

presented by  
Randall Collier E 03 2648  
5/2/23  
to Special Committee

**NOTICE OF CLAIM OF DEPRIVATION(S) OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW:**

**In the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, City of Concord,  
1 Charles Doe Drive, Concord, NH, 03301 – www.courts.nh.gov**

Randall Collier,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Judge James M. Carrol,  
Judge Michael Garner,  
N.H. 4th Circuit Family Court, City of Laconia,  
N.H. Family Courts,  
Et al,  
Defendant(s).

**CIVIL COMPLAINT:**

**Case Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ (to be filled in by Court Clerk)

**Jury Trial Demanded: Yes or No** (Circle Yes or No)

**INTRODUCTION:**

**This Complaint, or Writ of Certiorari, or Appeal, is Regarding “Family Court” Case Number 650-2013-DV-00016, In the State of New Hampshire, 4th Circuit Family Court, County of Laconia, involving Parties: Hillary Catherine May (Plaintiff), v. Randall Collier (Defendant), and involving a “Domestic Violence” “Protective Order” and “Sole-Decision Making” and Custody order for the Mother (Hillary May), in violation of “due process of law” without “probable cause” and therefore violating Mr. Colliers Rights (as Father to T.C.), such as equal parenting rights and responsibilities, and security against searches and seizures, and prosecution without probable evidence of an actual crime against another individual Human right, in this case the Child who’s “best interests” are supposed to be the primary concern of these “Family Courts”. It is not “lawful” for a non-Criminal Court to infringe equal parental rights against the will of either parent, and determine parental custody or decision making rights of children, without consent of both parents to give “Jurisdiction” to such a non-criminal “Family Court”. Therefore this is also a Writ of Certiorari or Civil Complaint for the purpose of correcting the “Unconstitutional” activities occurring currently in all of New Hampshire's Family Courts (and perhaps the rest of the United States of America in effect also).**

**NOW COMES Plaintiff Randall Collier ('Pro Se' 'Representing' self), to move this court to correct the previous court order(s) issuing a "Protective Order" (In N.H. Case: 2013-DV-00016, 4th Circuit Court, District Division, Laconia, New Hampshire, "In the Matter of Hillary May and Randall S. Collier") which was based upon allegations of "domestic violence", "abuse", "harassment" and/or "threatening", but without "due process of law" such as evidence sufficient for "probable cause" and "criminal prosecution", because such orders are clearly "to the Contrary" of "fundamental principles" of "the common law" and**



"the supreme Law of the Land" as explained herein, and clearly not in the Child (T.C.'s) best interests, as explained herein for the following reason(s).

As stated in a previous Motion to Dismiss this Court Case indicated herein[38], there were "Eight (8) reasons why previous court orders for a "domestic violence" "protective order" and "sole decision-making responsibility" for the mother only, are not "Constitutional". Therefore said "orders" are not valid or "Lawful" to "make or enforce", and herein we add 6 more reasons and re-order them to make the now fourteen (14) Reasons more clear.

For these reasons this court and Judge may be liable for causing and/or any failure or "neglect to prevent" any such "deprivation of rights under color of law" as described herein, unless this Judge can disprove on the public record these legal arguments why said past court order(s) are "Unconstitutional" and thus "Unlawful" to "make or enforce". Therefore by neither stopping the allegedly and clearly unlawful previous court orders, nor explaining why the allegations they are unconstitutional are incorrect, here on public record, then this judge becomes complicit and liable in the same unlawful acts, because:

The primary "duty" of any "Judge" or "Public Servant" in these United States of America is to "establish Justice... and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity" (See Preamble, US.Const.[A]), which is essentially the only real "Purpose of Government" and "Law" (See N.H. Const.Art.1,Sec.3), "and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution" above all, (US.Const.Art.6), and to "bear faith and true allegiance to the United States of America and the state of New Hampshire, and [to] support the constitution thereof." (N.H.Const.2nd Part,Art.84. -[9]) ; (SEE ATTACHED "SOURCES OF AUTHORITY").

Therefore protecting equal Human Liberty to Pursue Happiness is the only real Purpose of Government and Law (US Constitution[A] & Declaration of Independence[C]), and these "rights" include owning property and land, free travel, fair exchanges, common practices, Liberty in general and Privacy from all "searches and seizures" unless there is "probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation", to accuse the "Defendant" of an actual "crime" against the equal "individual rights" of another Human being, by "intent or inexcusable neglect" (US.Supr.Ct.), and in violation of valid Criminal "Law of the Land" (US.Const.Art.6. & Amend.4,6,14 & US.Supr.Ct., &Az.Const.Art.2.Sec2).

Therefore to "make or enforce" "anything... to the Contrary" of these "fundamental principles" of "the supreme Law of the Land" is a "deprivation of rights under color of law" which is an actual federal "crime", and a civil liability to even "neglect to prevent" once one "reasonably should know", in violation of the oath and contract to defend "the supreme Law of the Land" "against all enemies, foreign and domestic". This includes "taxes" on owning land and payment for labor, and "licenses" for practicing law and medicine, as well as to travel on public roads (not including to "drive" "people or property for hire" when it requires a "CDL"), and basically all harmless civil and criminal "offenses", and especially any violations of "due process of law" as explained herein.

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### **PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE:**

1. Plaintiff is a Citizen of these United States of America and resides in the State of New Hampshire, in the Jurisdiction of this Court, in Cheshire County, City of Keene, in the State of New Hampshire;



2. Defendant(s) include Hillary May who did reside in Belknap County, City of Laconia, in the State of New Hampshire at the time of the previous court orders mentioned herein, but (for purposes of this suit and their liability) currently resides in the City of Cary, North Carolina;
  3. Defendant(s) may also include any Attorney representing or assisting in these violations of "due process" under "the supreme Law of the Land", such as "Eaton W. Tarbell, Jr., Esq.", with "TARBELL & BRODICH, PA", "ATTORNEYS AT LAW" (Quoting their Cover Letter to "Hillary May's OBJECTION TO MOTION TO DISMISS EXISTING D.V. FINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION"), Representing Hillary May in said Case 650-2013-DV-00016;
  4. Defendant(s) include Judge James M. Carrol who ordered said "court order(s) for a 'domestic violence' 'protective order' and 'sole-decision making responsibility' for the mother only" on 2/3/2013 (and possibly other actions or inactions, to be determined);
  5. Defendant(s) also include Judge Michael Garner, for presiding over said Case 650-2013-DV-00016.;
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### **Declaration of Unconstitutional Acts, and Due Process Violations:**

Here is a Declaration of Unconstitutional Acts by the Equity Court, otherwise known as Family Court. These violations of Federal Law occurred in the City of Laconia in the State of New Hampshire in 2013. These violations are currently still happening today. This Civil order of protection and overly restricted parenting plan has ruined this father and sons biological relationship. I have only had physical contact in the last 10 years with my son for a total of 6 hours due to these violations of our civil rights.

This is a Demand for Immediate Reinstatement of all my Natural Civil and Parental Rights afforded to me by God and by the US Constitution, The Supreme Law of the Land.

These Family Courts and Judges lose any "immunity" when the three requirements for Jurisdictional authority are not met in full. Notice and Opportunity to Defend were not given as the US Constitution and "Laws made in Pursuance thereof" require. Subject Matter and Personam Jurisdiction were not met as I wasn't wanted for a crime, nor does equity court have Subject Matter over human beings/ parents against their will. Criminal Statutes were used in this Equity Court to justify orders made against me. This lower family court denied access to evidence to defend against criminal threatening findings, and failed its duty to refer alleged evidence of crimes to a Criminal Court for proper criminal prosecution.

Procedural Due Process requires that if a citizen is deprived of life, liberty, or property by the government in a legal proceeding, the person must be given proper notice, and given a chance to be heard in a Court of Law. Family Courts are not Courts of Law but Courts of Equity, therefore have no legal authority for Lawful criminal findings without referring submitted evidence to a Court of Law for criminal prosecution before removing my rights to my child.

The Decision or ruling must be delivered by a neutral third party. Records in my case were destroyed and "probable" evidence of the accusations made against me was not produced. I was not afforded the opportunity to defend against the findings and allegations of the equity court. The Equity Court noted I satisfied the elements of Harassment and Criminal Threatening in the Order regarding the 2hr final hearing on the parenting case. I was never referred for proper prosecution in a criminal court by a jury of my peers, and I was denied access to evidence to defend against the equity courts alleged findings.

Anytime an individual is deprived of a constitutional right, whether it be in legal matters or in conflict with State law, the Federal courts can overturn the issue because of the supremacy clause of the US Constitution. State law cannot infringe on the rights of citizens guaranteed in the bill of rights, and State law is inferior to the U.S. Constitution and only those "Laws made in Pursuance thereof", not "anything...



to the Contrary". The Supreme Court has ruled that a State has no legitimate means to grant parental rights (as done in this case, post divorce). No Divorce Judge can grant a right that is already vested in you as a natural "inalienable right". The moment a judge asserts authority to grant parental rights, the judge creates a conflict with Federal Constitutional fundamental rights.

**"Our Mission: To preserve the rule of law and protect the rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States and New Hampshire Constitutions, the courts will provide accessible, prompt, and efficient forums for the fair and independent administration of justice, with respect for the dignity of all we serve."[37] -www.courts.nh.gov**

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### **SPECIFIC CLAIMS, RELEVANT FACTS, EVIDENCE, ETC.:**

**Plaintiff makes the following specific charges. HERE ARE Fourteen (14) reasons why previous "Family Court" order(s) for a "domestic violence" "protective order" and "sole decision-making responsibility" for the mother only, and mothers actions or inactions, violate fathers rights and are unconstitutional in this case:**

**CLAIM 1, against mother (Hillary May) for initiating case without adequate cause, violating this Plaintiff's equal rights and responsibilities as a parent to T.C. (see ref.[36], Case of Miller & Todd, summary of equal parental rights and responsibilities), initiating and perpetuating parental alienation** by claiming "domestic violence" and "harassment" without evidence and contrary to actual evidence, claiming this Plaintiff (Randall Collier) was mentally and/or emotionally unhealthy or in some way unfit to have equal parenting rights over T.C., contrary to evidence submitted on Court Record. Those Records include the court ordered Psychological Evaluation performed by the Mental Health Forensic Counselor, and the APRN (Advanced Practicing Registered Nurse, Psychiatric Nurse) who performed my non-court ordered evaluation which is the highest level assessment available called a Comprehensive Psychiatric Evaluation. Ms. May violates my parental rights by filing the DVP and keeping my son from me without criminal prosecution, and conviction for an actual crime against my child to justify taking away my rights as his Father. See ref. [22], regarding NH Law RSA 633:4, "Interference With Custody".

In the Domestic Violence Petition it was alleged " continued emotional / verbal abuse. He bombards me with what he feels I need to know about the truth. He is obsessed with guns, the truth, the Bill of Rights, and thinks everyone is lying to him and this has affected his son's development apparatus and intervention. A professional counselor has told him he needs medication and intensive help. He is erratic, volatile, unstable, inconsistent and has called me names. Mr. Collier is paranoid, obsessed, and makes me question myself. I learned while in the courthouse that a neighbor saw him bring a weapon / gun into the house without telling me." There is no evidence of this and the officer who escorted him out reported no weapons in the home, casting doubt again upon her testimony and allegations (See Refs [7]&[8] from NH.US.Dist.Ct. Case Collier v. Carroll, 1:22-cv-00162)[33]. Ms. May requests Mr. Collier to get a psychological evaluation before any change in visitation with his son ( clear violation of my parental rights, casting further doubt on the credibility of her allegations).

