RESOLUTION TO RECLAIM

Office of State Representative Timothy Ramthun
59th Assembly District
PRESENTATION AGENDA

• Introduction
• Covering the merits of the resolution by breaking down each clause and validation of evidence for each statement.
• List of supporting Constitutional Attorneys and subject matter experts and their credentials.
• Summaries of their statements with attached documents in full for review.
• Current legislative solutions in place
• Conclusion
THE PEOPLE HAVE NO CONFIDENCE

• This Rasmussen Poll shows that a majority of likely voters across the nation support this action. As a government of, by and for the people we must do something to resolve this issue.

• This presentation reveals that the concerns of the people have merit.

• The people have no confidence and demand action.
INTRODUCTION

• This resolution lists a series of evidentiary events that all associate to the fraudulent nature surrounding the 2020 General Election in Wisconsin, and offers solutions to the issues it addresses.

• These events lead to justification of the action to reclaim Wisconsin’s 10 electoral ballots.

• We then compile a list of legal and expert interpretations that validate this action is both justifiable and constitutional.

• It is within the legislatures power to do so, and it falls upon the legislature to resolve the matter.
“Whereas, the Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL) enabled the illegal use of over 500 voter drop boxes in Wisconsin, infringing Wis. Stat. § 6.87 (6), in all 72 counties under Elections Commission guidance issued on August 19, 2020, and the use of drop boxes was organized by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), which worked in conjunction with other national organizations like the CTCL, Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR), and National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), which, on October 2, 2020, promoted CISA's campaign of illegal drop boxes;”
CLAUSE 1: EVIDENCE

For document approving drop boxes click here:

For full lawsuit that reveals the illegal drop boxes and tied organizations click here:
“Whereas, the Wisconsin Supreme Court stated in *Trump v. Biden*, 2020 WI 91, ‘On March 25, 2020, the Dane and Milwaukee County Clerks issued guidance on Facebook suggesting all voters could declare themselves indefinitely confined because of the pandemic and the governor's then-existing Safer-at-Home Order. This court unanimously deemed that advice incorrect on March 31, 2020, and we noted that the WEC guidance . . . provides the clarification on the purpose and proper use of the indefinitely confined status that is required at this time,’ which verifies that the Elections Commission gave improper guidance in the 2020 election, and in her dissent in *Trump v. Biden*, Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley revealed that the Elections Commission Infringed upon Wis. Stat. §§ 5.05 (1), 6.84 (1) and (2), 6.86, 6.87 (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (9), and 227.112 (3).”
CLAUSE 2: EVIDENCE

- Full supreme court ruling can be found here

“Whereas, on December 7, 2020, Elections Commissioner Dean Knudson filed a complaint against Meagan Wolfe under Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) for the rushed ascertainment of certification of the 2020 election before time for filing an appeal of the recount had passed, and revealed the planned haste to circumvent any further discussion or objection.”
CLAUSE 3: EVIDENCE

STATE OF WISCONSIN
ELECTIONS COMMISSION

COMPLAINT FORM

Please provide the following information about yourself:
Name: Dean Knudson
Address: 1753 Laurel Avenue, Hudson, WI 54016
Telephone Number: 715-220-4946
E-mail: dean.kudson@wisconsin.gov

State of Wisconsin
Before the Elections Commission

The Complaint of
Dean Knudson, Commissioner,

Wisconsin Elections Commission, Complainant(s) against
Meagan Wolfe, Administrator, Respondent, whose address is
212 East Washington Avenue, Third Floor P.O. Box 7994 Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7994

This complaint is under Sec. 7.70(5) (insert the applicable sections of law in chs. 5 to 10 and 12 and other laws relating to elections and election campaigns, other than laws relating to campaign financing)

Dean Knudson, allege that:

Meagan Wolfe violated Wisconsin Statute 7.70(5)
by preparing and sending a document titled “Certificate of Ascertainment” to Governor Evers without statutory authority, and sending
the Certificate before the time allowed for petition for a full statewide recount had passed, and before the time allowed for filing an appeal of the recount had passed.

See attached document.

“Whereas, the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections has collected nearly 3,000 documents and e-mails with connection to election manipulations by the CTCL in five of Wisconsin's largest cities, and there are five lawsuits in those cities against the Elections Commission.”
CLAUSE 4: EVIDENCE

WEC coordinated FIDO key access state-wide.

Outside actors had access to WisVote data.

Outside actors used access to vote data to build a system to watch votes as they came in real time.

For access to all emails collected in the “WI 5” and much more visit Representative Brandtjen’s Website and click the “Election Documents Tab”

https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen

To see presentation of text messages between cities and Spitzter-Rubenstein

https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/22/brandtjen/media/1534/presentation-combined.pdf
“Whereas, data experts have studied the historical voter trends based on population growth for both the entirety of the State of Wisconsin and its counties individually, and those studies reveal the normal inverse relationship of data was not present in the 2020 election results, which is a statistical impossibility.”
Vote totals always inverse up or down each election... except 2020.

Full Presentation available here: [legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1340/keshell-powerpoint-2.pdf]
CLAUSE 6: WISVOTE DATABASE

“Whereas, the WisVote database reflects 7.1 million registered voters in a state with a population of 5.8 million and a voting age population of 4.5 million, and the WisVote database is riddled with incomplete and misrepresented data, including thousands of voters with the same phone numbers, addresses, and faulty zip codes, all of which reflects gross negligence in maintaining the database.”
CLAUSE 6: EVIDENCE

WI 2020 population: 5,893,718

7,113,134 files on WisVote
https://badgervoters.wi.gov/
CLAUSE 7: CANVASS IRREGULARITIES

“Whereas, grassroots canvassing efforts reveal 200 addresses in 31 counties in Wisconsin that have 200 to 400 registered voters at a single address, and a sampling of 1,000 actual 2020 absentee ballot envelopes from Milwaukee County found 23 percent had questionable addresses.”
CLAUSE 7: EVIDENCE

Excel file of data available here:
https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1342/200-where-multiple-voters-live-at-a-single-address.xlsx

Remaining addresses available here:
“Whereas, the Elections Commission voted to do upgrades on Dominion voting machines on June 2, 2021, and, following a press release on August 11, 2021, voicing concerns about the deletion of log file data from those upgrades, the commission voted to allow upgrades to new ES&S voting machines on September 9, 2021, with no reassurances of protecting the data of the 2020 election on older machines, even though it was revealed the upgrades do erase log file data kept on the machine hard drives.”
To see the open meeting minutes of the September 9th WEC meeting confirming the vote did not protect log file data.


