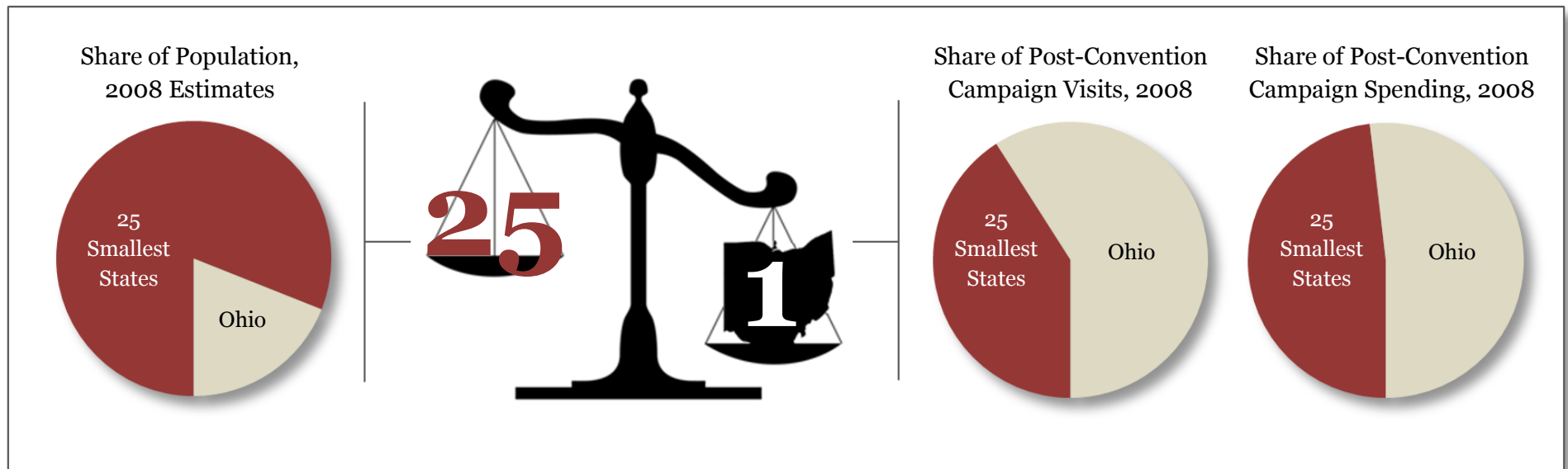


In 2008, one large swing state, Ohio, received more attention than the 25 smallest states* *combined*.



Rather than boost small states, current Electoral College rules marginalize nearly all of them.

* The 25 smallest states are Wyoming, North Dakota, Alaska, South Dakota, Montana, Vermont, District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Nebraska, West Virginia, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Iowa, Connecticut, and Oregon.

Defenders of current Electoral College rules claim swing states* regularly change, eventually giving each state its moment in the political spotlight.

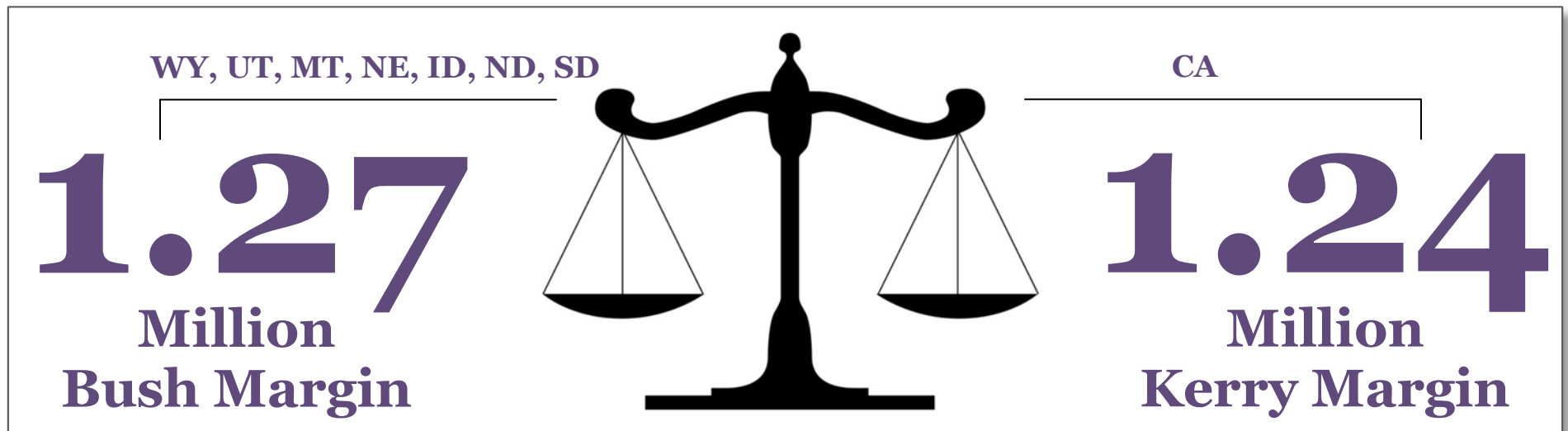


UT **63** consecutive years of irrelevancy

But the people of Utah know better. Their state hasn't been a swing state since the **1948** election.

* A "swing state " is defined as a state with a partisanship rating between 47% and 53%, meaning that if a presidential election were highly competitive nationally, the outcome in the state might determine who wins the White House.

Opponents of NPV insist candidates will ignore small states and favor large cities. But in 2004, seven rural Western states* yielded a bigger margin for George Bush than California did for John Kerry—even though CA had three times more people and double the electoral votes.



Under NPV, vote margins would matter—*everywhere*. NPV would place unexplored electoral frontiers on the map. With votes to be won, the campaigns will come.

* The seven states included are Idaho (228,137 margin for Bush in 2004), Montana (92,353), Nebraska (258,486), North Dakota (85,599), South Dakota (83,340), Utah (422,543), and Wyoming (96,853).