



## California and the Laws that Divide

### Part 7 – Voter Roll Sabotage

Accurate voter rolls are essential for elections to be legitimate and valid.

In a state like California, which sends a mail-in ballot to every person on the active voter rolls, even one deceased, relocated, non-citizen or otherwise ineligible name on the rolls **creates the potential for a legitimate citizen's vote to be diluted or canceled.**

**The DOJ Document “Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses” proclaims that “diluting valid ballots with invalid ones” is considered election malfeasance.**

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the right to vote can be denied by a dilution of the weight of a citizen's vote just as effectively as” not allowing the casting of a ballot. ***Reynolds v Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964)***

And yet...there are numerous California laws that make accurate voter rolls virtually impossible. A few examples are:

1. **AB 1461 (New Motor Voter Program)** was signed into law in 2015 and strengthened by AB 796 in 2020. Under these laws, voter registration and re-registration became automatic for “each person who submits an application for a driver's license or identification card...or who notifies the department of a change of address.”

Since the DMV requires the production of identification, address and citizenship status from each person they process, it would seem reasonable that they would be prohibited from uploading for the purpose of voter registration anyone ineligible to vote on the basis of citizenship.

Nevertheless, the law specifically states **the DMV is not responsible to determine eligibility**, even though they have that information and specifically prohibits them from uploading citizenship information.

The DMV has verified that, as a result, non-citizens HAVE become registered with or without their knowledge – an inevitability admitted to and excused in the text of the law itself:

**Any non-citizen who becomes registered and/or votes**

**shall be “presumed to have acted with official authorization and shall not be guilty of fraudulently voting”**

2. In 2019, California passed **AB 679**, allowing a person to “take up an abode at the same place at which the person does business” and therefore register at a historically ineligible address.

It has long been mandatory to register at one’s domicile, not at a P.O. box or place of business. Running the voter rolls against business addresses to determine legitimacy has been one excellent way to weed out fraudulent registrations. That avenue is no longer available in California.

While it is understandable that someone may find it convenient to reside in a “back room” of a business establishment for economic or security reasons, this law has NO provisions for checking on address legitimacy on a case-by-case basis. As a result, it opens wide the door to registration fraud.

Illegitimate or fraudulent registrations may now be anchored to a business address in large numbers without challenge.

**As written, this law is a huge blow to the ability of elections officials to maintain the legitimacy of their voter rolls.**

3. In 2019, California passed **AB 693**, allowing elections officials with real time access to the statewide voter registration database (VoteCal) to give a non-provisional ballot to a same day registrant.

**It is the Secretary of State’s responsibility to verify the eligibility of a registrant** before uploading the name to the official rolls and authorizing a vote of that individual to be counted.

**To determine eligibility, the State must verify**

- ID (CDL, CA ID or SS#)
- Age
- Residence address
- Citizenship
- Status in the penal system

Nevertheless, this law allows poll workers to simply compare the same day registrants’ information to the VoteCal list; if registrants are not already listed, registration is automatic, no questions asked, and they are now allowed to vote non-provisionally.

A new registrant may not be registered anywhere else, but **to be eligible, the person must also be investigated:**

- Does the SS# or CDL# number align with the registrant’s name?
- Does the residence address given align with the registrant’s name?
- Is the address a legitimate residence address?

- Has the registrant's citizenship status been verified?

**This law is a blatant admission that a full eligibility check of a new registrant is immaterial to state officials.** It also implies that NO registrant is really being properly investigated, and that as a result, California's voter rolls are anything but accurate.

**Worse, under current California law, they cannot be made accurate.**

**Laws such as those above have led to EIPCa's [federal lawsuit](#).** Since these laws make it impossible for California citizens to elect those who will represent and govern them in a fair, honest, transparent and valid election process, EIPCa alleges they are unconstitutional.

**Join us in fighting these California laws that**

- **divide us from the Constitution,**
- **divide us from our rights,**
- **divide us from common sense,**
- **divide us from our money,**
- **and divide us from each other.**

**Please continue to support EIPCa as the lawsuit progresses.**

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