



Alaska Election Challenges

Description

We Must do Better



J. Christian Adams of *Public Interest Legal Foundation*, and **Hans von Spakovsky** of the *Heritage Foundation* spoke about 2020 Alaska Election irregularities at the *Alaska Roundtable* on October 26, 2021. They have a wealth of information about Alaska voting and have sued many states to require election accountability. They were brought to Alaska by the *Alaska Policy Forum*.

Alaska elections have sometimes been volatile. This writer experienced first-hand perhaps the most volatile election for governor in our history, in 1978, when my business was contracted to help *Jay Hammond for Governor*. The *Primary Election* included charges of election fraud.

In the end Alaskans came together and we got a *The Permanent Fund* in lieu of unlimited state government. How ironic that today our legislature is split between people who want more state government and those who think the longstanding statutory formula for distributing the Permanent Fund earnings to Alaskans should be honored.

The 1978 *Republican Primary Election* determined who would be the Republican candidate in the *General Election* that year. That close win was referenced in a 2000 *University of Alaska Fairbanks* publication establishing the historical importance of voting.[1]

Your vote counts!

1776	One vote gave America the English language instead of German
1845	One vote brought Texas into the Union
1868	One vote saved President Andrew Johnson from being removed from office
1876	One vote gave Rutherford Hayes the presidency of the United States
1939	One vote passed the Selective Services Act
1960	One vote per precinct elected John F. Kennedy President
2000	Let's not forget this Presidential election - Bush and Gore certainly counted every vote in their quest for the White House

In Alaska:

1978	<i>Jay Hammond</i> won the nomination for Governor over Walter Hickel in the Primary Election by just 98 votes statewide. (That's less than 1 vote per precinct!)
1978	One vote elected <i>Tim Kelly</i> to his Anchorage Senate seat
1986	17 votes (less than one vote/precinct) elected <i>Rick Uehling</i> Senator from Anchorage (out of 14,389 votes cast)
1992	Five votes gave <i>Al Vezey</i> the nomination for State Representative in the Primary Election.
1994	1.1 votes per precinct elected <i>Tony Knowles</i> as Governor out of 216,668 votes cast
1996	One vote gave <i>Ann Spohnholz</i> the nomination for State Representative (House District 21- Anchorage) in the Primary Election
1998	11 votes won <i>John Harris (Valdez)</i> his House seat out of Valdez (less than one vote per precinct) 6 votes won <i>Carl Morgan (Aniak)</i> his House seat

This publication in 2000 was an appeal to educated Alaskans, many who had witnessed the election of 1978.

Charges of primary election fraud were leveled by former *Alaska Attorney General/Edgar Paul Boyko*, on August 22 in a letter to Col. *Tom Anderson* of the *Alaska State Troopers*. Boyko cited four incidents and “well over 50 reports of election irregularities not just in Anchorage but all over the state.” [2]

Lt. Governor **Lowell Thomas**, who was responsible for conducting the election, ordered a recount to begin September 13. Hickel reportedly trailed Hammond by 147 votes and Democrat **Ed Merdes** trailed **Chancy Croft** by 277 votes in the then open primary election.[3] Some 112,000 votes had been cast and both candidates asked for a recount.

At a September 9 Republican State Convention in Fairbanks, both Hickel and Hammond called for party unity, with Hickel predicting he would be the ultimate winner after the recount. He had led in the count from the start but lost his lead when challenged ballots were counted.

Challenged ballots determined the outcome.

On October 13 Presiding Superior Judge **Ralph Moody** threw out the primary election and ordered a new one be held. One week later, On October 20 the *Alaska Supreme Court* overruled Moody and ordered the general election be held November 7 as planned.

Members of that Supreme Court were justices **Jay Andrew Rabinowitz** (Selected by Gov. Egan), **Roger Connor** (Selected by Gov. Hickel), **Robert Boochever** (Selected by Gov. Egan), **Edmond W. Burke** (Selected by Gov. Hammond) and **Warren Matthews** (Selected by Gov. Hammond).

The final primary count saw the gap between Hickel/Hammond narrow to 96 votes, Hammond 31,894 to Hickel 31,798, of 108,057 cast. Former *House Speaker Tom Fink* also ran and gained 17,487 votes while a fourth Republican, **Jimmie Drew Lockhart** got only 451 votes. Democrat **Chancy Croft**, a former *Alaska Senate President*, won 8,911 votes to Merde's 8,639 votes and **Jalmar Kerttula's** 7125 votes.



Read *Alaska Chalet BNB* story here: <https://donnliston.net/2021/02/the-best-thing-about-being-in-anchorage.html>

Everybody jumped into the primary election and the person with the most votes won. Democrats split their small pie evenly.

