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S.P. 660

In Senate, April 17, 2025

An Act to Include in the Ranked-choice Election Method for General and Special Elections the Offices of Governor, State Senator and State Representative and to Make Other Related Changes

Reference to the Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator RENY of Lincoln.
Cosponsored by Representative SUPICA of Bangor and
Senators: President DAUGHTRY of Cumberland, GROHOSKI of Hancock, HICKMAN of
Kennebec, PIERCE of Cumberland, TIPPING of Penobscot, Representative: MOONEN of
Portland.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

- Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §1, sub-§27-C, ¶B-1 is enacted to read:
 - B-1. General and special elections for the offices of Governor, State Senator and State Representative;
- **Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §1, sub-§35-A,** as enacted by IB 2015, c. 3, §2, is amended to read:
- 35-A. Ranked-choice voting. "Ranked-choice voting" means the method of casting votes and tabulating votes <u>ballots</u> in which voters rank candidates in order of preference, tabulation proceeds in sequential rounds in which <u>the</u> last-place eandidates are defeated <u>candidate</u> is eliminated and the <u>continuing</u> candidate with the <u>highest continuing ranking</u> on the most votes <u>ballots</u> in the final round <u>of tabulation</u> is determined to have received a <u>plurality of the votes cast and</u> is elected.
 - Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §1, sub-§40-C is enacted to read:
- 40-C. Single-choice voting. "Single-choice voting" means the method of casting votes and tabulating ballots in which voters may indicate only one candidate preference and tabulation proceeds by combining the totals of preferences indicated for each candidate, and the candidate that receives the most votes is determined to have received a plurality of the votes cast and is elected.
- **Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §605-A, sub-§2, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 320, §4, is further amended to read:
 - A. The voting instruction poster must include information on how to mark the ballot, including how to mark a write-in vote <u>or ranking</u>; how to replace the ballot if the voter makes a mistake; and how to receive assistance in marking the ballot. It may include other voting information. The Secretary of State may design separate instruction posters to instruct the voters on how to mark a ballot for elections to be determined by ranked-choice voting and those to be determined by plurality <u>single-choice voting</u>.
- Sec. 5. 21-A MRSA §711, first ¶, as amended by PL 2019, c. 320, §7, is further amended to read:

As soon as the results of the election have been declared, the election return must be prepared. The warden at each ward or precinct shall fill out the election return form provided by the Secretary of State, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate or question and recording the total number of state ballots cast in that ward or precinct. For elections determined by ranked-choice voting, the warden shall report on the election return only the <u>first choice votes cast number of ballots on which each candidate has the first-choice ranking</u>. The warden and one other election official shall sign the return and immediately deliver it to the municipal clerk. The form provided by the Secretary of State must include the names of all candidates, including declared write-in candidates as determined by section 722-A.

- **Sec. 6. 21-A MRSA §723, sub-§1,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 320, §8, is further amended to read:
- 1. Primary election. In a primary election, the person who receives a plurality of the votes cast for nomination to any office, as long as there is at least one vote cast for that

office, is nominated for that office, except for write-in candidates under paragraph A and elections determined by ranked-choice voting under. For an election determined by ranked-choice voting, the person who receives a plurality of the votes cast is determined according to section 723-A.

- A. A write-in candidate who complies with section 722-A and who fulfills the other qualifications under section 334 may be nominated at the primary election if that person receives a number of valid write-in votes equal to at least twice the minimum number of signatures required under section 335, subsection 5 on a primary petition for a candidate for that office.
- B. The Secretary of State shall immediately certify by mail the nomination of each person nominated by the primary election.
- **Sec. 7. 21-A MRSA §723, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2017, c. 316, §7, is further amended to read:
- **2. Other elections.** In any other election except for those determined by ranked-choice voting, the person who receives a plurality of the votes cast for election to any office, as long as there is at least one vote cast for that office, is elected to that office, except that a write-in candidate must also comply with section 722-A. For an election determined by ranked-choice voting, the person who receives a plurality of the votes cast is determined according to section 723-A.
- **Sec. 8. 21-A MRSA §723-A, sub-§1,** ¶C, as amended by PL 2023, c. 628, §1, is further amended to read:
 - C. "Continuing candidate" means a candidate who has not been removed from consideration eliminated.
- **Sec. 9. 21-A MRSA §723-A, sub-§1,** ¶**F,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 320, §9, is further amended to read:
 - F. "Last-place candidate" means the candidate with <u>the highest continuing ranking on</u> the fewest votes ballots in a round of the ranked-choice voting count.
- **Sec. 10. 21-A MRSA §723-A, sub-§1, ¶I,** as enacted by IB 2015, c. 3, §5, is amended to read:
 - I. "Ranking" means the number assigned on a ballot by a voter to a candidate to express the voter's preference for that candidate <u>relative to the other candidates on the ballot</u>. The ranking on a voter's ballot is an instruction from the voter on the relative order in <u>which a voter intends the ballot to count</u>. Ranking number one is the highest ranking, ranking number 2 is the next-highest ranking and so on.
- **Sec. 11. 21-A MRSA §723-A, sub-§1, ¶J,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 320, §11, is further amended to read:
 - J. "Round" means an instance of the sequence of vote <u>ballot</u> counting steps established in subsection 2 and in rules adopted by the Secretary of State.
- **Sec. 12. 21-A MRSA §723-A, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2023, c. 628, §2, is further amended to read:

- **2. Procedures.** Except as provided in subsections 3, 4 and 7, the following procedures are used to determine the winner of an election determined by ranked-choice voting. The ranked-choice voting ballot count must proceed in rounds. In each round, the number of votes for each continuing candidate must be counted. Each continuing ballot counts as one vote for its highest-ranked continuing candidate for that round. Exhausted ballots are not counted for any continuing candidate. The round then ends with one of the following 2 potential outcomes.
 - A. If there are 2 or fewer continuing candidates, the ranked-choice voting count is complete and each ballot counts as one vote for its highest-ranked continuing candidate and the candidate with the most receiving a plurality of the votes cast is declared the winner of the election elected.
 - B. If there are more than 2 continuing candidates, the last-place candidate is removed from consideration eliminated and a new round begins.
- **Sec. 13. 21-A MRSA §723-A, sub-§5,** as amended by PL 2017, c. 316, §9, is further amended to read:
- **5.** Effect on rights of political parties. For all statutory and constitutional provisions in the State pertaining to the rights of political parties, the number of votes cast for a party's candidate for an office determined by ranked-choice voting is the number of votes credited to <u>ballots upon which</u> that candidate <u>after the initial counting is the highest-ranked continuing candidate in the first round of counting described in subsection 2.</u>

21 SUMMARY

This bill provides for ranked-choice voting for general and special elections for the offices of Governor, State Senator and State Representative and clarifies the definition of "ranked-choice voting" by changing the use of the terms "vote" and "ballot," and provides that the winner of an election in which ranked-choice voting is conducted is the winner by a plurality of the votes.