

JOIN NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE AGREEMENT

Phone: (517) 373-8080
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

House Bill 4156 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Carrie A. Rheingans
Committee: Elections
Complete to 3-7-23

Analysis available at
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

SUMMARY:

House Bill 4156 would enter Michigan into the Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote, also known as the National Popular Vote (NPV) compact.¹

Under the bill, the agreement itself would be enacted into Michigan law. Currently, 15 states and the District of Columbia—together representing 195 electoral votes—have signed on to the compact, pledging to allocate their electoral votes to whoever wins the *nationwide*, rather than *statewide*, popular vote.² (See **Background**, below.)

If enough states join, the presidential candidate receiving the most votes nationwide will receive all electoral votes from member states and will thus be guaranteed enough votes to become president.

Current practice

The Electoral College, which since 1964 has had 538 electors, is a form of indirect election, an idea referenced within the U.S. Constitution and originated when the framers were wary of giving the people the power to directly elect the president. As an indirect election, voters elect not the person running for president but instead an elector who is pledged to vote for a specific person for president. The U.S. Constitution (in Section 1 of Article II and in the Twelfth Amendment) allows the states, through their legislatures, to determine how the electoral votes within a state are assigned.

Forty-eight states have a “winner takes all” system. Two—Nebraska and Maine—award their Electoral College votes based on the popular vote in their congressional districts. Michigan is a “winner takes all” state, so the presidential slate receiving the highest number of popular votes is assigned all 15 of the state’s electoral votes. Then, when the Electoral College electors convene, all 15 Electoral College votes go to the winner of the state’s popular vote.

Proposed popular vote

Enactment of the bill would enter Michigan into the National Popular Vote compact, which would replace the current practice for electing the president and vice president if states representing 270 electoral votes collectively entered into it. If it took effect, each member state would conduct a statewide popular election for president and vice president (who together compose a “presidential slate”), as is currently done. However, the bill would change the way those votes would determine who won the presidency. At least six days before the meeting of the presidential electors, the *chief election official* of each state would make a final

¹ The National Popular Vote organization offers more information on the agreement, which can be found here: <https://www.nationalpopularvote.com/bill-text>.

² For purposes of the agreement (and this summary), “state” includes the District of Columbia and its three electoral votes.

determination of the number of votes cast for each presidential slate in their respective state.³ Each member state would communicate its determination to the other member states, and, added together, those votes would produce a “national popular vote total” for each presidential slate. The slate receiving the largest vote total would be declared the national popular vote winner. Chief election officials would be required to immediately release all vote counts or related documentation to the public.

Chief election official would mean the official or body responsible for certifying the number of votes received by each presidential ticket. In Michigan, the chief election official would be the Board of State Canvassers.⁴

The *presidential elector certifying officials* of each member state would then be required to honor this determination and approve the electors pledged to the presidential candidate who received the most votes nationwide.

Presidential elector certifying official would mean the official or body authorized to certify the appointment of a state’s presidential electors. In Michigan, this official would be the governor.⁵

In the case of a tie for the national popular vote winner, each member state would appoint electors pledged to the candidate that won the popular vote in that state. (This is the “winner takes all” system currently used by most states.)

If the number of presidential electors nominated in a member state to represent the national popular vote winner did not match that state’s number of allocated electoral votes, then the winning candidate of the national popular vote could nominate the electors for that state, and the state’s certifying official would be required to certify the appointment of those electors.⁶

NPV in Michigan

The bill would state that it is the public policy of the state of Michigan that the one-person, one-vote principle requires that the candidate who receives the most votes nationwide should become the President of the United States.

The Board of State Canvassers would be required to designate the slate of presidential electors that received the most votes nationwide as the national popular vote winner, and the governor would be required to certify these electors to the United States Secretary of State as Michigan’s elector slate. In the event of a tie for the national popular vote winner, the governor would certify the slate of whichever candidate received the most votes in Michigan.

The bill would be considered effective in Michigan 90 days after it is enacted. Once the compact reached the 270-vote threshold and took effect, it would take precedence over any conflicting state law.

³ This is the “safe harbor” deadline required by federal law for states to have resolved any controversies over the appointment of electors before those electors meet in their respective states:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2021-title3/pdf/USCODE-2021-title3-chap1-sec5.pdf>. Electors meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December.

⁴ <http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-168-841.pdf>.

⁵ <http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-168-46.pdf>.

⁶ According to the National Popular Vote organization, this provision ensures that the national popular vote winner would receive all electoral votes from a member state, despite any potential ambiguities in state law.

Enactment and withdrawal

The agreement would be operational if it has been enacted in substantially the same form by states that possess a majority of the total Electoral College votes by July 20 of a presidential election year. A state's electoral vote allocation would not be counted until its law entering the agreement has gone into effect.

Member states could withdraw from the agreement at any time, but withdrawals occurring within six months of the end of a president's term (between July 20 and January 20) generally could not take effect until the term ended.⁷

Governors (or the mayor of D.C., when applicable) would be required to provide notice to all other states when the law entering the compact has taken effect in their state, when their state's withdrawal has taken effect, and when the compact has taken effect generally.

If any provision of the compact were held to be invalid, the remaining provisions would not be affected. The agreement would terminate if the Electoral College were abolished.

BACKGROUND:

The NPV compact has been enacted into law in fifteen states—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington—and the District of Columbia.⁸ If Michigan joins the compact and all current member states remain, the agreement would need approval in states possessing at least 60 electoral votes before it could take effect.

In 2008, the House considered and passed a bill that would have entered Michigan into the compact. House Bill 6610 of 2008 was passed by the full House on December 11, 2008, and was not considered by the Senate.⁹ Another bill was introduced in 2018 that received testimony in the House Elections and Ethics Committee but did not advance.¹⁰ Other bills have been introduced since 2008 in both the House and the Senate but have not moved beyond their respective committees.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill would have no fiscal impact on the Department of State (DOS) or local units of government. DOS would require no additional resources to collect or share information as required by the bill.

Legislative Analyst: Holly Kuhn
Fiscal Analyst: Michael Cnossen

■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

⁷ A presidential term ends on January 20, but the compact requires that withdrawals within this window cannot go into effect until a president or vice president is “qualified to serve the next term” in accordance with Section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment, even if that occurs after the end of a presidential term.

⁸ An overview of other states' NPV status as of January 2023 can be found here: <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/national-popular-vote>.

⁹ A summary of House Bill 6610 from the 2007-08 legislative session can be found here: <http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2007-2008/billanalysis/House/pdf/2007-HLA-6610-3.pdf>.

¹⁰ A summary of House Bill 6323 from the 2017-18 legislative session can be found here: <http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2017-2018/billanalysis/House/pdf/2017-HLA-6323-DA9E59DA.pdf>.