

Minutes of a Meeting of the Bulloch County Republican Committee
March 30, 2023

A meeting of the Bulloch County Republican Committee was held on Thursday, March 30, 2023 at 6:00pm at 24 Joe Kennedy Blvd, Unit 3, Statesboro, GA. The Chairman presided and the Secretary was present. Meeting regularity was not addressed by the Committee. The minutes of the last meeting were provided in advance for review and approved with one amendment.

Roll Call (Chairman)¹: *Elected, Present*: Lawton Sack² (Chmn), Lynn Batten (1st VC), Sammy Kicklighter (2nd VC), Cassandra Mikell (Treasurer), Sarah Thompson (Secretary), Becky Futch (Blitch), Justin Thompson (Hagin), Blake McMillan (Brooklet), Wendy Kicklighter (Nevils), Shannon Middleton (Emit), Scott Webb (Statesboro), Kevin Strickland (Portal), John Adan (Fair), Greg McGahee (Leefield), *Elected, Absent*: Henry Smith (Bay), Allen Muldrew (Pittman Park). *Present by Proxy*³: Phyllis Smith (Church), possessed by Treasurer. *Chairman Appointees*: Joan Price-Adan, Ryan Purvis, Eric Cumbee, Ginger Nevil, Mark Lundy. *Past Chair, Elected*: Reid Derr. Total: 21.

Point of Order made by 1st Vice Chmn regarding 2.2G of Bulloch Rules, allowing the County Chmn to appoint six voting members to the BCRC, being in breach of GRP Rule 8.10. He warned that all actions of the BCRC could be in jeopardy, void, and out of order according to RRONR 10:26 and 1:5. Precedence Stated: Bulloch GOP Execs removed appointees from voting positions on the County Committee in 2022, who then cited breaches of State Rules.

Chairman Sack Responded that the point was not well taken by stating: "It is the Chair's opinion based on the interpretation of John White, State Parliamentarian that they are voting members, and also according to State Rules." and "The Point of Order is out of order." Chairman mentioned, but did not cite, case law.

Appeal to the Ruling of the Chairman made by 2nd Vice Chmn, challenging his opinion that his voting member personal appointees were legitimate under State Rules. Point as not well taken by the Chairman. This commenced debate.⁴

¹ Secretary was not asked to call roll per RRONR.

² Chmn Sack stated, as an initial announcement to the BCRC, that he will be assuming a public official position on the Board of Elections of Bulloch County as of Saturday, April 1, 2023 appointed by the Bulloch County Commission.

³ Proxy was not presented to the Secretary for record

⁴ Debate included, but was not limited to statements of GA Law, Rules of the Georgia Republican Party, Robert's Rules of Order (Newly Revised), parliamentary law, a statement of John White, GRP Parliamentarian, precedence, a presentation of a formal opinion of Professional Registered Parliamentarian, Carrie Dickson, credentialed by the National Association of Parliamentarians, personal experience, and a mention that there is some relevant case law.

Point of Order by Secretary laying a challenge to including voting appointees of the Chairman in any official party business and asked that the matter be resolved before allowing them to vote.

Chairman Sack Responded that the point was not well taken by stating: "I've made my ruling."

Point of Order made by 2nd Vice Chmn that the Chairman strayed away from debate of facts to use emotional appeals in giving long lists of accolades and share his personal feelings about his individual appointees by name.

Chairman Responded: (prior to completion of the point of order) "I was" ... "Hang on."... "She asked directly and I answered her question."... "No, sir. My integrity, my salvation has been questioned over the past few weeks, whether I have done this from a Christian heart or not."

Point of Order made by the Secretary regarding the Chairman's ability to vote on a matter of personal interest in direct appeal regarding the legitimacy of the votes of his personal political appointees counting toward party business during this meeting and setting precedence, citing RRONR 45:4 and 45:5.

Chairman Responded that the point was not well taken by stating: "It says a rule on the question of abstaining on questions of direct personal interest does not mean..." "Yeah, but this is stating and it continues it says for example a motion proposes that the organization enter into a contract with a commercial firm in which the member of the organization is an officer and from which contract would derive personal pecuniary profit the member should abstain from voting on the motion. However, no member shall be compelled to refrain from voting under such circumstances." "Yes, I am ruling."

Appeal to the Ruling of the Chairman made by 2nd Vice Chmn, challenging that the Chairman has the right to vote on the matter of the previous appeal regarding the legitimacy of his voting appointees, because it is of strong personal interest. This commenced debate.

Vote Conducted on the Appeal to the Ruling of the Chairman: Q: Shall the decision of the Chairman (regarding his own ability to vote) stand as the judgment of the body of the BCRC. 11 voted in support of the ruling of the Chair (Elected: Sack, Mikell, Adan, Strickland, P. Smith (proxy), Derr / Appointed: Price-Adan, Cumbee, Purvis, Nevil, Lundy). 10 voted opposed to the ruling of the Chair (Elected: Batten, Kickliter, Thompson, Futch, Thompson, McMillan, Kicklighter, Middleton, Webb, McGahee). Appeal motion failed.

Vote Conducted on the Appeal to the Ruling of the Chairman: Q: Shall the decision of the Chairman stand as the judgment of this body of the BCRC regarding the five appointment, by county Rules that the Chairman can make his six appointments, that is Chairman's decision based on the interpretation of John White State Parliamentarian. 11 voted in support of the ruling / 9 voted opposed. Same voting blocs as previous appeal, with one abstention (McGahee). Appeal motion failed.

Point of Order raised by the Secretary challenging the legitimacy of the vote because of the consistency of voting members is in question and likely against State Rules. Chairman did not verbally respond, but concurred with another member of the Assembly that the issue had already been ruled.

Chairman moved to adopt the agenda.

Question of Privilege raised by 2nd Vice Chmn, challenging the missing amendment item regarding the seating of documented⁵ and elected Sinkhole, Register, and Stilson Precinct Chairmen. He cited County Rule 2.5 and State Rule 8.11 as basis.

Chairman Responded, so as to address the question of privilege that “The formation of the Sinkhole, Register, and Stilson precincts are out of order.” “That their elections are not legitimate based on State Rule 9.15 (quoted)” “We have to wait until the State Convention is over before the County Committee can fill those vacancies.” “They will be elected by the County Committee.”

Question of Privilege raised by Secretary, challenging the possibility that the Chairman plans to elect the officers to the vacant precincts after the State Convention and asks for clarification.

Chairman Responded, so as to address the question of privilege stating that “No, the County Committee will be electing the officers.” “We have no choice. We have to wait until after the State Convention when it comes to vacant precincts and that includes Sinkhole, Register, and Lockhart.”

Question of Privilege raised by Secretary to ask that parliamentary opinions of Professional Registered Parliamentarians stating significant problems with Bulloch County Rules by Kirby Glad and Carrie Dickson be entered into the record of the meeting and the matters be remedied.

