

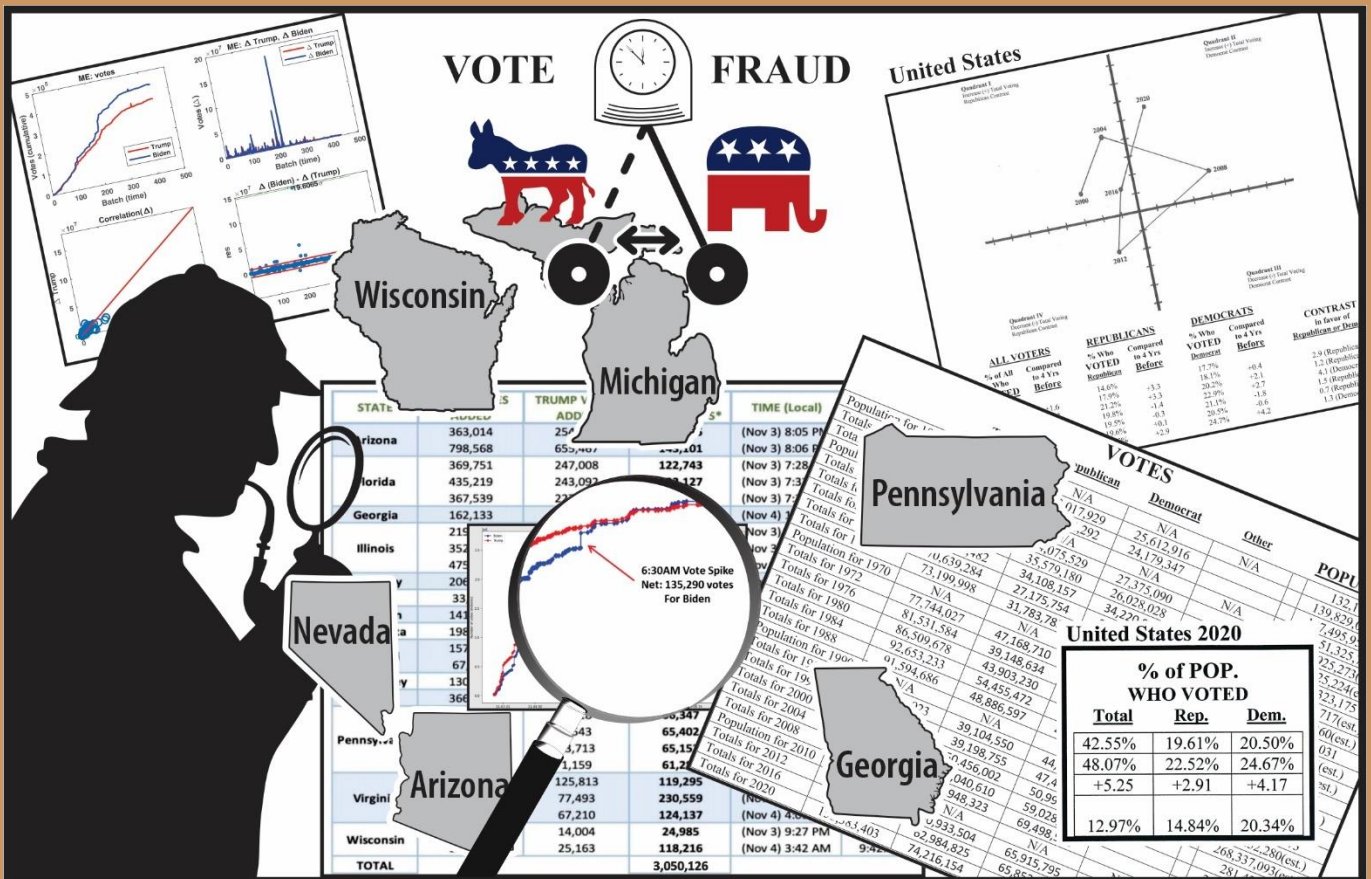
SUPPLEMENTAL

to PART II of A

SPECIAL REPORT

on the 2020 Presidential Election Results

First Edition



This "Supplemental" is a continuation of Part II of a Special Report series. Quite a bit of data was gathered for that previous report; and upon further reflections of that data, a few other things were needed to be said.



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Prefix

In the revised edition of 2.23.22 of Part II of a Special Report series (originally released on 9.21.21), an addition to the “Prefix” was made. Below is a reprint of that addition.

Why I Am an Independent:

While I lean a little bit to the Right, I am a Moderate on many of the political issues. But when you usurp the Will of the People by possibly rigging an election, that is when you have motivated me to jump off the couch and take a stand. This is why I have become such an activist over this one issue. This is really important! I know our Freedoms, Democracy, and Republic itself are being held hostage and are in peril over the issue of voter integrity.

It may come as a surprise to some, I am not a registered Republican; but rather, I am an Independent. This is because I’m a “Free Thinker” and try to be a “Critical Thinker” as well. I had been a Republican at times in the past, but I actually changed my registration because of Donald Trump in the spring of 2016. I was embarrassed by how Trump acted during the primary season; I thought he was the “Rodney Dangerfield” of the Republican candidates. I even feared that he might shred the Constitution if he became President. I did however end up voting for Trump (but barely) in the General Election of that year. After he became President, I was pleasantly surprised. He did not become a dictator as feared, and he did indeed follow the Constitution as President. And he made the economy a fine-running machine.

Some have asked me why I’m not a Republican and have not changed my registration back. Well, I’ll tell you why. Too many people from both political parties go crazy when they are in power; and I don’t want to be associated with those lunatics; and after all, I’m a “Free Thinker” and don’t want to be bound by one ideology. Seriously, people from either of the two major political parties become like the Nazi Brown-Shirts when they are in power.

I have always been a big fan and admirer of Ronald Reagan. But for my friends when growing up who were of the Democrat persuasion, I actually remember some labeling and accusing me of being a Nazi Brown-Shirt – simply because I liked and supported Reagan. Well look at the Democrats now and how they are acting.

When I was coming along, people would half-jokingly call Democrats “Communist.” Well, I’ll be damned if that is not now a true and accurate description. They have gone so far off the rail; I don’t see how any sane American can support that party anymore. Their party seems to have been taken over by a bunch of extremists and Marxist in the past couple of decades. I have friends who are still registered Democrat, and I remind them what Reagan once said, “I didn’t leave the Democrat Party, the Democrat Party left me.” The Party has truly become radicalized and no longer supports Traditional American Values like Civil Liberties (what they used to be known for), Freedom, and the Free-Enterprise System.

And consider some of their proposals in just the recent past: Even before Joe Biden became president, there was talk of forming “Truth Commissions” by such notable Democrats as Robert Reich. David Atkins, a member of the California Democratic National Committee publicly spoke about “reprogramming all the people who voted for Trump” – and I believe even Elizabeth Warren might have even talked along these lines as well. And most recently, Attorney General Merrick Garland threatened to sick the FBI on parents who show up at school boards to protest what is being brainwashed into the heads of school children. The message is, these children no longer belong to the parents; but rather, they are now the property of the State, to do with them as they please. This is very reminiscent of Nazi Germany.

I do however remember a time, in not all that distant past, where in America you could agree to disagree with one another, and still be friends and be civil. And back in those good ole days, I also remember where we all tried to judge a person on the content of their character and not based upon groups or the color of one’s skin. Boy, how things have changed!

Again, when you usurp the Will of the People by possibly rigging an election, that is when you have motivated me to jump off the couch and take a stand. This is ultimately the reason why I have written this report.

