



Restoring Integrity and Trust in Elections

October 20, 2025

U.S. Election Assistance Commission
633 3rd Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20001

**Re: RITE Comment in Support of DPOC Rulemaking Petition (Docket
Number EAC-2025-0236-0001)**

Dear Commissioners:

Restoring Integrity and Trust in Elections (RITE), a national organization dedicated to strengthening confidence in the electoral process, submits this comment in support of America First Legal’s petition to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) (Docket No. EAC-2025-0236-0001). RITE urges the Commission to initiate rulemaking to revise the National Mail Voter Registration Form (“Federal Form”) to require documentary proof of citizenship (“DPOC”) as a condition to register to vote in federal elections. Alternatively, the EAC should initiate a rulemaking to add fields to the Federal Form that permit election officials to positively verify the citizenship status of those registering using the Federal Form.

The NVRA and relevant caselaw make clear that amending the Federal Form is well within the EAC’s authority because it will “enable the appropriate State election official to assess the eligibility of . . . applicant[s]” for voter registration.”¹ Demonstrated examples of noncitizen registration and voting from across the country prove the citizenship attestation is wholly inadequate in enabling officials to determine whether those registering to vote in federal elections are in fact citizens. The percentage of noncitizens in the United States has also increased by nearly two and a half times since Congress enacted the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), evidencing heightened risks and opportunities for noncitizens to register.

I. The Plain Text and Purposes of the NVRA Support Inclusion of DPOC Requirement

The NVRA embodies a dual purpose: to enhance participation of eligible citizens while protecting the integrity of the electoral process.² That balance informs every aspect of the statute, including the design and administration of the Federal Form. Congress did not view accessibility and integrity as being in tension, but as complementary imperatives that must be harmonized within a single statutory framework.

¹ 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(1).

² See 52 U.S.C. § 20501(b).

Accordingly, the NVRA’s mechanisms each reflect this equilibrium between access and security. Whether requiring states to maintain accurate voter lists (while guarding against wrongful disenfranchisement)³ or expanding registration opportunities (while requiring applicants to provide identifying information under penalty of perjury),⁴ both imperatives are manifest in the statute. The same balanced design governs the Federal Form itself: it is meant both to facilitate registration and to supply states with the information “necessary to enable [them] to assess the eligibility of the applicant and to administer voter registration and other parts of the election process[.]”⁵

The Supreme Court confirmed this balanced approach in *Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Ariz., Inc.* (“ITCA”),⁶ holding that while states may not unilaterally alter the Federal Form, they may request that the EAC modify it to include information deemed “necessary to determine eligibility.”⁷ Indeed, the EAC may even have “a nondiscretionary duty to include . . . concrete evidence [of citizenship] requirement on the Federal Form.”⁸ The Court further observed that state-developed forms “may require information the Federal Form does not.”⁹ *ITCA* therefore left open the EAC’s inclusion of DPOC on the Federal Form where such information is deemed “necessary,” and likewise affirmed that states may require comparable documentation on their own registration forms.

Following *ITCA*, Arizona and Kansas petitioned the EAC to add DPOC requirements to their Federal Form instructions. In *Kobach v. EAC*, the Tenth Circuit held that while the EAC had no ministerial duty to approve such requests, it retained discretion to do so.¹⁰ Likewise, the D.C. Circuit found in *League of Women Voters v. Newby* that the EAC must make a “necessity” finding under Section 9(b) before approving such changes but emphasized that DPOC requirements are permissible if that standard is met.¹¹ Collectively, these cases reaffirm that the EAC may adopt DPOC provisions upon a determination they are “necessary” to verify eligibility and administer voter registration.

Further, the U.S. Supreme Court recently signaled that it is prepared to reaffirm that DPOC may be “necessary to enable the appropriate State election official to assess the eligibility of the applicant and to administer voter registration and other parts of the election process,”¹² and therefore permissible for inclusion on state (and, by extension, federal) registration forms. In *Republican National Committee v. Mi Familia Vota*,¹³ the Court stayed a district court injunction

³ See § 20507.

⁴ See § 20504.

⁵ § 20508(b)(1).

