

Federal Election Commission Code



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Regulation for Federal Elections and Elections Under Commission Administration



Federal Election Commission

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Preface

This publication has been prepared by the Federal Election Commission to provide the public with information regarding the legislation and regulations which are enforced by the Federal Election Commission. Included within this publication are some of the directions regarding elections which have been outlined by the United States Constitution and other key documents that have outlined the foundation to elections across the entire nation. The release of this publication is explicitly authorized by the National Elections Administrator with the confirmation that all information within the publication is up to date as enforced by the Commission, not as written by the United States Congress, at the time of publishing. The regulations within are not simply legislative, as many regulations within this publication are internally enacted by the Federal Elections Commission itself, furthering the legitimacy and security of our national elections.

Regulations outlined within this publication are applied to all elections which are conducted and managed by the Federal Election Commission. The Federal Election Commission holds authority to vary enforcement of each regulation as seen

The Commission

Article I – The National Elections Administrator

- (1) The National Elections Administrator is an appointed position within the Federal Election Commission which is determined by the owners of the United States without any maximum terms of appointment nor with an established time of appointment. This position is equivalent to that of a Clan Manager
- (2) The National Elections Administrator is tasked with administering all elections within the United States which are appointed to his control by the U.S. Ownership, whether it be federal, state, county, or local elections.

Article II – Commissioners and Officers

- (1) A ‘*Commissioner*’ is defined as a member of the Federal Election Commission, generally an agent of the Federal Election Commission appointed by the National Elections Administrator with the authority and responsibility to lead divisions of the Commission.
- (2) An ‘*Officer*’ is an officer appointed to serve within the Federal Election Commission with a designated purpose, authority, or responsibility as determined by the National Elections Administrator.

Article III – Governance

- (1) The Federal Election Commission is comprised of divisions as determined by the National Elections Administrator.

- (2) Divisions of the Federal Election Commission execute a specified purpose, with given authority or responsibility as deemed by the National Elections Administrator or their proxy.

General Regulations

Article I – Regulation on Governmental Oversight

- (1) No government whether it be from the United States or an external nation shall be granted any level of oversight of the operations of the Federal Election Commission without direct authorization of the National Elections Administrator.
- (2) The Federal Election Commission may at the discretion of the National Elections Administrator invite members from the public to participate in internal polling, drafting, and review.
- (3) With the consent of the National Elections Administrator, the Congress may appoint four (four) ‘Congressional Overseers’ who shall be granted the ability to review operations and assist at the discretion of the National Elections Administrator.

Article II - Regulation on Electoral Dates & Transitions

- (1) The Federal Election Commission shall following the United States Constitution certify a ‘President-elect’ every three to four months, to be inaugurated on the 21st day of March, the 21st day of July, and the 21st day of November.
- (2) The Federal Election Commission shall publish and maintain an active schedule for the administration and transition of all proscribed elections.

- (3) The Federal Election Commission may alter election dates, polling, registration, transition, and inauguration dates as the need be.

Article III - Regulation of Parties

- (1) The Federal Election Commission shall hold the sole authority on the admission of political parties as official parties of the United States of America. These are the only permissible parties to be used when running in an election.
- a. The Pioneer Party found here.
 - b. The Forward Party found here.
- (2) Parties may host primaries for non-Presidential elections; Parties must host primaries for Presidential elections.
- a. Primaries must consist of 48 hours for registration and 48 hours for voting.
- (3) Party primary results must be communicated directly to the Federal Election Commission.
- (4) Parties must submit their internal rules and regulations to the Federal Election Commission on the first Monday of every third month.
- a. Parties may not make additional motions until a set of standing rules is passed.
- (5) Parties must conduct Chairman elections every 3 (three) months.
- a. This election must consist of 48 hours for registration and 48 hours for voting.
 - i. These elections must be certified by the Federal Election Commission.

