



# Manual Count Voting Guide for Nebraska

## *Executive Summary*

The purpose of this Strategy is to help Counties to work with both their Unicameral Legislators and County Election Officials to stop using electronic machines and begin a manual count paper ballot election system with valid identification in the state of Nebraska. Legally, Counties are responsible for the administration and execution of elections in Nebraska. They can, and must, decide how they want to do it within the limits of our laws. Our goal is to help every county in the state. It is not our role to tell counties what to do, we only suggest and help. Nothing here is a mandate, but many of our suggestions have a strong history of hard knocks. Don't be afraid to ask us: Why? Our goal is that eventually, the rest of the state will see how well it is working and how inexpensive it is and they will want to convert. We are proposing a set of rules that the counties could adopt to help hold down expenses as well as training information that can help election workers to both be high quality poll workers and vote counters. Only the County Election officials can decide how this will work in their County.

## *Why - Challenges with the Current System*

The 2020 Election steal in Nebraska was a shock to us and virtually every Nebraskan we've explained it to. With a detailed explanation of what has been found and the complete lack of interest by our current political leadership, there was no surprise among the GOP delegates that took down the current establishment in July of 2022 during the Nebraska GOP Convention that it was time for them to go. It was also not a surprise to enter the GOP headquarters after the Convention and find it had been ransacked and the computers and files stripped of their content.

How did this Cheating happen? Cheating in Nebraska is slightly modified, based on Nebraska Voting Laws, compared to other states. Cheaters pick the easiest way. In Nebraska, it requires no ID, nor an in-person visit to change addresses, request a ballot and submit a ballot through the mail. This makes mail in voting for another person, although illegal, very easy to do. One need only look at the public voter rolls to identify registered voters that are not regularly voting. Get a copy of a ballot. Fill the ballot out for the person. Sign the ballot envelope as required by law and mail it in. There is no law that requires one to compare the signature on the envelope with the signature on file for the person. Anyone can do this, and the County Election Officials are not allowed to investigate this further.

More recently, Nebraska Voter Accuracy Project canvassing volunteers have identified dozens of people that were mailed unrequested ballots, extra ballots and ballots NOT sent by their County Election officials. In small counties, the officials and the voters knew each other and KNEW they did not send the ballots. Someone was sending extra ballots and with extra ballots, other people or organizations were voting them in the method described.

What can a County Election Official do? This is not an obvious cheat and it is extremely hard to detect without contacting each and every voter in the County. But, there was something the cheaters tried to do, that didn't quite work right. They tried to cover the cheat up.

They couldn't figure out how to cheat and not end up with wild statistics like 100% of 39 year olds, but 35% of 38 year olds and 38% of 40 year olds voted. (Pick any set of ages) If you didn't pick the ages of the people you were going to cheat with, you might end up with some severe age skews that might look weird, if anyone were going to check.

This was first noticed by a statistician studying Census data with his high school Math students. In July 2021, he came to Omaha and presented his findings to the Liberty Ladies. His shocking data forced us to get off the couch and begin the mathematical review of the Nebraska election. He proved mathematically that there was cheating in EVERY SINGLE COUNTY in Nebraska. He found that there was cheating in EVERY STATE in the country. We've reproduced the data and compared Nebraska data to Ohio data. Yes, the Nebraska "curve" works in every county in Nebraska, but NONE of the counties in Ohio and the Ohio curve works in every county in Ohio, but NONE in Nebraska. It was a national cheat done state by state, most likely with Mail-In ballots and a combination of other cheating based on local election laws.

Explanation of how we detected Cheating in Nebraska: < <https://rumble.com/vkjopd-introduction-to-nebraskas-key-w-dr.-douglas-frank-phd-omaha-ne.html> >

Once you understand the Cheat, here's the chart for YOUR county: < <https://rumble.com/vka3v8-nebraska-registration-key.html> >

Thought your county was different? You can't tell when someone is illegally mailing in or drop boxing unauthorized ballots. It's not your clerk's fault.

Another challenge is that cheating that may occur in the larger counties in greater numbers using different methods, is most likely not happening, or not happening as much in smaller Counties. None of the cheat methods that we have discovered require election official involvement, although in some states, they did get involved. The bottom line is that smaller counties can't control the bigger Counties. The smaller Counties can control only themselves. ***If 90 of the 93 counties in Nebraska begin to do something with how they run elections, the other 3 will follow.***

The challenges listed below have all been found in other states, or in Nebraska. Just because one method isn't happening here in a widespread way, doesn't mean it isn't happening.