⁶ 570 U.S. 1 (2013).

⁷ *Id.* at 19.

⁸ *Id.* at 19–20.

⁹ *Id.* at 12; see also *Gonzales v. Arizona*, 485 F.3d 1041, 1050–51 (9th Cir. 2007).

¹⁰ 772 F.3d 1183 (10th Cir. 2014).

¹¹ 838 F.3d 1 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

¹² 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(1).

¹³ 145 S. Ct. 108 (Mem.) (2024).

that had blocked enforcement of Arizona’s 2022 law requiring county recorders to “reject” any State Form application “that is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence of citizenship.”¹⁴

That injunction rested on the claim that the NVRA obligated county officials to accept applications lacking proof of citizenship and register such applicants as “federal-only” voters.¹⁵ A Ninth Circuit motions panel initially stayed the injunction,¹⁶ but a later panel vacated the stay on a 2–1 vote.¹⁷ By subsequently granting a stay itself, the Supreme Court necessarily conveyed that it viewed Arizona’s determination—that documentary proof of citizenship is “necessary” within the meaning of Section 9(b)—as likely correct.

II. The Federal Form’s Current Design Conflicts with State Obligations Under the Voter Qualifications Clause

This “necessity” has constitutional dimensions. Indeed, it is the States, and not Congress, to whom the Constitution has conferred the authority to determine voter qualifications.¹⁸ As the Supreme Court has observed, Congress may “regulate *how* federal elections are held, but not *who* may vote in them.”¹⁹

The NVRA operates within this constitutional framework. It governs the *how* of registration through the Federal Form, which each State must “accept and use.”²⁰ But because every State requires voters in federal elections to be U.S. citizens,²¹ the Federal Form must include the information “necessary to enable the appropriate State election official to assess the eligibility of the applicant.”²² That standard is both a ceiling and a floor: the Federal Form may not demand irrelevant information, but it also may not omit information essential for States to verify eligibility.²³

In its current configuration, the Federal Form falls below that floor. By collecting only a bare attestation of citizenship, it deprives States of the means to verify voter qualifications and thereby impairs their constitutionally reserved authority to enforce those qualifications. Indeed, “the power to establish voting requirements is of little value without the power to enforce those requirements.”²⁴ And the urgency of enforcement is underscored by the facts on the ground.

¹⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-121.01(C), as amended by 2022 Ariz. Laws ch. 99, § 4.

¹⁵ See *Mi Familia Vota v. Fontes*, 691 F. Supp. 3d 1077, 1096 & n.13 (D. Ariz. 2023).

¹⁶ See 2024 WL 3629418 (9th Cir. July 18, 2024).

¹⁷ 111 F.4th 976 (9th Cir. Aug. 1, 2024).

¹⁸ See Qualifications Clause, U.S. Const. art. I, § 2, cl. 1; U.S. Const. amend. XVII.

¹⁹ *Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Ariz., Inc.*, 570 U.S. 1, 16 (2013).

²⁰ 52 U.S.C. § 20505(a)(1).

²¹ “All States require that you be a United States citizen by birth or naturalization to register to vote in federal and State elections.” U.S. Election Assistance Comm’n, *National Mail Voter Registration Application Form*, at 1, available at https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_ENG.pdf.

²² 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(1).

²³ *ITCA*, 570 U.S. at 18.

²⁴ *Id.* at 17.

III. Demographic Changes and Instances of Noncitizen Registration and Voting Prove DPOC Is Necessary for Officials to Determine Voter Qualifications

Since the enactment of the NVRA in 1993, the United States has seen a significant increase in its noncitizen population, far outpacing overall population growth. States are also equipping noncitizens, including those here illegally, with credentials that make it easier for them to register to vote. It should be no surprise then that election officials and state and federal law enforcement have seen an increase in incidents of noncitizen registration and voting.