The general election would be between Hammond and Croft. Hickel mounted a write-in campaign even after his *Primary Election* defeat. **Terry Miller** had won the Republican Lt. Gov. primary with 26,492 votes and **Katherine Hurley** won the Democrat Lt Gov primary with 11,015 votes. *These numbers are easily found on the Division of Elections webpage.*[4]

Hickel threw the first punch on October 29, with a *Anchorage Times* ad aimed at activating supporters, declaring: “Unless the Hickel/Miller write-in succeeds, Jay Hammond will be the next governor.” Using primary election numbers, this ad urged voters to not throw away their votes on anybody but Hickel.

That tactic failed.

Here is what did work

My Spenard business was recruited. It was understood that the *Anchorage Times* supported Hickel. It was further understood that any ad placed there would be seen immediately by the opposition forces for their simultaneous response. As the largest voice in the state, the *Times* was the field of battle. The continuing Hickel effort had to be countered by stealth.

A Hammond campaign plan required construction of full-page advertisements in my shop for delivery to the *Times* for placement in pre-paid pages at the last possible moment before publication. Those ads were constructed using my typesetter, photo screener and light tables. They were then taken across Spenard Road to *Anchorage Printing Company* to make a Master Photo Mechanical Transfer (PMT). This full-sized photo-ready print was rolled into a cardboard tube and delivered to the *Anchorage Times Advertising Department*. That Advertising Department manager, **Vic Hussey** told the Hammond campaign that our facts would be checked before publication was possible. Those tubes of Hammond campaign missiles passed by Hickel Campaign workers picking up stickers for write-in ballot placement—also produced at *Anchorage Printing!*

That became my job. I was briefed prior to each relay by a campaign operative, *Bob Clark*. I delivered each to the *Times Advertising Department* and stood my ground. No facts were found to be incorrect. Clark commented on one occasion that my business waiting room—located at the back of a laundromat—was *like waiting at a bus stop*.

This series of ads in the *Anchorage Times* in the final days of the election were devastating. But the final ad, published Nov. 7, election day, provided an overview of “The Campaign of 1978.” These were the words on that ad above the signature of Gov. Hammond:

You and I have endured together an extraordinary experience.

The Campaign of 1978, even with its most divisive moments, is a common bond we share. In the years to come, others will hear and read about it. For those of us who have lived through it, citizen and servant alike, the drama finally comes to a close.

There have been many differences among the candidacies of Jay Kerttula, Ed Merdes, Chancy Croft, Jimmie Drew Lockhart, Tom Fink, Wally Hickel, Don Wright, Tom Kelly and myself. For all those differences, we too, have had something in common. Each of us has believed his ideas for governing Alaska are the best for the state. And we have taken our collective case to you, the Alaskan people, to decide.

Whomever you chose, I hope the divisiveness among us will come to an end as well.

For it does us no good, either as a State or as a people, to stand divided any longer. There is too much at stake. There is too much to gain or lose. There is no other land like Alaska. And we can hardly predict, let alone perceive fully, what all the future holds except that it is rich with opportunity and challenge alike. Divided, our potentials are in jeopardy; together, we have the advantage.

More important than who is Governor for the next four years, is that the Alaskan people heal the wounds of this past year. I pledge myself to this goal, and I ask your vote for that privilege.

To you who have endured the experience on the Campaign of 1978, and on behalf of those who have worked so hard for their individual candidates, I wish to express my congratulations and appreciation.

Hammond was re-elected with 49,580 votes. Hickel got 33,555 in his write-in bid. Croft got 25,656 votes. Alaskans who had previously voted to move the state capital from Juneau to Willow denied a bond proposition for \$966 to move it.

Nearly \$1 billion to get the Alaska Capital out of the grip of Seattle seemed too expensive for Alaskans then. We had no understanding of how much we would pay for decades to have state policy decisions made by politicians who say anything it takes to get elected—then join coalitions to change positions overnight once they arrive in Juneau—almost every year.

Nobody questioned how Lt Gov Thomas ran that state election. No data breaches with new machines to facilitate the already simple process were alleged to be a potential source of fraud. Once it was over, in 1978, we all sighed relief.

But the election of 2020 still burns

Some Alaskans were concerned about voting machines before the 2020 election and took steps to tell their concerns to Gov. **Michael Dunleavy** and Lt. Gov. **Kevin Meyers**.

Holly Sheldon Lee <hollysheldonlee5g@gmail.com> Sun, Aug 9, 8:56 PM

Dear Lt. Governor Meyer,

Thank you very much for being receptive to our feedback about Alaska election integrity in 2020. Private citizens in Southcentral Alaska watched the SOA 2020 training videos and are highly concerned. Please watch the videos yourself. They are well done by KTOO though the contents reveal that the SOA policy and procedures invites voter fraud.