To view the full meeting, where ES&S admits that Log file data is not saved, and that upgrades do in fact wipe that data from hard drives.

https://wiseye.org/2021/09/09/wisconsin-elections-commission-september-2021-meeting/
"Whereas, the audit report of the nonpartisan Legislative Audit Bureau identified 44,272 voters who did not provide proper voter identification in the 2020 general election, revealed the mass increase of indefinitely confined voters from 4,505 in 2019 to 169,901 in 2020, and also revealed 28.7% of all municipal clerks across all 72 counties used illegal drop boxes, and made 30 recommendations for the Elections Commission to rectify their actions."
CLAUSE 9: EVIDENCE

45k voters don’t have matching I.D.

To see LAB Report in full

Indefinitely Confined
2019: 4,504
2020: 169,901

245 clerks used drop boxes (28.7%) in all 72 counties.
“Whereas, a total of 50 of the 69 county GOP parties released letters of support or resolutions asking for further investigation into the elections process, showing that over two-thirds of Wisconsin Republicans have no faith in the Elections Commission.”
CLAUSE 10: EVIDENCE

An Affirmation, for a resolution on Wisconsin Election Reform, (Wisconsin Full Forensic Physical and Cyber Audit)

WHEREAS, free, fair, safe, and transparent elections are the bedrock of our Constitutional Republic; and,

WHEREAS, the American Constitutional Republic is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, relying on the faith and trust of all citizens in our electoral process; and,

WHEREAS, since the bipartisan Wisconsin Election Commission was formed in 2015, it has been run by partisan bureaucrats not interested in fair, honest elections, but more interested in issuing opinions and directives that encourage unfair elections across Wisconsin; and,

WHEREAS, the clear and plain language of election laws in Wisconsin were intentionally violated, circumvented, or altered by the directives of the Commissioners or staff of the Wisconsin Elections Commission without the approval of the legislature in violation of the Constitution of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Election Commission instructed clerks across Wisconsin to allow online requests for absentee ballots using the Indefinitely Confined Elector status without providing identification; and,

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Election Commission instructed clerks to illegally rehabilitate absentee ballots with missing information on the mailing envelope in contradiction of state law; and,

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Election Commissioners and staff prevented the deployment of special voting deputies to care facilities, contrary to state law; and,

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Election Commission allowed “Ballots in the Park” to take place in the City of Madison thereby creating an unequal treatment of voters in rural and urban areas which is a violation of the US Constitution’s 14th Amendment often referred to as the Equal Protection Clause; and,

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Election Commissioners and staff allowed Mark Zuckerberg-funded Center for Technology and Civil Life (CTOL) to dump millions of dollars into Wisconsin’s Democrat-dominated cities for vote harvesting campaigns and ethnelfacts, creating a two-tiered election system that treated voters differently depending on whether they lived in Democrat or Republican strongholds under the auspices of administering “safe and secure” elections during the pandemic; and,

WHEREAS, the Center for Technology and Civil Life was given unrestricted access to the 2020 fall general election in Green Bay via Wisconsin State Lead for National Vote at Home Institute; one of several Zuckerberg-funded organizations handing out grants and “assistance” in the 2020 election Michael Spitzer-Ruikenstein, and Milwaukee Elections Executive Claire Woodall Vogg who worked without election observers in Milwaukee; and,

WHEREAS, the 2020 Wisconsin fall general election, as regulated, and directed by the Wisconsin

All resolutions ask for a forensic audit of the 2020 election.

All remaining 48 are available upon request.
CLAUSE 11: RACINE SHERIFF’S INVESTIGATION

“Whereas, commissioners and staff of the Elections Commission prevented the deployment of special voting deputies to care facilities, as confirmed by the Racine County Sheriff's Department, which found that on March 12, 2020, the Elections Commission knowingly and willfully directed all 72 county clerks to violate Wis. Stat. §§ 6.84 and 6.875 regarding absentee voting in certain residential care facilities and retirement homes, and the commission's unlawful direction clearly broke Wis. Stat. § 12.13 (2) (b) 7., which refers to intentionally violating election laws.”
For video evidence watch section two of Ramthun Report 36 by clicking here: https://rumble.com/vp7t9d-ramthun-report-episode-36-proof-wi-election-was-fraud.html

To review the presentation in full, please view the 11/10/21 Assembly Campaign and elections committee hearing. visit

https://wiseye.org/2021/11/10/assembly-committee-on-campaigns-and-elections-21/
“Whereas, at its December 8, 2021, public hearing, the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections heard testimony from expert analyst Jeff O'Donnell, who found a multitude of irregularities when he analyzed data from the Wisconsin voter rolls, including that 93.7 percent of active voters participated in the 2020 general election, 205,355 voter registration applications were dated November 3, 2020, 957,977 individuals registered as new voters in 2020, 45,665 voters who registered did not have matching Division of Motor Vehicle records, 22 percent of active voters registered in the 6 months leading up to November 3, 2020, 31,872 of those voters who registered in that 6-month period are now listed as inactive, and 42,000 voters who voted in the November 3, 2020, election are now listed as inactive.”
CLAUSE 12: EVIDENCE

In the file, 32,868,695 are listed as "inactive" voters. This indicates that approximately 60% of Wisconsin citizens are registered as active voters.

