, DC 20515 Phone: (202) 225-3211

Fax: (202) 225-5687

Subject: North American Law Center Articles of Impeachment; Resolution In Support of Proper Articles of Impeachment; Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Joe Arpaio Government Identity Document Fraud Investigation

Dear Congressman Zinke,

Please find enclosed copies: ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT; RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPER ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT; SHERIFF JOE ARPAIO SHERIFF'S KIT.

As a former Navy Seal you must know that it takes resolve to get the job done right. The 56 men on the Declaration of Independence showed the resolve needed to help forge this nation. Will you have that same resolve to help defend and support our constitutional Republic and liberty by introducing the NALC Articles of Impeachment to the House Judiciary for a vote and share on the House floor with the American people the golden nuggets of truth documented in the MCSO 57 page affidavit?

Will you be one of the men resolved to help start the process in restoring honor and integrity in this nation again?

We the People are not asking our public servants to do anything dishonorable nor dishonest, quite the contrary. Impeachment is the lawful, peaceful remedy wisely placed into our U.S. Constitution to prevent the fundamental transformation of the United States of America into a dictatorship.

Resistance to tyranny becomes the Christian and social duty of each individual... Continue steadfast and with a proper sense of your dependence on God, nobly defend those rights which heaven gave and no man ought to take from us—John Hancock Provincial Congress, Resolution to Massachusetts Bay, October 1774.

With Regards and Exhortation,

Signed Muchael D. Jacks Ps. 33:12 KJ.

Date 14 March 2016 A.D.

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Date 3-14-2016

"OFFICIAL SEAL"
JOHN S. HOWARD
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF ILLINOIS
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 06-09-2019
COMMISSION NO. 821327

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPER ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

WHEREAS, The North American Law Center has presented evidence raising reasonable concerns that Barack Hussein Obama may be guilty of Usurpation of the Oval Office via criminal identity fraud; and,

WHEREAS, additional evidence from North American Law Center supports the charge that Barack Hussein Obama is further guilty of Malfeasance, misconduct and abuse of the Oval Office; and,

WHEREAS, further evidence suggests that Barack Hussein Obama is guilty of Aiding and Abetting known enemies of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, such high crimes, constitutional offenses and intrusions committed by numerous members of the Obama Administration, under the direction of Barack Hussein Obama, violates the Republican form of Constitutional self-governance guaranteed every State and every legal American citizen; and,

WHEREAS, this conduct has caused and continues to cause great harm to citizens of the United States by way of unsustainable national debt, unsecured borders, increased national security threats, an open threat to the peace and tranquility of life in the United States, as well as an assault on States and Individual Rights protected by our Constitution and Bill of Rights, and threatens the health and well-being of our beloved country, states, counties, towns and fellow citizens: and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED. that the Republican National Committee strongly supports Articles of Impeachment against Barack Hussein Obama and all involved in these crimes as prepared and already presented to Republican members of the U.S. House of Representatives by The North American Law Center for formal introduction to the House Judiciary Committee.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED. that the Republican National Committee strongly calls upon every Republican Representative to take immediate action, in accordance with your oaths of office, to uphold and defend the U.S. Constitution and the people of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, placing Articles of Impeachment against Barack Hussein Obama in the House Judiciary Committee to launch an investigation into the criminal acts and asks that Republican Party principles and values be followed by all elected Republicans.

Signed

David J. Agema

Republican National Committeeman, Michigan

Articles of Impeachment of Barack Hussein Obama

RESOLVED, That Barack Hussein Obama, acting President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanorsⁱ, and that the following articles of impeachment to be exhibited to the Senate:

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE NAME OF ITSELF AND OF ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AGAINST BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA, THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT OF ITS IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIM FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANOURS.

ARTICLE 1 - Usurpation of the Oval Office via criminal identity fraud

Compelling prima facie evidence exists which demonstrates that Barack Hussein Obama has engaged in false personation and aggravated identity theft and in conspiracy to commit false personation and identity theft in the pursuit of high office and governmental power. No bona fide records of evidence presented by Barack Hussein Obama establishes his true identity, and voluminous evidence demonstrates that all of the documents presented by Barack Hussein Obama as proof of identity and eligibility for high office are forgeries, created for the sole purpose of deceiving the American people in his pursuit of political power. Additional prima facie evidence demonstrates that Barack Hussein Obama is using an alias, and has a different lawful identity, namely, Barack Hussein Obama, II, Barry Soetoro, or Barack Hussein Obama Soebarkah. Evidence exists that demonstrates Barack Hussein Obama is using Social Security numbers, none of which appear to have been issued in the state of Hawaii or that lawfully are attached to his legal identity; and that Barack Hussein Obama has concealed all of his bona fide birth, school, passport, residency, Selective Service and previous employment records in an effort to conceal his true identity.

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Barack Hussein Obama, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, in that:

- 1. On January 20, 2009, the person identifying himself as Barack Hussein Obama accepted the presidential oath of office on false and fraudulent pretenses;
- 2. Before, during and since his election in 2008, has made false and misleading statements under oath of perjury, to unlawfully accept the office of President of the United States;
- 3. He has withheld all determinative and material information concerning his true identity and evidence thereof from lawfully authorized investigative officers and employees of the United States, under obligation to assure the people of the United States that he is the person he presents himself as, and is constitutionally eligible to hold the office of President;

- 4. He has engaged in approving, condoning, acquiescing in, and counseling witnesses with respect to the giving of false or misleading statements and documents to lawfully authorized investigative officers and employees of the United States concerning his true identity;
- He has interfered or endeavored to interfere with the conduct of investigations concerning
 his true identity by the Department of Justice of the United States, the Federal Bureau of
 Investigation, the Secret Service, The Democratic Party, the news media, and
 Congressional Committees;
- He has approved, condoned, and/or acquiesced in, the surreptitious payment of substantial sums of money for the purpose of obtaining the silence or influencing the testimony of witnesses, potential witnesses or individuals who participated in such unlawful activities;
- 7. He has endeavored to misuse the Central Intelligence Agency, an agency of the United States in the cover up of his identity fraud;
- 8. He has disseminated information received from officers of the Department of Justice of the United States to subjects of investigations conducted by lawfully authorized investigative officers and employees of the United States, for the purpose of aiding and assisting such subjects in their attempts to avoid criminal liability;
- 9. He has made or caused to be made false or misleading public statements for the purpose of deceiving the people of the United States into believing that a thorough and complete investigation had been conducted with respect to allegations of identity fraud and misconduct;
- 10. He has endeavored to cause prospective witnesses to expect favored treatment and consideration in return for their silence or false testimony, or rewarding individuals for their silence or false testimony;

In all of this, Barack Hussein Obama has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore Barack Hussein Obama, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE 2 - Malfeasanceiii, misconduct and abuse of the Oval Office

Using the powers of the office of President of the United States, Barack Hussein Obama, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has repeatedly engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, impairing the due and proper administration of justice and the conduct of lawful inquiries, or contravening the laws governing agencies of the executive branch and the purposed of these agencies.

This conduct has included one or more of the following:

- 1. He has, acting personally and through his subordinates and agents, endeavored to obtain from the Internal Revenue Service, in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens, confidential information contained in income tax records for purposes not authorized by law, and to target Republican and conservative political action organizations, withholding I.R.S. tax exempt status for opposition political organizations, in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens, income tax audits or other income tax investigations to be initiated or conducted in a discriminatory manner:
- 2. He has misused the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the National Security Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, and other executive personnel, in violation or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, by directing or authorizing such agencies or personnel to conduct or continue electronic surveillance or other investigations for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; he directed, authorized, or permitted the use of information obtained thereby for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; and he did direct the concealment of certain records made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of electronic surveillance;
- 3. He has, acting personally and through his subordinates and agents, in violation or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, authorized and permitted to be maintained a secret investigative unit within the office of the President, financed in part with money derived from campaign contributions, which unlawfully utilized the resources of the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, The National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, engaged in covert and unlawful activities, and attempted to prejudice the constitutional rights of accused citizens to a fair trial in both the civil and military courts;
- 4. He has failed to take care that the laws are faithfully executed by failing to act when he knew or had reason to know that his close subordinates endeavored to impede and frustrate lawful efforts to enforce and duly execute the laws of the Unites States regarding illegal immigration, the lawful detention and deportation of illegal aliens, his unlawful release from detention of illegal aliens accused of violent crimes, as well as his efforts to manipulate the election systems for political gain, failure to execute the laws of the Unites States equally without regard to political affiliation;
- 5. He has abused the power of the Oval Office to circumvent and subvert the constitutional rule of law which vests all law-making authority with congress alone, by abusing Executive Powers in an overt effort to eliminate the constitutional authority of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal government:
- 6. He is misusing military force without congressional authorization and oversight in violation of the War Powers Act^{IV} and other constitutional provisions in multiple military incursions into numerous sovereign nations with the clear intent to unlawfully topple foreign governments and install governments favorable to a personal agenda, directly at odds with the best interests of the United States;

- 7. He has issued and enforced military Rules of Engagement that have unnecessarily placed members of our military in harm's way without the ability to defend themselves on the front lines, resulting in an unnecessary and unacceptable rise in U.S. casualties;
- 8. He has unlawfully incarcerated members of the U.S. military for carrying out orders on the battlefield, without congressional authority or oversight, creating increasing morale issues within the ranks and raising doubts in the minds of American soldiers asked to risk life and limb under his command;
- 9. He has been derelict in his command of national security agencies resulting in the unnecessary death of American civilians in Benghazi and American soldiers on Extortion 17 in Afghanistan, among others and has intentionally and with malice of forethought engaged in overt misrepresentation to the families and the American people concerning the facts and circumstances of these events;
- 10. He has directed and overseen the intentional false reporting of events surrounding numerous national security failures, foreign policy failures, foreign intelligence failures, the misreporting of the true nature of our involvements overseas and the issuance of false information concerning the death of numerous military personnel and military contractors in an effort to conceal the level of invasion into our own national security forces and military command by foreign agents;
- 11. He has directed the single largest increase in national debt in U.S. history without any congressional authority or oversight, without a single congressionally authorized Federal budget since 2009;
- 12. He has unilaterally authorized the killing of American Citizens deemed by political affiliation alone to be "potential domestic terrorists," without due process of law or a right to a defense in direct violation of constitutional rights;
- 13. He has engaged in massive campaign finance fraud involving illegal overseas funding from known enemies of the United States and worked with the Democratic Party to manipulate election results in multiple states and districts:
- 14. In refusing to produce papers and records, Barack Hussein Obama, substituting his sole judgment as to what materials were necessary for the inquiry, interposed the powers of the Presidency against the lawful subpoena power of the House of Representatives, thereby assuming to himself functions and judgments necessary to the exercise of the sole power of impeachment vested by the Constitution in the House of Representatives;
- 15. He has directed and overseen the intentional destruction of governmental records necessary to the investigations of multiple agency scandals, with the unlawful intent to conceal all evidence that would be damaging to his administration;
- 16. He has ordered the Department of Justice to provide unlawful special treatment and protections for the unlawful acts of political friends, while unlawfully using the Department of Justice to wrongfully investigate, threaten, intimidate, charge and incarcerate political foes;
- 17. He has misused the authority of the Department of Justice to obstruct and impair the investigation, prosecution and justice of known unlawful activities carried out by administration appointees in numerous Federal agencies;
- 18. He has used unlawful methods to appoint cabinet members, subverting the rule of law and authority of congress, as just confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court;

19. He has abused executive powers or caused appointed agency personnel to unlawfully threaten, intimidate and cause removal from employment, numerous members of the news media in an overt violation of First Amendment rights.