- **Billy Parker**

Introduction

In “*Part II of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Results*,” a ton of data and calculations was gathered for that report. After the release of that report on September 21, 2021 and as time went on, I found the need to make revisions and additions to that report.

After writing such a report, one nearly always finds typos and other minor corrections that need to be made – no matter how hard you try to proofread a report, those errors keep popping up. This “Supplemental” gives me a second chance to make those corrections.

Also after writing such an in-depth report where there was so much data gathered and primary calculations of new data done, one thinks of new points needing to be made after having more time to reflect on the data and new things come to light.

Whole sections were needed to be added to the revised edition of the Part II series. As a continuation of that report, some of the new sections are included in this “Supplemental” Report and are signified with an insert-box around the text.

25,000,000 Out-Of-Place Ballots:

This was the number of “Out-Of-Place” ballots in the 2020 Presidential Election as compared to the “Historical Election Trend and Percentages.” A Portion of these were clearly “Fraudulent” votes; the remaining Portion was possibly legitimate votes as the result of “**The Polarization of the American Voter.**”

In the Part II of A Special Report series, much of that report was about the political pendulum that swings back and forth between election cycles. After writing the report, I kept asking myself, “How could the pendulum possibly have swung in both directions at the same time to maximum heights in the 2020 election?” One obvious reason would be voter fraud. But the more I contemplated on this question; I came to realize another possible factor – that of the polarization of the American voter.

We as a nation have become so polarized in recent years. There is a great middle-ground of voters that usually exist for an election, but this group seemed to have dried up in 2020. Some of the voters in this group will sit out an election if their party candidate is not doing well or doesn’t have a good message. And some will actually switch sides and vote for the other party – different from the party who they voted for in the previous general election. But I think what happened in this past election was that we had become so polarized as a nation over the past number of years, really since the disputed election of 2000 between Bush and Gore, and the partisan divide only accelerated, in part, by the Media and Big-Tech on the Left and the antagonistic rhetoric of Donald Trump on the Right. And with people getting their news source from outlets that mostly reinforce their own belief system, two hardened groups of people emerged as core voting blocks with two very different ideological political agendas. These two groups showed up in masses to vote for their candidate. I believe this partially explains why the pendulum swung in both directions to the extent that it did.

Of course the counter to this argument is that America has always been a deeply divided people when it comes to politics. There has always been vigorous and heated debate when it comes to the matter.

I contended then, when I finished writing the Part II of A Special Report series, and I still do today that it was not possible for the political pendulum to have swung in both directions at the same time to maximum heights in the 2020 election without voter fraud being involved. This is not possible and even defies the natural laws of gravity for the pendulum to do this (in the abstract sense, since the political “pendulum” is in fact invisible; but like electricity, we know it exists). In Chapter 5 (Conclusion) of the previous report, **I identified 25 Million such “Fraudulent Votes.”** And since this matter of investigating the 2020 election is an ever-evolving picture with new data coming in and being able to even see my own data in a new light, I have decided to back off of this hardened position of calling all of these 25 Million “Fraudulent Votes.” I have come to realize that part, and only part, of the swing of the political pendulum in both directions was likely to be the result of “The Polarization of the American Voter.” So some of these out-of-place ballots were likely to be actual legitimate increases in Democrat votes! The problem is that we don’t know what portion was “Fraudulent” and which portion was “Legitimate.” For this reason, I have decided now to just call these 25 Million “**Out-Of-Place Ballots’ compared to historical trends and percentages.**”

The Matter of Switched Votes:

To be honest, I do not know if the number of “switched votes” that happened was to a significant level and actually affected the outcome of the 2020 election or not. With that said, we do have individualized cases of switched votes.

One example of this was the Audit of Antrim County, Michigan where they found examples of switched votes to have occurred. And I have one person (a very credible source) who believes and has evidence that fictional ballots here in North Carolina were created out of thin air and moved from one county to another by possibly people within the North Carolina State Board of Elections. As far as hacking goes from nefarious players outside of the voting system, there also seems to be examples of this in nearly every state of the nation.

And to be fair to the question, there have in fact been studies at the national level that suggest there was a significant level of “switched votes.” We all have heard allegations of possible switching of votes by the Dominion Voting machines. I don’t know if those allegations are true. But **Ben Turner, CEO of Fraud Spotters**, did an analysis that might help to answer the question. For *those Counties* across the nation that used Dominion, he found

there was an average of **2 to 3 percent shift for Biden**. And for the nation at large, the effect appears to be somewhere **between 1.0% and 1.6%**.

And here’s another way of looking at the matter. Donald Trump received support of 22.52% of the population. We know from a historical perspective, the maximum level of support of the total population for a winning candidate is about 23%; Reagan went a little over the level/barrier in 1984 at 23.13%. So with Trump already at 22.52%, that doesn’t leave much room for the possibility of “switched votes” to have happened. If there was any, it might have been an amount to represent 0.5% (less than 1%) of the total population; and at the very most, an amount to represent a full 1.0% – that would put Trump at 23.52% of the population, a little over the historical barrier of 23%.

I am totally against, however, some reports of what the number of “switched votes” were. For example, I saw one report where there were 457,780 changed (“switched”) votes in my home state of North Carolina. Based upon our population, that would mean there were approximately 14.2 million switched votes on a national level. That would be 8.96% of total vote, representing 4.31% of the population. This number, by all measures, is not reasonable. It would also mean that Trump received a total of 26.83% (22.52% + 4.31%) support of the population. From the historical trends, this percentage is NOT even imaginable. So those who make such claims, I wish you would STOP it!

Noted Exception to Percentages Presented:

Another important thing that I felt needed to be pointed out in the previous report was the difference in the “national” figures/percentages that were so often used and that of similar figures for individual states. There were sometimes rather big differences. So the first major addition/change to the “revised” report is in Chapter 3 (The Political Pendulum). Below is a reprint of that addition, under the heading of “**Noted Exception to Percentages Presented**”:

It is important to note that the percentages and figures (unless otherwise indicated) presented in this chapter and for most other sections of this report are for the nation at large; individual states, however, often differ from the national figure presented. The national percentages presented is like an AVERAGE for all the states, with about half of the states being above the average and about half of the states being below. But the individual state numbers can in fact vary greatly, especially for states that represent strongholds for either of the two major political parties.

It is reported in this chapter, “**23% seems the maximum percentage number that a winner of an election is able to muster and/or to garner support from the total population . . . the difference (the “Margin”) between the winner and loser is around 6.5%.**” While this is certainly an “average” for most of the states, there are exceptions to the maximum rule of 23% (and to that of the “Margin” as well). Since there is doubt, however, about the percentages for the 2020 election in general, below is a “sample” of the winning percentages of some of the individual states, for elections prior to 2020. In alphabetical order, the lists of sample states are as follows:

State/District	Winning Party/Year	% of Pop
Colorado	Democrat in 2008	26.4%
Connecticut	Democrat in 2008	28.2%
Delaware	Democrat in 2008	29.2%
Dis. Of Columbia	Democrat in 2008	41.3%
Idaho	Republican in 2004	29.2%
Illinois	Democrat in 2008	26.8%
Iowa	Republican in 2016	25.7%
Kentucky	Republican in 2016	27.0%
Maine	Democrat in 2008	32.0%
Maryland	Democrat in 2012	28.8%
Massachusetts	Democrat in 2016	29.5%
Michigan	Democrat in 2008	29.0%

State/District	Winning Party/Year	% of Pop
Minnesota	Democrat in 2008	30.1%
Nebraska	Republican in 2004	29.2%
New Hampshire	Democrat in 2008	29.6%
North Dakota	Republican in 2004	30.0%
Oregon	Democrat in 2008	27.7%
Rhode Island	Democrat in 2008	28.2%
South Dakota	Republican in 2004	29.9%
Utah	Republican in 2004	27.1%
Vermont	Democrat in 2008	35.2%
West Virginia	Republican in 2016	27.0%
Wisconsin	Democrat in 2008	29.8%
Wyoming	Republican in 2004	32.1%

For all of the percentages for all the states (plus DC) for many election cycles, please refer to **Appendix II** at the end of the report [Part II of A Special Report].