Chairman Responded, so as to address the question of privilege stating that “According to the opinion of State Parliamentarian John White, we are in alignment with GA Law based on six Supreme Court decisions giving political parties the right to govern themselves as long as what they are doing does not conflict with fair elections.”

Motion to adopt the agenda approved by a vote of 12, which is a majority, according to Chmn.

Public Commentary: Lisha Nevil, Lynda Tinker, Barbara Rushing, Jennifer Stone, Keith Middleton, Renee Perkins, Joan Price-Adan, Laverne Batten, Kathy Todd, Dewayne Perkins, Margaret Shearouse.

Treasurer Report was submitted to discussion. Regarding a note on the report, a question of privilege submitted by the Secretary asking if the occupancy notice was posted in the

⁵ Documentation Attached

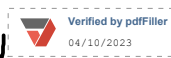
headquarters so as not to break fire code, as what occurred at the Precinct Caucus on Feb 11 (90+ people present versus Fire Marshall report of 42). Chairman responded that the occupancy notice was not posted. Question of privilege submitted by Secretary challenging that the large expense for tent rental for County Convention was not in keeping with the Convention Manual requiring that a building be used. Chairman did not respond to this issue.

Question of Privilege regarding the organization and tax status of the Bulloch County Republican Party was submitted. Treasurer stated that there was no tax status. Another member of the assembly found that the organization was registered as a non-profit corporation by the GA Secretary of State as of 3/6/23.

Regular Business of the BCRC completed.

Motion to Adjourned raised by 2nd VC without the following business on the agenda: County Committee Schedule, Precinct Training and Data Access, Headquarters, District and State Convention Logistics (Carpooling), Parliamentarian.com Issues, Upcoming Budget Issues.

Meeting to adjourn passed by majority vote as of 9:10pm.



Secretary, Bulloch County Republican Party

Addendums Attached.

ADDENDUMS to Mar 30, 2023 Minutes of a
Meeting of the Bulloch County Republican Committee

- 1 - Meeting Agenda
- 2 - District / State Convention and Election Plans
- 3 - County Convention Minutes
- 4 - Email of John White, GRP Parliamentarian
- 5 - Case Law on Political Parties
- 6 - Formal Parliamentary Opinion of Carrie Dickson, PRP
- 7 - Formal Parliamentary Opinion of Kirby Glad, PRP
- 8 - Principles of Parliamentary Interpretation from RRONR 56:68
- 9 - Precinct Election Letters (Stilson and Sinkhole) Chmn Sack was given Register's

**NON-BINDING AGENDA OF THE
BULLOCH COUNTY REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 2023 @ 6:00 P.M.
24 JOE KENNEDY BLVD., UNIT 3, STATESBORO, GA**

General Business

- Call to Order: Chair Lawton Sack
- Invocation: Reid Derr
- Pledge of Allegiance: Kevin Strickland
- Attendance by Roll Call
- Adoption of Agenda
- Introduction of Visitors
- Public Comments: 3 minutes per person
- Convention Minutes Approval
- Financial Reports (Including Convention Expenditures) - Motion to file and receive
- Chairman Report - GAGOP Data Center and Candidate Call Notices
- Precinct Committee Chairman Reports

Old Business

New Business

- County Committee Schedule
- Precinct Training and Data Access
- Public Gatherings - Next gathering Saturday, April 8, 2023
- ArtsFest - Saturday, April 15, 2023
- Headquarters
- District and State Convention Logistics (Carpooling)
- Parliamentarian.com Issues

Action Items

- Upcoming Budget for Bulloch County
- Deadlines for District and State applications, rules, and resolutions (See attached)

DISTRICT CONVENTION - <https://12gagop.org/>

Saturday, April 22, 2023, @ 10 a.m.

Registration opens at 8:30 a.m. and closes promptly at 10 a.m. You must be registered/checked-in or in line to register/check-in NO LATER THAN 10:00 a.m., regardless of whether you pre-registered online.

Jefferson County EMS/Multipurpose Complex
GA-24 #1841
Louisville, GA 30434

This year's convention's delegate/alternate/guest fee is \$20.00. This fee partially covers the expense of the Convention. You can pre-register at <https://12gagop.org/>. Online pre-registration will end on April 19th. If you have any questions, please email Chairman Michael Wiltse at chair@12gagop.org or Secretary Bill Vaught at secretary@12gagop.org.

The Resolutions Committee Chair is Gary Howard from the Candler County GOP.

Anyone wishing to submit a resolution to be considered at the 12th District Convention must email **resolutions@12gagop.org** by **April 12th**. Resolutions must be no more than 250 words in length.

The Rules Committee Chair is Lawton Sack from the Bulloch County GOP. Any changes to the 12th District GOP Rules to be considered at the 12th District Convention must be submitted via email to **rules@12gagop.org** by **April 12th**.

The Nominating Committee Chair is Brittany Dasher from the Effingham County GOP.

Pursuant to the Official Call, all individuals who wish to run for the Executive Committee of the 12th Congressional District, the District Committee, or the State Committee, must apply through the website at <https://12gagop.org/>. The deadline for submissions is **April 12th**. There will be no exceptions. All applicants must then be prepared to be interviewed by the nominating committee on a date and at a time to be determined by the committee.

STATE CONVENTION - <https://gagop.org/2023-state-convention/>

Friday, June 9, 2023

Saturday, June 10, 2023, @ 10 a.m.

Registration *closes promptly* at 10 a.m. on Saturday. You must be registered/checked-in or in line to register/check-in **NO LATER THAN 10:00 a.m.**

Columbus Convention & Trade Center
801 Front Ave.
Columbus, GA 31901

IMPORTANT STATE DEADLINES AND SUBMISSION DETAILS

RULES AND RESOLUTIONS

Pursuant to Rule 9.11(A), in order for a resolution or rule to be considered by the Resolutions Committee or Rules Committee and ultimately by the State Convention, It must be submitted in writing in editable electronic format to the State Secretary on or before April 28, 2023, at 5:00 p.m. Resolutions, other than the annual memorial resolution, shall be no more than 250 words in length. Any resolution which contains any assertion of fact must be accompanied by sufficient documentation to allow the Resolutions Committee to verify the accuracy of any such assertions. No other resolutions or rules shall be considered by the State Convention.

Georgia Republican Party, Inc.
Attn: Secretary
P.O. Box 550008, Atlanta, GA 30355
secretary@gagop.org

STATE PARTY OFFICER ELECTIONS

Pursuant to Rule 9.11(B), in order to be eligible for consideration by the Nominating Committee and ultimately by the State Convention for election to the offices of Chairman, First Vice Chairman, Second Vice Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer, a candidate must submit a notice of candidacy and a political resume to the State Secretary at GRP headquarters on or before April 28, 2023, at 5:00 p.m.

