

STATES OF JERSEY



DRAFT REFERENDUM (REFORM OF STATES ASSEMBLY) (JERSEY) ACT 201-

Lodged au Greffe on 15th January 2013
by the Privileges and Procedures Committee

STATES GREFFE



Jersey

DRAFT REFERENDUM (REFORM OF STATES ASSEMBLY) (JERSEY) ACT 201-

REPORT

In order for any referendum to be held in Jersey the States have to adopt an Act made under the enabling power in the Referendum (Jersey) Law 2002.

The Law specifies that the Act must fix the date for the holding of the referendum and set out the form of the ballot paper to be used in the referendum, including the text of the question or questions to be asked.

The Law also allows the Act to make such other provisions relating to the conduct of the referendum and for announcing its result as the States consider necessary, and also allows provisions of other legislation governing elections to be applied (with modifications if necessary) to the holding of the referendum.

This draft Act relates to the referendum that is to be held on the recommendations of the Electoral Commission. When the States agreed to establish an Electoral Commission they also committed to holding a referendum on the Commission's proposals, and this Act is brought in accordance with that decision. Paragraph 4 of the Commission's terms of reference states –

“At the conclusion of its investigation, the Electoral Commission shall present a report with recommendations to the Privileges and Procedures Committee to enable the Committee to present the Commission's proposals to the States for approval prior to the submission of the proposals to the electorate in a referendum under the Referendum (Jersey) Law 2002.”

It is not necessary to repeat the conclusions of the Commission, as they have been explained in detail in the Commission's final report (R.2/2013) that PPC presented to the States on 14th January 2013. This Act contains the wording for the referendum that was proposed in the Commission's report.

This Act proposes that the referendum should be held on Wednesday 24th April 2013, which will hopefully allow a long enough period for the necessary campaign to take place whilst ensuring that there will still be enough time, if a reform option is supported by the electorate, for the necessary amendments to legislation to be made in time for the new structure to be implemented for the next elections in 2014.

The organisation of this referendum is in many ways similar to the conduct of an Island-wide senatorial election, and there will be polling stations in every parish. The Act nevertheless specifies certain particular changes to the normal election procedures for this referendum.

Unlike a normal public election there is no requirement for a referendum to be ordered or overseen by the Royal Court, but PPC is grateful that the Jurats of the Royal Court

have indicated to the Bailiff that they would be willing to act as *Autorisés* for this referendum. The draft Act therefore empowers the Bailiff to appoint the *Autorisés* and he will, in practice, appoint the Jurats or other officials to undertake this role. As in a normal public election the *Autorisés* will be able to appoint *Adjoints* to assist them.

As the subject matter of the referendum questions relates to the Connétables, it is not considered appropriate to involve the Connétables in the organisation of the referendum and, as a result, the parish secretaries are charged in the Act to assist with practical matters such as making the polling stations available and forwarding ballot papers and electoral registers to the *Autorisés*.

Voters will be able to express up to 2 choices in the referendum, and Article 8 explains the voting system. Voters are invited to enter '1' or 'one' against their first choice option and, if they wish, '2' or 'two' against their second choice. The draft Act makes it clear that voters do not have to use a second choice if they do not wish to do so, and as long as a ballot paper has one clear first choice (for example an 'x' against one option) it will be counted as a valid vote. In addition, if a voter inadvertently enters a third choice this does not invalidate a ballot paper as long as the first and second choice are clear, even though there is no need for a third option.

At the close of the poll in each parish the *Autorisés* will count the first choice votes and report these totals to the Greffier of the States, who will have the responsibility of adding up the parish totals. Once all 12 parish totals have been added by the Greffier, he will announce whether any one of the 3 options has obtained more than 50% of the votes cast. If it has, the count will stop and second-choice votes will not need to be counted. If, however, no option has received more than 50% of the votes cast, the Greffier will indicate which option has received the least votes and that option will be discarded. The count will then resume and the second choices expressed in the discarded option will be allocated to the 2 remaining options to obtain a final result. As some parish counts will no doubt be conducted more quickly than others, the Act requires the *Autorisés* to ensure the security of the ballot papers between the counts. It is not, of course, possible to undertake the second count in any parish until the initial Island-wide result of the first preferences is known, as the option with the least votes may not be the same in every parish.