There is simply a much larger population of noncitizens in the United States than when Congress passed the NVRA. In 1990, there were 19.77 million immigrants amounting to a 7.9% share of the U.S. population, including 11.77 million noncitizens.²⁵ In 2023, that number had risen to 51.8 million immigrants, including 28 million noncitizens.²⁶ As of June of 2025, 15.4% of all U.S. residents were immigrants.²⁷ In 1990, there were 3.5 million unauthorized immigrants, 5.7 million in 1995, and 14 million in 2023.²⁸ “As of mid-2025, the unauthorized immigrant population likely remains above 2023 levels.”²⁹

As the noncitizen population has spiked, states have increasingly offered pathways to unauthorized immigrants to obtain driver’s licenses and other identifying information. This information can then be used to register to vote, demonstrating that the current minimum requirements—that applicants list a driver’s license number or last four digits of a social security number, if they possess either—are inadequate for officials to verify registrants’ citizenship.³⁰ Since 2013, “[n]ineteen states and the District of Columbia have enacted laws to allow unauthorized immigrants to obtain driver’s licenses.”³¹ Making matters worse, over half of the states refuse to utilize the Department of Homeland Security’s SAVE system to identify and cancel noncitizen registrations.³²

It is unsurprising then that noncitizens are registering and voting. Indictments and reports of noncitizens registering and voting have increased. Below is a non-exhaustive list of substantiated incidents of noncitizens registering to vote and/or voting, many of whom attested to their qualifications by affirming citizenship on the registration form:

²⁵ Frank D. Bean et al., *Noncitizens and Naturalization: An Overview of Data and Methods*, Working Paper No. POP-twps0029, Table 11. *Citizenship Status of the Foreign-Born Population: 1890 to 1950 and 1970 to 1990*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 1999, <https://tinyurl.com/25b2exw8>.

²⁶ Stephanie Kramer & Jeffrey S. Passel, *What the data says about immigrants in the U.S.*, Pew Research Center (Aug. 21, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/275wx2m3>.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ Pew Research Center, *U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Population Reached a Record 14 Million in 2023* (Aug. 21, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2b2kqh7>.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ See 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

³¹ Nat’l Conf. of State Legislatures, *States Offering Driver’s Licenses to Immigrants* (Mar. 13, 2023), <https://tinyurl.com/2oouture>.

³² Natalia Contreras, *State election directors press for answers on using SAVE to check voter citizenship*, Votebeat (July 28, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/22thu62y>.

- This month, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detained a former Des Moines, Iowa school superintendent noncitizen who had overstayed his visa. He had been registered to vote in Maryland since 2017.³³
- This month, Arkansas “arrested three noncitizens for illegally voting in [its] elections despite not having the status to do so.” Two of the arrests entailed perjury for “*marking on a voter registration form that [the noncitizen] was a citizen of the United States . . .*”³⁴
- In September, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) charged a Philippine citizen for registering and then voting in the 2020 General Election in Pennsylvania. When registering, “*the defendant falsely answered ‘Yes’ to the question about whether she was a United States citizen.*”³⁵
- In September, Indiana announced that a noncitizen was being investigated for registering to vote in 2018 and voting in six separate elections.³⁶
- In September, Louisiana announced it had discovered 390 noncitizens registered to vote in the state.³⁷
- In August, the Virginia Department of Elections stated it had removed a total of 13,050 noncitizens between September 1, 2020 and August 31, 2025.³⁸ In September of 2024, Fairfax County, Virginia reported that “between January 2022 and July 2024, 6,303 individuals in Virginia had their voter registrations cancelled” based on DMV and Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) checks that revealed noncitizen status.³⁹
- In August, Ohio announced it had “identified 597 individuals who’ve registered to vote . . . despite not being citizens . . .”⁴⁰

³³ Alexander Mallin, James Hill & Meredith Deliso, *Former Des Moines Superintendent Who Was Detained by ICE Federally Charged*, ABC News (Oct. 2, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/26wg7ral>.

³⁴ Arkansas Attorney General, *Attorney General Griffin Arrests Three Noncitizens Who Voted Illegally in Arkansas*, Ark. Att’y Gen. (Oct. 3, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/22x9goaq> (emphasis added).

³⁵ U.S. Attorney’s Office, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, *Philippine Citizen Charged With Election Fraud Offenses*, U.S. Dep’t of Just. (Sept. 11, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/23w5wbco> (emphasis added).