In the Domestic Violence Hearing Ms. May reassured the court that she was not threatened or intimidated to withdraw the DV petition. I was then given a no contact letter requesting her wishes you have no contact with her or your son T.C. pendings court orders regarding custody and visitation. Here, Ms. May continues to violate my parental rights. The court follows suit. No evidence submitted of my





legally owned firearm or the alleged counselors document noting the need for intensive help (casting doubt on her credibility).

During the 2 hour parental / stalking hearing, Ms. May testified I allegedly threatened her without specificity or particularity, however she did not testify to this in the Domestic Violence hearing. Ms. May submitted text messages of my communication in the parenting / stalking hearing as evidence of harassment after I was given the no contact request letter. The court noted communication was about not seeing T.C., therefore within my Parental Rights and not possibly "harassment" which violates those rights, as the same judge later alleged based just on Hillary's opinion or complaint, but without any actual evidence. Ms May testified twice during the parental / stalking hearing that I never laid a hand on her, at the 32:15 and 42:55 minute mark (casting doubt on her credibility). Also that RSA 644.4 section (f) was not repealed until 2016, so during this case it had that line about "when the communication is not for a lawful purpose or constitutionally protected", as it was in this case (See Reference [34]).

1/27/13 page 2 " it appears that in november 2012 both parties took T.C. to Boston for a follow up visit, and he did very well", see court order 4/4/13 page 1: "He did conclude however Mr. Collier is not a danger to himself or others, and oriented to reality." 1/27/13 order page 2 " The records reflect that both parties were actively involved in the visit and T. C. interacted well with each of them during the visit." 8/30/13 Narrative on Parenting Decree (hereinafter 'NPD') page 3: " Mr. Friedman concluded that Mr. Collier is not a danger to himself or others, Mr. Collier understands right from wrong and he appears oriented to reality." 8/30/13 NPD page 1 " Ms. May observed at a post op medical appointment in Boston that Mr. Collier disrupted the evaluation, was disrespectful to the person doing the evaluation, and inappropriately complained about the process, making it difficult for the evaluation to be completed." Ms. May testifies against evidence ruled upon 6 months earlier (casting doubt on her credibility).

NPD 8/30/13 page 2 says: "Ms. May's conclusions about Mr. Collier's capacities are supported by the observations of her brother and mother, questioning Mr. Collier's priorities, they expressed concern."

11/8/15 Proposed and Awarded, standard 8 page parenting plan (modified) with attached 1-5 pages. Page 2 of attached says: "Professional counseling shall have a focus on appropriate and safe parenting skills for the Father so that he can progress to the next level of parenting time and does not pose a threat (physically or emotionally) to [T.C.]" (see order 1/27/13 page 4: "Mr. Collier's statements and behaviors reflecting these growing beliefs are worrisome and scary to Ms. May, who now doubts his capacity to provide a safe and nurturing environment for [T.C.], not because he lacks the skills, but because he is distracted and scattered by these external worries." See also NPD 8/30/13: "Mr. Friedman did conclude Mr. Collier is not a danger to himself or others".)

Page 5 of 5: "If the protective orders are no longer in full force and effect, it is the mothers hope that father will have received sufficient mental health counseling and that he has acquired appropriate communication skills so that the parties will be able to communicate in a productive respectful manner for the sake of T.C." See NPD 8/30/13 page 3: "Mr. Friedman did conclude Mr. Collier is not a danger to himself or others, understands rights from wrong, and appears oriented to reality". See also the Letter from Mr. Daron Friedman to Judge on 5.5.2013, updated medical document submitted to court: "Mr. Collier is facing a number of very difficult issues some, related to the deterioration of his relationship, recent difficulties related to employment, a new living situation and the loss of his son (no contact in over 77 days). Given the information available to me at this time I would recommend Mr. Collier attend counseling. The frequency and duration of treatment would need to be explored over time."

Here Ms. May objects to medical experts' previous findings, asking the court to rule against their previous orders, only to extend the unlawful violations of parental rights. None of the DVP allegations or the unfounded fears were listed as reasons for a recommendation to see a counselor, and most certainly



they were not needed for any safety issues. The counselor wouldn't have income to support his business if he didn't recommend outpatient counseling even if it was just for normal struggles of life, and it's clear that no safety issues were raised. Why is the court ruling in her (the Mothers) favor and contrary to the evidence already ruled on 2 years before? (casting doubts on her testimony)

During the pendency of this case, I received an email from Ms. May's paralegal that Ms. May "will never agree to 50/50 shared custody" with me. I received text messages noting phone calls will be moved to 15 minutes prior to soccer practice. Ms. May requested the supervised visits initially in her Petition for the Protective Order, and she requested the center to shorten my visits. Ms. May returned gifts and gave them away too. I was denied the ability to change call times in an email, and I was notified phone calls won't be rescheduled in a text.

See order on 2/10/17 page 3 and 4, violating grandparents rights "during two separate visits to their home, by requesting grandparents not speak to T.C. about his father in any capacity." See Order on 2/10/17 page 3 and 4, Ms. May denied court ordered skype contact and I had to have it reordered. Ms. May has since stopped skype contact for the second time in June 2022 and I have had no recourse since.

Now obviously not having equal parenting time with both parents is not "in the best interests of the child" which is supposed to be the primary concern of this "Family Court". And the child's Mother (Hillary May) in this case seems to be doing all she can to obstruct the Fathers ability to spend time with his Son, which seems clearly not "in the best interests of the child".

Also see NPD from 8/30/13, Case 650 2013 DM10, page 6 says: "Ms. May is awarded sole decision making responsibility for [T.C.] because of the domestic violence protective order, which effectively prevents the parties from communicating with each other, and because the court doubts Mr. Collier's present capacity to communicate with Ms. May in a civil and healthy way, given his pleadings to date". "Ms. May's proposed Parenting Plan is somewhat complex, but it has the virtue of transparent detail, and it is probably more detailed than the Plan the Court might impose, and this is a positive, because Mr. Collier will be able to understand exactly what is expected of him, and, with patience, he may well be able to progress according to the Plan. In the meantime, he will have an opportunity to renew his relationship with his son in an atmosphere of professional observation and support." [See reference to 8/30/13 in "Timeline of Events" herein]. This is a clear violation of rights as explained herein.

**CLAIM (2) For issuing and/or enforcing an unconstitutional "Domestic Violence" "Protective Order(s)"[4] without "probable"[A.6] evidence of any actual threat of "abuse", "threatening" or "harassment" as required by the "Law of the Land", based upon opinions and 'hearsay' from the Mother and her family, despite available evidence and the specific requirements in the relevant New Hampshire State law: Title XII, Chapter 173-B, "Protection of Persons from Domestic Violence"[5]. See also ref. [22], regarding NH Law RSA 633:4, "Interference With Custody". Therefore this is a "Deprivation of rights under color of law"[2], a "color of law abuse"[2], Wrongful Conviction/Prosecution[3], "Miscarriage of Justice[3]", due to these violation(s) of "due process of law"[A.5], such as "probable cause"[A.6] for all "searches and seizures" and "criminal prosecutions" under "the supreme Law of the Land"[A], especially Amendments 4-7 and 14 (US.Const.), and U.S. Supreme Court "Precedents"[G] on "Corpus Delicti" and Three (3) "elements" to a "crime"[G]. And these two accusations ("harassment", "threatening") even if they were lawful and prosecuted properly in a criminal court, still do not relate directly to any harm or threat of any kind to the Child directly, and the "best interest of the Child" are supposed to be the only "lawful" reasons for this entire "Family Court" system and this case to exist! Therefore there never was any "probable cause" to show any threat to the Child's "best interests" making all Orders based upon said allegations "Unconstitutional" and thus "unlawful" to "make or enforce" or even "neglect to prevent". See attached Reference [26], where in this New Jersey Supreme Court case decided September 27, 2021, they clearly explain how these "Family**



Courts" cannot lawfully shift the "burden of proof" to a parent to prove they did not commit the "offense" (such as "abuse" in this case) in order to justify infringing the rights of that parent over their child. See References [35]&[36] also, regarding these "Family Courts" being "Courts of Equity" not a "Court of Law" and lacking "Authority" or "Jurisdiction" to impose any orders upon anyone against their will, especially not a parents equal rights to raise their child(ren) most of all!

**ALSO FOR CLAIM (2), for the judge intersecting law with medicine when the judge said details of the case weren't discussed in the psychiatric evaluation thus its not valid for objective review for modification** [21]. The 2017 Comprehensive Psychiatric Evaluation noted no concerns from a psychiatric perspective, testing within normal limits, no recommended treatment. This Court noted on 8/24/17 Mr. Collier submitted a psychiatric evaluation which based on his self report, finds no current need for treatment. It doesn't appear details of the case were discussed with the evaluator, thus, Mr. Collier's presentation is self authenticating and is no substitute for an objective review of what has actually occurred during the case, (a) is an infringement of rights to privacy without "due process" of "probable cause" and "criminal prosecution" which is required for all "searches and seizures" such as this; (b) This is an opinion of a judge being used to justify this unlawful supervised visit restriction which seems clearly "inexcusable neglect" of the primary "duty" of any "Judge" to actually "establish Justice" when there is evidence of "Unconstitutional" acts such as these alleged herein. This response constitutes a failure to fulfill this Judges primary Contractual and Constitutional Obligation(s) to insure there are not violations of "the supreme Law of the Land" once alleged as in this case. (c) Maintaining the "good memory of his Father" also is not sufficient "evidence" for "probable cause" to justify any such "searches and [or] seizures" such as this infringement of Mr. Collier's equal Parenting Rights over his biological son T.C.. ;

**CLAIM (3) Deprivations of rights to "due process of law"[A.5] by accusing Mr. Collier for "Criminal Threatening"[15] just for "staring" back (in return) at the opposing Parties Counsel in open court**[16], without "probable"[A.6] evidence of any actual "threat"[G] of "imminent bodily injury or physical contact"[15] as required by "the supreme Law of the Land" ("probable cause", 4th Amend., "common law")[A] and the relevant N.H. State Law 631:4.[15]. We were not inches away from each other nor was I standing at the podium as the court noted.;

**CLAIM (4), For finding this Plaintiff (Randall Collier) guilty of harassment contrary to evidence,** such as the Judges own findings on 1/27/2013, and on 2/4/13 after petitioner (Hillary May) testified to "respondent [Randall Collier] texting her with purpose to intimidate, control, and interfere"[1] in a hearing dated 1/24/13, and in an order on 1/27/13 the judge noted in the order after hearing on emergency relief on page 3 that: "in conjunction with the DVP she submitted at the same time in this hearing she attached a series of text messages between Mr. Collier and Ms. May. The text messages reflect relationship issues. They continued to communicate with each other in generally healthy ways with some success. Despite the rambling nature of the text messages, there are no concrete threats from Mr. Collier towards Ms. May or towards T.C.. The text messages appear to increase in frequency and animosity as his frustration mounts from being out of the residence and not seeing [T.C.]." [10, order on 1/27/13], which this court noted on record were for the purpose of communicating with my son making this a violation of that Parental right, and this allegation was used to justify this "Protective Order", based upon an accusation of "harassment"[11], without any actual "probable"[A] evidence or proper "criminal prosecution"[A.7] of any actual "crime"[G] such as "abuse" as required by N.H. Law for "protective orders"[5] such as this. The Judge said communication increased with frequency and animosity about not seeing his son, then found Mr. Collier for "harassment",

