



UNITED SOVEREIGN AMERICANS

...for Freedom!

★ Talking Points ★

9 USA Talking Points (10th is suggested) of United Sovereign Americans

1. Government is by consent of the governed.
2. Voting rights are non-partisan.
3. Election validity is required by law.
4. Error rate of votes counted should never exceed legally defined accuracy requirements.
5. If voter rolls are inaccurate, the results of the election should not be certified (cannot be trusted).
6. Voter roll accuracy is the duty of election officials, not citizens.
7. USA scorecard findings reflect the definition of election fraud.
8. Litigation/legal efforts are focused on upholding guaranteed civil rights.
9. To save our country, we intend to file the same question in multiple federal circuits, and force the matter to the Supreme Court.
10. We intend for the Supreme Court to decide, before the 2024 elections, whether or not election officials are required to obey the law.



★ 1. Government is by consent of the governed.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Government	Consent of the Governed	Unaccountable Election Officials

- ★ The Department of Justice, and Constitutional scholars agree: The no. 1 civil right of an American citizen is suffrage, **the right to elect our representatives and to have government by consent**
- ★ Our American system relies on a free and fair election process that is accurate and compliant
- ★ We allow our representatives to speak on our behalf
- ★ If elections are not conducted properly, it's election officials who are choosing our leaders, not "We the people."
 - ★ Elected election officials may be ignorant of the law, they may be arrogantly ignoring the law, or they may be outright malicious.
 - ★ It doesn't matter which one, we require valid elections for our American system to work, and it's their duty to provide that. (Kris-trying to make this a sub-point but app is not cooperating)
 - ★ Obeying the law is a requirement.
 - This basic premise of our American voting system is supported by:
 - The Founding Fathers
 - The Constitution
 - Supreme Court decisions
 - 14th Amendment to the Constitution
 - National Voter Registration Act of 1992 (NVRA)
 - *Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eight Edition, December 2017* (a book)
- ★ Thomas Paine (English-born Founding Father, and author of "Common Sense" (1776)
 - ★ One of the most influential pamphlets at the start of the American Revolution
 - ★ Helped to inspire patriots to declare independence from Great Britain. He said:
 - "The right of voting for representatives is the primary right by which other rights are protected."
- ★ Supreme Court Justice, Hugo Black, a prominent progressive, agreed. He said almost the same thing in an important court opinion, *Wesberry v Sanders*, in 1964:

"No right is more precious in a free country than that of having a voice in the election of those who make our laws under which, as good citizens, we must live. Other rights, even the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined."



1. Government is by consent of the governed.

✦ 14th Amendment

★ Section 1

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

★ Section 2

...But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executives and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature itself is denied to...(any qualified voters), or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced...

✦ National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA)

★ The right of citizens of the US to vote is a fundamental right

★ It is the duty of the Federal, State, and local governments to promote the exercise of that right

★ Purpose: To ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.

✦ Help America Vote Act of 2003 (HAVA)

"...each State, acting through the chief State election official, shall implement, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, a single, uniform, of-ficial, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list defined, maintained, and administered at the State level that contains the name and registration information of **every legally registered voter** in the State and assigns **a unique identifier to each legally registered voter** in the State."



★ 2. Voting Rights are Non-Partisan.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Party Affiliation	Uphold Constitutional governance for all, non-partisan	Extreme Partisanship

- ✦ There is no mention of party affiliation applying to voting rights according to:
 - ★ The Constitution
 - ★ Supreme Court decisions
 - ★ The Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - ★ NVRA of 1993
 - ★ HAVA of 2002
- ✦ We are supposed to believe that a “bi-partisan” system over-sighted by one Democrat and one Republican is inherently trustworthy.
- ✦ The right to vote and the requirement for accurate voter rolls has nothing do with a political party
 - ★ The issues are
 - Do you believe in government by consent?
 - Do you believe in civil rights?
 - There isn’t actually federal election law
 - There is federal civil rights law governing the conduct of elections
 - ★ Everyone in America can agree that the outcomes of elections have to be valid
 - Progressives, for 110 years have emphasized civil rights
 - ★ Every U.S. citizen has standing on a civil rights matter
- ✦ The voter rolls are wildly inaccurate, as USA Scorecards show, and the officials don’t seem to want to fix it, regardless of party.
 - ★ Malice implies criminal intent.
 - ★ There are millions of examples of potential election fraud as defined under federal law



