

Points of Clarity: The Michigan Republican Party is a Public Entity and Precinct Delegates Operate in the Public Realm

The Michigan Republican Party is a public entity:

Please take notice at a January 13th 2024 committee meeting, the Michigan Republican Party 1st Congressional District General Counsel Dan Hartman stated that the MRP is an “unincorporated association”. Take notice that the **Michigan Constitution Article II, Elections** includes “unincorporated organization” within its list of *public entities* created by the legislature. Notice that the term “person” is a legal definition which includes all public entities. (See evidence below)

Michigan Constitution Article 2 Elections, Section 4 paragraph four: Place and Manner of Elections

“For purposes of this part (a) of subsection (4)(1), “person” means an individual, association, corporation, joint stock company, labor organization, legal representative, mutual company, partnership, unincorporated organization, the state or a political subdivision of the state or an agency of the state, or any other legal entity, and includes an agent of a person.”

Michigan State and its Political Subdivisions are violating voter rights by use of Civil Power:

Please take notice the following express words in the Michigan Constitution, mandating that **no state, political subdivision, or unincorporated organization** shall use civil power to influence elections, which is a violation of the People’s fundamental voting rights. (See evidence below)

Michigan Constitution Article 2 Elections Section 4: [excerpt]

(1) Every citizen of the United States who is an elector qualified to vote in Michigan shall have the following rights:

(a) The fundamental right to vote, including but not limited to the right, once registered, to vote a secret ballot in all elections. **No person shall:** (1) enact or use any law, rule, regulation, qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure; (2) engage in any harassing, threatening, or intimidating conduct; or (3) use any means whatsoever, any of which has the intent or effect of denying, abridging, interfering with, or unreasonably burdening the fundamental right to vote.

See below for rarified sequence of key words in yellow highlight above, and with legally defined public entities inserted inside brackets:

No [state, political subdivision, or unincorporated organization] shall enact or use any law, rule, regulation, qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure; or use any means whatsoever which has the effect of denying, abridging, interfering with, or unreasonably burdening the fundamental right to vote.

Precinct Delegates are Under Agency of Michigan Government by Voluntary Association

Please take notice in 1970 the precinct delegates of all 83 Michigan counties became agents of government as they individually contracted with newly enacted county Board of Commissioners ‘Election Committee’. This planned transition originally began in 1954. (see evidence below):

1) “Public Act 116 of 1954: Michigan Election Law” containing initial steps for reorganizing elections from the private jurisdiction to the public. Please notice a Public Act is not law.

2) The 1963 Amended Michigan Constitution adopted a new provision Article VII Section 2, establishing County Charters with the Home Rule City Act of 1909, thus enacting the county Board of Commissioners which was organized within the newly centralized Executive Branch. The historical powers and authority of the BOS are still in effect and is seen in **MI Constitution Article VII Section 7: Boards of Supervisors; Members and Section 8: Legislative, Administrative, and Other Powers and Duties of Boards**. (see evidence below)

3) “Public Act 380 of 1965: Executive Organization Act of 1965” transferring the People’s original granted powers in the **Article VII Section 8** constitutional provision (seen above) to new administrative agencies.

4) Due to the above-mentioned chartering with the Home Rule City Act of 1909, forcing the two major political parties into becoming a public agent within each of the 83 Michigan county Board of Commissioners. Over the

year 1970, a different and non-republican form of government was brought; by contracting with county Board of Commissioners’ Election Committee, all 83 county-level Republican associations were co-opted into the regulatory jurisdiction of the State of Michigan.

Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966): "Where rights secured by the Constitution(s) are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation which would abrogate them."

Marbury v. Madison (1803) "A Law repugnant to the Constitution is void."

Michigan Constitution Article 3 Section 7: Common Law and Statutes, Continuance

“The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are changed, amended or repealed.”

Kristina Karamo:

For a Grassroots Republican Party to exist in true republican form, the Precinct Delegate must operate in the private as one of the People, where he/she holds all constitutional rights, protections, and liberties: to freely assemble, to consult for the common good, to associate, travel, contract, speak, etc., and to be the true, free voice of the People of Michigan.

Due to the above evidence, Please immediately notify all Precinct Delegates that they are operating in the public jurisdiction as agents of the State of Michigan and its political subdivisions. To hold real autonomy, they must understand that the local PDs will have to disassociate from the County Clerks office and the County Board of Commissioners Election Committee.



First, Last Name:



Autograph:

Jan 25, 2024

Date: