

# **REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FOR THE CALIFORNIA COLLEGE REPUBLICANS No. 1**

*Constitutional Review Committee*

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Drew Olbrantz, Favian Fragoso, Panagiotis Frousiakis, and Ariana Rowlands concurring.*

To the California College Republican Executive Committee and those whom it may concern:

Topic: Constitutional Amendments

Purpose: To provide the Executive Committee tangible, researched proposals for amendments to the CCR Constitution.

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## **I. Executive Overview**

This report will analyze constitutional amendments, their merits, and the process necessary to implement them.

Part II will review the context of this report.

Part III of this report will overview the specific findings of the Constitutional Review Committee. The Committee specifically found that the constitution, both unclear and largely insolvent, lacks several important provisions to remain solvent to the organization. This includes, in alignment to the Board of Directors Report outlined in Part II, an inability to arbitrate. Additionally, the Committee finds that while isolated amendments to the Constitution may provide some solvency, ultimately a new constitution is necessary to alleviate the structural flaws found in the status quo. Finally, Part III of the report will provide an analysis of the specific proposals. All proposals outlined in general in the report can be found in the appropriate appendix.

Part IV of this report will provide a recommendation to the Executive Committee on how to implement these amendments, including the necessary procedural and substantive actions to ensure the success of the measures internally proposed.

## II. Context

This part of the report will clarify the context for these constitutional amendments. The Committee finds that to understand the necessity of these concepts it is important to understand the context of the California College Republicans (CCR), namely at the time during the election when these harms were most apparent.<sup>1</sup> More specifically, the chaos of the election first truly began at the initial evening of the negotiations between Chairman Allen, and, at this point, candidate Rowlands. These negotiations had occurred as a result of the failure of CCR to host an election during the April of 2017. These negotiations, while politically possible, were not legally possible, as was ruled Chairman Allen's parliamentarian, Burke.<sup>2</sup> Specifically, Allen, whom at the time was the Chair, held the power of judicial interpretation, and acting on a ruling from Parliamentarian Burke, pushed elections back to the fall.<sup>3</sup> At this point, Co-Chair Leesa Danzek had become, by succession, Chair.

Co-Chair Danzek proceeded to then become the governing authority of the organization. However:

*It is during this time crisis began to erupt; indeed, not only did Chairman Danzek lack a permanent parliamentarian, and thus an accurate interpretation of the rules, but Danzek refused to interact and govern individuals either inside or outside the organization. As a result, confusion within the organization continued to spread, and by the time the CCR election occurred, most delegates were confused about the specific procedures implemented by the Danzek administration.<sup>4</sup>*

This confusion accumulated greatly to the election held in October of 2017. During the election proceedings, Danzek not only permitted several illegal elections,<sup>5</sup> but ignored constitutionally mandated procedures, such that of which that required

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<sup>1</sup> A more complex analysis is offered by the Board of Director's report, found pages 5 to 51 of the Parliamentarian's Report.

<sup>2</sup> Gandall, p. 8 - 10.

<sup>3</sup> Allen, Ivy. Resignation. *Facebook*, 2 August 2017.

<https://www.facebook.com/ivy.n.allen/posts/10203640153720660>. Accessed 26 December 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Gandall, p. 8 - 9.

<sup>5</sup> *California College Republicans v. Leibowitz*. See also: *Sac State Republicans v. Daniels*; Gandall, p. 9.

Danzek to elect an Executive Director.<sup>6</sup> Implementing the former, while failing to do the latter, resulted in tangible, real world harms, as the organization was pushed back several months, damaging the Rowlands administration's ability to function.<sup>7</sup> Finally, the contested nature of the elections lead to considerable coverage of the organization. For CCR, the Board of Directors report specifically found:

*The Millennial Review noted that not only was the election extremely contentious, but multiple seats, including the San Diego Regional Vice Chair, are still disputed.<sup>8</sup> The LA Times reported this election as the takeover of an insurgency, an unexpected overthrow of the status quo...<sup>9 10</sup>*

Thus, politically, the election had not only politically and legally divisive results internally, but reflected an external response to the Trump reactionary movement. Because it is important for our organization to retain its internal consistency, and prevent a future occurrence, the Constitutional Review Committee finds it tangibly important to view this report in a serious light.