Observations:

1. Poll workers are allowed to help voters not only by spelling the candidates name for them, but actually writing the candidates name on the ballot for them. We do not remember this ever being allowed before. Can you please tell us when this rule was made and who made it?
2. Special needs voters protocol must be changed. If we understood the video presentation, special needs voters do not sign or even make a mark on the registry, and their ballots are kept in a separate compartment on the voting machine. Some of us have family with special needs and know that vanpools pick them up and bring them to the polls in Wasilla when they may not be clear about voting.
3. After the governor approved 2020 Hand Count double checks the accuracy of the new voting machines at each precinct this year, the vote count will be transmitted by modem over a phone line. The difference between now and ever before is the technology available that can threaten the accuracy of the information transferred over modem. Not to mention remote hacking, time-stamped virus for a day and good old fashioned electrical interference in the voting area.
4. People are highly concerned about the rule stating that any registered voter can vote (even if they do not speak english or native Alaskan language). Most Alaskans believe that it is critical to read, speak and understand our language in order to vote here. We need to change this. We are trying to protect Alaska.
5. Please note that the voting machines on the new 2020 video do not have the identification numbers that you provided for our voting machines.

Questions:

1. We want to know if our votes are transferred to District or any other place prior to sending them to Juneau?
2. We want to poll watch and view the hand counts in the large population areas. May you please tell us the protocol to supervise the hand count this year?
3. May you please also tell us how to address and change the concerning observations mentioned above.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Holly Sheldon Lee
P.O. Box 1
Talkeetna, AK 99676
(907) 232-4063

default watermark

Selective hand counts occurred.

We fought for a year against buying these machines, said Holly Sheldon. The state bought them before the election for \$4 million. They arrived in August.

Sheldon has documented: *The State of Alaska ordered three hundred and six Dominion Part# 181-000028 ICPT 321C voting machines and four hundred and forty Dominion Part # 190-000056 Image Cast X Prime, Vendor/Mft Part# HID-21V-BTX-BIR voting machines, and launched them into service despite public skepticism, warnings, and three certified legal notices to Alaska’s Lt. Governor and Governor, with a demand not to use the Dominion voting machines due to evidence of voting machine vulnerability. This information is part of a resolution which Sheldon has prepared and is circulating to others who share her concerns. It is posted in its entirety in the References.[4]*

Lt Gov. Meyer was condescending in his response.



Holly,

Thank you again for writing. To be clear, I am bound by State law in what can and cannot be done either before or after an election.

As you know, the Division and myself have been barraged by lawsuits ranging from issues arising from the two ballot initiatives to the decision to send out absentee applications to our residents over the age 65. There seems to be a good business in suing the State over any action or even any inaction.

I mention that in the context of your request for a hand count. As I previously wrote to you, the statute is very directive on recounts, when and how they can be conducted. I am sure you looked over the pages attached to the email. Under the law, there is no provision permitting a recount – hand count or otherwise, unless requested by the candidate or a group of 10 qualified registered voters. By not following the law, we open up this office and the Division of Elections to additional legal challenges to the elections process and the end result.

I am sure you would agree - election integrity begins with following the law. If an election, and any subsequent review or recount process is not conducted legally by following the statutes duly passed by the legislature there can be no basis to believe in the election's integrity. Granting exceptions to the law, even on a piecemeal basis erodes the foundation and further jeopardizes the faith Alaskans have in the process.

As I stated in an earlier email, under the law, if a recount is requested, I have directed the Division to make a hand count option available if asked for by the candidate or group of 10 qualified registered voters. There will be no additional charge for the hand count as the costs are outlined in statute.

I mentioned at both the Zoom meeting and the Republican Women's meeting that the Governor and I hope, if resources are available, to do a statewide hand count after the general election to confirm the accuracy of our vote tabulation machines. Even though we have no reason to believe they are not accurate.

I hope this helps clarify the situation.

Thanks again for all you do and for your interest in Alaska elections.

Kevin Meyer

Lt. Governor for the State of Alaska

Over the past year **Sen. Mike Shower** has also attempted to get information from the **Alaska Division of Elections** and he reports also being stiff-armed. Shower has been turning up the heat at public events, including the one with several legislators in attendance held at the **Alaska Roundtable** on October 25th.



Sen. Ron Gilliam, Hans von Spakovsky, J. Christian Adams, Sen. Shelley Hughes, Sen. Michael Shower, Rep. James Kaufman, Rep. Cathy Tilton, Rep. Sarah Vance, Sen. Roger Holland, kneeling.

The public's lack of confidence in the integrity challenges at groups like *The Alaska* election.



Competent, Transparent, Ethical, Limited Governance
"Fact based public policy without dogma"
A nonpartisan conservative caucus

h machines that can
cing election

e the next general

Election Integrity

What needs to be in law to ensure election integrity.