Voter Participation Rate

The **Voter Participation Rate (VPR)** is simply the percentage of those who vote compared to the entire population. The more simple and direct route of calculating the VPR is by taking the Total Number of Votes cast for President as reported by the Federal Election Commission and dividing that by the population count as reported (or estimated) by the US Census. This number was presented time after time in the tables throughout Part II of A Special Report series. I have the VPRs for the nation and for all 50 States (plus DC) for many of the election cycles. It is the number reported on the sixth (6th) column, under “Total” for “% of POP. WHO VOTED.” As an illustration, below is the table of North Carolina as found in the Appendix II of that report; and to help signify the VPR – the column in question, I have made it in bold and highlighted.

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep.</u>	<u>Dem.</u>
North Carolina:							
1960	1,368,556	655,420	713,136	4,556,155	30.0%	14.4%	15.7%
1980	1,855,833	915,018	875,635	5,881,766	31.6%	15.6%	14.9%
1996	2,515,807	1,107,849	1,225,938	7,481,043	33.6%	14.8%	16.4%
2000	2,911,262	1,631,163	1,257,692	8,049,313	36.2%	20.3%	15.6%
2004	3,501,007	1,961,166	1,525,849	8,643,781	40.5%	22.7%	17.7%
2008	4,310,789	2,128,474	2,142,651	9,238,249	46.7%	23.0%	23.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,535,483	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	4,505,372	2,270,395	2,178,391	9,748,551	46.2%	23.3%	22.3%
2016	4,741,564	2,362,631	2,189,316	10,174,687	46.6%	23.2%	21.5%
2020	5,524,804	2,758,775	2,684,292	10,600,823	52.1%	26.0%	25.3%

The voter participation rate has increased over time and took a pretty big jump from the 2000 general election to the 2004 general election. And it took an even more dramatic jump in the 2020 election.

In gathering this data, some of it going back as far as 1948 (which is not shown above), I found it extremely fascinating how this number changed from state to state, and over time. For instance, the state of Maine had a very high VPR at 60.7% for 2020, while the state of Hawaii was only 40.8% for the same election cycle.

Going back in time to some of the Southern States, some of the VPRs were extremely low; for instance, Mississippi was 13.7% in 1960 and South Carolina was 16.2% also in 1960. That was back when we really did have voter suppression laws. (Some states didn’t even allow for Black people to vote in the Primaries, allowing only White candidates to be chosen; but Blacks could then vote for the White candidates in the General Election, effectively preventing Blacks from running for office.) By 1980, however, most of these voter suppression laws were in the rear-view mirror and most Southern States were much closer to the national average in their VPRs.

In contrast to the South, the New England states like Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have had traditionally higher levels of VPRs than the norm of other states. Going back in time and for election cycles that were believed to be free and fair, consider the state of Maine had a VPR of 43.5% in 1960 and 51.1% in 2000; the state of New Hampshire had a VPR of 48.7% in 1960 and 46.1% in 2000; and the state of Vermont had a VPR of 42.9% in 1960 and 48.3% in 2000. For a sense of comparison, the VPR for the nation at large was 38.4% in 1960 and 37.5% in 2000. These increased levels of VPRs for these states does not necessarily mean they experienced voter fraud; but rather, it seems to indicate that they have very patriotic citizens, who make sure they vote. (They must really put something in the water up in Maine; again it was 60.7% for the 2020 election.)

Besides these differences with the states and regions of the country, there was one thing that puzzled me with my work of gathering information about voting results and the population. Why were the VPRs so low in general? For many decades, they were in the upper 30s and mid 40s for many of the states. One might think they should be up around 60% or even 70% for a voting Democratic-Republic such as ours. Well the answer came recently when discovering an alternative method of calculating the VPR.

There is a second method, but it is more time-consuming and more of a difficult way of calculating the number. In fact, it is quite cumbersome and some of the information needed is not even readily available for some of the states. I was, however, able to calculate the number by this other method for my home state of North Carolina, which I had the information available for calculation.

This second method involves multiplying three (3) different variable percentages; and those three different categories of percentages are as follows:

$$(\text{Total Eligible Voters } \% \times \text{Registrations to Eligible Voters } \% \times \text{Ballots Received to Registrations } \%)$$

With either method of calculating the VPR number, you come up with very similar totals (percentages). The reason you don’t come up with exactly the same number is because there is some estimating done for calculating some of these different categories.

So now let’s go through the exercise of calculating the **VPR** using this second method for North Carolina for the 2020 election. And we start with calculating the percentage for “Total Eligible Voter”:

Total Eligible Voter:

To calculate this number/percentage, a number of figures are necessary. The first is the population; from the US Census, this figure is estimated to be 10,600,823 for NC in the year 2020. Then you have to take out that portion of the population of less than 18 yrs of age, not eligible to vote. This varies slightly from state-to-state, but the US Census reports it to be 21.9% for NC. And the Ineligible number of voters like that of felons is estimated at 4%, which is pretty much consistent all across the nation. When you consider all these figures, the calculation for Total Eligible Voter works out to the following:

10,600,823	Total Est. Population in NC for 2020 (100.0%)
-2,321,580	Less those Under 18 Yrs of Age (21.9%)
<u>-424,033</u>	Ineligible to Vote (est. 4%)
7,855,210	Total Eligible Voters (est. 74.1%)

Starting with 100% and working down, these figures reveal **74.1%** for NC as the percentage of **Total Eligible Voters**.

Registrations to Eligible Voters:

Supplied by the North Carolina State Board of Elections (NCSBE), the number of **Registered Voters in NC** for the 2020 General Election was **7,359,798**. Comparing this to the number of **Total Eligible Voters**, this percentage works out to **93.69%** for NC ($7,359,798 \div 7,855,210$) for **Registrations to Eligible Voters**.

Ballots Received to Registrations:

The NCSBE reports there were 5,545,848 Total Ballots Cast for the 2020 General Election; but the Federal Election Commission reports there were a total of 5,524,804 actual votes for President. Since all of my tables in the Part II of A Special Report series are votes for President instead of total ballots cast, we will go with the latter figure of **5,524,804 for Ballots Received**. Comparing this to the total number of Registered Voters, then the percentage of **Ballots Received to Registrations** works out to **75.07%** for NC ($5,524,804 \div 7,359,798$).

Now we can calculate the VPR for North Carolina using the second method. It works out as following:

$$74.10\% \times 93.69\% \times 75.07\% = \mathbf{52.12\%}$$

Pretty darn close to what appears on the table in the Appendix of the Part II of A Special Report series! And with a further understanding of what actually makes up the different variable percentages for the total percentage representing the VPR, then one gets a better sense of why the numbers are what they are, and NOT way up there to 60% and 70%, as one might have first thought.

