



Ranked-Choice Voting is wrong for our elections. It's more complicated, more partisan, and less transparent. The best way to stop RCV is for states to pass legislation preempting its use. Below is model legislation that would do that, similar to what is already law in Florida and Tennessee.

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SECTION 1. Ranked-choice voting prohibited.

- A. Prohibition: Ranked-choice voting may not be used to elect or nominate any candidate to any local, state, or federal elective office in this state.
- B. Conflicting Laws Void: Any existing or future ordinance enacted or adopted by a county, a municipality, or any other local governmental entity which is in conflict with this section is void.
- C. Ranked-Choice Elections Invalid: Any election utilizing ranked-choice voting is null, void, and invalid. No official may be sworn into office on the basis of such election.
- D. Definition: For purposes of this section, “ranked-choice” voting is defined as a method for casting and tabulating votes in which voters rank candidates for an office in order of preference, with tabulation proceeding in multiple rounds following the elimination of one or more candidates until either a single candidate receives a majority of votes cast or the number of candidates elected equals the number of offices to be filled, as applicable.
- E. Enforcement and Attorney’s Fees:
 - 1. Attorney General: The Attorney General may bring a civil action in an appropriate court for such declaratory or injunctive relief as is necessary to carry out this chapter.
 - 2. Private Right of Action:
 - i. A person who is aggrieved by a violation of this chapter may bring a civil action in an appropriate court for declaratory or injunctive relief with respect to the violation.
 - ii. For purposes of this section, aggrieved persons include, but are not limited to candidates running for election under a ranked-choice election and their campaign committees, a voter who is expected to vote under a ranked-choice election, and election officials who are expected to administer a ranked-choice election.
 - 3. In a civil action under this section, the court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees, including litigation expenses, and costs.
- F. The prohibitions of this Section do not apply to the internal processes of political parties such as conventions, the election of political party officers, or other non-public decision making procedures by political parties.
- G. Effective Date: This act shall take effect immediately.