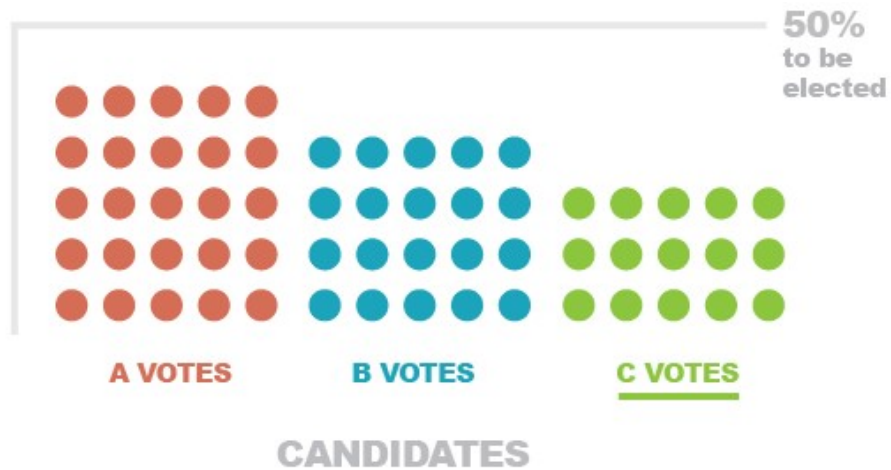


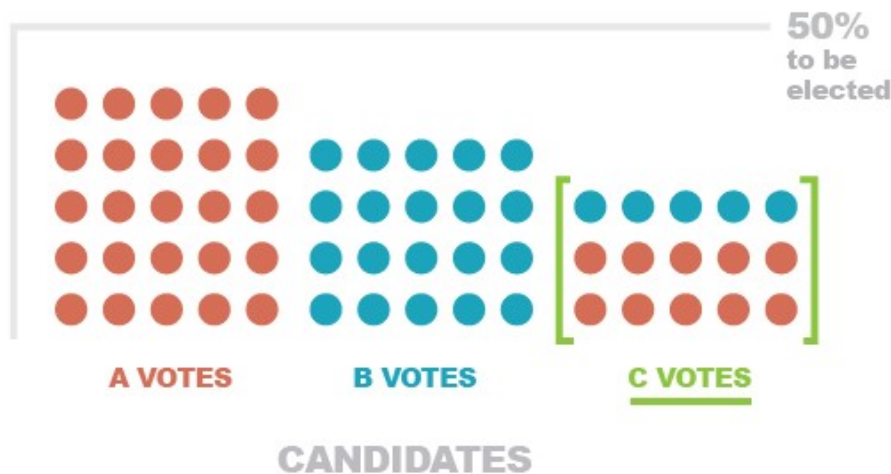
SINGLE-WINNER RCV

Single-winner ranked-choice voting refers to the method of voting and counting of the votes for a single winner contest, such as mayor, governor, or a single-winner district, when only one person is elected to the position. With ranked-choice voting, the voter ranks their candidate choices in order of preference. Then choices are counted to determine which candidate has more than 50% of the votes after the first round of counting or if additional rounds of counting are needed to reach a majority.



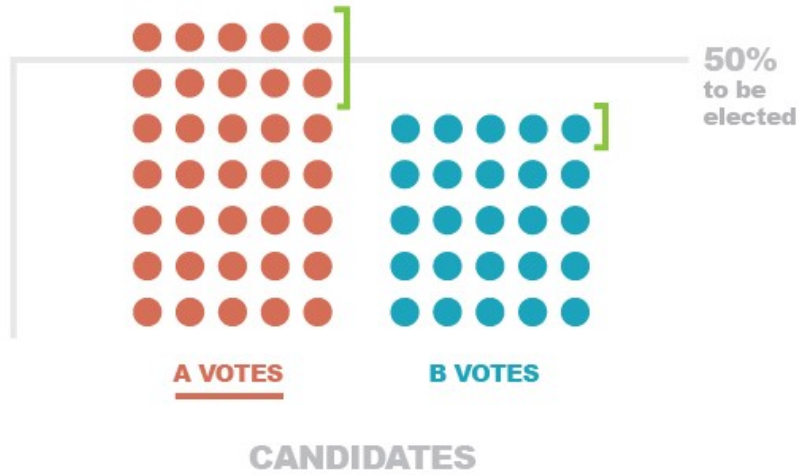
If a candidate wins more than 50% of the votes cast, a winner is declared, and no other counting will occur. However, if no candidate wins a majority (50% + 1), as seen in the scenario above, counting continues to round two.