Article IV – Regulation on Ballot Registration

- (1) No person who has not attained the age of six (6) months on the ROBLOX platform shall be eligible to appear on any election ballot.
- (2) No person seeking public office within the United States House of Representatives having not attained citizenship for the period of at least one (1) month shall be granted the eligibility to appear on such ballot.
- (3) No person seeking public office within the United States Senate having not attained citizenship for a period of at least two (2) months shall be granted the eligibility to appear on such ballot.
- (4) No person seeking the office of President of the United States having not attained citizenship for a period of at least six (6) months shall be granted the eligibility to appear on such ballot.
- (5) No person seeking public office within the District of Columbia City Council having not attained citizenship for the period of at least one (1) month shall be granted the eligibility to appear on such a ballot.
- (6) No person seeking public office as the Mayor of the District of Columbia having not attained citizenship for the period of at least two (2) month shall be granted the eligibility to appear on such a ballot.
- (7) All application and interpretation of citizenship time being cumulative, or consecutive is at the discretion of the National Elections Administrator.
- (8) No person actively inhabiting an illegitimate United States Group on ROBLOX shall be granted the ability to partake or appear on a ballot administered by the Federal Elections Committee.

- (9) No person actively holding the designation of ‘Immigration Office’ or ‘Foreign Ambassador’ or ‘Failed Immigration’ shall be granted the ability to partake or appear on a ballot administered by the Federal Election Commission.
- (10) No person holding the designation of ‘Federal Prisoner’ shall be granted the ability to partake or appear on a ballot administered by the Federal Election Commission.
- (11) No Person holding an active Community Blacklist or Community Ban shall be granted the ability to partake or appear on a ballot administered by the Federal Election Commission.

Article V – Regulation on Ballot Eligibility

- (1) No ballot lacking ten (10) signatures during the registration period for the United States House of Representatives shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.
- (2) No ballot lacking fifteen (15) signatures during the registration period for the United States Senate shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.
- (3) No ballot lacking twenty (20) signatures during the registration period for the President of the United States shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.
- (4) No ballot lacking ten (10) signatures during the registration period for the District of Columbia City Council shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.
- (5) No ballot lacking fifteen (15) signatures during the registration period for the District of Columbia Mayorship shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.
- (6) No ballot containing persons found to have been participating in criminal activity during the electoral process or being placed under arrest through the usage of valid reasoning and evidence during such a process shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.

- (7) No ballot containing persons found to have been convicted during an election shall be deemed official or authorized for voting.

Article VI – Regulation on Background Investigations

- (1) All candidates and voters involved within the regulated electoral process shall be subject to an electoral background investigation which shall determine the validity of accounts involved and ensure the eligibility of candidates who seek public office within the United States of America.
- (2) The eligibility of a candidate may be regulated through the following requirements as outlined by the United States Constitution and the Federal Election Commission, candidates must;
- a. Not hold the designation of ‘Immigration Office’, ‘Federal Prisoner’ or ‘Foreign Ambassador’.
 - b. Possess the necessary account age to be eligible to seek public office as defined by the U.S. Constitution or higher;
 - c. Not hold a conviction for treason under Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 2381, or any equivalent federal statute, motion or order;
 - d. Not hold an active debarment from holding a public or civil office, whether imposed by the United States Congress, the United States Court System, or the Federal Election Commission itself;
 - e. Not be Community Banned or Group Blacklisted by the U.S. Ban Moderation;
 - f. Not be a member of an illegitimate United States of America group.
 - g. Not conflict with any regulation or enforced legislation restricting candidacy.

- (3) The eligibility requirements on voters are not disclosed unless otherwise noted in legislation, this is to maintain the integrity of elections managed by the Federal Election Commission.
- (4) The employment of alternate accounts within any election managed by the Federal Election Commission is strictly prohibited. Persons deemed to have violated such regulations are subject to debarment from public office or any form of participation in the electoral process.

Article VII – Regulation on Election Misinformation

- (1) Any candidate who posts, advertises, or feeds their supporters electoral misinformation may be disqualified by the National Elections Administrator.
- (2) Any campaign who posts, advertises, or feeds their supporters electoral misinformation may be disqualified by the National Elections Administrator.
- (3) Electoral Misinformation shall be defined as provocative comments or false insinuations regarding election integrity that can be proved false or incorrect with information the public has access to.