In the November 2020 election, the voting method used by Wisconsin voters broke down as:

- Absentee: 1,917,659
- In-Person: 1,384,375
- Total: 3,301,034

If there were 5,555,417 of age voters, and 3,301,034 of them voted, then the state-wide turnout for the national election would calculate as 75.6%. The percent of active voters who cast a vote was 93.7%.

The Wisconsin Elections Commission also reports the presidential vote total as 3,923,342. The number of votes reported for the various U.S. House Races in Wisconsin totals only 2,288,051. Thus, the state undercounts an reported. It is unknown how many votes were not reported for the House races.

There was a 93.7% turn out of active voters.

32k Registered voters in 2020 now shown inactive

42k People who voted in 2020 now listed inactive

Full document available here:


For full presentation visit https://wiseye.org/2021/12/08/assembly-committee-on-campaigns-and-elections-23/
“Whereas, at its December 8, 2021, public hearing, the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections heard testimony from expert analyst Douglas Frank, who revealed that patterns in the Wisconsin voter rolls showed that the voter rolls were inflated to the maximum possible number of voters according to census population data for every presidential election in Wisconsin since 2008 and that the voter rolls were purged shortly after each such election, and that these patterns were consistent across all 72 counties in Wisconsin, revealing that these activities were centrally controlled.”
CLAUSE 13: EVIDENCE

Rolls purged and added back each election

Rolls inflated to maximum allowable census amount.

Rolls increase to max every 4 years

For full presentation visit https://wiseye.org/2021/12/08/assembly-committee-on-campaigns-and-elections-23/

Complete file of presentation available here:

https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1348/dr-frank-12-8-2021-wisconsin.pdf
CLAUSE 14: ELECTION BRIBERY

"Whereas, at its December 8, 2021, public hearing, the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections heard testimony from Attorney Erick Kaardal, who identified that the money provided by the CTCL and Mark Zuckerberg to local governments in Wisconsin relating to the 2020 general election violated Wis. Stat. § 12.11, which prohibits election bribery and states that "‘anything of value’ includes any amount of money, or any object which has utility independent of any political message it contains and the value of which exceeds $1," and that amount was greatly exceeded."

Wisconsin Election Bribery Statute: Relevant Sections

Wisconsin Statutes § 12.11

- **Definition of “anything of value”**: Includes any amount of money, or any object which has utility independent of any political message it contains and the value of which exceeds $1. Statute also applies to the distribution of material printed at public expense and available for free distribution if such materials are accompanied by a political message.

- **Whether anything of value is “given” to a “person”**: Violators of this statute must offer or give anything of value to another person. The word “person” is not defined in this section; so, it could have a broad definition for enforcement purposes including municipalities and their public officials.

- **The offer or provision of anything of value must induce an elector to go to polls, to vote or not to vote**: Anything of value given to another person must influence electors in regard to going to the polls, or their voting decision or who they will vote for while filling out their ballot.

Minna Kaardal & Kaardal, P.C.; kaardal@kaardal.com
CLAUSE 14: EVIDENCE

These actions are not protected by the 1st amendment.

There are no exceptions to the law, therefore it was not legal.

8.8 million dollars far exceeds 1 dollar.

For full presentation visit https://wiseye.org/2021/12/08/assembly-committee-on-campaigns-and-elections-23/

Complete file of presentation available here:

CLAUSE 15: MORE ZUCKERBERG MONEY TO COVER UP ZUCKERBERG MONEY

“Whereas, at the Growing Threats to Election Officials in Wisconsin Press Conference held on December 13, 2021, it was revealed that the CEIR is a biased organization that also received funding from Mark Zuckerberg, along with the CTCL, and that the CEIR is seeking to provide pro bono defense attorneys to election officials who used the CTCL money in the 2020 general election”
CLAUSE 15: EVIDENCE

David Becker is a left-leaning election law advocate and the co-founder and executive director of the Center for Election and Innovation Research (CEIR). He previously worked at Pew Charitable Trusts where he organized the creation of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). Prior to his time at Pew, Becker was director of People for the American Way (PFAW) and worked in the U.S. Department of Justice as a litigator.

Organization: Center for Election and Innovation Research

CEIR founder is tied to ERIC and left-leaning advocacy groups.

Becker is clearly biased.

In 2005, when Becker was still a trial lawyer in the Civil Rights Division, a formal complaint was made against Becker after he contacted the city of Boston offering to help defeat a lawsuit opened against them by his employer, the DOJ, for voting infractions. Brad Scholzman, acting head of the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights division at the time, stated, “It was the most unethical thing I’ve ever seen” and called Becker “a hard-core leftist” who “Couldn’t stand conservatives.” [6]

ETHICS COMPLAINT

Influence Watch Research on David Becker reflected from multiple sources they also site. This is a MUST READ. It is a non-partisan organization that keeps tabs on Non Profits and their founders. This is a credible source that very precisely reflects our press release.

https://www.influencewatch.org/person/david-becker/

Elections Official Legal Defense Network website, showing it is funded by CEIR, and even reflects its support for Meagan Wolf openly on its home page.

https://eoldn.org/

CTCL AND CEIR both received funding from Zuckerberg.
CLAUSE 16: BALLOT DROP BOXES ARE ILLEGAL

“Whereas, on January 13, 2022, Waukesha County Circuit Court Judge Michael Bohren issued an oral ruling in court holding that the Elections Commission’s guidance on absentee ballot drop boxes should have been promulgated as a rule under Wis. Stat. ch. 227; that state law provides just two legal methods for a voter to return an absentee ballot: through the mail or in-person at the municipal clerk’s office or an alternate site designated according to law; and that ballot harvesting and returning absentee ballots to drop boxes are not legal methods to cast absentee ballots in Wisconsin;”