³⁶ Whitney Downard, *Secretary of State Announces Alleged Noncitizen Voting Case in Vigo County*, Ind. Cap. Chron. (Sept. 12, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2b87vrfk>.

³⁷ Wesley Muller, *Louisiana Election Investigation Finds 79 Noncitizens Have Voted Since 1980s*, La. Illuminator (Sept. 4, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2xwfaxff>.

³⁸ Va. Dep’t of Elections, *2025 Annual List Maintenance Report* (Aug. 31, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2asy5ssl>.

³⁹ Fairfax County Office of Elections, *Policy for Referral of Individuals Removed from Voter Rolls*, Fairfax Cnty. Off. of Elections (Sept. 16, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/2d9p63zd>.

⁴⁰ Ohio Secretary of State, *Secretary LaRose Refers Evidence of Non-Citizen Voter Registrations to Ohio Attorney General for Potential Prosecution*, Ohio Sec’y of State (Aug. 21, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/2ae5uswx>.

- In August, DOJ charged a Canadian citizen “with illegally registering to vote and voting in federal elections in 2022 and 2024” in North Carolina.⁴¹ “Despite his status as an alien, [he] certified that he was a U.S. citizen on voter registration applications in 2022 and 2024”⁴²
- In July, New Hampshire authorities announced an arrest of a noncitizen for voting in the state’s 2024 presidential primary and general elections.⁴³ Reports indicate the noncitizen merely had to sign an affidavit when registering attesting to his citizenship.⁴⁴
- In July, Texas announced an investigation of more than 100 potential noncitizens who cast over 200 ballots in the 2020 and 2022 election cycles.⁴⁵
- In June, DOJ charged “a citizen and national of the People’s Republic of China (PRC), with false claims to register or vote and voting by aliens” in Michigan.⁴⁶ “The complaint . . . alleges that [the individual] *made false statements regarding his citizenship on his voter registration application* and his early voting application.”⁴⁷
- In June, Texas “opened investigations into 33 potential noncitizens who allegedly voted in the 2024 General Election”⁴⁸
- In May, “a Jamaican citizen” was “arrested on a federal criminal complaint and charged with unlawfully making a false claim of citizenship in order to register to vote in the 2024 Florida Presidential Primary Election.”⁴⁹ The individual “registered to vote in federal elections *using an online system that required certification of United States citizenship.*”⁵⁰
- In April, “[t]wo Ukrainian women with no United States citizenship” were “charged with

⁴¹ Balenger, Nick, Over 3,000 Non-Citizens Registered to Vote in Alabama: How Easy Is It to Register to Vote?, WAFF (Aug. 15, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/2yg48rla>.

⁴² *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁴³ Press Release, New Hampshire Department of Justice, Non-U.S. Citizen Arrested for Wrongful Voting in New Hampshire, (July 22, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2donylpc>.

⁴⁴ Damien Fisher, *Lax NH Voter Law Allowed Non-Citizen to Vote Three Times, Records Show*, NH J. (Oct. 17, 2023), <https://tinyurl.com/28f8wot3>.

⁴⁵ Office of the Attorney General of Texas, *Attorney General Ken Paxton Launches Sweeping Investigation into More than 100 Potential Noncitizens Who Voted in the 2020 and 2022 Elections*, Tex. Att’y Gen. (July 15, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2axfm8xx>.

⁴⁶ U.S. Attorney’s Office, Eastern District of Michigan, *Chinese National at the University of Michigan Charged with Illegally Voting in the 2024 Election*, U.S. Dep’t of Just. (June 3, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2an54zm5>.

⁴⁷ *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁴⁸ Office of the Attorney General of Texas, *Attorney General Ken Paxton Opens Investigations into 33 Noncitizens for Illegally Voting in the 2024 Election*, Tex. Att’y Gen. (June 17, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2cdmaudj>.

⁴⁹ U.S. Attorney’s Office, Northern District of Florida, *Jamaican Citizen Arrested for Making False Claim of Citizenship in Order to Register to Vote in 2024 Election*, U.S. Dep’t of Just. (Sept. 27, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/222jtkpor>.

