

National Popular ote!

www.NationalPopularVote.com

February 2024



How the United States currently elects the President

The Electoral College



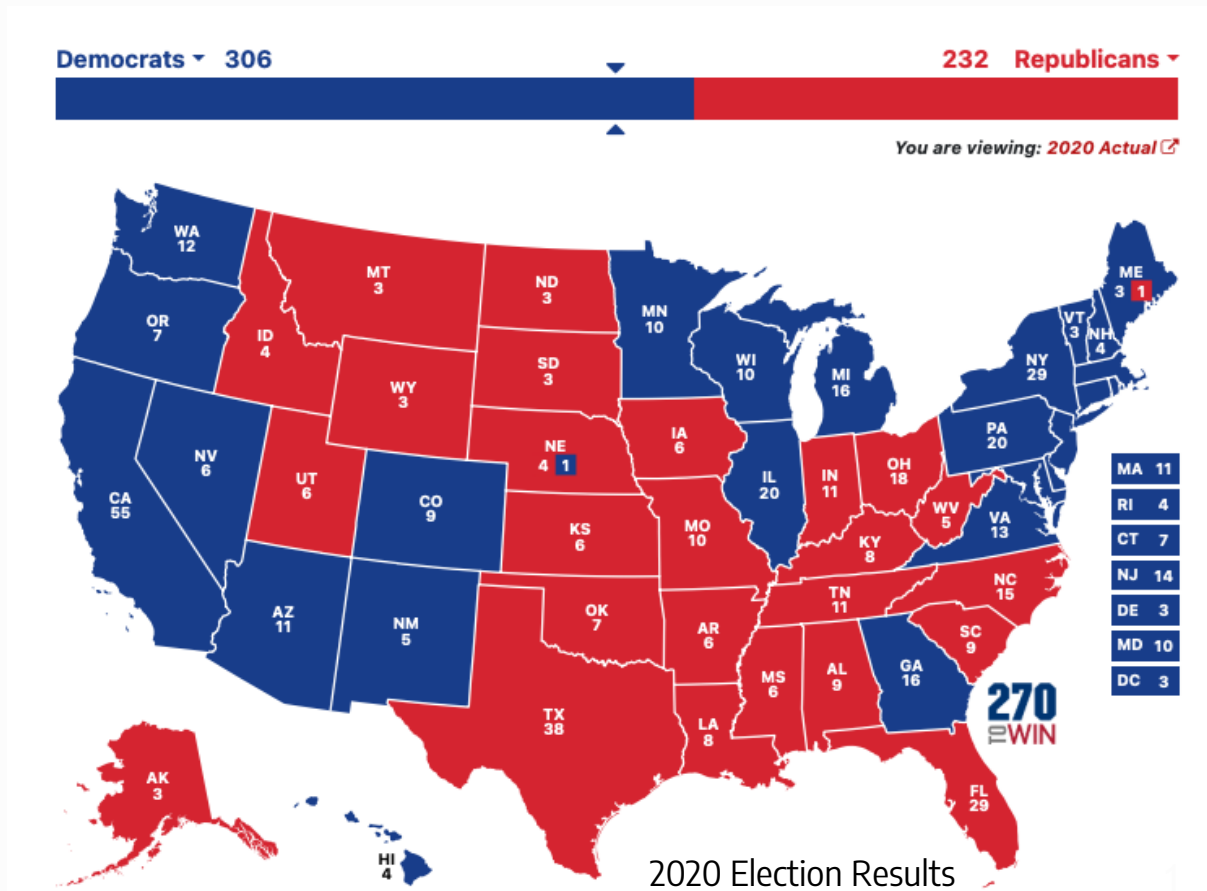
2024 Electoral Map


“Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors...”



