

## Rank Choice Voting

Honorable Senate Rules Committee Chair and Senate Majority Leader Rob Wagner, Vice Chair Senate Republican Leader Fred Girod, and Committee Members,

I oppose SB343 and SB791! The two bills on Rank Choice Voting.

SB 343 Permits counties to adopt ranked-choice voting to conduct county elections.

SB 791 Establishes ranked choice voting as voting method for selecting winner of nomination for and election to nonpartisan state offices and county and city offices except where home rule charter applies.

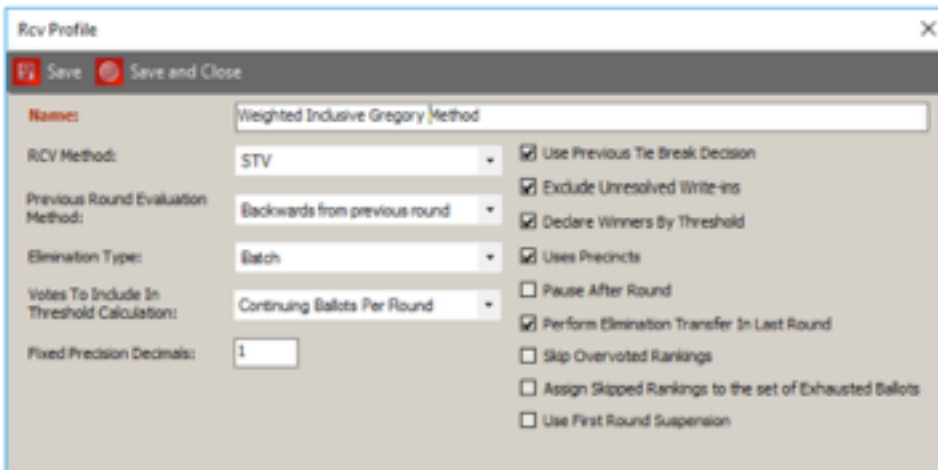
Rank Choice Voting is confusing to most voters, it is a strategic game at best as voters will have to not only choose their favorite candidate, but they will have to guess who is likely to win and factor that to have their vote count at all, by making a 2nd and 3rd choice.

A traditional run off race is more definite if a clear winner is not selected on the first vote. In a second separate race, everyone is fully informed as to their choice of governing authority selection. That is why we have a primary vote in the first place.

Rank Choice Voting would require tabulators that can do the recalculating that would be necessary as late votes are accumulated. Many voters already have enough mistrust of these machines after the last Presidential Election. Votes were proven to be defective in Michigan due to the fact that the Rank Choice Voting algorithm of "weighted votes" was in enabled for the calculation. The testimony of the forensic examiner stating these facts is on page 37 of the pdf I will also submit and it is linked below with a screen shot of that portion below.

3. A high "error rate" in the election software (in this case 68.05%) reflects an algorithm used that will weight one candidate greater than another (for instance, weight a specific candidate at a 2/3 to approximately 1/3 ratio). In the logs we identified that the RCV or Ranked Choice Voting Algorithm was enabled (see image below from the Dominion manual). This allows the user to apply a weighted numerical value to candidates and change the overall result. The declaration of winners can be done on a basis of points, not votes. [Image 8]:

choice voting results are evaluated on a district per district basis and each district has a set number of points (100). Elimination and declaration of winners is done on basis of points, not votes.



Rcv Profile

Save Save and Close

Name: Weighted Inclusive Gregory Method

RCV Method: STV  Use Previous Tie Break Decision

Previous Round Evaluation Method: Backwards from previous round  Exclude Unresolved Write-ins

Elimination Type: Batch  Declare Winners By Threshold

Votes To Include In Threshold Calculation: Continuing Ballots Per Round  Uses Precincts

Fixed Precision Decimals: 1  Pause After Round

Perform Elimination Transfer In Last Round

Skip Overvoted Rankings

Assign Skipped Rankings to the set of Exhausted Ballots

Use First Round Suspension

## Rank Choice Voting

Here is the link for the forensic examiner report from the Supreme Court Case for Michigan  
“Allied Security Operations group”

The National Conference of State Legislatures lists the pros and cons for Rank Choice Voting and one of them is that the legislature will have to supply the machines that can accommodate the software that can do the tabulation. The state will also have to educate the public as to how this election will work. Among the difficulties with this system the list the following concerns:

### “Arguments against RCV

Fairness is in the eye of the beholder. Who’s to say that winning with a plurality but not a majority is a problem? In addition, if a voter decides to only vote for one candidate and not rank the others (sometimes called “bullet” voting), and the counting goes to a second level, the voter’s ballot would be “exhausted” and may not count at all, thus nullifying that citizen’s vote.

A Polarized Populace. While supporters argue that ranked choice forces candidates to appeal for second- and third- place votes, doubters say that today’s polarized environment likely means voters won’t cross the aisle in significant numbers anyway.

A Complex System. Because RCV is a divergence from the traditional and historical voting method in the United States there are concerns that the voting populace will not be properly educated about the new system. This could lead to frustration by voters and the possibility that voters will not properly complete their ballots and have their votes nullified if they only vote for one candidate and that candidate does not advance beyond the first round.”

In conclusion, Rank Choice Voting not only has the problems listed above but is a great threat to our election security as it will only introduce a threat of ‘weighted ballot counting’ option in our counting tabulators. Which I would like to remind the legislators is off limits for the public to know the selection. This setting is part of the secret security plan and only election officials can know it. Thus more mistrust of our election system.

Voters expect to have the vote counted as one vote, not directed whole or in part to another candidate.

Sincerely,  
Janice Dysinger  
Oregonians for Fair Elections  
Gresham, OR