

Let the Democrats Keep the Moderates; I'm Here for the Progressives: A Window of Opportunity to Ignite a Radical Third-Party Movement

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Introduction

On March 22, 2016, the first year I could vote in a presidential election, my dad and I drove 2.5 hours back to Boise, Idaho, to caucus for Bernie Sanders at the Idaho Democratic Primary. We were both drawn to Bernie's fervor and compelled by his stances on wealth inequality, climate change, and criminal justice reform. That night, 78% of the people who caucused supported Sanders.¹ While Sanders did not receive the Democratic Party nomination, millions of Americans coalesced around a seemingly new vision of American progress. Sanders won 43.1% of the popular vote in the Democratic Party presidential primaries with his "left of liberalism" platform. It was not enough to secure the nomination, but his success signaled a tipping point in the bifurcation of the Democratic Party.^{2,3}

The Democratic Party is at a pivotal crossroads. The last two decades have seen a dramatic rise in political polarization and disillusionment with traditional party structures. The Democratic Party is confronting intensifying internal divisions threatening its cohesion and electoral viability. For many progressives, the answer has become clear. After decades of unmet promises, from climate reform to racial justice to economic equity, the democratic establishment has lost credibility as a force for transformative politics. Despite cycles of hope and mobilization, the party repeatedly sidelines its most passionate and forward-thinking advocates in favor of maintaining institutional stability and appealing to a moderate center.

This political stalemate is not just frustrating—it's unsustainable. The democrats need a new path forward amid urgent social crises and growing public demand for action. Rather than continuing to battle for influence within a party resistant to change, progressives must seize this window of opportunity to build something entirely new: a third-party movement that reclaims political power from corporate interests and delivers real representation to working people.

A Short History of Polarization within the Democratic Party

Since the 1960s, the Democratic Party has struggled to unite its diverse mix of political coalitions and factions into a durable platform that unites moderates and progressive constituents alike.⁴ This divide is a product of three primary causes.

¹ "Idaho Democratic Delegation 2016," n.d. <http://www.thegreenpapers.com/P16/ID-D>.

² Matthews, Dylan. "Socialism After Bernie Sanders: 'Being a Radical Isn't About Being Too Pure for the World.'" Vox, July 15, 2016. <https://www.vox.com/2016/7/15/12188748/bhaskar-sunkara-sanders-socialism-jacobin>.

³ "Democratic Convention 2016," n.d. <http://www.thegreenpapers.com/P16/D>.

⁴ Krein, Julius. "The Rise and Fall of the New Liberals: How the Democrats Lost Their Majority - American Affairs Journal." American Affairs Journal, February 20, 2025. <https://americanaffairsjournal.org/2025/02/the-rise-and-fall-of-the-new-liberals-how-the-democrats-lost-their-majority/>.

First, over the last 50 years, the party's demographics have slowly moved away from industrial, white, working-class Americans and toward highly-educated urban professionals.^{5,6} For example, in 1996, the share of voters with a college education in the Democratic Party was only 22%, slightly less than the Republican Party at 27%.⁷ By 2023, that share had doubled for Democrats while Republicans had only slightly increased their share of college-educated voters (35%) during the same period.⁸

Second, outside economic forces, such as global competition with continental Asia, helped the Republican Party advance laissez-faire economic policies, invigorate the industrial-military complex, and coalesce disparate segments of the population around social conservatism. By 1994, the party had clear coalitions vying for control of the agenda. On one side, moderate democrats argued for fiscal conservatism and avoided social policies they deemed too liberal.⁹ Moderates prioritized mainstream politics and fought to limit overreach by both Democrats and Republicans. Conversely, the Congressional Progressive Caucus (CPC) vehemently argued for an America built on fairness. Today, CPC's vision is to "prioritize working Americans over corporate interests" to ensure everyone, regardless of race, gender, immigration status, or economic position, has access to the resources they need to thrive.¹⁰