⁵⁰ *Id.* (emphasis added).

unlawfully voting in the [2024] General Election” in Florida.⁵¹ The women “registered to vote in federal elections *using a system that requires certification of United States citizenship, which neither of them had.*”⁵²

- In March of 2025, Iowa “identified 277 confirmed noncitizens who have voted or are registered to vote.”⁵³ “Further review found that 35 noncitizens cast ballots that were ultimately counted in the 2024 General Election and 5 noncitizens attempted to cast ballots that were rejected.”⁵⁴
- In March of 2025, Michigan “identified 15 people who appear to be non-U.S. citizens and cast a ballot in the 2024 General Election.”⁵⁵
- In October of 2024, Ohio announced “[s]ix people were indicted for allegedly voting in Ohio elections when they were not U.S. citizens”⁵⁶
- In September of 2024, the Oregon Secretary of State reported that nearly 1,260 possible noncitizens were registered to vote in Oregon since 2021 and that 10 of them went on to vote.⁵⁷ The registrations occurred through the state’s automatic voter registration system, but still underscore that the lack of affirmative DPOC and citizenship checks results in noncitizen registrations.
- A 2024 review by Ohio’s Secretary of State’s office “found 137 voter registrations assigned to Ohio residents *who have twice confirmed their non-citizenship status to the BMV.*”⁵⁸
- In 2022, Georgia “Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger . . . refer[red] 1,634 cases of potential noncitizens registering to vote in Georgia to local district attorneys, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and the State Election Board.”⁵⁹ Fortunately, because Georgia has

⁵¹ U.S. Attorney’s Office, Southern District of Florida, *Ukrainian Citizens Charged in South Florida with Illegally Voting in the 2024 United States Election*, U.S. Dep’t of Just. (Sept. 27, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/24gyxpbu>.

⁵² *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁵³ Iowa Secretary of State, *Iowa Secretary of State’s Audit of Voter Registration Lists Finds 277 Confirmed Noncitizens Registered to Vote*, Iowa Sec’y of State (Mar. 20, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/2x15d3ve>.

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ Michigan Department of State, *Michigan Department of State Review Confirms Instances of Noncitizen Voting Are Extremely Rare*, Mich. Dep’t of State (Apr. 3, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/26srdpij>.

⁵⁶ Lynn Hulsey, *Six Non-U.S. Citizens Indicted in Ohio for Allegedly Voting*, Dayton Daily News (Oct. 22, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/277m7hde>.

⁵⁷ Dirk VanderHart, *Updated Findings Show Nearly 1,260 Possible Noncitizens Were Registered to Vote in Oregon Since 2021*, OPB (Sept. 23, 2024, 2:00 PM), <https://tinyurl.com/25sretcs>.

⁵⁸ Ohio Secretary of State, *Secretary LaRose Announces Expanded Effort to Verify Citizenship Status on Ohio Voter Rolls*, Ohio Sec’y of State (May 14, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/2bkk7s5s> (emphasis added).

⁵⁹ Georgia Secretary of State, *Secretary Raffensperger Refers 1,600 Noncitizen Registrants to Local DAs, GBI, State Election Board*, Ga. Sec’y of State (Apr. 11, 2022), <https://tinyurl.com/2dadwwjw>.

checks in place that many other states lack, “the noncitizens identified in the citizenship check were placed into ‘pending citizenship’ status and were not able to vote.”⁶⁰

- In 2018, a DOJ task force in North Carolina announced charges against nineteen “foreign nationals with false claim[s] of United States citizenship in order to register to vote, and voting by an alien.”⁶¹
- In 2017, Pennsylvania identified a “glitch” in a computer system used by the state Department of Transportation and ultimately found it resulted in the registration of 8,700 noncitizens.⁶²
- In 2017, a federal court of appeals ruled that “[a] Peruvian woman who voted illegally in two U.S. elections in 2006 can be deported”⁶³ The court noted that the woman “had checked a box affirming she was a U.S. citizen”⁶⁴
- In 2017, Ohio’s Secretary of State reported that “[a] total of 821 non-citizens . . . registered to vote in Ohio over the past five years — 126 of whom actually cast ballots”⁶⁵

Many of these examples reflect how the citizenship attestation failed in allowing the appropriate election official to determine the individual’s qualifications to vote. In each of these instances, an applicant willingly falsely attested to their citizenship (or at least failed to read and understand the attestation), successfully registered to vote and, in many cases voted. In virtually all instances, DPOC would have prevented the individuals from registering and voting.

