



Dear Friend,

If you know someone that needs to be added to this policy briefing, please let us know by sending an e-mail here: [info@puregrassroots.org](mailto:info@puregrassroots.org)

[Please also follow me on X \(Formerly twitter\) here: R. Morris Owens \(@MoeOwensJD\) / X \(twitter.com\)](#) or on Facebook here: [Facebook](#)

**Free Election Integrity Webinar with Q&A on the subject of HAVA and the origins of the 2020 election theft.**

## **Special Event 7:30PM April 3, 2024**

Seminar Link Here (Hosts will open portal at 7pm and program will start promptly at 7:30).

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88062909932?pwd=aGRFzlnW80lVBDsodYA9C2BTViIXWb.1>

**Also feel free to e-mail us and we will send a link:** [info@puregrassroots.org](mailto:info@puregrassroots.org)

Please join us tonight for a free election Integrity Webinar with Q&A on the subject of HAVA and the origins of the 2020 election theft.

How did our system become so vulnerable?

What is the surest way to ensure election integrity going forward?

What are some key traps that must be avoided?

All of these issues and more will be addressed by nationally recognized election integrity expert Col. Kurt Hyde.



Kurt Hyde was born in Texas 1945 and raised in Connecticut. After graduating from University of Southern California with a degree in Physics in 1967, he went to Air Force Officer Training School and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. He earned a master's degree in Systems Management while on active duty. He left the active-duty Air Force in 1976 and joined the Air Force Reserves in 1977 and retired in 1990 at the rank of lieutenant colonel. His primary duties were as a navigator, but he also served as Missile Launch Officer and as an Aircraft Maintenance Officer.

In civilian life, he became a computer professional. He started as a programmer and worked his way up to becoming a systems analyst and also a database administrator. He occasionally taught computer science courses as an adjunct faculty member. It was in that capacity that he led his systems analysis students in a study of a computerized voting booth in 1985 and 1986. He presented his findings at a symposium in Boston on August 14th, 1986 where he recommended that computerized voting equipment should have a voter-verified paper trail to ensure the computer did as the voter instructed. In October of 2000, he co-wrote an article for The New American similarly warning of the dangers of Internet voting.

Col. Hyde has written hundreds of articles and has been a key note speaker nationwide on many Election issues. Is one of the foremost American Election history experts. His work uncovering the link between the 2010 census data and its application to the 2020 election theft earned him special recognition from Mike Lindell at his major national cyber symposium.

## **Will the 2010 U.S. Census Data Be Used to Fraudulently Register Voters?**

by Kurt Hyde | November 1, 2010

Read the award winning story here: [Will the 2010 U.S. Census Data Be Used to Fraudulently Register Voters? - The New American](#)

What is HAVA?

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) is a federal law that has made major changes to the way the nation votes. Signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 29, 2002, HAVA was passed by Congress to “address problems within voting systems and voter access” that resulted in the miscounting of at least hundreds of ballots in the controversial 2000 U.S. presidential election. Col. Hyde will show how these “problems” were engineered in advance.

Under Article I, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution, the individual state legislatures are responsible for conducting and overseeing federal elections. While several Constitutional amendments and federal laws protect Americans’ right to vote, the states alone are granted the power to determine how federal elections—congressional and presidential—are conducted.

The HAVA requires the states to develop and meet minimum standards in key areas of their election procedures, including voting machines, equal access to polling places, voter registration procedures, and training of poll workers and election officials. The specifics of how the HAVA is implemented is left up to each state, allowing for varying interpretations of the federal law.

The HAVA also established the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to advise the states in complying with the law. HAVA provides federal funds to help the states meet these new standards, replace voting systems, and improve election administration. To be eligible to receive funding, each state is required to submit an HAVA implementation plan to the EAC.

HAVA requires that the states and local governments implement the following election programs and procedures:

#### Polling Place Accessibility

All aspects of all polling places, including the path of travel, entrances, exits, and voting areas, must be accessible to individuals with disabilities, including the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for voting—including privacy and independence—as for other voters. At least one voting device at each polling place must be accessible to individuals with disabilities. In addition, election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers must be trained on how to best assist disabled voters.

