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SCOTUS to reconsider hearing lawsuit alleging Biden, Harris, lawmakers ignored 2020 fraud, broke oaths

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The Supreme Court is set to reconsider whether to hear a lawsuit alleging President Biden, Vice President Kamala Harris, former Vice President Mike Pence, 291 House members, and 94 senators violated their oaths of office by refusing to

investigate evidence of fraud in the 2020 election before certifying Biden as the victor on Jan. 6, 2021, allowing him to be "fraudulently" inaugurated.

The plaintiff, Raland J. Brunson, seeks the removal of the officials from office for violating their oaths.

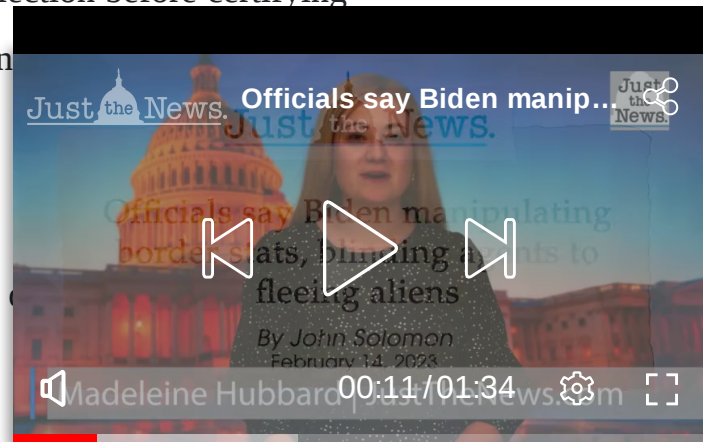
After the [Supreme Court declined](#) on Jan. 9 to hear Brunson's lawsuit, he filed a [petition for reconsideration](#) on Jan. 23. On Feb. 1, the court [scheduled the private conference](#) for reconsidering the petition on Friday, when four of the nine justices must vote to grant the case a hearing for it to move forward.

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Brunson, who is representing himself in the case, originally filed the [lawsuit](#), *Brunson v. Alma S. Adams, et al*, on June 21, 2021 in Utah's 2nd District Court. In August 2021, the case was moved from the state court to the U.S. District Court in Utah. After that court ruled against Brunson in February 2022, he appealed to the U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Before a decision was rendered by the 10th Circuit, Brunson realized he could bypass the appeals court and go straight to the Supreme Court by invoking the high court's [Rule 11](#). Under the rule, a case pending before the appeals court may bypass that court's decision and go to the Supreme Court if it "is of such imperative public importance as to justify deviation from normal appellate practice and to require immediate determination in this Court." The Supreme Court received Brunson's petition in September 2022.

In his petition for reconsideration, Brunson argues that there must be a penalty for violating oaths of office or else they are "not binding."



A "rigged election" is equivalent to war since
"victor," he argues, and therefore allegations
must be investigated.

"The Oath of Office requires that aid and co
those levying war through a rigged election.

As a "Presidential rigged election is a threat to the Constitution," he
argues, "when members of Congress become aware of such
allegations an investigation into these allegations is required or they
become violators of their Oath of Office."

"If a person who takes the Oath of Office owes allegiance to the
United States," Brunson continues, and the [U.S. code regarding
treason](#) "states that whoever owing such allegiance violates this
allegiance shall be incapable of holding office, then wouldn't it be
fitting that they shall be removed from office as well?"

Since his complaint alleges a serious national security breach that is
an act of war and holds that "it requires an act on an emergency level
to repair this breach immediately — to stop this war, and that those
perpetrators of this breach are the respondents," he writes, "doesn't
this Court have the power to adjudicate these serious claims and to
immediately end the conflict and fix the national security breach?"

Brunson's prior filing in the federal district court case noted that
members of Congress had requested an investigation into the
election. [On Jan. 2, 2021](#), Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Texas), along with 10
other senators, requested "an emergency 10-day audit of the election
returns in the disputed states." A total of [147 Republican
lawmakers](#) objected to the certification of the election on Jan. 6.

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