**CLAIM (5) and (6), Deprivations of rights to "due process of law"[A.5] for the judge denying access to video surveillance tapes from the court regarding the accusation of "criminal threatening"[17], twice (Hence 2 charges)** for 2 years in a row (denying motions for "discovery" of evidence to defend against charges of "criminal threatening". Videos which are likely deleted since shortly after the incident



according to a court clerk[18]). "The essential elements of due process are notice and opportunity to defend" ones self. (See US.Supreme Ct., Simon v. Craft, 182 U.S. 427 (1901), ref [A.5]);

**CLAIM (7)**, Deprivations of equal rights to "due process of law"[A] by accepting the opinions and claims of her family as "evidence" without allowing the ability to "Cross Examine" the "Witness(s)"[12], clearly acting "to the Contrary" of these "fundamental principles"[B] of "due process of law"[A] which require equal ability to "Cross Examine" Witnesses[13];

**CLAIM (8)**, Deprivations of rights to "due process of law"[A] by using a shared Post on Facebook as "evidence" to perpetuate this clearly unlawful "Protective Order"[14], acting "to the Contrary"[A] of these "fundamental principles"[B] of "due process of law"[A] in the N.H. State Law (i.e. 173B)[5] and "the supreme Law of the Land" (i.e. Amend.4,5,6,etc.)[A] which requires "probable" evidence[A] of "abuse"[5] (which must be an actual "crime" according to these "fundamental principles") for any such "searches or seizures" or "criminal prosecutions"[A], or to in any other way "infringe"[A] ones basic "rights" to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness"[C]. ; Also this N.H. State law is from "TITLE XII: PUBLIC SAFETY AND WELFARE" which "Includes Chapters 153 - 174", not the "Criminal Code" here: "TITLE LXII: CRIMINAL CODE" which "Includes Chapters 625 – 651-F". - <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-LXII.htm> ; These Facebook posts include one of a scene from the TV Show "Married With Children" where Peggy asks Al if he missed her and he says "With every bullet so far", which the court stated in an order dated 2/27/2015: "... the December 18, 2014 posting of 'every missed bullet', gives much more than conjecture for...five year extension of the Protective Order...".

**CLAIM (9)**, the Court extended the protective order 5 years,. 02/28/20. The court noted "Mr. Collier was found in contempt for having his cousin send a package to Ms. May containing a gift which Mr. Collier had purchased for T.C." I testified his actions were solely on his behalf and I did not intimidate or threaten him to do so. It was not my intent for him to send it. I bought it so when I could see him, I could give it to him. My family member voluntarily mailed it under no duress from me. Clear intent to subvert the statute wasn't proven in a court of Law.

**CLAIM (10)**, the Court Denied a Motion to Dismiss the Protective Order (which alleged 8 Unconstitutional reasons), on 11/09/2021. The Court noted the motion was 'Untimely'.

**CLAIM (11)**, the Court Denied a Show Cause Motion on 02/06/2022. The Court noted "the motion did not explain how the Constitution would invalidate the law providing finality for protective orders which were not appealed timely according to New Hampshire Law and Court rule. Mr. Collier has not cited specific authority that would permit the relief he seeks, nor is the court aware of such authority."

**CLAIM (12)**, the Court Denied a Motion for Reconsideration of the Denied Show Cause Motion on 03/31/2022. The Court noted "no detailed order required. Defendant has not pointed to any specific error in the order and the court disagrees with his interpretation about his obligation in raising a constitutional claim." See page 1 paragraph 2: it is the duty of this court to actually do your job. It is your responsibility to follow the Supreme Law of the land and strike down any law repugnant to it as stated in Marbury v. Madison US 137 1803. It is your duty to prove how having criminal threatening findings without a criminal hearing, and orders to deny access to evidence to defend myself, actually supersede the Supreme Law of the Land known as the US Constitution.

So, this N.H. Law for "protective orders" requires "a showing of abuse of the plaintiff by a preponderance of the evidence", which by definition means "there is a greater than 50% chance that the claim is true." [[law.cornell.edu/wex/preponderance of the evidence](http://law.cornell.edu/wex/preponderance_of_the_evidence)], which is obviously the same "standard of evidence" as "probable cause" which is "the supreme Law of the Land" (Amend.4 and





U.S.Supr.Ct. "Precedents"), which is required "In all criminal prosecutions"[A.7][US.Const.Amend.6], and because this State law requires evidence of "abuse", in other words an actual "crime", therefore the requirements for issuing one of these "protective orders" under this N.H. State law must inherently be the same requirements for "criminal prosecutions" called "probable cause". Furthermore if there is enough evidence of an actual "crime" and this court does not prosecute it than this court commits an actual "crime" such as "misprision" or "miscarriage of justice", possibly even "treason to the Constitution", just like the US Supreme Court has stated in the past:

"It is most true that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true that it must take jurisdiction if it should. The judiciary cannot, as the legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. We cannot pass it by because it is doubtful. With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case may be attended, we must decide it if it be brought before us. **We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution.** ..." [Cohens v. Virginia[27], 19 U.S. 264 (1821), <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/19/264/>];

**CLAIM (13). Furthermore**, New Hampshire State law says: "461-A:11 Modification of Parental Rights and Responsibilities. –

I. The court may issue an order modifying a permanent order concerning parental rights and responsibilities under any of the following circumstances:

... (b) If the court finds repeated, intentional, and unwarranted interference by a parent with the residential responsibilities of the other parent, the court may order a change in the parental rights and responsibilities without the necessity of showing harm to the child, if the court determines that such change would be in accordance with the best interests of the child.

(c) If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the child's present environment is detrimental to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health, and the advantage to the child of modifying the order outweighs the harm likely to be caused by a change in environment." -

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2020/title-xliii/title-461-a/section-461-a-11/>

For these reasons it is clear that any Public Servants ('Judges' etc.) who even "neglect to prevent" such a "deprivation of rights under color of law" as these previous court orders described above, are also personally liable under "the supreme Law of the Land", under federal civil and criminal laws starting with the "Constitution for the United States of America" and US Supreme Court "Precedents", and US Codes like USC 18-241 & 242 and 42-1983 & 1986 for examples. Therefore it is required by "the supreme Law of the Land" that the previous court orders be "Modified" by this court so this Judge does not likewise become liable for continuing this "pattern or practice" of "deprivation of rights under color of law" and possibly even "treason to the Constitution"! (Quoting US.Supr.Ct. Cohens v. Virginia[27]; See also USC 2381).

**CLAIM (14).** Charges against "Eaton W. Tarbell, Jr., Esq.", with "TARBELL & BRODICH, PA", "ATTORNEYS AT LAW" (Quoting their Cover Letter to "Hillary May's OBJECTION TO MOTION TO DISMISS EXISTING D.V. FINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION"), Representing Hillary May in said Case 650-2013-DV-00016, for aiding and abetting these violations of this Plaintiffs rights as a Father to T.C. by initiating and perpetuating this "Protective Order", based upon charges of "Domestic Violence" and "Harassment" and "Threatening" against this Plaintiff without "probable" evidence, based upon hearsay and opinions basically, therefore violating due process of law and this Plaintiffs Parental Rights as well as this "Lawyers" "Duty" to "establish Justice" and "support and defend" "The Constitution for the United States of America" "against all enemies, foreign and domestic" (Quoting US.Const., Oaths to defend it like for Army and Arizona Judges, ARS\_38-231: Officers and employees required to take loyalty oath; form; classification; definition - <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/38/00231.htm> ).



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**Supervised Visitation was ordered for these reasons:**

1/27/13 page 3 #1 So he doesn't lose his memory of his good relationship with his father.

1/27/13 page 3 #2 Positive reinforcement, progress can be made if both parties cooperate to solve issues.

1/27/13 page 3 #3 Give court incite about father son relationship

1/27/13 page 4 The same problem affects Ms. May's request that the court order Mr. Collier only to have visits with T.C. in a supervised visitation facility. While having a professional supervisor might be illuminating for the parties and for the court, because of the thorough notes and observation typically made during such sessions, the cost is likely prohibitive and the longer T.C. goes without seeing his father on a regular basis, the greater the risk to a resumption of a normal relationship in the future.

8/30/13 Parenting Plan 650 2013 DM 10, page 6: "Taken along with the need for continued counseling reflected in his own evaluation, these factors suggest that Mr. Collier's parenting time should continue to be supervised until he can manage emotions, understand other people's positions and adequately provide a safe and healthy environment for his son." (see order 1/27/13: " Mr. Collier's beliefs are scary to Ms. May who now doubts his capacity to provide a safe and nurturing environment for T.C. not because he lacks the skill but he is distracted by external worries." See also 5/5/13: "Mr. Collier is facing a number of very difficult issues, some related to deterioration of his relationship, employment, new living situation and the loss of his son (no contact in over 77 days). Given the information available to me at this time I would recommend Mr Collier attend counseling. The frequency and duration of treatment would need to be explored over time."

So I am in need of supervised visits per the court because I haven't seen my son in 77 days, but not because of any safety issues raised by the evaluations that contradicted the initial allegations. (casting doubt on the allegations). Is continuing the limited contact the court implemented, ultimately endangering the welfare of a minor, actually in the child's best interest if no evidence of abuse or actual injury was recorded?

11/08/15 Order on Pending Motions page 3 "The basic approach of a transitional parenting arrangement is consistent with T.C. best interest for several reasons, very limited contact for several years directly due to Mr. Collier's choice not to exercise supervised parenting time when it was available to him, negative attitude about getting counseling, leaving the court to conclude professional supervision is necessary to ensure that the relationship between T.C. and his father is not adversely affected by something that might happen during a visit. Mr. Collier's sincere but misguided belief that he is being purposely deprived of his parenting rights compels the conclusion that his visits should be supervised. This confusion may make it difficult for him to focus on T.C. best interests, visits should be supervised to ensure T.C. 's comfort, to have professional feedback for Mr. Collier's benefit and to ensure if something goes badly during a visit someone can step in and suspend it." (See also supervised centers documents noting supervised visits were unavailable when I tried due to a waiting list) Professional supervision is needed because the court thinks "if something might happen".

11/08/15 page 4: " begging the question if risks warrant such an extension of time, particularly when per the parties reports, the visits and phone calls have all gone well"

8/24/17 page 2 " From the evaluation I conclude that Mr. Collier shared his sincere understanding about the history of this litigation and specifically his feelings. It does not appear from the evaluation that Mr.



Collier shared a detailed history of the variety of Orders towards expanding his parenting time. Thus Mr. Collier's presentation is self authenticating and is no substitute for an objective review of what has actually occurred during the case."

Medical evaluations are performed without outside influence, bias, or conflict of interest. There was no prior court order to disseminate legal information in a medical evaluation. There is no legal justification for the denial for modification of the parenting plan. The validity of the Expert Witness testimony must outweigh the court's conjectured orders, and yet were ignored. If all was noted to be well 2 years earlier with no actual recorded evidence of injury, why deny modification? The reasons for supervised visits included "in case something might happen, for his good memory, his misguided belief, confusion ( confusion is a medical finding), something might happen, and if something happens." If no actual objective findings were recorded of injury to the child, what's the real justification to continue restricting my parental rights? This is pure intent to injure, Treason, extortion, child neglect, misprision, child endangerment, and most importantly inhumane.

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#### TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

12/13/12 – **BEGINNING WITH**, Case Number 650-2012-DV-00313, 5 page Domestic Violence Petition submitted by Hillary May, Claiming: "I Continue to experience emotional/ verbal abuse. Mr. Collier is obsessed with the truth, bill of rights, guns, and bombards me with what he thinks is the truth. Mr. Collier is obsessed, paranoid, erratic, volatile, inconsistent. He makes me question myself." Ms. May and this Family court violates my Parental rights by withholding my son from me without a criminal proceeding and conviction of child endangerment of T.C.