Third, since President Johnson, few Democratic presidents have made tangible improvements in the lives of everyday Americans, and for most people, access to the American Dream has only slipped further out of reach.^{11,12} Americans' lack of economic mobility and the Democrats' lack of solutions have damaged the democrats' reputation. Year after year, they have taken to the national stage promising visionary policies and agendas. Still, every year they disappoint.^{13,14} According to a Washington Post-ABC News poll in 2023, 62% of Americans think Biden has accomplished "not very much" or "little or nothing" during his presidency.¹⁵ This is despite the fact that Biden has arguably initiated some of the most significant domestic policy

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Reem, Nadeem, "8. The Changing Demographic Composition of Voters and Party Coalitions," Pew Research Center, June 21, 2024, <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2024/04/09/the-changing-demographic-composition-of-voters-and-party-coalitions/>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Blue Dog Coalition. "History | Blue Dog Coalition," February 18, 2025. <https://bluedogs-gluesenkamppez.house.gov/about/history>.

¹⁰ Congressional Progressive Caucus. "About the CPC | Congressional Progressive Caucus," n.d. <https://progressives.house.gov/about-the-cpc>.

¹¹ "Lyndon B. Johnson: Domestic Affairs | Miller Center." Miller Center, October 4, 2016. <https://millercenter.org/president/lbjohnson/domestic-affairs>.

¹² Monroe, Maria. "The American Dream Is Less of a Reality Today in the United States, Compared to Other Peer Nations." Equitable Growth, April 28, 2021. <https://equitablegrowth.org/the-american-dream-is-less-of-a-reality-today-in-the-united-states-compared-to-other-peer-nations/>.

¹³ "Opinion | the Democrats Are in Denial about 2024." The New York Times, March 29, 2025. <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/29/opinion/democrats-strategy-2024.html>.

¹⁴ Stein, Sam. "Why 'Deliverism' Didn't Deliver for the Democrats." The Bulwark (blog), November 18, 2024. <https://www.thebulwark.com/p/why-deliverism-didnt-deliver-for>.

¹⁵ "Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 2023, Washington Post-ABC News Poll." The Washington Post, March 9, 2023. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2023/02/03/jan-27-feb-1-washington-post-abc-news-poll/>.

efforts since the Affordable Care Act.¹⁶ The perception remains that Biden was ineffective on domestic issues.

Democrats Reputational Problem

Six years after my first caucus, I was selected as a delegate for the Idaho Democratic Party Convention. Nearly 300 people from Idaho attended, ready to update the Democratic platform to reflect our values. Despite rallying together for Bernie in 2016, the delegates could not agree on DEI, climate change, protections for indigenous people, gun legislation, LGBTQ+ rights, or anything else. The party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor took to the microphone to say, "Don't make me run on this platform. I will lose." She argued that the more radical aspects of the platform would ostracize moderates who may be swayed by a centrist approach. For her, a democrat in a red state, a moderate democratic platform would allow her to connect with a broader range of voters, improving her election chances.

In 2025, roughly 37% of registered voters identify as Democrats, compared to only 30.94% who identify as republicans.¹⁷ Yet, in 2024, Donald Trump won the presidential election by decisive margins and dominated in all seven battleground states, directly connecting to the perception that the Democratic Party has become too progressive for moderate and swing voters.^{18,19} In fact, in 2025, 45% of people polled by Gallup indicated they wished the democratic party would become more moderate.²⁰

Mass movements, such as Bernie Sanders' 2016 presidential bid, put ideological issues within the party at the forefront of the debate over who should lead the country. It forced Democratic candidates to appease both sides of the divisive party. Hillary Clinton needed to make concessions to Sanders' left flank to secure the nomination in 2016, such as free college education.²¹ From Brat Summer to her infamous Saturday Night Live appearance on NBC, Harris similarly wanted to show that she could be "woke" while holding on to a moderate democratic base, and courting wavering republicans. Neither bid was ultimately successful. Kamala Harris, in particular, fell short of striking a balance with either moderates or progressives and ended up falling flat.²² This, more than anything, elucidates the dire need for change. The democratic party can no longer hold two divergent visions for American progress.

A Path Forward for Moderates

My mom is a quintessential RINO (Republican in Name Only). For most of her voting life, she has voted straight Republican tickets. Since Bush in the early 2000s, her connections to the

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ballotpedia. "Partisan Affiliations of Registered Voters - Ballotpedia," n.d. https://ballotpedia.org/Partisan_affiliations_of_registered_voters.