While it may be tempting to see this incident as purely isolated, it is important to see this context as an opportunity chance to apply a specific framework to the problem. Conceptually, it is easy to simple assign the problems seen in the election to negligence. However, a more nuanced approach would find that specific constitutional amendments could mitigate the probability of similar occurrences happening, while supporting a more effective, fair, and balanced organization.

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<sup>6</sup> Board of Directors' Docket, item 1.

<sup>7</sup> These harms can be read in depth from the cases cited in footnote 5, or the Board of Director's Report.

<sup>8</sup> Lendrum, Eric . "The People Won:" Contentious CCR Election Finally Reaches Conclusion." *The Millennial Review*, The Millennial Review. [themilreview.com/real-time-updates/2017/10/23/the-people-won-contentious-ccr-election-finally-reaches-conclusion](http://themilreview.com/real-time-updates/2017/10/23/the-people-won-contentious-ccr-election-finally-reaches-conclusion)

<sup>9</sup>Watanabe, Teresa, and Rosanna Xia. "Trump sparks revival for college Republicans, along with battle over 'future and soul' of movement." *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, 20 Oct. 2017, [www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-conservative-college-students-20171020-story.html](http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-conservative-college-students-20171020-story.html).

<sup>10</sup> Gandall, Kimo. *Report on the Structural and Procedural Amendments for the California College Republicans*

### III. Findings

This part will summarize the findings of the Constitutional Review Committee, and our specific amendments.<sup>11</sup>

In total, the committee had over 75 proposed amendments to review. Most, if not all, were passed. Thus, for practical purposes, the committee compiled six different packages of amendments: the Accountability Amendment, the Equitable Process Amendment, the Bureaucratic Streamline Amendment, the CCR Bill of Rights, the Clerical Fixes Amendment, and the Repeal and Replace Amendment (R&R).

The first five packages, Accountability, Equitable Process, Clerical Fixes, Bureaucratic Streamline, and the CCR Bill of Rights, along with two individual amendments, are all amendments to the current CCR Constitution. The R&R package is also an amendment to the current constitution; however, unlike prior amendments, it is consider a revision to the constitution, which in practice creates an entirely new constitution The amendments within the packages were created by going through the current constitution and making changes, as well as looking at the Constitutional Review Committee Chairman's new draft and making changes to both the current constitution and the draft to maintain consistency across both constitutions.

#### *A. Repeal and Replace.*<sup>12</sup>

While the other amendments are fragments of needed fixes, the Constitutional Review Committee highly recommends that the General Session and Executive Board instead endorse an entire repeal and replace of the constitution. Procedurally this occurs as a General Revision,<sup>13</sup> and is the most effective method of accomplishing all of the specific problems outlined in the packages C through F. Additionally, the revised constitution written by the committee is more clear on jurisdictions, the three branches of governance clearly outlined. More specifically,

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<sup>11</sup> Appendix H contains the precise minutes of the meeting. Note that per RONR (11th edition), p. 488, ll. 5- 10 informal discussion occurred, which was not fully recorded. This report will therefore include notes from the committee not otherwise included.

<sup>12</sup> Appendix B.

<sup>13</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 593, ll. 30 - 35.

the Committee found that the prior constitution, filled with unnecessary procedures, damaged the ability of the organization to function properly. Many of these procedures are appropriated, as they should be, to the legislative branch of the Board of Directors, renamed under the new constitution to the CCR Senate. Other changes include redesigning the Executive Branch to reflect more closely to a unitary executive, as the Co-Chair and Executive Director are appointed positions, similar to how the Vice President runs with the President in the United States. This prevents unnecessarily hostile executive boards. Additionally, the Administrative Vice Chair was eliminated, as it served no practical ends. Finally, another significant not reflected elsewhere was the movement of the Credentials process to the CCR Senate rather than the Chair, which will allow elections to be transparent and accessible.

