## Senate Bill 39 v. 0 32-LS0204\0

INCREASED VOTER ACCESS, IMPROVED DATA SECURITY, BALLOT QUALIFICATION, CHAIN OF CUSTODY, AND MAXIMIZED LOCAL CONTROL.

# COMPARISON Version "A" vs. "O" 

A
No Vote-By-Mail
Limited Muni Support
Limited Local Options
Opt-In PFD Auto Voter Registration
No Vote-By-Fax
Restrictive Ballot Assistance

Distributed Ledger Technology
Multi-Factor Authentication
Additional ID Acceptance
Tribal Inclusion
Expanded Voting Choice
Protected PFD AVR
Protected Ballot Assistance

0
USPS Ballot Chain-of-Custody
Ballot Qualification
Maximized Local Control
Improved Data Protocols
VBM Flexibility
Local Exceptions/Waivers
Harvesting Limited
Adherence to Nat. Best Practices

## The Four Legs of the Election Stool

VOTER AUTHENTICATION

## BALLOT CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY

ACCURATE \& SECURE DATA

VOTER ACCESS

## Voter Authentication

- Ensure one-person = one-vote.
- Utilizing a combination of Multi-Factor Authentication and Distributed Ledger Technology enables the authentication of each eligible voter and protects their right to have their ballot count.


## Ballot Chain-of-Custody

- Control of the ballot at all times is essential.
- Utilizing the United States Postal Service's established Vote-By-Mail tracking system enables the voter to follow their ballot to ensure it has been counted, notifies voters of technical qualification issues, and protects the security of the ballot while in transit and during handling.


## Accurate \& Secure Data

- At the core of every election is data.
-If your data is corrupt, the entire system is corrupt.
-If your data is compromised, your entire system is compromised.
-Data insecurity WILL lead to election insecurity.
- Utilizing Digital Ledger Technology like Blockchain, Hashgraph, DAG, Holochain, and Tempo (Radix) you can ensure clean data, with timestamps, and a virtually impenetrable design.


## Voter Access

- Good policy begins with unambiguous statutes.
- Election integrity begins with a succinct, statutorily driven framework vs. being determined by flexible policy that can change from one administration to the next.
- Improving acceptable forms of identification and methods of authentication are essential and an inclusive part of understanding the differences in voter needs statewide.
- Maximizing voter options and removing barriers to voting for all eligible voters should be the goal of establishing good election policy.


## What is driving election reform?

- Two Major Data Breaches in 2 years. Data is compromised.
- A person can currently print ballots from the internet.
- +20\% more people registered to vote than are eligible.
- Current system does not have acceptable protocols or guidelines for the unique needs in much of rural Alaska.
- No current ballot chain-of-custody mechanisms for VBM.
- System is built on Ballot Disqualification.
- Pay for hire companies can canvas and collect ballots with no regulations to guide their activity regardless of intent.


## PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY SB 39

1. Fixes ineffective citizenship verification w/ PFD \& DOE.
2. Corrects insufficient cross checking of voter roll data $100 \%$ solution vs $60 \%$ solution.
3. Eliminates ballot destruction in the field.
4. Ensures a ballot chain of custody.
5. Requires DOE to notify voters if their ballot is questioned/rejected.
6. Corrects the restrictive limits to voter ID verification.
7. Protects right to assist friends and family w/ voting process.
8. Closes the witness signature loophole.
9. Clarifies ambiguous markings differentiating ballots \& applications.
10. Corrects unfair variation in standards for different types of voting.
11. Addresses which vote counts in double voting situations.
12. Absentee voting options.

## USPS Ballot Chain of Custody

https://youtu.be/vSE-MC4FXHO

## USPS Ballot Chain of Custody \#2

https://youtu.be/LqW2G6pUcms

## USPS Ballot Chain of Custody \#3

## USPS Ballot Chain of Custody \#4

https://youtu.be/9ezfarEy4Tw

## Semantic 5 Tips

https://youtu.be/wDIxsIm6244

## Voting Via Blockchain

https://youtu.be/6sKF9J4U -g

