



## LEX CURIATORUM: On the election procedure involving Rogatores and Custodes

### *Standing Operating Procedure*

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- I) All elections must be overseen by a rogator. A custode is optional.
  - a. Roles of the rogator
    - i. Is the main official overseeing the election on behalf of the presiding magistrate who called the assembly in which the election is taking place
    - ii. The responsibilities of the rogator are:
      1. Is to monitor any election irregularities and to report any irregularities to the presiding magistrate of the assembly holding the election as well as the Consuls, Praetors, Tribunes and Princeps Senatus
      2. To assist the custode in counting ballots
      3. To ensure polls open and close at the appropriate time
      4. To publically announce the results of the election to the assembly holding the election
      5. To assist in breaking ties
    - iii. Prerequisites for holding office as Rogator:
      1. Citizen of the Res Publica with Optimo Iure status
      2. At least 18 years of age
      3. Not a candidate in the election being overseen
      4. Not within the same family as any candidate in the election
        - a. Cannot share a nomen or be married to any candidate in the election being overseen
    - iv. Selection of the rogator
      1. The Comitia Tributa is to elect one rogator to serve a term lasting twelve months starting on January 1st of the upcoming year
      2. If a rogator resigns during their term, or is unable to fulfil their duties during an election a rogator suffectus is to be selected
        - a. A rogator suffectus is to be selected by the censores amongst citizens who fulfil the prerequisites for rogator and hold the office of quaestor
        - b. If no quaestor is able to accept appointment as rogator suffectus then the censores may appoint any citizen who fulfils the prerequisites
          - i. A citizen must consent to this appointment
        - c. This appointment of a rogator suffectus ends once the original rogator is able to return to their duties and complete their term
  - b. Roles of a Custode
    - i. Is to be the primary assistant to the Rogator



- ii. To count the ballots during an election and submit final results to the rogatore and presiding magistrate of the assembly holding the election
      - iii. To report any irregularities in an election to the rogatore and the presiding magistrate of the assembly holding the election
      - iv. To assist in breaking ties
      - v. The appointment of a Custode for an election is optional at the discretion of the presiding magistrate who is overseeing the assembly holding the election in question.
    - c. Prerequisites for holding office as Custode:
      - i. Citizen of the Res Publica with Optimo Iure status
      - ii. At least 18 years of age
      - iii. Not a candidate in the election being overseen
      - iv. Not within the same family as any candidate in the election
        1. Cannot share a nomen or be married to any candidate in the election being overseen
      - v. A custode in an election held within the Concilium Plebis must be preferentially of the plebeian order
    - d. Selection of the custode
      - i. The presiding magistrate of the assembly holding the election is to appoint a custode from any citizen who meets the prerequisites for being custode
        1. A citizen must consent to this appointment
        2. This appointment ends once the election being held is completed
- II) Both the Rogatore and Custode are to be granted access to the administrative elections system at [romanrepublic.org](http://romanrepublic.org) for the duration of their duties.
- III) Elections within the following committees (assemblies) require a Rogatore:
  - a. Comitia Tributa
  - b. Concilium Plebis
  - c. Comitia Centuriata
- IV) In order for committees to amend or rescind this standing operating procedure (lex) both the advisory committee (senate) and century committee (Comitia Centuriata) must pass a majority resolution to this effect.