Georgia Republican Party, Inc.
Attn: Secretary
P.O. Box 550008, Atlanta, GA 30355
secretary@gagop.org

Minutes for Bulloch county GOP Convention held in Statesboro GA on 3/11/2023
Amended by the BCRC at the meeting held on March 30, 2023

Meeting was called to order by convention chairman Reid Derr at 10:02am.

Roland Barnes provided the invocation.

John Adan lead attendees in the pledge of allegiance to the US flag.

Veteran attendees were recognized. Committees and sergeant at arms were introduced. New secretary to complete the term of Rana Erbrick was announced as Michelle Zeanah.

Derr announced that no rules or resolutions were submitted. Derr thanked participants and reviewed the organizational structure of the GOP. The tasks of the day were reviewed: elect delegates and alternates for the district convention, elect delegates and alternates for the state convention and elect officers for the county. How to make a point of information was explained then the meeting was recessed until the credentials committee report was completed.

Derr called the meeting back to order at 10:31am.

Lawton Sack, representative for the credentials committee, was recognized. Credentials committee report included that there were 70 delegates registered today and 14 delegates who were not present. Guests were recognized (5). The 3 appeals sent to the credentials committee were presented and the committee recommended that they be approved. Mike Thompson moved to second. No one responded the invitation for discussion and voting proceeded. The recommendations of the credentials committee were unanimously passed.

Sack presented the official report of the credentials committee. Phillip King moved to accept the report and Ryan Purvis seconded. No one responded the invitation for discussion and voting proceeded. The report of the credentials committee was unanimously passed.

Derr offered to entertain a motion to dispense with the reading of the call. Eric Cumbee moved for this and Cassandra Mikell seconded. No one responded the invitation for discussion and voting proceeded. The motion was unanimously passed.

Derr confirmed that all attendees had access to the proposed agenda. Kevin Strickland moved to adopt the agenda. Cassandra Mikell seconded. No one responded the invitation for discussion and voting proceeded. The motion was unanimously passed.

Derr announced that the standing rules needed approval. Kevin Strickland moved for adoption and Ginger Nevil seconded. Blake McMillan then made a point of inquiry ^(regarding a concerning professional parliamentary opinion on the Bulloch GOP) the Bulloch GOP. McMillan to bring his question to the newly elected ^{County Committee} officers. No one else responded the invitation for discussion and voting proceeded. The motion was unanimously passed.

Derr appointed Jennifer Mock as county convention parliamentarian.

Sack confirmed that delegates had the credential committee's list of proposed delegates and alternate delegates for the district and state conventions. Sack asked delegates to add Kelly McMillan as an alternate to both conventions and pointed out that James Woods was inadvertently listed twice for the state convention. Delegates were asked to correct the slates. James Woods inquired if Alex Kendrick could be added as a state convention alternate delegate. Sarah Thompson inquired if this was allowable

under the rules. Sack confirmed it was permitted. Ginger Nevil moved that this amended slate be adopted and James Woods seconded. Sack offered to entertain further questions and there were none. Voting proceeded. The motion was unanimously passed.

Derr explained the voting process and procedures for candidate speeches for county party offices. Mock was declared the time keeper. Derr asked Sack to take over the meeting during candidate speeches for secretary. Candidate speeches for secretary proceeded in reverse alphabetical order with Sarah Thompson then Reid Derr. Derr then resumed duties as convention chairman. Treasurer candidates Cassandra Mikell then Carly Deal then spoke followed by second vice chair candidates Lawrence Lundy and Sammy Kicklighter. First vice chair candidates Kevin Strickland and Lynn Batten and chairman candidates Larry Williams and Lawton Sack then followed.

Sergeant at arms then brought in the 83 numbered ballots. Derr explained that each delegate would receive an envelope containing a numbered ballot and a pen. Delegates were to remember the number on their ballot in the event of a contested election. Ballots were distributed. Delegates were asked not vote until the meeting was in recess. The nominations committee was presented and the 13 extra ballots were given to them for destruction. They were numbered 6, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31. Derr called recess for voting and vote tally at 11:56am.

Derr called meeting to order at 12:48pm. Chair of the credentialing committee Allen Muldrew announced the following election results:

Chair – **Sack** 36, Williams 34

First Vice Chair – **Batten** 39, Strickland 31

Second Vice Chair – **Kicklighter** 45, Lundy 24, Abstain 1

Treasurer – **Mikell** 38, Deal 31, Abstain 1

Secretary – **Thompson** 39, Derr 31

Sack made closing remarks. Kevin Strickland moved to adjourn that was seconded by Ginger Nevil at 12:55pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Michelle Zeanah, secretary

 on 3/13/2023

 3/15/2023
Reid S. Derr

From: **John White** <jbwjr5234@gmail.com>

Date: Thu, Mar 30, 2023 at 2:05 PM

Subject: Bulloch County GOP Rules

To: Lawton Sack <lawtonsack@gmail.com>

Lawton

You asked for an interpretation of Bulloch County Party Rule 2.2(G) which states:

The County Committee shall be composed of the following members who shall be voting members unless otherwise specified, and no person may simultaneously hold more than one voting position: ...

G. No more than six (6) persons appointed by the County Chairman..."

A clear reading of the rule is that the County Chairman has the authority and responsibility to appoint, without further approval, up to six members of the County Committee. In the absence of any qualification that means those appointed in accordance with Bulloch Rule 2.2(G) are voting members with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of any other full member. Those members in Rule 2.2(K) as designated as nonvoting and are in a separate category without the privilege of the vote.

If you have any questions, just let me know.

John

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions Regarding Political Parties

NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson 357 U.S. 449 (1958)

Decision based on Due Process Clause, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that forced disclosure of an organization's membership list infringed on the members' "freedom to engage in association for the advancement of beliefs and ideas." The Court found that freedom to associate with organizations dedicated to the "advancement of beliefs and ideas" is an inseparable part of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court held that associations were to be protected regardless of whether they focused on "political, economic, religious or cultural matters."

Cousins v. Wigoda, 419 U.S. 477 (1974)

The Supreme Court held that national political parties could fix their own rules for the election of delegates to a national convention, regardless of what the state legislatures legislated. The case involved a national convention delegate challenge. The Court held: "In the selection of candidates for national office, a National Party Convention serves the pervasive national interest, which is paramount to any interest of a State in protecting the integrity of its electoral process, and the Circuit Court erred in issuing an injunction that abridged the associational rights of petitioners and their Party and the Party's right to determine the composition of its National Convention in accordance with Party standards."

Marchioro v. Chaney, 442 U.S. 191 (1979)

The Supreme Court has upheld certain state restrictions on political parties (*Marchioro v. Chaney*, 442 U.S. 191 (1979)). In this case the Court found that state restrictions requiring each of the state's major political parties to maintain state committees composed of two persons from each county did not violate the parties' First Amendment freedom of association. It did so on the basis that the "purely internal party activities" undertaken by these committees were duties delegated to it by the party's own state convention rather than mandated by the challenged state statute.