¹⁸ "2024 Election: Live Results Map | AP News," January 28, 2025. <https://apnews.com/projects/election-results-2024/?office=P>.

¹⁹ PBS News. "The Size of Donald Trump's 2024 Election Victory, Explained in 5 Charts," November 24, 2024. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/the-size-of-donald-trumps-2024-election-victory-explained-in-5-charts>.

²⁰ Brenan, Megan. "More Democrats Favor Party Moderation Than in Past," Gallup.Com, March 26, 2025, <https://news.gallup.com/poll/656636/democrats-favor-party-moderation-past.aspx>.

²¹ Frizell, Sam. "Hillary Clinton Adopts Major Bernie Sanders' Idea: Free College for (Almost) Everyone." TIME, July 6, 2016. <https://time.com/4394699/hillary-clinton-free-college-bernie-sanders-tuition/>.

²² Edward-Isaac, Dove. 2024. "Where Harris' Campaign Went Wrong." CNN. November 6, 2024. <https://www.cnn.com/2024/11/06/politics/harris-campaign-went-wrong/index.html>.

party have slowly dissolved. In 2008, for the first time, she voted for a Democrat for president. She is fiscally conservative, but my mom is not on board with the Republican Party's anti-women and anti-education policies. Yet, she does not feel quite at home within the Democratic Party either.

For moderates who feel the party has become too progressive, there is a clear path forward: The Democratic Party could reclaim relevance for centrists by focusing on competent, results-driven governance that addresses the economic anxieties of everyday Americans.²³ A reinvigorated moderate platform should emphasize economic stability, government efficiency, and bipartisan problem-solving—hallmarks of Clinton-era centrism that once attracted a broad swath of voters.^{24,25} In today's context, that might mean focusing on inflation, tax fairness, and the economic burden of tariffs, particularly for younger generations struggling to build financial security.²⁶ Once again, James Carville's 1992 message rings true: "It's the economy, stupid."

To succeed, moderate Democrats must reject the bait of Republican-led cultural battles and instead define their identity through practical solutions. With over one-third of American voters identifying as independents, the political center remains electorally powerful—if it has a party willing to speak to it consistently.²⁷ By embracing moderation as a strength rather than a liability, the Democratic Party could secure its footing as a home for independents, suburban voters, and disaffected Republicans seeking stability over ideology.

A Progressive Call to Action

In May of 2020, George Floyd was murdered by a white Minneapolis Police Officer named Derek Chauvin. His murder was recorded and shared widely across social media, causing national outcry and protests over police violence and the use of force against Black Americans. Despite the fear of contracting COVID-19, millions of people, including me, took to the streets in droves to demand repercussions and reparations for the harms committed against Black people for generations.

Three years ago, the United States Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade and ruled that there is no constitutional right to abortion.²⁸ In doing so, they sent a message that people like me, who can get pregnant, do not have equal rights or protections under the law.

²³ Krein, Julius. "The Rise and Fall of the New Liberals: How the Democrats Lost Their Majority - American Affairs Journal," American Affairs Journal, February 20, 2025, <https://americanaffairsjournal.org/2025/02/the-rise-and-fall-of-the-new-liberals-how-the-democrats-lost-their-majority/>.

²⁴ Riley, Russell L., "Bill Clinton: Campaigns and Elections | Miller Center," Miller Center, October 4, 2016, <https://millercenter.org/president/clinton/campaigns-and-elections>.

²⁵ Krein, Julius. "The Rise and Fall of the New Liberals: How the Democrats Lost Their Majority - American Affairs Journal," American Affairs Journal, February 20, 2025, <https://americanaffairsjournal.org/2025/02/the-rise-and-fall-of-the-new-liberals-how-the-democrats-lost-their-majority/>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Reem, Nadeem, "1. The Partisanship and Ideology of American Voters," Pew Research Center, April 24, 2025, <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2024/04/09/the-partisanship-and-ideology-of-american-voters/>.

²⁸ Center for Reproductive Rights, "Roe V. Wade - Center for Reproductive Rights," April 23, 2025, <https://reproductiverights.org/roe-v-wade/>.