*B. Accountability Amendment.<sup>14</sup>*

The first package, the Accountability Amendment, includes three new provisions that provide accountability for all CCRs. The biggest change under this amendment is the creation of the Judicial Board, found in Article V.

Section 1 states that this body will serve as the new judicial branch for CCR's government. Its main purpose is to uphold the laws and provisions set forth in the CCR Constitution and other governing documents. The board may also hear cases concerning violations of any governing documents. It also may advise the Executive Committee or Chairman on the legality of any documents or legislation.

Section 2 gives the board the power to issue sanctions, including changing the membership of or censuring a member. Any ruling is binding unless appealed by the general assembly by a 2/3rds vote. A change in membership may be overturned by the executive committee with a 3/4th vote.

Section 3 gives the right to CCR members to appeal any ruling of the Judicial Board by having the ruling reviewed by the Judicial Oversight Committee, but only with a petition signed by 2/3rds of the presiding officers of CCR Chapters. All appeals will be passed through the Executive Committee by a 2/3rds vote. The Committee found this to be an appropriate check on any potential judicial abuse, while maintaining the legitimacy and authority of the Judicial Board over legal matters.

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<sup>14</sup> Appendix C.

Section 4 states that the Judicial Board will be made up of five permanent members, or justices, and three substitute members in the case of an absence of a permanent member. One justice may be designated as the chief justice upon appointment to the board, and may appoint staffers as necessary. Thus, this simply acts as a composition of the board.

Section 5 stipulates that all appointments may last for three terms. Each term being the time in between each annual convention. Any member appointed at a special convention may serve until the next annual convention. Each member must be a member of a chartered CCR chapter in good standing with at least half-time enrollment in their college at the time of their appointment, which prevents non-college students from maintaining a permanent presence in the organization.

Section 6 states that members of the Judicial Board will be appointed by the newly elected Chairman and approved by 2/3rds of the newly elected Regional Vice Chairman at the first Executive Committee meeting. Other appointments of Judicial Board members may be approved at a special convention by a 2/3rds vote of the general assembly.

Section 7 gives the process for removal of Judicial Board members, which can take place at either the annual convention or the special convention by a 2/3rds vote.

The creation of this new branch is necessary in order to serve as a check on the both the executive, the Chairman, and the legislative, the CCR Senate. The idea, pursuant to our review of the relevant academic and CCR approved literature, is to make sure that each branch respects the CCR Constitution and other governing documents. We hold, therefore, the concept of the three branches of government. It is packaged within the Accountability Amendment to ensure fairness and equal opportunity of CCR members, who can appear before the Judicial Board in order to resolve violations of the Constitution, as well as the other branches of the CCR government. This judicial check will thus prevent any single entity from maintaining a monopoly on power.

The second amendment in the package is the creation of the position of Advocate General. The Advocate General will replace the position of the Administrative Vice Chairman and absorb all of his responsibilities. Article VI (Officers) section 1c includes the Advocate General in the list of elected officers of the Executive Committee. Article VII (Officers' Duties), section 3 gives the line of succession being that the Advocate General will fill the vacancy of the Co-Chairman. It also

stipulates that the Advocate General will assist the Chairman with interpretation of legal documents as well as investigating and petitioning the Judicial Board in relation to ethical violations and violations of governing documents. He will also make all governing documents accessible to the public. Article VIII (Vacancies and Removal), section 1 states that any vacancy of the Advocate General shall be filled by an appointment from the Chairman as well as a vote by a simple majority of the Executive Committee. Article X (Annual Conventions), section 11, states that the Advocate General will be the third in line to be elected at the annual convention. Article XI (Accreditation for Annual Conventions), section 4 designates the duties pertaining to accreditation to the Advocate General instead of the Administrative Vice Chairman.