The draft Act applies with necessary modifications a large number of the provisions of the Public Elections (Jersey) Law 2002 to the conduct of the referendum, and the detail of these is set out in the attached Explanatory Note. It is worth noting in particular that the normal procedures for postal and pre-poll voting will apply to this referendum and these will be operated by the Judicial Greffe in the usual way.

Financial and manpower implications

There will clearly be a cost associated with the operation of the referendum, and the balance of the £200,000 voted for the Electoral Commission work will be carried forward to meet the cost. Costs will be incurred in different ways.

There will firstly be the costs of running the referendum itself (for example the printing of ballot papers, parish costs for the operation of the polling stations and the cost of pre-poll and postal voting).

There will also need to be a public information campaign similar to the one run before the 2011 elections to inform voters about how to register, where, when and how to vote and what the referendum is about. In addition, PPC and the Electoral Commission are investigating whether it would be feasible to possibly make available limited amounts of public money to designated campaign groups for each of the 3 referendum options, as happens with a referendum in the United Kingdom.

It is anticipated that the overall cost of the referendum could amount to some £80,000 in total and this amount is available from the balance of the funds voted for the Commission's work in 2012.

There will be a requirement for temporary staff to organise the referendum, and this could be done through the recruitment of dedicated temporary staff or through the secondment of public employees for a short period.

Explanatory Note

This Act provides for the holding of a referendum.

Article 1 defines expressions for the purposes of the Act. In particular –

“option” means one of the 3 options in the ballot paper, as set out in the Schedule;

“2002 Law” means the Public Elections (Jersey) Law 2002.

The provisions of this Act are supplemented by the application, with modifications, of certain provisions of the 2002 Law, by Article 13, explained below.

Article 2 is the decision of the States to hold the referendum.

Article 3 sets the date for the referendum as Wednesday, 24th April 2013.

Article 4 gives effect to the Schedule, in which the ballot paper is set out.

Article 5 empowers the Bailiff to appoint a Jurat or other public official as the *Autorisé* for a parish. In turn, the *Autorisé* for a parish must appoint *Adjoints* to supervise any polling stations that the *Autorisé* cannot supervise personally, and may appoint *Adjoints* to assist him or her at the polling station that he or she will personally supervise.

Article 6 requires the Greffier of the States to deliver ballot papers for the referendum to the parish secretaries and the Judicial Greffier. The parish secretary then makes these available to the *Autorisé* for use at the polling stations. The parish secretary must also make available the ballot boxes that are customarily used in public elections in the parish and generally provide such assistance as the *Autorisé* needs for the holding of the referendum.

Article 7 adds to the descriptions of persons who are entitled to vote in the referendum. Article 2 of the Referendum (Jersey) Law 2002 already provides that a person is entitled to vote in the referendum if his or her name is on the electoral register 21 days before the date of the referendum. Article 7 provides that, in addition, the following persons may vote –

- (a) a person whose name has been omitted from the register in error;
- (b) a person whose name has been omitted from the register by reason that including the person’s name and address in the register may result in a significant risk or threat of personal harm to the person or to anyone who lives with him or her.

Article 8 describes the votes that a person has in the referendum. There are 3 options on the ballot paper and a voter has 2 votes – a first choice vote and a second choice vote. A voter may choose to use only his or her first choice vote.

Article 9 describes how the first and second choice votes are counted. If one of the 3 options receives more than one half of the first choice votes, the second choice votes are not counted. If none of the 3 options receives more than one half of the first choice votes, the option with the lowest number of first choice votes is discarded; the second choice votes of the voters who voted for the discarded option are counted and then added to the totals for the remaining 2 options.

Article 10 describes the process for the count in each parish. In accordance with Article 9, the first choice votes will be counted first, and the results passed to the

Greffier of the States. The Greffier of the States (under Article 12, explained below) adds up the first choice votes from all the parish results and determines whether any of the 3 options has received more than one half of the first choice votes. If a count of the second choice votes is required, the Greffier of the States informs the *Autorisé* for each parish that the second count is required and of the option which is to be discarded.

Article 11 requires the *Autorisé* for each parish to make a return of the ballot papers and other documents used in the referendum. These are then kept by the Greffier of the States for 6 months and then destroyed. The used ballot papers and counterfoils may only be opened during that period if they are required in proceedings before the Royal Court.

