Basalt Voters have High Satisfaction with Ranked Choice Voting

Basalt's first use of ranked choice voting in its April 7, 2020 mayoral election took place in the epicenter of Colorado's COVID-19 outbreak amid an emergency stay at home order. First and foremost, the team compiling this report would like to acknowledge the perseverance of the administrators and campaigns who did the work to keep democracy running in these challenging circumstances.



Town of Basalt Election Judges prepared for the April 7, 2020 hand-count

This preliminary report is an overview of results from a representative response exit survey conducted by Triton Polling as modeled upon studies of other ranked choice voting (RCV) municipalities by <u>St. Cloud State University</u> and <u>University of New Mexico</u>. Respondents were 16.1% of the total number of mayoral race voters in Basalt. The purpose of this study is to document and understand Basalt's experience with ranked choice voting.

Ranked Choice History

Ranked choice voting has been in use in the USA for over 100 years. In the single-winner application it is also called "Instant Runoff Voting;" when the same method is used in multiple-winner races it is also called "Single Transferable Vote."

The scholarly literature has been using the voter-centered language "Ranked Choice Voting" for over 20 years. Sometimes legal language uses the older nomenclature to obviate other tally methods that use a similar ballot.

In 2002, the town charter for Basalt was amended to require Instant Runoff Voting for the mayoral race. This was done to identify a majority winner without the added cost and decreased turnout of a

runoff election. Since adoption in 2002, 2020 was the first year to have more than two mayoral candidates.

Voter Education

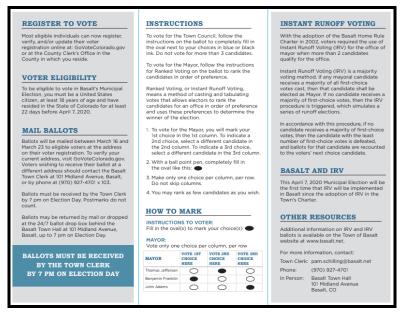
There were no high-dollar voter education efforts that municipalities like Santa Fe and San Francisco used.

Voter education was conducted by the Town of Basalt, the campaigns, and local news media. As ancillaries to the ballot itself, such materials alert the voters to the difference in the ballot and how they express their preference for mayor.

The town's website had a link to the <u>mailed brochure</u> and a <u>video</u> explaining how the tally works. Local radio interviews reviewed how the ballot and tally work.

Trusted leaders and the campaigns themselves provided voter education.

Only 3 out of 1,151 ballots (0.26%) were spoiled.



Above: brochure mailed to registered voters.

Below: campaign endorsement with a ranking order.



Of the three Basalt mayoral candidates, two stand out as having the political sensitivity, experience and vision to lead the town forward: Bill Kane and Rob Leavitt.

I support Bill Kane for mayor, with Leavitt as a close second. Voters should choose Kane first on the ballot and Leavitt second. That will help ensure that one of them ends up in the winner's circle.

Both Bill Kane and Rob Leavitt have many years and hundreds of hours of involvement with Basalt schools, culture and the arts, as well as holding past official positions. Both have a balanced approach to key town issues such as small-town character, growth, affordable housing and business vitality.

They have the proven character and ability to build consensus to lead the town in the right direction.

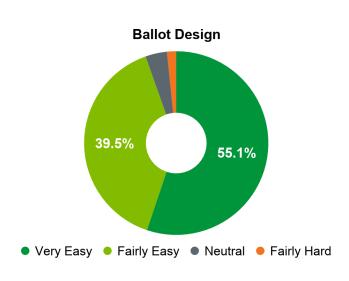
- Bernie Grauer

Use of the Ranked Choice Ballot

There were three candidates in the mayoral race, which in a pick-one plurality race would have run the risk of the winner being elected with less than a majority. Most voters took the opportunity to rank more than one candidate: **73**% ranked more than one. Voters who either only liked one candidate or didn't see the benefit of ranking a second choice made up 23.2% of the Basalt voters. Those who did not recall how many they ranked were 3.8% of the group. This demonstrates that the voters are willing to take the opportunity to rank the candidates.

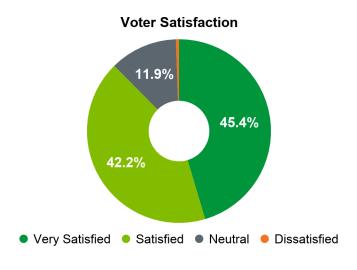
Easy to Use

Of the Basalt voters surveyed, **94.6**% thought that the ballots were either very easy to use or fairly easy to use. The largest group - 55.1% said that filling out their ballots was very easy; 39.5% said it was fairly easy. 3.8% had a neutral experience. Only 1.6% said that filling out the ballot was somewhat hard; None of the voters polled indicated that filling out the ballot was very hard. These results show that the ballot instructions and voter education resources were sufficient.



Satisfied Voters

Most voters were satisfied with their experience. Of the Basalt voters surveyed, **87.6%** were either very satisfied or satisfied with their voting experience: The largest group - 45.4% were very satisfied. The second largest group - 42.2% said they were satisfied with their experience. 11.9% had a neutral experience. Only 0.5% were somewhat dissatisfied; None of the voters polled reported that they were very dissatisfied.

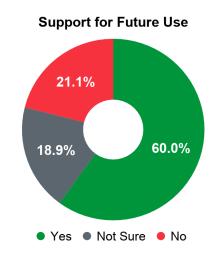


Support for Future Use

Most voters support future use of RCV -- 60% support use of ranked ballots in the future. Given that voters are usually resistant to changes in ballot style, this is a remarkably high number.

<u>Methodology</u>

The survey was conducted by telephone calls from Triton polling and responses correlated with demographic data. Calls were



identified as coming from "Voter Preference Research Group." Basalt had 185 respondents out of 1,151 votes cast. (Source data.)

About RCV for Colorado Education Fund

The RCV for Colorado Education Fund is a nonpartisan 501c3 nonprofit dedicated to researching election reforms that give more voice to Colorado voters on election day. The Fund educates voters and campaigns, and shares best practices with election administration professionals. Funding for the Basalt survey was provided by a 2019 Accelerator Award from the National Association of Nonpartisan Reformers, Represent Us, and Unite America. Additional support was provided by grassroots donors.