In all of this, Barack Hussein Obama has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and has acted to subvert the constitutional government of the United States, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore Barack Hussein Obama, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE 3 - Aiding and Abetting known enemies of the United States

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Barack Hussein Obama, contrary to his oath to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has directly engaged in the covert aiding and abetting of foreign entities via the funding, arming, training and intelligence assistance to the Muslim Brotherhood, ISIS, Al Qaeda, Hamas, the Taliban, the Palestinian Authority, Hezbollah, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, the Free Syrian Army and others. He has directly or indirectly through the agencies under his direct command, used American tax dollars and assets to aid and abet known enemies of the United States, including known terror organizations and organizations identified on a Terrorist List established by the United States as enemies to the United States, in Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Syria, Pakistan, Yemen, Tunisia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Kenya, Iran, Ukraine and North, Central and South America.

This conduct has included one or more of the following:

- 1. He has refused to faithfully execute the laws of the United States concerning organized immigration and naturalization as prescribed by the 1986 Immigration Reform Act^v;
- 2. He has unlawfully used taxpayer funds to aid and abet the illegal invasion of the United States; vi
- 3. He has used unlawful and unreasonable threats and intimidation tactics to force well-intended Federal agents to stand down on enforcement in direct violation of the laws of the United States;
- 4. He has unlawfully used national security agencies under his direct command to threaten and intimidate American Citizens, in violation of their constitutional rights, and in violation of Posse Comitatus^{vii}, in an effort to silence their opposition to the ongoing invasion of the United Stated by unlawful intruders;
- 5. Without any congressional authority or oversight and in direct violation of his duties as Commander-in-Chief, he has directly engaged in the covert aiding and abetting of foreign entities via the funding, arming, training and intelligence assistance to known enemies of the United States, the Muslim Brotherhood, ISIS, Al Qaeda, Hamas, the Taliban, the Palestinian Authority, Hezbollah, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group and others;

- 6. He has engaged or caused his subordinates to engage in weapons trafficking to known enemies of the United States, specifically the Mexican Cartels at our southern border and Islamic terror networks throughout the Middle East;
- 7. He has worked to undermine relationships with U.S. Citizens and numerous U.S. allies around the world by engaging in unlawful surveillance unrelated to national security;
- 8. He has directly threatened internal national security, he and his subordinates have worked to cause socio-economic upheaval and racial tensions in the United States, for the sole purpose of political gain;
- He has worked to hamstring U.S. service members and private contractors on foreign battlefields via Rules of Engagement which have given our enemies an upper hand on the front lines;
- 10. He is engaging in an unlawful overt effort to disarm legal American Citizens and remove public access to ammunition in direct violation of the U.S. Second Amendment, aiming to prevent a free people from providing for the personal protection of life, liberty and property, protect against illegal invasion, or a government body which has become abusive to the citizens in violation of constitutional protections;
- 11. He has knowingly appointed cabinet level personnel with known direct ties to international terrorist organizations and has given them top security level clearances;
- 12. He has unlawfully used groups with known ties to terrorist organizations as Oval Office policy advisors and altered numerous national security and law enforcement policies on the basis of advice from known enemies of the United States;
- 13. He has circumvented congressional authority to unlawfully use taxpayer funds to finance known terror organizations and isolate some of our closest allies now under direct military attack;
- 14. He has unlawfully and purposefully dismantled the balance of power between the three branches of the Federal government, operating as a unilateral unchecked dictatorship;
- 15. He has worked to unlawfully fund, protect and defend known anti-American organizations in direct violation of 50 U.S. Code § 843;
- 16. He has unilaterally defunded, demoralized, undermined and dismantled the U.S. Military and Military Command, leaving our country increasingly vulnerable to attack and unable to respond;
- 17. He has sought to remove qualified military leadership from command due solely to their opposition to his destruction of the Military and military readiness, while advancing the careers of those within the ranks who have openly agreed to "fire on American Citizens" if so ordered;
- 18. He has worked with labor unions to threaten, intimidate and extort money from U.S. employers and employees, and unlawfully used labor union funds to advance an anti-American agenda without the voluntary consent of union members;
- 19. He knew or should have known that he was placing Americans in harm's way in Benghazi, Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan without adequate force protection, in direct violation of his oath and duties as Commander-in-Chief;

In all of this, Barack Hussein Obama has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice, and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, Barack Hussein Obama, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ⁱⁱ U.S. Const., Article II, Section. 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ii 18 U.S. Code § 911 - Whoever falsely and willfully represents himself to be a citizen of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. 18 U.S. Code § 912 - Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States or any department, agency or officer thereof, and acts as such, or in such pretended character demands or obtains any money, paper, document, or thing of value, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. 18 U.S. Code § 1002 - Whoever, knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof, possesses any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited writing or document for the purpose of enabling another to obtain from the United States, or from any agency, officer or agent thereof, any sum of money, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

18 U.S. Code § 1015 - (a) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement under oath, in any case, proceeding, or matter relating to, or under, or by virtue of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, citizenship, or registry of aliens; or (c) Whoever uses or attempts to use any certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship or other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, or any duplicate or copy thereof, knowing the same to have been procured by fraud or false evidence or without required appearance or hearing of the applicant in court or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or (d) Whoever knowingly makes any false certificate, acknowledgment or statement concerning the appearance before him or the taking of an oath or affirmation or the signature, attestation or execution by any person with respect to any application, declaration, petition, affidavit, deposition, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship or other paper or writing required or authorized by the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, citizenship, or registry of aliens; or (e) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or claim that he is, or at any time has been, a citizen or national of the United States, with the intent to obtain on behalf of himself, or any other person, any Federal or State benefit or service, or to engage unlawfully in employment in the United States; or (f) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or claim that he is a citizen of the United States in order to register to vote or to vote in any Federal, State, or local election (including an initiative, recall, or referendum) - Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Subsection (f) does not apply to an alien if each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization), the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16, and the alien reasonably believed at the time of making the false statement or claim that he or she was a citizen of the United States.

18 U.S. Code § 1017 - Whoever fraudulently or wrongfully affixes or impresses the seal of any department or agency of the United States, to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper or with knowledge of its fraudulent character, with wrongful or fraudulent intent, uses, buys, procures, sells, or transfers to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

18 U.S. Code § 1018 - Whoever, being a public officer or other person authorized by any law of the United States to make or give a certificate or other writing, knowingly makes and delivers as true such a certificate or writing, containing any statement which he knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not elsewhere expressly provided by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

- 18 U.S. Code § 1028 (a) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (c) of this section—
- (1) knowingly and without lawful authority produces an identification document, authentication feature, or a false identification document;
- (2) knowingly transfers an identification document, authentication feature, or a false identification document knowing that such document or feature was stolen or produced without lawful authority;
- (3) knowingly possesses with intent to use unlawfully or transfer unlawfully five or more identification documents (other than those issued lawfully for the use of the possessor), authentication features, or false identification documents;
- (4) knowingly possesses an identification document (other than one issued lawfully for the use of the possessor), authentication feature, or a false identification document, with the intent such document or feature be used to defraud the United States;

- (5) knowingly produces, transfers, or possesses a document-making implement or authentication feature with the intent such document-making implement or authentication feature will be used in the production of a false identification document or another document-making implement or authentication feature which will be so used;
- (6) knowingly possesses an identification document or authentication feature that is or appears to be an identification document or authentication feature of the United States or a sponsoring entity of an event designated as a special event of national significance which is stolen or produced without lawful authority knowing that such document or feature was stolen or produced without such authority;
- (7) knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person with the intent to commit, or to aid or abet, or in connection with, any unlawful activity that constitutes a violation of Federal law, or that constitutes a felony under any applicable State or local law, or
- (8) knowingly traffics in false or actual authentication features for use in false identification documents, document-making implements, or means of identification; shall be punished as provided in subsection (b) of this section.
- (b) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) of this section is—
- (1) except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both, if the offense is—
- (A) the production or transfer of an identification document, authentication feature, or false identification document that is or appears to be—
- (i) an identification document or authentication feature issued by or under the authority of the United States; or
- (ii) a birth certificate, or a driver's license or personal identification card;
- (B) the production or transfer of more than five identification documents, authentication features, or false identification documents;
- (C) an offense under paragraph (5) of such subsection; or
- (D) an offense under paragraph (7) of such subsection that involves the transfer, possession, or use of 1 or more means of identification if, as a result of the offense, any individual committing the offense obtains anything of value aggregating \$1,000 or more during any 1-year period;
- (2) except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, if the offense is—
- (A) any other production, transfer, or use of a means of identification, an identification document,, [1] authentication feature, or a false identification document; or
- (B) an offense under paragraph (3) or (7) of such subsection;
- (3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, if the offense is committed—
- (A) to facilitate a drug trafficking crime (as defined in section 929 (a)(2));
- (B) in connection with a crime of violence (as defined in section 924 (c)(3)); or
- (C) after a prior conviction under this section becomes final;
- (4) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 30 years, or both, if the offense is committed to facilitate an act of domestic terrorism (as defined under section 2331 (5) of this title) or an act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331 (1) of this title);
- (5) in the case of any offense under subsection (a), forfeiture to the United States of any personal property used or intended to be used to commit the offense; and
- (6) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in any other case.
- (c) The circumstance referred to in subsection (a) of this section is that-
- (1) the identification document, authentication feature, or false identification document is or appears to be issued by or under the authority of the United States or a sponsoring entity of an event designated as a special event of national significance or the document-making implement is designed or suited for making such an identification document, authentication feature, or false identification document;
- (2) the offense is an offense under subsection (a)(4) of this section; or
- (3) either—
- (A) the production, transfer, possession, or use prohibited by this section is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce, including the transfer of a document by electronic means; or
- (B) the means of identification, identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement is transported in the mail in the course of the production, transfer, possession, or use prohibited by this section
- (d) In this section and section 1028A—
- (1) the term "authentication feature" means any hologram, watermark, certification, symbol, code, image, sequence of numbers or letters, or other feature that either individually or in combination with another feature is used by the

issuing authority on an identification document, document-making implement, or means of identification to determine if the document is counterfeit, altered, or otherwise falsified;

- (2) the term "document-making implement" means any implement, impression, template, computer file, computer disc, electronic device, or computer hardware or software, that is specifically configured or primarily used for making an identification document, a false identification document, or another document-making implement;
- (3) the term "identification document" means a document made or issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, political subdivision of a State, a sponsoring entity of an event designated as a special event of national significance, a foreign government, political subdivision of a foreign government, an international governmental or an international quasi-governmental organization which, when completed with information concerning a particular individual, is of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals;
- (4) the term "false identification document" means a document of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purposes of identification of individuals that—
- (A) is not issued by or under the authority of a governmental entity or was issued under the authority of a governmental entity but was subsequently altered for purposes of deceit; and
- (B) appears to be issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, a political subdivision of a State, a sponsoring entity of an event designated by the President as a special event of national significance, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or an international governmental or quasi-governmental organization;
- (5) the term "false authentication feature" means an authentication feature that-
- (A) is genuine in origin, but, without the authorization of the issuing authority, has been tampered with or altered for purposes of deceit;
- (B) is genuine, but has been distributed, or is intended for distribution, without the authorization of the issuing authority and not in connection with a lawfully made identification document, document-making implement, or means of identification to which such authentication feature is intended to be affixed or embedded by the respective issuing authority; or
- (C) appears to be genuine, but is not;
- (6) the term "issuing authority"-
- (A) means any governmental entity or agency that is authorized to issue identification documents, means of identification, or authentication features; and
- (B) includes the United States Government, a State, a political subdivision of a State, a sponsoring entity of an event designated by the President as a special event of national significance, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or an international government or quasi-governmental organization;
- (7) the term "means of identification" means any name or number that may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information, to identify a specific individual, including any—
- (A) name, social security number, date of birth, official State or government issued driver's license or identification number, alien registration number, government passport number, employer or taxpayer identification number;
- (B) unique biometric data, such as fingerprint, voice print, retina or iris image, or other unique physical representation;
- (C) unique electronic identification number, address, or routing code; or
- (D) telecommunication identifying information or access device (as defined in section 1029 (e));
- (8) the term "personal identification card" means an identification document issued by a State or local government solely for the purpose of identification;
- (9) the term "produce" includes alter, authenticate, or assemble;
- (10) the term "transfer" includes selecting an identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement and placing or directing the placement of such identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement on an online location where it is available to others;
- (11) the term "State" includes any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other commonwealth, possession, or territory of the United States; and
- (12) the term "traffic" means-
- (A) to transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another, as consideration for anything of value; or
- (B) to make or obtain control of with intent to so transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of.
- (e) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under chapter 224 of this title.

