

“Return to Reason” Constitution and Bylaws Amendment

Purpose: To fix an imbalance of power within the party, which has created a State Central Committee wherein there are about 50 members who are attempting to control the party organization.*

Effective Date: Immediately, upon passage by a 2/3 majority vote at the 2018 State Republican Convention.

Impact: This amendment:

- 1) Restructures the State Central Committee, with a smaller membership (134 vs. the current 180), due to fewer at-large county representatives,
- 2) Increases the threshold both for calling special meetings, and for a committee quorum,
- 3) Adds term limits for the at-large members (many of the 50 members who are currently at the heart of the controversy have served for so long they now exhibit “ownership” of the committee), and;
- 4) Adds a method for removal for members of the State Central Committee (none exists now.)

Method of submission and consideration: Article X of the Utah Republican Party Constitution states: “This Constitution may be amended by 2/3 vote of Delegates present at the State Convention.”

Proposed amendment:

UTAH REPUBLICAN PARTY CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE IV

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A. Powers. The State Central Committee shall be the governing and policy-making body of the Party.

B. Membership. The voting members of the State Central Committee shall consist of the State Party Chair, State Party Vice-Chair, State Party Secretary, State Party Treasurer, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Chair and Vice-Chair of each County Republican Party, two at-large members from each county, ~~County Representatives~~ elected at the county organizing conventions, and Presidents or Chairs of any organization designated as a Party Auxiliary by the State Central Committee. The following elected officials, if Republicans, shall each be a voting member of the State Central Committee: Governor, U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, State Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor, and the Republican leader in both the Utah House and Utah Senate. Republican U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives may designate a voting representative to attend State Central Committee meetings and vote when the elected official is unable to attend. The Lieutenant Governor may attend State Central Committee meetings and vote when the Governor is absent.

C. Meetings. The State Central Committee shall meet at least quarterly. The Chair or 25% one-third of all the voting members of the State Central Committee may call a special State Central Committee meeting.

D. Quorum. In order to conduct binding business, the State Central Committee must have a quorum in attendance, defined as 40 a majority of the voting members.

E. Notice of Meetings. A regular, quarterly State Central Committee meeting shall be noticed by postmarking an agenda at least two weeks before the intended meeting. A special State Central Committee meeting shall be noticed by postmarking an agenda at least one week before the intended meeting. No business may be considered at a State Central Committee meeting unless properly noticed by inclusion in the agenda except if a majority of the members in attendance vote to add an item to the agenda.

F. Removal. Any member of the State Central Committee may be removed by a 60% vote at a meeting of the following: the State Party Chair, State Party Vice-Chair, State Party Secretary, State Party Treasurer, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, and the County Chairs. A quorum for this meeting will be a majority of those eligible to attend. A quorum must be present in order for a vote to be taken. Removal from the State Central Committee will not apply to any other elected or appointed position held

by that person.

ARTICLE XII CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

Section 6. County Organizing Conventions

A. On or before August 15th in each odd-numbered year, a county organizing convention shall be held in each county in the state.

B. Each County Party shall mail a notice regarding the county organizing convention to every properly qualified county delegate.

C. At the time and place designated by the County Central Committee, the county organizing convention shall be held to elect a County Chair, Vice-Chair, a Secretary and/or Treasurer and **two at-large** county representatives to the State Central Committee.

~~D. The method of choosing county representatives to the State Central Committee shall be determined by the County Central Committee.~~

~~E. The total number of county representatives to the State Central Committee shall be set by the State Central Committee. County representatives shall be apportioned among counties using the method of Article XII, Section 2B.~~

F. ~~D.~~ County representatives to the State Central Committee shall be seated after the state organizing convention and shall serve for two years. **At-large county representatives may not serve more than two two-year terms, whether consecutive or not.**

UTAH REPUBLICAN PARTY BYLAWS 2.0 STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

B. Quorum. In order to conduct binding business, the State Central Committee must have a quorum in attendance, defined as ~~40 voting members~~ **a majority of voting members.**

Sponsors:

Diane B. Christensen, PR45 Chair (Provo)

(other sponsors will be added within the week)

*Among other things they have: 1) called special meetings at times when they know many members can't be in attendance, 2) openly treated the Chair and Vice Chair with contempt and attempted to bypass their authority, refusing to give up the microphone and stating "this body is now in control of this meeting," 3) purposely dragged out meetings in order to wear out most members who finally leave, and then using the diminished attendance to their advantage to pass binding changes to the governing documents, policy and procedures, 4) attempted to vacate the chair from his position at meetings, 5) spoken openly about a desire to remove the Chair and Vice Chair from their positions permanently, 6) violated decorum, creating utter chaos in meetings, 7) invested the Secretary with powers far greater than those of the Chair and Vice Chair combined, 8) obstructed caucus and convention planning, 9) fired the party's attorney, 10) replaced the party's parliamentarian with their own parliamentarian at a special meeting, 11) sent out press releases and statements purporting to speak for the entire party, 12) attempted to serve as the liaison with the Lt. Governor's office, and finally and most seriously, **13) passed a bylaw change which is in direct opposition to state election law and which could have devastating effects on the election of Republicans in Utah.**