12/18/12 – DV hearing (Domestic Violence), Ms. May through counsel withdrew the petition. The petitioner reassured the court she wasn't threatened or intimidated to withdraw the petition.

12/18/12 Letter from Ms. May's counsel notes that she wishes to have no further contact with you. This includes her decision that you have no further contact with T. C. pending court orders. Please be advised that Ms. May is in the process of filing for court papers relative to the custody and visitation of T.C.

1/24/13 – In the Stalking Petition (In Case: 650-2013-DV-16) it mentioned: "Repeated and endless communications continuously including at extremely inconvenient hours with the purpose to annoy and alarm after having been previously notified I did not want further communications with him." Pending orders under the parenting petition Respondent may have up to 4 hours per week of supervised visitation with our son and order Respondent to submit to a psychological/ psychiatric evaluation to determine whether it is safe for him to have unsupervised visits with our son. ( see court order 4/4/13 page 1, "He did conclude Mr. Collier is not a danger to himself or others, and is oriented to reality. See also 8/30/13 page 3 " Mr. Collier is not a danger to himself or others, understands right from wrong, appears oriented to reality.)

**1/24/13 - Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection**, in Case: 650 2012 DV 0313, Page 1, says: "The court has found as evidenced by this order that it has jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter, and the defendant, upon service, will be given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard." Then on Page 3 it says: "So Ordered,  
I hereby certify that I have read the recommendations and agree that to the extent of the marital master / judicial referee/ hearing officer has made factual findings, and she/he has applied the correct legal



standard to the facts determined by the marital master/ judicial referee/ hearing officer.” Signed James Carrol.

Implementing Civil Order of Protection without proper jurisdiction, restricting my inalienable parental rights still active today in 2023. Jurisdiction is obtained when the 3 elements needed to have Jurisdiction are met. Subject Matter and Personam jurisdiction was not met. Personam was not met as I was never wanted for legal action. Subject Matter was not met as equity court has no legal authority to give or remove our inalienable parental rights. Equity Courts are for property and finances, and for not human beings. Why does this court order note it has jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter when they legally don't have the ability to do so? (casting doubts on the court gaining jurisdiction contrary to Law, affects all cases brought in front of these judges).

1/27/13 - Order after Hearing on Request for Emergency Relief, Case: 650 2013 DM 10, says on page 1: After hearing conducted on January 24th 2013: The court finds and rules as follows.

“On December 13th 2012 Ms May filed a DVP case: 650 2012 dv 313 in which she alleges an increasing pattern of eccentric and obsessive behavior on Mr. Collier's part including bringing a gun into the residence and statements about intentions to take them into the woods. Ms. May was given Temporary Orders and an immediate hearing was scheduled, which was held on Dec 18th and at that hearing Ms. May through counsel withdrew the petition. During this hearing the court noted “it was assured that the petitioner was not threatened or intimidated to withdraw the petition”. Mr. Collier was given a no contact letter that Ms. May wishes that you have no further communication and her desire that you have no contact with T. C. until further court orders. The Court's Order dismissing the petition was entered under a clerks date of December 20th 2012”

Then on Page 3 it says: “The court noted Ms. May submitted a series of text messages between the parties and despite the nature of the text messages, there are no concrete threats from Mr. Collier either toward Ms. May or toward T.C. Nor do the text messages contain any inferences of taking T.C. away from Ms. May. Despite the nature of the text messages Mr. Collier's frustration mounts from being out of the residence and not seeing T.C.”

And on Page 4 it says: “The court did not take the allegations in the Domestic Violence Petition into account except to note that the petition does not allege any overt threats or specific acts of violence.”

**NOTE:** RSA 644.4 section (f) was repealed, in 2016 (and section III.):

2015: “644:4 Harassment. –

I. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to prosecution in the jurisdiction where the communication originated or was received, if such person:

... (f) With the purpose to annoy or alarm another, having been previously notified that the recipient does not desire further communication, communicates with such person, when the communication is **not for a lawful purpose or constitutionally protected.** ...”

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-lxii/chapter-644/section-644-4/>

... 2016: “... (f) [Repealed.] ...”

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2016/title-lxii/chapter-644/section-644-4/>

2/4/13 – Case: 2013 DV 16, Order Page 1 says: “A Domestic Violence Temporary Restraining Order was issued by the court on Jan 24 2013”. “The Petitioner appeared for the final hearing with counsel and the Respondent appeared pro se.” ... “Ms. May testified to the respondent texting her with intent to intimidate, to control, and interfere with her abilities to maintain her responsibilities to teaching. The Petitioner testified the training of the dog is abusive in the use of physical force to teach the dog. The Petitioner fears that the respondent will use those kinds of training tools against their son as he gets older.” Then on Page 2 it says: “The Petitioner further testified to being threatened by the defendant. The Court noted and cautioned the Respondent's attempted 'stare down' of the Petitioner's counsel as the counsel was at the podium and the Respondent stood within inches of counsel. The Court finds that the Respondent's ongoing pattern of behavior reasonably has caused the Petitioner to fear for her safety and her wellbeing





as well as the child's and creates a present credible threat to the Petitioner's safety. The Respondent's acts satisfy the elements of Harassment as defined by RSA 644:4 and Criminal Threatening as defined in RSA 631:4."

Why were we inches apart? Is this standard practice to be within inches of counsel during testimony / cross examination? Did it really happen this way? Are the tables inches apart from each other? Is there a podium in the middle between the tables? Was I standing at his table if I was inches apart? Were we both standing together at the podium? If this accusation was true the bailiff clearly should have stopped it.

The Court noted I am a credible threat to her safety and our son due to ongoing pattern of behavior in the 2/4/13 order, but in the 1/27/13 order on page 4 from the exact same hearing, the court noted "For purposes of this order the court has not taken the allegations in the DVP into account except to note that the petition does not allege any overt threats or specific acts of violence." Why two polar opposite orders from the same hearing? If it wasn't taken into account, it certainly can't be ongoing as the court noted ." (casting doubt on courts biased findings).

7/23/13 - Denied motion for Discovery to video recordings of the alleged incident, Violation of Due Process, not being able to access the evidence to defend.

8/30/13 - Narrative on Parenting Decree, Case 650 2013 DM10, page 6 says, "Ms. May is awarded sole decision making responsibility of T.C. because of the protective order, which effectively prevents the parties from communicating with each other, and because the court doubts Mr. Collier's present capacity to communicate with Ms. May in a civil and healthy way, given his pleadings to date". "The parenting plan is more complex than what the court might impose and this is a good thing because Mr. Collier will know exactly what is expected of him". [See reference to this day in "Timeline of Events" herein]. This is a clear violation of rights.

1/23/14 - Order on initial Extension of DV or Stalking Final Protection Order  
The court finds, based upon the plaintiffs representations, that good cause exists to extend the order. Accordingly, the final Protective Order is hereby extended to 2/2/15

2/12/14 - Motion for Discovery to video surveillance tapes from our court hearing where judge Carroll stated on 2/4/13 order where i stared down the petitioners counsel and received criminal threatening. I reacted to a threat. I cannot be found for this per criminal code.  
Denied. The court noted" This hearing is not intended to re review the original orders, just to determine whether to extend it. Signed 2/26/14

2/25/14 - Order on Motion for Extension of Protective Order  
Under the Unique circumstances of this case, in which plaintiff reasonably hired counsel partly to act as an intermediary to communicate with Defendant, the not reflects that Defendant respected neither the plaintiffs expectation of privacy nor the courts Order prohibiting direct contact, and therefore it constitutes good cause to extend the Protective Order, which is hereby extended to February 2, 2015

1/3/15 - Order on Further Extension of DV or Stalking Final Protection Order  
The court finds, based upon the plaintiff's representations, that good cause exists to extend the order. Accordingly, the Final Protective Order is hereby further extended to 2/03/2020

2/27/15 – Order page 2 says: "The Petitioner noted that the Protective Order extension request is in no way intended to prohibit the Respondent from contacting his son. The Court has detailed a process of contact between the Respondent and his son. The Court has ordered the Respondent to initiate contact with his son in a supervised setting. Further, the court has ordered the Respondent to continue to counsel".



Page 3: "The court and our constitutional guarantees of due process for each litigant are preserved for the parties to exercise their rights to be heard regardless of the forum or venue. The respondents actions of not responding to the courts ordered mental health counseling, his disrespect observance of the petitioners desire of sole contact though her counsel, his obsessive use of postings which are troublesome, and his affinity to firearms especially in an relationship as exemplified by the December 18 2014 posting of "every missed bullet" gives much more than conjecture for the court to base a 5 year extension. Specifically, the court finds these factors evidence a reasonable basis for the court to conclude that such conduct is good cause for further extension for 5 years as the conduct constitutes a credible present threat to the petitioner's safety and well being." ... "For a showing of good cause the court must review any violation of the order and also take into account any reasonable fear by the plaintiff." Also this 5 year extension of this "Protective Order" dated 2/27/15 signed by "Judge James Carroll", did not make "findings of fact" like others did such as on 1/03/15.

2/18/20 - 5 year Extension of Protective Order having knowledge a family member sent my son a gift for Christmas from me under no duress or intimidation/ threat to do so.

11/19/21 - Motion to Dismiss Protective Order based on 8 violations of Due Process.  
Denied as untimely. The time for an appeal has long since run and no appeal was taken.

2/18/22 - Show Cause Motion

Denied upon careful review the motion does not identify how the United States Constitution would invalidate the Law providing finality for protective orders which were not appealed timely according to New Hampshire Law and court rule. Mr. Collier has not cited specific authority that would permit the relief he seeks, nor is the court aware of such authority

3/31/22 - Reconsideration of Show Cause Motion

Denied, No detailed order required. Defendant has not pointed to any specific error in the order and the court disagrees with his conclusion about his obligation in raising a Constitutional claim.

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### **NH Statute Violations:**

**VIOLATION 1, NH RSA 644.4 Harassment Statute:** "A person is guilty of misdemeanor, and subject to prosecution" if they call "with no legitimate communicative purpose...to annoy, abuse, threaten, or alarm another; or... Makes repeated communications at extremely inconvenient hours or in offensively course language with a purpose to annoy or alarm", or "Insults, taunts...", or for "tending to incite murder, assault, or arson;", or "further communication... when... not for lawful purpose or constitutionally protected." - <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2022/title-lxii/title-644/section-644-4/> ; The court noted on 1/27/13 Mr. Collier's text messages were about not seeing T.C. which is an inalienable parental right making communication lawful and constitutionally protected. [Note section I.(f) at the end of the quote above was 'repealed' after this harassment case thus was the current law during this case so here is the law then:  
<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-lxii/chapter-644/section-644-4/> ].

NH RSA 631.4: A person is guilty of Criminal Threatening when by physical conduct places one in fear,



places object or graffiti on property to terrorize, threatens to commit crimes of violence or delivery of biological or chemical to cause evacuation or use of deadly weapons.

A person is guilty of a felony if use of a deadly weapon, all other is misdemeanor

NH RSA 631.4 part III B: As used in this section, terrorize means to cause alarm fright or dread by apprehension of hurt from some hostile or threatening event or manifestation.

NH RSA 2012 461 a2: procedure and jurisdiction of parental rights notes if the parties live separately, the court can make orders as to parental rights and responsibilities and support of the children.

This violates the 4th amendment of the US Constitution for illegal search and seizure of property without Due Process of Law.