- (f) Attempt and Conspiracy.— Any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.
- (g) **Forfeiture Procedures.** The forfeiture of property under this section, including any seizure and disposition of the property and any related judicial or administrative proceeding, shall be governed by the provisions of section 413 (other than subsection (d) of that section) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853).
- (h) Forfeiture; Disposition.— In the circumstance in which any person is convicted of a violation of subsection (a), the court shall order, in addition to the penalty prescribed, the forfeiture and destruction or other disposition of all illicit authentication features, identification documents, document-making implements, or means of identification.
- (i) **Rule of Construction.** For purpose of subsection (a)(7), a single identification document or false identification document that contains 1 or more means of identification shall be construed to be 1 means of identification.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1028A (a) Offenses.— (1) In general.— Whoever, during and in relation to any felony violation enumerated in subsection (c), knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such felony, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 2 years.
- (2) **Terrorism offense.** Whoever, during and in relation to any felony violation enumerated in section 2332b (g)(5)(B), knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person or a false identification document shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such felony, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 5 years.
- (b) Consecutive Sentence.— Notwithstanding any other provision of law—
- (1) a court shall not place on probation any person convicted of a violation of this section;
- (2) except as provided in paragraph (4), no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this section shall run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed on the person under any other provision of law, including any term of imprisonment imposed for the felony during which the means of identification was transferred, possessed, or used;
- (3) in determining any term of imprisonment to be imposed for the felony during which the means of identification was transferred, possessed, or used, a court shall not in any way reduce the term to be imposed for such crime so as to compensate for, or otherwise take into account, any separate term of imprisonment imposed or to be imposed for a violation of this section; and
- (4) a term of imprisonment imposed on a person for a violation of this section may, in the discretion of the court, run concurrently, in whole or in part, only with another term of imprisonment that is imposed by the court at the same time on that person for an additional violation of this section, provided that such discretion shall be exercised in accordance with any applicable guidelines and policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994 of title 28.
- (c) **Definition.** For purposes of this section, the term "felony violation enumerated in subsection (c)" means any offense that is a felony violation of—
- (1) section <u>641</u> (relating to theft of public money, property, or rewards <u>[1]</u>), section <u>656</u> (relating to theft, embezzlement, or misapplication by bank officer or employee), or section <u>664</u> (relating to theft from employee benefit plans);
- (2) section 911 (relating to false personation of citizenship);
- (3) section 922 (a)(6) (relating to false statements in connection with the acquisition of a firearm);
- (4) any provision contained in this chapter (relating to fraud and false statements), other than this section or section 1028 (a)(7);
- (5) any provision contained in chapter 63 (relating to mail, bank, and wire fraud);
- (6) any provision contained in chapter 69 (relating to nationality and citizenship);
- (7) any provision contained in chapter 75 (relating to passports and visas);
- (8) section 523 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6823) (relating to obtaining customer information by false pretenses):
- (9) section 243 or 266 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1253 and 1306) (relating to willfully failing to leave the United States after deportation and creating a counterfeit alien registration card);
- (10) any provision contained in chapter 8 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (<u>8</u> U.S.C. <u>1321</u> et seq.) (relating to various immigration offenses); or
- (11) section 208, 811, 1107(b), 1128B(a), or 1632 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 408, 1011, 1307 (b), 1320a-7b (a), and 1383a) (relating to false statements relating to programs under the Act).

18 U.S. Code § 1031 - (a) Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, any scheme or artifice with the intent—

- (1) to defraud the United States; or
- (2) to obtain money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, in any grant, contract, subcontract, subsidy, loan, guarantee, insurance, or other form of Federal assistance, including through the Troubled Asset Relief Program, an economic stimulus, recovery or rescue plan provided by the Government, or the Government's purchase of any troubled asset as defined in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, or in any procurement of property or services as a prime contractor with the United States or as a subcontractor or supplier on a contract in which there is a prime contract with the United States, if the value of such grant, contract, subcontract, subsidy, loan, guarantee, insurance, or other form of Federal assistance, or any constituent part thereof, is \$1,000,000 or more shall, subject to the applicability of subsection (c) of this section, be fined not more than \$1,000,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.
- (b) The fine imposed for an offense under this section may exceed the maximum otherwise provided by law, if such fine does not exceed \$5,000,000 and—
- (1) the gross loss to the Government or the gross gain to a defendant is \$500,000 or greater; or
- (2) the offense involves a conscious or reckless risk of serious personal injury.
- (c) The maximum fine imposed upon a defendant for a prosecution including a prosecution with multiple counts under this section shall not exceed \$10,000,000.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall preclude a court from imposing any other sentences available under this title, including without limitation a fine up to twice the amount of the gross loss or gross gain involved in the offense pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 3571 (d).
- (e) In determining the amount of the fine, the court shall consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. sections <u>3553</u> and <u>3572</u>, and the factors set forth in the guidelines and policy statements of the United States Sentencing Commission, including—
- (1) the need to reflect the seriousness of the offense, including the harm or loss to the victim and the gain to the defendant;
- (2) whether the defendant previously has been fined for a similar offense; and
- (3) any other pertinent equitable considerations.
- (f) A prosecution of an offense under this section may be commenced any time not later than 7 years after the offense is committed, plus any additional time otherwise allowed by law.
- (g)
- (1) In special circumstances and in his or her sole discretion, the Attorney General is authorized to make payments from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice to persons who furnish information relating to a possible prosecution under this section. The amount of such payment shall not exceed \$250,000. Upon application by the Attorney General, the court may order that the Department shall be reimbursed for a payment from a criminal fine imposed under this section.
- (2) An individual is not eligible for such a payment if-
- (A) that individual is an officer or employee of a Government agency who furnishes information or renders service in the performance of official duties;
- (B) that individual failed to furnish the information to the individual's employer prior to furnishing it to law enforcement authorities, unless the court determines the individual has justifiable reasons for that failure;
- (C) the furnished information is based upon public disclosure of allegations or transactions in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing, in a congressional, administrative, or GAO report, hearing, audit or investigation, or from the news media unless the person is the original source of the information. For the purposes of this subsection, "original source" means an individual who has direct and independent knowledge of the information on which the allegations are based and has voluntarily provided the information to the Government; or
- (D) that individual participated in the violation of this section with respect to which such payment would be made.
- (3) The failure of the Attorney General to authorize a payment shall not be subject to judicial review.
- (h) Any individual who-
- (1) is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of employment by an employer because of lawful acts done by the employee on behalf of the employee or others in furtherance of a prosecution under this section (including investigation for, initiation of, testimony for, or assistance in such prosecution), and

(2) was not a participant in the unlawful activity that is the subject of said prosecution, may, in a civil action, obtain all relief necessary to make such individual whole. Such relief shall include reinstatement with the same seniority status such individual would have had but for the discrimination, 2 times the amount of back pay, interest on the back pay, and compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the discrimination, including litigation costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

ii Malfeasance – Evil doing; ill conduct. The commission of some act which is positively unlawful; the doing of an act which is wholly wrongful and unlawful; the doing of an act which person ought not to do at all or the unjust performance of some act which the party had no right or which he had contracted not to do. See also, Misfeasance – The improper performance of some act which a man may lawfully do; the omission of an act which a person ought to do. See also, Nonfeasance – Nonperformance of some act which ought to be performed, omission to perform a required duty; the total omission or failure of an agent to enter upon the performance of some distinct duty or undertaking which he has agreed with his principal to do. See also, Misprision – An offense which does not possess a specific name. U.S. v. Peristein, C.C.A.N.J. 126 F.2d 789, 798. A contempt against the sovereign, the government, or the courts of justice, including forms of seditious or disloyal conduct and leze-majesty; or the maladministration of public office; neglect or improper performance of official duty, including the peculation of public funds; and finally, the failure in the duty of a citizen to endeavor to prevent the commission of a crime, or, having knowledge of its commission, to fail to reveal it to the proper authorities.

ii U.S. Const., Article III, Section 3 - Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. Also see, 18 U.S. Code § 2381 - Treason: Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Also see, 18 U.S. Code § 2382 - Misprision of treason - Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

Also see, 18 U.S. Code § 2383 - Rebellion or insurrection - Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Also see, 18 U.S. Code § 2384 - Seditious conspiracy - If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Also see, 18 U.S. Code § 2389 - Recruiting for service against United States - Whoever recruits soldiers or sailors within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to engage in armed hostility against the same; or Whoever opens within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, a recruiting station for the enlistment of such soldiers or sailors to serve in any manner in armed hostility against the United States— Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

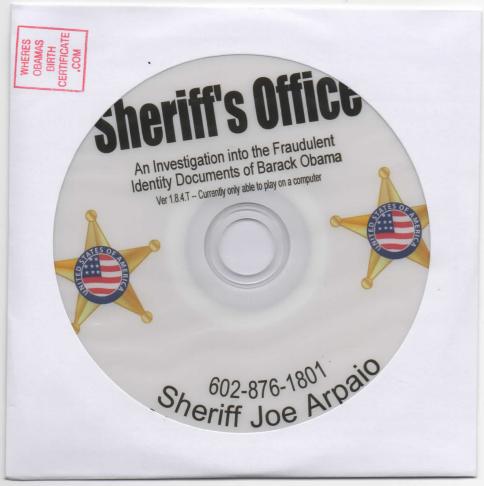
ii The War Powers Act of 1973 - 50 USC S.1541-1548, 1973.

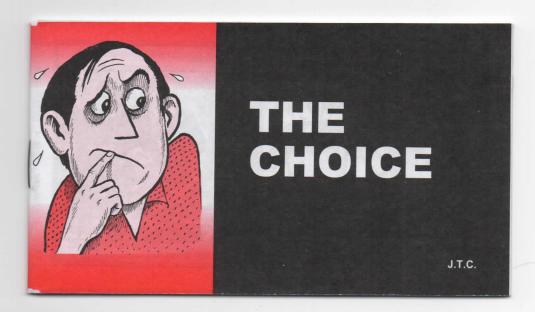
ⁱⁱ The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), <u>Pub.L. 99–603</u>, 100 <u>Stat. 3445</u>, enacted November 6, 1986, also known as the Simpson-Mazzoli Act.

ii Posse Comitatus Act - 18 U.S.C. § 1385, original at 20 Stat. 152, (June 18, 1878).









AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL ZULLO

My name is Michael Zullo, I am a citizen over 18 years of age and a resident of Arizona. The information contained in the affidavit is based on my personal knowledge and if called as a witness, I could testify completely thereto. I am a former sworn law enforcement office/criminal investigator and currently appointed by the elected Sheriff of Maricopa County, Joseph M. Arpaio as the commander of his Cold Case Posse and serving in this capacity as the chief investigator commissioned to investigate the allegations brought to his attention that President Obama's identity documents were forged. I hereby swear, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as follows:

- 1. In August 2011, some 250 citizens of Maricopa County, Arizona, petitioned Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph Arpaio to investigate allegations that President Obama's identity documents were forged. They further alleged that by endorsing the forgeries, Mr. Obama had raised questions about his constitutional eligibility to hold the office of President.
- 2. The Maricopa County Sheriff's Office is an Arizona State Certified Law Enforcement Agency, Headquartered in Phoenix Arizona. Maricopa County is the fourth largest county in the United States, and has a total area of 9,224 square miles. And has a population of over four million. Deputy Sheriffs of the MCSO are delegated their law enforcement authority by the Maricopa County Sheriff.

- 3. Sheriff Joseph M. Arpaio became Sheriff in 1992 and has been reelected to an unprecedented sixth term in office. He began his career as a federal narcotics agent infiltrating drug-organizations from Turkey to the Middle East to Mexico, Central, and South America to cities around the U.S.
- 4. His expertise and success led him to top management positions around the world with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). He concluded his remarkable federal career as head of the DEA for Arizona. Arpaio has over five decades experience in law enforcement.
- 5. The Maricopa County Cold Case Posse
- 6. Under the Arizona Constitution and Arizona Revised Statutes, the elected Sheriff of Maricopa County has the authority to request assistance from a volunteer posse to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his duties, working under law enforcement authority of the Maricopa County Sheriff.
- 7. Upon activation by the Maricopa County Sheriff, certified Posse members are empowered to act as if the Sheriff himself were present when called upon to do so. Posse members of the MCSO are delegated their law enforcement authority by the Maricopa County Sheriff.
- 8. Under that activation Sheriff Arpaio granted fully law enforcement authority of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office to conduct this investigation and to report back to the Sheriff our findings for his ultimate dispensation.

- 9. In October of 2006, Sheriff Arpaio ordered the creation of the MCSO Cold Case Posse (CCP). At his personal request I accepted appointment as commander of this unit. I have served in this capacity for the last seven years.
- 10. The purpose of the CCP was to assist Maricopa County Sheriff's Office in investigations including active and Cold Case Homicides. Since its inception, the CCP has been placed under the guidance and control of The General Investigation Division.
- 11. The MCSO Cold Case Posse consists of hand selected individuals with diverse skills consisting of professional experiences in conducting investigations, including individuals with backgrounds in Law Enforcement, Insurance Fraud Investigations, Military Service, Physicians, Computer Information Systems, Corporate CEO's, as well as attorneys who have participated in criminal and or civil litigation.
- 12. Sheriff Arpaio referred the complaint to his Cold Case Posse, directing myself as Lead Investigator to review the evidence, to determine whether and to what extent the complaint had merit, to investigate further in due course as necessary, and to report directly to Sheriff Arpaio.
- 13. A five-member team of experienced investigators was expressly selected. It included former police detectives and attorneys (whom have received additional investigational training by Maricopa County Sheriff's Office) who worked voluntarily and at virtually no expense to the taxpayer.

Investigation of the Complaint

- 14. Sheriff Arpaio referred the complaint to his Cold Case Posse, directing myself as Lead Investigator to review the evidence, and to determine whether and to what extent the complaint had merit. We were to investigate further as necessary, and report to Sheriff Arpaio. Sheriff Arpaio expressed that it was his goal to clear the document as authentic and move the country forward. He also required that the investigation be thorough and absent of any political ideologies, and that it be performed with the utmost care and diligence.
- 15. At the Sheriff's direction, the principal focus of the investigation was the electronic document or computer image on the White House website that President Obama had presented as an authentic image of his long-form birth certificate to the American people and to citizens of Maricopa County at a White House press conference on April 27, 2011, when he had said, "We provided additional information today about the site of my birth...yes, in fact, I was born in Hawaii, August 4, 1961, in Kapiolani Hospital."
- 16. The investigators were also directed to review all background documentation provided by the petitioners in relation to their complaint, and to consider all other information obtained or developed during the normal course of the investigation.
- 17. The petitioners suggested that the Sheriff's Office should start by contacting

 Dr. Jerome Corsi, an investigative journalist who had written a book in search

of Mr. Obama's original birth certificate document and had amassed a substantial body of evidence. Dr. Jerome Corsi was unknown to the investigators prior to this investigation. Subsequently, we spent 16 hours interviewing Dr. Corsi, who agreed to turn over to us for review all of the information he had on file.

- 18. At the conclusion of Dr. Corsi's interview I determined that Dr. Corsi's work, (with the exception of a copy of the down loaded .pdf file released by the White House on April 27, 2011) was to be treated as "investigational information" only and not to be considered as evidence.
- 19. The basis for this decision was due in part to the fact that some of the information presented by Dr. Corsi was a compilation of research performed by other individuals. In addition Dr. Corsi was in communication with these individuals prior to meeting with us and these individuals were yet unknown to our investigators.
- 20. To preserve the independence and integrity of our investigation Dr. Corsi's information would be utilized as investigative background information only. Dr. Corsi worked closely with our investigation as an informational source until July 2012.
- 21. Dr. Corsi suggested that we should contact a nationally recognized computer expert, Mara Zebest, who has served as a contributing author and technical editor for more than 100 books on Adobe and Microsoft software. Ms. Zebest

was contacted and invited to participate in a two-day investigational meeting, to which we invited five other participants: investigators, attorneys, and professionals in computerized graphic design, IT professionals, and a physician. None had any prior familiarity with the White House computer image document.

- 22. During that meeting, all aspects of the document were examined with the intention of attempting to disprove the allegation that the document had been fabricated. This included a review of the work of an author by the name of John Woodman. John Woodman, a struggling, self-described computer expert, had authored a book putting forth explanations on how computer software automatically caused the anomalies contained in the White House document. Mr. Woodman's work had been cited vigorously by numerous media outlets attempting to disqualify allegations suggesting that the .pdf document offered by Mr. Obama was anything but authentic.
- 23. The theories set forth in Mr. Woodman's book were thoroughly tested by investigators and found to be nothing more than pure speculation and supposition. The investigators concluded Mr. Woodman's work was nothing more than conjecture without any evidentiary proof that his theories could be supported.
- 24. When investigators put his theories into practical application, they could not successfully reproduce any of the anomalies found in the White House

- document by automated computerized process. Therefore Mr. Woodman's work was dismissed as irrelevant and offering zero evidentiary value.
- 25. At the end of the two-day event, all investigational information concerning the .pdf file was presented was intensely tested and deliberated.
- 26. All in attendance agreed unanimously that the White House computer image .pdf file contained anomalies that were unexplainable unless the document had been fabricated piecemeal by human intervention, rather than being copied from a genuine paper document. This conclusion also served to contradict the alleged chain of events surrounding the production of the document, as put forth by the White House and the Hawaii Department of Health.
- 27. Investigational findings thus far were reported back to Sheriff Arpaio. Having informed Sheriff Arpaio that the document appeared to be a fabricated forgery and that violation of Arizona criminal statutes and federal statutes may have taken place, it would be essential to continue the investigation.

 Sheriff Arpaio agreed and investigators began to pursue further investigation of the .pdf file and related events surrounding the creation of the document.
- 28. This serves as an outline of our work, preliminary results, and preliminary conclusions to date. As of the date of this report, this investigation remains

- open and ongoing and additional forensic evidence continues to be uncovered further validating the original investigational findings.
- 29. Investigators studied Mr. Obama's "short-form" Hawaiian birth certificate that became public in 2008; the "long-form" certificate endorsed by Mr. Obama at a White House press conference on April 27, 2011, and then posted as an electronic computer image at www.whitehouse.gov (no physical document was produced); and the selective service registration card allegedly signed by Mr. Obama on July 30, 1980.
- 30. We interviewed several persons, consulted many experts, tested and evaluated computer evidence using related software. In early in 2012, I informed Sheriff Arpaio of our preliminary findings. I reported that after extensive examination of the electronic document, the computer image released by the White House on April 27, 2011, and examination of Mr. Obama's Selective Service registration card, that we believed there was probable cause to suspect Mr. Obama's identity documents were in-fact forged.
- 31. The Sheriff held a press conference on March 1, 2012, to announce the findings that investigators had concluded that the document released on April 27, 2011, by the White House of Mr. Obama's long form birth certificate was a computer generated fraud created exclusively by human intervention and not by the actions of random computerization. The press conference served to

- attract further evidence, and to give us an opportunity to present an outline of our reasons.
- 32. On March 1, 2012, Sheriff Arpaio held a press conference during which he and I presented an outline of those aspects of the investigation that would not compromise the safety of witnesses or the integrity and future course of the investigation.
- 33. At that time, we announced that we had concluded that there was probable cause that forgery and fraud had been committed in respect of two documents: 1) the long-form or original birth certificate computer image presented by Mr., Obama, which contained multiple errors and anomalies, many of them serious and: 2) the selective-service document for Mr. Obama, which contained a two-digit year-stamp. This was contrary to specifications issued by federal regulation to the effect that the year of issue should be expressed as four digits on the stamp, and also contrary to any other selective-service registration document that we had been able to examine.
- 34. I visited Hawaii twice and continued our investigation. After further in-depth computerized testing and discovering additional information, we concluded in mid-2012 that Mr. Obama's identity documents were not only forged beyond the legal standard of probable cause, but due to loop holes in the state of Hawaii's vital statistics reporting laws, there was the distinct evidence suggesting that Hawaii's statutes appeared to be in conflict with federal

immigration law and posed an independent threat to the national security of the United States.

Sheriff Arpaio's Press Conference on July 17, 2012

- 35. After three months of further investigation, the Sheriff held a second press conference to announce, with my support, that there was no longer a question of mere suspicion but that of probable cause. It was now demonstrated beyond probable cause that the document presented to the public by Mr.

 Obama and placed on the White House website was an utter forgery.
- 36. In addition, Sheriff Arpaio reported concerns that Hawaii's statutes appeared to be in conflict with federal immigration law and the birth registration policy in Hawaii posed a threat to national security.
- 37. Sheriff Arpaio stated at both press conferences that we are not in a position to conclude either that Mr. Obama himself has committed any offense or that he was born outside the United States, nor that he is constitutionally ineligible to seek or hold the office of President of the United States.
- 38. However, the fact that most if not all of the identity documents are forged supports the complainant's allegation that Mr. Obama, in endorsing and posting a forged birth certificate image on the White House website, has raised legitimate questions that should now be investigated by Congress.
- 39. Sheriff Arpaio also announced that the investigation would continue, and it has continued ever since.

The Ongoing Investigation

- 40. As the investigation continued, various national and local media attempted to disqualify the investigative findings by fostering alternative explanations for the documents irregularities. Opponents made nothing more than superficial explanations alleging that the Obama documents irregularities were simply caused by nothing more than the automation processes of computer software. However, the media failed to put forth any investigative evidence to validate their theories, which were soundly defeated by over 1,200 independent computer software tests conducted by investigators.
- 41. Investigators wanted to determine the probability that a document containing the plethora of irregularities as found in the computer image Obama presented could still be genuine.
- 42. Taking it a step further, investigators sought an independent authority on forensic document examination that had no previous connection with our inquiry. Investigators commissioned a court certified handwriting analyst and forensic document examiner with over 20 years of experience providing document expertise to legal and law enforcement communities, corporations, financial institutions and private individuals for this task.
- 43. Investigators requested an independent review of our findings in respect to the long-form birth certificate image that fell within his field of expertise.