For the VPR to be 52.12% for NC, the various figures making up the total are already close to the maximum possible amounts. For instance, the percentage for "Total Eligible Voter" of 74.10% is as high as legally it can be. The percent of "Registrations to Eligible Voters" is also pretty high up there at 93.69%. (How many government agencies are able to do anything at a 94% efficiency rating? And back in the recent past of the year 2000, this number was 88.63% !) And the number of "Ballots Received to Registrations" were extraordinarily high in 2020 as compared to previous General Elections. With a percentage of 75.07%, this is considerably higher than 68.98% in 2016. And if you go back to the 2000 General Election, then the percentage was only 58.88% back then.

An Indicator of Voter Fraud:

An increase in the **Voter Participation Rate (VPR)** can be (or might not be) an indicator of voter fraud. It is only a moderate indicator, and best used in combination with other factors and indicators. An increase by itself does not necessarily mean voter fraud. But we also know to be alarmed when the VPR gets around 50%; at that level, the various figures/percentages making up the total VPR percentage are already close to maximum levels, as we saw with the above example involving North Carolina.

For the nation in the 2020 election, the VPR was 48.1%. We know that a VPR of 60% and above is probably unrealistically "high." And with a VPR of 40% or below, we can then probably be assured that the numbers are more realistic, and might not indicate that there is even a real problem with fraudulent votes. With this reasoning, we might want to consider the following rule:

If the VPR is above 60%, then there is likely to be at least some fraud indicated in the election. If the VPR is below 40%, then it is likely that the election is free and fair. The range between 40% and 60% is the big grey zone – an area of uncertainty to indicate and predict fraud – but the higher the VPR is, the more likely!

Most states in the 2020 election had a VPR between 40% and 50% – indicating only a small possibility of election fraud. And a few states were in the range of 50% to 60% – indicating a much higher level possible. Only a couple were in the upper 50s percent and/or hitting 60%; they were Colorado (56.1%), Maine (60.7%), Michigan (55.6%), Minnesota (57.9%), Montana (55.9%), New Hampshire (59.0%), Oregon (56.0%), Vermont (58.9%), and Wisconsin (56.5%).

While Pennsylvania was not in the upper half of the 50s, it was close, with a VPR of 54.1%; and Virginia (that had some real screwy numbers involving the vote spikes) was at 51.9%. For the remaining "Battleground" states (not included in the above figures), Arizona was 45.6% (up from 37.2% in 2016); Georgia was 46.7% (similar to 45.8% in 2016); and Nevada was 44.8% (up from 38.0% in 2016).

With **48.1%** being the percentage for the entire nation, this figure can also be viewed as an AVERAGE for the nation, with about half of the states being above 48.1% and about half of the states being below 48.1%.

For a list of all the VPRs for the nation and for all 50 states (plus DC), refer to the sixth column of the tables in **Appendix II** of "**Part II of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Results.**"

Inflation at the Ballot Box

We all are aware of the increase of inflation in our economy, from the price of everyday purchases of eggs, milk, and gas to other items like lumber and cars – both used and new. Inflation has a destructive influence especially when it becomes hyper and excessive, with wages rarely outpacing the increase in consumer goods. It is often the cruelest tax of all! Inflation is caused by increasing the money supply and/or deficit government spending, where you have too many dollars chasing too few goods.

There is another type of inflation out there, and this one involves the ballot box. This type is caused by stuffing the ballot box with fraudulent votes – more votes than you have legitimate voters. This fraud is as destructive to our political process as increasing prices is to our economy. It slowly takes away the consent of the governed.

With my Part II of a Special Report series, I went all the way back in many instances to 1960, and sometimes even as far back to 1948, to gather data on the presidential cycles – in order to develop a historical trend for my analysis. After publishing that report, however, I discovered a very disturbing trend involving “inflation at the ballot box,” especially after considering the effect that third-party candidates had on some of the election cycles – when I took out those election cycles, an interesting picture emerged.

But first, let’s get back to the Voter Participation Rate (VPR), which we went into detail in the previous chapter. Any “inflation” in our election system would clearly show up with the VPR; but I didn’t notice the new “disturbing trend” because I had excluded the category of “Other,” representing third-party candidacies, from most of the tables in my analysis. Other than showing the category of “Other” in the table of “Rubik Cube of Election Data” at the very beginning, it was excluded from all the rest of the tables in the report – because I didn’t have enough room on the piece of paper in the tables to allow for this category of the voting public. I wasn’t trying to hide anything. In fact, as I mentioned in the “Introduction” of the report, “. . . we are limiting the reporting to ‘Total Votes,’ ‘Republican Votes,’ and ‘Democrat Votes.’ The ‘Other’ number is however easily calculable, simply take Total Votes and subtract the Republican and Democrat totals.”

But after publishing my report, I went back and included this “Other” category and noticed something very interesting.

Let’s now start with this new analysis to find the “inflation” with a table showing ALL categories of voters including the one of “Other.” Again, the VPR is under “Total” for “% of POP. WHO VOTED.” It is the second column in the table below, and I have helped to signify it by making it bold and highlighted. Also, I have made bold and highlighted the “Other” category for the years in which there was a major third-party candidate and/or a number of such candidacies that amounted to any significant level.

All of United States:

**% of POPULATION
WHO VOTED**

	Total	Rep.	Dem.	Others
Election Year 1948	33.08%	14.91%	16.39%	1.78%
Election Year 1952	39.35%	21.71%	17.44%	0.20%
Election Year 1956	36.89%	21.16%	15.48%	0.25%
Election Year 1960	38.38%	19.02%	19.08%	0.28%
Election Year 1964	37.39%	14.38%	22.82%	0.19%
Election Year 1968	36.86%	16.01%	15.75%	5.10%
Election Year 1972	37.37%	22.67%	14.02%	0.68%
Election Year 1976	37.52%	18.02%	18.79%	0.71%
Election Year 1980	38.19%	19.38%	15.66%	3.15%
Election Year 1984	39.36%	23.13%	15.96%	0.27%
Election Year 1988	37.50%	20.01%	17.12%	0.37%
Election Year 1992	40.91%	15.32%	17.59%	8.00%
Election Year 1996	35.88%	14.61%	17.66%	3.61%
Election Year 2000	37.45%	17.93%	18.12%	1.40%
Election Year 2004	41.83%	21.22%	20.19%	0.42%
Election Year 2008	43.29%	19.77%	22.92%	0.60%
Election Year 2012	41.26%	19.47%	21.07%	0.72%
Election Year 2016	42.55%	19.61%	20.50%	2.44%
Election Year 2020	48.07%	22.52%	24.67%	0.88%

Third-Party Candidates:

Third-party candidates often skew the numbers reported for either of the two major parties and sometimes even skew the numbers for the “Total” – the VPR. This effect was briefly considered in Chapter 2 on “History of Modern Era of American Politics” in my previous Part II of A Special Report series. And then it was further considered in the following chapter on “The American Political Pendulum” in the same report – the section on an earlier era in American political history – between 1900 and FDR in 1932. Taken from the second chapter mentioned, the paragraph about the earlier era involving third-party candidates is reprinted on the next page:

“In the early part of the twentieth century, consider the rate of increase/decrease in party vote for the election following when Theodore Roosevelt ran as a Third Party Candidate in 1912 – when he took 29.65% of the vote, mostly from the Republican candidacy of William Taft. In the following election of 1916, when all those voters came back home to the party, the Republican saw an increase gain of around **145%** (not adjusted for changes in increase for population). This shows the exact extent of what a “major” third-party candidacy can have on a two-party system. (But even with this huge increase in the Republican vote, it was still not enough to overcome the margins of the re-election win of Woodrow Wilson.)”

