

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Sen. Matt Claman](#)  
**Subject:** In support of a national popular vote for president  
**Date:** Sunday, March 12, 2023 3:24:19 PM

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Matt Claman:

I strongly support legislation to elect the President by a nationwide popular vote. The Electoral College is an unnecessary and outdated mechanism that disenfranchises far too many Americans. I urge you to vote in favor of democracy by passing legislation in support of a national popular vote.

Sincerely,

betsy Peratovich

[REDACTED]  
Anchorage , Alaska 99517

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** Alaska Senate Judiciary Committee: My Testimony on SB 61 - NPVI Compact  
**Date:** Monday, March 13, 2023 11:06:45 AM  
**Importance:** High

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Dear Alaska Senate Judiciary Committee:

I'm planning to CALL IN on 844-586-9085 this afternoon. Just in case my call doesn't get through, please enter my following testimony on SB61 into the Committee's records.

Thank you, Santa

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SANTA CLAUS - TESTIMONY ALASKA SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - MARCH 13, 2023

Good Afternoon!

I'm Santa Claus, an Alaska State-registered voter, calling in from North Pole, asking you to support Senate Bill 61, regarding an interstate compact to elect the President and Vice President of the United States and the selection and duties of electors.

I am endorsing the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact. The Compact preserves the Electoral College and state control of elections. It ensures that the candidate for President who receives the most popular votes throughout all 50 states and the District of Columbia wins their election.

It's worth noting that 5 of our 45 Presidents failed to win the most number of popular votes nationwide. Electoral College electors should not continue to be able to override the popular vote, as they did, most recently in 2000 and 2016.

Some states have a 'winner takes all' policy that enables the winner of a state's popular majority vote to capture the popular minority vote, so that all state electors' votes count for the winner, instead of a split electoral vote count. The 'winner takes all' policy is state law, and is not proscribed in the U.S. Constitution.

To date, 16 jurisdictions, with a total of 195 electoral votes, have enacted the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact, leaving only 75 more votes of the 270 total required to become national law. Alaska has 3 electoral votes. Each and every individual's vote throughout our United States should count.

In closing, I refer you to this quote from [NationalPopularVote.com](https://NationalPopularVote.com):

"The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact will go into effect when enacted by states possessing a majority of the electoral votes—that is, enough to elect a President (270 of 538). At that time, every voter in the country will acquire a direct vote for a group of at least 270 presidential electors supporting their choice for President. All of this group of 270+ presidential electors will be supporters of the candidate who received the most popular votes in all 50 states and DC—thus making that candidate President. In contrast, under the current system, a voter has a direct voice in electing only the small number of presidential electors to which their state is entitled. Under NPV, every voter directly elects 270+ electors."

I endorse the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact and am asking you to support it and vote in favor of Alaska Senate Bill #61.

Thank you.

**Santa Claus**

[REDACTED]

North Pole AK 99705

[REDACTED]

**Testimony of Sean Parnell  
Senior Director, People for Opportunity**

**to the**

**Judiciary Committee of the  
Alaska Senate**

**on**

**SB 61**

**The National Popular Vote interstate compact**

**March 13, 2023**

Chairman Claman, members of the committee, thank you for allowing me to testify today. I am here on behalf of People For Opportunity, an organization that defends the Electoral College and opposes the National Popular Vote interstate compact.

I'd like to focus most of my time on the most critical technical defect in the compact, but first I'd like to point out the obvious problem with this bill – if it passes and ever goes into effect, Alaska's voters would no longer be entrusted with the power to choose which presidential candidate deserves the state's support and electoral votes. Instead, that power will be given away to voters in other states who will make that choice for Alaska, even overruling the choice of voters in your state. In my view eliminating Alaska's voice in the presidential election process would be unfortunate, as I believe Electoral College preserves and protects the vital role that states play in our federal nation.

The critical technical defect of the compact is that there is no official national vote count that can be used for this compact. No national agency, commission, or official will produce a certified vote total for every presidential candidate, and the compact does not create an agency, commission, or official that will do so. Instead the compact leaves it to the chief election official of each member state, acting independently, to obtain vote totals from other states and tabulate them to determine which candidate received the most votes nationally.

It sounds like an easy task, and I know the other side will claim it is. As one of the lobbyists for the compact stated in a hearing in Minnesota a few weeks ago, "We can all do the math."

