

Make Every Vote Equal With

NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE

The National Popular Vote compact is based on a simple principle: the American people should pick who serves as the President of the United States and the candidate with the most votes should win. National Popular Vote would guarantee the presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The legislation would ensure that every vote will be equal throughout the U.S. and that every vote, in every state, will matter in every presidential election.



How The Current System Works Now

The constitution gives each state electors equal to its number of congressmen and senators combined. We call this the Electoral College.

Most states give ALL of their electors to the winner in their state regardless of whether the candidate wins by one vote or by millions. These 'winner-takes-all' state laws are not in the constitution and have changed over time. Maine and Nebraska use a different Congressional district system.



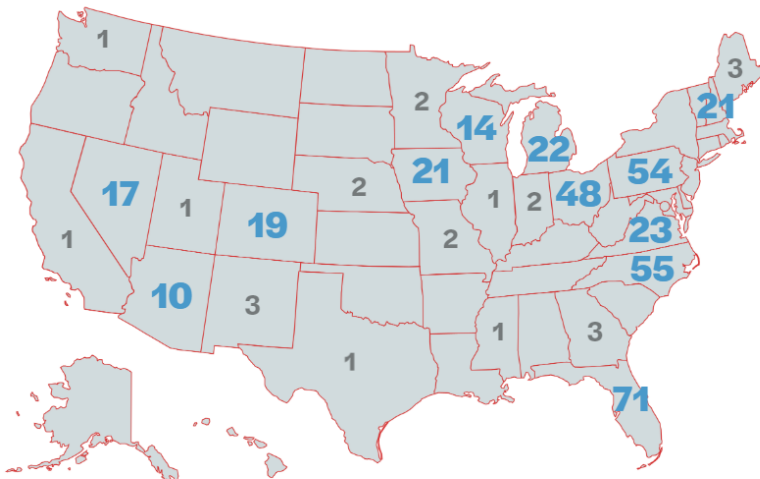
Inherent Problems With Current System

Candidates have no reason to poll, advertise, organize, or visit states that they cannot possibly win or lose. And because of winner-take-all laws, very few states are competitive. We all know the swing states: Ohio, Florida, Pennsylvania and 6 or so smaller states. Voters in these states, not the American public as a whole, pick the president. The rest of us are spectators.

The current system also means that the candidate who placed second in the national popular vote was elected in 2016, 2000, 1888, 1876, and 1824. That's not democracy.

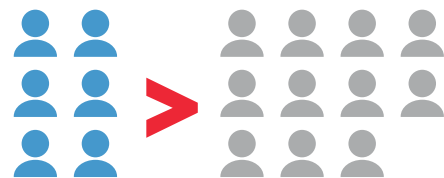
Concentration of Campaign Events

In the 2016 presidential election, 94% of general election campaign events were held in just 12 states.



Leaves Most Voters Out

Nearly 65% of the voters live in states where candidates rarely, if ever, visit during the campaign.



“ All-or-nothing systems disenfranchise millions of voters and prompt campaigns to focus solely on closely contested states. ”

- USA TODAY

How National Popular Vote Would Work



Under the National Popular Vote bill, all of electoral votes from states passing the legislation are given to the candidate who receives the most popular votes nationwide. But the law only takes effect when enacted, in identical form, by states constituting a majority in the Electoral College—that is, 270 of the 538 electoral votes.



To determine the winner of a presidential election, state election officials would simply combine the certified results from each state and select electors accordingly.



The National Popular Vote plan is in an interstate compact—a type of state law authorized by the U.S. Constitution that enables states to enter into a legally enforceable contractual obligations.



The effect of the National Popular Vote compact is the same as a constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college but has the benefit of retaining the power to control presidential elections in states' hands. This feature is critical to the passionate bipartisan support the compact receives.

The Benefits of National Popular Vote



It would ensure the candidate with the most popular votes is elected.



Every vote in every state would be equal.



It would increase civic participation by giving voters in all states an incentive to vote in elections.



It would eliminate misleading 'red' and 'blue' election maps.



It would ensure candidates run in all 50 states and pay attention to the concerns of all voters, regardless of which state they live in.



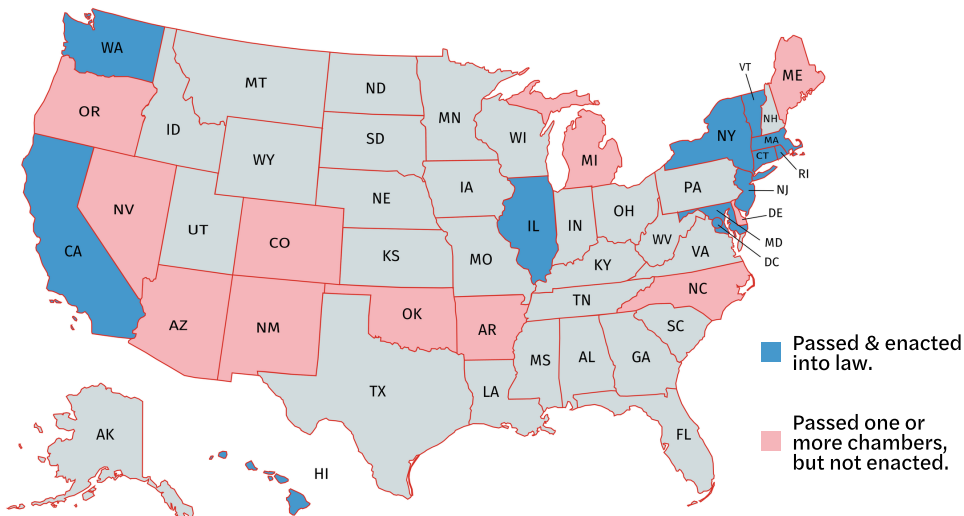
With a single group of millions of votes, there is less opportunity for a close outcome or recount—and less incentive for fraud—than with 51 small groups where a few hundred votes have a bigger impact on an outcome. The popular vote total has never been within the margin of error (0.1%).

“It's time for states that have been on the fence about the national popular vote compact to get off and sign on.”

- THE NEW YORK TIMES

Where National Popular Vote Has Passed

We're closer to implementing National Popular Vote than you might think — 11 states and the District of Columbia have already signed on, providing 172 electoral votes of the needed 270. We need states with just 98 electoral votes to join in for NPV to take effect.



For more information, visit nationalpopularvote.com