Third-party candidates are clearly a disruptor to the two-party system. Often they prevent anyone from winning an out-right majority with the popular vote; and they also set up a situation where one candidate wins the popular vote but loses the Electoral College vote. Also, third-party candidates often skew the VPR – sometimes they can have a positive effect with increasing the level of VPR; and sometimes they can have a negative effect with suppressing or decreasing the level of VPR. For a brief review of history, let’s consider the effect of third-party candidates on the Modern Era (from 1948 to present) of American Politics.

In 1948, both Strom Thurmond and Henry Wallace ran as third-party candidates. Thurmond received 2.41% of the total vote, representing 0.80% (less than 1%) of the population. And Wallace received 2.37% of the total vote, representing 0.78% (less than 1%) of the population. Combined with a couple of other “minor” third-party candidates, they represented a total of 1.78% support of the population. These third-party candidacies very likely prevented Harry Truman from winning an outright majority of the popular vote; he as the winner received 49.55% of the vote, representing 16.39% of the population – in his campaign against Thomas Dewey as the Republican candidate, who received 45.07% of the total vote, representing 14.91% of the population.

In 1968, George Wallace ran as a major third-party candidate, against Richard Nixon (R) and Hubert Humphrey (D). Wallace received 13.53% of the total vote, representing 4.99% of the population. Combined with all the other votes for third-party candidates, they took 5.10% support of the population. It is likely that Wallace mainly took votes away from the Democrats. As a result, Nixon was the winner, but he did not receive an out-right majority of the popular vote; he received 43.42% of the total vote, representing 16.01% of the population. Humphrey as the loser received 42.7% of the total vote, representing 15.75% of the population – a pretty close contest between Nixon and Humphrey.

It is arguable that the third-party candidacy suppressed the total vote turnout with a VPR of 36.86% - down from 37.39% in the previous election of 1964. The election year of 1968, however, was tumultuous to say the least. Lyndon Johnson had been the early front-runner for the Democrats but suspended his re-election campaign after only narrowly winning the New Hampshire primary. As the incumbent vice president, Humphrey emerged and later became the Democratic nominee, but only after sparking numerous anti-Vietnam war protests. This election year was marked by the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. There were anti-war and racial riots throughout the nation. Nixon ran on a campaign to restore law and order to the nation’s cities and to provide new leadership in the Vietnam War. Alabama’s Democratic governor, Wallace, ran a campaign in favor of racial segregation. So who really knows why the level of the VPR went down slightly in 1968!

In 1980, John Anderson ran as a major third-party candidate, against Ronald Reagan (R) and Jimmy Carter (D). Anderson received 6.61% of the total vote, representing 2.52% of the population. Ed Clark also ran and received 1.06% of the total vote, representing 0.41% (less than 1%) of the population. Combined, all of the third-party candidates represented 3.15% of the population. While Reagan did win an out-right majority, it is arguable that Anderson prevented Reagan from winning what is considered a “Landslide” victory; Reagan’s numbers would have definitely been higher if it hadn’t been for Anderson!

In 1992, Ross Perot ran as a major third-party candidate, against George H.W. Bush (R) and Bill Clinton (D). Perot received 18.91% of the total vote, representing 7.74% of the population. Combined with all the other votes for third-party candidates, they took 8.00% support of the population. Perot was considered the “spoiler” in that election by preventing the re-election of George H.W. Bush. Bill Clinton was the winner but did not receive a majority of the popular vote; he received 43.01% of the total vote, representing 17.59% of the population. Bush as the loser received 37.45% of the total vote, representing 15.32% of the population. It is arguable that Perot mainly took votes away from the Republican Party. But he also energized the voting electorate with his campaign by bringing many more into the fold; he in effect helped to increase the level of the VPR to an incredible 40.91%!

In 1996, Ross Perot ran again as a third-party candidate, against Bill Clinton (D) and Bob Dole (R). But this time, his effect was much less profound and less dramatic than before. Perot received only 8.40% of the total vote, representing 3.01% of the population – less than half of the support-level before. Again, Perot prevented anyone from winning a majority of the popular vote. Bill Clinton, with his re-election campaign, was the winner; he received 49.24% of the total vote, representing 17.66% support of the population. Dole as the loser received 40.71% of the total vote, representing 14.61% of the population. As for the level of the VPR, it seemed that Perot had a negative effect this time around with a rate of only 35.88%.

In 2000, there were a number of “Other” contenders as third-party candidates – the main candidates were Ralph Nader, Pat Buchanan, and Harry Bowne. And if you combined all of the third-party candidates, including those not named, they received 3.75% of the total vote, representing only 1.40% support of the population. Of course everyone remembers this election as the one between George W. Bush (the son of the former President) and Al Gore (the former Vice-President under Clinton). And how could we forget those “hanging chads” down in Florida? Well, Bush won the Electoral College Vote but not the Popular Vote. Bush received 47.87% of the total vote, representing 17.93% of the population. Vice-versa, Gore received 48.38% of the total vote, representing 18.12% of the population. Again, it is arguable in this instance that if there hadn’t been so many people running as third-party candidates, that we wouldn’t have had basically a “tie” between the two major candidates, where one would win the Popular Vote and the other to win the Electoral College Vote. What a mess!

And in 2016, Gary Johnson of the Libertarian Party along with a number of other people ran as third-party candidates, against Donald Trump (R) and Hillary Clinton (D). Johnson received 3.28% of the total vote, representing 1.40% of the population. Combined, all of the third-party candidates received 5.73% of the total vote,

representing 2.44% of the population. Again we had a situation where one person won the Popular Vote and the other person of the major two parties won the Electoral College Vote – partially because of all the third-party candidates (election fraud might have played a role as well). With this set up and background, Donald Trump as winner received 46.09% of the total vote, representing 19.61% of the population. And Hillary Clinton as loser received 48.18% of the total vote, representing 20.50% of the population.

Taking Out for Third-Party Candidates:

Now that we have a better understanding of the effect that third-party candidates have had on the elections in the Modern Era of American Politics, let’s take all these “weird” election cycles out of the previous table. But instead of actually excluding and omitting them from the table, we’ll just put a line through them. This new table is as follows:

All of United States:

**% of POPULATION
WHO VOTED**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep.</u>	<u>Dem.</u>	<u>Others</u>	
Election Year 1948	33.08%	14.91%	16.39%	1.78%	
Election Year 1952	39.35%	21.71%	17.44%	0.20%	
Election Year 1956	36.89%	21.16%	15.48%	0.25%	
Election Year 1960	38.38%	19.02%	19.08%	0.28%	
Election Year 1964	37.39%	14.38%	22.82%	0.19%	
Election Year 1968	36.86%	16.01%	15.75%	5.10%	For 5 Decades: Range in Voter Participation Rate (VPR) 2.5% Range: 36.9% to 39.4%
Election Year 1972	37.37%	22.67%	14.02%	0.68%	
Election Year 1976	37.52%	18.02%	18.79%	0.71%	
Election Year 1980	38.19%	19.38%	15.66%	3.15%	
Election Year 1984	39.36%	23.13%	15.96%	0.27%	
Election Year 1988	37.50%	20.01%	17.12%	0.37%	
Election Year 1992	40.91%	15.32%	17.59%	8.00%	
Election Year 1996	35.88%	14.61%	17.66%	3.61%	
Election Year 2000	37.45%	17.93%	18.12%	1.40%	
Election Year 2004	41.83%	21.22%	20.19%	0.42%	From 2004 to 2016: Range in Voter Participation Rate (VPR) 2.0% Range: 41.3% to 43.3%
Election Year 2008	43.29%	19.77%	22.92%	0.60%	
Election Year 2012	41.26%	19.47%	21.07%	0.72%	
Election Year 2016	42.55%	19.61%	20.50%	2.44%	
Election Year 2020	48.07%	22.52%	24.67%	0.88%	

Isn’t this remarkable! After you take out for years where third-party candidates played a major role, an incredible picture emerges. One of the first things you notice is that there are two periods of time where there is a rather tight range in the VPRs involving those elections being predominantly a two-man race. Let’s consider these two periods.