Article 12 provides for the announcement of the results. As already noted in relation to Article 10, the Greffier of the States must add up the numbers of first choice votes cast in the parishes, to determine whether a count of second choice votes is required. Once the counts are finished, the Greffier of the States determines the result of the referendum and must arrange for the result to be announced at the next meeting of the States.

Article 13 applies various provisions of the 2002 Law to the holding of the referendum so that the detailed procedures to be followed are, with the necessary modifications, essentially the same as would be followed in an election for a Senator. The provisions of the 2002 Law that are applied are as follows –

- (a) Article 3 – enabling a person to vote if his or her name has been omitted from the electoral register in error;
- (b) Article 9(6) – the arrangements for voting by a person whose name has been deliberately omitted from the register as disclosure of the person's name and address carries a significant risk of personal harm to the person or to someone living with him or her;
- (c) Article 12(3) – modified so that it is the parish secretary who must provide the Judicial Greffier with a list of names and addresses omitted from the register under Article 9 of the 2002 Law;
- (d) Article 24(4) to (6) – as to the printing and numbering of the ballot papers and counterfoils;
- (e) Article 25 – to require that the referendum is held by secret ballot;
- (f) Article 26(1) to (5) – as to the provision of polling stations by the parish secretaries;
- (g) Articles 29 to 31 – to give the *Autorisé* (or *Adjoint*) control over the polling station; to provide for polling stations to open at 8 a.m.; and as to the procedures to be followed before the poll opens;
- (h) Article 32(1), (2), (3) and (4) – as to the procedures to be followed for marking the register and counterfoil when a voter is given a ballot paper;
- (i) Article 32A – allowing a voter who has registered to vote by post to vote at the polling station;
- (j) Article 33(1) and (3) – as to how the voter casts his or her vote;

- (k) Articles 34 to 36 – as to what to do if a person’s vote is doubtful; how to take a vote from ill or disabled voters and what to do if a voter inadvertently spoils his or her ballot paper;
- (l) Part 7, with certain omissions – as to pre-poll and postal voting, administered by the Judicial Greffe;
- (m) Articles A47 to 48 – giving the *Autorisé* control over the polling station where the count is conducted, providing for the poll to close at 8 p.m. and for the procedure to be followed to seal the papers;
- (n) Article 51, with certain omissions – as to circumstances in which a ballot paper is invalid;
- (o) Article 62, with one omission – making it an offence to bribe or threaten a person so as to influence his or her vote;
- (p) Article 63(2), (4) and (5) – making certain disruptive behaviour in a polling station an offence;
- (q) Articles 64 and 65 – making it an offence to interfere with the poll or to vote when not entitled to do so;
- (r) Article 66(1) – making it an offence to provide false information for the purposes of procuring the right to vote, to remove a ballot paper from a polling station or to fail to comply with a reasonable direction given by the *Autorisé* at the polling station;
- (s) Articles 68 and 70 – placing a 12 month limit on the commencement of civil or criminal proceedings following the referendum; and to provide that trivial inaccuracies in an electoral register are not to prejudice the holding of the referendum.

Article 14 provides that officers discharging functions under this Act are not liable in damages for their actions or omission, as long as the act or omission was in good faith.

Article 15 provides for the citation and commencement of this draft Act.



Jersey

DRAFT REFERENDUM (REFORM OF STATES ASSEMBLY) (JERSEY) ACT 201-

Arrangement

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Jersey

DRAFT REFERENDUM (REFORM OF STATES ASSEMBLY) (JERSEY) ACT 201-

Made [date to be inserted]
Coming into force [date to be inserted]

THE STATES, in pursuance of Article 1 of the Referendum (Jersey) Law 2002¹, have made the following Act –

1 Interpretation

(1) In this Act –

“2002 Law” means the Public Elections (Jersey) Law 2002²;

“*Adjoint*” shall be construed in accordance with Article 5;

“*Autorisé*” shall be construed in accordance with Article 5;

“ballot paper” means the paper set out in the Schedule;

“electoral register” means the electoral register for an electoral district, as that register is in force at midday on the day that is 21 days before the date specified in Article 3;

“first choice vote” and “second choice vote” shall be construed in accordance with Article 8;

“option” means an option in the ballot paper;

“parish secretary” means the most senior employee within the administration for a parish.

(2) Other expressions used in this Act that are defined in the 2002 Law have the same meaning as in that Law.

2 Referendum to be held

The States resolve that a referendum shall be held on the questions of whether, and if so how, the constitution of the States Assembly should be reformed.