This simplistic hand-waving tries to hide the fact that votes in every state are cast, counted, recounted, and reported in different ways according to fifty-one different sets of election codes, some of which cause serious problems for National Popular Vote and will lead to confusion, controversy, chaos, crisis, and a lack of a conclusive determination of the winner if the national vote is close, as four of the last sixteen presidential elections have been.

A few examples of the ways in which just saying "we can all do the math" doesn't address the problem of there not being an official national vote count:

- NPV requires member states to accept vote totals from other states if they are on an "official statement," which would include either a Certificate of Ascertainment or a statewide canvas. But these documents can contain significant errors. New York's last four Certificates of Ascertainment have been missing tens or hundreds of thousands of votes, including 425,000 missing votes in 2012 and 102,000 missing votes in 2016.

- Ranked choice voting, which Alaska and Maine will use for president in 2024, poses a challenge because “official statements” from those two states will include both the initial and final vote totals, with no guidance in the compact on which vote totals are to be used in tabulating the national vote. Because initial and final vote totals can differ by tens or even hundreds of thousands of votes, the choice of which totals to use could determine the outcome under NPV in a close election.
- Another problem is what happens when a third-party or independent candidate finishes ahead of the Democratic or Republican candidate in a state using ranked choice voting. In this instance, the final vote total from that state for that third-place candidate will be zero votes, meaning hundreds of thousands or even millions of votes erased from the national vote count for the third-place Democrat or Republican. I’ll note that NPV’s leadership insists that the final vote count in RCV states is what must be used, and that they accept and are OK with the erasure of hundreds of thousands or millions of votes for the Democratic or Republican candidate in the national vote count.
- If for some reason there is not an “official statement” available to obtain vote totals by the time the compact needs them – for example, if there is a recount still underway or court challenges to results, or if a state is simply refusing to cooperate with the compact, then the chief election official in NPV member states has the power to estimate vote totals for that state using any methodology they think appropriate. Several of the methods that could be used to estimate vote totals that NPV’s own lobbyists described in a 2021 North Dakota hearing would have been off by tens or hundreds of thousands of votes.
- States can sometimes just do strange things that would pose a serious problem for the compact. Because of an odd ballot design in 2016, California wound up doubling the vote total for Donald Trump on its Certificate of Ascertainment, crediting him with an extra 4,483,810 votes. Had the compact been in effect in that election, it seems Donald Trump would still have won because the extra votes from California would have been included in the national vote total.
- The compact stipulates that votes will only be included from states that hold a “statewide popular election.” As explained in the book *Every Vote Equal*, published by National Popular Vote, this doesn’t actually mean every state where people vote for presidential electors, it means every state where people vote for presidential electors *according to National Popular Vote’s definition of a “statewide popular vote.”* For example, if any state allows voters to vote for individual electors, all of the votes in that

state will be excluded from the national vote count. In 1960 seven states allowed people to vote for individual electors and as a result roughly eleven million votes would have been excluded from the national vote count in that election under the compact's vote-counting process. According to National Popular Vote's definition, Richard Nixon won the popular vote by more than 600,000 votes in 1960.

It's also worth noting that, even without national popular vote's defective vote counting process, historians still argue whether Richard Nixon or John Kennedy won the popular vote in 1960, owing largely to uncertainty over how to count votes from Alabama that year. It's an interesting bit of historical trivia because of course Kennedy won the Electoral College vote regardless of the Alabama issues, but under National Popular Vote not being able to conclusively determine a winner would be a national crisis.

These examples all illustrate the problem with attempting to cobble together vote totals from fifty-one separate elections and then pretend that twenty or so officials in compact member states can produce an accurate, uniform, and conclusive national vote count when they are all acting independently using their own judgment to determine how to deal with problematic, ambiguous and unclear situations.

I'll note that there are a number of very knowledgeable people sympathetic to NPV that understand some of the significant problems with the compact. Just a few examples include:

- Professor Vikram Amar of the University of Illinois College of Law and one of three law professors who initially developed the NPV concept. He has described NPV as having "dangerous gaps" that could lead to "electoral crisis."
- Former Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie Gorbea told a conference of fellow NPV supporters that she and her colleagues still "need to figure out how we're going to count the votes," if the compact ever goes into effect, and noted that she didn't have the answers to that question yet and that there were "different proposals on how the mechanics would work."
- Rob Richie, head of FairVote and probably the nation's leading expert on ranked choice voting, was lead author on a 2021 paper that stated "...using RCV for Presidential elections in states might seem incompatible with [NPV]. Most fundamentally, which votes should be reported out for the purpose of [NPV]? Would it be the first choices among all the candidates? Or would it be the final "instant runoff" totals after the RCV

tallies are completed? If that latter choice were made, what if one of the two strongest national candidates was eliminated during the RCV tally in a given state?"