NH RSA 461 a6 determining parental rights section I states:

1 provide nurture love affection and guidance

2 adequate food clothes shelter, care and safe environment

3 developmental needs are met

4 ability and disposition to positive relationship frequent continued physical written and telephonic contact with the other parent

5 support of other contact with other parent

6 ability for both parents to cooperate and communicate for joint decision making concerning the child.

The court implemented a protective order effectively ceasing all communication between the parties (see order 8/30/13 page 6: "Ms. May is awarded sole decision making responsibility of T. C. because of the Domestic Violence Protective Order which effectively prevents the parties from communicating with each other and because the court doubts Mr. Collier's present capacity to communicate with Ms. May in a civil and healthy way, given his pleadings to date."). It could be the many different reasons the plaintiff gave the court for stopping her anxiety medicine that played a substantial role in our communication problems. The Trojan horse of inconsistent testimonies, irrational thoughts, unfounded fears, and allegations inconsistent with medical records, were ignored by this court. We both ( as parents) agreed we had trouble communicating, however, the best interest of the child is for both parents to communicate and work together, and not be hindered from reaching that goal the court is supposed to aim us towards.

If the court justifies this "protective order" because it has doubts about the ability for us to communicate, or suspects something might happen, how did they sign the document that said they made findings of fact, when these are only opinions and hearsay these decisions are being based upon?

After the protective order was fabricated on conjecture, I received an overly restricted parenting plan with supervised visits for a good memory. (see order 4/4/13 page 3 " In this context it is even more important that Mr. Collier begin to have supervised visits with T. C. for at least three reasons 1) "it will ensure that T.C. does not lose memory of his good relationship with his father."

NH RSA 461 a6, Part 3 states when determining rights under this section "The court shall not apply a preference for one parent over the other."(see 8/30/13 NPD Order page 6 " Mr. Collier will know exactly what is expected of him.")

The court was assured she wasn't threatened or intimidated to withdraw the petition. Jurisdiction not legally obtained as I was never wanted for Legal action, and never agreed to any plan or orders. Using NH State Criminal Statutes in Equity Court to restrict Natural Parental Rights afforded by God, and the US Constitution. I received a total of 6 years supervised visits and 12 years civil protective order. I have had physical contact with my son 4 times in 10 years, never prosecuted in a Court of Law.



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**REQUESTED RELIEF, WHEREFORE Plaintiff hereby requests the following relief:**

**Compensation for approximate finances expended during the pendency of this case, include but not limited to:**

- 1) Child Support \$90,000.00;
- 2) Court Ordered Legal fees \$15,000.00;
- 3) Personal Legal Aid \$15,000.00;
- 4) 25 Family Court hearings \$5,000.00 (time, fuel, travel expenses, \$200/hearing);
- 5) Psychological Evaluation (on 3/5/2013), \$800.00;
- 6) Psychiatric evaluation (6/20/2017), \$1200.00;
- 7) NH Federal Court Case dismissed based upon 'Rooker-Feldman Doctrine' \$1,600.00 (\$1000.00 to submit and \$600.00 to serve parties);

**Punitive and Injunctive Relief Requested:**

8) I am also requesting all Title 4D financial incentives afforded to or received by Laconia Family Court directly tied to my case, approx \$90,000.00, equal to child support orders (Which I Randall Collier never signed making them not valid binding Contracts). See Reference [19];

9) Per NC case law \$300/hr for every hour without direct contact with my child, December 2012 to present day, 10 years currently exceeding \$23,000,000.00 (See Reference [20]). Also see Ref [23], Troxel v. Granville, 530 U.S. 57 (2000) "...on parents' fundamental right to rear their children ..", "a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, citing a constitutional right of parents to direct the upbringing of their children, struck down a Washington State law that allowed any third party to petition state courts for child visitation rights over parental objections." (Wikipedia).

10) During the Pendency of the Federal Court Case 22 cv 162 LM, Defendants failed to disprove my allegations of violating Constitutional Due Process of Law, effectively admitting the allegations are correct (see Ref.[24], court must view in this Plaintiffs favor). Defendants argued for and requested Immunity, effectively admitting to doing (or not doing) as alleged (deprivation of rights, child endangerment and neglect, undermining the Supreme Law of the Land, etc., as outlined herein), for which they should be liable and "not entitled to immunity", whether it was by "intent or inexcusable neglect". My complaint alleged 24 violations of Due Process between the parenting plan and protective order cases. I requested \$1 million U.S. currency for every Due Process Federal Law Violation listed within, for a total of: \$25,000,000.00. Case closed on 02/21/2023

11) Upon Notification and reinstatement of all my Inalienable Constitutional Parental Rights, I Respectfully Request an immediate Cashiers check from the NH State Treasury Office for the sum of \$250,000.00 to be delivered in hand within 2 hrs of notice from this court. Once I have this in hand with a letter reinstating all my Natural Rights, I will then depart from Manchester, NH, to Cary, NC. Upon arrival at that terminal, T.C. should be waiting for me, with US Marshals as his chaperone. Upon immediate physical reunification with our son, it will be set by this court T.C. will then have the option to stay with me for as long as he wishes, while I set up short term residency until he completes the school year. T.C will then move back to the New Hampshire area during the summer vacation as he never should





have been allowed to leave the State away from me (See Reference [22], N.H. Rev. Stat. § 633:4, Section 633:4 - Interference With Custody). **Total Relief Requested: \$48,468,600.00.**

12) I Demand written apologies from the defendants acknowledging their actions ruined this father and son relationship, removing a necessary building block of life we will never get back, and an acknowledgement letter from Ms. May that she has been aware the protective order could have been removed by her at any time during the pendency of this matter and was voluntarily kept in place.


13) With the exception of Ms. May, I demand Defendants be held accountable, Tried for Treason to the US Constitution, remanded to federal prison for deprivation of rights under color of law, and neglect to prevent the same violations of due process of law in these "Family Courts" and all our Nation's Courts in the same ways.

14) Due to the Order on 11/8/15 noting "his sincere misguided belief his rights were being violated the court concludes supervised visitation is necessary" and other violations of the US Constitution and my rights described herein, I Respectfully Request video of Michael Garner, Jim Carroll, and Eaton Tarbell Jr. being arrested for these crimes (which is public record, police vest cams, etc.), in handcuffs, for T.C. to view at a later date.

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**SIGNATURE, STATEMENT OF TRUTH, NOTARY SECTION:**

I hereby declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge,

 Randall S. Giller 4/14/23  
[Signature, Printed Name of Claimant, Date Signed]

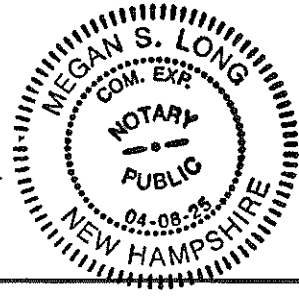
**NOTARY STAMP & SIGNATURE, ACKNOWLEDGMENT:**

Subscribed and affirmed to before me, Megan Long, a

Notary Public, this 14th day of April, 2023, that the above-named man/woman did appear before me, and proved to be the man/woman executing this document.

Notary Public Signature, Printed Name, and Stamp:

Megan Long, Megan Long  
My commission expires: 04/08/25





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**REFERENCES/"SOURCES OF AUTHORITY":**

(For References [A] through [J], and Definitions & more, see Below #s)

- [1] Order for Criminal Threatening and Harassment, 1/24/2013;
- [2] "Deprivation of rights under color of law", "color of law abuse", US Codes like USC 18-241 & 242 and 42-1983 & 1986;
- [3] Wrongful Conviction/Prosecution, "Miscarriage of Justice", 28 U.S. Code § 1495 - Damages for unjust conviction and imprisonment; claim against United States - <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1495> ; 18 U.S. Code § 3161 - Time limits and exclusions, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3161> ; miscarriage (of justice), [https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/miscarriage\\_of\\_justice](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/miscarriage_of_justice) ; 28 U.S. Code § 2513 - Unjust conviction and imprisonment, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/2513> ;
- [4] See Unconstitutional "Domestic Violence" "Protective Order" on 2.4.2013, Domestic Violence Final Order of Protection, 2 Pgs;
- [5] See N.H. State Law (I.e. 173B), Title 173-B - "Protection of Persons From Domestic Violence", and "the supreme Law of the Land" (I.e. Amend.4,5,6,etc.)[A] which requires "probable" evidence[A] of "abuse" (which must be an actual "crime" according to these "fundamental principles") for all "searches and seizures" and "criminal prosecutions"...", <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2022/title-xii/title-173-b/> ;
- [6] Hearing on emergency relief on 1/24/13, page 2,3,4;
- [7] Original Domestic Violence Petition (5 pages), 2012;
- [8] Police Report, Officer who escorted him out reported no weapons in the home;
- [9] Oaths, N.H.Const.2nd Part,Art.84.: "I, A.B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the United States of America and the state of New Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God." -<https://www.nh.gov/glance/oaths.htm> ; "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States." [https://www.senate.gov/civics/constitution\\_item/constitution.htm](https://www.senate.gov/civics/constitution_item/constitution.htm) ; "I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5/3331> ;
- [10] 1.24.2013 Stalking Petition ; Court order dates 2.4.2013 ; Judges Findings did not match order.
- [11] See: N.H. Law for "harassment": <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2022/title-lxii/title-644/section-644-4/> ;
- [12] "Deprivations of equal rights to "due process of law"[A] by accepting the opinions and claims of the mother and her family as "evidence" without allowing the Father the ability to "Cross Examine" the "Witness(s)"...", see 7.30.2013 hearing;
- [13] "...fundamental principles"[B] of "due process of law"[A] which require equal ability to "Cross Examine" Witnesses..." [www.NRDL.org/notice\\_template/](http://www.NRDL.org/notice_template/) ;
- [14] "...using Posts on Facebook as "evidence" to perpetuate this clearly unlawful "Protective Order"..."
- [15] See N.H. Law for "Criminal Threatening", N.H. State Law 631:4: <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2022/title-lxii/title-631/section-631-4/> ;
- [16] "charging Mr. Collier for "Criminal Threatening" just for "staring" back (In return) at the opposing Parties Counsel in open court...", 2.4.2013 Hearing; ;



[17] "...judge denying access to video surveillance tapes from the court regarding the charge of "criminal threatening"...", 2.12.2014 & 7.22.2013 Court Orders;

[18] "...Videos which are likely deleted since shortly after the incident according to a court clerk...", 2013;

[19] ...Larael Owens v. Maria Zucker, et al 18-12480, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit, US.Supreme Court, 2019:

<https://dockets.justia.com/docket/circuit-courts/ca11/18-12480> which cites: "LLOYD V. LOEFFLER, 518 F.Supp 720 [custodial Father won \$95,000 against parental kid-napping wife];

<https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6454529/owens-v-zucker/> ;"

[20] Hogan v. Cherokee County, Civil Case 1:18-cv-00096-MR-WCM (W.D.N.C. Feb. 22, 2022, total amount awarded \$4.6 Million Dollars), <https://casetext.com/case/hogan-v-chokeee-cnty-10>

[21] "...judge intersecting law with medicine when the judge said details of the case wasn't discussed in the psychiatric eval thus its not valid for objective review for modification...", 8.24.2017 Hearing.; There was no prior court order requiring Defendant Randall Collier to discuss legal matter in said "Psychiatric Evaluation".;

[22] N.H. Rev. Stat. § 633:4, Section 633:4 - Interference With Custody,

<https://www.courts.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt471/files/documents/2021-06/c18.pdf>