Last year in April, protests erupted on college campuses across the country. Students and faculty were devastated by the US involvement in the Israel-Hamas war. Innocent Palestinians were being murdered by Israeli forces funded by the US military-industrial complex, and Biden's administration seemed to be doing nothing to prevent the genocide. In response, college campuses, such as UT, resulted in violence and an overexertion of power to quell what could have been peaceful expressions of anger.

In each of these defining crises, the Democratic Party has proven too slow, too compromised, and too cautious to act with moral clarity and political courage. Younger progressives (under 50) do not want the mainstream status quo and the politics of their parents or grandparents. They are looking for revolutionary and unequivocal change in the way they are represented and the priorities of their party.²⁹ Democrats have had ample time to prove their commitment to progress. Now, it's time for decisive and uncompromising action.

In March of 2025, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Bernie Sanders launched their cross-country campaign to rally democrats in the “fight against oligarchy.”³⁰ On the eve of April 1st, Cory Booker performed a historic filibuster to deliver the longest speech in US history protesting Donald Trump's presidency.³¹ Two weeks later, David Hogg, a young vice chair for the Democratic National Convention, announced a grassroots fundraising effort to unseat ineffective Democrats.³² These examples will only become virtue signals without deliverables if Progressives don't take meaningful action to break away from the Democratic Party. Progressives must let the Democrats keep the Moderates, and cut our ties with the disconnected elites who care more about lining their pockets than advancing the rights of working-class Americans.³³

It's time to act decisively. Progressives must stop treating the Democratic Party as their only vehicle for change and begin building power through a new, independent structure. That means organizing around a radical third party rooted in working-class solidarity, anti-corporate governance, climate justice, and human rights. By aligning with existing groups like the Green Party, the Working Families Party, and the Democratic Socialists of America, a new coalition can form—a true Progressive Party, capable of mobilizing disaffected voters, disrupting the political duopoly, and changing the terms of debate.

Reclaiming Power through a Third Party

In 2023, 63% of respondents to Gallup indicated they currently agree with the statement that the Republican and Democratic parties do “such a poor job” of representing the American people

²⁹ Goldmacher, Shane. 2025. “David Hogg, Parkland Survivor and D.N.C. Vice Chair, Hopes to Unseat Democratic Incumbents.” The New York Times, April 16, 2025.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/15/us/politics/david-hogg-dnc-leaders-we-deserve.html>.

³⁰ “Fighting Oligarchy Tour | Bernie Sanders Official Website,” n.d. <https://berniesanders.com/oligarchy/>.

³¹ Catalini, Mike and Stephen Groves, “US Senator Cory Booker Makes History With Record Senate Speech Against Trump | AP News,” AP News, April 2, 2025, <https://apnews.com/article/cory-booker-new-jersey-senator-speech-ab573bb7c3c76fa107cacac7136d3823>.

³² Goldmacher, Shane. 2025. “David Hogg, Parkland Survivor and D.N.C. Vice Chair, Hopes to Unseat Democratic Incumbents.” The New York Times, April 16, 2025.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/15/us/politics/david-hogg-dnc-leaders-we-deserve.html>.

³³ Zacher, Sam. “Polarization of the Rich: The New Democratic Allegiance of Affluent Americans and the Politics of Redistribution.” *Perspectives on Politics* 22, no. 2 (2024): 338–56.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592722003310>.

that “a third major party is needed.”³⁴ From the same poll, 46% of Democrats and 75% of independents believe a third party is necessary.³⁵ Support for additional parties is especially relevant to younger voters under 50 who do not feel like either party reflects their views.³⁶ A Progressive Party, distinct from the Democratic Party, offers three primary advantages to address this growing gap in representation.

First, when third-party candidates enter races, they can force major party candidates to clarify their positions and appeal to narrower segments of the electorate, thus making candidates more accountable to their constituents. Today, policymakers are less in tune with or responsive to the people who elected them.^{37,38} Policymakers no longer need to sit down face to face with their constituents to hear their opinion. They can let online platforms do the talking and listening. At the same time, constituents are generally not very engaged with policymakers. In 2023, an estimated 32% of the US population was aware of and engaged with political news.³⁹ Understandably, presenting a vague vision of their platform to appeal to a broader range of voters is more efficient and effective. By introducing a new Progressive Party, candidates across the board would have to provide voters with a deeper understanding of what they were voting for and who they were. Progressives and moderates must solidify their identity and platforms to appeal to their target population.