Article VIII – Regulation on Presidential and Mayoral Submission Letters

- (1) All candidates seeking the office of President of the United States shall be required to provide the United States Congress a formal letter notifying the Congress of whom they have selected as their candidate for Vice Presidency of the United States by no later than one week (7 days) before the election date.
- (2) The United States Congress and the candidate shall confirm to the Federal Election Commission of the sending and attainment of such a letter.

- (3) All candidates seeking the office of Mayor of the District of Columbia shall be required to provide the District of Columbia City Council and Chair a formal letter notifying the Council of whom they have selected as their candidate for Deputy mayor of the District of Columbia by no later than one week (7 days) before the election date.
- (4) The City Council or Chair and the candidate shall confirm to the Federal Election Commission of the sending and attainment of such a letter.

Article IX- Regulation on Voter Discrimination

- (1) No person shall be discriminated against or excluded from an election based on:
- a. Real-life age;
 - b. Gender;
 - c. Sexuality;
 - d. Ethnicity;
 - e. Race;
 - f. Color;
 - g. Social Status; or
 - h. Economic or Financial Status.

Article X – Regulation on Electoral Classifications

- (1) Federal Election Commission holds the authority to classify materials used in elections, or in the management of elections as a measure to preserve the election system and the anonymity of voters.

- (2) Per Article X, the Federal Election Commission shall maintain all voting records as classified and shall not disclose the voting or otherwise electoral activities of persons having involved themselves or having been involved with the electoral process.

Article XI – Regulation on Judicial Verdict and Evidence Guidelines

- (1) The Federal Election Commission shall hold all discretion regarding the necessity of judicial verdicts before the disqualification of a candidate based on criminal activity as deemed against regulation.
- (2) The Federal Election Commission shall additionally hold the discretion to establish guidelines regarding the validity of evidence-based on its formatting.
- (3) At the time of writing, the Federal Election Commission requires that all violations of crime conducted by a candidate hold an investigative report from a well-accredited investigative office alongside a judicial verdict. The Commission may choose to waive the investigative report for a multitude of reasons.
- (4) At the time of writing, the Federal Election Commission requires that all evidence submitted is in the form of GIFs or videos.

Article XII - Voter Eligibility Requirements

- (1) A person shall hold the following requirements to be eligible to vote in any election under the management of the Federal Election Commission:
- a. Not hold the designation of ‘Immigration Office’, ‘Federal Prisoner’, ‘Failed Immigration’ or ‘Foreign Ambassador’;
 - b. Not hold an active ‘Community Blacklist’ or ‘Game Ban’ within the United States;

- c. Not hold an active electoral blacklist imposed by the Federal Election Commission;
- d. Not hold a designation from the Federal Election Commission as an alternate account; and
- e. Not violate internal screening standards set by the Federal Election Commission.

Article XIII – Regulation on Fraudulent Voting Activity

- (1) Vote casting shall only occur once per each person, the casting of multiple votes per person shall be deemed to be fraudulent voting activity by the Federal Election Commission.
- (2) The Federal Election Commission shall void the original votes and the additional votes of any person found to have cast fraudulent votes.
- (3) A person shall not have the option granted to change their vote, this is regardless of whether such person has changed their opinion or wished choice after casting their vote.
 - d. The false personation of a voter shall be additionally deemed to be fraudulent activity. False personation is defined by the Federal Election Commission as the casting of a vote or other electoral activity conducted under the accounts of another voter, while not holding an authorization by any proxy voting provisions.
- (4) Voting conducted under a different account to cast a ballot for an account which they hold no ownership of, the cast vote under all accounts involved shall be voided.

Article XIV – Regulation on Voter Material

- (1) All records contained within the Federal Election Commission programs that involve voter identity shall be deemed to be confidential.