2. Voting Rights are Non-Partisan.

- ★ Republicans and Democrats do tend to differ ideologically.
 - ★ Republicans tend to veer towards helping people solve their own problems; traditionally—fiscal conservatism. They favor liberty.
 - ★ Democrats tend to veer towards wanting to help solve problems for others; traditionally—social liberalism. They favor equality.
 - ★ The current progressive policies are so extreme and so blatantly destructive, e.g., in education, health, and parental rights, the justice system that many people are more centric.
 - ★ The average person doesn't want criminals let out of jail.
 - ★ Inner city people are afraid and miserable because they practically are living in a war zone.
 - ★ People in general are afraid for their safety and that of their children.
 - ★ Our American system, which places citizens as the sovereign, appears to be broken for everyone.



★ 3. Election Validity is required by law.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Accuracy and compliance with the law	Election Validity	Blind Trust in certified results

- ✦ United Sovereign Americans prefers to the term Election “Validity” to Election “Integrity,” because it focuses on two key aspects of USA strategy: Obeying the law and measuring accuracy
- ✦ All elections should be conducted by individuals with **Integrity** and there is no intent to lessen the importance of that
<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/integrity>
 - ★ Adherence to moral and ethical principles
 - ★ The state of being whole, entire, or undiminished
 - ★ Election Integrity demands that the entire electoral system and process, as defined by law, must be intact
 - ★ Election INTEGRITY meaning: Everyone agrees pizza has a crust, sauce and cheese. That’s a pizza system. It could be round, square, thin crust, deep dish, but every pizza has a crust, sauce and cheese. That’s the system. Now let’s say you order a pizza, and it comes and there’s no crust. Just sauce and cheese on a tray. So you try to have a conversation, “This pizza is missing the crust.” And what happens? They call you a pizza denier.
- ✦ All elections also should have **Validity**, which has not been emphasized, till now
<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/validity>
 - ★ Legal soundness or force
 - ★ Factually sound
 - ★ Legally or officially binding or acceptable
 - ★ To obtain useful results, the methods you use to collect data must be valid: the research must be accurately measuring what it claims to measure.



3. Election Validity is required by law.

- ★ The basic premise of Election **Validity** is supported in
 - ★ Help America Vote Act of 2003 (HAVA)
 - Error rates: The error rate of the voting system in counting ballots (determined by taking into account only those errors which are attributable to the voting system and not attributable to the act of the voter) shall comply with the error rate standards established under Section 3.2.1..” of the voting systems standards issued in the document below
 - Voting System Standards Volume I: Performance Standards. April 2002, United States of America, Federal Election Commission
 - “This rate is set at a sufficiently stringent level such that the likelihood of voting system errors affecting the outcome an election is exceptionally remote even in the closest of elections.”
 - The tabulators can’t tell the difference between a qualified voter’s ballot and in injected ballot. That’s why NVRA says the voter rolls must be accurate. The accuracy of tabulated results starts with identifying and verifying the eligibility of each voter. Otherwise we get vote dilution.
 - Vote dilution is when ineligible votes procured by fraud taint the ratio of results. This ends in an unknown result, a nullity, and the election should be readministered.
 - There are many instances where courts have ordered new elections based on improper conduct, but this is hard to prove. A measured effect based on unqualified voters apparently voting, according to the voter rolls, is something everyone can agree is material.



