



Election Integrity Project[®] *California*
EVERY LAWFULLY CAST VOTE ACCURATELY COUNTED

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**Election Integrity Project[®] *California* Files Second Amended Complaint
Challenging California's Unconstitutional Election Process**

Santa Clarita, California - **Election Integrity Project[®] *California*** (EIPCa) filed a Second Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief as a result of California's unconstitutional Election Laws and Emergency Regulations. Over 12 years of EIPCa research indicates that California's election laws, regulations, policies and procedures have weakened or removed integrity from the election process.

On November 21, 2022 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that **Election Integrity Project[®] *California*** established standing to pursue its lawsuit. That decision remanded the lawsuit back to the lower federal court for discovery, which is the next phase of the litigation.

The amended Complaint now includes two additional defendants: Kern County Registrar of Voters and San Luis Obispo County Registrar of Voters. The Complaint replaced 13 Congressional Candidate plaintiffs with four citizen plaintiffs.

The Constitution gives authority to state legislators to pass laws to manage elections and process ballots. **These laws must comply with the Fourteenth Amendment and the Elections Clause** in order to **ensure the integrity** of that aspect of our Republic through which citizens exercise **our most fundamental right ~ the right to choose our representatives by fair, honest and transparent elections.**

[paragraph 1 of complaint]

“Our Constitutional Republic is founded on the sacred right of all eligible citizens to cast an equal vote to determine who will represent them in government. The Constitution of the United States guarantees this right through the Equal

Protection and Due Process Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment and, in the case of Federal congressional elections, through the Elections Clause (Art. I, § 4, cl. 1). No right is more sacred than the right to vote, as it involves “matters close to the core of our constitutional system.” *Carrington v. Rash*, 380 U.S. 89, 96 (1965).”

The Two Causes of Action Are:

First Cause of Action: Denial of Equal Protection: 14th Amendment of U.S. Constitution 42 USC 1983

“[California’s laws, regulations, and guidelines have allowed counties to treat VBM [vote by mail] and in-person voters differently, resulting in disproportionate harm to in-person voters.” [#3-C, page 3 of complaint]

“Defendants have violated the Equal Protection Clause by implementing laws, regulations, and procedures that diminish the value of in-person voters.” [par. 151, page 36 of complaint]

“Defendants have further violated the Equal Protection Clause by applying nonuniform laws, regulations, and procedures that treat voters...differently than voters in other counties.” [par. 152, page 36 of complaint]

Second Cause of Action: Denial of Due Process: 14th Amendment of U.S. Constitution 42 USC 1983

“Defendants have violated the Due Process Clause by implementing laws, regulations, and procedures that diminish the value of in-person voters.” [par. 163, page 38 of complaint]

“Defendants have further violated the Due Process Clause by applying nonuniform laws, regulations, and procedures that treat voters, including Plaintiffs and EIPCa’s observers, differently than voters in other counties, including counties not listed in this lawsuit.” [par. 164, page 38 of complaint]

[EIPCa et al v Weber et al - Second Amended Complaint](#)

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