<https://www.courts.nh.gov/sitehttps://casetext.com/statute/new-hampshire-revised-statutes/title-62-criminal-code/chapter-633-interference-with-freedom/section-6334-interference-with-custody>

[23] Troxel v. Granville, 530 U.S. 57 (2000), is a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, citing a constitutional right of parents to direct the upbringing of their children, struck down a Washington State law that allowed any third party to petition state courts for child visitation rights over parental objections.[1][2] " [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troxel\\_v.\\_Granville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troxel_v._Granville) , Troxel v. Granville | US Law | LII, "...on parents' fundamental right to rear their children ..",

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/530/57/> ;

[24] See the Memorandum of Law for the Judicial Defendants Motion to Dismiss our Federal Lawsuit (Collier v. Carrol, 1:22-cv-00162), pg3, **discussing how Motions to Dismiss for "(1) lack of subject-matter jurisdiction", and "(6) failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted" must be viewed in plaintiffs favor:**

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.nhd.59123/gov.uscourts.nhd.59123.14.1.pdf>

**"As such, where (as here) a 12(b)(1) motion is based on the facial validity of the complaint rather than a dispute of fact. "[a] court's inquiry is largely the same under both rules: the well-pleaded facts must be taken as true and viewed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and all reasonable inferences from those facts must be drawn in the plaintiff's favor."** Marasco & Nesselbush, LLP v. Collins, 6 F.4th 150, 166 (1st Cir. July 16, 2021); compare Pitroff v. United States, Case No. 16-cv-522-PB, 2017 WL 3614436, at \*3 (D.N.H. Aug. 22, 2017) (explaining that **"where the defendant has not challenged the predicate facts on which [the] plaintiff's jurisdictional claims are based, the court must assume the truth of the plaintiff's well-pleaded factual allegations and construe the claims in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, regardless of whether a motion to dismiss is based on Rule 12(b)(1) or Rule 12(b)(6), with Marasco, 6 F.4th at 166 n.19 (explaining that "[a] key difference is that, if a Rule 12(b)(1) motion contests factual allegations of the complaint, the court must engage in judicial fact finding to resolve the merits of the jurisdictional claim")**."

Fed.Rule.12... [https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule\\_12](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_12)

<https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Rules%20of%20Civil%20Procedure>.

<https://www.nhd.uscourts.gov/pdf/2021%20Combined%20Local%20Rules.pdf>

See also the Plaintiffs "RESPONSE/OBJECTION to..." Judicial Defendants "MOTION to Dismiss", page 8, number 10, title III, pleadings and motions...

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.nhd.59123/gov.uscourts.nhd.59123.19.0.pdf>

<https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/63299238/collier-v-carrol/> ;

[25]



[26] "N.J. Supreme Court rules parents cannot be forced to prove innocence in child abuse cases", <https://scarincilawyer.com/burden-of-proof-in-child-abuse-and-neglect-cases/> ; <https://casetext.com/case/nj-div-of-child-prot-permanency-v-jr-r-5>

[27] "It is most true that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true that it must take jurisdiction if it should. The judiciary cannot, as the legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. We cannot pass it by because it is doubtful. With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case may be attended, we must decide it if it be brought before us. **We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution.** ..." (Quoting Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. 264 (1821), <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/19/264/> ) ; (See also US Code for Treason: USC 2381)

[28] Rule 5.2. Privacy Protection For Filings Made with the Court - [https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule\\_5.2](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_5.2)

[29] 28 U.S. Code § 1391 - Venue generally - <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1391>

[30] 28 U.S. Code § 1331 - Federal question - <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1331>

[31] 28 U.S. Code § 1332 - Diversity of citizenship; amount in controversy; costs – <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1332>

[32] 28 U.S. Code § 1441 - Removal of civil actions - <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1441>

[33] <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/63299238/collier-v-carrol/>

[34] "RSA 644.4 section (f) was not repealed until 2016, so during this case it had that line about "when the communication is not for a lawful purpose or constitutionally protected", as in this case (See Reference [34])." - <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-ixii/chapter-644/section-644-4/>

[35] Regarding "Family Courts" being "Courts of Equity" not a "Court of Law", here is an article on the difference between a "Court of Law" which determines if you violated a law, and a "Court of Equity" where the Judge has to determine what is an "Equitable Remedy", often not guided by specific laws. Although in our case the "Family Court" Judges ARE Bound by specific Statutes like we have been discussing, RSA 461 as I recall, (1)...(e)-(g) especially on duty of custodial parent to aid a healthy relationship with other parent, not interfere)... and that can make it hard to appeal since judges may have different opinions in such "Courts of Equity", compared to whether you violated a clearly written law or not in a "Court of Law". So these non-criminal "Family Courts" can not impose orders upon anyone against their will but only make suggestions and opinions for the parents to consent to for them to be a valid order, and if there is "probable" evidence of any actual "crime" these judges and lawyers have a duty to report that to a criminal court for prosecution or they commit a crime such as "misprision". Only a criminal court can impose orders infringing parental rights after convicting them of an actual crime against that child, violating that right to justify the court to "infringe" upon it in any way! ....

<https://www.andlaw.com/family-court-is-a-court-of-equity/>

<https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/nhtoc/nhtoc-xliiii-461-a.htm>

<https://usconstitution.net/const.html>

[36] Here are **four main points of law (out of 6 total) regarding equal parental rights and responsibilities from the summary of this case: "IN THE MATTER OF JAMES J. MILLER AND JANET S. TODD"** (which is mostly quoting several previous cases which agree btw, in this and other States too making these "fundamental principles" of "the common law" and "the supreme Law of the Land" as a result)...

<https://casetext.com/case/in-the-matter-of-miller-14/>

...

1) "When determining matters of child custody, a trial court's overriding concern is the best interest of the child."

...

"... The Parental Rights and Responsibilities Act states that children do best when both parents have a stable and meaningful involvement in their lives.[RSA 461-A:2,I] Accordingly, it is the policy of the state to[461-A:2,I] support frequent and continuing contact between each child and both parents[461-A:2,I(a)]





and to encourage parents to share in the rights and responsibilities of raising their children.”[461-A:2,I(b)] – [The US Act does not say those exact words but the NH Law does, and this is a good summary from the Judges in this Miller v. Todd Case]. –

<https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XLIII/461-A/461-A-2.htm> ;

...

104th Congress > S.984

“(a) Findings.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Supreme Court has regarded the right of parents to direct the upbringing of their children as a fundamental right implicit in the concept of ordered liberty within the 14th amendment to the Constitution, as specified in Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390 (1923) and Pierce v. Society of Sisters, 268 U.S. 510 (1925);”

...

2) Across the country, the great weight of authority holds that conduct by one parent that tends to alienate the child’s affections from the other is so inimical to the child’s welfare as to be grounds for a denial of custody to, or a change of custody from, the parent guilty of such conduct.[Renaud...] A child’s best interests are plainly furthered by nurturing the child’s relationship with both parents, and a sustained course of conduct by one parent designed to interfere in the child’s relationship with the other casts serious doubt upon the fitness of the offending party to be the custodial parent.[Miller...] The obstruction by a custodial parent of visitation between a child and the noncustodial parent may, if continuous, constitute behavior so inconsistent with the best interests of the child as to raise a strong possibility that the child will be harmed.

...

3) Many courts have held that unfounded allegations of sexual abuse made by one parent can be grounds for granting custody to the other parent.

...

4) It is the duty of each parent to foster and encourage the child’s love and respect for the other parent, and the failure from that duty is as harmful to the child as is the failure to provide food, clothing, or shelter. When a court makes a custodial decision, it presumes that the residential parent will promote both maternal and paternal affection. The residential parent implicitly agrees to foster such affection, not out of any good feeling toward the nonresidential parent, but out of the need of the child for both parent’s love. Where the evidence shows that after the initial decree the residential parent is not living up to the court’s presumption and is attempting to poison the relationship between the ex-spouse and the child, this is a change of circumstances that warrants a modification of the prior custody decree. Unsubstantiated allegations of abuse are the worst kind of poisoning of the relationship.

...

<https://casetext.com/case/in-the-matter-of-miller-14/>

...

Here is a brief summary of 6 main points or legal arguments about these “Family Courts” and parents rights and responsibilities, which we need to find the best quotes for from this Miller case and others (cited therein, and which those cases cite, etc.):

- 1) Purpose of court is child's best interest...
- 2) Both parents have equal rights to raise their children...
- 3) Both parents have equal duty to foster healthy relationships with the other, regardless of how they feel towards each other, due to prev. reasons...
- 4) If a custodial parent poisons that relationship it can be grounds to change custody...
- 5) Interfering with communication with other parent is harmful to children....
- 6) Making false allegations like sexual abuse especially is very harmful to children and grounds to change custodial parent...

...

...But these now 6 points from this case (note they are “res judicata”, “standing case precedent”, “the common law” due to quoting many States courts agreeing on them making them “the supreme Law of the



Land" too), they don't conflict with nor really relate to the question of how these non-criminal courts don't have lawful authority to order people to do anything against their will. That is a separate argument.

If two parents WERE consenting to let these Family Courts" settle their dispute and assign custody their children, then I think all these "Family Court" "Decisions" or "Opinions" COULD be "Lawful", if it was being done according to these "fundamental principles" we are discussing, here:

[http://www.NRDL.org/notice\\_template/](http://www.NRDL.org/notice_template/)

These "Family Courts" just cannot have "jurisdiction" to force or impose "Orders" upon people and certainly not take away their equal rights as a parent to raise their child(ren), because that requires "probable cause" to accuse one of an actual "Crime" against another individual Human rights and "criminal prosecution", and in assigning parental custody against a parents will there would have to be a criminal prosecution for that parent who is losing custody causing actual or probable harm to the child(ren). Otherwise all "searches and seizures" and "prosecutions" are "unconstitutional" "deprivation of rights under color of law".

[37] New Hampshire Judicial Branch, Mission: To preserve the rule of law and protect the rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States and New Hampshire Constitutions, the courts will provide accessible, prompt, and efficient forums for the fair and independent administration of justice, with respect for the dignity of all we serve.

<https://www.courts.nh.gov/#:~:text=Our%20Mission%3A%20To%20preserve%20the%20dignity%20of%20a%20we%20serve.>

[38] And here is a link to the Federal Lawsuit filed on this same matter that was dismissed based upon "Rooker-Feldman Doctrine" (US Court cant act as appeal of State Decisions), Collier v. Carrol, 1:22-cv-00162, <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/63299238/collier-v-carrol/> ;

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### MORE GENERAL REFERENCES:

#### NOW FOR A "DECLARATION OF 'FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES' OF 'THE COMMON LAW' AND 'THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND'":

[A]= The "Constitution for the United States of America":

[A.1]= Preamble & Article 6:

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

...

**Article. VI.**

...

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

..."

[A.2]= Right to Own Property: See Amend.5, 14, and related U.S. Supreme Court Decisions.

[A.3]= Right to keep and bear arms: See Amend.2.



[A.4]= **Right to free speech**: See Amend.1, and related U.S. Supreme Court Decisions, includes offensive and insulting speech, right to solicit for donations for ones self;

[A.5]= **Due Process of Law**: See Amendments 4-7, esp. 5, 14, and related U.S. Supreme Court Decisions, such as:

"The essential elements of due process of law are notice and opportunity to defend"

Simon v. Craft, 182 U.S. 427 (1901), U.S. Supreme Court.

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/182/427/>

[A.6]= "**probable cause**": See Amend.4, and related U.S. Supreme Court Decisions.

[A.7]= "**In all criminal prosecutions**": See Amend.6.