3 Date of referendum

The referendum shall be held on Wednesday, 24th April 2013.

4 Ballot paper

The ballot paper shall be in the form, and contain the options, set out in the Schedule.

5 Appointment of *Autorisés* and *Adjoints*

- (1) The Bailiff shall appoint, from amongst the Jurats or other public officials, an *Autorisé* for each parish to supervise the taking of the referendum.
- (2) An *Autorisé* shall appoint *Adjoints* to supervise, personally, each polling station in an electoral district in the parish that the *Autorisé* does not supervise personally.
- (3) An *Autorisé* may also appoint *Adjoints* to help him or her in the polling station that the *Autorisé* supervises personally.
- (4) An *Autorisé* shall include in the return a record of the appointment and names of the *Adjoints*.

6 Assistance

- (1) The Greffier of the States shall ensure that an appropriate number of ballot papers for the referendum are delivered to –
 - (a) the parish secretaries, for voting in polling stations; and
 - (b) the Judicial Greffier, for postal or pre-poll voting.
- (2) A parish secretary shall –
 - (a) make copies of the electoral register available, free of charge, to the Judicial Greffier, the *Autorisé* and *Adjoints* for the referendum;
 - (b) make available to the *Autorisé* at each polling station in an electoral district in the parish an appropriate number of ballot papers and ballot boxes; and
 - (c) otherwise provide such assistance in the preparation for, and the conduct of, the referendum as the *Autorisé* for the parish reasonably requires.

7 Persons entitled to vote

- (1) A person whose name has been omitted from the register as a result of administrative error may still vote if the requirements of Article 3 of the 2002 Law, as applied by this Act, are satisfied.
- (2) A person whose name is omitted from the electoral register pursuant to Article 9 of the 2002 Law is entitled to vote, in accordance with paragraph (6) of that Article, as applied by this Act.
- (3) A person whose name is added to a copy of the electoral register by the Judicial Greffier pursuant to Article 46B(4) of the 2002 Law, as applied by this Act, is entitled to vote.
- (4) Paragraphs (1) to (3) are in addition to Article 2 of the Referendum (Jersey) Law 2002³.

8 Votes

- (1) A voter has 2 votes, a first choice vote and a second choice vote.
- (2) A voter's first choice vote is recorded by writing "1" or "one" in the blank square opposite the option in the ballot paper that is the voter's first choice.
- (3) A voter's second choice vote is recorded by writing "2" or "two" in the blank square opposite the option in the ballot paper that is the voter's second choice.
- (4) If a voter does not record any choice in accordance with paragraph (2) or (3), but makes one cross or other affirmative mark in a blank square opposite one option on the ballot paper, and does not otherwise mark the ballot paper, the voter shall be taken to have recorded his or her first choice vote for that option.
- (5) A ballot paper is not invalid by reason that it records only a first choice vote.
- (6) A ballot paper that records valid first and second choice votes is not invalid by reason that it purports to record a third choice vote by the voter writing "3" or "three" in the blank square opposite an option in the ballot paper.
- (7) Without prejudice to the generality of Article 51 of the 2002 Law as applied by this Act, a ballot paper is invalid if it does not clearly record a first choice vote.

9 Outcome of referendum

- (1) If one of the 3 options receives more than one half of the first choice votes, the second choice votes are not counted.
- (2) If none of the 3 options receives more than one half of the first choice votes –
 - (a) the option with the lowest number of first choice votes is discarded;
 - (b) the second choice votes of the voters whose first choice was the discarded option are counted; and
 - (c) the second choice votes so counted are added to the first choice votes for the remaining 2 options.

10 The count

- (1) The *Autorisé* shall, once satisfied he or she has all the ballot boxes, and all the packages, from the referendum in his or her parish, open the packages and, in relation to each electoral district in the parish, determine the number of voters from all the copies of the register that relate to the district and enter it on the register and on the return.
- (2) If the *Autorisé* decides that it is not possible to proceed to the count of the first choice votes in the referendum immediately the *Autorisé* shall ensure that the ballot boxes and packages from the referendum are kept secure