I don't want to misrepresent any of these three people's position. All of them continue to support the compact, at least to the best of my knowledge. Professor Amar encourages states passing the compact to include a 10-year delay, which he hopes will give Congress enough time to fix its defects. Former Secretary Gorbear encourages her counterparts to continue discussing the issue so they can be prepared if the compact goes into effect and they have to figure out how to count the votes. And Mr. Richie proposes to resolve the problem that ranked choice voting creates for the compact by either having Congress mandate every state provide voters with a ranked-choice ballot or that states using ranked choice voting create another compact to report results that would be compatible with NPV.

I'll wrap up by saying that those of you who have worked on election policy understand that disputes over who won are not generally a matter of an inability to "do the math." They're typically about which votes to count or recount, which votes to include or exclude, and whether the returns from some jurisdictions are accurate or not. Given the problems laid out here, there is a very high likelihood that, if there is ever another presidential election with a close national margin – and again, by my count four of the last sixteen have been close – the National Popular Vote compact will produce confusion, controversy, chaos, and crisis, but it will not produce a conclusive outcome and clear winner. I urge you to reject this bill.

Thank you, and I'm happy to answer any questions the committee may have.



**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#); [Sen. Bill Wielechowski](#); [Sen. Elvi Gray-Jackson](#)  
**Subject:** Support for SB 61: National Popular Vote  
**Date:** Monday, March 27, 2023 4:56:14 PM

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TO: Senate Judiciary Committee  
TO: Sponsors of SB 61: Senator Bill Wielechowski, Senator Elvi Gray-Jackson  
March 27, 2023

Dear Alaska State Senators:

We (Robert & Judy Andree) are writing in support of SB 61: National Popular Vote Compact. We have lived in Alaska for 56 years. Bob came to Alaska after his discharge from the Army during the Vietnam War. Judy came to teach for two years and forgot to leave, and after retiring as an educator, spent 13 years working on Alaskan elections in various temporary positions. We mention this history because we care about Alaska and the democracy of the United States, and this is why we support SB 61.

There are many reasons to support this bill, but we will mention three briefly: all other elections count the popular vote to determine the winning candidate, using the EC vote count to declare the winning Presidential/V-P winners leaves as many as 49.9% of the citizens's votes at the state line, and lastly, there are real national security concerns related to the existence of battleground states.

All votes should be counted directly toward the candidates. The popular vote count gives one candidate the win—the candidate who has the majority of the citizen support. This fact helps to make sure that a majority of the public supports the eventual winner. In the current EC system, the United States has had five Presidential elections in which the winner did not win the popular vote, meaning the winner of the EC vote did not have the support of a majority of the voting public.

In addition, the use of the EC leaves a vast number of citizen votes on the counting room floor in all states, especially in the winner-take-all states. For example, in the 2016 Presidential race, the winner won 51.28% of the votes in Alaska, leaving 48.72% of Alaskan votes on the counting room floor, votes that didn't matter due to the use of the Electoral College system. It is the individual votes of citizens that should matter most rather than the Electoral College vote totals of states who, with their EC count, speak for only some of their citizens. SB 61 lets each citizen's vote count towards the final result.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the EC system of electing the President and Vice-President is a national security concern. The system results in 8-12 battleground states that are considered critical to any election outcome. This leaves the rest of the states more or less ignored during the election as far as live candidate events. In addition, it makes it much easier, with the growth of social media, for foreign intervention in our elections. It requires social media bots to focus on only the small number of battleground states to sway voters with disinformation. The Mueller Report supports this concern as well as current reporting that claims that many of these bots are still at work for government functions and elections. Read more here to see some of the latest efforts from Russia: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/06/technology/russia-misinformation-midterms.html>

Please give careful thought to supporting SB 61. Thank you for all you do for Alaska.