Voter Rolls

- Must be reviewed every month and updated
- Use the 17 data sources the state already has
- Voters must be registered at least XX days before voting
 - They will show up on the voter registrar per district
- Voters must present state or federal identification confirming their name and resident address
 - If they are unable to 'afford' such ID, it can be provided them by the State of Alaska.

QUESTION: Why do some folks find it hard to get an ID? They must have one to board a plane, buy liquor, cigarettes, marijuana products, present a check, etc. If a person is physically incapable to going to the DMV to get an ID, how can this be done? I don't find any of the 'by mail' options to register, other than the PFD application, sound. Have we seen a significant increase in voting since the PFD option?

Ballot Security

- Ballots are only available at the voting location
 - Except absentee ballots, such as travelers, military, college students who can use absentee ballots (this appears to be working well)
- Every ballot must have a unique colored number that cannot be duplicated/copied (light blue)
- All ballot locations must be videoed and observed by both political party observers
 - All videos are secured for one year w/ballots
- All ballots shall be stored in a safe locked location with video cameras inside and outside for one year and available for a state audit
-

This writer stated concerns about what happened in the last election in a previous blog posting:

I don't trust this way of voting. It isn't enough that we all register online for everything and the data becomes voluminous as it is interfaced with everything else we have ever filled out online in the *World Wide Web*. I was amazed at the amount of Outside money poured into wack-job candidates for U.S. Senate and Congress in 2020. Adding to my skepticism, after that election, I was notified by Lt. Gov. **Kevin Meyer** that I was one of some 119,000 Alaskans who had been "hacked," and my personal information may be compromised! VOTER INFORMATION. How can this be? Isn't protecting the integrity of our elections the primary job of our Lt. Governor—besides protecting the state seal?

Now I'm worried about the state seal. [5]

But there is another result of the 2020 elections we know will impact HOW Alaskans vote in very tangible ways: Proposition 2 won by 3,781 votes out of 344,283 cast. [6]

Ballot Measure No. 2 - 19AKBE

Precincts Reported: 441 of 441 (100.00%)

		Total	
Times Cast		360,852 / 594,966	60.65%
Candidate	Party	Total	
YES		174,032	50.55%
NO		170,251	49.45%
Total Votes		344,283	
		Total	
Unresolved Write-In		0	

Until the votes were counted this Outside-inspired initiative was too close to call. The education campaign was pure propaganda, appealing to people's worst feelings about politicians. It suggested if we had more opportunities to vote we would pick better elected officials.

But worse than that, hand-counts of ranked choice voting may be impossible.

Before the 2020 election we were provided information about candidates, and given the choice among those candidates, first in the primary. Then, from the candidates who won in the primary we were given the opportunity to choose candidates to go to Juneau and represent us in deliberations there. Ranked Choice Voting does nothing to improve the quality of candidates available for voters to select from.

We deserve the people we elect. We don't need a re-structuring of elections. Under the traditional election system we each saw the product of our choices directly, under the principle of "one man one vote." [7]

If we didn't like an elected official we simply mounted a campaign to remove them in the next election.

The *Division of Elections* provides the following explanation of how the new election scheme will work:

Choice Voting & Nonpartisan Top Four Primaries

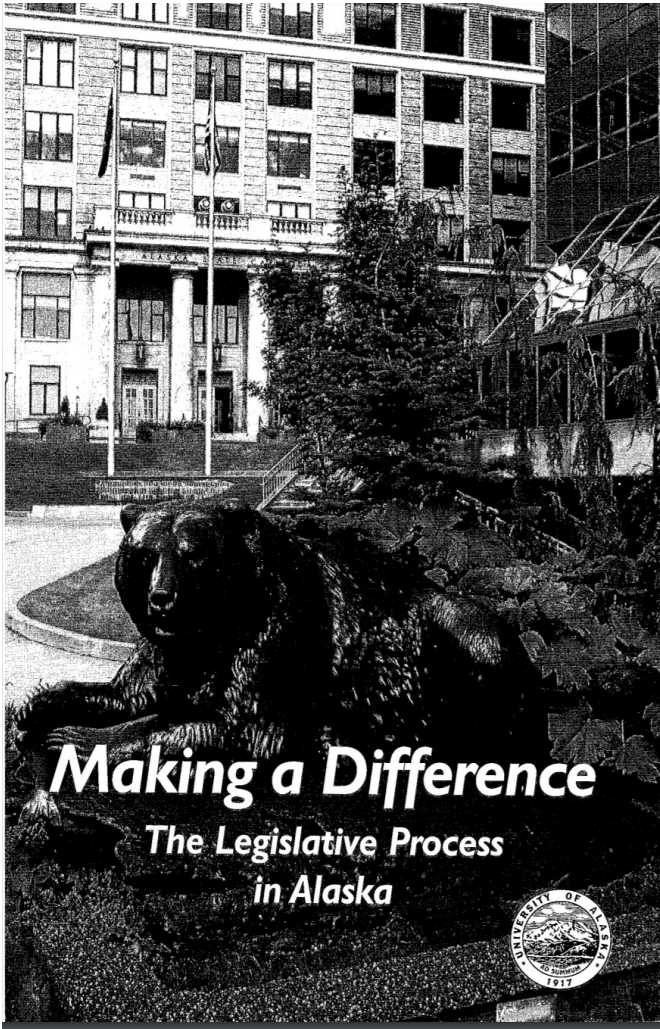


Alaska is a great place with great people. Some were born here, some came here from other places, but we mostly share our love of independence and liberty. Our elected officials are accessible, and our institutions must be constrained and transparent. Currently the top executives refuse to consider serious concerns brought forth by serious Alaskans. We must have confidence in the basic relationship between Alaskans and elected officials as it occurs in the election process.

Furthermore, honest elections should bring honorable Alaskans together for the good of our wonderful state.

References:

[1]University of Alaska booklet to promote lobbying efforts



Making A Difference

How to Influence Legislative Action

	Page
Practical Ways to Influence Lawmakers	5
Volunteer Advocacy Guide	10
Preparation	11
Present Your Case	15
Follow Up	22
Free Advocacy Methods	24
Media Coverage	27
Useful Websites	30
Legislative Information Offices	35
Capital City Information	40
Your vote counts!	44
Political Parties in Alaska	45

The Legislative Process in Alaska

Organization of State Government	49
The Alaska State Legislature	50
Legislative Leadership	53
Legislative Committees	55
How a Bill Becomes Law	61
Daily Order of Business	74
Different Types of Resolutions	76
How to Read a Bill	78
Alaska State Budget Process	83
Glossary	92

First printing, November 2000
Second printing, November 2001
Printed in Fairbanks, Alaska, at a cost of \$2.71 per copy.

default watermark

Making A Difference

The Legislative Process in Alaska

was produced by the
Statewide Office of University Relations
University of Alaska
Revised and Reprinted
November 2000

Acknowledgements

Information found in this booklet was derived from the following sources:

- Alaska State Legislature
- Legislative Affairs Agency
- Fairbanks Legislative Information Office
- Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
- Juneau Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Alaska State Department of Natural Resources
- Special thanks to Robert Miller, University of Alaska Director of Public Affairs, for his patience and editorial expertise

For information regarding this publication, contact Ann Ringstad:
ann.ringstad@alaska.edu
(907) 474-5922
www.alaska.edu/swlegis

Cover layout by Adela Batin
Cover Photo Credit: (c) Mark E. Kelley

[2] **Anchorage Times** story, August 1978.

[3] Definition of open primary: a primary in which the voter is not required to indicate party affiliation

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/open%20primaries>

[4]

Introduction and Dedication: The following Joint Resolution is written to minimally safeguard our Alaska election integrity by securing the use of paper ballots, a hand count tally, and a documented Chain of Custody method of voting and counting ballots in 2022, and is dedicated to two great Alaskan patriots who fought like mad against election fraud in Alaska for many years. They are Nick Brockett of Big Lake who passed on September 20, 2021, and Jim Pazsint of Palmer (December 16, 1945 to April 11, 2021). We are making headway Nick. We are keeping the hammer down Jim. RIP

**ALASKA ELECTION INTEGRITY RESOLUTION
OF THE CITIZENS OF ALASKA**

WHEREAS; a State legislature can decertify a State or National election upon proof of fraud in the election. The following information is reason to support a forensic examination of the 2020 Alaska General Election, thru a third party to determine if the election results were free and fair... "A legislature's determination to decertify the votes cast by the electors or to otherwise decertify an election on demonstration of fraud in the election itself is nothing more than the Legislature's use of its reserved sovereign powers under the Tenth Amendment to protect those fundamental rights and privileges reserved to the People by the Ninth Amendment of the US Constitution. A failure to do so would be a violation of the Legislature's role as a co-equal branch of government", September 23, 2021 Final Memorandum regarding Authority Over Elections and Electors to Senator Wendy Rogers from Matt DePerno (1). "All powers that the Constitution neither delegates to the Federal Government nor prohibits to the States, are controlled by the people of each State", *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 848 (1995). States have the authority over their elections, including national elections. "The powers delegated by the Constitution to the federal government are few and defined, ... while those that belong to the States remain... numerous and indefinite", *The Federalist No. 45*, p. 292 (C. Rossiter ed. 1961) (J. Madison). "There is no question of the doctrine that fraud vitiates the most solemn contracts, documents, and even judgments", *United States v. Throckmorton*, 98 US 61 (1878). "Fraud vitiates everything it touches", *Nudd v. Burrow* 91 U.S. 416 (1875).