CLAUSE 17: FRAUD VITIATES EVERYTHING

“Whereas, the U.S. Supreme Court has found that fraud vitiates and nullifies any contract: Boyce's Executors v. Grundy (1830) 28 U.S. 210; “Fraud vitiates the most solemn contracts, documents and even judgments.” United States v. Throckmorton (1878) 98 U.S. 61, 64;”

To see the supreme court case is full: https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/98/61
CLAUSE 18: IT’S CLEAR WHY THERE IS NO CONFIDENCE IN ELECTIONS

“Whereas, the November 2020 Wisconsin general election, as regulated and directed by the Elections Commission, was one of the most haphazard, controversial, and poorly managed elections in state history, shaking citizens' confidence in fair elections across Wisconsin, and with the culmination of these evidences, prove the results of the commission's certification of the 2020 election are considered fraudulent;”

Reclaiming ballots and solutions are required to restore confidence and repair the problem!

Massive amounts of evidence shows Fraud! There are too many problems!
CLAUSE 19: THE LEGISLATURE ACKNOWLEDGES THE EVIDENCE

"Therefore, be it Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the accumulated evidence proves the actions taken by the Elections Commission to certify the 2020 presidential election shall be considered contrary to law and fraudulent under Wis. Stat. §§ 6.84, 6.87 (6), 6.875, 12.11, and 12.13 (2) (b) 7.;"
THE CONTESTED ACTION

With supporting constitutional attorney interpretations of law and subject matter experts from across the nation.
“Resolved, That the Wisconsin Legislature, pursuant to its authority under Article II, Section 1, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution and 3 U.S.C. § 2, and consistent with guidance provided by the Constitutional Counsel Group in a memorandum dated December 30, 2021, acknowledges that illegality took place in conducting the 2020 general election and reclaims Wisconsin’s 10 fraudulent electoral ballots cast for Joseph R. Biden and Kamala Harris;”
When initially proposed, the Legislative council issued a memo to Senator Bernier saying it wasn’t possible to reclaim. Shortly after the Legislative Reference Bureau did the same.

Recent developments reveal that there are connections to illegal drop boxes and the head of the Legislative council.

It’s clear we need outside prospective from constitutional attorneys. Many of them all contest the “Madison Bubble’s” narrative and all agree they are incorrect with their opinion.
Dr. John Eastman is the former Henry Salvatori Professor of Law & Community Service and former Dean at Chapman University's Dale E. Fowler School of Law, where he had been a member of the faculty since 1999, specializing in Constitutional Law, Legal History, and Property. He is a founding director of the Center for Constitutional Jurisprudence, a public interest law firm affiliated with the Claremont Institute that he founded in 1999. He has a Ph.D. in Government from the Claremont Graduate School and a J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School, and a B.A. in Politics and Economics from the University of Dallas.
**EASTMAN MEMO SUMMARY**

- Eastman’s memo strengthens our argument and offers a direct rebuttal to the LRB memo and Leg Council memo. He focuses strongly on the fact that both the LRB memo and Leg council memo do not acknowledge the illegality that took place in the 2020 general election specific to Wisconsin.

- This document is referenced in the resolution itself because it offers the strongest argument by one of the most qualified constitutional attorneys in the nation.

- For the full PDF of the document, click here: [https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1351/eastman-memo-final-draft.pdf](https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1351/eastman-memo-final-draft.pdf)
December 30, 2021

Representative Timothy Ramthun
Wisconsin State Assembly
409 North, State Capitol
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708

Re: Decertification of Elector Votes

Dear Representative Ramthun:

You have asked me to provide an opinion letter addressing whether a state legislature has the constitutional authority to decertify previously certified electoral votes for a candidate for the office of President of the United States upon a definitive showing of illegality and/or fraud sufficient to have altered the results of the election. I want to emphasize the “definitive showing of illegality and/or fraud” caveat, as that is in my view a necessary precondition for the legal analysis which follows. And I want to emphasize the “sufficient to have altered the results of the election” caveat as well, for even though I do not think that is legally necessary for the legislature to re-assume its plenary authority over the appointment of presidential electors, I do think it is politically necessary, or at least strongly advised as a matter of prudent statesmanship.

In preparation of this opinion letter, I have relied upon the relevant constitutional provisions (particularly Article II, Section 2), federal and state statutes, historical and judicial precedents, and general principles of federal constitutional law. I have also reviewed three legal memoranda directly addressing the question presented to me as it relates to the authority of the Wisconsin Legislature, namely: 1) Matt DePerno to Sen. Wendy Rogers, “Final Memo regarding Authority Over Elections and Electors” (Sept. 23, 2021) (“DePerno Memo”); 2) Wisconsin Legislative Counsel to Senator Kathy Bernier, “Legislative Authority to Decertify a Presidential Election” (Nov. 1, 2021) (“Legislative Counsel Memo” or “LC”); and 3) Michael Gallagher, Assistant Chief Counsel, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, to Representative Timothy Ramthun, “The state legislature’s power to recall presidential electors” (Nov. 22, 2021) (“Legislative Reference Bureau Memo” or “LRB”).

While I acknowledge that the question posed of me places us in uncharted territory, my conclusion is that the state legislatures, which exercise plenary authority under Article II of the United States Constitution to direct the manner for choosing presidential electors, do have the
Karen is a Wisconsin attorney who has been practicing law for 20 years, and founded The Amos Center for Justice and Liberty. She defends those who have experienced a violation of one or more of their liberties by governmental agents or by private actors carrying out the work, purposes, or goals of the government to the detriment of citizens.
MUELLER MEMO SUMMARY

• Attorney Karen Mueller is a Wisconsin based attorney who filed a case with the Supreme Court prior to certification on the issue surrounding the illegal drop boxes, which were recently ruled as such again.