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- from interference until such time as it is possible to commence the count of first choice votes, in accordance with this Article.
- (3) Otherwise, the *Autorisé* shall proceed to the count of valid first choice votes immediately.
 - (4) The ballot boxes shall be opened and the first choice votes on the ballot papers in them shall be counted in such a way that the serial numbers on them cannot be seen.
 - (5) Once the count of first choice votes is complete in a parish, the persons who were entitled to vote in the referendum in the parish and who wish to attend shall be admitted into the polling station where the count took place in that parish.
 - (6) The *Autorisé* shall –
 - (a) announce the number of first choice votes obtained in the parish by each option; and
 - (b) inform the Greffier of the States of those numbers.
 - (7) The *Autorisé* shall, whilst he or she awaits a determination of the Greffier of the States whether a count of second choice votes is required, ensure that the ballot papers from the referendum are kept secure from interference.
 - (8) If a count of second choice votes is required, the *Autorisé* shall direct that any persons admitted into the polling station pursuant to paragraph (5) shall leave the polling station.
 - (9) If a count of second choice votes is required but the *Autorisé* decides that it is not possible to proceed to the count of the second choice votes immediately, the *Autorisé* shall ensure that the ballot papers from the referendum are kept secure from interference until such time as it is possible to commence the count of second choice votes, in accordance with this Article.
 - (10) Otherwise, the *Autorisé* shall then proceed to the count of such second choice votes as are required to be counted by Article 9(2)(b).
 - (11) The second choice votes on the ballot papers shall be counted in such a way that the serial numbers on them cannot be seen.
 - (12) Once a count of second choice votes is complete in a parish, the persons who were entitled to vote in the referendum in the parish and who wish to attend shall be admitted into the polling station where the count took place in that parish.
 - (13) The *Autorisé* shall then –
 - (a) announce the number of second choice votes obtained in the parish by each of the remaining 2 options; and
 - (b) inform the Greffier of the States of those numbers.
 - (14) The *Adjoints* shall assist the *Autorisé* in a count.

11 The return

- (1) Once the count or counts required in the referendum are complete in a parish, the *Autorisé* shall prepare and sign the return and shall annex to it the declarations made in accordance with Articles 3 and 34 of the 2002 Law as applied by this Act.
- (2) The following numbers must be entered in the return for a parish –
 - (a) the number of valid first choice votes obtained by each option;
 - (b) if required, having regard to Article 9(1), the number of valid second choice votes obtained by each of the remaining 2 options referred to in Article 9(2)(c);
 - (c) the number of invalid ballot papers; and
 - (d) the number of valid ballot papers.
- (3) The used ballot papers shall be arranged in 2 groups, depending on whether they are valid or invalid, then the groups shall be placed in packages and each package sealed, signed by the *Autorisé* and marked with –
 - (a) the place and date of the poll; and
 - (b) the number and character of the ballot papers that it encloses.
- (4) Each *Autorisé* shall, as soon as possible after the count or counts have been completed in his or her parish, deliver to the Greffier of the States –
 - (a) the copies of any electoral register used in the referendum;
 - (b) the sealed packages of used and unused ballot papers;
 - (c) the counterfoils of the used ballot papers; and
 - (d) the return and any declarations annexed to it.
- (5) The Greffier of the States shall –
 - (a) retain custody of the documents delivered to him or her under paragraph (4) for the period of 6 months following the day the referendum is held;
 - (b) ensure that, while the documents are in his or her custody, the packages containing the used ballot papers and the counterfoils of the used ballot papers are not opened unless required in a case pending before the Royal Court; and
 - (c) destroy the documents at the end of the period described in subparagraph (a) or, if later, at the conclusion of a case before the Royal Court in which the papers have been opened.

12 The result

- (1) Once the Greffier of the States has been informed of the results of the counts of first choice votes in all the parishes, in accordance with Article 10(6)(b), the Greffier of the States shall –
 - (a) add the results of the counts of first choice votes in all the parishes; and

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- (b) determine whether, in accordance with Article 9(2), a count of second choice votes is required.
 - (2) If a count of second choice votes is required, the Greffier of the States shall inform the *Autorisé* for each parish of that fact and of the option that is, in accordance with Article 9(2)(a), discarded.
 - (3) The Greffier of the States shall add the results of the counts in the parishes and determine the results of the referendum.
 - (4) The results of the referendum are –
 - (a) the total number of valid ballot papers;
 - (b) the total number of invalid ballot papers;
 - (c) the total number of valid first choice votes cast for each option; and
 - (d) if required –
 - (i) the option that was discarded in accordance with Article 9(2)(a),
 - (ii) the total number of valid second choice votes cast for each of the 2 remaining options, and
 - (iii) the aggregate number of valid first and second choice votes cast for each of the 2 remaining options.
 - (5) The Greffier of the States shall arrange for the results of the referendum to be announced during the next meeting of the States.

