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LD 1373

Submitted for both LD 252 and LD 1373 in opposition to both bills

National Popular Vote (NPV) is an agreement between states to ensure that the presidential candidate who gets the most votes across all 50 states and D.C. is elected. NPV is nonpartisan. It favors voters, not parties, land, geography, factions, or states. It works within the constitution and does not change or abolish the Electoral College. The compact goes into effect when it has been joined by enough states to win the Electoral College (270 electors). Currently, NPV has been enacted in 17 states and D.C. — 209 electoral votes. It needs an additional 61 electoral votes to go into effect. As it is now, presidential candidates can ignore three-quarters of the states in general election campaigns and concentrate only on “swing states.” With NPV, voter participation will increase because voters will know their vote matters.

The 2024 presidential campaign for both major parties was concentrated on just 7 closely divided states. These 7 states make up less than 20% of the U.S. population. Over 80% of Americans were mere spectators to the 2024 presidential election. There are no “red” or “blue” states. The 43 non-battleground states and D.C. are divided almost equally between the two major political parties.

Maine casts 2 of its 4 electoral votes for the winner of the state-wide popular vote. Maine Congressional Districts (CD 1 and CD 2) each cast 1 vote for the winner of the popular vote in their district. Maine has split its CD votes since 2016.

Maine is a purple state. But under the current district method, Republican votes are made irrelevant in CD 1, and in reverse, Democratic votes are irrelevant in CD 2.