• This memo offers a history into the origin of the drop box issue, and elaborates deeper specific to Wisconsin Law.

• For the full PDF of this document, click here: https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1355/mueller-amos-letter.pdf
January 8, 2022

Representative Timmy Ramthun
Wisconsin State Assembly
409 North, State Capitol
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708

RE: Decertification of Wisconsin Elector Votes

Dear Representative Ramthun:

I am writing to announce that the Amos Center for Justice & Liberty supports your call for the decertification of the 2020 Presidential Wisconsin Electors based upon the wide-spread election fraud and election law violations that occurred in the largest cities of the state and throughout Wisconsin. The staff of the Amos Center for Justice & Liberty has conducted its own election investigation starting with the illegal Absentee Ballot Drop Boxes, over 500 of which were installed across Wisconsin before the 2020 Presidential Election. These drop boxes were paid for with grant money which counties obtained from the Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL). This private “non-profit” organization, in turn, received its money from Mark Zuckerberg and his wife to the tune of over $750 million in September of 2020. That is a stunning figure given that prior to 2020, CTCL’s budget was no greater than $100,000 in any given year. The organization was created in 2015 by an Obama Fellow.

A conspiracy to commit election fraud using these Absentee Ballot Drop Boxes and other violations of elections laws was allegedly initiated, in part, during the lame duck period of Barack Obama’s Presidency after President Trump had won the 2016 election but before he took office on January 20, 2017.

First, as President Obama was preparing to leave office, then Secretary of the Dept. of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson laid the groundwork for a potential election steal by first creating the organizations by which the federal election guidelines, including those for absentee ballot drop boxes could be created. In fact, these early organizations, GCC and SCC were the precursors to what would become the Cyber Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) in November of 2018. President Trump himself unknowingly signed the “instrument” by which his 2020 Presidential Election endeavor would be defeated, through both illegal and unconstitutional means. Once CISA was created, it absorbed GCC and SCC. The Absentee Ballot Drop Box guidelines were then created by these two organizations, now working inside of the CISA agency.

Second, Secretary Jeh Johnson “contracted” several national, but private non-profit organizations. Under the pretense of a false national security threat, Secretary Johnson designated the National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) and the National Association of State Legislators (NCSL) (among others) as new components of our country’s “critical infrastructure.” The members of NASS, to their credit, initially objected to being taken over by the federal government and put those objections in a Resolution.

This federal designation of “critical infrastructure” of these private organizations allowed for unprecedented federal access to their spheres of influence and their members. This new federal control of a private non-profit was then used to manipulate many state legislators, secretaries of state and other state election officials across the country. These unconstitutional actions by federal actors set the stage for one of the greatest election heists in the history of the world. See Article I, section 4 of the U.S. Constitution: “The times, places and manner of holding elections, for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.”

ILLEGAL ABSENTEE BALLOT DROP BOXES

For the State of Wisconsin these events led to the Wisconsin Election Commission (WEC) obtaining a set of federal Absentee Ballot Drop Box guidelines which was then modified by WEC and was sent out in a memo

CONSTITUTIONAL ATTORNEY
MATT DEPERNO

Graduated with a masters degree in law from New York University School of Law in 1995, and has practiced law in the state of Michigan for 16 years. He is also a current candidate for Michigan Attorney General.

https://www.linkedin.com/in/matthew-deperno-a0b15822/

https://www.depernolaw.com/
DEPERNO MEMO SUMMARY

• This is the original Memo that was sent to the entire legislative body suggesting that a state legislature reclaiming ballots was possible.

• While it was written to be more catered to AZ, its merit focuses on the US Constitution, which is applicable in all 50 states.

• To see the PDF file, click here:
  • https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1350/de-perno-decertification-memorandum.pdf
Memorandum

Date: September 23, 2021
To: Sen. Wendy Rogers
From: Matt DePerno
Subject: Final Memo regarding Authority Over Elections and Electors

Can a State Legislature recall the state electors or decertify a national election upon proof of fraud in the election? The Answer is “Yes.”

On August 14, 2021, I presented a memo to Sen. Wendy Rogers titled "Preliminary Memo regarding Authority Over Elections and Electors." That memo concluded that a State Legislature has the authority to recall the state elector or decertify a national election upon proof of fraud in the election. Importantly, this does not require proof of "all of the fraud."

On September 16, 2021, Ken Behringer prepared a memo to Sen. Michelle Ugenti-Rita that asked the question "Is there a mechanism to decertify a presidential election?" (the "Behringer Memo") The Behringer memo concluded there is no mechanism to decertify a presidential election outside of 3 U.S.C. §§ 5 and 15.

This memo disagrees with the Behringer Memo for the following reasons: (1) Sec. 5 is limited to the controversy of any appointment of electors and does not address decertification of an election; (2) Sec. 15 is limited to the counting of electoral votes and objections on January 6 and does not address decertification of an election based on fraud; (3) the Behringer Memo does not address decertification of an election upon proof of fraud; and (4) the Behringer Memo relies on Trump v. Kemp, 531 F. Supp. 3d 1325 (N.D. Ga. 2021) which deals only with court authority to decertify an election (and only in the context of Secs. 5 and 15) but which does not deal with the State Legislature's authority to decertify an election.

In light of the Behringer Memo, we ask again whether a State Legislature can recall the state electors or decertify a national election upon proof of fraud in the election? After again considering the constitutional authority of the State Legislature, the Constitution itself, and U.S. Supreme Court authority and precedent, the answer is definitively "Yes."