- 44. Upon the conclusion of our expert's examination he issued an independent 40 page forensic report in which he verified our investigational finding and validating conclusion in full agreement with the finds of investigators. He concluded:
 - "...based on my observations and findings, it is clear that Certificate of Live Birth I examined is not a scan of an original paper birth certificate, but a digitally manufactured documented created by utilizing material from various sources." and
 - "In over 20 years of examining documentation of various types, I have never seen a document that is so seriously questionable in so many respects. In my opinion, the birth certificate is entirely fabricated."

Authenticity of White House Released Birth Certificate Image

- 45. Investigators have determined beyond probable cause that the computer image released on April 27, 2011 by the White House, and purporting to be a true computer copy of Mr. Obama's long form birth certificate, is not a scan of an original hard copy document. It is, in fact, an undeniable computer generated forgery created with the sole intent to deceive the public by commission of felonious fraudulent acts.
- 46. Sheriff Arpaio's investigators have determined the document (the .pdf file released by the White House) was created entirely by human intervention, and not by the actions of random computerization. As such, the White house computer image cannot be relied upon as bona fide factual record of the birth event that it attempts to depict.

- 47. Our investigation has also concluded that the method used to fabricate the document was by means of human logic and the distinct manual placement and distribution of electronic data between nine distinct computer generated "layers". This type of layering is entirely uncharacteristic of a paper document that, when scanned, results in a simple, digitized, single layer photographic image.
- 48. Investigators in particular focused on the registrar stamp bearing the signature of Hawaii States Registrar Dr. Alvin T. Onaka. This stamp was found to be comprised of external objects that were imported into the document, created uniquely for the forgery of the Obama birth document, by an intentionally deceptive cut-and-paste process. This fact alone is sufficient to render the entire document void of any probative value.
- 49. Our investigational findings soundly defeated the only two attempted explanations of the anomalies on the computer generated long-form birth certificate image offered for justification: OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and/or Optimization (Compression of the files in order to reduce the file size). Investigators attempted to recreate the anomalies found in the computer generated image by tedious implementation of the some 1200 computerized tests, and were unable to recreate the anomalies contained in the White House .pdf file. Investigators clearly demonstrated

- that neither could account for the myriad discrepancies found in the White House image.
- 50. Subsequently, this is supported by an independent expert forensic examination confirmed the electronic computer image of Barack Obama's long form Certificate of Live Birth, released by the White House on April 27, 2011, is in fact a forgery, thus supporting the initial findings of our investigation.
- 51. Therefore Mr. Obama has in fact not offered any verifiable authoritative document of any legal significance or possessing any evidentiary value as to the origins of his purported birth narrative or location of the birth event.
- 52. In addition investigators have determined that the White House .pdf file displaying a manufactured image of Mr. Obamas purported Hawaiian birth certificate could not survive judicial scrutiny or be offered as documented evidence, certified by the State of Hawaii, as proof attesting to the event and therefore could not be accepted as such in any judicial proceeding.
- 53. As such, this computer manipulated fraudulent image cannot be deemed as acceptable legal evidence for the purpose of validation or verification of identity or citizenship, or serve as verification of a birth event by any Secretary of State in the confines of the United States.
- 54. Mr. Obama has not released any evidence other than a manufactured computer forgery by human intervention and design in an effort to support

- his claim of his birth taking place at Kapiolani Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii on August 4, 1961.
- 55. Additionally, Hawaii State Statues and Hawaii Department of Health policy do not authorize the Hawaii Department of Health to create a computer generated .pdf file as an officially certified document severing as a verification of a live birth event.
- 56. The very creation this .pdf file runs in direct conflict with the Hawaii

 Department of Health's own admission declaring they released two paper
 copies of a "Birth Document" to the President's attorney Perkins Coie partner
 Judith Corley on April 25, 2011.
- 57. According to copies of letters released by White House officials, Judith Corley initiated the process and traveled to Hawaii to pick up two photo copies of Mr. Obama's long form birth certificate, not an electronic .pdf file. The two copies released to Judith Corley have never been made public.
- 58. Investigators have also determined that the much touted 1961 newspaper announcements are in fact utterly unreliable as evidence to support verification of the event as depicted in the .pdf image of the manufactured birth certificate released by the White House and attested to my Mr. Obama. In addition the aforementioned announcements can be of no substitute for a Hawaii State Official Birth Certification and or Certificate.

- 59. In summation, investigators believe that the computer image presented by the White House is an unabashed forgery, and thus could not survive even the lowest level of judicial scrutiny in any jurisdiction in the United States, and does not serve as evidence or certification of any such event.
- 60. Furthermore, it cannot be used as an authenticated legal document for proof of citizenship, or proof to obtain a legitimate passport, or legitimate Social Security Identification Number. It most certainly cannot be relied upon as legitimate proof and verification of a live birth event by the residents of Maricopa County, the State Of Arizona, or in any jurisdiction within the United States.

Arizona's Verification Attempts Thwarted

- 61. Arizona Secretary of State Ken Bennett requested verification of Mr. Obama's birth records from the State of Hawaii Department of Health:
- 62. "Please verify that the attached copy of the Certificate of Live Birth for Mr.

 Obama is a true and accurate representation of the original record in your files."
- 63. However, Hawaii Department of Health State Registrar Dr. Alvin T. Onaka did not verify the White House computer image as a true or accurate representation of the original birth record, only responding, "the information in the copy ... that you attached with your request matches the original record in our file."

- 64. Hawaii officials cleverly focused on the representation of information depicted in the fraudulent image diverting attention to the foundation of the request of Secretary of State Bennett. "Please verify that the attached copy of the Certificate of Live Birth for Mr. Obama is a true and accurate representation of the original record in your files."
- 65. "Information" is not a verification of the document (.pdf file) as a whole.
- on some level when compared to some other document of record, however, the fact that some information may match in a file does not verify the legitimacy of the document as a whole.
- 67. In this case the .pdf image presented by the White House to the public, is in the appearance of what the unsuspecting public would perceived to be a true copy of an official document and therefore accepted on face value. This also includes the fabrication and appearance of green security paper background that one would expect to be used on such an official document. The creation and use of this background would solely be used to give the perception of authenticity in an official capacity.
- 68. Further, Hawaii has not acknowledged that they ever created or released an electronic computer created .pdf file containing an image of the Barack Hussein Obama II Hawaii Certificate of Live Birth to the White House or to the attorney for Barack Hussein Obama II. They also did not verify how and

- when information may have been added or deleted for the original file and for what purpose.
- 69. The PDF file posted on the White House website shows no evidence of a scan of a photocopied document ever taking place, but displays all the evidence of a manufactured file. An electronic image of the photocopied document as it would have been if the original document had been genuine would not have possessed the irregularities in the White House .pdf file that, in our forensic experts' opinion, demonstrate that the image was pieced together electronically from multiple sources.
- 70. One of our most serious concerns is that the White House document appears to have been fabricated piecemeal on a computer, constructed by drawing together digitized data from several unknown sources.

 <u>Isolation Of The Registrar's Signature And Date Stamps</u>
- 71. The registrar's signature stamp and the date stamp adjacent to it each appear independently on separate layers of the electronic image. Furthermore, these distinct layers contain no other data of any kind. Our experts have considered the possibility that the ink used for these two stamps might have been of a sufficiently distinct color to be distinguished from all other colors on an original paper document and thus isolated. However, we have concluded that no scan of an original document could produce such separation of individually distinct items into distinct layers with no other data on them.

- 72. The registrar's stamp appears to have been imported from another unknown source document.
- 73. Investigators intently focused on the fact that the stamp cannot have been placed on the document pursuant to state and federal laws as one of many indications that the document is a forgery and, therefore, that it cannot be relied upon as verification, legal or otherwise, of the date, place or circumstances of Mr. Obama's birth.
- 74. The date stamp next to the registrar's signature stamp exhibited a similar grave anomaly, allowing it to be moved about electronically within the document which would have been impossible if the document were the scanned and certified copy that official statements profess it to be.
- 75. We were particularly disturbed to find that the registrar's date and signature stamps could be picked up and moved around the document at will, leaving behind a distinct white halo impression of the two stamps.
- 76. On our test document, with a single layer and a single link, any manipulation of this kind was impossible.
- 77. A close examination of the State registrar's stamp on the electronic image of Mr. Obama's birth certificate shows there are two different registrar stamps evident on the electronic image: (1) the date stamp, indicating April 25, 2011, and (2) the text and signature stamp containing Dr. Alvin Onaka's signature.

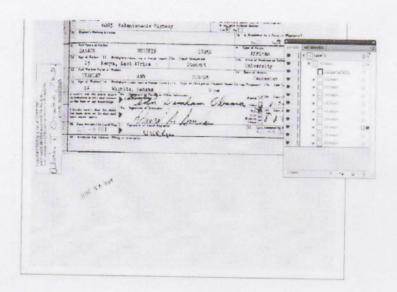
78. Both registrar stamps give the appearance of been applied by a rubber stamp inked from a pad.

MAR 15 2011

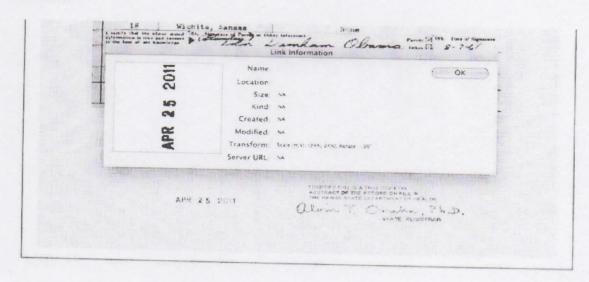
Durin T. Owler Registrar

- 79. The registrar's date stamp (left) and signature stamp (right)
- 80. However, our experts determined that the registrar's stamps are external objects that were imported into the document. The stamps were not impressions copied whole, but were created uniquely for the Obama document by a cut-and-paste process.

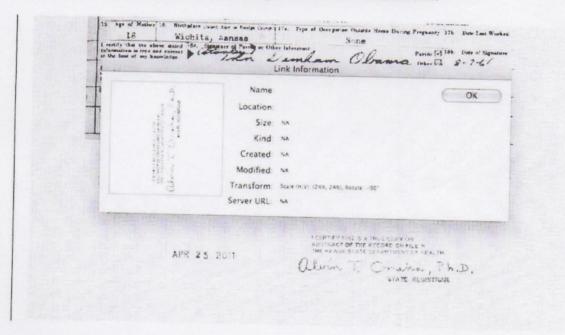
81. The white area around the date stamp indicates the image is not a scan of a paper document but a computer-generated file fabricated electronically.



- 82. That the registrar's signature and date stamps were both created by links to external objects imported into the Obama birth certificate is also confirmed by turning on "Links" in the "Window" menu in Adobe Illustrator.
- 83. Not only was the registrar date stamp imported from an external link, it was scaled and then rotated clockwise by 90 degrees to be placed in the document:



- 84. The registrar's date-stamp scaled and rotated to be placed in the White House image
- 85. Likewise, the signature stamp was also an imported object scaled and then rotated 90 degrees clockwise to be placed in the document:



86. The Registrar's signature-stamp and date-stamp were computer-generated images that were imported into the document. They were not electronic images of actual rubber-stamp imprints inked by hand or machine on to a paper document. This can only be accomplished by human logic and intervention.

White Halo Effect

87. Furthermore, the White House image displays a white "halo effect" around the letters, such that the texture of the paper cannot be seen underneath the ink, and the image noise is inconsistent throughout the document.

88. As seen below, moving the two stamps leaves the white halo visible, indicating where the two external links had initially been pasted into the document.