Also, when people in other states cheat in National Elections, they cancel our votes. This is why we have to lead the change we want in others. We need to have other states change as well if we want our votes to count.

This is a description of how cheaters think and how they operate. It is not the way we think here in Nebraska. We often don't even think about it. We need to be able to foil them no matter their approach to cheating. This includes a description to educate our people involved in the voting process in Nebraska.

### ***Why a County Voting Resolution and Why do We Recommend what We do in the Resolution?***

We have included a voting resolution DRAFT for you to mark up and vote on by your County Commissioners, the Election Commissions & County GOPs. It covers issues with the 2020 and 22 elections and why change is required. Some of the strongest parts of the resolution discuss that the 2020 and 2022 Election were fraudulent. A few paragraphs up, we explained how Nebraska Counties experienced the fraud that was not detected by their election staff - and was not their fault - as it was simply too complex of a fraud. What does one do when there is a fraudulent election? There is plenty of precedence. It requires Counties to simply state that they understand their own Election was fraudulent, and until the election process changes, it continues, and that we understand that fraudulent elections have to be "repaired". The law that forms the basis of the response is a Supreme Court case from 1878, "Throckmorton vs US". In it they decided that if anything is found out to be fraudulent, everything from that election is "obviated". This has come to be used multiple times in legal history to include elections. Obviated is a legal term that means everyone is unelected and anyone that was holding office, all of their votes or decisions are reversed from the time of the fraudulent election. Think about it. Is it fair that if someone cheats, their votes and the changes they initiated should continue to stand? Obviously not. This has huge implications, as it should, when people are illegally voted into office. (Especially if they are the cheaters!) This "repair method" is why we included this in our recommended resolution. It's not as bad as it sounds, check out this next section to understand it better.

### ***Why not Just Accept the Fraudulence of the 2020 and 22 Election and Fix it Going Forward?***

We will fix the elections in Nebraska going forward. There is a critical reason for County's not to accept the 2020/22 Election that have had so much fraud. ***The 2020 and 22 Election steal, as described, occurred in all Counties in Nebraska.***

Although many Counties did, not all Counties in Nebraska had ballot stuffing. We can provide you details on this as well.

All Counties do show the anomaly that statistically the “% of registered voters that voted by age” curve for every county statistically correlates with Douglas, Lancaster or Sarpy counties curves with a 90+% correlation. (This means, on average, every county had the statistically similar voting % of registered voters by age. If you use the same curve for Counties in Ohio, it doesn’t work and the statistics drop to 30% to 60% correlation, but that Ohio curve works in every county in Ohio at 90+%...) Mathematically, this is impossible to do without someone doing something or someone artificially changing the votes by age in every county. We can provide you a detailed explanation, although you do need to have a working knowledge of statistics. Ask your local high school math teacher to view the presentation and we, or they, can explain, in detail, how this works.

**So WHAT?** A few of the wrong people ended up in office in Nebraska!

Who orchestrated this? Why did they let some people in and others not? Did you know that this was one of the worst 2 years in the history of the Nebraska legislature for getting laws passed due to a virtual stop of legislation by liberal legislators? Did you know that in the Cities of Lincoln and Omaha they had extremely severe mask laws, “business open” laws and vaccination laws all directed by people elected in this election? We had our schools taken over at this time with ridiculous policies regarding gender and race by people due to officials, elected in this election, that provided critical votes? Did you know that in a state with a vast majority of Republican and conservative independent voters that in the last 4 years we have elected over 900 Democrats to public office?

These challenges include the issues we’ve had with this Presidency. In the last 1.5 years, we’ve had record inflation, economic and market collapses, the Afghanistan withdrawal, the selection of Ketanji Brown for the Supreme Court, the Hunter Biden scandal, the release of proof that the President was taking bribes when VP, a record crime wave, the growth of the IRS to become the largest group of armed civil servants outside of the US military. They say that “elections have consequences and stolen elections have catastrophic consequences”. These are those catastrophic consequences.

Isn’t it strange that the Nebraska GOP offices were ransacked after the establishment, led by the previous Governor, current Senator, lost control of the GOP at the State Convention? Might they have been involved? Why would anyone do this right after the State GOP Convention?