States have authority over their elections, including national elections. "Congress has never undertaken to interfere with the manner of appointing electors, or, where (according to the new general usage) the mode of appointment prescribed by the law of the State is election by the people, to regulate the conduct of such election, or to punish any fraud in voting for electors; but has left these matters to the control of the States." In re Green, 134 U.S. 377, 380 (1890) (emphasis added).
Professor Robert G. Natelson, who contracts with II, heads the Institute’s Constitutional Studies Center and its Article V Information Center. He is a nationally known constitutional scholar and author whose research into the history and legal meaning of the Constitution has been cited repeatedly at the U.S. Supreme Court, federal appeals courts, and state supreme courts—both by parties and by state and federal judges and justices. He is widely acknowledged to be the country’s leading active scholar on the Constitution’s amendment procedure and among the leaders on several other topics. Several years ago Professor Natelson created the first-ever online bibliography for 18th century materials used in constitutional research.

He was a law professor for 25 years, serving at three different universities. Among other subjects, he taught Constitutional Law, Constitutional History, Advanced Constitutional Law, and First Amendment. Professor Natelson is especially known for his studies of the Constitution’s original meaning.

https://i2i.org/about/our-people/rob-natelson/
NATELSON ARTICLE SUMMARY

• This memo was written shortly after the 2020 election, and uses the same overall justification for state legislatures to use their plenary power over electors.

• Natelson felt this article held everything he would say in regards to Wisconsin, because it references the US Constitution which is applicable in all 50 states.

• For the full PDF click here:

Natelson: State legislatures responsible for resolving contested presidential vote

December 10, 2020  By Rob Natelson

In the weeks leading up to November 3, Americans cast their ballots for presidential electors. The results in most states are clear.

But in six states they are not clear. Nor are they likely to be any time soon. Despite media efforts to ignore it, evidence of voting irregularities continues to mount. It has now been credibly reported that the pattern of vote accumulation in Pennsylvania and Georgia suggests the official results in those states are fictional.

As I have explained previously, both federal law and the Constitution assign to the legislatures of the contested states full responsibility for addressing the situation. Thus far, however, lawmakers have failed to assume that responsibility. They thereby invite the danger that their state may help elect a presidential candidate their constituents rejected.
Boris Epshteyn, the founder and president of Georgetown Advisory consulting group, is an experienced political strategist, communicator, attorney, and investment banker.

Boris graduated, cum laude, with a BSFS degree from Georgetown University’s School of Foreign Service and holds a Juris Doctorate degree from Georgetown University Law Center.

https://borisep.com/about/
EPSHTEYN SUMMARY

• Boris sent this email to our office after reviewing the LRB and Leg Council memo, as a rebuttal.

• It is a expedited version of what many others also can clearly see, that states do have plenary power to reclaim their electors.

• For the PDF click here:
From: Ramthun, Timothy
Sent: Wednesday, November 24, 2021 12:47 PM
To: Rep.Ramthun
Subject: Fact Re: WI Legis Counsel memo

-------- Forwarded message --------
From: Boris Epshteyn <bepshteyn@gmail.com>
Date: Nov 24, 2021 8:12 AM
Subject: Re: WI Legis Counsel memo
To: “Ramthun, Timothy” <Timothy.Ramthun@legis.wisconsin.gov>

See below.

- The fundamental flaw in the legislative counsel analysis is the claim that “There is no procedure under Wisconsin law for ‘decertifying’ or ‘pulling back’ a slate of presidential electors who have been appointed pursuant to state statutes.” (emphasis added). The whole basis for the current effort is the fact that the 2020 election was not in fact conducted pursuant to state statutes.

- Article II of the Constitution gives plenary power to the legislatures to determine the manner for choosing electors, which the Wisconsin legislature has done by adopting election statutes. When non-legislative officials altered or suspended those laws, they acted in violation of Article II of the Constitution, resulting in an illegal election.

- 3 U.S.C. § 2 provides that when a state fails to choose electors on the day designated by Congress, then “the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such a manner as the legislature of such State may direct.” Some have argued that that provision only applies in the context of a state requiring a majority vote to win, and therefore allows for the possibility of a runoff. I do not think it is so limited by its terms, and that the conduct of an election held in violation of the manner set out by the legislature would trigger that provision.

- Beyond that, we’re in unchartered territory. A plausible argument can be made that once the electoral college acts, that is the end of the matter. But another argument, at least as plausible, is a recognition that fraud (and on that, I would include unconstitutional conduct by state election officials) vitiates actions taken pursuant to the fraud. That would suggest that decertifying votes that were illegally certified would be valid.

- As for whether a President can only be removed by impeachment or incapacity, those are the only two routes specified in the Constitution. But because the Constitution does not describe them as the sole mechanisms, they do not foreclose traditional fraud remedies. The assumption here is that fraud and illegality occurred to an extent great enough to definitively have altered the results of the election. If we presume it occurred without Biden’s knowledge, there is no “high crime and misdemeanor” by him that would warrant impeachment. And neither does this issue have anything to do with his competence under the 25th Amendment. But that should not foreclose normal fraud remedies that were available at common law and therefore serve as a backdrop principle for constitutional
CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERT
JAMES RENWICK MANSHP

Currently residing in Virginia, James graduated from Auburn University in 1974 and served 18 years in the U.S. Navy. He was chairman of YAF during the Reagan Years, and has been chairman of Washington Institute for Statesmanship Education for 24 years. He has avidly studied the US Constitution all his life and enjoys speaking at multiple events across the nation as a George Washington living history speaker for 29 years running.

https://www.linkedin.com/in/statesmanship
MANSHP MEMO SUMMARY

• Manship directly refutes both the LRB and Leg Council memos, making notes upon the memos themselves.

• He adds historical context to his arguments and acknowledges that fraud vitiates everything.

