

Addendum to “ALAC RoP-Version2-Draft-2016-06-06_2”

Clarification of Paragraph 19.11.3

As proposed:

If there are more than three candidates on the Final Candidate List, the first vote of the electorate will use a form of Single Transferable Vote (STV)¹ method that will allow the three most preferred candidates to be selected. If, in the process of this STV, one candidate receives more than 50% of the first preference votes cast, that candidate will be declared the winner. The detailed vote results, along with intermediate results if there were multiple eliminations in the STV must be announced once this round is completed.

Revised adding one clarification sentence:

If there are more than three candidates on the Final Candidate List, the first vote of the electorate will use a form of Single Transferable Vote (STV)² method that will allow the three most preferred candidates to be selected. If, in the process of this STV, one candidate receives more than 50% of the first preference votes cast, that candidate will be declared the winner. The detailed vote results, along with intermediate results if there were multiple eliminations in the STV must be announced once this round is completed. **For avoidance of doubt, if a random selection is required at any stage to eliminate a candidate, the voting system internal random selection will be used**

¹ In this voting method, each elector orders the candidates and those less preferred are dropped, one by one until there are just three candidates left. If a candidate is dropped, the next preferred preference on each ballot is promoted. Thus if an elector chooses candidate C as their 1st preference, and candidate C is dropped, the elector's 2nd preference is used. In the case of ties to be dropped, the candidates overall vote preference is used to determine who drops, and failing that, random selection.

² In this voting method, each elector orders the candidates and those less preferred are dropped, one by one until there are just three candidates left. If a candidate is dropped, the next preferred preference on each ballot is promoted. Thus if an elector chooses candidate C as their 1st preference, and candidate C is dropped, the elector's 2nd preference is used. In the case of ties to be dropped, the candidates overall vote preference is used to determine who drops, and failing that, random selection.

RoP 19.11.4 – Reduction from Three to Two Candidates – Full Text

Option 1

When there are three candidates remaining, there will be a vote of the electorate. Should one candidate receive more than 50% of votes cast, that candidate will be declared the winner. If not, the candidate with the least votes will be removed. If there is a tie for last position, and if sufficient time remains, the BMSPC will run the entire election with all three candidates over again in case voter positions have changed. This can be done just once in any given step of the process. Detailed vote results will be announced at the completion of the vote.

Option 2

When there are three candidates remaining, there will be a vote of the electorate. Should one candidate receive more than 50% of votes cast, that candidate will be declared the winner. If not, the candidate with the least votes will be removed. If there is a tie for last position, and if sufficient time remains, the BMSPC will have a run-off election among the tied candidates. This can be done just once in any given step of the process. Detailed vote results will be announced at the completion of the vote.

Option 3

When there are three candidates remaining, there will be a vote of the electorate. Should one candidate receive more than 50% of votes cast, that candidate will be declared the winner. If not, the candidate with the least votes will be removed. If there is a tie for last position, a random selection will be made in accordance with Paragraph 19.11.6.

Option 4

When there are three candidates remaining, there will be a vote of the electorate using the same STV method as that used in Paragraph 19.11.3 selecting the two most preferred candidates. For avoidance of doubt, if a random selection is required at any stage to resolve a tie, the voting system internal random selection will be used.