Article II, Section I U.S. Constitution

States use “Winner Take All” Laws



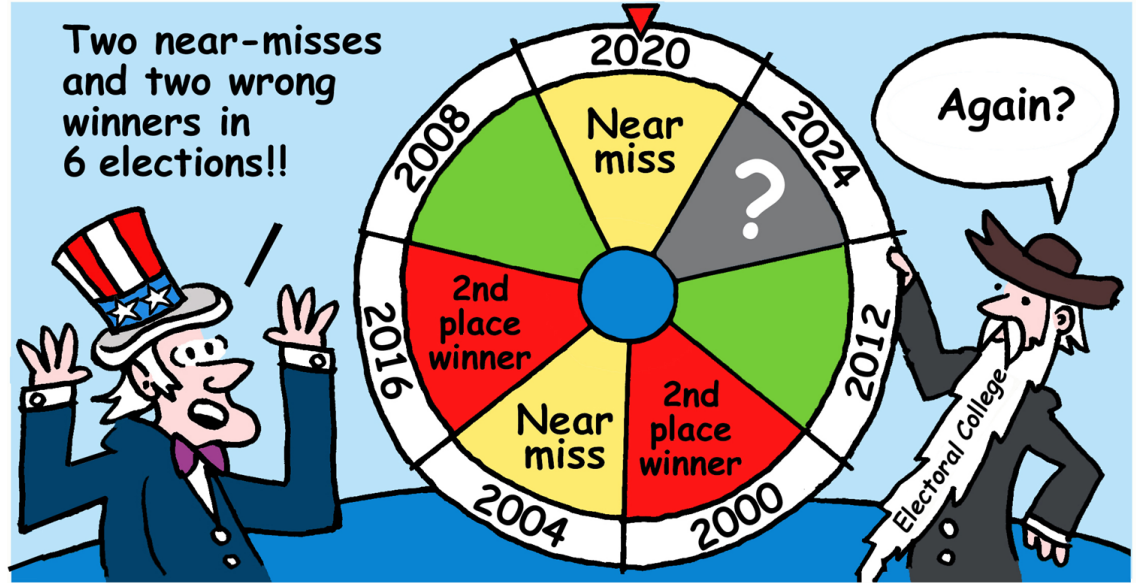


Problems resulting from the current system

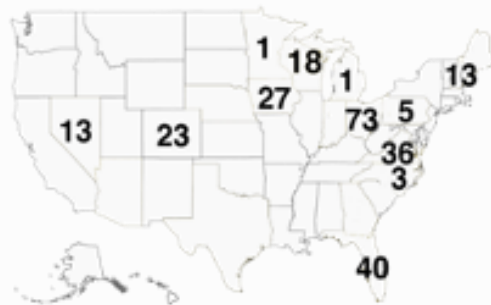
5 of 46
Presidents lost
the popular
vote

| Election | Electoral College Winner | Popular Vote Winner |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2016 | Donald Trump | Hillary Clinton |
| 2000 | George W. Bush | Al Gore |
| 1888 | Benjamin Harrison | Grover Cleveland |
| 1876 | Rutherford Hayes | Samuel Tilden |
| 1824 | John Quincy Adams | Andrew Jackson |

2 “near misses”
in last 20 years

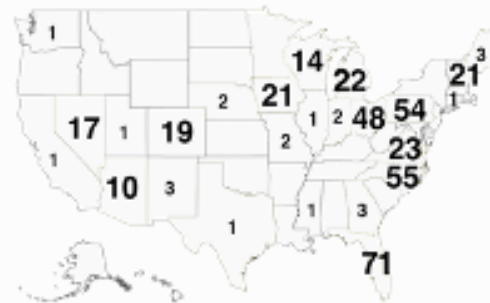


Every vote is not equal



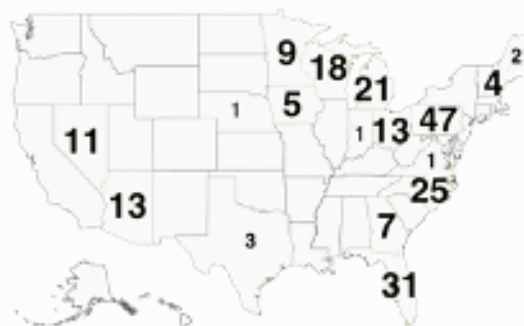
2012

12 states received 100% of the general-election campaign events



2016

12 states received 94% of the general-election campaign events



2020

12 states received 96% of the general-election campaign events

5 of 9
Supreme Court
Justices
appointed by
popular vote
losers




The Winner-Take-All System Is Hurting America

The candidate winning less popular votes can (and frequently does) win the election.

Every American's vote is not equal.

Candidates routinely ignore the voters in 38 states, while focusing all of their attention on the swing states. In 2024, 40 states are expected to be ignored.