Democratic Party of the United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. LaFollette, 450 US 107 (1981):

The Democratic Party of the United States (National Party) required that delegates sent to its National Convention were chosen exclusively by voters affiliated with the party, but the state of Wisconsin allowed non-Democrats to participate in state primaries. In the primary, voters expressed their choice among Presidential candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination. Although the Wisconsin Democratic Party (State Party) selected delegates at a caucus occurring after the primary, Wisconsin law required these delegates

to allot their votes at the National Convention in accord with the amount of support each candidate received in the primary. The National Party prohibited the State Party delegates from participating in the 1980 National Convention because of non-Democrat influence in the state primary. The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that the National Party must admit the delegates since Wisconsin had a "compelling interest" to maintain the "open" feature of its primary system.

The question was: Can a state compel a National Party Convention to admit delegates from its state if those delegates were selected in a manner violating the National Party's rules?

The Supreme Court ruled that the answer was No. In a 6-3 opinion authored by Justice Potter Stewart the Court reversed the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Referring to its decision in *Cousins v. Wigoda*, the Court held that the "First Amendment freedom to gather in association for the purpose of advancing shared beliefs is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from infringement by any State." Granting states the power to place delegates in a National Convention over party objections to how they were selected would impair the right of political parties to associate with whom they wish, especially when non-party members could influence the interests of the delegates. Justice Lewis Powell argued in his dissent that Wisconsin's "compelling interest" to involve non-affiliated voters in the primary justified this burden on the freedom of association, although the majority held that this could be accomplished without intruding upon internal party rules.

Tashjian, Secretary of State of Connecticut v. Republican Party of Connecticut 479 U.S. 208 (1986)

The Supreme Court held that a party rule adopted at a voluntary Connecticut Republican state convention, permitting independents to vote in Republican primaries for federal and state-wide offices (but not for candidates for the state legislature), prevailed over a state statute. The Court held that the law impermissibly burdens the rights of the Party and its members protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to enter into political association with individuals of its own choosing.

Eu v. San Francisco County Democratic Cent. Comm., 489 U. S. 214, 232-33 (1989)

In this decision the Supreme Court invalidated a California law that 1) banned party endorsements in primary elections, 2) controlled the size and composition of state committees, 3) set forth the rules governing selection and removal of committee members, 4) set the minimum term of office for the chair of the state central committee, and 5) required that the committee chair rotate between residents of northern and southern California. The decision held that the state could not demonstrate that its restrictions were necessary to ensure that an election was orderly and fair and the state could not "substitute its judgment for that of the party as to the desirability of a particular internal party structure."

If a state, however, can establish that there is a relationship between its regulations and “fair and honest” elections, it may usually 1) enact laws that set voter eligibility requirements including eligibility to participate in a primary election, 2) require that candidates be citizens, and 3) specify whether the party must use a primary election or nominating convention to select its general election candidates.

California Democratic Party v. Bill Jones, Secretary of State of California, 530 U.S. 567 (2000)

The Supreme Court held that California’s blanket primary violated political parties’ First amendment right of association. The action challenged the constitutionality of California proposition which converted the State’s primary election from a closed to a blanket primary in which voters could vote for any candidate regardless of the voter’s or candidate’s party affiliation.

Carrie Dickson
Professional Registered Parliamentarian

3 Cedar Heights Circle
Green River, WY 82935

aluckywoman@gmail.com

801-699-9089

March 30, 2023

PARLIAMENTARY OPINION

Sarah Thompson

INTRODUCTION

Please provide a parliamentarian opinion as to:

1. Can Bulloch County Republican Party Rules (“County Rules”) contain provisions for additional appointments of voting members of the County Committee, made by the County Chairman or any party body / person, after the adjournment of the County Convention (you do not need to include the issue of Precinct Committee vacancies). See former Chairman elected only to a previous two-year term, at-large members, members of District/State Committee residing in County, Chairman appointees.
2. Who is allowed to receive a proxy vote responsibly at precinct committee level to be cast at County Committee level?

BACKGROUND

The Bulloch County Republican Party is organized under the Georgia Republican Party.

O.C.G.A. § 21.2 comprises the election code for the state of Georgia.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Rules of the Georgia Republican Party, Inc., dated June 17, 2020
2. Rules of the Bulloch County Republican Party, adopted November 17, 2022
3. *Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised* (12th ed.) (“RONR”), adopted parliamentary authority

This opinion is not a legal opinion and is based on these materials and my expertise as a Professional Registered Parliamentarian. This opinion could change if other information or facts are made available.

OPINION

1. **Can Bulloch County Republican Party Rules (“County Rules”) contain provisions for additional appointments of voting members of the County Committee, made by the County Chairman or any party body / person, after the adjournment of the County Convention (you do not need to include the issue of Precinct Committee vacancies). See former Chairman elected only to a previous two-year term, at-large members, members of District/State Committee residing in County, Chairman appointees.**

Rules of the Georgia Republican Party, Inc. (“State Rules”), 9.8, Adoption and Filing of County and District Rules, states:

- A. Each County Convention and each District Convention may amend their respective rules or may adopt new rules for each respective County and District, **provided such rules shall not be inconsistent with the Rules of the GRP.** (*emphasis added*)

In support of the State Rules provision that no County Rules shall be inconsistent with the State Rules, RONR § 2:2 states,

... Within this framework under the general parliamentary law, an assembly or society is free to adopt any rules it may wish (even rules deviating from parliamentary law) provided that, in the procedure of adopting them, it conforms to parliamentary law or its own existing rules. **The only limitations upon the rules that such a body can thus adopt might arise from the rules of a parent body (as those of a national society restricting its state or local branches), or from national, state, or local law affecting the particular type of organization.** (*emphasis added*)

State Rules, 8.7, County Committees and Their Officers and Members, states in part:

...The County Committee shall be composed of a County Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer and **such additional officers and members as may be determined by the County Convention, with not less than one member from each Precinct in said County having any Precinct officers....** (*emphasis added*)

Rules of the Bulloch County Republican Party (“County Rules”), 2.2 Members, states:

2.2 Members

The County Committee shall be composed of the following members who shall be **voting members** unless otherwise specified, and no person may simultaneously hold more than one voting position:

- A. County Chairman
- B. First Vice-Chairman
- C. Second Vice-Chairman
- D. Secretary
- E. Treasurer
- F. Precinct Chairmen from each Precinct in Bulloch County
- G. No more than six (6) persons appointed by the County Chairman
- H. All members of the State Committee who reside in Bulloch County
- I. All members of the District Committee who reside in Bulloch County
- J. The immediate past Chairman of the BCRP, if they are a current resident of Bulloch County and request in writing to the County Chairman to be added to the County Committee.