Are we living in a crooked state? Do we really want to have this type of a reputation?

Obviation is the start to correcting things.

Votes can be taken away after an election. The election must be “obviated” after it’s been deemed to be fraudulent. There are only two ways for a State’s election to be deemed fraudulent by the counties that ran the elections or the legislature.

It takes only 2 other states besides Nebraska to declare their 2020 elections fraudulent and, following the US Constitution, President Biden is no longer President because he will not have the 270 electoral college votes for election by the Electoral College.

In order to do this, enough of the Counties in the State must declare their elections fraudulent or the Legislature must declare the election fraudulent. Either works. The Counties can do it because they administrate the elections and they know what happened in their county. The Legislature is the final authority on the laws for running of elections for a state and they can decide that there was fraud.

Counties can determine that they don't believe that their County showed up to vote the way that the statistics show that they did, and they can declare their elections fraudulent due to external sources as previously described in the % of registered voters that voted.

Here is an opportunity for you, as a County, to declare your elections fraudulent. It turns out the Election Counting machines, across the United States, and especially in Nebraska, were tested by only a few "certified" companies. Except, none of those companies completed their certification efforts prior to the election. Thus, the counting machines used nationwide, regardless of the company or state, including Nebraska, were not certified, according the EAC (Election Assistance Commission - the arbiter of machine standards and certification in the USA). Thus, both our legislature, and our Counties, that used counting machines, can declare their 2020 elections fraudulent as state and federal law requires certified election tabulating machines.

When they do declare fraudulence, that Counties votes are obviated. This means the Counties votes from the election must be removed from the State totals. All elected officials in that county must be removed from office and the election repeated. (Hopefully using a better method). Also, any decisions or votes from those people elected are removed from everything they voted for since the election.

Obviously, Counties want to be careful about this. They want to work with the Counties in their Legislative and Congressional District to do this simultaneously and to identify the issues that will be involved. Remember, this does not stop the County, City and State administrators from working (you can still get business and drivers licenses for example), but the very top, the mayors, County Commissioners, County Clerks, City Councils, Utility/ Resource Districts and School Boards people will be temporarily gone, and their votes and decisions for the last 2 to 4 years would be reversed. This is NOT the end of the world. Everything still works and you can re-vote for things right after the new election for 2020 and 2022, or you could delay your declaration in time for the 2024 election.

Should Counties that represent more than 50% of the population in Nebraska do this, the electoral college voters, and their votes, would be retracted, retracting the 1 electoral college vote that Nebraska voted for Joe Biden. This, of course, has national ramifications. Also, Senator Ben

Sasse would be un-elected and his votes as a Senator would now be retracted, possibly changing many federal laws as votes were close in many instances. We think that this may affect Senator Ricketts. All three Congressmen may have to run again and a primary could be required for them as well, if the Counties declare the primaries suspect due to mail-in ballots.

Assuming we straighten out our election process, at the end of this voting process, we'd know we have who "We the People" want to be representing this state at all levels.

## **Comparing Elections to Banks – An Analogy**

Compare the security features included in Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) developed by the banks, versus the security features included in mailboxes or drop boxes used to submit ballots.

The total lack of any security features tells you everything you need to know about how people in power really value your vote. If they really cared and valued your vote, drop boxes, would have the following features:

- Cameras
- Pin pad (to submit a ballot)
- Would only accept one ballot at a time
- Provide a printed receipt

It would also display a report showing when the drop box was emptied and how many ballots it contained each time it was emptied.

The person emptying the drop box would have to enter a special security code, which would print the current tally of ballots in the drop box. The person would have to double check the number of ballots matches the tally. Then sign the receipt and keep it secure, as well as update the report with the current time, number of ballots and their signature. The drop box should also print the time and location the ballot was dropped in its envelope.

The process and procedures for elections should be at least as (if not more) stringent than what the banks use to manage their ATMs.

Since we are talking about banks... consider the amount of money and human resources banks employ full time to keep their systems secure. They spend billions of dollars each year hiring the "best and brightest", investing in the latest security technologies, and even they will be the first to admit that "nothing is 100% safe and secure". If anything, thieves keep finding new ways of defrauding banks and stealing money and the thieves get away with it.

