

## **RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PAPER BALLOTS AND ONE-DAY VOTING**

**WHEREAS:** In solidarity with the Republican Party of Lee County, FL, the Republican Party of Maricopa County, AZ, and the Second Congressional District Republican Party of Arkansas, we submit today a similar resolution supporting the removal of electronic voting machines. The Republican Party of York County, SC recommends the electronic voting machines be replaced by secure, watermarked and numbered paper ballots, one-day voting with voter ID required in all South Carolina elections.

**WHEREAS:** The South Carolina State Election Commission (SEC) and County election officials have unconstitutionally partnered with federal & state agencies and nonprofit organizations. In 2018, an agency under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) call the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) partnered with the Center for Internet Security (CIS). CIS provides 'Cybersecurity Services' for state election entities. SC County election officials signed MOUs with CIS in 2018. CIS installed 'Albert Sensors' to 'monitor' voting machines continuously, 365 day/yr. These actions have taken perilous control of the voting rights of the citizens of South Carolina and have systematically worked to federalize our elections. Federal involvement in our state elections is in clear violation of the US Constitution Amendment X.

**WHEREAS:** The Tenth Amendment prohibits Congress from commandeering the states – that is, directly compelling them to enact or enforce a federal regulatory program. 'Elections' designated as 'Critical Infrastructure' by DHS on January 6, 2017 was never authorized by Congress. Therefore, the decisions taken by SEC to foster these partnerships and use

them in conjunction with the election machines is in clear violation of the Tenth Amendment.

**WHEREAS:** The SEC and County election officials' partnership with both state and federal agencies violate the privacy of South Carolina citizens' data and privacy (Privacy Act of 1974) (S.C. Const. art. I, § 10).

**WHEREAS:** Certification standards put forth by the Federal Government under HAVA law by the Election Assistance Commission states\*\* that all electronic voting machines, wireless or connected to the internet have been shown to be susceptible to manipulation through internal or external intrusion to alter votes and vote tallies and therefore the voter cannot trust the accuracy of their vote; violating 52 U.S.C. § 10307(a).

**WHEREAS:** Voters in South Carolina cannot prove their vote is being counted properly using the current electronic voting machine system and under state law each registered voter in this state has the right to vote and have his/her vote accurately counted as provided for in S.C. Const. art. II, § 1.

**WHEREAS:** Many countries have stopped the use of electronic voting machines including The Netherlands (2007), Germany (2009), Ireland (2010), Japan (2018). Canada, France, the UK and Switzerland use hand counted paper ballots, and

**WHEREAS:** The system of manually counting paper ballots which has been used for centuries enables the observers to easily ensure their votes are accurately counted (S.C. Const. art. II, § 1) it is in the best interest of the voters in South Carolina to place accuracy over efficiency.

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:** That the York County Republican Party calls upon the South Carolina Legislature, the Governor of South Carolina and the SEC to abide by South Carolina law and the will of the people to use their authority to prohibit the use of electronic voting machines in the state of South Carolina. We urge instead the voting machines be replaced by secure, watermarked and numbered paper ballots to ensure his/her vote is accurately counted per S.C. Const. art. II, § 1 with one-day voting (limited exceptions only). Elections to be by secret ballot; protection of right of suffrage. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot, but the ballots shall not be counted in secret. The right of suffrage, as regulated in this Constitution, shall be protected by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence from power, bribery, tumult or improper conduct. (1970 (56) 2691; 1971 (57) 319)