How we should elect the president

national



popular

vote



National Popular Vote bill

An agreement among the states that guarantees the U.S. presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and D.C.

The compact replaces state winner-take-all laws with new state laws that award their electors to the candidate who wins the popular vote in all 50 states and DC.

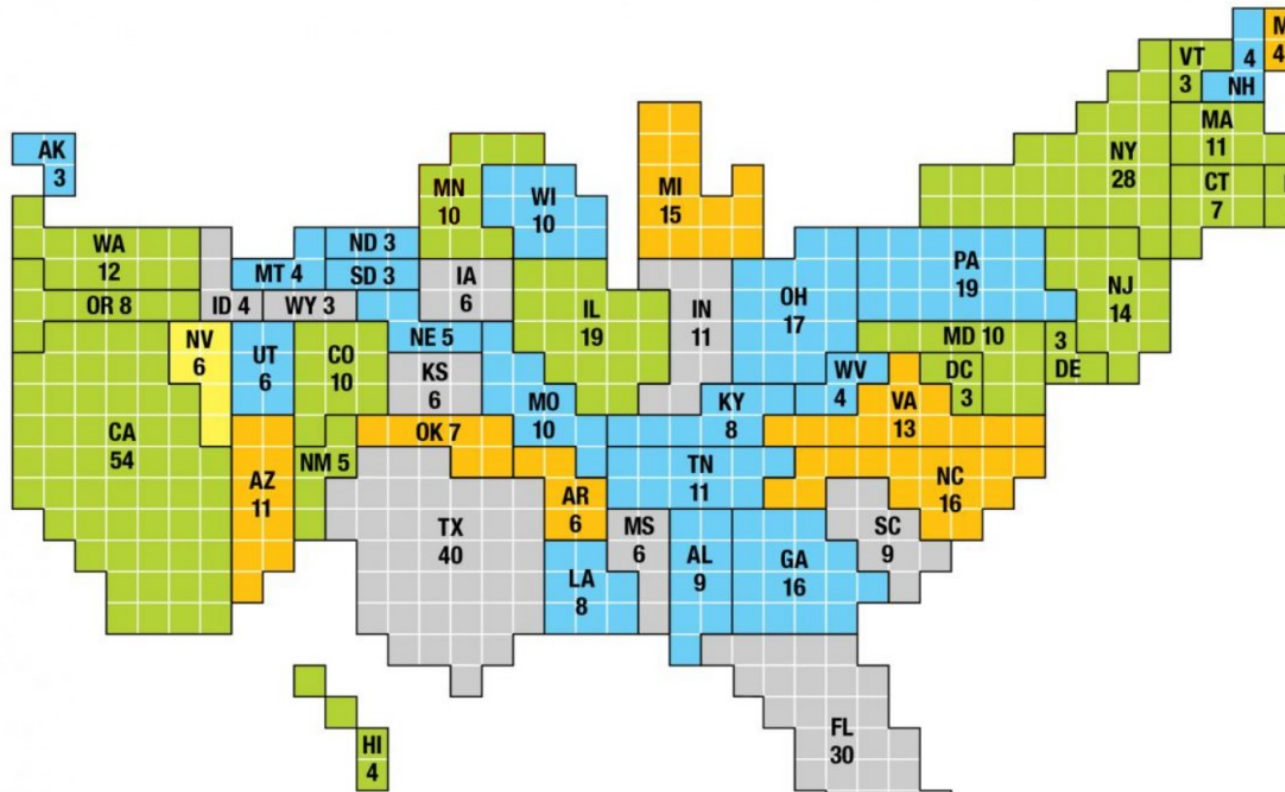
The bill only goes into effect when states with 270 electoral votes have been committed to the compact.

“Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors...”



Article II, Section I U.S. Constitution


76% of the way
towards
electing the
President by
National
Popular Vote



- Green indicates that the National Popular Vote bill has been enacted into law
- Orange indicates passage by one legislative chamber
- Yellow indicates passage by both legislative chambers
- Blue indicates a hearing by at least one legislative committee
- Gray indicates bill introduced, but no hearing