★ 4. Error rate of votes counted should never exceed legally defined accuracy requirements.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Knowing who wins election	Prove who won election	Higher error rates than margin of victory

- ★ American citizens have a protected right to verify election results
- ★ When the election system error rate is greater than the margin of victory, the election is broken. No one knows who won. The system is incapable of telling us, and anyone who says otherwise is ignorant or lying.
- ★ The USA Scorecards indicate that something was terribly wrong in the 2022 elections nationwide, and investigation was required before certification could be lawfully conducted.
 - ★ How was the election certified? The scorecards demand answers, line-by-line
- ★ Per Heritage Foundation Website:
 - <https://www.heritage.org/solutions/#ElectionIntegrity>
 - ★ In 2017, the Public Interest Legal Foundation found that more than 5,500 noncitizens had registered to vote in Virginia.
 - Of these illegal registrants, 1,852 cast nearly 7,500 ballots in a state in which two state-wide attorney general races have been decided by less than 1,000 votes.
- ★ Per USA regarding NY:
 - ★ In the 2022 General Election, the system error rate exceeded the margin of victory in ten federal elections, including the US Senate
 - ★ Countless statewide races are directly impacted, including the contests for NY Governor and Attorney General.
- ★ Elections matter: Those elected can change the culture of the United States



★ 5. If voter rolls are inaccurate, the results of the election cannot be certified.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Challenging misconduct	Process of elections	Results of elections

- ✦ The USA strategy focuses is on the process of **conducting** elections, not on the **outcome** of elections.
 - ★ Without an ironclad **process, the results of an election are meaningless.**
 - ★ The applicable election laws/procedures must be followed to the letter

- ✦ There are 3 ways to challenge an election:
 - ★ 1. Challenge the outcome of an election
 - Challenging election outcome results is rarely successful
 - In 2020, everybody wanted to change the results of the election
 - The judicial system does not seem to want to interfere with elections (which they view as the purview of the legislative branch)
 - Generally, they have decided they don't have jurisdiction until materiality can be shown. This means the amount of fraud outstrips the margin of victory.
 - When election officials are not transparent, materiality is very hard to prove.
 - ★ 2. Challenge the Constitutionality of an election
 - Challenge that the Federal or State law is not Constitutional
 - The challenge may go to the Supreme Court, or it may not
 - This can be very time consuming, although important.
 - ★ 3. Challenge the process of an election/election misconduct
 - This type of challenge has recently been ignored, despite a long history of success.
 - Most people don't know that Bush vs Gore in 2000 did not start as over-turning the election in Florida.
 - It started in proving misconduct regarding the procedure for counting hanging chads.
 - When the Supreme Court said that the procedure had to be repaired and votes had to be recounted, Bush won.
 - The above-referenced Bush vs. Gore case didn't start with a challenge to the certification of the vote; it started with a challenge to the process and procedure being used in Florida.



5. If voter rolls are inaccurate, the results of the election cannot be certified.

- ✦ Penalties are quite severe for election misconduct because fair elections are a guaranteed right, perhaps the most important right we have
 - ★ The people, by their vote, are sovereign, have jurisdiction over the government
 - ★ The people choose those whom we temporarily grant the tremendous honor and privilege of writing and enforcing laws for the United States, through an honest and accurate vote.
 - If that vote is corrupted in any way, the representatives no longer answer to the people, and the law goes rogue.
 - Thomas Paine: "In America, the LAW is King."
- ✦ Certification
 - ★ Means that something is both accurate and legally compliant (with election law)
 - If the agent in charge of election certification in each county and each state hasn't exercised his or her affirmative duty to know whether an election is both accurate and compliant, but certifies anyway, he or she is committing perjury.
 - The same thing puts you in jail when you sign a tax return with an error that you should have known about.
 - ★ The election official is swearing and attesting both in their official capacity and personally, that
 - They know that everything in the election followed the law and the results are dead accurate
 - The vote accurately measures the intent of eligible voters
 - ★ A federal official (and also state and county officials) under law are agents of the federal government during a federal election
 - They are breaking the federal law when they sign off on something that they know is wrong
 - Even worse, under Coy (decision of Supreme Court) when you ignore the law, it is a crime
 - Officials all over the country, in 2020, were changing/ignoring the law
 - They appear to be committing crimes and "We the people" have a right to hold them accountable.
 - ★ USA scorecards contain millions of examples of apparent election fraud as defined under federal law.



★ 6. The burden of proof for voter roll accuracy is on election officials not citizens.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Burden of proof	Election officials have burden of proof	Citizens have burden of proof

- ✦ Our election officials bear the burden of proof.
 - ★ The duty of election officials is to be able to prove that all the procedures have been followed properly—it is their job
 - ★ It is not be the role of average citizens to dig up proof that procedural errors have occurred
 - ★ We should have gone after election officials to begin with, as they are the ones who are responsible for preventing fraud
 - Election officials have an affirmative duty under the law
 - It was determined in the 1800s that an election official has to both certify and know whether or not the certification is legitimate
 - This was decided in a couple of different Supreme Court cases: Coy and Classic are the two big ones, but it also came down as a variation of Throckmorton as well
 - These people are ignoring the law
- ✦ An election official (including the state and county people) under law are agents of the federal government during a federal election
 - ★ That means they are breaking the federal law when they sign off on some-thing that they know is wrong
 - ★ Under Coy, when an election official ignores the law it is a crime
 - The fact of the matter is, when election officials all over the country were changing the law or ignoring the law, they were/are committing crimes
 - We, as the people, have a right to hold them accountable.
 - Our primary strategy is Black Letter Law, things that they have done that are wrong that people can understand, that our politicians, as ignorant as they pretend to be, can understand, and that the courts can understand.
 - ★ Citizens have jurisdiction/control/sovereignty over the government in our Constitutional Republic
 - The government is sovereign over the bureaucracy
 - Somehow that has become reversed
 - This is a violation of our civil rights



★ 7. USA scorecard findings reflect the definition election fraud.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Keep focus simple—follow the law	Black Letter Law, four tenets of an election	Illegal voter registrations. Election laws not followed out of ignorance, arrogance, or malice. The number of votes and number of voters is not reconciled.

- ✦ Simple strategy
 - ★ Voter registration is supposed to be accurate and compliant with the law.
 - ★ The people who vote are supposed to be eligible to vote.
 - ★ The number of votes counted must equal the number of qualified voters who voted.
- ✦ Any violation of the law is election fraud
 - ★ If someone's voter registration does not comply with the law and they are allowed to vote anyway, that is election fraud
- ✦ The United Sovereign American primary strategy is to focus on Black Letter Law
 - ★ Already been settled in courts, already adjudicated
 - Often, already in the Supreme Court
 - ★ A law that is either so well settled, or it is so incredibly easy to understand that a third grader can identify it when it is being broken
 - ★ People can understand it, our politicians can understand it, the courts can understand it
- ✦ Build an investigation from evidence, suspicion
 - ★ Challenge situations that indicate something is wrong
 - ★ Start with providing our findings to election commissions
 - Give them a chance to address concerns, redress grievances as required and guaranteed under the Constitution
 - ★ Force obedience to the law
 - Election law (e.g., both NVRA and HAVA) is built on civil rights legislation
 - Gives citizens lots of tools to use to force the obedience to the law



★ 8. Litigation/legal efforts are focused on upholding guaranteed civil rights.

