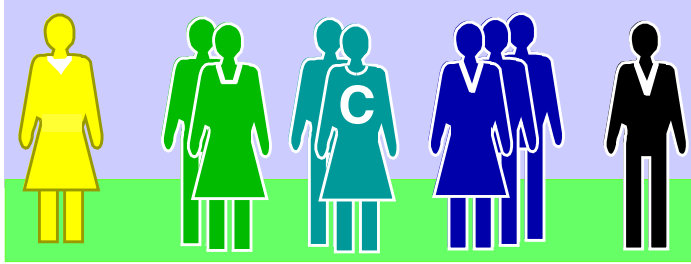


Council Tallies

In the 21st Century

Ensemble Councils ⇒ Balanced Majorities



\$ \$ \$ Policies \$ \$ \$

Council Elected by Central and Fair-Rep Rules

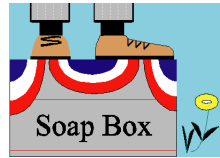
Ensemble rules will elect most representatives by **Fair Rep** plus a few reps (C above) by a **central** rule.

So the points of view within the council will have a **spread**, plus a pivotal **midpoint** that match the voters more accurately. $\bigcirc + \bullet = \text{target}$ That's the target.*

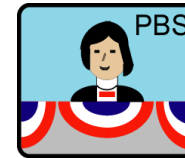
Later handouts will show how we can elect a rep with wide support and views near the center of the voters.⁷ So winners will be near the center of a Fair Rep council. There they can be the council's **powerful swing voters**, with strong incentives to build moderate majorities.

Many voters in this wide base of support won't want narrow centrist policies. They'll likely want policies to **combine the best suggestions from all groups**.

* Color key: **spread** is in red; **centering** blue; **money** in green.



Progress of Democracy



A centrist policy implements a narrow set of ideas. It blocks rival ideas: opinions, needs, goals, and plans. A one-sided policy also blocks rival ideas.

A compromise policy tries to negotiate all the ideas. But contrary ideas forced together often work poorly.

A balanced policy blends compatible ideas from all sides. This process needs advocates for diverse ideas. What's more, it needs strong, independent **moderators**. These swing-voting reps can please their wide base of support **by** building moderate majorities in the council.

A broad, balanced majority works to enact broad, balanced policies. These tend to give the greatest chance for happiness to the greatest number of people.

Excellent policies are a goal of accurate democracy. *Measure* their success by the typical voter's education and income, freedom and safety, health and leisure.⁸

Older rules often skew results and hurt a democracy. An **ensemble** is **inclusive**, yet **centered** and **decisive** to help make its actions **popular**, yet **stable** and **quick**. The best tools to set budgets or pick a policy will also show these qualities in our stories, graphics and games.

Summary and Index of Benefits

Ranked Choice Voting has proven to:	Page*
1, 2, 3, 4. Make voting easy , more effective.....	14, 57
Give you power to rank a backup choice; so	33, 45
Reduce your risk of wasting your vote; so	12, 16
Vote worry free for your true first choice.	14
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1, 2. Reduce attack ads that scare, anger, polarize...	14
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2. Give fair shares of reps to the rival groups; so	16
Give diverse candidates real chances to win; so	18
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Even then, old decision tools push policy pendulums...4

An RCV toolbox can do more

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*[AccurateDemocracy.com/AcDem.pdf](https://www.acdem.com/AccurateDemocracy.com/AcDem.pdf) 34

Tools that Build Communities

A group’s decision rules pull its **culture** toward fair shares *or* toward winner takes all. They spread power wide and balanced, *or* narrow and lopsided. Other relations among members may follow their models.

Fair rules make **cooperation** safer, faster and easier. This favors people and groups who tend to cooperate. It may lead others to cooperate more often.



Politics are more **principled** and peaceful when all the rules help us find fair shares and central majorities. This might reduce political fears within our community; which helps us to be more receptive, creative and free.