DPOC’s opponents predictably point to instances of “false positives” where states may initially announce the identification of large numbers of potential noncitizen registrants, only to reduce the actual numbers upon further investigation. This is a distraction and sleight of hand. Focusing on the false positives ignores that many of those initially identified as noncitizens turned out, in fact, to be noncitizens. It also ignores that states were unable to initially positively differentiate citizens from noncitizen registrants without intensive follow-ups, something that would not be the case had the states obtained DPOC on the front end. The reality is thousands upon thousands of noncitizens have been demonstrably proven to register, with the honor system attestation proving completely inadequate to preventing their registration.

⁶⁰ Georgia Secretary of State, *Citizenship Audit Finds 1,634 Noncitizens Attempted to Register to Vote*, Ga. Sec’y of State (Mar. 28, 2022), <https://tinyurl.com/255mju5y>.

⁶¹ U.S. Dep’t of Just., U.S. Att’y’s Off., E.D.N.C., *Nineteen Foreign Nationals Charged for Voting in 2016 Election* (Aug. 24, 2018), <https://tinyurl.com/ydaz5xq3>.

⁶² Alexandra Jones, *Conservative Group Asks 3rd Circuit to Unseal Records After Glitch Allowed Noncitizens to Register to Vote in Pennsylvania*, Courthouse News Serv. (Sept. 11, 2024), <https://tinyurl.com/24f9wg29>.

⁶³ Michelle Mark, *Court Rules That Peruvian Woman Can Be Deported for Voting Illegally Twice*, Bus. Insider (Feb. 17, 2017), <https://tinyurl.com/226p5qnw>.

⁶⁴ *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁶⁵ Josh Sweigart, *State: More than 100 Non-Citizens Have Voted in Ohio*, Dayton Daily News (Feb. 27, 2017), <https://tinyurl.com/236xoatf>.

Requiring DPOC is not just aimed at deterring noncitizens from intentionally registering to vote, but also prevents mistaken registrations. As we know, many cases of noncitizen registration occur inadvertently. A basic attestation form that many registrants will simply gloss over when completing a registration application does little to serve noncitizens who have no intention of breaking the law. Several of the examples above illustrate that asking applicants to check the citizenship affirmation box is insufficient both to screen out noncitizens and to alert them that they are about to do something illegal that could result in criminal charges and deportation.

By contrast, a DPOC requirement—or even the inclusion of supplemental data fields such as country of birth, passport number, or naturalization certificate information—would materially improve both screening and deterrence. This would undoubtedly reduce the likelihood that an unwitting noncitizen would complete and submit a voter registration application and certainly “enable” an election official “to assess the eligibility” of a registrant, instead of relying on the attestation.⁶⁶

Finally, since most states model their registration forms after the Federal Form, the same deficiencies inherent in the bare attestation requirement are replicated nationwide.⁶⁷ Such infirmities are inevitably compounded during traditional Motor Voter transactions, especially in states implementing automatic voter registration, where noncitizens may not even be aware they are registering to vote in the ordinary course of interacting with a government agency. Amending the Federal Form to require DPOC, or to include additional citizenship-verification fields, would therefore not only strengthen the federal process but also set a clear example for states to follow, thereby promoting uniformity, clarity, and integrity across the entire voter registration system.

IV. Conclusion

The EAC should vote to initiate the rulemaking and amend the Federal Form to require DPOC. Alternatively, it should add fields to the Federal Form that permit election officials to positively verify the citizenship status of those registering using the federal form.

⁶⁶ 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(1).

⁶⁷ See 52 U.S.C. § 20505(a)(2) (A state’s mail registration form must adhere to minimum criteria for contents of Federal Form, including citizenship attestation in § 20508(b)(2)).