- K. Honorary **Non-Voting** Members
 - 1. Elected Officials - All State or County Elected officials who ran as Republicans, were elected as Republican nominees, reside in Bulloch County, and request to the County Chairman in writing to be added to the County Committee.
 - 2. Allied Organizations
 - a) The Chairman of the Georgia Southern University College Republicans
 - b) The President of the Georgia Black Republican Council
 - c) The Director of the Republican Women’s Federation for Bulloch County
 - d) A Representative from the Young Republicans Club in Bulloch County recognized by the Georgia Federation of Young Republicans residing in Bulloch County
 - e) The Chairman of the Bulloch County Teenage Republicans
(emphasis added)

The State Rules 8.7 require County Parties to have at a minimum:

- A. County Chairman
- B. First Vice-Chairman
- C. Second Vice-Chairman
- D. Secretary
- E. Treasurer
- F. Precinct Chairmen from each Precinct in Bulloch County

The State Rules 8.7 also allows for
...such additional officers and members as may be determined by the **County Convention...**

Thus, the County Rules continue with 2.2.G. through K. Which appear to be authorized under State Rules 8.7.

However, State Rules 8.10 Duties of County Chairman, states in part:

The County Chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the County Committee. The County Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the County Committee and the County Executive Committee. **He shall appoint such additional officers (nonvoting) and committees as he deems advisable....** (*emphasis added*)

The effect of which gives the County Chairman the authority to **appoint non-voting** additional officers and committees as he deems advisable.

Under RONR, § 56:68 which discusses principles of interpreting bylaws, it states:

4) If the bylaws authorize certain things specifically, other things of the same class are thereby prohibited. There is a presumption that nothing has been placed in the bylaws without some reason for it. There can be no valid reason for authorizing certain things to be done that can clearly be done without the authorization of the bylaws, unless the intent is to specify the things of the same class that may be done, all others being prohibited. (*emphasis added*)

Therefore, under State Rules, the County Chairman can appoint only non-voting additional officers and committees. The county delegates do not have the power or authority to broaden the powers and duties of the Chairman since a specific statement has been made in the State Rules that would preclude anything additional being added by the County with regard to powers of the County Chairman to appoint voting members. The County Chairman's powers remain as stated in the State Rules. No vote of the County Convention can overturn the State Party Rules, thus County Rule 2.2.G. is in direct conflict with the State Rules and is therefore null and void and not in effect. Any actions taken to execute item 2.2.G. fall to the ground and are not binding.

With respect to the State and District members from Bulloch County that may sit on the County Committee, these positions would be filled by duly elected members to those respective organizations. State Rules 8.7 also states,

The County Conventions shall elect County Delegates and Alternates to the District and State Conventions.

Those elected delegates will participate in the election of the members who will sit on those respective organizations, with only those members who reside in Bulloch County being eligible to be seated on the County Committee.

CONCLUSION

The Bulloch County Republican Party is subservient to the Georgia Republican Party and cannot adopt rules or policies that conflict with its parent organization. Therefore, County Rule 2.2.G. is null and void and is no longer in effect. The County Chairman cannot appoint voting members to the County Committee. However, he can appoint non-voting members to the County Committee.

Delegates for the State and District conventions are elected at the County Conventions but do not take office until the conclusion of the County Convention. Those delegates will then attend the District and State conventions where they will elect representatives to sit on the District and State Committees. Any of those representatives who also live in Bulloch County will then be seated on the County Committee.

OPINION

- 2. Who is allowed to receive a proxy vote responsibly at precinct committee level to be cast at County Committee level?**

State Rules 4.4 Voting of Proxies and 8.15 Proxies, state:

4.4 Voting of Proxies

Members may be represented by proxies, subject to the following conditions (a) **Any member may direct his proxy only to another voting member**, (b) no proxy may be directed to or voted by the State Chairman, and (c) no member may vote more than five (5) proxies. *(emphasis added)*

8.15 Proxies

Where District or County Committee rules specifically permit, members of the District, County and Precinct Committees may be represented by proxy; **provided however, that a proxy may be given only to a member of the respective committee.** *(emphasis added)*

In addition, Rules of the Twelfth Congressional District of the Georgia Republican Party 5.4 Proxies (“District Rules”), of which the County Party is part of, states:

5.4 Proxies

Proxies may be used to represent members of the **District Committee in official matters when held by another member**. They may also be used to represent members of the Executive Committee. **No member shall vote more than two (2) proxies. The District Chairman shall not vote any proxies....**

While District Rules do not govern County Rules in this instance, it does show that proxies are allowed on the District level and follows the State Rules in dictating who can receive a proxy.

The County Rules 4.3 Form of Proxy and 4.4 Voting of Proxies, read:

4.3 Form of Proxy

All proxies shall be in writing, shall be signed by the maker, and shall be substantially in the following form:

...

4.4 Voting of Proxies

Members may be represented by proxies, subject to the following conditions: (a) **Any member may direct his proxy only to another voting member**, (b) no proxy may be directed to or voted by the County Chairman, and (c) no member may vote more than five (5) proxies. There shall be no proxies allowed at any Precinct Caucus or County Convention.

Carrie Dickson, PRP
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Sarah Thompson
March 30, 2023
Page 7

The County Rules do have a provision for proxy voting which is required under the State Rules. All three, State, District and County, contain rules that state proxies must be given to another member of the respective voting body and no one else.

CONCLUSION

Proxy voting must be done with another member of the voting body which the proxy represents. Precinct to Precinct, County Committee to County Committee, County Executive Committee to County Executive Committee, District Committee to District Committee, and State Committee to State Committee. Therefore, a Precinct Chairman serving on the County Committee must give their proxy to another member of that voting body. There is no provision for another member of the Precinct Chairman's precinct to attend and vote on behalf of the precinct.

Sincerely,



Carrie Dickson
Professional Registered Parliamentarian

Carrie Dickson is a Professional Registered Parliamentarian certified by the National Association of Parliamentarians in 2004, after passing the membership exam in 2001. She has served as a parliamentarian to the:

- RNC Rules Committee in 2016
- Utah State Republican Party 2006 to 2018
- Utah County Republican Party 2010-2011, 2014-2015
- Salt Lake County Republican Party 2005-2010
- Various non-political clients locally, nationally and internationally 2004 - present

With over 20 years of parliamentary experience, she brings unbiased and straight-forward assistance to a variety of groups and organizations. She has taught parliamentary procedure on the local, state, regional and national level. She served as Treasurer of the National Association of Parliamentarians 2019-2021 and as the President of the Utah State Association of Parliamentarian for six years and is currently serving as the Treasurer since 2015.

