

Test Your Knowledge of the National Popular Vote

	Question:	TRUE	FALSE
1	The US Constitution specifies the acceptable methods that states can use to apportion their electoral votes for president and vice-president, e.g., winner take all, proportional districts, etc.		
2	The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact (NPVIC) is an agreement among states to award all of their electoral votes to the presidential candidate who wins the most votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.		
3	States can leave the NPVIC whenever they like.		
4	The president will be elected by the national popular vote when all 50 states pass state legislation enacting the NPVIC.		
5	Five of the 46 US Presidents have won their election by receiving more electoral votes but fewer popular votes than their opponents.		
6	If electoral votes were allocated equally on a per capita basis across all states, Florida would have 976 electoral votes, not 30.		
7	The electoral system ensures that small states and rural areas have as big a voice as larger states and urban areas.		
8	Democrats stand the most to gain from a national popular vote, which is why few Republicans support it.		
9	In 2020, 100% of all events with presidential and vice-presidential candidates were held in just 17 states.		
10	Swing states (also known as battleground states) receive more federal grants, superfund liability exceptions, and other types of federal discretionary funds than non-swing states (also known as spectator states).		

More info at:

www.FloridiansForNPV.com
www.NationalPopularVote.com

Answers to National Popular Vote Quiz

1. **False.** The Constitution says, "Each state shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." It does not say what method should be used to apportion the votes of the electors. Neither winner-take-all (used in 48 states) or proportional voting by district (used in Maine and Nebraska), nor any other method appears in the Constitution. The Founders left it up to the states to determine how to apportion their electoral votes.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** States can decide to leave the Compact but, once they enter the Compact, they are legally bound to use the same legislative procedures to 'vote out' the Compact that they did to enact it--and they must do so at least six months before a Presidential election.
4. **False.** The President will be elected by the popular vote once states with a combined total of 270 electoral votes have passed national popular vote legislation. As of January 2020, 15 state plus the DC have passed NPV, for total of 196 electoral votes. Three more states have committed to passing it for another 29 electoral votes, totaling 224. Only 46 more are needed to reach 270.
5. **True.** Five of 46 presidents won without the popular vote. 1824: John Quincy Adams beat Andrew Jackson. 1876: Rutherford B. Hayes beat Samuel Tilden. 1888: Benjamin Harrison beat Grover Cleveland. 2000: George W. Bush beat Al Gore. 2016: Donald J. Trump beat Hillary Clinton.
6. **True.** The electoral formula specified in the Constitution and the Reapportionment Act of 1929 (which froze the number of Congressional representatives, and hence electors) disadvantage states as they grow; they are effectively adding more people per elector.
7. **False.** The current electoral system, with 48 states using winner take all, has resulted in only swing states having a consequential voice in presidential elections. Only 1 of 13 small states is a swing state. The population of rural areas is the same as urban areas, and only receives attention if it lies within a swing state.
8. **False.** The national popular vote will even the playing field because the votes of people in the minority party in a state (such as Republicans in California or Democrats in Texas) will finally count in electing the President, and voter turnout is expected to increase as much as 10% in those states. Many Republicans support the election of the President by combined popular vote of all states and the District of Columbia.
9. **True.** 96% of all events were in twelve states. Eight events were held in five other states. Therefore, 100% of campaign events with candidates were held in just seventeen states. 33 states did not have any campaign events by candidates. Battleground states change and are defined by the prior election and current polling.
10. **True.** Presidents, hoping for re-election, facilitate giving federal discretionary funds to battleground states in an attempt to curry favor with them.