• To view the PDF in full click here:
  https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1354/manship-comments-on-leg-council.pdf
Wisconsin Legislative Council

Anne Sappenfield
Director

TO: SENATOR KATHY BERNIER

FROM: Katie Bender-Olson, Senior Staff Attorney, and Peggy Hurley, Staff Attorney

RE: Legislative Authority to Decertify a Presidential Election

DATE: November 1, 2021

The court decision that Fraud vitiates ANY action, should include a Fraudulent Election... see also Clause 6 “the Case of Removal...” You asked for an analysis of the Wisconsin Legislature’s current authority to “decertify” the presidential election or “pull back” the electoral votes cast by the state presidential electors. There is no mechanism in state or federal law for the Legislature to reverse certified votes cast by the Electoral College and counted by Congress. Instead, except in the case of presidential incapacity, impeachment is the only mechanism for removing a sitting U.S. President.

Wisconsin State Law Process for Selecting Presidential Electors and Casting Electoral Votes

The U.S. Constitution authorizes state legislatures to “direct” how presidential electors are appointed, which the Wisconsin Legislature has done by specifying an appointment procedure in state law. Specifically, Article II, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, provides that “Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress...”

The Wisconsin Legislature enacted statutes establishing the process for selecting and appointing presidential electors, which involves the political parties each nominating a slate of electors, and the results of the popular vote for president in Wisconsin determining which slate will be appointed. The Legislature could change this process, but it would require amending state law. There is no procedure under Wisconsin law for “decertifying” or “pulling back” a slate of presidential electors who have been appointed pursuant to state statutes.

Appointment of Electors by Political Parties

The Wisconsin Legislature has established a system for the appointment of electors by the Republican and Democratic parties in the state. On the first Tuesday in October of each presidential election year, the candidates for the Senate and Assembly nominated by each political party at the primary, the state officers, and the holdover state senators of each political party meet in the State Capitol to nominate a slate of 10 electors for each party. The names of the nominated electors from each party are certified by the chairperson of the state committee of each party to the chairperson of the Wisconsin Elections Commission (Commission). [s. 8,20, Stats.] Clause 6

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Weak wording, maybe better Case of Impeachment, Clause 6 Removal, Resignation, Inability (see 25th Amend.), or Death

https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/media/1354/manship-comments-on-leg-council.pdf
MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Timothy Ramthun
FROM: Michael Gallagher, assistant chief counsel
DATE: November 22, 2021
SUBJECT: The state legislature’s power to recall presidential electors

You asked for a memorandum addressing the arguments of Attorney Matt DePerno1 in his September 23, 2021, memorandum2 to the effect that a state legislature has the unilateral power to recall the votes of the state’s presidential electors, even after the electors have been certified under state law, their votes counted in Congress, and the new president sworn in.3

While there is no direct parallel in American history for the 2020 presidential election and its continuing aftermath, based on the test itself of the Presidential Electors Clause4 in the U.S. Constitution and based on relevant decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, including an opinion authored by Justice Clarence Thomas analyzing the plain meaning of the Presidential Electors Clause, the state legislature does not have the power to recall presidential electors.

Introduction

The 2020 presidential election was unprecedented. The election occurred in the midst of the COVID-19 global pandemic and saw a dramatic increase in the number of voters voting absentee.

Actually, the Election of 1876 was similar with questions about which state’s ELECTORS the Congress should accept from several states. It was resolved NOT according to this Constitution, rather by a ‘tخت’ or un-Constitutional Election Commission, devised by Congress. The 1877 Congress ignored the Contingent Vote process of this Constitution. Why? Because it would likely have resulted in Democrat Tilden winning the Electoral Vote as he had won the Popular Vote. A compromise favored in the process was the Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, but the Senate got the end of Reconstruction, lured the South’s delegates to the end of Reconstruction, for a compromise candidate.

In the end, the 1876 Election was averted, and no further than Pennsylvania’s electoral votes were challenged, and in the Senate, a representative of Pennsylvania, a representative of New York, and a representative of Michigan rejected any vote in the Senate (so many states).

Electoral Vote counts, again ignoring the Contingent Vote process that the Framers of this Constitution wrote into the document in 1877, a century before.

1 Matt DePerno is an attorney in Michigan who is currently running for attorney general in that state. His law firm and candidate website may be accessed at https://www.deponlaw.com.
2 DePerno, Matt, “Email Memo regarding Authority Over Elections and Electors,” (September 23, 2021), hereinafter the “DePerno Memo.”
3 The DePerno memo also uses the term “decertify” with respect to the action he argues a state legislature may take with respect to a presidential election. There is no process under current law for the Wisconsin Legislature to “decertify” an election. See Appendix A: The Electoral College process in Wisconsin. In any case, whether the state legislature has the power to recall the state’s presidential electors in the first place is the more fundamental question. If the legislature does not have that power, it also does not have the power to decertify an election.
4 U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 2.
Josh Barnett is a small business owner in Phoenix, Arizona and Oceanside, California. He attended Purdue University then went on to open his first business in 2007 followed by 3 others in Ft Wayne, Indiana, before moving to Arizona in 2010. He became a PC in the Republican Party and an executive advisor to LD15 to mediate between the people and the LD15 board. He is currently a US Congressional AZ06 candidate. He has been working with legislators nationwide since November 5, 2020, on getting forensic audits and was in the middle of the forensic audit in Maricopa County recently providing constitutional arguments to decertify.
BARNETT MEMO SUMMARY

• Barnett’s memo was written specifically refuting the Leg Council memo, as it was received prior to the release of the LRB memo.

• It argues that the Legislature and its elective body should be the one to decide the constitutionality of the proposed action, not the appointed outside firm of leg council. It also speaks at fraud vitiates everything.