Parliamentary Opinion
Prepared For Sarah E. Thompson
March 7, 2023

By:
Kirby Glad, Professional Registered Parliamentarian

Question:

Do the current Bulloch County Republican Party bylaws conform to the Georgia Republican Party (GRP) bylaws?

Particularly in regard to:
The Executive Committee
County Committee
O.C.G.A. § 21-2
Quorum requirement

Background:

The Bulloch County Republican Party is organized under the Georgia Republican Party.

O.C.G.A. § 21-2 comprises the election code for the state of Georgia.

The parliamentary authority for the Georgia Republican Party is stated as:

Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall be followed in all meetings of the GRP, including, without limitation, the State Committee and State Executive Committee, the District Committees and District Executive Committees, and the County Committees and County Executive Committees, unless modified by, respectively, these Rules, applicable County Party rules, applicable District Party rules; provided, however, that the provisions of Rule 9.12 shall govern all Precinct Caucuses, County Conventions, District Conventions, and the State Convention.

The parliamentary authority for the Bulloch County Republican Party is stated as:

Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall be followed in all meetings of the BCRP, including, without limitation, the County Committee and County Executive Committee, unless modified by, respectively, these Rules, applicable County Party rules, or applicable District Party rules; provided, however, that the provisions of the State Call shall govern all Precinct Caucuses and County Conventions.

The organization has chosen to limit the application of RONR only to meetings. The issues in this opinion are outside of a meeting, so generally accepted parliamentary law will serve as the basis for this opinion. RONR will be used for reference where it is instructive and conforms to general parliamentary law.

The current version of Robert's Rules is the 12th edition (RONR 12th ed.) and this is the parliamentary authority used as the basis for this opinion.

Sources Consulted

O.C.G.A. § 21-2 as found at this link from the <https://sos.ga.gov/> website [Georgia General Assembly | PAW Document Page \(lexis.com\)](#)

GRP Articles of Incorporation (Attached)

The GRP Rules, found at <https://gagop.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Georgia-Republican-Party-Inc.-Rules-As-Adopted-June-17-2020-BJVver3.pdf>

The current Bulloch County Republican Party Rules (attached)

Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (12ed.)

Cannon's Rules of Order

Circumstances:

A dispute arises about, among other things, the relationship between the County Committee and the County Executive Committee, in light of the GRP Rules and O.C.G.A. § 21-2.

The main question is about which committee is subservient and which committee is the governing committee, what is required in state statute, and the meaning of GRP Rules.

Discussion:

The essence of this discussion grows out of the GA statute governing political parties and its use of the term "executive committee" in referenced to political parties.

The meaning of the term "executive committee" as used in O.C.G.A. § 21-2 must be understood in its complete context starting with 21-2-110 (a)(5) where the statute refers to "governing committees" and also in (b)(3).

Then in 21-2-111 the terminology used is "executive committee", which is unfortunate because this creates an ambiguity with the Robert's Rules definition of "executive committee", which has a different definition than "governing committee" under RONR, but these terms seem to be used interchangeably in the statute.

As a rose by any other name is still a rose, we must look at the characteristics rather than just the name to determine how this relates to RONR.

Under RONR the "deliberative assembly" or 'governing assembly' has full authority to act in the name of the organization, to make policy and set direction. RONR (12th ed) P. I (Principles Underlying Parliamentary Law), and the "executive committee" is a subordinate body that is delegated authority to take executive action to implement policies and directions made by the assembly. RONR (12th ed.) 56:41-43

What the committee is called doesn't really matter, it is what the committees DOES that determines the type of body being discussed. Note that the statute uses lower case "executive committee" and not "Executive Committee" with upper case letters which would refer to a specific name of body. In other words, the statute is saying what the committee must DO, not what the committee is to be called. It could be called "Executive Committee", or "County Committee", or "Select Special Committee on Cats". The statute does not specifically link the "governing committee" to the party's so called "Executive Committee". It is incorrect to conclude that the "executive committee" described in the state code is the "Executive Committee" defined by the GRP Rules simply on the basis that it is called the "Executive Committee".

The statute gives the duties of this "governing committee" or "executive committee" as:

- Have control over party affairs (21-2-111 a)
- Determine the appointment and membership of other committees (21-2-111 a)
- Formulate, adopt, and promulgate rules and regulations (21-2-111 b)

Clearly under RONR these power and duties belong to the assembly, and not to the "executive committee" as defined in RONR. Therefore, to avoid confusion between the idea of a "executive committee" (lower case) and the party committee named "Executive Committee", I will henceforth use the term "governing committee" when referring to the committee as prescribed in the statute.

Composition and selection of governing committee

The state and county committees are not established by the statute. It is erroneous to reason that the county Executive Committee is established by the statute and the GRP rules are only supplementing that by creating a County Committee.

The statute is very clear in saying "21-2-111 (a) **Each political party shall establish. . .**"

It is the party, and not the statute that creates the governing committees. The composition of the committees, and how the members are selected, are not described in the statute and therefor it is completely at the discretion of the political party. This is made clear by "21-2-111 (a) The membership of such committees shall be selected in the **manner determined by the state executive committee.**"

The only requirement provided in the statute is that "Each committee shall be presided over by a chairperson and shall have a secretary ". Conceptually the state party could be run by an all-powerful committee of only two people, or it could be 1,000 committee members representing every precinct – this is a policy decision entirely left to the political party.

As with all policy decisions to be made by the political party, it is expressed through its bylaws and rules.

It is important to note that it is solely the state party which has the right to define this. County parties may not deviate from the process promulgated by the state, as is stated in “21-2-111 (c) The respective county executive committees of each political party shall formulate, adopt, and promulgate rules and regulations, consistent with law and the rules and regulations of the state executive committee”

The county party exists only through the state party. In fact, the county party is optional and only needs to be established in counties where the party holds a primary (21-2-111 a). The state party has the right to forgo holding a primary in any county and eliminate the county party entirely. This would not be especially a smart move, but it illustrates the fact that the county party’s existence and governing committee is completely dependent on the state party, and it is not given existence or authority by the statute.

The county party, therefore, is entirely dependent on the GRP Rules document to define its structure and has no statutory authorization outside of that. If any county feels the statute is not being implemented correctly, it must first convince the state party to change its documents. The county party may not go off on its own path that is inconsistent with the state party governing documents.

Powers granted to County Committees by the GRP Rules

GRP Rules 8.7 states

The County Committee exercises county-wide jurisdiction and control over party 27 affairs, as defined by and required under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-111, which powers may in part be 28 delegated as provided in these rules and the County Rules to a subcommittee of the County Committee called the “County Executive Committee”.

This references O.C.G.A. § 21-2-111 which includes

Have control over party affairs (21-2-111 a)

Determine the appointment and membership of other committees (21-2-111 a)

Formulate, adopt, and promulgate rules and regulations (21-2-111 b)

It is clear that the state party governing documents assign the duties of the governing committee specifically to a committee called “_____ County Committee”, and that the County Executive Committee is a subordinate body hold only delegated powers..