Over a five (5) decade period (from 1952 to 2000) the VPR was between **36.9% to 39.4%**; that is a range of **2.5%**. This was a period where both of the two major parties did everything, within legal limits, to get the vote out and encourage everyone to vote. If either one of the two parties ran at least an average candidate, this was the range! During this five decade period, there were vigorous campaigns involving many good to excellent candidates; but 39.4% of the population was the maximum level of voter participation that was possible (with a two-man race). Only with the third-party candidacy of Ross Perot in 1992 was there enough enthusiasm to increase this up to 40.9%.

Then starting in 2004 and going through 2016, the range “magically” jumped approximately 4% of the population to a new range of between **41.3% to 43.3%**. The new range was a tight **2.0%** – at a considerably higher level. And I must add, most of this increase came from the Democrat side of the ledger.

And then in 2020, the VPR jumped an incredible **5% of the population** – an increase that one might considered “off the charts.” This is no small feat; each one percent increase equates to 3.3 Million new voters, as measured in today’s world of population (for only the U.S.).

During both of these periods, from 1952 to 2000 and from 2004 to 2016, the percentage of the population who voted Republican remained rather consistent. With the exception of Barry Goldwater’s campaign of 1964, the Republicans garnered the support of the population usually in the range of 18% to 23%. But this is not what we find with the Democrats. For the period of 1952 to 2000 (with the exception of Lyndon Johnson’s campaign of 1964), the Democrats ranged usually from 14% to 19% of the population. Then suddenly in 2004, this jumped up to a new range of being consistently between 20% to 23% – a huge jump for one political party! And with Biden in 2020, it jumped to an incredible 24.67% – the highest level in history, for either party!

Note that even if you include the omitted years in this exercise, some still support the range in the VPR for the two periods. The year of 1968 just falls a fraction below the stated range. The year of 1980 with a VPR of 38.19% is within the range for that period; and this also applies for year of 2000 with a VPR of 37.45%. And for the second period, the only year that was omitted also falls within the stated range with a VPR of 42.55%.

Because of these unusual jumps in the VPR over the past 75 years, especially in just the past 2 decades, this is why I call this “**Infation at the Ballot Box**” – something very unusual is happening with our elections!

What is happening?

With this sudden increase over the past two decades, and for it to come nearly all from the Democrat side, one must ask ourselves, “What’s going on here?” Have the Democrats succeeded in better marketing in getting their ideas out to the public? Have they started to win in the arena of ideas, and those ideas and values have started to resonate

with the American population? I would contend that the exact opposite has happened over the past 20 years. They have become more and more radical, pushing away the values held by mainstream America. I will concede though that part of this increase in the level of voter participation might be the result of the ever-increasing welfare state, where more and more people are voting for government give-away programs.

I believe, however, much of this increase is the result of old fashion voter fraud like with ballot harvesting or nefarious activities of gathering up people by the bus-load from senior centers, group homes, and half-way houses to take the people to go vote. I also believe what we are witnessing goes back to what happened with the 2000 election of Bush vs. Gore. Here is my theory about that election and the resulting consequences:

There is apparently a **civil war** going on with the American electorate since that **2000 election of Bush vs. Gore**, but the casualties of this war didn't start to show up in the data until the following 2004 election. We remember the 2000 election basically being a tie, with the U.S. Supreme Court having to intervene and break the tie, for the sake of the nation. Well I believe the Left got so mad at the outcome of that election that they vowed to never lose a Presidential election again, even if they had to outright CHEAT. (They did however lose the next election in 2004, but the Democrats were starting to get their artillery in position to fight a very long war; and I believe they clearly attempted to cheat in 2004, just not enough to actually win that election.) The Democrats started and put in place a system of basically voter-fraud for the 2004 election (at least the increase in VPR seems to indicate this); and in 2020, the Democrats seem to have perfected their "work of art."

While I seem to be quick to label these increases in the VPR as "voter fraud," I must concede that some of these increases are the result of the "Polarization of the American Voter." Again, I must remember to not call this "voter fraud;" but rather, it is best described as "'out-of-place ballots' according to historical trends and percentages." Just to put things in proper perspective!

The Benchmark of 41%:

During the first five decades of the Modern Era of American Politics, the highest level nationally that we reached with the VPR was 40.91%. That was in 1992 when Ross Perot first ran as a third-party candidate. Perot really energized the voting electorate with his campaign that year. He was able to bring additional people into the fold and include them in the political voting process. By all accounts, the 1992 election was considered free and fair.

An increase in the VPR does not necessarily mean there is voter fraud; and the 1992 election is an example of this. But we have also seen that a VPR between 40% and 60% is in the "grey" area and possibly an indicator of voter fraud. I therefore believe this rounded figure of **41% should be viewed as a benchmark**. Whenever it exceeds this level nationally, I believe such elections should be scrutinized and examined for the possibility of voter fraud. This is why I view the elections of 2004 through 2016 with suspicion. And I definitely believe there were **significant levels of voter fraud in 2020 with a VPR of 48.1%**.

Different Possible Scenarios

In comparing election results to the total population, creating a model (scenario) to project what election numbers might have “likely” been is a fairly easy process. Simply figure out the percentage applied to the “Winner” and then apply a “Margin” (the difference between winner and loser) to determine the percentage applied to the “Loser;” and then multiply those percentages by the population to get the vote totals for the model. (The population of the United States in 2020 was 329.5 Million.)

In Chapter 5 (Conclusion) of the Part II of A Special Report series, we presented one possible scenario of what the “real” numbers might have likely been for the 2020 Presidential Election. But this scenario was based upon a couple of assumptions:

It was believed that Donald Trump was the real winner and that his vote numbers were at least (and plus some) what was reported by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). But the numbers for Joe Biden were looked upon with suspicion because of all the evidence of possible voter fraud. One study in particular was the *Election Spikes Report* where vote spikes were documented in fourteen (14) states – all in favor of Joe Biden. These “spikes” total 3,050,126 questionable ballots!

Another assumption is regarding the (national) maximum level of support possible by the total population for the winner of a presidential contest. With strong statistical evidence along with a high level of correlation, it is believed that this maximum level is at or around 23%. Donald Trump received a level of support of the total population of 22.52% - based on the vote numbers reported by the FEC and compared to the population count. This was slightly below the maximum level. Joe Biden, on the other hand, smashed through the barrier with a percentage of 24.67%; but again, his numbers are viewed with suspicion.

In our model, we built in for possible “switched votes” by the voting machines. Donald Trump already was at the support level of 22.52%, hitting up against the 23% barrier. Thus, there was some room for possible “switched votes” but not much. We therefore allowed for one-percent more in support of the population in the form of “switched votes” for our model. That put Trump at 23.52% – slightly over the magical barrier of 23%. (And remember, Reagan got 23.13% in 1984.)

Probably the biggest assumption we made with the model was in the “Margin” used – the difference in voting percentages between the winner and loser. We used the median figure for the seven decisive wins and/or landslide victories of the Modern Era (since 1948) of American Politics. That was calculated at 6.43%.

