

ALASKA 2024 LAW ENFORCEMENT QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



This pocket reference guide contains key penal provisions found within Titles 11 and 15 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 6 of the Alaska Administrative Code.

- Inducing or attempting to induce an election official to fail in their duty by force, threat, or intimidation is a felony.
- Using or threatening force, violence, or infliction of damage to compel a person to vote or refrain from voting is a felony.
- Electioneering in or within 200 feet of a polling place during voting hours is prohibited.

VOTING HOURS

7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

2024 ELECTION DATES

Primary and Special General Election:
August 20

General Election: November 5

For other election dates: elections.alaska.gov/calendar

REPORT SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR TO

Your local elections office: elections.alaska.gov/contact-information

Alaska Elections Division:

elections.alaska.gov
elections@alaska.gov
(907) 465-4611



Unlawful interference with an election

AS §15.56.060

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful interference with an election if the person

(1) induces or attempts to induce an election official to fail in the official's duty by force, threat, intimidation, or offers of reward;

(2) intentionally changes, attempts to change, or causes to be changed an official election document including ballots, tallies, and returns;

(3) intentionally delays, attempts to delay, or causes to be delayed the sending of the certificate, register, ballots, or other materials whether original or duplicate, required to be sent by AS 15.15.370; or

(4) is contracted or employed by the state to print or reproduce in any manner an official ballot, and the person knowingly

(A) personally appropriates, or gives or delivers to, or permits to be taken by anyone other than a person authorized by the director, official ballots; or

(B) prints or reproduces or has printed or reproduced official ballots in a form or with a content other than that prescribed by law or

as directed by the director.

(b) Unlawful interference with an election is a class C felony.

Unlawful interference with voting in the first degree

AS § 15.56.030

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful interference with voting in the first degree if the person

(1) uses, threatens to use, or causes to be used force, coercion, violence, or restraint, or inflicts, threatens to inflict, or causes to be inflicted damage, harm, or loss, upon or against another person to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting in an election;

(2) knowingly pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or other valuable thing to a person to vote or refrain from voting in an election;

(3) solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept money or other valuable thing with the intent to vote for or refrain from voting for a candidate at an election or for an election proposition or question;

(b) Violation of this section is a corrupt practice.

(c) Unlawful interference with voting in the first degree is a class C felony.

Unlawful interference with voting in the second degree

AS § 15.56.035

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful interference with voting in the second degree if the person

(1) has an official ballot in possession outside of the voting room unless the person is an election official or other person authorized by law or local ordinance, or by the director or chief municipal elections official in a local election;

(2) makes, or knowingly has in possession, a counterfeit of an official election ballot;

(3) knowingly solicits or encourages, directly or indirectly, a registered voter who is no longer qualified to vote under AS 15.05.010, to vote in an election;

(4) as a registration official

(A) knowingly refuses to register a person who is entitled to register under AS 15.07.030;

or

(B) accepts a fee from an applicant applying for registration;

(b) Violation of (a)(3) of this section is a corrupt practice.

(c) Unlawful interference with voting in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Prohibition of political persuasion near election polls

AS § 15.15.170

During the hours the polls are open, a person who is in the polling place or within 200 feet of any entrance to the polling place may not attempt to persuade a person to vote for or against a candidate, proposition, or question. The election officials shall post warning notices at the required distance in the form and manner prescribed by the director.

Election official misconduct in the first degree

AS § 15.56.070

(a) A person commits the crime of election official misconduct in the first degree if while an election official, the person

(1) intentionally fails to perform an election duty or knowingly does an unauthorized act with the intent to affect an election or its results;

(2) knowingly permits or makes or attempts to make a false count of election returns; or

(3) intentionally conceals, withholds, destroys, or attempts to conceal, withhold, or destroy election returns.

(b) Election official misconduct in the first degree is a class C felony.

Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree

AS § 11.61.210

(a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree if the person

(7) [1] knowingly possesses a deadly weapon or a defensive weapon, without the permission of the chief administrative officer of the school or district or the designee of the chief administrative officer, within the buildings of, on the grounds of, or on the school parking lot of a public or private preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school... [with limited exceptions for peace officers acting within their

scope and authority, and possession of certain unloaded firearms and defensive weapons such as mace and stun guns].

(d) Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Privileges and conduct of poll watchers

6 AAC 25.020

(a) Poll watchers shall produce their identification badges upon the request of the election board and shall have identification badges visible and attached to their person at all times.

(b) No more than one poll watcher representing a candidate, a political party, an organization, or a group may be present at a polling place at any time.

(c) The election board shall allow the poll watcher to have a complete view of the election process. The poll watcher may not sit in the area behind the table where election workers are working or in between poll workers handling precinct registers, and shall remain a distance away from voting machines and voting booths to ensure the privacy of the ballots. The poll watcher may be in close enough proximity to hear and record the name of a person who is voting.

(d) The poll watcher may not interfere with the election process and may not handle any election supplies or materials, including precinct registers.

(e) Poll watchers may be present during voting hours, during ballot accounting, and, in precincts using hand-marked ballots, during the vote-counting process.

(f) a poll watcher who creates a public disturbance may be removed from the polling place.

