The election commission voted to combine both alleged violations into one hearing.

The first violation was a schedule two violation under statutes 715.7(I) for utilizing SGA resources or equipment for the support of a political party. The issue here whether the Impact party “utilized” SGA resources when the party requested that the SGA’s create a flyer for their meet and greet. The court was split on this issue. Half of the commissioners voted that this was a violation and a violation did occur because they reasoned asking the SGA printing office to create a flyer did “utilize” SGA resources. The other half of the commission voted to not sustain a violation mainly because even though the resources of the SGA printing office may have been utilized when requesting the creation of a flyer, merely requesting to create the flyer itself was not “support for or against any candidate, platform, party...” SGA Statutes 715.7(i). The flyer was never published, endorsed or broadcasted to a larger audience, so it never benefited the Impact party or provided any support to the Impact party. Had the flyer been published or broadcasted, perhaps this could have benefited or supported the Impact party. However since the commission was split two to two with one commissioner abstaining to vote, the violation was not sustained, and therefore there was no violation.

The second violation was also a schedule two violation under statutes 715.7H for using the SGA logo on campaign materials, more specifically a flyer the Impact party created for a meet and great event. The issue for the majority opinion boiled down to whether or not the flyer that the Impact party created through the SGA printing offices was campaign materials. The Majority ended up finding that this flyer that was not campaign materials and therefore did not violate 715.7(I). The majority reasoned after reading all the statutes pertaining to campaign materials, the legislature intended that in order for flyers or any materials to become campaign materials, those items must be published or broadcasted to a larger audience than just one’s party. Here after the Impact party requested for a flyer from the SGA printing office, the flyer was emailed back to them. After receiving this flyer as an attached PDF in an email and possibly realizing that they could not use the flyer, the Impact party never emailed, printed off, or broadcasted the flyer in any way. Since it was not broadcasted, the Majority reasoned by a three to one vote that this was not campaign materials and therefore not a violation.