WHEREAS, from December 9, 2019 through November of 2020, volunteer Alaskans published evidence of Dominion voting machine hackability and personally demonstrated and warned the appropriate State of Alaska government officials of the findings and demanded through five public meetings in south central Alaska that the State not receive or use the new Dominion voting system (2).

WHEREAS, the State ordered three hundred and six Dominion Part # 181-000028 ICPT 321C voting machines and four hundred and forty Dominion Part # 190-000056 Image Cast X Prime, Vendor/Mft Part # IID-21V-BTX-BIR voting machines, and launched them into service despite public skepticism, warnings, and three certified legal notices to Alaska's Lt. Governor and Governor, with a demand not to use the Dominion voting machines due to evidence of voting machine compromisability (3).

WHEREAS, on October 5, 2020 the Supreme Court of the United States of America established in *Marci Andino, et al. vs. Kylon Middleton, et al.*, Decision No. 20A55 (4), the State's witness signature requirement would remain on mailed ballots for the 2020 General election. Alaska Court Judge (Dani Crosby) ruled against the US Supreme Court Order Oct. 5, 2020, 3AN-20-07858CI that resulted in deletion of witness signatures on State of Alaska absentee ballots Oct. 12, 2020, State Supreme Court decision. And the State of Alaska's Supreme Court ignored its Constitutional duty to correct the Alaska court's actions Sept. 17, 2021. This resulted in denial of a free and fair election to all Alaskans on November 3, 2020. Furthermore, by failing to recognize *Andino, et al. vs. Middleton, et al.* and instead proceeding to notify the public of their waiver of the "witness requirement", State of Alaska officials both Administrative and Judicial, abandoned their sworn duty to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

WHEREAS, if the Alaska Judiciary had not waived the "witness requirement", AS 15.20.081(d), any citizen could have contacted the Division of Elections, for an "accommodation" in order to vote prior to the election. The election official for a precinct could have hand delivered and secured their ballot individually. Those "special needs" ballots are included in the supplies distributed to each precinct, and are considered normal procedures for all elections. There was no reason to waive the legal "witness requirement" for all 100,000 "by-mail" ballots statewide (5) (6).

WHEREAS, the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) establishes a minimum standard for Federal elections based on conformance certification provided by the Election Assistance Commission (Commission), HAVA of 2002, 52 U.S.C. Section 231. Each State Election System must include: 1. up-to-date testing and certification, updates and records of voting machines by a laboratory accredited by the Commission, 2. certification, updates and records of the machine components, and 3. certification, updates and records of software components. If any of those requirements are not fulfilled the ballot counting process is not legitimate and therefore the election is invalid. If the conformance certification has not been completed prior to the election, the electronic tabulated results cannot be legally certified. Hence, the urgency of receipt of the withheld FOIA information by the Alaska Attorney General.

WHEREAS, Alaska citizens have submitted records requests under Alaska's Public Records Act, asking for audit(s) or inspector general report(s) on the Dominion voting machines used in the State of Alaska for the November 3, 2020 election, and records relating to the storage locations of all election equipment and records; including all Dominion voting equipment, ballots and records regarding the tallying of ballots, chain of custody records, policies, certifications and established procedures for the machines and the election as well as the contracts and agreements related to these requests, and those requests were DENIED by the State of Alaska Division of Elections. (7)

WHEREAS, the responses to those Alaska Public Records Act requests are currently being withheld by Alaska's Attorney General, and include (8):

default watermark

- July 2020 audit/review of the DOE, performed by the Department of Administration's Oversight and Review unit, titled: Review of Effectiveness and Security of the Division of Elections in Administering Alaska's Elections.
- July 18, 2019 Dominion Voting Machine Inspections Memo identifying design and performance problems.
- Emails to and from Lt. Governor's office: Issues and Considerations for Procurement of DOE Election Machines.
- Notice of intent to Award Contract to Dominion Voting Systems.
- Information sent to and from the Division of Elections.
- Emails on the Dominion RFP.
- Emails on the Notice of Intent to Award Contract for Voting Machines RFP.
- Emails on research of Dominion machines.
- Dominion Voting System Examination Report.
- Email on Security Issues with Voting Machines in USA.
- Six reports and statements on vulnerabilities of Dominion Voting Systems.
- Supporting documents for the DOA Division of Elections audit.

