

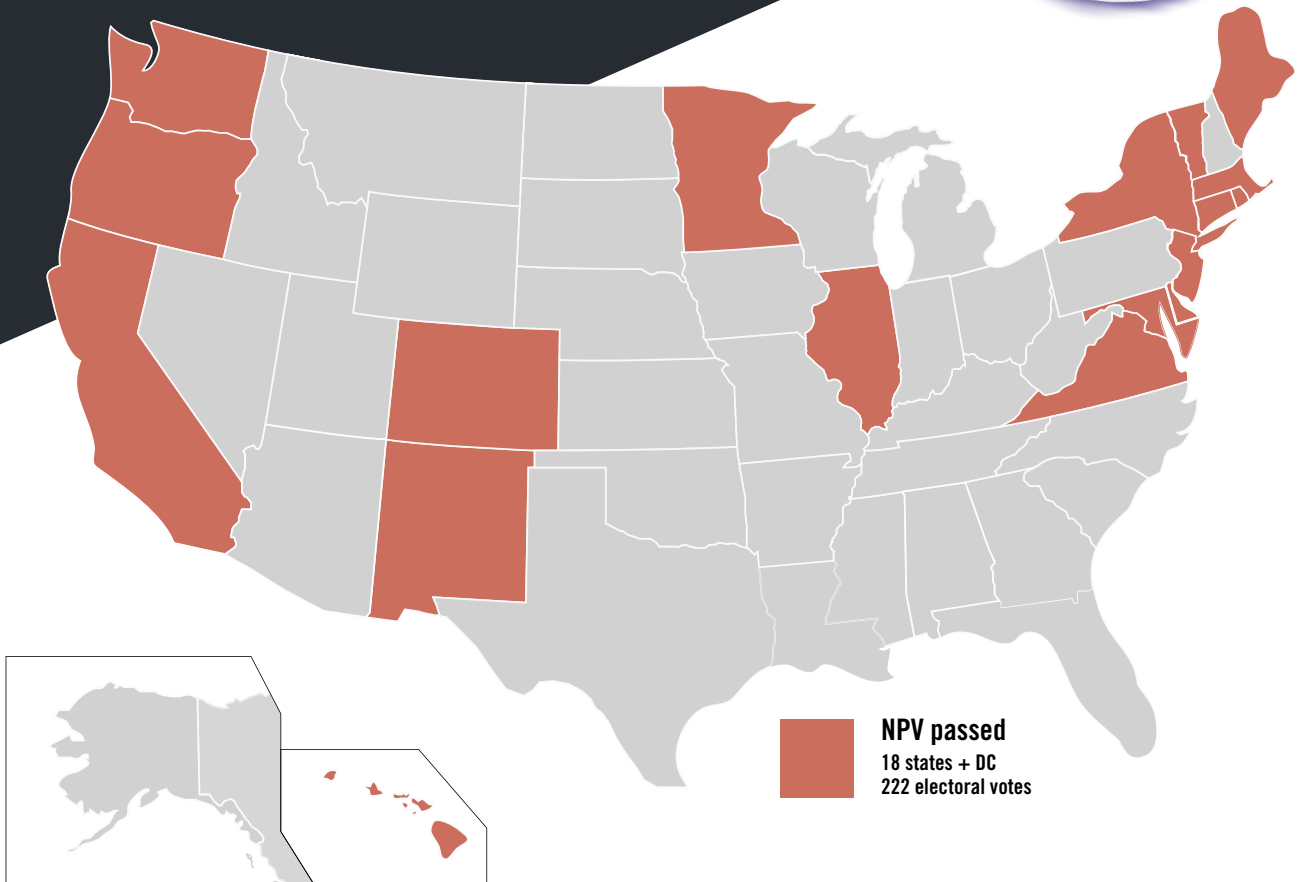
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IS UNDER ATTACK IN THE STATES

NPV IS ALREADY **82%**
OF THE WAY TO HIJACKING
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS!

The National Popular Vote interstate compact (NPV) is state legislation that tries to nullify the Electoral College without amending the Constitution. It takes effect if passed in enough states that they control a majority of electoral votes (270 out of 538).

Seventeen states and DC have enacted NPV, with a total of 222 electoral votes (as of April 2026). It has passed at least one chamber in seven other states and been introduced in every state.

The NPV compact is an attempted “end run” around the Constitution. It would eliminate the benefits of the Electoral College, create new election risks, and produce a constitutional crisis.



SAVE OUR STATES

DEFENDING THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND THE CONSTITUTION SINCE 2009

WWW.SAVEOURSTATES.COM



NPV'S DANGEROUS FLAWS

LAYERS OF COMPLEXITY

NPV adds another layer on top of the Electoral College, making the process more complicated.

MORE LAWSUITS

NPV creates new causes of action for lawsuits before and after presidential elections.

NO PROCESS FOR DISPUTES

NPV has no commission or other process to handle disputes or make adjustments.

RELIANCE ON NON-COMPACTING STATES

Unlike a normal interstate compact, NPV relies on cooperation from non-compacting states.

PLURALITY WINNERS

Under NPV any plurality, no matter how small, could win, encouraging more “spoiler” candidates.

REGIONAL POLITICS

The current system requires broad, diverse coalitions, but NPV would let regional candidates win.

RECOUNTS

NPV is incompatible with state recount laws, and in a close national election a full recount would be impossible.

ALTERNATIVE VOTING

NPV is incompatible with systems like ranked-choice voting (currently used in two states and Washington, D.C.).

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL

NPV ignores the constitutional requirement for a compact to have congressional approval.

ORIGINS OF THE NPV INTERSTATE COMPACT

After Al Gore's loss in 2000, three law professors suggested states might manipulate the Electoral College and force it to rubber stamp the popular vote result. A wealthy Californian, John Koza, turned this idea into the NPV compact and launched a lobbying campaign in 2006. The law professors who developed the concept believe that Koza's compact is dangerously flawed.

THE NPV COMPACT PROCESS

If the compact takes effect, there would not be a national election. Instead, each state will run its own election, and the top election official in each compact state would try to get vote totals from all other states (including those not in the compact) to certify their state's version of national totals. A candidate who lost in that state—or wasn't even on the ballot there—could get all of that state's electoral votes.