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- 89. Registrar's date and signature stamps separately rotated and repositioned on the White House image.
- 90. The fact that the .pdf file contains evidence of the importation of the Official Hawaii Registrars Stamp and Date stamp and the fact that the Stamps can be picked up and moved about the document leaving a white background of its imported placed location should be evidence enough of tampering bringing the authenticity of the document completely into question. This fact alone

- provides sufficient evidence for any court certified document examiner to conclude and testify the entire document is fatally flawed and is void of any legal authority.
- 91. Fraudulent Birth certificates created in Washing DC.
- 92. President Obama's White House technology czar Vivek Kundra, oversaw technology projects and budgets for 86 D.C. government agencies as head of the District's Office of the Chief Technology Officer. Yusuf Acar, then acting head security officer for the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer was arrested and ultimately sentenced to 27 months in prison in connection with a bribery scam by federal authorities in 2009.
- 93. Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Hibarger told a federal judge that Acar, was a flight risk because agents seized \$70,000 in cash in his house and because in recorded conversations, he boasted that he could easily flee to his native Turkey. Acar also told an informant that he could use computers to create fake D.C. birth certificates, Hibarger said.
- 94. Inspector General Report
- 95. In September 2000, the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services published a report on birth-certificate fraud, showing that birth certificates were widely used to obtain citizenship fraudulently. It found that few government officials were trained in detecting

- fraudulent birth certificates. Yet there is no federal law specifying uniform form or content for birth certificates. The report cited:
- 96. "Legitimate birth certificates provide vital information about the person whose name appears on the certificate. While originally intended for the sole purpose of birth registration, birth certificates are now used extensively for employment purposes and to obtain benefits or other documents used for identification.
- 97. "The Office of Inspector General has conducted three inspections focused specifically on birth certificate fraud that identified a number of vulnerabilities in birth certificate processes. Because so many Federal and State agencies rely on birth certificates to assist them in determining eligibility for services and benefits, it is important that these agencies have current information on the nature and extent of birth certificate fraud to assist them in the proper assignment and protection of benefits."
- 98. "A certified copy of a birth certificate is proof only that a birth occurred and was recorded. For that purpose, it may be desirable that the public be allowed easy access to them. However, the agencies and organizations that use birth certificates as proof of identification for employment purposes, to obtain benefits or other documents (e.g., driver's licenses, Social Security cards, and passports), and to assist them in determining eligibility for public assistance and other benefits, may have concerns with how easily certified copies of

birth certificates can be obtained. These conflicting perspectives are at the very heart of the birth certificate controversy".

Birth Certificates continue to be Used as "Breeder Documents" and are Easy to Obtain

99. Virtually all Federal and State agencies agree that fraudulent birth certificates are used as "breeder documents" to obtain the genuine documents needed to create new identities, and that fraudulent birth certificates are easy to obtain. Factors which contribute to their use as "breeder documents" include the following

Birth Certificate Fraud is Hard to Detect

- 100. "Many altered or counterfeit birth certificates and genuine birth certificates held by imposters may go undetected. The reasons why these fraudulent birth certificates are hard to detect include the following:
 - over 14,000 different versions of birth certificates are in circulation;
 - nearly 4 million United States births were registered in 1999;
 - security features contained in the paper used to issue birth
 certificates, as well as formats and signatures, vary among State
 vital records offices and the many local entities issuing them;
 - technological advances in the Internet, scanners, color printers, and copiers make it easier to obtain genuine birth certificates and create counterfeit ones;

between 85 and 90 percent of the birth certificate fraud
encountered by the Immigration and Naturalization Services and
Passport Services staff is the result of genuine birth certificates held
by imposters -- the most difficult fraud to detect; and Federal and
State agency staff report receiving only limited training focused on
the detection of fraudulent birth certificates."

State Practices Create Opportunities for Fraud

- 101. "It was the consensus of those we interviewed that a number of State practices create opportunities for fraud. Those practices include the following:
 - delayed, amended, and midwife birth registrations that are based on affidavits of personal knowledge, include no documentary evidence, and are not often marked or overlaid accordingly;
 - delays in matching death and birth records can make the identities
 of many deceased persons easy to assume between the time the
 person dies and the time the death and birth records are matched;
 - questionable physical security situations that create opportunities
 for fraud; and limited oversight of local issuing entities by State vital records offices".

<u>Birth Certificates Alone Do Not Provide Conclusive or Reliable Proof of Identity</u>

- 102. "Many agencies and organizations request that individuals provide their birth certificates to receive a benefit or service, or to support the issuance of other documents often used for identity purposes (e.g., driver's license).
- 103. However, agencies who rely on birth certificates as a means of establishing identity must understand the limitations of accepting a birth certificate as proof of age, citizenship, or identity. For example, genuine documents obtained with counterfeit birth certificates can be used to obtain genuine birth certificates. Thus, it is inherently illogical to require someone to prove their identity using potentially fraudulent identity documents spawned by false birth certificates in order to obtain a birth certificate."

Governor Abercrombie of Hawaii

- 104. Mr. Abercrombie has publicly stated that he was present when Mr. Obama was born. There is no evidence to support this claim. No doctor or nurse or persons who attended Mr. Obama's birth has come forward to say so. No one has ever come forward to say he or she recalls having seen either Mr. Obama or his parents together at any social event when he was an infant.
- 105. It is not surprising; therefore, that Governor Abercrombie later recanted that statement that he had seen Mr. Obama's parents with their new-born so. He acknowledged that he had not seen them at any hospital.

- although he said he remembered having seen Mr. Obama as a child with his parents at social events.
- Advertiser on January 20, 2011, that he was searching within the Hawaii

 Department of Health to find definitive vital records that would prove Mr.

 Obama was born in Hawaii, because he feared the continuing eligibility

 controversy might hurt the President's chances of re-election in 2012.
- 107. Mr. Abercrombie, who is a member of Mr. Obama's political party, said that the birth certificate issue would otherwise have "political implications" for the presidential election "that we simply cannot have."
- 108. Mr. Abercrombie did not subsequently report that either he or the Hawaii Department of Health had found Mr. Obama's long-form, hospital-generated birth certificate. The governor only suggested his investigation to date had identified an unspecified listing or notation of Mr. Obama's birth that someone had made in the state archives: "It was actually written, I am told, this is what our investigation is showing, it actually exists in the archives, written down."
- 109. This being the case, this document as reported would clearly be out of the chain of custody of the Hawaii Department of Health. Hence, the authenticity of that written record and the integrity of that record cannot be verified or sufficiently secured to prevent tampering.

- 110. To date, the purported undisclosed birth record in the state archives that Governor Abercrombie has claimed to have discovered and has described as being "actually written" has never been made public.

 No Mention Has Been Made Of It Since
- 111. From Governor Abercrombie's admission, it is legitimate to infer that this record, if it indeed exists, was not in the possession of the Hawaii Department of Health, which may have had no record of the in-country birth of Mr. Obama either in hard copy form, such as a long form birth certificate, preserved in a vault. If such a document had existed, Mr. Abercrombie would have had it within minutes of his request: for he had the right, as the senior official of the Hawaii administration, to examine it if he wished to do so.
- 112. Governor Abercrombie's predecessor, Linda Lingle, who was in office until January 2010, said she had asked the then Director of Health, Dr. Chiyome Fukino, to confirm the existence of the original paper long-form birth certificate and to issue a statement confirming that she and Dr. Alvin Onaka, the registrar of births, had located and verified the existence of the document
- 113. However, Governor Abercrombie, even after launching an exhaustive investigation, failed to produce the documentary evidence of Mr. Obama's Hawaiian birth that he had said he would produce.

- 114. On the question of the long-form birth certificate, Dr. Chiyome Fukino, formerly Director of Health for Hawaii has made several statements of interest:
- In October, 2008, she said Hawaiian law forbade the issuance of certified copies of original birth certificates to persons with no tangible interest in the record, but added that she and Dr. Alvin Onaka, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, had personally seen and verified the original birth certificate "in accordance with state policies and procedures".
- 116. To this day, Dr. Fukino is the only person who has said publicly that she has personally inspected Mr. Obama's actual birth certificate in a bound book in a vault at the Department of Health.
- 117. Dr. Fukino's statement confirms Governor Lingle's own statement that she did not personally verify the existence of the original birth certificate, but relied solely on the representations of Dr. Fukino, whose statement also implies that a birth record of some kind exists and that she inspected it, though she provided neither a description of the document nor any verifiable information said to have been contained therein.
- 118. Dr. Fukino says she was accompanied by Dr. Alvin Onaka, with whom she viewed the document. We noted that Dr. Onaka has never publicly confirmed that he had accompanied Dr. Fukino or that he had verified the

- existence of the document. Dr. Onaka has remained suspiciously silent on the matter to date.
- 119. Under these circumstances, Dr. Fukino's statement to the effect of a verification of an authentic "Long Form Birth Certificate" has little evidential value.
- 120. Dr. Fukino also gave an interview to CNN on April 26, 2011, in which she stated that she simply went into the vault and inspected Mr. Obama's original birth certificate. By inference, then, it should have been no more difficult for Governor Abercrombie to locate it as well.
- 121. In July, 2009, Dr. Fukino said she had seen "the original vital records maintained on file by the Hawaii State Department of Health verifying Barack Hussein Obama was born in Hawaii and is a natural-born American." Again this statement has no evidential value.
- Director of Health for Hawaii Dr. Alvin Onaka, State Registrar of Hawaii, had moved Mr. Obama's birth certificate from a file vault, where bound books containing vital records line the shelves in handwritten, leather-bound ledgers and placed inside the vault's 5-ft-tall gray metal combination and key lock safe that holds money and other valuables. If so, Dr. Onaka could very easily have alerted Governor Abercrombie to its whereabouts.

- 123. In 2008 when Governor Lingle stated, that in an attempt to quell the issue she had the Birth Certificate inspected by the state's Director of Health, Dr. Chiyome Fukino:
- 124. Mr. Onaka was the Register at that time. Presumably the document was in the same bound volume as the other 499 from that the year secured in his vault. The question becomes what happened to it when Governor Abercrombie came looking for it in 2011.
- 125. Dr. Fukino said that Mr. Obama's long-form birth certificate was preserved in a hard-covered bound volume along with the other long-form birth certificates of that period. This record if it had existed would have been easily obtainable from the Department of Health upon the Governor's request.
- Dr. Fukino also said that Mr. Obama's original Certificate of Live Birth was bound in a ledger containing 499 other certificates of people born in Hawaii in 1961. There were 500 sheets per book, and 35 volumes of 1961 birth records. The last series of digits in the registration number found on Hawaiian long form and current computerized-format birth certificates indicates which numbered volume contains the original document inside the health department's first-floor vault.
- 127. She explained that each of the bound volumes for the 1960s, including the one containing Mr. Obama's birth certificate, had bright orange elasticized

canvas covers with the birth year stamped clearly on the spine. Different colors were used for different decades.

- 128. The last few digits in the registration number, which are correlated with the current computerized database of information taken from the original paper records, serve as a unique identifier allowing the volume containing the original certificate to be found immediately in the vault.
- Abercrombie to locate Mr. Obama's original long-form birth certificate by simply asking the Department of Health to look up the computerized record, check the certificate number, and instantly locate the relevant volume of paper certificates. His failure to locate the document raises the possibility that Mr. Obama's birth record may not have been in the relevant orange-bound volume of 500 sequentially-numbered certificates, or that, if it is present, it did not show him as having been born anywhere in Hawaii.
- 130. It is also possible that Mr. Obama's birth registration was not recorded, or that the number on that registration did not correlate to his name in the Department of Health's computerized database that has been in use since 2001.
- 131. We noted that Dr. Fukino had changed the wording from viewing Mr.