WHEREAS, Alaska's infrastructure recently and continually is compromised by cyber-attacks in the State of Alaska (9):

- City of Valdez and City of Valdez Police, Valdez-Cordova Census Area, BREACH TYPE - Ransomware.
- Alaska State Health Department website disrupted, BREACH TYPE - Malware and Unknown.
- Alaska Court System, BREACH TYPE - Malware and Unknown.
- City of Unalaska, Aleutians West Borough, BREACH TYPE - Phishing and Other.
- Ketchikan Port and Harbors Department, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, BREACH TYPE - Phishing and Other.
- Alaska Department of Revenue Website, BREACH TYPE - Data Breach.
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources and State of Alaska Government, BREACH TYPE - Hacking and Malware.
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough, BREACH TYPE - Phishing and Ransomware.
- Division of Public Assistance, State of Alaska, BREACH TYPE - Virus and Other.
- Alaska Department of Health, Office of Children's Services, BREACH TYPE - Hack and Data Breach.
- BTY Dental, Anchorage Borough, BREACH TYPE - Ransomware.
- Golden Heart Administrative Professionals, Fairbanks North Star Borough, BREACH TYPE - Ransomware.
- Southcentral Foundation, BREACH TYPE - Hack.
- University of Alaska, BREACH TYPE - Hack.
- University of Alaska, BREACH TYPE - Phishing.

WHEREAS, the 2020 Alaska Vote by precincts tallied over 100% voter participation (10).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, this Resolution be given effect immediately by the Governor of Alaska by using the power the State of Alaska vested in the governor by the Alaska Constitution, Article III, Section 1; supervision of each principal Department, Article III, Section 16 and Section 24; duty to ensure the faithful execution of laws, and the due process, and equal protection guarantees under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the mighty United States of America.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the State of Alaska should respond to all stalled Alaska Public Records Act requests and will retain a certified forensic business to perform a full forensic audit in the format of the Maricopa County Forensic Election Audit, prepared for the Arizona State Senate by Cyber Ninjas (www.CyberNinjas.com) on September 24, 2021. (11)

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the State of Alaska shall safeguard our Alaska election integrity by implementing exclusive use of paper ballots, a hand count tally, and a documented Chain of Custody method of voting and counting ballots in the Alaska 2022 elections. Election vote tally for each precinct shall be aggregated and published by hand at the District level and the State level thus making tabulation machines (Dominion and all others) obsolete in Alaska. If clarification is needed on an original ballot, an election official will mark the determination of the voter's intent (in red pen) on the same ballot. And there shall be no duplicate ballots. All extraneous ballots will be counted on or before Election Day. And there will be no ballots destroyed.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this Resolution created by the concerned citizens of the State of Alaska, Alaska Task Force, United States of America, is enacted on this 9th day of October, 2021 and takes effect immediately as an Executive Order, and shall remain in effect until transparently modified or rescinded.

This resolution was enacted by the Alaska Task Force on behalf of Alaskans that live in Fairbanks, Anaktuvuk Pass, Kiana, Noorvik, Talkeetna, Wasilla, Palmer, Anchorage, Manokotak, Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, Homer, Kodiak, Douglas and Coffman Cove, Alaska at their meeting on October 9, 2021 by vote of its eligible members.

Dated: 10-09-2021

By: Willy Sheldan Lee
For: Alaska Task Force
P.O. Box 1
Talkeetna, AK 99676

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Alaska
On this 09 day of October, 2021
Willy Sheldan Lee personally appeared before me,
Whose identity I verified on the basis of Driver's License
and who is acknowledged to be the signer of the foregoing
document.
Notary Public Cassidy D. Owen
My commission expires 01/08/2022

Page 4 of 4



OFFICIAL SEAL
Cassidy D. Owen
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF ALASKA
My Comm. Expires January 8, 2022

Footnotes:

1. September 23, 2021, Final Memorandum Regarding Authority Over Elections and Electors, 4 p.
2. November 21, 2020, Non-partisan citizens of Alaska's Alaska Task Force, election reform compilation containing documentation and public outcry about corrupt voting, beginning December 9, 2019, 71 p.
3. May 29, 2020 through June 17, 2020, 3 legal notices served on Governor Dunleavy and Lt. Governor Meyer for not following the law to secure honest elections and moving forward installing new questionable voting machines for the 2020 elections. 8 p.
4. October 5, 2020, Supreme Court of the United States of America, *Marci Andino, et al. vs. Kylon Middleton, et al.*, Decision No. 20A55. Order against States removing witness signature on ballots, 2 p.
5. September 24, 2021, Alaska Watchman, Grave Voter Concern video, Jake Libbey.
6. Personal conversation with author of September 1, 2021 letter, Anchorage, Alaska, 3 p.
7. State of Alaska, Department of Elections denial of public records request of public records and February 2, 2021 through March 8, 2021 emails between Alaska voters from Big Lake and Wasilla and Gail Fenumiai, 14 p.
8. March 23, 2021, letter from the State of Alaska Department of Administration confirming delivery of said records to Alaska's Attorney General (that were denied by DOE), 1 p.
9. Documentation of recent, ongoing and critical cyber-attacks in Alaska and throughout the State of Alaska's infrastructure, 1p.
10. December 5, 2020, Alaska Vote by precinct tallied over 100% voter participation; 2020 Ballot Measure 2 (BM2) and Ballot Measure 3 (BM3), 26 p.
11. September 24, 2021, Maricopa County Forensic Election Audit, Result Details, www.CyberNinjas.com, 97 p.