The difference in composition between the County Committee and the County Executive committee, as defined by the GRP Rules, is primarily that the County Committee has a wider representation of every precinct, while in the County Executive Committee the powers are concentrated among just a few members.

Again the name of the committee doesn’t matter but rather the powers granted. If members of the party feel that the statute requires the governing committee to be called exactly the “Executive Committee”, and you want that committee to have a wider representation, that is fine- just rename what is now called “County Committee” with larger representation to

“Executive Committee”, and rename the current “Executive Committed” with the concentrated powers to “Executive Board” and this would satisfy that line of reasoning.

The Bulloch County rules contravene the GRP Rules by giving the governing power and jurisdiction and control to the smaller committee, called “Executive Committee” while the power of the high-representation committee called “County Committee” to an extremely limited role with only a few specific defined duties.

Comparing the powers allocated to the committees in the Bulloch County rules document and the GRP Rules document:

Body	GRP Rules 8.7	Bulloch County Rules
County Committee	Countywide jurisdiction and control over party affairs Determine the appointment and membership of other committees Formulate, adopt, and promulgate rules and regulations	Publish notices and calls to convention Determine time and place and representation of convention Settle disputes in the county
Executive Committee	Sub-Committee of the County Committee Duties delegated by the County Committee	countywide jurisdiction and control over party affairs.

There is clearly a disparity between the two documents which shows that the Bulloch County Rules are NOT consistent with the GRP Rules.

Regarding the quorum requirement, the GRP Rules provide:

8.14 QUORUM Twenty-five percent of the voting members of each District, County and Precinct Committee, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a greater number is otherwise provided by their respective rules.

Note this does not mention the County Executive Committee, and therefore RONR would control, setting the quorum requirement for the Executive Committee as a majority of the members. Again, capitalization of “County and Precinct Committee” indicates this rules applies specifically and only to the named committees. If the rule referred to “all county committees” then it would apply to any committee in the county.

The Bulloch County Rules provides:

4.2 QUORUM Twenty-five percent of the voting members of each County and Precinct Committee, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

There is no difference in the implementation of the two documents regarding quorum.

Conclusions:

The state party has created a structure of three bodies: an Executive Committee, a State/County Committee, and a Convention. The state documents describes the governing committee as the County Committee and the Executive Committee as subordinate to the State/County Committee, and no county can do otherwise without first getting a change to the GRP Rules.

It is the policy of the GRP that the governing committee will be the committee with the greater representation in its membership, and the name of the governing committee is “State Committee” and “County Committee”.

The Bulloch County Rules are not consistent with the state rules and the motion adopting the rules is therefore out of order.

This constitutes a continuing breach of the GRP Rules and also statute, which can be challenged by raising a Point of Order at any future meeting of the County Committee. RONR (12th ed.) 26:6. It is recommended that a special meeting be called for this purpose. If the Point of Order is sustained the adoption of the current Bulloch County Rules is void and the county will revert to the previously adopted rules.

Recommendations:

In addition to the action recommended above, there are other problems or defects in the governing documents reviewed, some of which are not related to the topic of the opinion.

1. The Georgia Republican Party rules page 2 line 28 “causes” probably should be “caucuses”. an Amendment is recommended.
2. The adoption of the parliamentary authority in the bylaws is not the recommended language and currently applies only to meetings. If we take the term “rules” to be interpreted as “bylaws”, then the current language does not provide for special rules of order. RONR also includes other topics such as drafting of bylaws and interpretation of bylaws (and many other topics). It is recommended that you amend your language to that recommended in RONR to wit:

The rules contained in the current edition of Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised ~~shall be followed in all meetings~~ shall govern of the GRP in all cases to which they are applicable, including , without limitation, the State Committee and State Executive Committee, the District Committees and District

Executive Committees, and the County Committees and County Executive Committees, unless modified by, respectively, these Rules, applicable County Party rules, applicable District Party rules **and any special rules of order**; provided, however, that the provisions of Rule 9.12 shall govern all Precinct Caucuses, County Conventions, District Conventions, and the State Convention

3. GRP rules 4.2 QUORUM needs a comma to give the correct interpretation. It is recommend to insert the comma as shown. Without is says the quorum is a majority of the member who are present, instead of a majority of the members. It is punctuated correctly in 8.14

A majority of the voting members, **2** present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. Consider adopting the title “Bylaws” for your bylaws, instead of “Rules”. The reason would be that the articles of information specifically refer to “bylaws”. RONR makes a significant distinction between “rules” and “bylaws”, especially about the ability to suspend them. The statute 21-2-110 (a)(2) refers to both “bylaws” and “rules”. The current usage of “rules” adds to parliamentary ambiguity

5. This provision in the state bylaws is problematic and it is recommended that this clause be repealed:

-5.6 DUTIES OF THE PARLIAMENTARIAN The Parliamentarian shall be responsible for all interpretation of GRP Rules.

Of course the GRP can put this in your bylaws, but this is not the proper role for the unelected parliamentarian under Robert’s Rules. This takes away the right of the chair and of the assembly to interpret the bylaws. Some legislatives bodies, or users of other parliamentary authorities have this idea of the parliamentarian being a judge of the rules, but under Robert’s Rule the chair, as the one elected by the assembly to do so, is always responsible to rule on such matters, with the right of appeal to the assembly. Under RONR, the assembly itself is always the final judge of the meaning of its own rules. This provision of the bylaws deprives the chair and the assembly of this essential duty and right, respectively. RONR (12th ed.) 56:68

This provision also conflicts with the duties of the Rules Committee, District Committee, and the Committee on Appeals.

The proper role of the parliamentarian under RONR in only as a consultant, and the parliamentarian makes no ruling on the interpretation of rules, or any other matter. RONR (12th ed.) 47:46. While this can be changed by the bylaws, it is not advisable to do so.

6. The state and county documents use the term “while in session” to try to define the authority of the state/county committee, executive committee, and convention. This language adds no value and only creates ambiguity. The state/county committee is always the governing committee, whether in or out of session. Certain duties are delegated to the convention and the executive committee, but this does not make those

bodies the governing body “while in session”. The governing documents should be amended to clarify the correct relationship between the three bodies.

The delegation language is also defective. You should never give blanket delegation such as “all the powers of the _____ committee”. This is overbroad and provides opportunity for one body to usurp the role of the other while “in session”.

Additional assistance can be provided on a proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted

Kirby Glad

Professional Registered Parliamentarian

Some Principles of Interpretation of Bylaws

56:68 In preparing bylaws and interpreting them, the following principles of interpretation—which have equal application to other rules and documents adopted by an organization—may be of assistance.