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Litigation/Legal Efforts	Civil Rights Law	Election outcomes

- ★ There is a secret in federal election law
 - ★ There isn't actually federal election law
 - ★ There is federal civil rights law governing the conduct of elections
- ★ In other words: All federal election law is civil rights legislation based on our fundamental civil right to government by consent
- ★ This gives us all sorts of power
 - ★ 1983 Actions: You can hold people personally responsible for their crimes
 - ★ Title 18, Sections 241 and 242: People are committing felonies if they are suppressing civil rights
- ★ The Voting Rights Act of 1965 says that if you believe your civil right regarding suffrage has been abridged, or is going to be abridged, and you can provide evidence to support that claim, what you need to do is file a Temporary Restraining Order in Federal Court against the administration or certification of that election.
- ★ Temporary Restraining Orders (TROs) are called for under the VRA
 - ★ USA will file Federal injunctions forcing election officials to obey the law
 - We will win in some places and lose in others
 - We don't care
 - USA wants diversity of jurisdiction and opinion to force it quickly to the Supreme Court



★ 9. To save our country, we intend to file the same question in multiple federal circuits, and force the matter to the Supreme Court. Do our elections have to follow the law?

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Make a difference nationally	Every State conducts investigation with evidence and operates under the principles of mass, and consistency	People rant

- ✦ Mass:
 - ★ Most, if not all, States must file in federal court (as many states as possible)
 - Election officials are breaking federal law in many states across the U.S.
 - This is a United States issues, not an individual state issue. We can't save our country with a win in one state.

- ✦ Consistency: Volunteer analysts in each state examine State voter roll to an-swer 4 questions
 - ★ 1. Are the voter rolls accurate, as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993?
 - ★ 2. Were the votes counted from eligible voters, as required by the U.S. Consti-tution?
 - ★ 3. Was the number of votes counted equal to the number of voters who voted?
 - ★ 4. Was the number of ballots in error valid according to the Help America Vote Act of 2002?

- ✦ It takes hard work to build a Scorecard
 - ★ USA will be filing as soon as possible
 - ★ We do not plan to wait and watch this country be stolen in 2024
 - ★ The law says that you file an injunction against the administration of that election
 - You don't let them deny or dilute your suffrage. It has to be protected

- ✦ Promotes
 - ★ Public awareness
 - ★ Political awareness
 - ★ Judicial awareness



★ 10. Access to Supreme Court before 2024 elections

Focus Area/Talking Point	Desired Results	Current Reality
Focus on civil rights	Quick Access to Supreme Court—before 2024 elections	Legislation that moves slowly

- ★ We have to convince people that we have a simple problem
- ★ We have to convince officials we are coming after them with the law
- ★ We have to remember this is civil rights legislation
 - ★ USA is taking concerns about state election issues (not county) to federal court jurisdictions, not focusing on counties or legislation, which goes slowly
 - We file lawsuits in places where we are likely to get a good Federal judge from the bench, and where we have scorecards
 - We win by filing dozens of lawsuits, some of which will go to the Supreme Court
 - Dealing with election misconduct (not who won the election) we can win
 - We have reviewed this with dozens of lawyers and they agree that this strategy is the best one by far to take forward.
 - Lawyers and donations must be found in each states
- ★ There is a sense of urgency
 - ★ We have less than a year to fix this
 - We are ready to file the first litigation by Spring of 2024
 - We anticipate all litigation will be filed in the timeframe of March through June of 2024
 - ★ USA strategy contains very aggressive litigation
 - USA will seek Temporary Restraining Orders (TROs)
 - Then, USA will go after individual officials
 - USA will insist upon the recusal of those who have been accused
 - Criminal complaints will be filed about the conduct of elections in 2020 and 2022.



10. Access to Supreme Court before 2024 elections

- ★ What do we know?
 - ★ Voter registration rolls are terribly flawed
 - ★ There is no reconciliation in any state in the country
 - Between the number of votes and the number of voters
 - This is blatantly illegal
 - In some states, it says the two have to be reconciled
 - Pennsylvania has the strongest law
 - The PA governor decided to throw that out in 2020
 - In New York, 338K more votes were counted than voters who voted in 2020