



May 11, 2026

Mr. Bilal A. Essayli
First Assistant United States Attorney
United States Attorney's Office
Central District of California
350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 4000
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Re: Request for Investigation – Mallory McMorrow

Dear Mr. Essayli:

We write to respectfully request that the United States Attorney's Office for the Central District of California initiate an investigation into potential violations of federal and/or state election laws by Mallory McMorrow, a member of the Michigan State Senate.

I. Who We Are

The Center to Advance Security in America (CASA) is a nonpartisan organization dedicated to improving the safety and security of the American people. CASA educates and informs the American people about the actions of their government and its officials that impact their safety; peace and security; democracy, civil rights, and civil liberties; and privacy.

II. Background

Public reporting indicates that Ms. McMorrow may have voted in California, including in the November 2014 general election and the June 2016 Democratic primary, during a period in which she has represented—in her autobiography and again on Instagram—that she had relocated permanently to Michigan in 2014. These reports further indicate that she registered to vote in Michigan very soon after voting in California (August 2016), raising questions as to her residency status at the time she cast ballots in California.¹

McMorrow discussed this in a recent interview with CNN. She was asked about voting in California, supposedly two years after moving to Michigan. CNN showed an Instagram post indicating she had moved to Michigan in 2014 as well as referencing the

¹ Titus Wu, "Dem Senate Candidate Voted in California After Moving to Michigan 'Permanently,'" *New York Post*, April 30, 2026, <https://nypost.com/2026/04/30/us-news/dem-senate-candidate-voted-in-california-after-moving-to-michigan-permanently/>.



autobiography. She admitted in the interview that she decided to move “permanently” to Michigan in 2014. Her answer though was that “moving takes time” and that “We still had our place out in Southern California.” She also admitted that voting where you’re not a resident is illegal. She concluded the interview that in her book, “she could have worded it a little bit differently.”²

Certainly, the interview seems like creative framing in hindsight. But if her social media history—now conveniently deleted—and autobiography is what is actually accurate, these facts may implicate her in having violated California voting laws.

III. Legal Authorities

California law limits voter eligibility to individuals who are residents of the state, meaning those who are lawfully domiciled in California. A person’s domicile is the place where their habitation is fixed and to which they intend to remain or return, and it is determined by both physical presence and intent. A person may only have one domicile. While they may have more than one “residence,” the “domicile” is where the “person has the intention of remaining.”³ In California, only “residents” can vote and, for voting purposes, “residence” means domicile.⁴

California law makes it a felony for any person not entitled to vote to fraudulently vote or attempt to vote in an election.⁵ It also prohibits voting more than once in the same election or otherwise casting multiple ballots.⁶ Federal law—for federal elections—similarly prohibits knowingly or willfully providing false information regarding one’s residence for purposes of establishing voter eligibility. Specific to these facts, false information as to the “period of residence in the voting district” is explicitly prohibited.⁷

IV. Analysis

Here, it seems awfully suspect that Ms. McMorrow took two entire years to move from California to Michigan. She plays it off as if that is a common experience. But two entire years seems extremely uncommon and unlikely. Her interview on CNN should be closely scrutinized.

² RNC Research (@RNCResearch), “CNN: ‘Why would you be voting in California 2 years after moving to Michigan?’ MCMORROW: ‘Moving takes time.’ CNN: ‘You had criticized a Twitter use in 2024 for voting in Michigan after moving to California, you called it illegal...’, MCMORROW: ‘Yeah, absolutely.’” X, May 3, 2026, <https://x.com/RNCResearch/status/2050927855152898198?s=20>.

³ See Cal. Elec. Code §§ 2000, 349.

⁴ Id.; see also Cal. Elec. Code §2000.

⁵ Cal. Elec. Code § 18560(a).

⁶ Id. §§ 18560(b), 18561.

⁷ See 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c).



What should be viewed as credible are two separate statements—one from her autobiography and the other from Instagram—that she had moved to Michigan in 2014. She was not under political scrutiny at the time of those statements as she is now.

Even if she was somehow in a two-year limbo of a move, if she had established a residence in Michigan at all in 2014, she may have broken California law. She should be a resident in the place where she *intended to remain*. That seemingly was Michigan given that she still lives there and is currently a member of the Michigan State Senate. If she had a physical location, mail sent, or any other evidence of at least part-time presence in Michigan, she was a resident of Michigan for voting purposes because she had taken up a residence in Michigan and had already established an intention to stay there. She was not permitted to vote in California.

We recognize that public reporting alone is not determinative, and we do not presume any conclusion as to Ms. McMorrow's intent or legal status. However, the discrepancies outlined above appear sufficient to justify an investigation to determine whether any violations of law occurred within the jurisdiction of your office.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your public service to our nation.

Respectfully,

James Fitzpatrick
Director
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