

## DECLARATION

I, Lynn C Kozlowski Stone, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Arizona. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.
2. I have personal knowledge of the following.
3. I demanded through the Arizona Election Integrity Forum that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.
4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.
5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

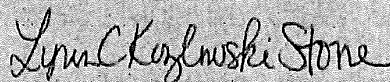
6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislature lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in A.R.S. § 16-212 (B) delegating certification powers to the Arizona Secretary of State. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislature to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret A.R.S. § 16-212 (B) as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020



Lynn C. Kozlowski Stone  
10410 E Prince Rd.  
Tucson, AZ 85749

## DECLARATION

I, Baron Benham, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Arizona. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.
2. I have personal knowledge of the following.
3. I demanded through the Arizona Election Integrity Alliance that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.
4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.
5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

Governor Doug Ducey

Speaker Russell Bowers  
Arizona House of Representatives

Senate Majority Leader Karen Fann  
Arizona Senate

Dear Governor and state legislative leaders:

I am a Member of the Arizona Election Integrity Alliance. I am writing to you on behalf of our members who voted in the November 3, 2020 Presidential election. We demand that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

We are seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in A.R.S. § 16-212 (B) delegating certification powers to the Arizona Secretary of State. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate,” not the word “direct,” in

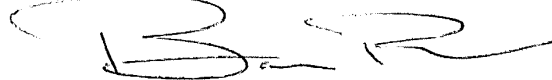
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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret A.R.S. § 16-212 (B) as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

If you do not respond to this letter by December 14, 2020, we intend to proceed with a lawsuit to delineate these constitutional duties and responsibilities for the November 3, 2020, and future elections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Baron Benham', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Baron Benham  
Member  
Arizona Election Integrity Alliance

## DECLARATION

I, warren petersen, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Arizona. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President. [If applicable: I am also a state legislator in the Arizona House.]

2. I have personal knowledge of the following.

3. I demanded through the Arizona Election Integrity Forum that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in A.R.S. § 16-212 (B) delegating certification powers to the Arizona Secretary of State. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret A.R.S. § 16-212 (B) as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December \_\_, 2020

Warren Petersen

## DECLARATION

I, John Wood, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Georgia. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.

2. I have personal knowledge of the following.

3. I am President of the Georgia Voters Alliance. We believe that the state legislature is required to meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential votes and of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

5. Under Article II of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).



U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in Ga. Code § 21-2-499 (B) delegating certification to the Georgia Secretary of State and Governor. Article II, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If Article II wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret Ga. Code § 21-2-499 (B) as an unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. Under these laws, even if the state legislature did vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors will not be counted based on that certification if it differs from the Governor’s certification.

8. I am, therefore, injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by to the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 22, 2020

/s/ John Wood

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## DECLARATION

I, Debi Haas, being duly sworn, declare as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Michigan. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.

2. I have personal knowledge of the following:

3. I demanded through the Election Integrity Fund that the Michigan state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lack legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with delegating under M.C.L.A. § 168.46 certification power to the Michigan State Board of Canvassers and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential electors, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret M.C.L.A. § 168.46 as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020

Debi Haas  
President of Election Integrity Fund  
5530 Rivers Edge Drive  
Commerce, MI 48382

Governor Gretchen Whitmer

Speaker Lee Chatfield  
Michigan House of Representatives

Senate Majority Leader Mike Shirkey  
Michigan Senate

Dear Governor and state legislative leaders:

I, Debi Haas, am the President of Election Integrity Fund. I am writing to you on behalf of our Michigan members who voted in the November 3, 2020 Presidential election. We demand that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

We are seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lack legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with delegating under M.C.L.A. § 168.46 certification power to the Michigan State Board of Canvassers and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential electors, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the

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□ Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

Governor and state legislature should interpret M.C.L.A. § 168.46 as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

If you do not respond to this letter by December 14, 2020, we intend to proceed with a lawsuit to delineate these constitutional duties and responsibilities for the November 3, 2020, and future elections.