**STATES
MOVING
NPV**

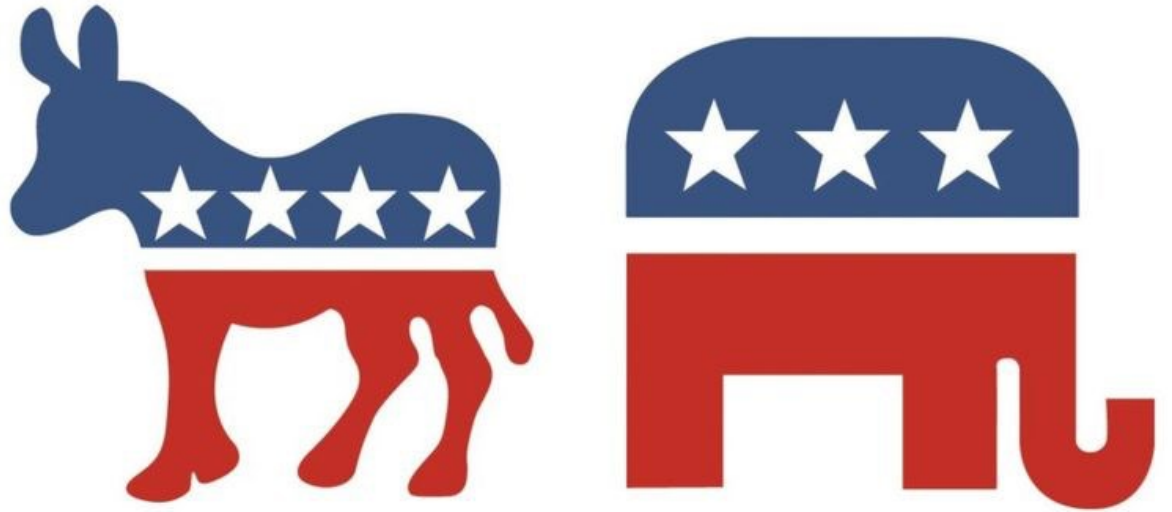
- **Michigan**
- **Maine**



Debunking common misconceptions

Myth:

This is a partisan effort

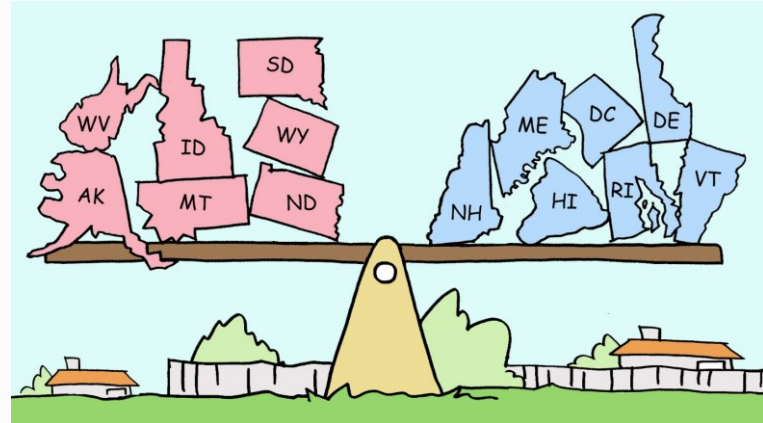


Myth:

Small states
would be hurt
by a national
popular vote

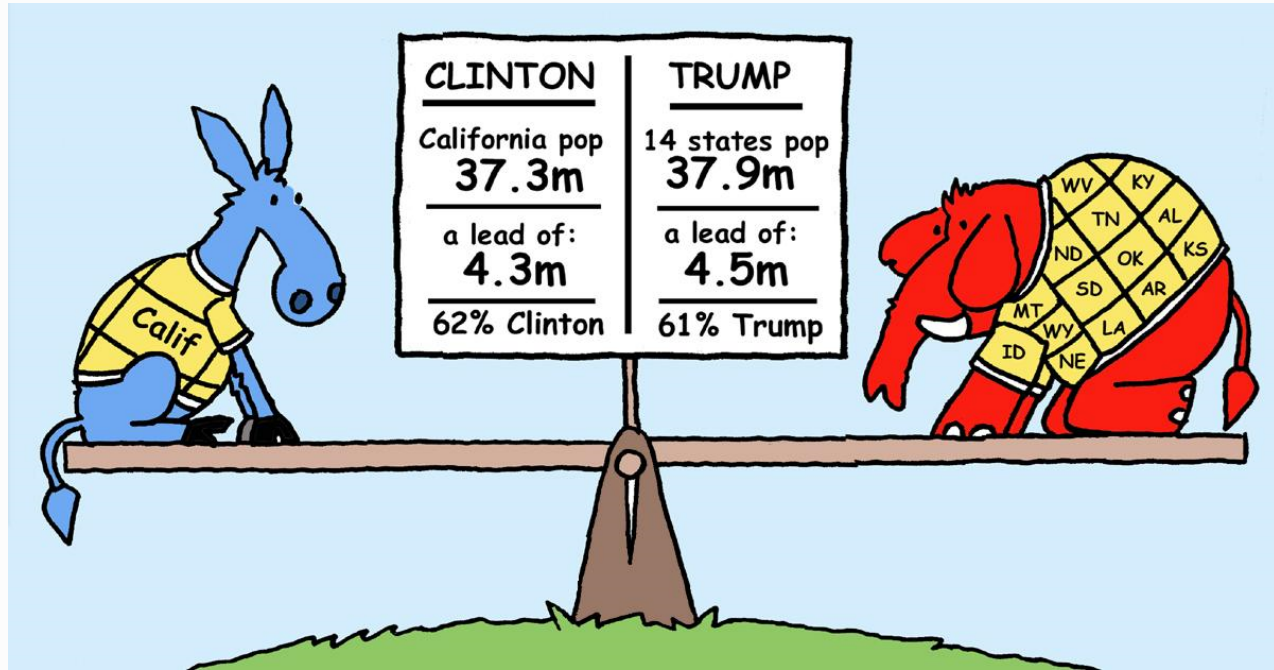
The small states are the most disadvantaged and ignored group of states under the current state-by-state winner-take-all method of awarding electoral votes.

Under our current system, power comes from being a closely divided battleground state and nowhere else.



Myth:

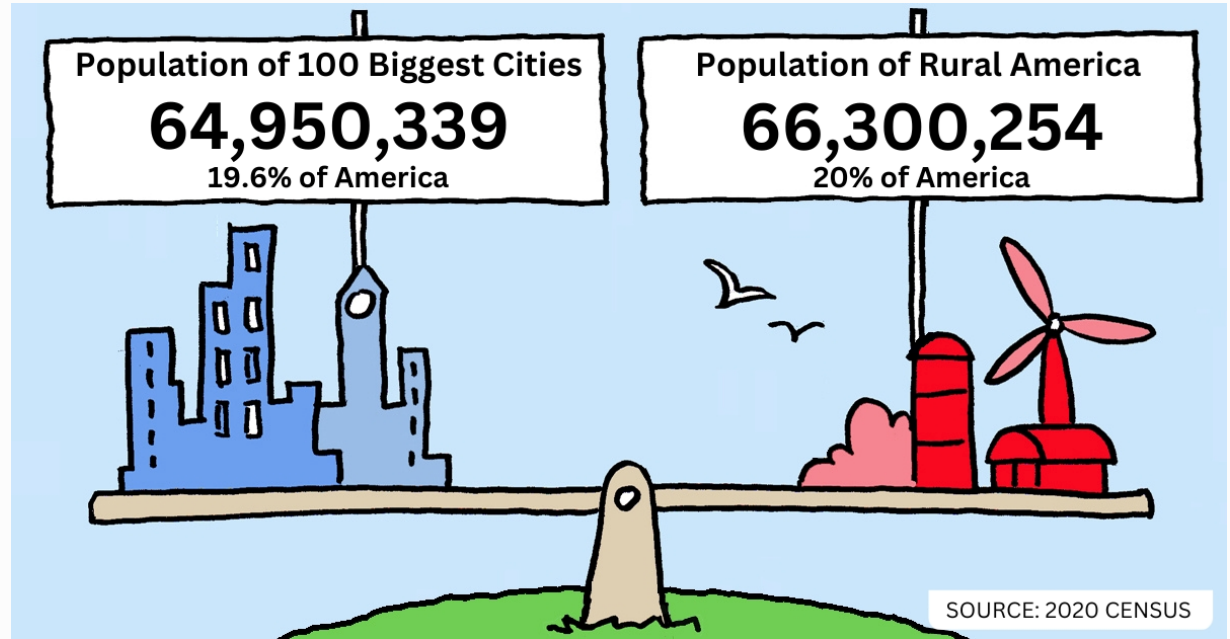
Candidates will
just campaign
in big states



National Popular Vote will make **every** vote equal,
regardless of it was cast in California or Wyoming.