 Obama's "original birth certificate" (in her first statement) to having "seen the original vital records" (in her second statement).

- We later learned that Hawaiian law permits amendment of a birth certificate and the creation of a document file containing the sealed record of the original document and supporting documentation that authorized a change to the information contained in the original document. We also learned that an amended certificate would be distinctly marked alerting to the fact it was altered.
- 133. The wording suggests that perhaps there was a file of some type located within the Department of Health containing additional information regarding this matter, permissible under Hawaii State Statutes. But the file may not have contained an original birth certificate identical to the electronic image on the White House website.

Hawaii State Practices Allow Fraudulent U.S. Citizenship

- issuance of Hawaii birth certification documents. It was discovered to be evident in: 1) lax statutory regulation and 2) through obscure evidentiary requirements in establishing factual verification of the information required in the reporting of legitimate births occurring within the state of Hawaii.
- 135. In 1982, Hawaii revised a long standing statute (§ 338.17.8) allowing the issuance of birth certificates to children born out of state. Hawaii declares these foreign born children to be American citizens simply by virtue of an application by any adult making representations on behalf of the parents, and

simply supplying documentation substantiating the parents had resided in Hawaii and paid income tax to the state Hawaii for one year prior to the birth of the child. Thus, by statutory provision, Hawaii has granted upon itself the unique power to confer citizenship to children not born in the United States, and to children not born to United States citizen parents, but to children actually born on foreign soil.

[§338-17.8] Certificates for Children Born Out of State.

- (a) Upon application of an adult or the legal parents of a minor child, the Director of Health shall issue a birth certificate for such adult or minor, provided that proof has been submitted to the Director of Health that the legal parents of such individual while living without the Territory or State of Hawaii had declared the Territory or State of Hawaii as their legal residence for at least one year immediately preceding the birth or adoption of such child.
- (b) Proof of legal residency shall be submitted to the Director of Health in any manner that the Director shall deem appropriate. The Director of Health may also adopt any rules pursuant to Chapter 91 that he or she may deem necessary or proper to prevent fraudulent applications for birth certificates and to require any further information or proof of events necessary for completion of a birth certificate.
- adopted pursuant to Chapter 91. [L 1982, c 182, §1]
- 137. These implications of this law is evidenced by the discovery of correspondence between the Department of Health Director George Yuen, in support of the measure, and State Representative Herbert A. Segawa. The March 1st 1982 document clearly shows the effect this proposed Bill H.B. 3016-82 would it

have become law. The document recognized the fact that the department would have to issue birth certificates to children worldwide if the child's parents could prove they were in fact legal residents of the Territory or State of Hawaii. Legal residents as categorized by Hawaii tax code, not Untied States citizens.

Copied on Hawar State Archives public copier

GEORGE E. ARTYOSHI



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF MEALTH
F.O. 80% Safe
MONOLULU. NAWAII 55801

March 1, 1982

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JOHNS F. CHALMEDS, M.D.

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MELVIN K KOJZUMI KPUTY DIMECTOR OF HEALTH

ABELINA MADRID SHAW, M.A., J.O.

The Honorable Herbert A. Segawa Chairman, Committee on Health House of Representatives The Eleventh Legislature Capitol Building Honolulu, HI

Dear Representative Segawa:

Subject: H.B. 3016-82, Relating to Birth Certificates

This bill would require the Department of Health to issue birth certificates to children born or adopted anywhere in the world, if their parents were legal residents of the Territory or State of Hawaii and paid income taxes in Hawaii at the time of their birth or adoption.

The Department supports this measure but wishes to point out that such a new activity could have a workload/budgetary impact in the Delayed Registration Section of the Vital Records Program. While the Department presently has no data from which to project the size of such impact, a large number of requests for such birth certificates would require additional staffing and funds for the program.

ORGE YUEN

48 30% Ha. 3/2/8:

- There is nothing in Hawaii Revised Statute § 338.17.8 to require that this birth certificate be marked as the child being born out of state, nor that was the child born within the United States or its territories. There is no requirement in this statute that at least one parent provide proof of United States citizenship.
- and is based upon requirements deemed appropriate by the Director) that the parents were residents of Hawaii. It does not require that the parents were citizens of the United States.
- power to confer citizenship to children not born in the United States, and to children not born to United States citizen parents, but to children actually born on foreign soil. Conceivably, the parents and child may never have set foot on United States soil. Hawaii declares these foreign born children American citizens simply by virtue of an application of any adult, making representations on behalf of the parents and simply supplying documentation substantiating the parents had resided in Hawaii and paid income tax to the state Hawaii, for one year prior to the birth of the child.
- 141. The authority to naturalize persons as citizens of the US is conferred upon the Attorney General only, not the State of Hawaii.

- 142. It would appear that Hawaii Revised Statute § 338.17.8 is in direct conflict with the Immigration and Nationality Act, in that United States citizenship maybe be conferred to an individual who is not entitled to such citizenship.
- 143. See I.N.A. §§ 301, et seq., which comprehensively regulates how a child born out of the United States acquires U.S. Citizenship. Even this would require at least on parent be a United States citizen at the time of the birth.
- 144. This comprehensive regulation would clearly be meant to exclude any regulation in the area by the States. *Arizona v. United States*, 11-182 (June, 2012).
- §57-8 requires all births of be registered. It also permits the registration for an unattended birth to be accepted on the representation of only one of the parents. No other witnesses are necessary for a claimed unattended birth. Conceivably, a parent could have given birth outside of the U.S., and claimed that it was an unattended birth (no witnesses) in Honolulu.
- 146. Local registrar to prepare birth certificate, authorized by Hawaii

 Revised Law §57-8 is bristling with the fraudulent potential by compelling the local registrar to prepare a birth certificate for an alleged unattended birth based solely uncorroborated testimony from anyone claiming to have had knowledge of the birth taking place.

- 147. Under this statute, a birth could exist outside of the U.S., and any person could represent false information to the local registrar. The registrar is compelled to file the certificate.
- 148. Additionally, there is no requirement for a parent or relative, providing identification to be present at time of registration. Any person, a relative, friend or stranger may registrar the birth of a child while both the mother and baby were outside of the country.
- 149. There is no verification process and no way to be certain of the actual identify of the parents.

H.R.S §338-6, Current Law as of October 25, 2009

- 150. Delayed or altered certificates, authorized by Hawaii Revised Law §5718. Utilizing this Statute, a person may apply for a delayed or amended certificate having one year to do so from time of birth. There is no verification to determine why the registration is late. The Statute also allows any person "born" in the Territory of Hawaii to file or amend a certificate.
- 151. This would include that any adult could claim their birth was never reported a decade later, file for a birth certificate. The validity of the three types of birth filings were so questionable that even Hawaii would not accept them as "Prima Facia Evidence".
- 152. This Statute would require the birth certificate be plainly marked, "Delayed", or "Altered" and the probative value would determine by the

official to whom the certificate was being offered. We believe it is safe to conclude that even the State of Hawaii did not have confidence in the representations on this document.

- 153. Investigators have advised Sheriff Arpaio that several possible crimes may have been committed:
- 154. First, the fraudulent creation of an official document
- 155. Second, the White House characterizing a forgery as an officiallyproduced governmental birth record; and
- Third, Mr. Obama represented to the residents of Maricopa County and the American public that a forgery was "proof positive" of his authentic 1961 Hawaiian long-form birth certificate, thereby deceiving voters and state election commissions across the country into believing he was eligible to become President, have his name appear on Presidential ballots, thereby garnering votes from the public under false pretenses.
- of the United States open an immediate investigation, including the appointment of a select committee, as regards to the authenticity of Mr.

 Obama's documentation, whether any crimes have been committed, and to determine Mr. Obama's eligibility for the office of President of the Unites

 States.

Mr. Obama's Selective Service Registration Card

- 158. Investigators also examined Mr. Obama's Selective Service registration card bearing Mr. Obama's signature, which displays a Post Office Date stamp, "July 29, 80," in the lower right corner. For comparison purposes, investigators reviewed a number of authentic Selective Service registration cards of other individuals, obtained via Freedom of Information Act requests.
- displayed a Post Office stamp indicating the calendar year date stamp with four digits, for example "1980". This was in sharp contrast to Mr. Obama's card which displayed a two digit date stamp of "80" for the year.
- 160. Investigators interviewed several Post Office employees who verified that it was standard procedure to utilize only a four digit date stamp.

 Investigators learned that the date stamp that would have been utilized in 1980 was identified as a Pica Post Office stamp set that could only be obtained through postal supply houses.
- 161. Investigators located that particular stamp set but were unsuccessful in locating a four digit 1980 date stamp insert.
- 162. Noticing irregularities in the date stamp, namely the date "80" on Mr.

 Obama's registration card, it is offset low and to right when compared to the full four digit "1980" date stamps on other cards. Investigators believed that

- this anomaly was created by the severing of an intact four year "2008" date stamp and inverting the remaining "08" inverting it to cause it to display "80".
- 163. Investigators concluded that this representation of "80" that appears on Mr. Obama's selective service card is in fact an altered 2008 pica date stamp.
- 164. Investigators obtained a 2008 Pica Post Office date stamp and severed it in between the two zeros. Then by inverting investigators were able to replicate an identical looking stamp to that one found on Mr. Obama selective service card. Investigators concluded that there is a high probability that Mr. Obama's selective service card was recently created as an attempt to cover up the fact that Mr. Obama failed to register for Selective Service as required by law in 1980.

Missing Immigration Records for August 1-7, 1961

- 165. There has been immense speculation that Mr. Obama may actually have been born in Kenya. These speculations were fuelled not only by the refusal of Mr. Obama to produce a valid Hawaiian birth certificate, but by recognition of the Kenya government claiming Kenya as being Mr. Obama's birth place. There were numerous reports that Stanley Ann Dunham had reportedly left Hawaii to travel to Kenya in the summer of 1961 to give birth.
- 166. In an attempt to verify whether Mr. Obama and his mother Stanley Ann
 Dunham had possibly arrived in the United States at or around the alleged

- date of his birth, we contacted the National Archives to obtain microfilms of the immigration landing records (I-94 document) for the calendar year 1961.
- 167. Investigators focused on microfilm records of INS passenger cards for foreign flights arriving in Honolulu during the time period of July 1961 through September 1961.
- 168. We discovered that data records for the entire week of August 2, 1961 through August 7, 1961, were completely missing from the microfilm roll.
 This included the alleged date of Mr. Obama's birth (August 4, 1961).

Selective Service Registration Card Analysis

- 169. Investigators also examined Mr. Obama's Selective Service registration card bearing Mr. Obama's signature. They concluded that there is a high probability that Mr. Obama's selective service card was recently created as an attempt to cover up the fact that Mr. Obama failed to register for Selective Service as required by law in 1980.
- 170. 1961 August 4, 7:24 pm Barack Hussein Obama II was allegedly born in Kapiolani Hospital, Honolulu, HI, according to the image of his long-form birth certificate that is posted on the White House website. Birth certificate number 61-10641.
- 171. However, this has been greatly debated due in part to initial reports that Mr. Obama was reports to have been born in Queens Medical Center, in Honolulu Hawaii. Inquiries were made at Queens Medical Center and

authorities there disclosed that they had no record of that event.

Subsequently, a change was made in the narrative alleging the birth place to now be Kapiolani Hospital. While this may be an oversight other discrepancy surfaced around the information visible on the .pdf file image released by the White House.