Sincerely,

Debi Haas  
President of Election Integrity Fund  
810-499-9895  
Debihaas56@gmail.com

Governor Gretchen Whitmer

Speaker Lee Chatfield  
Michigan House of Representatives

Senate Majority Leader Mike Shirkey  
Michigan Senate

Dear Governor and state legislative leaders:

I, Brenda Savage, am the Vice President of Communication of Election Integrity Fund. I am writing to you on behalf of our Michigan members who voted in the November 3, 2020 Presidential election. We demand that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

We are seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lack legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with delegating under M.C.L.A. § 168.46 certification power to the Michigan State Board of Canvassers and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential electors, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state

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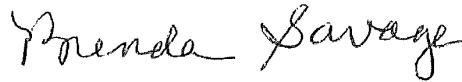
Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the

Governor and state legislature should interpret M.C.L.A. § 168.46 as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

If you do not respond to this letter by December 14, 2020, we intend to proceed with a lawsuit to delineate these constitutional duties and responsibilities for the November 3, 2020, and future elections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brenda Savage".

Brenda Savage  
V.P. Communication  
Election Integrity Fund  
248-410-7386  
[electionintegrityfund.org](http://electionintegrityfund.org)

## DECLARATION

I, Daire Rendon, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Michigan. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.

2. I am also a state legislator in the Michigan 103<sup>rd</sup> District.

3. I have personal knowledge of the following.

4. I demanded through the Election Integrity Fund that the Michigan state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

5. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

6. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).



state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

7. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with delegating under M.C.L.A. § 168.46 certification power to the Michigan State Board of Canvassers and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret M.C.L.A. § 168.46 as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

8. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

9. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 15, 2020

  
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## DECLARATION

I, Matt Maddock, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Michigan. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.

2. I am also a state legislator in the Michigan 44th District.

3. I have personal knowledge of the following.

4. I demanded through the Election Integrity Fund that the Michigan state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

5. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

6. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

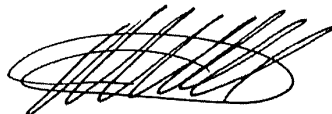
state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

7. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with delegating under M.C.L.A. § 168.46 certification power to the Michigan State Board of Canvassers and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret M.C.L.A. § 168.46 as unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

8. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

9. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.



Dated: December 15, 2020

#### DECLARATION

I, Matthew DeMeh, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Pennsylvania. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President.
2. I have personal knowledge of the following.
3. I have demanded through the Pennsylvania Voters Alliance that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.
4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.
5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with 25 P.S. § 3166 delegating certification to the Secretary of Commonwealth and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 25 P.S. § 3166 as an unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020



## DECLARATION

I, Leah Hoopes, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Pennsylvania. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for President and Vice President. applicable:

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2. I have personal knowledge of the following.

3. I have demanded through the Pennsylvania Voters Alliance that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done with 25 P.S. § 3166 delegating certification to the Secretary of Commonwealth and Governor. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate,” not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 25 P.S. § 3166 as an unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13th, 2020 2020

*Leah Hoopes*



## DECLARATION

I, Ronald H. Heuer, residing at E3530 Townline Road, Kewaunee, WI 54216, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Wisconsin. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for Vice President.

2. I have personal knowledge of the following.

3. I have demanded through the Wisconsin Voters Alliance that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).



state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

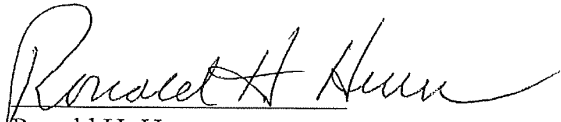
6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) (b) by delegating certification to the Wisconsin Elections Commission. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate,” not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) (b) as an unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others’ votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020

  
Ronald H. Heuer

1, Debbie Jacques, residing at 1839 S Oneida Street, Green Bay, WI 54304, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Wisconsin. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for Vice President. I am a concerned citizen.

2. I have personal knowledge of the following.

3. I have demanded through the Wisconsin Voters Alliance that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.

4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.