If the banking sector can't secure their own banking systems, what makes the people in charge of elections think they can?

More technology won't solve election fraud. More transparency, smaller precincts, and committed citizens will.

## **Registration Challenges**

If you don't have control over registration, you have no control over who votes in your elections. These are just some of the things that states are finding as they review their elections.

- Computerized Registration systems can be hacked and changed
- Current computerized registration systems keep historical registered voters as “not active” allowing for easy change to “active” when they are deceased or have moved
- Fake people can be registered by mail from the same address
- Registration can be done remotely through the DMV and other locations and communicated via the internet
- DMV records can be hacked and fake people added to the process
- There is no need for anyone else to know except the Election Commissioner and the voter, except by official need, who is registered to vote within a county, what party they are registered to and what elections they voted in. Thus, records should be kept and should anyone want to review them, they may review them at the County Clerk's office with an appointment scheduled during normal hours, but only for the purpose of reviewing the election process and they must provide a written report on the results of their review within 90 days.

## **Voting Challenges**

*(Easiest way to cheat in Nebraska and not be detected)*

- *People or machines can be mailed extra ballots since the computerized mailing system is easily hacked*
- *People or machines can mail in votes for other people that were or were not voting - without them knowing about it*
- People can vote without an ID and can lie about who they are
- People can add ballots to the ballot box and there is no record of whose ballot it is
- An illegally registered person can be put into the registration system by hacking the system or sending in false mailed documents
- People can be paid, in cash or merchandise, to vote for a candidate - Pay them MORE to report it
- People or machines can mail in votes for fake people without the Election officials knowing about it, because the registration was hacked
- People can vote for some of the elderly, because some elderly cannot speak or cannot think clearly

## **Vote Counting Challenges**

*I consider it completely unimportant who in the party will vote, or how; but what is extraordinarily important is this—who will count the votes, and how. – Joseph Stalin founder of the*

Totalitarian Soviet Union and murderer of over 6 million people in Russia and the associated countries of the Soviet Union in the 1920s, 30s, 40s and 50s some historian estimate up to 60 million.

- The vote counting machines can have their software, or the results, changed without anyone knowing

- People don't compare the number of ballots to the number of signed registered voters that put ballots into the box *(We had 4,001 more ballots reported by counties than voters that voted on the voter rolls in Nebraska at the time of the 2020 election. Plain old-fashioned ballot stuffing in small and large counties. Cass County, a smaller county, was the worst with over 800 "excess ballots")*

## **Vote Reporting Challenges**

In Nebraska, the results reported over Television, and the web, showed the Nebraska US Presidential race votes were reported in a very peculiar manner. First, 95% came in over 3 days. With computers doing our counting, it should have been done in 5 hours.

Secondly, we had a strange response in the total vote count. Normally, as vote counts randomly arrive, there are major fluctuations only for the first 10% of the votes counted and then the total count hits the winning ratio and more votes only reinforces the result. This is mathematically predictable, no matter who the winner might be. In Nebraska, for over half the count, the total vote ratio changed continuously. The total favored one presidential candidate at the beginning and then very slowly, over 10's of thousands of votes, the ratio of votes changed to the final ratio about the time the total votes reached 80% counted. This shows signs of a fraudulent election manufactured result. (Do you believe that Nebraska precincts counted their votes and then called each other to get in order by % of vote to a Presidential candidate and reported in that order to the state and the public over 3 days?) Normal elections trend to a final ratio between the winner and loser and it stays there from about 15% of the vote count to the end.

It was explained to us by the Secretary of State that the news reports were not "official results". The obvious counter is that the news media gets their data from the same source as the Secretary of State. Why the difference? And Why did the Secretary of State not want to investigate the difference?

- If there is early voting, people can get the vote data of what registrations were of the voters or hack into the machines and find out or accurately guess the vote stats and how much they need to cheat

- If there is early tabulation of results, people can hack into the machines or the system, ask a friend that works in the office, and find out the vote stats and how much they need to cheat

- Electronic transfer of the Vote totals, without a public record of the vote totals first, could be hacked and the results changed



## ***The Manual Count Vote Process***

The following recommendations are just that recommendations. Each County must decide what they will do. We have attached to our document examples of how to manually count votes from various states. You will find excellent ideas from each of these states and can quickly assemble rules for your county. We can help and explain some of the logic of why people do what they do, but because we're not from your County, we can't decide what you'd like to do. Probably the best thing is to get 3 people from your County Commission and we can work with them to edit down a process that can make voting in your County much safer.

