

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PAPER BALLOTS and ONE DAY VOTING

Adopted April 20, 2026

Be it resolved by the SCGOP 5th Congressional District Executive Committee:

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. We recommend the electronic voting machines be replaced by secure, watermarked, and numbered paper ballots, One Day Voting and Voter ID Required.

WHEREAS, the 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) called the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) partnered with CIS (Center for Internet Security). 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 365 days/yr., 24/7. 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.

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 Jan 6th, 2017 was never authorized by Congress. Therefore, the decisions taken by SEC to foster these federal 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** 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 or 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 in 2007, Germany in 2009, Ireland in 2010, Japan in 2018. Canada, France, United Kingdom, 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 SCGOP 5th Congressional District calls upon the South Carolina Legislature, the Governor of South Carolina, and the State Election Commission (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 or her vote is accurately counted per SC Constitution Article II § 1; 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.) And One Day Voting, and Voter ID Required.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION:

U.S. Constitution Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. In *New York v. United States*, 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 Jan 6th, 2017 was never authorized by Congress).

S.C. Const. art. I, § 10

SECTION 10. Searches and seizures; invasions of privacy.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures and unreasonable invasions of privacy shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, the person or thing to be seized, and the information to be obtained. (1970 (56) 2684; 1971 (57) 315.)

S.C. Const. art. II § 1 - 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.)

52 U.S. Code § 10307 (a) - Prohibited acts

(a)FAILURE OR REFUSAL TO PERMIT CASTING OR TABULATION OF VOTE

No person acting under color of law shall fail or refuse to permit any person to vote who is entitled to vote under any provision of chapters 103 to 107 of this title or is otherwise qualified to vote, or willfully fail or refuse to tabulate, count, and report such person’s vote.

The Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, establishes a code of fair information practices that governs the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of information about individuals that is maintained in systems of records by federal agencies. A system of records is a group of records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifier assigned to the individual. The Privacy Act prohibits the disclosure of a record about an individual from a system of records absent the written consent of the individual, unless the disclosure is pursuant to one of twelve statutory exceptions. The Act also provides individuals with a means by which to seek access to and amendment of their records, and sets forth various agency record-keeping requirements.

www.scfreedomfighters.com – MOU outline and additional evidence