



C — Citizenship Verification & Voter ID

In a constitutional system of self-government, the right to vote is reserved to eligible citizens as defined by law. When eligibility is not meaningfully verified, public confidence in election outcomes weakens and equal application of election law becomes harder to demonstrate.

Identified Weaknesses

Many states rely primarily on self-attestation to enforce citizenship requirements. Without consistent verification standards, voter registration systems remain vulnerable to administrative error and uneven enforcement.

Examples

- Florida (ongoing): Voter registration requires only a checkbox affirming U.S. citizenship under penalty of perjury, with no documentary proof required, despite constitutional limits to citizen voting.
- Pennsylvania (pre-2017): A DMV system flaw automatically offered voter registration regardless of citizenship status until reforms were implemented.¹
- Alaska (2016–present): Automatic voter registration through the Permanent Fund Dividend program does not require proof of U.S. citizenship, creating a pathway for ineligible registrations.²

What C.L.E.A.N. Proposes

- Require government-issued photo identification to vote
- Exclude IDs that do not verify citizenship or legal status
- Require a sworn affidavit affirming U.S. citizenship under penalty of perjury

Key Takeaways

Requiring verified ID and sworn citizenship statements protects lawful voting and helps maintain trust in fair elections.

¹Moselle, A. (2017). [Pennsylvania changing 'Motor Voter' to keep noncitizens from registering to vote. WHY?](#)

²Downing, S. (2024). [Alaska election integrity loophole lets non-citizens get a state voter ID card, and even vote in elections.](#)