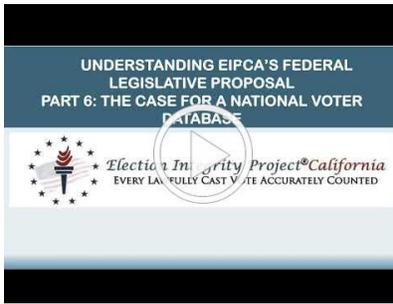




## Understanding EIPCa's Federal Legislative Proposal Part 6: The Case for a National Voter Database



Studying each article in this series will provide you with the information you need to be instrumental in supporting [EIPCa's Proposal](#) which would reverse the demise of election integrity nationwide.

Please do not miss a single article in this series designed to foster your understanding of our Proposal. If you do, you may [access them here](#). While you are on the website, [sign up to receive all future articles](#) directly to your inbox.

**Currently there is no way for any state in the union to ensure that any of their voters are not registered and voting in more than one state.**

As cited in EIPCa's Proposal, the [Centre for Economic Policy Research, Double Registration and Strategic Voting Across State Lines](#), Joseph Dahl, et. al., identifies with 99% certainty nearly 600,000 known double registrants, and estimates the actual number to be **over 6 million individuals registered and voting in more than one state.**

**There is something states can do to lower these numbers.**

The National Change of Address (NCOA) is a source of matching relocated individuals that should be removed from their current registration status. But California, and some other states, do not aggressively access and use this readily available federal database.

To his credit, a California legislator proposed a bill in 2025 that would have required the Secretary of State to seek an arrangement with NCOA to obtain and use the system to determine who qualifies to vote. Inexplicably, the California legislature killed the bill.

But even if a state were to assiduously make use of the NCOA, the result would be less than adequate. According to the United States Postal Service (USPS), only about 40% of individuals register their change of address with the USPS when they move. If a voter does not submit a change of address, the move is not reflected in the NCOA database.

Though voters who register to vote in a new location are asked to indicate a previous registration elsewhere, if they fail to do so, no one will be aware that registering that individual now creates a duplicate that would allow that individual to vote in two places virtually undetected.

Even if the voter does provide that information, there is no guarantee the new state or jurisdiction will pass the information on to the previous jurisdiction. If the information is forwarded appropriately, the previous jurisdiction may still fail to cancel the original registration. There are just too many circumstances for error.

As a result, individuals who move remain on the voter rolls and are easy to impersonate; this is especially easy and undetectable in states (like California) where no form of voter ID is required to vote.

There have been efforts to create cross-state check programs, but they have failed spectacularly, one due to politics and one due to unacceptable sub-agendas. Even had they been viable, any such database would fail in its purpose if all states were not engaged.

### **Keeping up with the death of registered voters is equally problematic.**

The Social Security Death Index (SS Death Index) is a good source for states to use to determine deceased individuals still on their voter rolls. However, not all voters are receiving social security benefits, and therefore their demise would not be reflected on the SS Death Index.

Hospitals and mortuaries do not report deaths to the County Elections Office, and relatives often do not think to report their loved one's death to elections officials. As a result, many deceased individuals remain on the rolls at least two years, and often much longer, until their electoral inactivity triggers an official inquiry via post card.

### **States do have ways to verify the citizenship of the registrants on their rolls.**

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), a component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), offers SAVE, an online service for registered federal, state, territorial, tribal and local government agencies to verify immigration status and U.S. citizenship.

**But its use is purely voluntary**, and currently only 26 states utilize this excellent source to identify and remove illegal registrants from their voter rolls.

Specific state laws exacerbate the problem. For example, in California, elections officials at all levels are **forbidden access to citizenship information** that might allow them to remove ineligible voters from the state voter database.

This threat to election integrity is compounded in states like California that mail ballots to all “active” voters on the state registration list without ensuring eligibility.

**A nationwide voter database of all 50 states  
managed by strong citizen oversight would diminish to rare exceptions  
the number of registrants unlawfully on the rolls.**

Such a database would:

- allow managers and auditors to ensure no voter is able to be registered or vote in more than one state or vote while ineligible.
- allow managers to look for death records outside the SS Death Index to ensure state rolls are regularly purged of deceased registrants.
- eliminate the inequality of effort and responsibility from one state to another, and hold every state equally responsible to maintain virtually completely accurate voter rolls.
- make it highly difficult for illegal votes to be cast and counted.

An essential component of EIPCa’s Proposal for a nationwide voter database is that there be **citizen oversight and consistent auditing** with DOGE-type efficiency.

The members of the citizen oversight panel should be:

- selected for their expertise and experience in data analysis.
- limited to short terms of service.

**The database must NOT be managed principally by the federal government  
in order to create protection against bureaucratic corruption.**

A national database will ensure that when a voter seeks to register in the state where the voter currently resides, any other states in which the voter was previously registered will be informed.

In states like California, which send out vote by mail ballots to all “active” voters, removing an ineligible voter from the voter rolls will also prevent an absentee ballot from being sent to an improper address. Unaccounted-for absentee ballots are prime targets for bad actors.

Finally, there should be standards (auditable and verifiable by the citizen oversight panel) by which states **must** maintain their own databases, including checking voter

rolls against jury forms, DMV files, Department of Health, and other government records, as well as hospital death records and mortuary records.

### **Elections have consequences.**

**Federal elections** have **national consequences**, and it is therefore the duty of Congress to ensure that states are maintaining equal and sensible measures to **ensure the right of all citizens** to a fair, equal and un-diluted vote.

We remind you to review and engage in the action steps listed in Part 4 of this series.

Spread the word across the country, and start and continue a consistent campaign of contacting your federal representatives regarding the [EIPCa's Proposal with supporting docs](#).

### **Let's make this happen!**

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