Second, the Progressive Party could increase voter participation in the electoral process by providing an option that addresses the concerns of disenfranchised leftists who have not voted recently due to a lack of representation.⁴⁰ According to a study by the Center for Inclusive Democracy at the University of Southern California, more than 75 million people eligible to vote, including nearly 35 million Black, Hispanic, and Asian American people, did not cast ballots in the 2020 presidential election.⁴¹ Since 1980, an average of only 58% of registered eligible

³⁴ Jones, Jeffrey M., “Support for Third U.S. Political Party up to 63%,” Gallup.Com, March 26, 2025, <https://news.gallup.com/pol/512135/support-third-political-party.aspx>.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Beshay, “Support for More Political Parties in the U.S. Is Higher Among Adults Under Age 50,” Pew Research Center, April 24, 2025, <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/10/19/support-for-more-political-parties-in-the-u-s-is-higher-among-adults-under-age-50/>.

³⁷ Rigby, E. and Wright, G.C. (2013), Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States. *American Journal of Political Science*, 57: 552-565. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12007>

³⁸ Pahlka, Jennifer. 2023. *Recoding America*. Metropolitan Books.

³⁹ Jones, Jeffrey M., “U.S. Attention to Political News Slips Back to Typical Levels,” Gallup.Com, March 26, 2025, <https://news.gallup.com/poll/513128/attention-political-news-slips-back-typical-levels.aspx>.

⁴⁰ “Why Millions of Americans Don’t Vote in U.S. Elections,” AP News, October 8, 2024, <https://apnews.com/projects/election-2024-our-very-complicated-democracy/election-2024-why-americans-dont-vote-episode-6.html>.

⁴¹ Romero, Mindy, 2025. “The New Electorate: The Strength of the Latino, Black and Asian-American Vote” <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/57b8c7ce15d5dbf599fb46ab/t/65b84a94aa8f0b421c20f4c1/1706576540400/USC%2BCID%2BThe%2BNew%2BElectorate%2B-%2BThe%2BStrength%2Bof%2Bthe%2BLatino%2C%2BBlack%2Band%2BAsian-American%2BVote%2B%281%29.pdf>

voters have participated in the presidential general elections.^{42,43} US citizens who are eligible but choose not to vote are a crucial population for a Progressive Party to access.⁴⁴ While most non-voters fall closer to the middle of the political spectrum, providing competitive third-party options may encourage deeper reflection of their political values and encourage some to reengage in democracy.⁴⁵ These individuals often feel as though their vote doesn't matter, candidates do not represent their values, or the parties in power have an inconsistent record of providing tangible benefits.⁴⁶ By connecting with Progressive voters who have not voted recently because the final candidates reflect moderate values, a Progressive Party could rally untapped voters and bolster representation.

Third, by introducing more competition in state and federal elections, a progressive third party could foster policy innovation, both within its ranks and across the aisle. Policy innovation is increasingly rare in contemporary American politics. In 1975, Congress passed almost 650 laws.⁴⁷ In 2024, that number is down to 364.⁴⁸ A significant reason for this decline is connected to polarization and infighting among policymakers and points to the argument that Congress is becoming less and less productive.⁴⁹

Too often, policymakers continue repackaging old ideas and building off failed policies rather than innovating.⁵⁰ Some argue that this is due to a significant disconnect between the data available to policymakers and the lived experience of those impacted by the policy.⁵¹ A more cynical perspective suggests that policymakers are more likely to disagree with reputable data that goes against their personal views and disregard it altogether.⁵² These traps prevent new policies from taking off. A Progressive Party could challenge this stagnation by pursuing innovative policy changes that push for American progress.

Challenges to Implementation

Despite the urgency for a new Progressive Party, formidable structural barriers impede its success. Chief among them is the US electoral system itself. Most American elections operate

⁴² “Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections | the American Presidency Project,” n.d.
<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/statistics/data/voter-turnout-in-presidential-elections>.

⁴³ Reem, Nadeem, “1. Voter Turnout, 2018-2022,” Pew Research Center, June 21, 2024,
<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2023/07/12/voter-turnout-2018-2022/>.