While the FEC reported Biden with 81.3 Million Votes and Trump with 74.2 Million Votes, our model came to a dramatically different conclusion. Based upon the above assumptions and plugging all the numbers into our model, we came to believe that Trump really received 77.5 Million Votes and Biden received only 56.3 Million Votes, with “Out-of-Place” Ballots being 25.0 Million – which many, but not necessarily all, were likely “fraudulent.”

There are questions, however, to the accuracy of this model – because of the assumptions used.

For one, we don’t really know the real level of “switched votes.” We don’t know if it was near zero (0) with little or no significant effect on the total vote results. The amount could have been 0.5% (less than 1.0%), which would be reasonable and put Trump’s percentage at 23.02%. Or it could have been a full 1.0% as what was built into the model.

The “Margin” used presents another possible problem. While the median was 6.43%, the actual range was 3.15% all the way up to 8.65%. And this excluded the one election cycle of 2004 where it was 1.03% – which was thrown out because of the belief of possible election fraud. The assumption that the margin was the median is now, however, put in doubt because of the possibility and consideration of “The Polarization of the American Voter.” While it is STILL believed that the political pendulum could NOT have swung to maximum heights in both directions and at the very same time, there is certainly the possibility that the margins in the 2020 election were less than the historical norms of the past. And who knows, it could have been like the 1.03% – the percentage margin representing the election cycle that was thrown out for consideration!

We really need to be open to other possible scenarios in our analysis of the 2020 Presidential Election. With this in mind and wanting to find answers, it is believe that there are four basic scenarios involving the different likely and unlikely possible “Margins” – along with possibilities of with and without “switched votes.”

In order to calculate these different scenarios, we start with considering the percentage of “switched votes.” Realizing that they were votes taken away from Trump in the election and moved into Biden’s column, we need to first move them back to Trump’s column by increasing his percentages, as expressed in terms of the total population. We do this with three examples: “A” has no “switched votes” with the percentage of 22.52% for Trump; “B” has 0.5% of “switched votes” built into Trump’s percentage at 23.02%, and “C” has 1.0% of “switched votes” built into Trump’s percentage at 23.52%. After the “switched votes” are accounted for and moved back into Trump’s column, then we can apply the different possible “Margins” to our various models. We are then able to calculate Biden’s percentages, as a percent of the total population; we are able to calculate the number of millions of votes for each candidate; and we are also able to calculate the number of “Out-of-Place” Ballots – based upon the FEC reporting Biden as having received 81.3 Million “suspious” votes. On the next page are the various scenarios:

Scenario One – A,B, and C:

This first scenario for consideration involves the assumption that the “Margin” was the **Median** amount of **6.43%**. It is as follows:

	Donald Trump		Joe Biden		Out-of-Place Ballots
Scenario 1 @ <u>6.43%</u> Margin	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	Based on FEC reporting Biden received 81.3 Million Votes
A. No Switched Votes	22.52%	74.2 M.	16.09%	53.0 M.	28.3 Million
B. Switched Votes at 0.5%	23.02%	75.8 M.	16.59%	54.7 M.	26.6 Million
C. Switched Votes at 1.0%	23.52%	77.5 M.	17.09%	56.3 M.	25.0 Million

Note: Scenario 1-C represents the example that is found in Chapter 5 (Conclusion) in the Part II of A Special Report series.

Scenario Two – A,B, and C:

This second scenario involves the assumption that the “Margin” was at the **High End**, using the amount of **8.65%**. It is as follows:

	Donald Trump		Joe Biden		Out-of-Place Ballots
Scenario 2 @ <u>8.65%</u> Margin	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	Based on FEC reporting Biden received 81.3 Million Votes
A. No Switched Votes	22.52%	74.2 M.	13.87%	45.7 M.	35.6 Million
B. Switched Votes at 0.5%	23.02%	75.8 M.	14.37%	47.3 M.	34.0 Million
C. Switched Votes at 1.0%	23.52%	77.5 M.	14.87%	49.0 M.	32.3 Million

With this scenario, Biden’s percentages and vote totals are going to be the **LOWEST**. And the “Out-of-Place” ballots are going to be the **HIGHEST**.

Scenario Three – A,B, and C:

This third scenario involves the assumption that the “Margin” was at the “likely” **Low End**, using the amount of **3.15%**. It is as follows:

	Donald Trump		Joe Biden		Out-of-Place Ballots
Scenario 3 @ <u>3.15%</u> Margin	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	Based on FEC reporting Biden received 81.3 Million Votes
A. No Switched Votes	22.52%	74.2 M.	19.37%	63.8 M.	17.5 Million
B. Switched Votes at 0.5%	23.02%	75.8 M.	19.87%	65.5 M.	15.8 Million
C. Switched Votes at 1.0%	23.52%	77.5 M.	20.37%	67.1 M.	14.2 Million

With this scenario, Biden’s percentages and vote totals are going to be **HIGH**. And the “Out-of-Place” ballots are going to be relatively **LOW**.

Scenario Four – A,B, and C:

This fourth scenario involves the assumption that the “Margin” was only **1.03%** – as is what happened in the 2004 election. This would paint a picture definitely at the **Low End** regarding the possible margin. It is as follows:

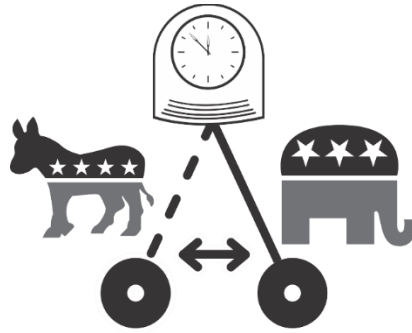
	Donald Trump		Joe Biden		Out-of-Place Ballots
Scenario 4 @ <u>1.03%</u> Margin	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>% of Pop.</u>	<u>Votes</u>	Based on FEC reporting Biden received 81.3 Million Votes
A. No Switched Votes	22.52%	74.2 M.	21.49%	70.8 M.	10.5 Million
B. Switched Votes at 0.5%	23.02%	75.8 M.	21.99%	72.5 M.	8.8 Million
C. Switched Votes at 1.0%	23.52%	77.5 M.	22.49%	74.1 M.	7.2 Million

Again, we don’t know if this fourth scenario is an actual real likelihood, with the extremely low margin used. But with the “Polarization of the American Voter,” we must certainly consider it a possibility! Here in this scenario, Biden’s percentages and vote totals are the **HIGHEST** and the “Out-of-Place” ballots are the **LOWEST**.

Summation:

With these models/scenarios, Donald Trump’s numbers remained consistent ranging from 22.52% to 23.52% of the population; and vote totals were 74.2 million to 77.5 million, a range of 3.3 million – the possible range in “switched votes.” But Joe Biden’s numbers, on the other hand, swung wildly, depending upon which “Margin” was used. His level of support as a percentage of the total population ranged from 13.87% to a high of 22.49%; this reflected vote totals for him as receiving from 45.7 million to a high of 74.1 million. And the all important “Out-of-Place” ballots ranged from 7.2 million to 35.6 million – a huge range.

With all four (4) of these models with their three (3) subsets of A, B, and C, Donald Trump still comes out the winner in all scenarios!



