

Elections & Electoral Finance

How the only nationally elected executive is actually chosen: two tests at once, a 60% waiver, a runoff with no second test, and — when arithmetic runs out — a lot drawn in public. Then the money rules, which begin by removing campaign cash from protected speech entirely.

§7.1 – §7.3 · §8.1 – §8.3
7 provisions

THE DUAL TEST – §7.1

Test 1 — National RCV Majority

A **majority of votes cast nationally**, under Ranked Choice Voting. Every citizen's vote counts here — **Territory citizens included**.

BOTH

Test 2 — State Plurality

More first-preference votes than any other candidate in a **majority of the Republic's States**. Breadth, not just depth — a candidate must win rooms across the country, not one region overwhelmingly. Territories are not counted here.

60%

The waiver: a national RCV majority at or above 60% of votes cast waives the State plurality test — consent that overwhelming is already broad. The same 60% governs every direct electoral supermajority in the document (§7.3): SC public confirmation under the Senate bypass, and public-election removal of a constitutional officer. Statute cannot move it in either direction.

WHEN NO ONE WINS OUTRIGHT – §7.1

STEP 1

Top Two Advance

The two highest national first-preference totals. Tied for second? The Elections Panel draws by lot.

STEP 2

Runoff — One Test Only

National RCV alone. The State plurality requirement does not apply in a runoff — the field has narrowed; the breadth test has done its work.

IF TIED

Public Lot

The Elections Panel determines the winner by lot in a public session, published to the NRS. Final. The edge case is pre-answered, not improvised.

CERTIFICATION

14-Day Window

Challengeable only before the SC, within 14 days, by either candidate, a State/Territory government (own-jurisdiction accuracy only), or the Panel itself on material error.

THE MONEY AND THE CONDUCT – §8.1, §8.2, §8.3, §8.4

Electoral Finance §8.1

Disclose above de minimis

Individual cap by statute

Corporate / foreign: prohibited

Anonymity in electoral finance is prohibited; everything above de minimis is published to the NRS. Coordinated expenditures are treated as direct contributions. And the foundation under all of it: **campaign money is explicitly not protected speech under §1.5** — the regulation is reserved from both speech and associational protection, so the whole framework can't be dissolved by one court case.

Conduct, Airwaves & Financing §8.2 · §8.3 · §8.4

Foreign help = disqualified

Free spectrum access

Public financing available

Knowingly accepting foreign assistance disqualifies a candidate from that cycle. Officeholders campaigning for a different office must keep official resources fully separate. Public-spectrum licensees owe **equal free access** to qualified candidates during the electoral period — the airwaves belong to the public that licenses them. And the Legislature must establish a **public campaign financing system** available to all qualified candidates on equal terms, providing a genuine alternative to private fundraising.

THE CALENDAR NO ONE CAN TOUCH – §7.2, §7.2.A

2-6

years — Assembly / Senate (staggered) / Consular cycles. All federal elections are **RCV, majority required**, run on the National Voting System.

0

power the Legat Consul has over election timing — **cannot declare, postpone, or influence scheduling**, including via emergency declarations.

90

days — maximum postponement, and only after an Elections Panel impossibility finding plus **2/3 of both chambers**. Elections within 30 days of the normalization finding.

\$7.5

one threshold, one home — **60% of votes cast** for every direct electoral supermajority. No statute can raise or lower it anywhere.