

The complaint centers on a Fraternity Flare chat to which the Respondent, states that it is “imperative” and “mandatory” to vote “forward” The allegation raised was that the message contained attempts to vote with another person’s identification through the misuse of authority, seeing as he is in the Executive Leadership Board of his fraternity.

Under SBS §710.6(F)(3), a violation occurs when a political party member uses their platform to attempt and force voters into voting a specific way.

He stands to receive a violation, since he was sent on the party’s affiliation form in party registration as a volunteer, which holds him as a member at the time the violation was committed. In response to the nature of his comment, the party then disaffiliated with him as a volunteer, which is why it does not stand under a party charge.

§710.6(F)(3): "Any attempt to perpetrate a fraudulent election. This shall include, but is not limited to, providing false information regarding filing or elections procedures, voting more than once, or attempting to vote with another person’s student identification (FSU ID)."

§710.6(C)(3): "Using campaign materials which fail to comply with University regulations, building regulations, or fail to comply with such regulations in academic classrooms"

Additionally, SBS §710.6(C)(3) establishes that University regulation includes Code of Conduct. The word “mandatory” serves as a basis for holding good standing within Greek Life organization.

The definition and qualifications for hazing include but are not limited to: “According to the Florida State University Code of Conduct, "Hazing" means: Any individual action or situation, which occurs on or off University property, that intentionally, recklessly, or negligently endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for purposes including, but not limited to, initiation or admission into or affiliation with any University student organization or other group whether officially recognized by the University, or the perpetuation or furtherance of a tradition or ritual of any such student organization or group. Hazing includes, but is not limited to:

- interfering with or impeding a person's academic pursuits, employment, religious observances, or affiliation with other individuals, groups, or activities; or
- otherwise infringing upon a person's personal or property rights or substantially interfering with a reasonable person's ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, or privileges provided by the University."

The 4th and 5th bullet point stated above qualify the respondents actions as “hazing” his members.

Participation in this election of this nature gives a person the right to have a say over how their resources, tuition, and their ability to vote is a privilege and has a direct impact on the services provided to them by Student Government. Which intervenes in the members/ witnesses to associate freely.

Based on the information reviewed, the alleged conduct does constitute 2 violations of SBS §710.6(F)(3) and SBS §710.6(C)(3).

If you do not agree with the decision, it is within your right to appeal to the Electoral Commission to have it reviewed up to the Supreme Court. All students will have the option to present their case directly to the elections commission, choose a third-party to represent them, or be

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appointed a law student by the Supreme Court to represent their case before the Elections Commission.