- (2) The Federal Election Commission shall hold the ability to release the results of an election WITHOUT revealing the information of any voters.
- (3) As no law in place establishes preventions against a person asking another person regarding their electoral activity, it does remain within the rights of the voter to disclose or not disclose their electoral activity whether in private or in public

Article XV – Regulation on Conduct

- (1) Candidates may NOT use prior servers as their official campaign server.
- (2) Candidates, Campaigns, and Supporters may NOT post consecutively in the campaigning chatrooms.
- (3) Candidates must document all staff employment and invoice it properly to the Federal Election Commission.
- (4) When the Commission elects to regulate candidate, campaign, or whosevers conduct during an election, that decision may be appealed.
 - a. To appeal a user must present by a preponderance of the evidence that the Commission made an improper decision.
 - b. An appeal is not a right within this code.

Legal Regulations

Article I – Stationing Military Forces at Polling or Voting Locations

- (1) Any person serving as an officer of the United states armed forces who orders, brings, maintains, or has under his or her authority the control of any military troops or armed men at any location in which an election is being held, unless such force is necessary in

order to repel armies invading the United States shall be in violation of *Title 18 of the United States Code section 592* or any equivalent legal statute.

- (2) Such regulation is imposed by the *18th Title of the United States Code*, section 592, this is however maintained by the Federal Election Commission as a direct regulation.

While the United States code remains active, persons may be arrested under such a violation.

- (3) Under no circumstance shall this regulation nor imposed legislation prevent or prohibit officers or members of the armed forces of the United states from exercising the right of suffrage during an election.

Article II – Voting Interference via the Armed Forces

- (1) Any person, serving as an officer or member of the United states armed forces, who prescribes or attempts to prescribe, through proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualification of voters at an election, shall be in violation of title 18 USC593 or any equivalent legal statute.
- (2) Any person serving as an officer or member of the United states armed forces, who prevents or attempts to prevent a voter from exercising their right of suffrage through the use of force, threats, intimidation, or advice is in violation of 18 USC 593 or any equivalent legal statute.
- (3) Any person serving as an officer or a member of the United states armed forces, who orders, compels, or attempts to compel any election officer to receive a vote from a person who is not legally qualified to vote, is in violation of title 18 USC 593 or any equivalent legal statute.

- (4) Any person serving as an officer or member of the United states armed forces, who imposes or attempts to impose any regulation on the conduct and regulation of an election, different from those officially prescribed is in violation of title 18 USC 593 or any equivalent legal statute.
- (5) Any person, serving as an officer or member of the United states armed forces, who interferes in any member with a discharge of an election officer's duty is in violation of title 18 USC 593 or any equivalent legal statute.
- (6) Such regulations are imposed by title 18 of the United states code section 593 this is however maintained by the Federal Election Commission as a direct regulation.

Article III – Voter Intimidation & Safety Regulations

- (1) Any illegal act compelling, intimidating, coercing or otherwise intruding on a voter's right to choose by their own internal resolution identified in title 18 of the United States Code shall result in consequences like party sanctions, personal sanctions, permanent or temporary disqualification, but not limited to any one individual consequence.

Article IV – Voter Interference via the Government

- (1) Any person, being employed in an administrative position of the United States federal government, the District of Columbia, or territory under the possession of the United States, or by any department, agency thereof, in connection with any activity which is backed by the United states, or any department or agency thereof, uses his official authority for the purpose of interfering with, or effecting, the nomination or the election of any candidate for the office of president of the United States, vice president of the United states, presidential elector, member of the United States Congress, or other

position shall be in violation of title 18 of the United States code section 595 or any such equivalent legal statute.

Article V – Promise of Appointment

- (1) Any candidate or campaign, whether directly or indirectly promises or pledges an appointment, or the use of their influence to support an appointment, or for any positive gain in employment, or to procure support shall be in violation of Title 18 United states Code section 599.

Article VI – Deprivation of Employment and Coercion

- (1) Whoever, directly or indirectly, knowingly causes or attempts to cause any person to make a contribution of value including services for the benefit of any candidate or political party come by the meaning of deprivation or coercion shall be in violation of title 18 of the United States code section 601

Article VII – Military Regulation

- (1) It is impermissible to campaign for people in Department of Defense Discords.
Including DM messaging for campaigns.
- (2) Armed forces are not allowed to use their uniform at/for political events, to express a preference publicly while in uniform; or
 - a. To use military awards/accolades in political adverts or speeches.