## **The Legal Basis for Manual Voting**

Machines are only an "option" that clerks "may" use according to Nebraska State Law:

Section 32-1041

***“Voting and counting methods and locations authorized; approval required; when; electronic voting system prohibited.***

*(1) The election commissioner or county clerk **may** use optical-scan ballots or voting systems approved by the Secretary of State to allow registered voters to cast their votes at any election. The election commissioner or county clerk may use vote counting devices and voting systems approved by the Secretary of State for tabulating the votes cast at any election. Vote counting devices shall include electronic counting devices such as optical scanners.*

*(2) No electronic voting system shall be used under the Election Act.”*

*(3) Any new voting or counting system shall be approved by the Secretary of State prior to use by an election commissioner or county clerk. The Secretary of State may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to establish different procedures and locations for voting and counting votes pursuant to the use of any new voting or counting system. The procedures shall be designed to preserve the safety and confidentiality of each vote cast and the secrecy and security of the counting process, to establish security provisions for the prevention of fraud, and to ensure that the election is conducted in a fair manner.”*

“May” and “Must” are critical legal words. May “allows” something to happen as a choice.

“Must” requires that something happen. Of course, since the law was written when there were no machines in use, the default option to electronic counting was the historical manual counting of ballots. This was the “old” way. A “new” voting or counting system would be if a county were to use machines from another company other than ES&S that is being offered by the Secretary of State. A new machine, other than the ES&S machines, would require Secretary of State approval.

## **Recommended Registration Process**

Voting starts with the Registration process. If we can't control that, anyone can vote in your County.

- Keep the poll records for each precinct on paper, locked up at the County.
- Registration poll records for each precinct will be removed when new people register and the name is registered and written into the poll listing for each precinct.
- People can review records for any election with an appointment. Reports on what they find must be distributed to the County Election Commissioner within 90 days.
- New people that are registered must show an ID with their address on the ID.
- Only accept ID's that verify citizenship for registration.
- After voting, each voter that signed in and voted will be recorded as having voted in that election as part of the record.
- After 2 elections in a row, the records on every persons' historical vote participation will be deleted and not retained
- When a person is reported to have died through newspaper article, or through social security, that verifies their age and address, they will be removed immediately from the rolls.
- If people move away and do not vote in 2 elections in a row, they will be removed in the month after the 2<sup>nd</sup> election they don't vote in.
- If people move back, they must correct their address in the registration rolls at least one week before the election.
- Registration rolls will be securely transported to the precincts on the day prior to the elections and will be secured.
- Only paper records of registrations will be sent to the state for filing.

## **Recommended Voting Process**

- All voting, with only 2 exceptions, will be live with a person with their ID.
- All voters will be informed of a \$250 reward for the conviction of anyone offering them food, gift cards, cash or anything of value for their vote.
- Live voting must be done within 2 weeks at the County Clerk or live at the assigned precinct of the voter.
- The photo ID must be current and must match the registration and the person appearing to vote. There must be an exception for people that have a religious exemption for a photo on their ID.
- After being identified, the voter will sign in
- Poll Listings will be kept in groups of registered voters by precinct.
- Completed ballots will be placed into an envelope for each group of approximately **500 ballots**, all from the same precinct, with the list on the outside of the envelope.
- All completed ballots must be secured for the precincts at the County. They must be kept in a locked box or safe with limited access.
- Those early ballots will be transferred ,with the voter rolls on the outside of the envelope, to the precinct the night before the election and must be secured.

### **There are 2 exceptions to live voting: Military and the handicapped.**

- Military voters will register at the County with their military address and a color copy of their military ID that states their citizenship.
- Military voters will be on a separate roll for military registered voters.
- If military voters decide to vote live, they need to vote at the county.
- Citizenship will be verified by the military ID color – white, US citizen, blue, non-US citizen.
- Handicapped citizens can vote, but they must call the clerk for their ballot and must mail in a copy of their ballot request along with a copy of their ID that verifies their address and citizenship.
- Handicapped persons must be able to request their ballot either via telephone with voice or through an ADA approved communications device to request the ballot and correctly answer the basic questions, their name, address and date of birth.
- The ballot, and the ballot envelope, will be mailed to the citizen 2 weeks before election day and they can then return it to the county election office, but it must be received one day prior to election day.
- The handicapped citizen must sign the envelope and mark their selections on their ballot.
- The handicapped citizen ballots and envelopes will be placed in their envelopes to be counted at the precinct.