Bob and Judy Andree

[REDACTED]

Juneau, Alaska 99801

[REDACTED]

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** Senate Bill 61 - National Popular Vote  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 4, 2023 8:33:24 AM

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I am writing as a long-time Alaskan resident in favor of Senate Bill 61 - National Popular Vote. I believe that the voices of so many in this country are being drowned out by the partisan Electoral politics of today. As seen by recent events, some candidates will stop at nothing to try to coerce and skew the Electoral process by even resorting to electing 'alternative' Electors and by moving the process out of the people's votes and into legislatures who seek to retain single party control by any means possible. Moving to a one-person, one-vote for the President and Vice-President would mean that each voter in this country gets a say with less chance for manipulation.

Some people say that Alaskans get 'more of a voice' using the Electoral College, but I disagree. Our state, and Alaskans in general, are independent voices and voters - people who like to make up their own minds. So many of us want our voices heard - regardless of political party. We want the best candidate, that best matches our views. If our state voters move from one party to another by just a few percentage points, nearly half of our residents will have NO say in the choice of an Elector. And, small states have an even greater burden in that individual votes are aggregated and with a small number of Electors, we are totally ignored.

Our "founding fathers", I believe, were faced with a new experiment of democracy for all. Yet, they worried that the common man (yes, only landowning men...) didn't have the education necessary to make good choices. There wasn't even the idea of 'political parties' at the beginning. Our country has moved forward, our population is more educated, we have made great strides as a country and as a democracy. It is time that all citizens have the right to select our President and Vice-President directly without interference.

Alaskans and many people in so many other states are being ignored by our candidates and our voices and our issues are not heard because the ONLY states that matter are those with large Electoral College votes. Those that are 'swing' states where the politicians believe they can force a change. This is absolutely not a representative democracy. And, it has created a divided nation, with more radical voices. The vast majority of people in this country, I believe, are moderate, middle class, reasonable people, working hard, trying to make an honest living, caring for our families and helping our neighbors. We aren't the rich, the lobbyists, the deeply polarized people you hear and read about in the news. At some point, our leaders have to start listening to the rest of us.

While there is too much partisanship on both sides, there is no easy way to eliminate all of the issues our democracy is facing today. The best way to fix this is to eliminate the Electoral College. But there is too much politics and division in this country right now for that calmer, logical choice. So this bill is one small step forward to ensure every American's (and every Alaskan's) vote will count. This way, by gaining enough Electoral votes thru this compact, there is a chance that all the states - and all of the people IN those states - have a say in our democracy with the popular majority vote.

Thanks for your consideration,

Judith Mitchell

Judith Mitchell

[REDACTED]

Juneau, Alaska 99801

[REDACTED]

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** Support Senate Bill 61, the National Popular Vote Compact  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 5, 2023 2:37:07 PM

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I urge you to support **Senate Bill 61, the National Popular Vote Compact.**

It's absolutely crazy that all other offices are based on majority rule, and the most important election for our country is based on a manipulated, jury-rigged, antiquated concept. I have been disgusted by the Electoral College for some time and am hopeful that the Compact will finally provide majority rule.

If you are looking for reasons, here you go -

The policy choice presented by the National Popular Vote proposal is whether it is more important that the President be the candidate who received the most popular votes in the entire country—or that the candidate who received the most popular votes in a particular state received that state's electoral votes.

The primary purpose of a presidential election is to elect a President to serve the entire country as the chief executive for four years—not to choose the small group of presidential electors who meet briefly in December for the ceremonial purpose of casting electoral votes.

- The current state-by-state winner-take-all method of awarding electoral votes cancels the votes of every voter whose personal choice differs from the predominant sentiment in their state. Under the National Popular Vote compact, every voter's vote will be added directly to the national count for that individual's choice for President. No voter is disenfranchised under National Popular Vote.
- Voters care more about who wins the presidency than which presidential electors get to cast the state's electoral votes in December. When a voter's preferred candidate loses the White House, it is no consolation that the voter's candidate won a plurality in the voter's own state. On Election Night in 2020, Donald Trump's supporters in Texas were not celebrating because the 38 Republican Party candidates for the position of presidential elector would be meeting in Austin in December to cast the state's electoral votes for Trump.
- Voters will not be dismayed if their state's electoral votes are awarded to a candidate who did not receive the most popular votes in their state. This routinely happens now. In Nebraska in 2008 and 2020 and in Maine in 2016 and 2020, one candidate won one electoral vote from the state, while the other candidate won all of the state's remaining electoral votes. Neither Nebraska nor Maine has modified its current congressional-district method of awarding electoral votes—even though their legislatures meet annually, and voters in both states have access to the citizen-initiative process to change the law.
- Voters will not be surprised when the nationwide winner becomes President under the National Popular Vote Compact, because the entire presidential campaign will have been run on that basis.