13 Application of provisions of 2002 Law

- (1) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act and paragraph (2) of this Article, the following provisions of the 2002 Law shall apply to the holding of the referendum, with the necessary modifications, as they apply to the holding of a public election of a Senator –
 - (a) Article 3;
 - (b) Article 9(6);
 - (c) Article 12(3);
 - (d) Article 24(4) to (6);
 - (e) Article 25;
 - (f) Article 26(1) to (5);
 - (g) Articles 29 to 31;
 - (h) Article 32(1), (2), (3) and (4);
 - (i) Article 32A;
 - (j) Article 33(1) and (3);
 - (k) Articles 34 to 36;
 - (l) Part 7 –
 - (i) with the omission, in Article 40, of the words “when a public election has been ordered (not being an election of a Centenier or Procureur du Bien Public), or when a poll becomes necessary in any public election,”, and

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- (ii) with the omission of Articles 42(5) to (7) and 46D;
 - (m) Articles A47 to 48;
 - (n) Article 51, except paragraph (1)(e), (f) and (g);
 - (o) Article 62 –
 - (i) with the substitution for the words “with intent to obtain a vote for himself or herself, or for any other person, at a public election, or an abstention from voting at a public election,” of the words “with intent to obtain a vote for a particular option in the referendum”, and
 - (ii) with the omission of paragraph (1)(b);
 - (p) Article 63(2), (4) and (5);
 - (q) Articles 64 and 65;
 - (r) Article 66(1);
 - (s) Articles 68 and 70.
 - (2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), in a provision of the 2002 Law applied by paragraph (1) –
 - (a) expressions that are defined in Article 1(1) of this Act and that are used in the provision of the 2002 Law shall be construed in accordance with Article 1(1) of this Act;
 - (b) a reference to the Connétable of a parish where a poll or election is held or to the person presiding at a nomination meeting shall be construed as a reference to the parish secretary of the parish;
 - (c) a reference to the conduct of a poll shall be construed as a reference to the holding of the referendum;
 - (d) a reference to an election shall be construed as a reference to the referendum;
 - (e) a reference to an elector or voter shall be construed as a reference to a person entitled to vote in the referendum.

14 Civil liability of officers

- (1) A person to whom this Article applies shall not be liable in damages for anything done or omitted in the discharge or purported discharge of any functions under this Act unless it is shown that the act or omission was in bad faith.
- (2) This Article applies to –
 - (a) the Judicial Greffier;
 - (b) the Greffier of the States;
 - (c) an *Autorisé*;
 - (d) an *Adjoint*;
 - (e) a parish secretary.

15 Citation and commencement

This Act may be cited as the Referendum (Reform of States Assembly) (Jersey) Act 201- and shall come into force on the day after the day it is made.

SCHEDULE

(Article 4)

BALLOT PAPER

<p>From 2014, the States Assembly will have 49 members elected in 3 different ways. The Electoral Commission has put forward 2 ways of changing this system. Both reform options would reduce the number of States members to 42 and introduce 6 large electoral districts. The reform packages differ as to whether the Constables would remain members of the States.</p> <p>Please write the number 1 next to the option that is your first choice and 2 next to your second choice:</p> <p>(You do not need to use your second choice if you do not wish to do so)</p>	
	<p>Write 1 against your favourite option and 2 against your second choice</p>
<p>Reform option A.</p> <p>Parish Constables will no longer be members of the States.</p> <p>There will be 42 States members, known as Deputies. There will be 6 large districts, each choosing 7 Deputies.</p>	
<p>Reform option B.</p> <p>Parish Constables will continue to be members of the States.</p> <p>There will be 42 States members: 30 Deputies and 12 parish Constables. There will be 6 large districts, each choosing 5 Deputies.</p>	
<p>No change: option C.</p> <p>The current system will remain.</p> <p>There will be 49 States members from 2014: 8 Senators elected island-wide, 29 Deputies elected in constituencies and 12 parish Constables.</p>	

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- ¹ *chapter 15.640*
 - ² *chapter 16.600*
 - ³ *chapter 15.640*