• For the full PDF click here:
Constitutional Authority to Alter, Abolish, Reform or Invalidate Unlawful Procedures and Acts

Please take notice that the Legislative Counsel of Wisconsin is taking a very erred and limited approach to the idea of decertifying an election based on several false premises and an assumption that because the Constitution doesn’t say a word, means that it’s not included in the powers granted to government. In order to deal with this issue, I will include Maxims of Law that clearly state in plain English why this is wrong as well as show a double standard in this thought process.

DOUBLE STANDARD:

Please show where the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin grants clear authority for the Legislative Branch to be directed in Counsel by members of the Private Bar Association, which is foreign and separate from government and the People who the government swears to protect. Please explain where the Legislature is allowed to hire Officers of the court (Bar Attorneys), to tell the Legislature what they can do, based on a Trust Indenture (Constitution) that the legislature already swore to uphold? Did the Legislature swear to uphold things for the People that they had no understanding of what the terms were?

Issue number 2: The People have demanded audits across America, where the Bar Association has threatened to remove the License of various attorneys, if they should choose to help the People get an Audit. We also see where the promise was kept as the attorneys went after Lin Wood, Guiliani, Sydney Powell, and Matt Daperno. Being that many Bar Association actors have shown a direct objection to the People having audits of their own States, please explain where there is Constitutional Authority for the Legislature to use a private foreign entity to “allow” the People to deal with their own business?

Please take notice that the People have come together to demand Audits and correction to issues, by right and the Legislative Counsel has no right to interfere in the People’s will:

Wisconsin Constitution Bill of Rights Text of Section 4:
Right to Assemble and Petition

The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

False Assumptions:

1. The memo shared by Legislative Counsel seems to infer that since the actions of the People involved with the Election got into the hands of the Electoral College that the time is up for correcting issues that the Sheriff has already proved was done outside of the law as crimes. This thinking seems to attempt to give credence to acts that are criminal

CONCLUSION OF ATTORNEYS

• It is abundantly clear that the collection of interpretations from multiple sources nationwide agree with each other that reclaiming our electoral ballots is possible.

• When looking to matters reflecting the U.S. Constitution, the opinions of Legislative Council and the Legislative Reference Bureau both fall short by ignoring illegality that took place by the Wisconsin Elections Commission.

• These illegalities were fraudulent, and are therefore vitiated.

• The plenary power to reclaim clearly reverts back to the legislative body under the U.S. Constitution.

• It falls upon the State Legislature to rectify this abuse of our most precious right to elect our leaders in a free and fair election.
CLAUSE 21: SOLUTIONS ARE REQUIRED

“The Wisconsin Legislature shall pass legislation with the intention to clean up the WisVote database and create separate servers for active and inactive voters;”

Our office has taken initiative to do this.

https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/legislation/election-bills/
CLAUSE 22: FULL FORENSIC PHYSICAL CYBER AUDIT

“The Wisconsin Legislature supports a full forensic physical and cyber audit of the 2020 general election, that this full forensic physical and cyber audit should be conducted by an independent and nonpartisan auditing firm with a scope statement approved by the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, and that this full forensic physical and cyber audit must include the following components:

1. Total examination of voting system machines, including browsers, tabulators, scanners, routers and firewalls, switches, network and out-of-band management cards, internet or network connectivity, network and remote access, remote access applications, software installed or removed on the system, flash drives, thumb drives, event logs, scripts that have been run, the date on which data were last modified and what data were modified, whether during or after the election, systems and security updates, password policies, multifactor authentication, databases, adjudication records, administrator accounts, and log-in records.”
“2. Kinematic artifact detection of all physical paper ballots, including whether ballots meet industry maximum allowable compliance for out-of-calibration measurements, ballot thickness to prevent bleed through, types of markers used, printed ballots, quantity of ballots, ballot trail, voter roll in comparison to ballots, mail-in ballot standards, and ballot watermarks and dot coding.

3. Physical canvas, including whether county clerks and election employees and volunteers followed election rules and regulations mandated by their county.

4. Transparency;”
CLAUSE 23: TRANSPARENCY

“In order to ensure transparency, all such audits shall be streamed live for public viewing and recorded via security video to be run 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, until all such audits are complete;”

Both sides need to see this happen to ensure it is unbiased and honest.
CLAUSE 24: SOLUTIONS REQUIRED

“The Wisconsin Legislature shall pass legislation specifically intended to secure the integrity of future elections in Wisconsin based on the findings of the Legislative Audit Bureau investigation, the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections investigation, and the full forensic physical and cyber audit;”
CLAUSE 24: RAMTHUN ELECTION LEGISLATION LIST

- LRB 5588/1: 36 month records retention bill
- LRB 5175/2: Removal of deceased voters bill
- LRB 5221/1: Dissolve the WEC bill
- LRB 5230/1: Election audit and fraud dissolves election bill
- LRB 5227/1: Ineligible voter bill
- LRB 5228/1: Log file bill
- LRB 5322/P2: Paper ballot and non centralized vote count bill (still drafting)

To view the bills, follow this link:
https://legis.wisconsin.gov/assembly/59/ramthun/legislation/election-bills/
CLAUSE 25: SEND IT TO CONGRESS

“The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin is hereby directed to forward a proper authenticated copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States.”

It does not matter what transpires after this action is completed on the congressional end. The focus is to make a clear statement that manipulations in elections will not be tolerated in the state of Wisconsin, and we will not continue forward until the issues are resolved.
CONCLUSION

• There is above and beyond enough evidence to show the elections process in Wisconsin is broken.

• The public has no confidence in our elections process. In order to restore it, bold actions are required.

• The legislature has the plenary right to reclaim Wisconsin’s 10 electors.

• The legislature must then dedicate itself to restoring the integrity of elections process by holding a full forensic physical cyber audit for the public to see.

• Issues found need to be addressed and resolved.

• It falls upon us to take this historic action to save the core of our republic, or all is lost. Nothing is of greater importance than this.