- Official election returns will continue to be published for each state, congressional district, county, city, town, or precinct, so that everyone will know the political identity of each state.
- Public opinion polls since the 1940s have shown that voters are not devoted or attached to the current state-by-state winner-take-all method of electing the President. In fact, they would be happy if it were gone. This strong support decreases only slightly when people are pointedly asked a “push” question as to whether it is more important that a state’s electoral votes be cast for the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in their own particular state, or whether it is more important to guarantee that the President is the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- The concern that a state’s electoral votes might be cast, in some elections, for a presidential candidate who did not receive the most popular votes in a particular state is, at the end of the day, a matter of form over substance.

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** SB 61  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 5, 2023 3:00:28 PM

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Dear Alaska Senate Judiciary Committee,  
I urge you to support the proposal to elect the US President by a national popular vote in all 50 states. When we vote for every other office, the candidate who gets the most votes wins. It should be the same for the President.

I think that the Electoral College, as it stands now, is an outdated system. There is no reason we shouldn't be electing our Presidents by a nationwide popular vote. The candidate with the most votes in the entire USA should win and become President. The outcome would be a truly representative leader.

Please support legislation to guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in the entire US.

Sincerely,  
Carolyn Sue Keller  
[REDACTED]  
Fairbanks, AK  
99709

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** SB 61  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 5, 2023 3:45:28 PM

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I am in favor of directly electing the President of the US.

The electoral college no longer reflects the population distribution among the states. The winner-take-all vote in each state by often extremely narrow margins disenfranchises citizens in every state whose votes are nullified. This is evident in several close recent elections where the winning candidate had fewer popular votes.

No system can continue inspiring confidence if that system selects the less popular candidate. The electoral college may have worked when the country was small and rural. It no longer does so.

Sandra Dauenhauer Ester, AK

Sent from my iPhone



**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** SB 61  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 5, 2023 4:20:52 PM

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Dear Sirs,

I would like to urge you to support the proposal to elect the President by a national popular vote in all 50 states. When we vote for every other office, the candidate who gets the most votes wins. It should be the same for the President.

Thank you for your serious consideration.

Betty R. George

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** SB 61, US PRESIDENT ELECTION POPULAR VOTE COMPACT  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 5, 2023 4:27:37 PM

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I just heard about SB 61. I would like to see the electoral college done away with and elections done only on popular vote. When a majority vote is overridden by the Electoral College, it seems that democracy is overridden.

Thank you.

Gary Miller

[REDACTED]  
Juneau, AK 99801-8211  
[REDACTED]

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#); [Sen. Matt Claman](#)  
**Subject:** Pass SB 61  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 5, 2023 9:35:59 PM

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Senator Claman and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee,

I am a retired teacher, writing on behalf of myself and my husband, Richard Steele. We're in support of the League of Women Voters' position that the direct-popular-vote method used for electing all other government officials should be used for electing the President and Vice President, as the cornerstone of representative democracy. We believe government at national, state, and local levels should provide every possible means to encourage citizens to vote and that each voter's marked ballot should be counted in order to decide the winners of elections. The Electoral College should be abolished and the National Popular Vote Compact should be adopted to accomplish a direct popular vote for our nations two highest leaders, until the Electoral College has been done away with.

We urge you to support SB 61, the US President Election Popular Vote Compact, and to pass it from committee, as soon as possible.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Luann McVey and Richard Steele

[REDACTED]  
Douglas, Alaska 99824

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#); [Sen. Click Bishop](#)  
**Subject:** SB61  
**Date:** Thursday, April 6, 2023 9:31:43 AM

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I SUPPORT SB 61. I fully support abolishing the electoral college and using popular vote.  
Please vote in favor of SB 61.