⁴⁴ Knight Foundation. “The 100 Million Project,” n.d. <https://knightfoundation.org/reports/the-100-million-project/>.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ “Why Millions of Americans Don’t Vote in U.S. Elections,” AP News, October 8, 2024,
<https://apnews.com/projects/election-2024-our-very-complicated-democracy/election-2024-why-americans-dont-vote-episode-6.html>.

⁴⁷ Warburton, Moira, and Ally J. Levine. “US Congress Is Getting Less Productive.” Reuters, March 12, 2024.
<https://www.reuters.com/graphics/USA-CONGRESS/PRODUCTIVITY/egpbabmkwvq/>.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ “How Old Bad Policy Breeds New Bad Policy” [Cato.org](https://www.cato.org), <https://www.cato.org/commentary/how-old-bad-policy-breeds-new-bad-policy#>

⁵¹ Leetaru, Kalev, “Why Does the Government Struggle so Much With Innovation?,” Forbes, July 26, 2016,
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/kalevleetaru/2016/07/26/why-does-the-government-struggle-so-much-with-innovation/>.

⁵² Ibid.

under a winner-take-all model, which inherently favors a two-party system and discourages the success of third parties. This structure makes it difficult for alternative parties to win major contests or build long-term legislative influence. One of the most frequently cited risks is the “spoiler effect,” in which third-party candidates split the vote.⁵³ Historical examples reinforce this fear: Ross Perot in 1992, Ralph Nader in 2000, and, to a lesser extent, Jill Stein in 2024 all faced criticism for siphoning votes from major party candidates, arguably affecting popular vote outcomes.⁵⁴

Progressives should advocate for electoral reforms that make third-party participation more viable, thereby mitigating this effect. One option is to propose ranked-choice voting (RCV) across all federal elections. RCV allows voters to rank candidates by preference, eliminating the spoiler dilemma and enabling more honest voting without fear of “wasting” a vote.⁵⁵ Another long-term reform is the abolition of the Electoral College, which continues to distort democratic representation by giving disproportionate power to certain states and discouraging voter turnout in others.⁵⁶ While public support for the electoral college’s removal is growing across the political spectrum, elected officials remain resistant.⁵⁷ Progressives should prioritize this issue not only as a matter of democratic principle but as a practical necessity for representative democracy to take root.

Ultimately, building a successful third party is not about winning the presidency overnight—it’s about gaining footholds in local and state-level races, influencing discourse, and creating long-term pressure on the existing political establishment. The system is rigged in favor of the status quo, but it is the prerogative of progressives to challenge that which no longer serves the public.

Conclusion

The Democratic Party’s internal divide is no longer a manageable tension. It is a rupture that undermines political efficacy and voter trust. While Moderates may still find value in the party’s centrist pragmatism, Progressives have outgrown the party that continually dismisses their demands for equity, justice, and systemic transformation. The rise of disillusionment, especially among younger and more radical voters, is not a fleeting trend—it is a call to action. A progressive third party can no longer be a political fantasy; it is necessary for democracy. By strategically consolidating existing leftist factions and addressing the structural challenges inherent to a two-party system, a new Progressive Party can offer a bold alternative that reclaims representation, inspires innovation, and re-energizes the American electorate. Let the Democrats keep the Moderates. The time has come for Progressives to build something new.

⁵³ Hutchinson, Rachel. 2023. “Defining the Spoiler Effect.” FairVote. January 25, 2023. <https://fairvote.org/defining-the-spoiler-effect/>.

⁵⁴ Bauer, Addicen, and Molly Olmstead. “A Romp Through History’s Most Successful Third-Party Presidential Candidates.” Slate Magazine, July 3, 2023. <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2023/07/third-party-candidates-president-nader-perot-wallace-roosevelt.html>.

⁵⁵ Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center. “WHAT IS RCV? - Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center,” n.d. <https://www.rcvresources.org/what-is-rcv/>.

⁵⁶ West, Darrell M., “It’s Time to Abolish the Electoral College,” Brookings, October 15, 2019, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/its-time-to-abolish-the-electoral-college/>.

⁵⁷ Ibid.