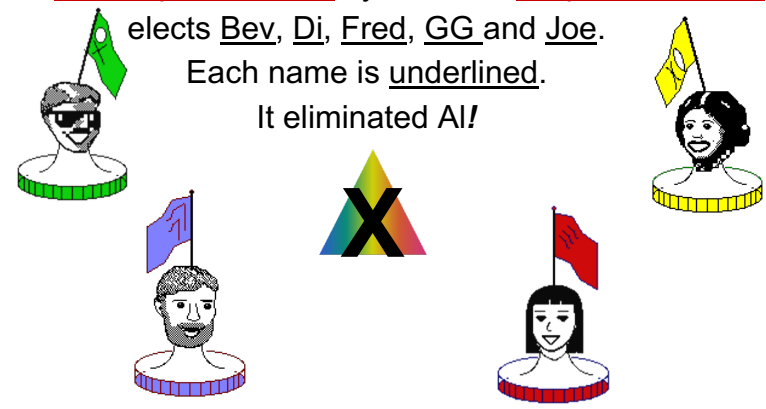
So better tally rules can help us build better decisions, plus better **relationships**. Both can please most people. Fair rules won’t please some who get money or self-esteem from war-like politics. But countries with fair rules tend to rank high in social trust and happiness.¹ Voting is an exemplary tool between people.

Contrast 3 Councils, each with 5 seats

1. The **Loring Ensemble Rule** elects a few reps by a Condorcet Tally, the rest by a Proportional RCV tally. On this next map, Condorcet Tally elects **AI**; then Fair Rep by four-seat PRCV elects **Bev, Di, Fred** and **Joe**. The map shows each winner’s name in **bold**. *

2. The **Condorcet Series** elects the candidates closest to the middle of the voters: *AI, Bev, GG, Joe* and *Fred*. The lower right or southeast gets no rep; so the council is not well balanced. Each winner’s name is in *italic*.

3. **Fair Representation** by five-seat **Proportional RCV** elects Bev, Di, Fred, GG and Joe. Each name is underlined. It eliminated **AI!**



Notice Two Surprises

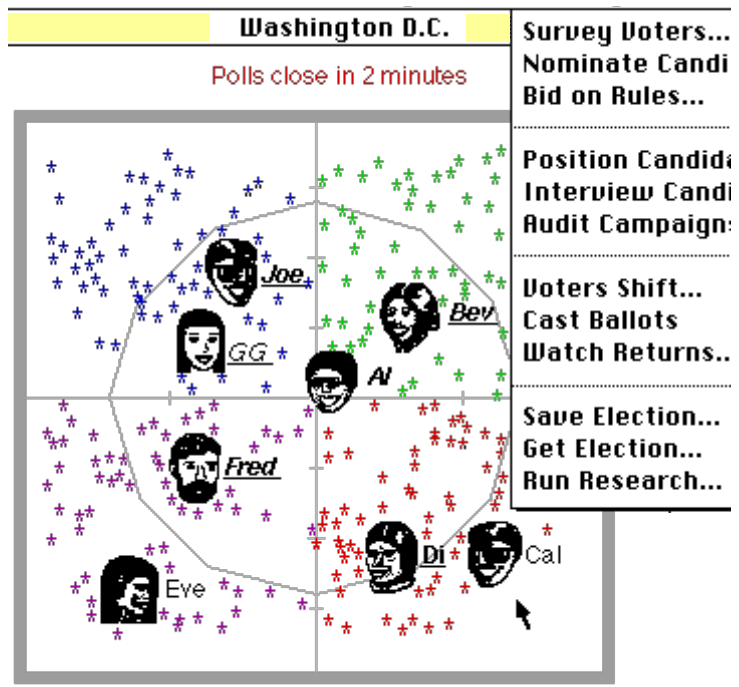
1. It may be surprising that **broad Fair Rep** helps the **central Condorcet** winner be the council’s **swing voter**. With these tools, political diversity can be a source of moderation as well as balance and a wide perspective.

2. **Central reps** can lead a **broad Fair Rep council** to **broader majorities**, with moderates from *all* sides.* This can add to or replace some of the “checks and balances” used to moderate a council’s impacts.

Well Centered and Balanced

An **Ensemble** council combines the breadth and balance of **Fair Representation** with the centering of **Condorcet**.

File Edit Window Organize Fund Campaign



A council’s **swing voter** on a regulation or a budget can strongly influence but not dictate those decisions.

Proportional RCV elects a **balanced council** with moderates and often a centrist. But it does not push any rep to please a **central majority** of voters. A **Condorcet tally** does.

AccurateDemocracy.com/AcDem.pdf

