

State of the United States 2020 Presidential Election & Path Forward

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December 20, 2020



On December 14, 2020, the Electoral College votes were cast, sealed, and sent by special carrier to Washington where they will remain sealed until January 6th when the House and Senate will come into a joint session to open the votes. The mainstream media is going to attempt to make people the world over believe that it's all over and Joe Biden is now officially "*president elect*" of the United States. However from a legal and constitutional standpoint that is untrue.

On January 6th, 2021, Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, will sit down with the rest of the House members as she has no special power or authority over the hearing, in the joint session with the US Senate. Vice President Mike Pence will have all the authority as President of the Senate for that procedural session and will accept or reject motions to decide the next steps by the assembly.

Again, Vice President Mike Pence is in full authority that day as written in the Constitution. The ballots were certified on December 14th but that means nothing; that was simply a customary, perfunctory, and symbolic step in the process.

The votes will be opened, counted, and recorded by Mr. Pence. At that point one House member could, and most likely will, raise their hand to object to the Vice President on the state of elector's votes. That objection could be predicated on fraud or any other reason, and with the seconding of that objection by at least one member of the Senate, everything changes. The November 2020 election is temporally null and void.

The House and Senate will divide for two hours (at least) to debate, and then vote. The vote will be one vote per Senator with the Vice President being the deciding vote if needed in the Senate, while the vote in the House will be only be ONE vote per delegation, per state, not per House member.

The Republicans have over 26 delegation votes compared to the Democrats slightly over 20 delegation votes. In this scenario, President Trump would become "re-elected."

The Democrats, the media, social media networks, and globalists around the world will come very unhappy resulting in possible chaos.

In the interim President Trump is attempting to do the right thing and go through the courts first, and expose all the massive fraud and deception. However, Courts, including but not limited to the Supreme Court, have traditionally resisted becoming involved in election disputes.

The President has other remedies he could exercise as more and more provable evidence of the large scale magnitude of the fraud becomes a matter of public record. This includes invoking the Insurrection Act after the DNI findings of foreign influence pursuant to the President's September 12, 2018 Executive Order, are communicated with him, and the temporary suspension of Habeas Corpus (President Abraham Lincoln did this in 1861) allowing for the temporary incarceration of high level government officials and "deep staters." Commensurate with these actions, the president would instruct the military to hold a new nationwide presidential election; the results of which he would agree to abide by. In this event such an election would be administered by military personal as opposed to "poll workers" and would include voting requirements imposed by a new Executive Order including voter ID, and paper ballots. Absentee votes would be limited to overseas military personal and residents living overseas and other very limited and specifically defined circumstances.

Constitution of United States of America 1789 (rev. 1992) Amendment XII:

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;-The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;-The person having the greatest Number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of

Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President-The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

For an illustrative examples of such a previous contested elections please refer to [Thomas Jefferson versus John Adams](#), 1800, [John Quincy Adams versus Andrew Jackson](#), 1824 and [Rutherford B. Hayes Versus Samuel J. Tilden](#)

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