Clare Hill

Residence: [REDACTED]

Fairbanks, AK. 99709

Mailing: [REDACTED]

Ester, AK. 99725



**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#); [Sen. Jesse Kiehl](#)  
**Subject:** SB 61  
**Date:** Thursday, April 6, 2023 2:45:14 PM

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I would like to express my support for SB 61, the National Popular Vote Compact in Alaska. The thing in it that appeals to me the most is that every vote in the nation would have equal value, no matter the population of the state.

Thank you for your consideration of this.

Mary Borthwick  
Juneau, AK

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** electoral college  
**Date:** Thursday, April 6, 2023 4:39:30 PM

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I would like to urge you to support the proposal to elect the President by a national popular vote in all 50 states. When we vote for every other office, the candidate who gets the most votes wins. It should be the same for the President. I realize that the electoral college is in the constitution, but each state can decide how to apportion those electoral college votes.

Four times in history, and TWICE in my lifetime, the person who became President did NOT win the most votes. This is not what an election should be like. Also, because of the winner-take-all electoral college procedures, presidential candidates ignore voters in states where they are safely ahead or hopelessly behind. The general-election campaign for President ends up in only a dozen or fewer states.

Please support the National Popular Vote idea.

Penny Goodstein

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#); [Sen. Jesse Kiehl](#)  
**Subject:** Please support Senate Bill 61, the National Popular Vote Compact in Alaska  
**Date:** Thursday, April 6, 2023 9:13:15 PM

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- We should join with the other numerous states that have passed the national popular vote interstate compact. The President should be elected like other offices and be the person who gets the most votes throughout the entire country. Everybody's vote should matter.
- The current way we elect the President is broken. Someone can get more votes nationwide and still not become President. Please support legislation to guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in the entire US.

I am tired of my vote for presidential elections "not counting" because I don't vote with the majority.

Rebecca Gaguine, Auke Bay, Juneau, Alaska



**From:**

**To:**

**Subject:**

**Date:**

[REDACTED]

[Senate Judiciary](#)

Please support Senate Bill 61, the National Popular Vote Compact in Alaska

Friday, April 7, 2023 9:49:18 AM

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- The National Popular Vote bill would guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The bill would make every person's vote equal throughout the U.S. It would ensure that every vote, in every state, will matter in every presidential election.
- We should elect the President by a vote of the people in all 50 states, and the winner should be whoever wins the most votes. Please back a national popular vote bill.
- I would like to urge you to support the proposal to elect the President by a national popular vote in all 50 states. When we vote for every other office, the candidate who gets the most votes wins. It should be the same for the President.
- I think that the Electoral College, as it stands now, is an outdated system. There is no reason we shouldn't be electing our Presidents by a nationwide popular vote. The candidate with the most votes in the entire USA should win and become President.
- The current way we elect the President is broken. Someone can get more votes nationwide and still not become President. Please support legislation to guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in the entire US.
- We should join with the other numerous states that have passed the national popular vote interstate compact. The President should be elected like other offices and be the person who gets the most votes throughout the entire country. Everybody's vote should matter.

The National Popular Vote interstate compact will go into effect when enacted by states possessing a majority of the electoral votes—that is, enough to elect a President (270 of 538). At that time, every voter in the country will acquire a direct vote for a group of at least 270 presidential electors supporting their choice for President. All of this group of presidential electors will be supporters of the candidate who received the most popular votes in all 50 states and DC—thus guaranteeing that candidate enough votes in the Electoral College to become President.

- The U.S. Constitution (Article II) gives states like Alaska the exclusive control over awarding their electoral votes: “Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors....”
- The shortcomings of the current system of electing the President stem from state “winner-take-all” laws that award all of a state’s electoral votes to the candidate receiving the most popular votes in each state. Because of these state winner-take-all laws, presidential candidates ignore voters in states where they are safely ahead or hopelessly behind. The general-election campaign for President ends up in only a dozen or fewer states.

Thank you,  
Kristine Bredehoft

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Senate Judiciary](#)  
**Subject:** Please support Senate Bill 61, the National Popular Vote Compact in Alaska  
**Date:** Friday, April 7, 2023 10:51:25 AM

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**Senators,**  
**The direct-popular-**  
**vote method for electing the President and Vice President is essential to representative government.**  
**Thank you for supporting Senate Bill 61.**

**Sincerely,**  
**Nancy Waterman**

[REDACTED]  
**Juneau AK 99802**  
[REDACTED]