[5] Are Honest Alaskans Being Played for Fools?

<https://donnliston.net/2021/03/alaska-election-questions.html>

[6] Alaska Division of Elections Information

<https://www.elections.alaska.gov/results/20GENR/data/sovc/ElectionSummaryReportRPT24.pdf>

[7] One Man One Vote Rule

https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/one-person_one-vote_rule

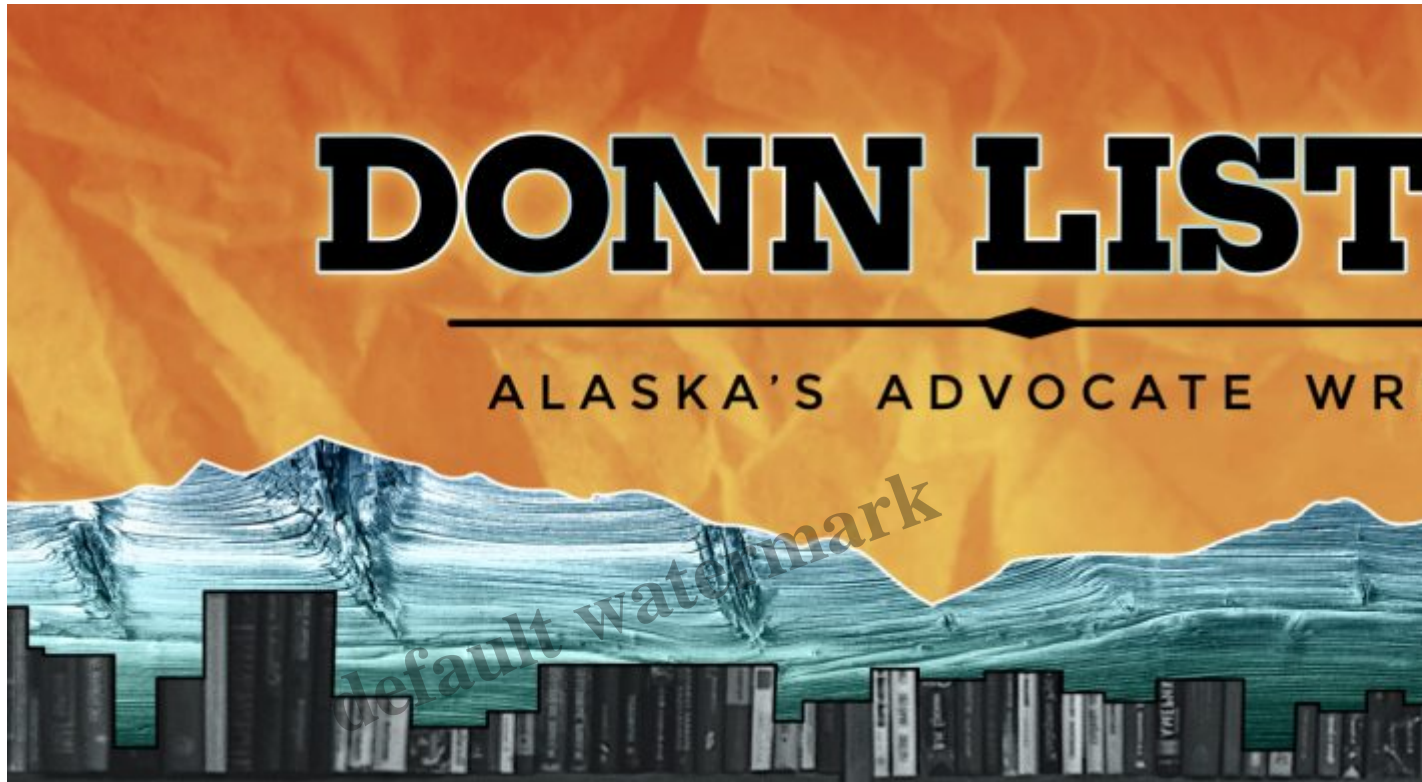
Definition

The One-Person One-Vote Rule refers to the rule that one person's voting power ought to be roughly equivalent to another person's within the same state.

Another previous story on Alaska Election Concerns:

Fighting for Alaska Election Integrity

<https://donnliston.net/2021/05/alaskans-have-much-to-lose>



Advertising is available on this website. I will write your story and it will gain continuous clicks through monthly display ads: Contact me at Donn@DonnListon.net

Category

1. Alaska Elected Officials
2. ALASKA! ELECTIONS

Date Created

October 27, 2021

Author

donn