5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

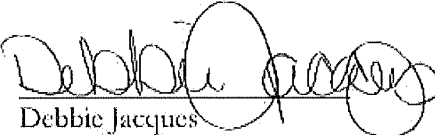
6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) (b) by delegating certification to the Wisconsin Elections Commission. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate, not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) (b) as an unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020

  
Debbie Jacques

## DECLARATION

I, Richard W. Kucksdorf, residing at W2289 Church Drive, Bonduel, WI 54107,  
being duly sworn, declares as follows:

1. I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College. I am a voter in Wisconsin. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for Vice President.
2. I have personal knowledge of the following.
3. I have demanded through the Wisconsin Voters Alliance that the state legislature meet to vote for post-election certification of the Presidential Electors. If the state legislature does not do so, the Presidential electors cannot be counted. The Electors Clause of Article II of the Constitution requires state legislative post-election certification of the Presidential electors for their vote to count.
4. I am seeking a constitutionally-compliant process for post-election certification of Presidential electors and counting of their votes for the November 3, 2020 Presidential election and future elections.
5. Under the Electors Clause of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Congress lacks legal authority to enact laws interfering with the state-by-state state legislative post-election certification of Presidential electors as it has done with 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There are textual and structural arguments for these federal statutes being unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Governor and

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<sup>1</sup> Vasan Kesavan, *Is the Electoral Count Act Unconstitutional*, 80 N.C. L. Rev. 1653, 1696-1793 (2002).

state legislature should interpret 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 as unconstitutional interference with the state legislative prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution.

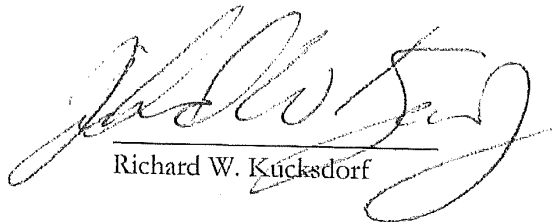
6. Analogously, under the Electors Clause, the state legislatures lacks legal authority to enact state laws which are a perpetual and wholesale delegation of post-election certification to state executive branch officials—as it has done in Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) (b) by delegating certification to the Wisconsin Elections Commission. The Electors Clause, and its non-delegation doctrine, left it to the state legislatures to “direct” post-election certification of Presidential elector, not to “delegate” post-election certification, perpetually and in a wholesale fashion, to state executive branch officials. If the Electors Clause wanted “delegation,” the Electors Clause would have the word “delegate,” not the word “direct,” in it. Therefore, the Governor and state legislature should interpret Wis. Stat. § 7.70 (5) (b) as an unconstitutional delegation of the state legislative prerogative of post-election certification of Presidential voters.

7. If the state legislature does vote affirmatively for post-election certification of the Presidential electors, the Presidential electors cannot be counted.

8. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution!

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020

  
Richard W. Kucksdorf

DECLARATION


I, Debbie Jacques, residing at 1839 Soul Oneida Street, Green Bay, WI being duly sworn, declares as follows:

I am a plaintiff in the US District Court for the district of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College.

I am a voter in Wisconsin. I voted in the November 3rd general election, and the Presidential electors should not be counted. I will be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes relating to the November 3rd 2020 presidential election were not properly, legally and/equally obtained, counted and/ or certified.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 14, 2020

  
Debbie Jacques  
Concerned Wisconsin Citizen


**DECLARATION**

I, David Steffen, residing at 715 Olive Tree Court, Green Bay, WI 54313, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College.

I am a voter in Wisconsin. I voted in the November 3 presidential general election, and the Presidential electors should not be counted. I will be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes relating to the November 3, 2020 presidential election were not properly, legally and/or equally obtained, counted and/or certified. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 14, 2020

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Steffen  
State Representative, 4<sup>th</sup> Assembly District

DECLARATION

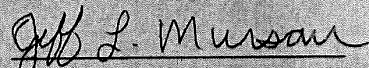
I, Jeff L. Mursau, residing at 4 Oak Street, Crivitz, WI 54114, being duly sworn,

declares as follows:

I am a plaintiff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia lawsuit regarding the Electoral College.

I am a voter in Wisconsin. I voted in the November 3, 2020 election for Vice President. I am also a state legislator in the Wisconsin. I will, therefore, be injured as a voter because my vote and others' votes are not being counted and certified by the state legislature as required by the Constitution. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 13, 2020

  
Jeff L. Mursau

State Representative, 36<sup>th</sup> Assembly

District