**Ranked Choice Voting New Mexico**
*(When you love RED, but would still be happy with GREEN)*

**Vote for your Favorite New Mexican Food!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st CHOICE</th>
<th>2nd CHOICE</th>
<th>3rd CHOICE</th>
<th>4th CHOICE</th>
<th>5th CHOICE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Chile Cheeseburger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Taco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breakfast Burrito</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frito Pie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Chile Enchiladas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) allows voters to rank candidates by preference instead of choosing just one. Find your first-choice candidate and completely fill in the oval next to their name in the “1st Choice” column. Then find your second choice, and fill in the oval next to it in the “2nd Choice” column. Continue until you have ranked all the candidates you choose to rank. More information at RCVNM.com.
Ranked Choice Voting New Mexico

New Mexico has had success with Ranked Choice Voting (RCV). Ranking is as easy as deciding if you like RED or GREEN chile or BOTH. RCV gives New Mexicans more choice and more power. Voters always get to vote their favorite first. Even if a voter’s first-choice candidate doesn’t win, they still have a say in who’s elected. Voters can vote their conscience without worrying that they wasted a vote or helped elect a candidate they don’t like. Candidates must reach out to every voter, not just the voters they know best. Candidates must show they can be a good representative for everyone, which discourages negative campaigning. Rank Choice Voting ensures the candidate taking office is elected by a true majority of voters. There’s also evidence that ranked choice voting encourages more candidates to run, especially women and people of color, and that it discourages negative campaigning, since candidates are no longer competing for a person’s only vote.

What is Ranked Choice Voting (RCV)?
Ranked choice voting is a simple, but powerful, election reform that allows you to rank all candidates from favorite to least favorite. RCV promotes positive, inclusive and fair elections, which encourages a diversity of candidates and saves money by eliminating the need for costly, low-turnout run-off elections.

How does RCV work? On Election Night, first-choice votes are counted to determine who voters like the best. If a candidate receives a majority of votes (a majority is 50% of the total, plus one vote.), they win. If no candidate receives a majority, the candidate with the fewest first-choice votes is eliminated. If your favorite candidate is eliminated, your vote is instantly counted for your next choice. This repeats until one candidate reaches a majority and wins.

RCV eliminates “Vote-Splitting.” In RCV elections, you always get to vote for your favorite candidate. If your favorite candidate gets eliminated, then your vote immediately counts for your next choice. You can truly vote your conscience without worrying about wasting your vote. Ranking your second, third, and fourth choices will never hurt your favorite candidate. It simply amplifies your voice in the process.

RCV increases voter turnout. Cities that have RCV elections, now including Santa Fe and Las Cruces, have seen a steady increase in voter turnout. When voters feel their vote will matter, they turn out in greater numbers.

RCV fosters civil elections. In RCV elections, candidates often need 2nd and 3rd choice votes to win a majority of the vote. As such, they will ask for your first-choice vote, but if another candidate is your favorite, they will also ask for your second and third choices. Candidates are not likely to get your second or third choice vote if they have been engaging in negative “mudslinging” personal attacks against your favorite candidate.

RCV eliminates separate run-off elections. With RCV, you don’t need to show up to vote in a second election in the event of a runoff. Instead, you get an immediate majority winner in a single, higher-turnout election. This saves money by preventing the need to run a second election.

How Do Ranked Choice Ballots Get Counted? To win, a candidate must receive at least a majority of the total votes counted. A majority is 50% of the total, plus one vote.
• After all the votes (including absentee and provisional ballots) are in, only voters first-choice candidate will be tallied. If no candidate wins a majority based on first-choice votes, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is defeated, and the second choices from each voter whose candidate was defeated are reallocated as if they were first choices.
• We repeat the process until we are down to the last two candidates. In each round, the candidate now in last place is defeated, and the second choice votes on those ballots are redistributed. If the second choice on those ballots has already lost, the voter’s third choice is then redistributed, and so on.
• The process is repeated until the top vote-getter of the final two candidates receives 50% of the vote total, plus one and is declared the winner.

For more information, visit RCVNM.org or contact Mario Jimenez at 575-571-8507 or MJimenez@commoncause.org