Myth:

Candidates will
just campaign
in big cities



National Popular Vote will make every vote equal

Campaigning under a National Popular Vote

Candidates will be incentivized to campaign in all 50 states.

Every voter in every state will be relevant in presidential elections for the first time.

Founders
didn't create
the current
system of
electing the
president

The framers took 30 votes over 22 days to determine how the President should be elected.

The way we elect the president now is nothing like it was at the founding of the country.

It is, in fact, state legislators' constitutional duty
It is, in fact, state legislators' constitutional duty

Founders
created a
system where
states get to
decide

Framers of the constitution left it up to the states to decide how electors were chosen.

We are looking to state legislatures to change their state laws, **as the framers intended.**

It is, in fact, state legislators' constitutional duty to consider this matter.

NO FLYOVER STATES
NO SWING STATES
NO "BLUE" STATES
NO "RED" STATES
JUST VOTERS.



LWVUS

Supports

NPV

LWVUS Impact on Issues

Election Process- Selection of the President

Promote the election of the President and Vice-President by direct-popular-vote. Support uniform national voting qualifications and procedures for presidential elections. Support efforts to provide voters with sufficient information about candidates.

History in Michigan

- In 2008, the Michigan House of Representatives voted to pass HB 6610. The vote was bipartisan, 65-36. It died in the Michigan Senate.
- In 2018, the Michigan Senate's Election & Government Affairs Committee had a hearing on SB 1117, introduced by 15 Republicans and 10 Democrats.
- In 2018, the Michigan House of Representatives' Election & Ethics Committee had a hearing on HB 6323 introduced by 14 Republican and 2 Democrats.
- In 2021, a bipartisan group announced a petition drive to put NPV on the ballot. They decided to wait.

Help make it happen

- Contact your legislators letting them know you support National Popular Vote & want to see it passed this year.
- Educate others about the need for National Popular Vote to pass in Michigan.
- Bills have been introduced in the Michigan House and Senate. The House Elections Committee supported passage of the bills implementing NPV, and the bills, HB 4156 & HB 4440, are on Second Reading in the MI House of Representatives.
- SB 126 & SB 295 are awaiting a hearing in the Senate Elections & Ethics Committee.

Members of the Committees

House Elections Committee:

Penelope Tsernoglou (D) Chair – East Lansing

Dylan Wegela (D) Majority Vice Chair – Garden City

Rachelle Smit (R) Minority Vice Chair - Shelbyville

Kara Hope (D) - Holt

Matt Koleszar (D) - Plymouth

Erin Byrnes (D) - Dearborn

Jaime Churches (D) - Wyandotte

Jay DeBoyer (R)- Clay

Senate Elections & Ethics Committee

Jeremy Moss (D) Chair - Southfield

Paul Wojno (D) Majority Vice Chair - Warren

Ruth Johnson (R) Minority Vice Chair - Holly

Sylvia Santana (D) - Detroit

Mallory McMorrow (D) – Royal Oak

Stephanie Chang (D) - Detroit

Edward McBroom (R) – Vulcan

ACTION TAKEN

March 1 -Press Conference

March 7 - Testified at House Elections Committee
on HB 4156

March - LWVMI worked with local Leagues to educate
members and the public about NPV

April 7 - Action Alert sent to LWVMI members

April/June - LWVMI working with Byrum Fisk
Communications to post social media
ads on FB and Twitter supporting NPV.

June 6 – House Elections Committee voted out HB
4156 and its companion bill, HB 4440.

*HB 4156 & HB 4440 on Second Reading in the MI
House. SB 126 & SB 295 are in Senate Elections &
Ethics Committee.*

LWW LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS®

FairVote

PEOPLE
FOR THE
AMERICAN
WAY

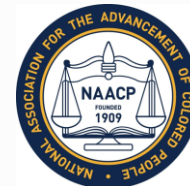


EQUAL 
CITIZENS



**SIERRA
CLUB**

 **Common Cause**



WWW.NAACP.ORG

NAACP

Additional Resources

- League of Women Voters has information on its website under the National Popular Vote Task Force – www.lwv.org
- National Popular Vote website – www.NationalPopularVote.com



Questions

National Popular  ote!