- 172. The serial number shown on the image of the certificate, which purports on its face to have been imposed on the form with an automated sequential numbering stamp, is 61-10641. Investigators learned at that time, batches of birth certificates were collected monthly, ordered by date and time of birth, and then sequentially number-stamped in a special room by a single clerk trained for the purpose, to minimize numbering errors.
- by two different clerks and then signed by the registrar. They were kept together secured in a certain room until they were all numbered at the end of the month. They were not allowed to become out of order and they were not numbered incorrectly. (It should be noted that the Nordyke twins were born minutes apart and their respective certificate numbering was based not only by date but by time as well. This indicates the clerk scrutinized the documents prior to placing them in chronological order for proper numbering.)

- 174. Vital statistics will show that Susan Nordyke was born at Kapiolani Hospital at 2:12 p.m. Hawaii time on Aug. 5, 1961, and was given No. 151-61-10637, which was also filed with the Hawaii registrar Aug. 11, 1961.
- 175. Gretchen Nordyke, twin to Susan Nordyke, was born at Kapiolani
 Hospital at 2:17 p.m. Hawaii time on Aug. 5, 1961, and was given No. 151-6110638, which was also filed with the Hawaii registrar Aug. 11, 1961.
- 176. Barack Hussein Obama II purportedly born at Kapiolani Hospital at 7:24 p.m. Hawaii, Aug. 4, 1961, and was given No. 151-61-10641, which was filed with the Hawaii registrar Aug. 8, 1961.
- 177. Virginia Sunahara was born at Wahiawa Hospital at 9:16 p.m. Hawaii time on Aug. 4, 1961, and was given No. 161-1961-011080, which was filed with the Hawaii registrar Aug. 10, 1961.

Name of child	Date and time born	Registered	Certificate #
Barack Obama	Aug 4 at 7:24 pm	Aug 8	10641
Virginia Sunahar	Aug 4 at 9:16 pm	Aug 10	11080
Susan Nordyke	Aug 5 at 2:12 pm	Aug 11	10637
Gretchen Nordyke	Aug 5 at 2:17 pm	Aug 11	10638

178. 1961 August 4, 9:16 pm - Virginia Sunahara was born in Hawaii, according to her current birth record. The serial number currently shown on Virginia Sunahara short form Certificate of Live Birth as that of her birth

- record is 61-11080. This registration number is 439 numbers after Barack Hussein Obama II.
- 179. Some 17,578 births occurred in Hawaii in 1961 an average of about two births per hour. Virginia Sunahara was born less than two hours after Barack Hussein Obama II stated time of birth, so that the number that ought to have appeared on her original birth certificate should have been not more than a dozen either side of Barack Hussein Obama II 61-10641.
- 180. Virginia Sunahara registration number is inexplicably out of sequence by 439 numbers.
- 181. 1961 August 5 Death of Virginia Sunahara after breathing complications at 8 PM
- Nordyke twins' birth certificate was registered August 8, 1961. The Nordyke twins' birth certificate was registered August 11, 1961. Even if the sequential numbering had followed the date of registration rather than the date of birth, Mr. Obama's certificate should have been automatically assigned a number lower, not higher, than the numbers allocated to the certificates of the Nordyke twins. And the number currently assigned to Ms. Sunahara is entirely out of sequence

Hawaii Newspaper Birth Announcements

- 183. Investigators conducted an exhaustive search of all birth records announced in the Honolulu Advertiser and the Star Bulletin for the month of August 1961.
- 184. The following conclusions were reached:
 - There was no apparent consistency in the order or day with which each
 newspaper reported birth announcements, such that one or the other
 of the two newspapers would often lead or lag the other in the
 reporting of any particular birth.
 - Some births were announced in one newspaper and not in another.
 - · Some births were not announced at all.
 - Births to unwed mothers were omitted from reporting in either newspaper, even though Hawaii vital statistics report there were over 1,000 births to unwed mothers in 1961.
- 185. A comparison of the Obama birth announcement in the two
 newspapers clearly demonstrates the announcements are identical in every
 detail, including the order of other birth announcements preceding and
 following the Obama birth announcement.

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381) Regions Orive, 10n. Aug 1 Mr. and Mrs. Mrs th Hazaishi. 2487 Gergenia St. 100. Aug 6 BABIES THRIVE ON CARRATION I reporated Mile The Milk Every Doctor Friday Mr and Mrs Gienn & Larrett, 1256 Wilhelmine Rise, son, Aug & Mr and Mrs. Loward S. H. Chun, 45 440 Akimste St Fameone, son, ALT and Mrs. John 9 Wadsich, 937 181h Are. son, Aug Hr and hers, Emericit & Simpson. 2755 Kathite St. Onigeter. Aug 3 45.548 Kesaha a Ruad, Fariente soru AUG 5 Mr Ard Mrs Richard D Wright, 97 939 Knieso St. Ews Beach, Ews. Wr. and Wrs Barach H. Obaina. 6085 VASANIANADIE HWY. SON, Aug 4 Mrs. and Mrs. Horman Asing, 2135. AND ARREST SEA AVO. A.

- 186. We found the sequence of reported births around the reporting of the Obama birth was actually an anomaly for Hawaiian newspaper reporting in August 1961 because the sequence of births before and after Obama's was one of the few birth sequences in the entire month that were identical in every detail, including the order of other birth announcements preceding and following the Obama birth announcement.
- 187. We concluded that birth lists were in fact released by the Hawaii

 Department of Health, not information volunteered to the newspaper from parents or relatives, was the likely source of information for the newspaper birth announcement listing, in that:

Neither newspaper had an editor that handled birth announcements;

- Both newspapers merely printed birth announcements, directly as received, from information published in Department of Hawaii vital statistics announcements;
- Hawaiian hospitals did not report to newspapers any birth announcement information;
- Neither newspaper independently checked the truthfulness or accuracy of birth announcement information published by the newspapers from Hawaii Department of Health vital statistics records.
- 188. Searching over a several year period, various researchers have found repeated listings of births to Japanese parents as being reported in the newspapers as Hawaiian births, even though the children were found to be born in Japan. These findings tend to reinforce what we learned on our visits to Hawaii: that it was then the widely-recognized practice in Hawaii, later regularized by statute, to certify foreign births to Hawaiian parents as Hawaiian births.
- area offices outside Honolulu as reporting centers where parents and other family members could represent children born to the family as Hawaiian births, without submitting any proof the child was actually born in Hawaii. This practice was also statutorily permitted.

- 190. It is plausible that an original birth record of some type for Mr. Obama may exist in Hawaii. However, as noted elsewhere, our investigation has discovered that at that time Hawaiian law contained a specific provision that permitted a Hawaiian parent of a child born anywhere in the world or any adult purporting to represent that parent, the right to register the child as Hawaiian-born.
- 191. It is for this reason that two entries in the "Births" column of the local newspapers at the time do not constitute evidence that Mr. Obama was born in Hawaii. They are merely evidence suggesting that a birth certificate of some type was issued for him in Hawaii, and they tell us nothing about whether or not he was born there. In particular they do not as the White House document purports to do identify the hospital of birth. Hawaii law permits various forms of registration and supplementation at later dates, with different information. The mere issuance of a birth record does not confirm the birth took place within the state of Hawaii or in the United States.
- original birth certificate would not have stated that he had been born in a particular hospital at a particular time, and would not have borne the signatures of the attending physician. The newspaper entries would have been identical whether he had been born in Hawaii or elsewhere in the world, but the birth records would not have been identical.

193. The existence of this law permitting out-of-country births to be registered as though they were Hawaiian births is a further evidence that he newspaper announcements of Mr. Obamas purported birth in Hawaii cannot and should not be relied on as any evidentiary validation of the event taking place as depicted by the manufactured .pdf file image released by the White House.

Irregularities in the Parents' Address

- 194. B Obama (Kenya) and Stanley Ann Dunham, President Obama's alleged parents, did not live together as man and wife at 6085 Kalanianaole Highway in Hawaii, the birth address shown on the White House image as well as in the two birth announcements for Barack Obama Jr. published in local newspapers at the time.
- 195. Both newspapers, the Honolulu Advertiser and the Star Bulletin, carried the announcement that Barack Obama Jr. was born on Aug. 4, 1961, to Mr. and Mrs. Barack H. Obama who resided at 6085 Kalanianaole Highway.
- 196. Madelyn Dunham and her daughter Stanley Ann lived at 6085
 Kalanianaole Highway. There is no evidence that B Obama Sr. lived there.
- 197. Stanley Ann Dunham and Barack H. Obama Sr. lived at two different addresses after their marriage. Stanley Ann Dunham remained in the rented 6085 Kalanianaole Highway after her marriage.

- 198. B Obama Sr, lived alone at an 11th Avenue address, closer to the university where he was a student. It is reported that Stanley Ann Dunham left Hawaii in August 1961, the month of Barack Obama Jr.'s birth, taking him with her but leaving her husband behind when she moved to Seattle to enroll at the University of Washington.
- 199. Whether B Obama Sr. did not establish a residence with his wife and son in Hawaii is unknown, there is no listing in the Polk directories for 1961 1962 that documents Stanley Ann Dunham and B Obama (Kenya) as ever having lived at the same address.
- 200. A search of the Polk's Directory of Honolulu for 1961-62 indicates that 6085 Kalanianaole Highway was being rented by the grandparents, Madelyn L. Dunham, listed as a loan interviewer and escrow agent at the Bank of Hawaii, and Stanley A. Dunham, listed as a manager with Pratt Furniture.
 - Dunham Madelyn L Mrs loan interviewer & escrow Bank of Hawaii r6085 Kalanianaole hwy "Stanley A (Madelyn L) mgr Pratt Furniture h6085 Kalanianaole hwy
- 201. In a separate listing, Ann S. Obama, Mr. Obama's mother, is identified as a student living at the 6085 Kalanianaole Highway address; Barack H. Obama, her husband, is listed as a student living at a separate address, his own apartment at 625 11th Avenue, closer to the University of Hawaii at Manoa:

Obama Ann S studt r6085 Kalanianaole hwy Barack H studt r625 11th av

- 202. Polk's Directory of City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii 1961-1962
- 203. Researchers were unable to determine that B Obama (Kenya) and
 Stanley Ann Dunham Obama ever lived together at any common address in
 Hawaii
- 204. Much of Mr. Obamas early life remains a mystery and is only revealed to the public through an unsupported composite narrative. Instances exist where the narrative of birth or other reported life time events have been called into question and then the narrative is altered in an effort to clears up discrepancy, but absent of any documentation supporting the change in questionable facts.
- 205. A thorough background investigation supported by the release of life time documentation would be necessary to strengthen the birth narrative should it exist as depicted to the public.
- 206. However, investigators have been hampered by the refusal of Mr.

 Obama to release any of his past records should they exist.
- 207. Record not released including the follow:
 - A. Original, long-form 1961 Hawaiian birth certificate.
 - B. Marriage license between Obama's father (Barak Sr.) and mother (Stanley Ann Dunham)
 - C. Name change (Barry Sotero to Barack Hussein Obama)
 - D. Obama's adoption records

- E. Records of Obama's and his mother's repatriation as US citizens on return from return from Indonesia
- F. Obama's baptism records
- G. Noelani Elementary School (Hawaii)
- H. Punahou School financial aid or school records
- I. Occidental College financial aid records
- J. Harvard Law School records
- K. Columbia senior thesis
- L. Columbia College records
- M. Obama's record with Illinois State Bar Association
- N. Obama's files from career as an Illinois State Senator
- O. Obama's law client list
- P. Obama's medical records
- Q. Obama's passport records

Sworn to under penalty of perjury.

5-17-13 Date

> State of Arizona County of Marleopa

before me personally appeared M. Lac Toullo (signer whom I know to be the person who signed above/attached document

Michael Zullo

JAMES C JACKSON Notary Public - Arizona Maricopa County ly Comm. Expires Jun 3, 2015