1) Each society decides for itself the meaning of its bylaws. When the meaning is clear, however, the society, even by a unanimous vote, cannot change that meaning except by amending its bylaws. An ambiguity must exist before there is any occasion for interpretation. If a bylaw is ambiguous, it must be interpreted, if possible, in harmony with the other bylaws. The interpretation should be in accordance with the intention of the society at the time the bylaw was adopted, as far as this can be determined. Again, intent plays no role unless the meaning is unclear or uncertain, but where an ambiguity exists, a majority vote is all that is required to decide the question. The ambiguous or doubtful expression should be amended as soon as practicable.

2) When a provision of the bylaws is susceptible to two meanings, one of which conflicts with or renders absurd another bylaw provision, and the other meaning does not, the latter must be taken as the true meaning. For example, assume the bylaws define the officers as “a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and five other members, all of whom shall serve as members of the Board...” Assume also that elsewhere the bylaws speak of “Directors” being board members. A suggestion that the “Directors” are not officers and are additional members of the board would create a conflict within the bylaws and cannot be taken as the true meaning. The “other members” are the same as the “Directors.”

3) A general statement or rule is always of less authority than a specific statement or rule and yields to it. It is not practical to state a rule in its full detail every time it is referred to. General statements of rules are seldom strictly correct in every possible application. The specific statement of the rule that gives the details applying to the particular case must always be examined. For instance: in the Sample Bylaws, Article III, Section 2 (56:61), it is provided that any “adult resident” shall, by a two-thirds vote, be elected to membership. This is a general statement which yields to the proviso stated in Section 1 of the same article that restricts membership to two hundred. Thus, the Society is not empowered to elect a two-hundred-and-first member by a two-thirds vote. **No one has a right to quote a general statement as of authority against a specific statement.**

4) If the bylaws authorize certain things specifically, other things of the same class are thereby prohibited. There is a presumption that nothing has been placed in the bylaws without some reason for it. There can be no valid reason for authorizing certain things to be done that can clearly be done without the authorization of the bylaws, unless the intent is to specify the things of the same class that may be done, all others being prohibited. Thus, where Article IV, Section 1 of the Sample Bylaws (56:62) lists certain officers, the election of other officers not named, such as a sergeant-at-arms, is prohibited.

5) A provision granting certain privileges carries with it a right to a part of the privileges, but prohibits a greater privilege. The Sample Bylaws, in Article VI, Section 2 (56:64) provide that the executive board may “fix the hour and place of meetings” of the society. The board may, therefore, change the time or the place, or both, of a society's meeting. But it may not change the day for which the meeting is scheduled.

6) A prohibition or limitation prohibits everything greater than what is prohibited, or that goes beyond the limitation; but it permits what is less than the limitation, and also permits things of the same class that are not mentioned in the prohibition or limitation and that are not evidently improper. The Sample Bylaws, Article IV, Section 4 (56:62) limits a member to holding one office at a time. This limitation carries with it, of course, the prohibition of holding more than two or three offices as well. The next clause in Article IV, Section 4 prohibits officers from serving three consecutive terms in the same office. Hence, an officer cannot serve four consecutive terms, but may serve two consecutive terms. Article IX of the Sample Bylaws (56:67) limits amendments to the bylaws to those of which notice has been given and which are adopted by a two-thirds vote. Thus, the change of a single word is prohibited unless these conditions are met, and a revision of the entire bylaws requires that the same steps be taken.

7) The imposition of a definite penalty for a particular action prohibits the increase or diminution of the penalty. If the bylaws state that a member shall be dropped from membership on a board if he misses three consecutive regular meetings of the board, he cannot be retained by vote of the board, nor can more severe penalties be imposed, such as a fine in addition. If, for example, it is desired to allow the board to diminish or waive the penalty, or increase it, the bylaw must not make it definite or must specifically provide for diminution, waiver, or enlargement.

8) In cases where the bylaws use a general term and also two or more specific terms that are wholly included under the general one, a rule in which only the general term is used applies to all the specific terms. Where the bylaws provide in the basic enumeration of the classes of membership that “members may be active, associate, or honorary,” the general term “member” is used to apply to all three classes of members. But if, in the article on Members, it is stated that members may be either active or associate members, or if that article simply describes “members” without classification, as in the Sample Bylaws, Article III (56:61), the term “member” applies only to those classes or that class of members, even if honorary members are provided for elsewhere—in which case honorary membership is not real membership. Similarly, if the bylaws provide for “elected officers” and “appointed officers,” the word “officers” or the expression “all officers,” used elsewhere in establishing the term during which office shall be held, applies to both the elected and the appointed officers.

Stilson Voting Precinct

March 22, 2023

Bulloch County GOP Committee
24 Joe Kennedy Blvd
Statesboro, GA 30458

Bulloch County GOP Committee,

As of today, I offer myself as Chairman of the Stilson Voting Precinct for the Bulloch County Republican Committee. In the interest of the Republican Party, our lack of representation must be immediately corrected, and our area caucus agrees. I understand and have researched the responsibilities of the role, which can greatly impact essential representation for my like-minded family and neighbors.

I understand that there are no specific qualifications for this role except to be a qualified elector of Stilson who are in accord with the principles of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policy and am in agreement with its aims and purposes. Based on recent voting data, I believe that the Republican vote and representation of Stilson can be strategically strengthened.

I am looking forward to building our Stilson Team!

Respectfully,

Kathy M. Todd

Stilson Precinct Republican Elector: Kathy M. Todd

Address: 475 Kendricks Road, Brooklet, GA 30415

912-682-5338

James L. Todd, Vice Chair
912-682-6727

Stilson Precinct Republican Elector & Reference:

Address: 170 I Vanhol Rd
Brooklet, GA 30415

Holly J. Burney (Secretary)
912-318-9336

Sinkhole Voting Precinct

March 14, 2023

Chairman Sack & Bulloch County GOP Committee
24 Joe Kennedy Blvd
Statesboro, GA 30458

Chairman Sack and County GOP Committee,

As of today, I offer myself as Chairman of the Sinkhole Voting Precinct for the Bulloch County Republican Committee. In the interest of the Republican Party, our lack of representation must be immediately corrected, and our area caucus agrees.

I understand and have researched the responsibilities of the role, which can greatly impact essential representation for my family and neighbors. Based on recent voting data, I believe that the Republican vote and representation of Sinkhole can be strategically strengthened.

I understand that there are no specific qualifications for this role except to be a qualified elector of Sinkhole Precinct who is in accord with the principles of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policy and is in agreement with its aims and purposes.

I am looking forward to building our Sinkhole Team!

Sincerely,

Andrea
Yushe Nevil

Sinkhole Precinct Republican Elector:

Address:

82 Shack Rd.
Register, Ga. 30452

Sinkhole Precinct Republican Elector & Reference:

Address:

901 Sinkhole Rd
Register, Ga. 30452

Cynthia Lee Luna Dailey

Copy to: Secretary, Bulloch GOP