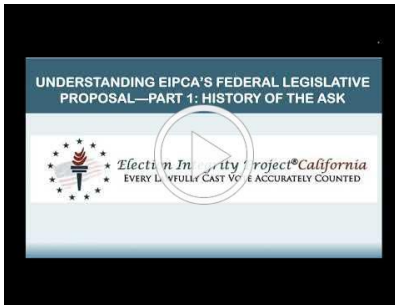




Understanding EIPCa's Federal Legislative Proposal Part 1: History of the Ask



In the past 15 years, the tireless work of EIPCa's trained elections Observers and EIPCa's Data Analysis Group has amassed troubling information about the fatal flaws in California's election system.

For the first few years, we met regularly with county elections officials in order to inform and educate them regarding our findings. EIPCa leadership met with the Lead Counsel of California's Secretary of State, and even made a full-day presentation of our documentation for the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Surely, we thought, these public officials would address and resolve the many issues that threatened the integrity of California elections.

Lesson #1: By 2016, it became clear that those with the authority to fix what EIPCa had exposed and documented had NO DESIRE OR INCENTIVE to do so.

Starting in 2017, EIPCa began appealing to the courts, filing various lawsuits on behalf of California citizen voters. We prevailed in our first suit (2017, settlement in 2019) and made some progress in the maintenance of the voter rolls. The rest of the suits hit an impenetrable wall of resistance.

Lesson #2: Although our evidence is powerful and indisputable, the California court system is ingrown, politicized and corrupt. Even at the federal level, courts appear devoid of the courage necessary to address the topic of election integrity. As a result, we have reached the inevitable conclusion that **the broken election system in California cannot be repaired from within or through the courts.**

We have also watched with alarm as the elements of California's broken system have been exported to other states, so that the open door to election corruption is no longer just a California problem but a **national election integrity crisis.**

Now only an act of Congress can put things back into constitutional alignment and restore to the People their right to elect those who will govern them by fair, honest, valid and transparent elections.

Only an act of Congress can restore the People's right to the constitutionally guaranteed republican form of government and rescue them from the fast-growing tyranny that is the result of massive election corruption across the nation.

Many will remind us that the Constitution leaves it to the states to determine the "time, place and manner" of elections.

That is accurate, but the sentence does not end there.

The Constitution goes on to specify that Congress has the supreme authority to "make" or "alter" any state elections laws or regulations that affect the election of federal offices as they deem necessary.

Therefore, while state and local elections may be as corrupt as a city, county or state designs them to be, Congress has the authority and (EIPCa would contend) the responsibility and duty to amend or replace laws and regulations it deems necessary to ensure the integrity of the election of federal office holders (House of Representatives, Senate and President).

This is what [EIPCa's proposal](#) is asking Congress to do.

Summarized, the elements of our proposal are:

1. Congress must mandate that a prospective voter provide photo verification that includes proof of citizenship to register, and to vote.

To ensure that the law does not have a discriminatory or overly burdensome effect, Congress' mandate should require states to provide assistance, free of charge, for people to obtain the birth certificates or other records necessary to obtaining a voting card during the legitimate period when registration takes place.

2. Congress must mandate that the ability to vote by mail be **limited to individuals who can demonstrate actual need**, such as those medically unable to get to a polling station, those not presently in the country, or those with other good-faith reasons for not being able to vote at a polling place.
3. Congress must prohibit large scale ballot harvesting and undocumented chains of custody, including community drop boxes.
 - a. When voters have valid reasons to vote by mail but cannot deliver their ballots, the laws should allow individuals within specified relationships to the voter, such as family members, close friends, or guardians, to deliver the ballot for them.
 - b. Likewise, the law should require proper security measures, such as requiring the carrier to sign the envelope in a manner that establishes chain of custody typically required of a ballot.

4. Congress must prohibit same day registration and require that registration deadlines provide states with reasonable and adequate time and opportunity to audit all registrations.
5. Congress must mandate that **Election Day be the day on which all ballots must be cast and able to be counted**, meaning that they must be received by Election Day and no later.
6. Congress must update the National Voter Registration Act and the Help America Vote Act to ensure that their purposes can be met.

This includes:

- a. creating a federal database for states to use to accurately and swiftly remove from their lists of voters those who are not eligible to vote in that state.
 - b. prohibition of mandatory or automatic registration through the DMV and other state and federal agencies.
 - c. revision of the federal registration form to include proof of citizenship.
 - d. significant shortening of the timeline for identifying inactive voters and removing them permanently from the voter rolls.
7. Congress must prohibit electoral systems that are structurally antidemocratic, confusing, and otherwise unreliable, such as the Top-Two Primary and Ranked Choice Voting.
 8. Congress must clarify and eliminate inconsistencies regarding voting from overseas, **including aligning requirements with those of in-country voters**.
 9. Congress must limit the number of days of walk-in early voting to a maximum of 7 days.
 10. Congress must prohibit any and all election technology such as electronic poll books, voting machines and ballot marking devices due to their inherent and unpreventable vulnerability to pre-programming or remote and algorithmic intrusion.
 11. Congress must call for a return to in-person voting with water-marked, paper ballots that cannot be replicated, and require supervised hand-counting at the precinct level.

This article series will explore each of these proposals in depth, presenting justification for each and EIPCa evidence of their necessity. Please join us for the journey.

In the meantime, you are invited to read our [Congressional Proposal](#) for yourself, and explore the 100+ links to our supporting documentation.