### **Recommended Vote Counting**

This is an example method for manually counting. Attached, we have 3 different states that have their own rules and details on how to manually count votes and discern the intent of voters. Each County has to decide what they would prefer. We can suggest and provide options, only the County can decide.

- Each envelope of votes will be checked first to count the ballots to make sure if there are the same number of registered voters that voted as there are filled out ballots. If there are not as many ballots as the people that voted, all of the people will be contacted to vote again. This is because someone's ballot was thrown away, accidentally or intentionally. If there are too many ballots, someone stuffed the ballot box. Just because one set of ballots have to be re-voted is not the end of the world. Most likely the one small subset of ballots will not decide any single election.
- Military votes will be the only votes counted at the County and will only be able to vote for federal, statewide and county wide voting as they do not belong to a precinct.
- All military voters, not living and voting in the state, must be registered and will be compared with the registration rolls.
- All votes, with the exception of military votes, will be counted at the precinct.
- All vote counters must participate in training, preferably scheduled one week in advance.
- Precinct counting will be a live event that any voter and their immediate family members may attend.
- Viewers will be allowed to get within 1 foot or have a camera view of each vote counter.
- Viewers will not be able to speak near or interfere with any of the vote counters.

- Tally sheets will be developed for each precinct. The tally sheet will have all of the voting items on the left and a series of small boxes that can hold up to 5 tallies and the boxes will be arranged in groups of 10 to make counting easy. (see attached example tally sheet)
- Counts will be done in groups of 3 people that compare vote numbers after every **20** ballots counted to verify accuracy.
- Errors between the three counters will require a recount of the **20** ballots.
- It is recommended, but not required, that there be a set of counters for every 500 ballots to be counted.
- It is recommended, but not required, that the counters be randomly selected, as in jury duty and to be taken out of subsequent selection pools until all others have had an opportunity to count.
- Every vote that is counted will be video recorded live as it is counted.
- The voters intent will be utilized to identify what, and whether, a vote was voted. This intent can be through properly marking the ballot, using arrows, erasing errors or circling names. If the intent is discernable by the 2 of the 3 vote counters, it will be used to record the vote, else it will be counted as an undervote.
- Live displays using projectors or TV screens will be available for each of the 3 vote counters per 500 ballots, at each precinct.
- Live displays will be large enough to clearly see the marks on the ballot.
- If possible, vote counting will be real time viewable on the web from the county website.
- Recordings of the vote count will be kept on the county website for 22 months.
- When the 3 counters cannot agree on the voters' intent, the vote for that one race will not be counted. The issue will be described on the video. The 3 counters decisions are final.
- If the total number of votes that are tossed out due to disagreement between the 3 vote counters exceeds 1% of the vote for any one person or item, the removed votes will be recounted by another 3 vote counter team. This second team's decisions are final.
- The counters will be given reasonable quiet by the audience members or the audience members that are disruptive will be removed from the room.

### **Recommended Vote Reporting**

- At the end of counting, the vote counters will report their totals on a 3 ft tall ballot to be posted on the precinct walls for 30 days.
- Anyone may, and are encouraged to, photograph the large wall ballot.
- A simple summary of the totals in any electronic format can be transferred to the County along with the photo of the "Totals" ballot on the wall for verification.
- The county will summarize the results from all the precincts and will post the results by precinct, by the County totals along with the photos of the ballots on each precinct wall. They will also provide the military voting results for the military as they are added into the County totals.
- Once all precincts have reported, the County will report the electronic totals for the County to the Secretary of State.

***Process to Change Voting within a Single County***

NVAP will work with County representatives along with the Legislator(s) and the County Election Commissioners. Our collective goal will be to help the Election Commissioner setup and organize the Registration, Voting, Counting and Reporting to provide the County a secure election that is free of the reality or perception of fraud.

We have also attached a proposed County Voting Resolution that can be modified by every County for their own use. The Voting Resolution allows the County Commissioners or Election Commissioners to formally adopt what they believe and what they're going to do about the challenges we all face.