#### Voting Machines

States must replace all punch card or lever-activated voting machines with voting systems that:

- Allow the voter to verify the accuracy of all votes selected on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted.
- Provide voters the opportunity to change their ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted.
- Notify the voter of “overvotes” (votes for more than the maximum number of selections allowed in a contest) and provide the voter a chance to correct these errors before the ballot is cast and counted.

States must ensure that all voter interactions with voting systems can be conducted in a private and independent manner. In addition, the states are responsible for certifying the accuracy of their voting systems.

HAVA also requires that all voting systems be auditable and able to produce a permanent, official paper record of votes cast for use in the event of a recount.

#### Statewide Computerized Voter Registration

Each state is required to develop and maintain an official interactive and computerized statewide voter registration list. HAVA also requires the states to continually maintain their statewide voter registration lists, including deleting ineligible voters and duplicate names as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993—the so-called “Motor Voter Act.”

#### Provisional Voting

The HAVA requires that voters not found on the statewide voter registration, but who believe that they are eligible to vote, be allowed to cast a provisional ballot. After the election, state or local election officials are to verify the voter’s eligibility. If the voter is found to have been eligible, the vote is to be counted and the voter is to be informed of the outcome. In the 2004 presidential election, approximately 1.2 million provisional ballots were approved and counted.<sup>2</sup> In addition, voters who do not comply with HAVA’s voter identification requirements must be allowed to cast a provisional ballot.

#### Voter Identification

Under HAVA, voters who register online or by mail—and have not previously voted in a federal election—are required to show current and valid photo identification or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows their name and current address when voting. Voters who submitted any of these forms of identification during registration, as well as voters entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, are exempt.

#### US Election Assistance Commission

Created by the HAVA, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is an independent agency of the United States government. The EAC is responsible for:

- Holding regular hearings to gather information on the voting process.
- Serving as a nationwide clearinghouse for election administration information.
- Creating a program for the testing and certification of voting systems.
- Providing guidance to states in complying with the HAVA.
- Approving and administering HAVA grants to the states.

The EAC is composed of four commissioners—two Democrats and two Republicans—appointed by the president, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. HAVA requires that all commissioners have experience or expertise in election administration.

Most of this sounds good but the true devil is in the details. Fortunately, when it comes to HAVA, Col. Hyde “knows where the bodies are buried” and tonight he will show you exactly where they are and what you can do about it.

Join us tonight at 7:30pm:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88062909932pwd=aGRFZlnW80lVBDSodYA9C2BTViIXWb.1>

What can **YOU** do about this?

Get educated and get active in your community!

Use these guiding principles to form your team:

**We believe the American system of government, a constitutional Republic, is the finest ever developed by man.**

**We believe the traditional moral values of our Judeo-Christian heritage form the cornerstone of western civilization and that the family is the most vital unit of society.**

**We believe the free market system, competitive capitalism, and private enterprise afford the widest opportunity and highest standard of living for all.**

**We believe in the dignity of the individual. We welcome people from all ethnic racial and religious backgrounds judging others only by character and ability - as we wish to be judged ourselves - our common bond is a love for liberty and our rejection of totalitarianism under any label.**

**We believe that individual rights are endowed by our creator, not government; that the government’s function should be limited to protecting our right to life, liberty, and property; and that individual rights are inseparably linked to individual responsibility.**

If you agree with the above concepts, you are a “Bircher” so let’s get organized in local chapters of the John Birch Society to start impacting your community. In this way we can still work as an organized team statewide without concern of interference from the political thugs that set out to lynch Kristina. Join here: [Join the John Birch Society : The John Birch Society \(jbs.org\)](http://www.thejohnbirchsociety.org). You can also reach Michigan JBS field officer Rhonda Miller at: [rmiller@jbs.org](mailto:rmiller@jbs.org)

The fight continues!

If you have any comments or questions for MRP, please contact us at: [info@puregrassroots.org](mailto:info@puregrassroots.org).

Yours in Service,



R. Morris Owens, J.D.

Director of Communications for Michigan Republican Policy

**P.S. Please forward this e-mail on to all the other activists in your network.**