## ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



## Senate Bill 31: An Act relating to the counting of write-in votes.

## Sponsor Statement

"We start with the bedrock principle that the right of the citizens to cast their ballot and thus participate in the selection of those who control their government is one of the fundamental prerogatives of citizenship."

- Alaska Supreme Court, (Miller v. Treadwell)

Last fall, Alaskans reelected Lisa Murkowski to the United States Senate as a write-in candidate with nearly 100,000 votes statewide, something not witnessed by our nation in over fifty years. Because of the unique nature of write-in votes and confusion in state statute there was substantial debate over the validity of nearly 12,000 ballots. In the suit that followed, (Miller v. Treadwell), Joe Miller argued that these ballots should not be counted because the name written was not identical to the way Senator Murkowski's name appeared on her declaration of candidacy. Superior Court Judge William Carey and the Alaska Supreme Court both ruled against this argument, finding that judging the validity of a ballot based on the intent of the voter is paramount.

Much of this case centered on the interpretation of state statute regarding the counting of ballots. Each court, in their findings, including Federal District Judge Ralph Bieistline, found that AS 15.15.360 was badly worded and left open for legitimate debate. Senate Bill 31 looks to address this language by inserting a section that would place the intention of the voter above minor variations, mismarks or abbreviations.

Senate Bill 31 follows on over fifty years of consistent precedent in support of a voter's intent and enfranchisement. In strengthening this statute by inserting federally recognized language from the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, SB 31 will reduce potential future litigation while strengthening the public's perception of Alaska's democratic process.

I urge you to join me in supporting Senate Bill 31.