[A.8]= **Important Amendments**: "...

#### **Amendment I**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### **Amendment II**

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

...

#### **Amendment IV**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### **Amendment V**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### **Amendment VI**

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

#### **Amendment VII**

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

...

#### **AMENDMENT XIV**

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



..." -U.S. Constitution ;

**[A.9]= Links to Sources of Authority:**

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript/>  
<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript/>  
<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27/>  
<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution/>  
<https://www.archives.gov/files/founding-docs/>  
[https://www.archives.gov/files/founding-docs/constitution 1 of 4 630.jpg](https://www.archives.gov/files/founding-docs/constitution_1_of_4_630.jpg)  
<https://usconstitution.net/const.html> ;

**[A.10]= Public Servants' Oaths:**

New Hampshire State Constitution, Part 2, Form of Government, Oaths and Subscriptions Exclusion from Offices, Etc., <https://www.nh.gov/glance/oaths.htm> ; 5 USC 3331: Oath of office, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5/3331> ; 8 U.S. Code § 1448 - Oath of renunciation and allegiance, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/8/1448> ; See [A] Art.6: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;..."

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript> ;

**[B]= State Constitutions, a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is necessary to fulfill the Purpose of Government, only to protect equal individual Human rights:**

**New Hampshire Constitution:**

**1. Part 1, Bill of Rights, [Art.] 38. [Social Virtues Inculcated.]:**

"[Art.] 38. [Social Virtues Inculcated.] A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, frugality, and all the social virtues, are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government; the people ought, therefore, to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives, and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them,<sup>1</sup> in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of government." - <https://www.nh.gov/glance/bill-of-rights.htm> ;

**Arizona Constitution:**

**ARTICLE II. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS**

**1. Fundamental principles; recurrence to**

Section 1. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government.

"...

**2. Political power; purpose of government**

Section 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

..."

[https://www.azleg.gov/const/arizona\\_constitution.pdf](https://www.azleg.gov/const/arizona_constitution.pdf)

Also see: ARS 38-231. Officers and employees required to take loyalty oath; form; classification; definition. <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/38/00231.htm>

**[C]= From the Declaration of Independence:**

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath





shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

..." -Declaration of Independence:

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration/>

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript/>

[D]= **Free Travel:**

[D.1]= 'Held... The right to travel is a part of the "liberty" of which a citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment. ...emerging at least as early as early as the Magna Carta.' (Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116, 1958, U.S. Supreme Court!);

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/357/116/>

[D.2]= "A law... is unconstitutional, and a person faced with such a law may ignore it and exercise his First Amendment rights." (Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham, 394 U.S. 147, 1969);

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/394/147/>

[D.3]= 'The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways... is a common right...to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day...to operate an automobile thereon... It is not a mere privilege, like... moving a house... or transporting persons or property for hire along the street, which a city may permit or prohibit at will.' (THOMPSON v. SMITH, Supreme Court of Virginia, Sept. 11, 1930);

<https://casetext.com/case/thompson-v-smith-24/>

[D.4]= " . . . [T]he right finds no explicit mention in the Constitution.... freedom to travel throughout the United States has long been recognized as a basic right under the Constitution." (Shapiro v. Thompson, 394 U.S. 618, 1969);

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/394/618/>; Other source online:

<http://courts.mrsc.org/washreports/098WashReport/098WashReport0657.htm>

[D.5]= "These cases, though involving regulatory statutes or ordinances, all recognize and are based upon the fundamental ground that the sovereign state has plenary control of the streets and highways, and, in the exercise of its police power, may absolutely prohibit the use of the streets as a place for the prosecution of a private business for gain. They all recognise the fundamental distinction between the ordinary right of a citizen to use the streets in the usual way and the use of the streets as a place of business or main instrumentality of a business for private gain. The former is a common right, the latter an extraordinary use. . . . Since the use of the streets by a common carrier in the prosecution of its business as such is not a right, but a mere license or privilege, it follows that the Legislature may prohibit such use entirely without impinging any provision either of the state or federal Constitution." ; Hadfield vs. Lundin, 98 Wash 657, 168 P. 516 (Washington Supreme Ct, Nov. 8, 1917). <https://tinyurl.com/y46qe7ck/>

(Shortened link to LexisNexis pg);

<http://courts.mrsc.org/washreports/098WashReport/098WashReport0657.htm>;

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/Freeornottobe.info/permalink/1656372481294875/> (FB pg where I saved links to this case);

[D.6]= All persons, in the absence of legislative edict, are vested with the right to the use of the streets and highways for travel from one place to another in connection with their business when such use is incidental to that business. This is an ordinary use of the streets and highways and is frequently characterized as an inherent or natural right. No person has an inherent or natural right, however, to make the streets or highways his place of business. Such a use is generally characterized as an extraordinary use. ( Green v. City of San Antonio, 178 S.W. (Tex.) 6; Hadfield v. [Lundin],98 Wn. 657; LeBlanc v. City of New Orleans, 138 La. 243; Ex parte Dickey, 85 S.E. (W.Va.) 781; Desser v. City of Wichita, 96 Kan.



820; Melconian v. City of Grand Rapids, 218 Mich. 397.) The use of the streets for purely private gain may not be given, even by legislative authority, unless there be also in such use a public service." Supreme Court of Illinois. 337 Ill. 200 (Ill. 1929) CHICAGO COACH CO. V. CITY OF CHICAGO; <https://casetext.com/case/chicago-coach-co-v-city-of-chicago/>;

[E]= **Fair Exchanges:** See relevant Court Cases, "precedents", "doctrine", "the common law", validity of "Income Tax" amendment and definition of "Income" - "profits or gains", not "fair exchange" which is a "right" thus unlawful to "tax" or "license";

[F]= **Common Practices:** An inherent natural "right" thus unlawful to "tax" or "license";

[G]= **Three Elements to a 'Crime':** Actual or "probable" harm or threat of harm to another Humans equal individual rights, caused by intent or inexcusable neglect, and in violation of valid criminal "Law of the Land";

[G.1]= "The "case or controversy" requirement of Art. III of the Constitution defines with respect to the Judicial Branch the idea of separation of powers on which the Federal Government is founded, and the Art. III doctrine of "standing" has a core constitutional component that a plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief." Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737 (1984), U.S. Supreme Court. [[www.supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/468/737/case.html](http://www.supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/468/737/case.html) ] ;

[G.2]= 'Body of Evidence' of a 'Crime'... "Corpus delicti consists of a showing of 1) the occurrence of the specific kind of injury and 2) someone's criminal act as the cause of the injury." Johnson v. State, 653 N.E.2d 478, 479 (1995), Supreme Court of Indiana.

[[www.leagle.com/decision/19951131653NE2d478\\_11117.xml/JOHNSON%20v.%20STATE](http://www.leagle.com/decision/19951131653NE2d478_11117.xml/JOHNSON%20v.%20STATE) ] ;

[G.3]= "the State must produce corroborating evidence of "corpus delicti," showing that injury or harm constituting crime occurred and that injury or harm was caused by someone's criminal activity." Jorgensen v. State, 567 N.E.2d 113, 121 (1991), Court of Appeals of Indiana, 4th District.

[[www.leagle.com/decision/1991680567NE2d113\\_1672.xml/JORGENSEN%20v.%20STATE](http://www.leagle.com/decision/1991680567NE2d113_1672.xml/JORGENSEN%20v.%20STATE) ] ;

[G.4]= "To establish the corpus delicti, independent evidence must be presented showing the occurrence of a specific kind of injury and that a criminal act was the cause of the injury." Porter v. State, 391 N.E.2d 801, 808-809 (1979), Supreme Court of Indiana.

[[www.leagle.com/decision/19791192391NE2d801\\_11166.xml/PORTER%20v.%20STATE](http://www.leagle.com/decision/19791192391NE2d801_11166.xml/PORTER%20v.%20STATE) ] ;

[G.5]= "the duty of this Court, as of every judicial tribunal, is limited to determining rights of persons or of property, which are actually controverted in the particular case before it." Tyler v. Judges of Court of Registration, 179 U.S. 405 (1900), and California v. San Pablo & Tulare R. Co., 149 U.S. 308 (1893), U.S. Supreme Court. [[www.supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/179/405/case.html](http://www.supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/179/405/case.html) ] ; [[www.supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/149/308/case.html](http://www.supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/149/308/case.html) ]

[G.5]= "**intent or inexcusable neglect**" required for "probable cause" to accuse one of an actual "crime" or prosecute one, aka "Mens Rea" (meaning mind of a crime, one of 3 "elements", also "Corpus Delicti" for "body of crime", and "Actus Reus" meaning violation of "Law of the Land");

"The standard of inexcusable default set down in Fay v. Noia adequately protects the legitimate state interest in orderly criminal procedure, for it does not sanction needless piecemeal presentation of constitutional claims in the form of deliberate bypassing of state procedures. "

Townsend v. Sain, 372 U.S. 293 (1963)

[<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/372/293/> ] ;

Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391 (1963)

[<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/372/391/> ] ;

"Although he does not specifically say so, the substance of respondent's argument is that direct evidence is necessary to support a finding of an intentional omission to perform a duty. Were we to agree, the effect would be to prevent the use of circumstantial evidence to prove intent or inexcusable neglect of duty. Yet as a practical matter, absent admissions of the fact, an intentional or inexcusable omission usually can be proved only by circumstantial evidence. Moreover, in determining whether an inference is supported by the evidence, facts need not be viewed as isolated fragments but should be considered as a whole." -

Gubser v. Department of Employment - [Civ. No. 1004. Fifth Dist. Mar. 27, 1969.]



<https://law.justia.com/cases/california/court-of-appeal/2d/271/240.html> ;

"Sanders' incorporated the "inexcusable neglect" standards set forth in *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 83 S. Ct. 822, 9 L. Ed. 2d 837 (1963) and *Townsend v. Sain*, 83 S. Ct. 745, 9 L. Ed. 2d 770, 372 U.S. 293 (1963). Under this rubric the failure to claim a ground in the initial petition is a bar to a later petition asserting the claim, if the initial omission could be characterized as inexcusable neglect. Characterizing conduct as inexcusable is difficult at best. Certainly instances exist where a petitioner's failure to assert a ground in a previous petition is readily seen to be excusable. These instances may arise with a retroactive change in the law or with a petitioner receiving newly discovered evidence. The Supreme Court's example in *Sanders*, deliberate withholding, is readily seen as inexcusable. Most cases lie in between." - *United States v. Berryman*, 558 F. Supp. 120 (E.D. Va. 1983) -

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/558/120/1810790/> ;

**[H]= "Valid" "Law of the Land", "Void for vagueness doctrine", U.S. Supreme Court:** Any Legislation or Order people of avg. intelligence cannot comprehend for themselves, what it requires or prohibits of them, violates the essential elements of due process of law[A] which are notice and opportunity to defend ones-self, and is therefore "Void for Vagueness", not enforceable; The U.S. Constitution and only those "Laws made in Pursuance thereof" but not "any Thing... to the Contrary" "shall be the supreme Law of the Land", and "No State shall make or enforce... any Thing... to the Contrary"; "An unconstitutional act is not a law... It is in legal contemplation as inoperative as though it had never been passed." US.Const., U.S.Supreme Court;

**[H.1]= *Simon v. Craft*, 182 U.S. 427 (1901), U.S. Supreme Court:** "The essential elements of due process of law are notice and opportunity to defend".

