

**Helena Vigilante Runners (HVR)
Election Procedures
(Adopted 2/15/16)**

I. HVR Procedures for the Appointment of Directors

A. At least one month prior to an upcoming election, subscribers to the principal club listserv should be notified of the opportunity to nominate candidates for the board, or to announce their own candidacy. Candidates are invited to draft a campaign statement.

B. The HVR Bylaws allow for a "slate" approach, which is appropriate for uncontested elections (i.e. those elections where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of open positions).

C. If there are more candidates than positions, or if any director objects to the slate approach, the standard approach shall be:

1. Directors who are themselves running should abstain from voting.¹ They may also be asked to leave the room during the discussion.

2. After any discussion takes place, the remaining directors should each submit a ballot to the Secretary² indicating their choice of candidates for the open seats. Usually, there will be 5 seats, in which case each Director would vote for up to 5 unique candidates. There could be additional open seats, if for example a director had resigned.

3. The Secretary shall collect the ballots, tabulate the votes, and announce the successful candidates.

4. In the event of a tie requiring resolution³, a run-off shall be conducted between the tied candidates. At this point, only those candidates still running should abstain, and any just-elected members may vote. The same basic procedure described above can be repeated until all directors are appointed.

5. If these procedures fail to resolve a deadlock, the President may employ a coin-flip (or similar method).

II. HVR Procedures for the Appointment of Officers

A. Once the new Board of Directors has been established, its first order of business shall be to appoint its new officers. Here again, a slate approach may be used, but only if the officer positions are not contested and there are no objections.

B. Otherwise, each office shall be considered separately, with a call for nominations, an opportunity for discussion (e.g. "campaign speeches"), and votes collected, tabulated, and announced by the Secretary.² The basic procedures governing officer appointments shall be the same as for director appointments, except ALL directors may vote for officers.¹

III. Notes

1 Abstention. The reason current directors seeking re-election should abstain from voting is because they might otherwise have an unfair advantage over their competitors (if, for example, their competitors are not currently on the board, and thereby rendered unable to vote for themselves). The situation with officer elections is different, because ALL candidates for President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer must first be members of the board and therefore ARE able to vote for themselves.

2 The President may appoint another director to perform these duties if 1) the Secretary is (him- or herself) seeking re-election as a director or officer AND there is an objection to this potential conflict, or 2) if the Secretary is absent.

3 "tie requiring resolution". Note that many ties would NOT require resolution. For example, the top two vote getters in an election could each have 10 votes, followed by candidates receiving 9, 8, 7, and 6 votes. In this case, all of the candidates receiving 7 or more votes would be considered appointed.