In round two, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated from the contest. Even though the candidate has been eliminated, the voters who had that candidate as their first choice will then have their vote count for the candidate they marked as their next choice.



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After adding these votes to the totals of the other candidates, you can see below that these candidates' vote totals increase. This process of eliminating the lowest candidates and adding the votes to remaining candidates continues until a candidate receives more than a majority of the remaining votes cast. In the scenario above, Candidate A reached a majority and is declared the winner after Candidate C was eliminated.

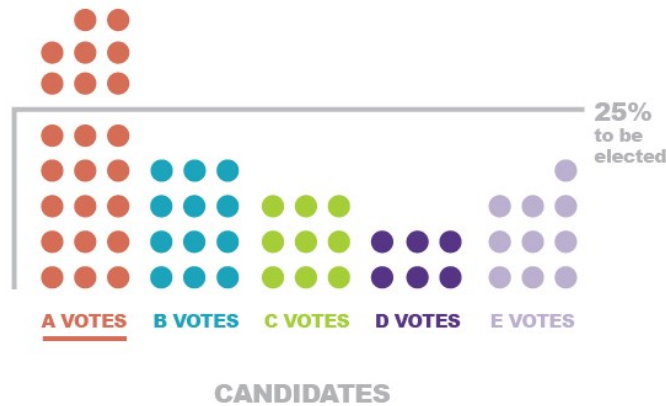


MULTI-WINNER RCV

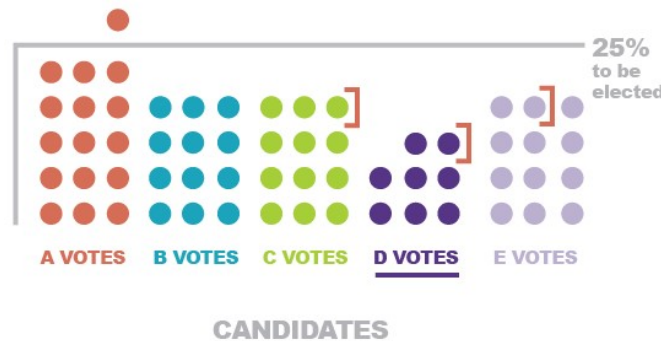
Multi-winner ranked-choice voting refers to the method of voting and counting of the votes for a multi-winner contest, such as city council, school board, or legislature, when more than one individual is elected at-large or for district elections with multiple representatives within a district. With ranked-choice voting, the voter ranks their choices in order of preference. The first choices are then counted to determine which candidates have exceeded the number of votes necessary to be elected. After the first round of counting, we can determine whether additional rounds of counting are needed to fill each seat up for election.

EXAMPLE: ELECTING 3 SEATS WITH RANKED-CHOICE VOTING

In this example, there will be three winners. In order to be declared a winner, a candidate must receive the threshold (25%) plus one vote.



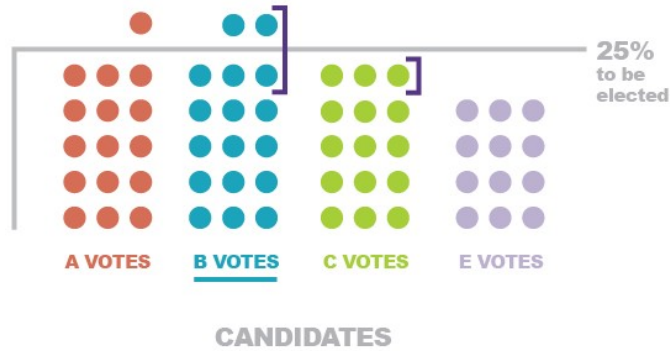
Candidate A wins in the first round of counting because he/she received more than 25% of the votes cast. Since ranked-choice voting is designed to waste as few votes as possible, the surplus votes for Candidate A beyond the 25% needed to win will count for those voters' next choice. Since Candidate A received seven votes beyond the winning threshold, those seven will count for those voters' second choice, adding three votes to Candidate C, two votes to Candidate D, and two votes to Candidate E.



Candidate D has the lowest number of votes and is eliminated. The eight votes Candidate D received will now count for voters' next choice, pushing Candidate B over the threshold to be

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elected. One vote for Candidate B is beyond what is necessary to win and is therefore counted for the voter's next choice. Candidate B is declared a winner along with Candidate A, and we have one seat left to elect among the remaining candidates.



The one surplus vote from Candidate B counts for the voter's next choice, putting Candidate C over the threshold to be elected (25% +1), making Candidate C the 3rd and final winner.