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/182/427/>;

**[H.2]= *Connally v. General Construction Co.*, 269 U.S. 385 (1926), U.S. Supreme Court:** "A criminal statute which either forbids or requires the doing of an act in terms so vague that men of common intelligence must guess at its meaning and differ as to its application lacks the first essential of due process of law."

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/269/385/>;

**[H.3]= *Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886), U.S. Supreme Court:** "An unconstitutional act is not a law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation as inoperative as though it had never been passed."

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/118/425/>;

**[H.4]=** [https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/vagueness\\_doctrine/](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/vagueness_doctrine/);

**[H.5]= U.S. Constitution:**

<https://www.archives.gov/files/founding-docs/>

[https://www.archives.gov/files/founding-docs/constitution\\_1\\_of\\_4\\_630.jpg](https://www.archives.gov/files/founding-docs/constitution_1_of_4_630.jpg)

<https://usconstitution.net/const.html>

**[H.6]= Declaration of Independence:**

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration>

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>

**[I]= Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law:**

**[I.1]= Federal Criminal Codes:**

18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/241/>;

18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law,

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/242/>;

**[I.2]= Federal Civil Suit Codes:**

U.S. Code Title 42. THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE Chapter 21. CIVIL RIGHTS

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/chapter-21/subchapter-I/>

42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights,

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1983/>;

42 U.S. Code § 1985 - Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights,

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1985/>;



42 U.S. Code § 1986 - Action for neglect to prevent, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1986>;

42 U.S. Code § 1988 - Proceedings in vindication of civil rights,  
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1988/>;

**[I.3]= Other useful Case Law, U.S. Acts, etc.:**

"An unconstitutional act is not a law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation as inoperative as though it had never been passed."

Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 (1886), U.S. Supreme Court.

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/118/425/>

1964 Civil Rights Act Transcript -

<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=97&page=transcript>

**[I.4]= US Supreme Court Case Precedent stating public servants and people are “not entitled to immunity” when they “reasonably should know” what they “make or enforce”[A] or “neglect to prevent”[I.2] is “to the Contrary”[A] of “the supreme Law of the Land”[A]:**

"Held: 1. While, on the basis of common law tradition and public policy, school officials are entitled to a qualified good faith immunity from liability for damages under § 1983, they are not immune from such liability if they knew or reasonably should have known that the action they took within their sphere of official responsibility would violate the constitutional rights of the student affected, or if they took the action with the malicious intention to cause a deprivation of such rights or other injury to the student. But a compensatory award will be appropriate only if the school officials acted with such an impermissible motivation or with such disregard of the student's clearly established constitutional rights that their action cannot reasonably be characterized as being in good faith.

..." - Wood v. Strickland, 420 U.S. 308 (1975) - <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/420/308/>;

"Putting it differently, we also stated that a claim for qualified immunity "would be defeated [only] if an official"

"knew or reasonably should have known that the action he took within his sphere of official responsibility would violate the constitutional rights of the [plaintiff]." ..." - Malley v. Briggs, 475 U.S. 335 (1986) -

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/475/335/> ; Saucier v. Katz, 533 U.S. 194 (2001),

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/533/194/>,

<https://www.justice.gov/osg/brief/saucier-v-katz-petition> ; Bryce N. HARLOW and Alexander P.

Butterfield, Petitioners v. A. Ernest FITZGERALD, U.S. Supreme Court 457 U.S. 800, Decided June 24, 1982, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/457/800> ;

<https://biotech.law.lsu.edu/cases/immunity/harlow.htm> ;

[https://www.law.cornell.edu/women-and-justice/location/united\\_states](https://www.law.cornell.edu/women-and-justice/location/united_states) ; United States Supreme Court PROCUNIER v. NAVARETTE, (1978), <https://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/434/555.html> ;

Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635 (1987), <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/483/635/> ;

O'BRIEN v. Borough of Woodbury Heights, 679 F. Supp. 429 (D.N.J. 1988), US District Court for the District of New Jersey - 679 F. Supp. 429 (D.N.J. 1988), February 11, 1988,

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/679/429/1529679/> ;

**[J]= "Effect of Failing to Deny.** An allegation—other than one relating to the amount of damages—is admitted if a responsive pleading is required and the allegation is not denied. If a responsive pleading is not required, an allegation is considered denied or avoided."

[https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule\\_8/](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_8/)

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### **More Relevant Legal Definitions and Links to Sources of Authority and other References:**

#### **“What is TACIT?**

Silent; not expressed; implied or inferred; manifested by the refraining from contradiction or objection; inferred from the situation and circumstances, in the absence of express matter. Thus, tacit consent is





consent inferred from the fact that the party kept silence when he had an opportunity to forbid or refuse.”  
<https://thelawdictionary.org/tacit/>

“**Domestic Violence** is a pattern of behavior to establish power and control through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence.”

<https://purpledoortx.org/domestic-violence/>

...

<https://dictionary.apa.org/behavior-pattern>

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/behavior-pattern>

[https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/modus\\_operandi](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/modus_operandi)

...

“**Pattern of Behavior**” is mentioned in the NH Law for Protective Orders (RSA 173B), which lists (8) criminal statutes for which violations of can consist this “Pattern of Behavior” to justify a “Protective Order”, including Harassment and Threatening which are mentioned as reasons used in this case. See: New Hampshire Revised Statutes › 2022 New Hampshire Revised Statutes › Title XII - Public Safety and Welfare › Title 173-B - Protection of Persons From Domestic Violence › Section 173-B:1 – Definitions... “I. “ Abuse ” means ... one or more of the acts described in subparagraphs (a) through (h) ... which, in combination with recent conduct, reflects an ongoing **pattern of behavior** which reasonably causes or has caused the petitioner to fear for his or her safety or well-being:

...”

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2022/title-xii/title-173-b/section-173-b-1/>

**Criminal Threatening statute, NH RSA 631-4:** “... (b) As used in this section, “terrorize” means to cause alarm, fright, or dread; the state of mind induced by the apprehension of hurt from some hostile or threatening event or manifestation.”

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-ixii/chapter-631/section-631-4>

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2022/title-ixii/title-631/section-631-4/>

**Harassment Statute, NH RSA 644-4:**

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-ixii/chapter-644/section-644-4/>

**Hostile: Unfriendly**

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/hostile>

**Regarding Right to Speedy Trial, 6th Amendment, Time limit (30 days)...**

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/sixth-amendment-right-speedy-and-public-trial#:~:text=These%20decisions%20have%20defined%20both.for%20setting%20a%20trial%20date.>

18 U.S. Code § 3161 - Time limits and exclusions

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3161>

18 USC Ch. 208: SPEEDY TRIAL

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title18/part2/chapter208&edition=prelim>

Amdt6.2.1 Overview of Right to a Speedy Trial

[https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/amdt6-2-1/ALDE\\_00012979/](https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/amdt6-2-1/ALDE_00012979/)

“The Act establishes time limits for completing the various stages of federal criminal prosecution. The information or indictment must be filed within 30 days from the date of arrest or service of the summons.[2] Trial must commence within 70 days from the date the information or indictment was filed,



or from the date the defendant appears before an officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever is later.[3]"

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speedy\\_Trial\\_Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speedy_Trial_Act)

And I was looking at these cases for more clear definition of "Rooker-Feldman Doctrine":

<https://casetext.com/case/tyler-v-supreme-judicial-court-of-mass-2/case-summaries>

Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp., 544 U.S. 280 (2005)

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/544/280/>

"In its simplest form, the Rooker-Feldman doctrine works to prevent lower federal courts from hearing direct appeals of state court decisions, a right statutorily reserved for the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1257."

<https://scholarship.law.uc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1422&context=uclr#:~:text=In%20its%20simplest%20form%2C%20the.%C2%A7%201257.>

And a link to your previous case for us to use here for right now:

<https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/63299238/collier-v-carrol/>

#### **Section 644:4 - Harassment.**

<https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-lxii/chapter-644/section-644-4/>

Bradley v. Fisher, 80 U.S. 335 (1871), <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/80/335/>

Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349 (1978), <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/435/349/>

S.984 - Parental Rights and Responsibilities Act of 1995, 104th Congress (1995-1996),

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/104th-congress/senate-bill/984/text>

JUDICIAL IMMUNITY VS. DUE PROCESS: WHEN SHOULD A JUDGE BE SUBJECT TO SUIT?,

<https://globalwrong.files.wordpress.com/2013/01/judicial-immunity.pdf>

28 U.S. Code Chapter 151 - DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS,

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/part-VI/chapter-151>

LII Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken,

[https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frap/rule\\_4](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frap/rule_4)

Owens v. Zucker, US.Supr.Ct. (2013), <https://dockets.justia.com/docket/circuit-courts/ca11/18-12480>

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.nhd.59123/gov.uscourts.nhd.59123.1.0.pdf> (Our original civil complaint)

<https://www.courts.nh.gov/rules-supreme-court-state-new-hampshire>

<https://www.courts.nh.gov/rules-superior-court-state-new-hampshire/civil-rules/rule-46-appeals-and-transfers-supreme-court>

<https://casetext.com/case/in-the-matter-of-miller-14> ...cases miller refers to...

<https://casetext.com/case/hogan-v-cherokee-cnty-10>

<https://casetext.com/case/tyler-v-supreme-judicial-court-of-mass-2/case-summaries>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troxel\\_v.\\_Granville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troxel_v._Granville) ; <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/530/57/>

<https://casetext.com/case/butler-v-bateman-in-re-bateman-1>

Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp., 544 U.S. 280 (2005),

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/544/280/>

<https://www.nh.gov/osi/resource-library/laws/organization.htm> (How NH Statutes are Organized)



<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.nhd.50451/gov.uscourts.nhd.50451.58.0.pdf> (PAUL MARAVELIAS case, not useful, dismissed)

FB POSTS ON PARENTS RIGHTS, JUDICIAL IMMUNITY, ETC., FOR FUTURE LEGAL ACTIONS: "...ON HOW TO SUE JUDGES..."

[https://www.facebook.com/Tyranny.Smasher/posts/pfbid02wVK1oteDkB1rkDNExdJkrnuh3dvpD47qPy8B2NUYfRRnquoPWFfKaKCpiaTX2eYsl?comment\\_id=529514015940870](https://www.facebook.com/Tyranny.Smasher/posts/pfbid02wVK1oteDkB1rkDNExdJkrnuh3dvpD47qPy8B2NUYfRRnquoPWFfKaKCpiaTX2eYsl?comment_id=529514015940870) "...what I am putting together right now for Randall Collier to sue NH Family Court in NH Supreme Court..."

[https://www.facebook.com/Tyranny.Smasher/posts/pfbid02pLkSgZff1EnCWfMatfpZgZ63uKOSgfyJDMFfCYapitEmQKpS2SqnSJJFZXQV3Rol?comment\\_id=710378637221136](https://www.facebook.com/Tyranny.Smasher/posts/pfbid02pLkSgZff1EnCWfMatfpZgZ63uKOSgfyJDMFfCYapitEmQKpS2SqnSJJFZXQV3Rol?comment_id=710378637221136) "THESE LOOK USEFUL FOR DEFENDING OUR RIGHTS ALSO..."

[https://www.facebook.com/Tyranny.Smasher/posts/pfbid02DVVKjb2wPiCBi3NpqMOYCu2cS4MRc19PxtNCDVP86c9fzRh9FPzsoK9XhRLV8zFYl?comment\\_id=1395757430828534](https://www.facebook.com/Tyranny.Smasher/posts/pfbid02DVVKjb2wPiCBi3NpqMOYCu2cS4MRc19PxtNCDVP86c9fzRh9FPzsoK9XhRLV8zFYl?comment_id=1395757430828534)

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