The Pendulum and Polarization

The task now is to determine the correct scenario from the previous chapter that best portrays what happened in the 2020 Presidential Election. We started this “Supplemental” report with a brief discussion of “The Polarization of the American Voter.” It is important to point out that this is only a theory; we don’t know for a fact that this is actually what happened. While there is evidence of polarization, I also point out back in Chapter 1, “America has always been a deeply divided people when it comes to politics. There has always been vigorous and heated debate when it comes to the matter.” So we should therefore deal with and treat “polarization” as only a theory in trying to come to a conclusion about the “right” scenario (and the right “Margin” to use in our model).

In the previous chapter, we presented four (4) possible scenarios (with 3 subset possibilities – A, B, and C for each) for what might have actually happened in the election. In narrowing down the possibilities, I believe we should throw out the two EXTREME scenarios, that being Scenario Two and Scenario Four.

Scenario Two is based upon the “Margin” being **8.65%**. I certainly believe that to be extreme and unlikely for the 2020 election. It has the number of “Out-of-Place” ballots as high as 35.6 Million. I just don’t see that as a realistic possibility.

Scenario Four is at the other end of the spectrum for being an “extreme” example/scenario. I call this one the “Unlikely Scenario” because of the Margin used of **1.03%** (also see Note on next page). This margin comes from the 2004 election of Bush vs. Kerry. It is believed that there was election fraud in that election and is thus not a good example for a likely margin to happen for a decisive win and/or landslide victory. And if you recall, that was the election, after five (5) decades of the VPR being in a 2.5% range, where suddenly and “magically” the range jumps by 4% of the total population. I only included this Fourth Scenario because I thought we should consider ALL different possible scenarios, in our search for the correct one. Now that it has been considered, we can discard it from being a “likely” possibility.

This leaves us with two scenarios (with three subsets). **Scenario One** is still a viable option – it just doesn’t factor in for the “polarization” possibility. And **Scenario Three** is therefore the best option that allows for a realistic amount of “polarization” – the pendulum to swing in favor to the maximum heights for only one candidate (Donald Trump), there to be a realistic measure of “Margin,” and to also allow for some level of “polarization.” Let’s now consider these two likely scenarios in the table below – that best illustrates the effect of “Political Pendulum” at work. It is as follows:

**Likely Scenarios of 2020 Presidential Winners and Losers
(With and Without “Polarization”)**

<u>SCENARIOS</u>	<u>% of POPULATION WHO VOTED</u>			<u>OUT-of-PLACE BALLOTS</u>
	<u>Winner</u>	<u>Loser</u>	<u>Margin</u>	
Scenario 1-A Without Polarization, No Switched Votes	22.52%	16.09%	6.43%	28.3 Million
Scenario 1-B Without Polarization, Switched Votes @ 0.5%	23.02%	16.59%	6.43%	26.6 Million
Scenario 1-C Without Polarization, Switched Votes @ 1.0%	23.52%	17.09%	6.43%	25.0 Million
Scenario 3-A With Polarization, No Switched Votes	22.52%	19.37%	3.15%	17.5 Million
Scenario 3-B With Polarization, Switched Votes @ 0.5%	22.52%	19.87%	3.15%	15.8 Million
Scenario 3-C With Polarization, Switched Votes @ 1.0%	22.52%	20.37%	3.15%	14.2 Million

Still, the question remains: Was “**polarization**” a factor and what role did “**switched votes**” play in the election? If you can figure that one out, then you can easily pick the correct scenario of the above six (6) examples.

Note about Small Margins: This is not to say that “Margins” can never be very small of 1.0% or less. They often are; but not with this type of election scenario. “Margins” are often very low when there is a lackluster and/or very competitive campaign – not where one side hits the maximum benchmark of 23% support of the population. An example of having a low margin was the campaign of Carter vs. Ford in 1976. Jimmy Carter as “Winner” received the support of only 18.79% of the population, Gerald Ford as “Loser” received the support of 18.02% of the population, and the “Margin” was a very small 0.77%. But with higher levels of support for the “Winner,” there are usually higher levels of “Margins” associated with such wins. The higher of the swing for the political pendulum on one side, then the higher there is in the difference in the swing, going back and forth – the “Margin.”

Final Thoughts & Questions to Ask

We might never know the true number of “fraudulent votes” in the 2020 Presidential Election. Some say that we need a Full Forensic Audit for all of the 50 states (plus DC). I certainly agree with this train of thought, but such audits have their inherent problems as with what we saw in the Arizona Audit. Much of the evidence of fraud has by now been destroyed, like with all the “deleted” computer files of the Arizona State Board of Election, which could have led to direct links of voter fraud. And what measure are you going to use to include/exclude a ballot for examination? It seems the ones with even just a scribble met the criteria for valid signature in the Arizona Audit; and only the ones with no signature at all were the ones that got examined for possibly being fraudulent. That then left for a whole lot of possible voter fraud that never got discovered. They needed to examine each and every of the signatures!

There have been numerous people like myself who have attempted to estimate the number of fraudulent votes in the past election. But frankly, they are really only speculative in nature – at best, an educated guess. I’m not sure if anyone knows the full extent of the fraud that took place. We don’t know exactly where it all occurred and to what level. The only thing we know for sure is that something really screwy or weird happened in the 2020 Presidential Election.

In the “*Prefix*,” I stated, “When you usurp the Will of the People by possibly rigging an election, that is when you have motivated me to jump off the couch and take a stand.” I should add to this train of thought, “Elections have consequences!!!”

It is not fair to ***We The People*** when elections are rigged and fraudulent. Ever since Joe Biden has been President, everything bad has happened. He has changed the demographics of the nation by having an Open-Border policy along the Southern Border. Millions of unvetted illegal immigrants have entered the nation; along with this has come a flood of deadly illegal drugs, including the very fatal Fentanyl. The United States suffered a very humiliating defeat in the way the withdrawal from Afghanistan was handled. We have lost our Energy Independence – which was intentional. Because of all the deficit government spending programs of the Biden Administration, we are witnessing skyrocketing inflation. And now there is war on the European Continent with the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which could easily spiral out-of-control and lead to a new World War – possibly Nuclear Armageddon.

And this can all be traced back to the fact we had a fraudulent election in 2020. I guarantee that NONE of this would be happening now if Donald Trump was still President. Russia would have not even thought about invading another country if Trump was President. And this holds true with China as well; they wouldn’t be thinking about invading Taiwan either if Trump was still President. Again, elections have consequences.

I contend that the proud patriot citizens who showed up in Washington DC on January 6, 2021 had every right to express their concerns and to have their voices heard by the lawmakers on that very important day regarding the certification of the “fraudulent” election.

We started out this “Supplemental” Report by discussing how the “Political Pendulum” may have been swayed and altered by the effect of “The Polarization of the American Voter.” We know this “polarization” might have had some effect; we’re just not sure as to exactly what extent. With there being much evidence of voter fraud, however, we know this “polarization” was not the sole cause for the pendulum to have swung to maximum heights in both directions at the very same time.

In ending this report, I would like for you to ask your elected representatives and those who hold government positions/offices/jobs a couple of simple questions:

1. Why were there vote spikes involving 3 Million ballots to happen in the 2020 election, documented in 14 states? And why were they ALL in favor of one candidate, that of Joe Biden?
2. Why for five (5) decades was there a 2.5% range (between 36.9% and 39.4%) in the population that participated when we went to go vote; and then suddenly in 2004, this range “magically” jumped by 4% of the population? And why did it jump again by a whopping 5% in 2020?
3. While it has never happened before, why did the political pendulum swing to maximum heights in both directions at the very same time in the 2020 election?

These are questions you need to ask yourself and of others.

Thank-you for your time and consideration regarding this matter of election integrity.

Billy Parker,
American Patriot