The Advocate General was created for the purpose of having an elected officer taking charge of the Judicial Board, as opposed to the current arrangement where an appointed parliamentarian is in charge of Judicial Interpretation. The new arrangement creates more legitimacy for the Judicial Board, which fits in under the idea of the Accountability Amendment.<sup>15</sup>

The third amendment within the Accountability Amendment package gives more power to the Sergeant-At-Arms. Article VII (Officers' Duties), section 15 gives the Sergeant-At-Arms the role of maintaining order during Judicial Board hearings.

Since the Sergeant-At-Arms is in charge of maintaining order at conventions, the power is extended into Judicial Board hearings for the same reasons, to ensure efficiency and fairness during hearings. Accountability is ensured for each member attending the hearing because the Sergeant-At-Arms may escort a member out for interference.

There is importance to accountable organizations; more specifically, one view of democratic organizations, such as the CCR, argues that elections seek to act to hold administrations responsible for policy results.<sup>16</sup> This view seems reasonable in light of prior harms, but also serves as fulfilling the constitutional prerogative, "to promote good government at all levels."<sup>17</sup> We find accountability to be under this measure to be included, as it is necessary for the actor, the constituents, to use an

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<sup>15</sup> Reasons for striking the Administrative Vice Chairman in favor of the Advocate General will be offered in the discussion of the individual amendment that removes the role of the Administrative Vice Chairman.

<sup>16</sup> Przeworski, Adam. *Democracy, accountability, and representation*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.

<sup>17</sup> CCR Constitution, Art. 2 §1(e).

analysis of the results of the prior administration to determine if change is necessary. Thus, many would contend that the constituents themselves, who make up the CCR General Session are within themselves competent enough to judge policy decisions, choose new leaders, and then implement those changes.

There is another reason why accountability is an important feature of an administration, outside of those benefits which directly impact the governing of the organization: normative isomorphic change, namely that of which initiates a change that triggers other agents to do similar. A multitude of researchers have concurred that this change occurs as a result of changes that first appear at a higher organizational level; indeed, Meyer notes that as standardization begins to occur at, for instance, universities, specialists begin to modify their behaviors to comply with the norms of these institutions, largely to increase their own legitimacy. Moreso, as these agents adopt, in essence, purely ceremonial activities, such as incorporating an elephant into their chapter icon, they do not as a direct benefit to their organization, but as a way to demonstrate that their organization is socially fit.<sup>18</sup> CCR, to some extent, already did this, releasing announcements with letterheads, and emailing members with official addresses. Thus this amendment, the Committee argues, will incur the positive benefit of supporting normative norms, and will as a response push other youth organizations, and hopefully, club chapters, towards similar ideas or procedures.

### *C. Equitable Process.*<sup>19</sup>

The second package, the Equitable Process Amendment, includes new provisions relating to regions, charters, state committees, and public access of information. Firstmost, the Committee created a requirement for the number of chapters within a certain geographical region, found in Article VI (Officers), section 7. In summary, to be recognized as an official region, with an elected Regional Vice Chairman, there must be at least two chartered CCR chapters. Should a region fall below this threshold, then the remaining chapter will be under the jurisdiction of the CCR Chairman. If there is an effort to charter a second chapter, the two chairmen of the chapters will vote on a new Regional Vice Chairman.

Because of the current situation with the Northern Area constituting only one chapter, the Constitutional Review Committee found that it was unfair for a

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<sup>18</sup> Meyer, John W., and Brian Rowan. "Institutionalized Organizations: Formal Structure as Myth and Ceremony." *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 83, no. 2, 1977, pp. 340–363., doi:10.1086/226550.

<sup>19</sup> Appendix D.

Regional Vice Chairman to have the same power as other Regional Vice Chairmen when he only governs one chapter (Chico State). Additionally, we considered that even if not unfair, such a situation posed a certain threat to the constituents of the region, as the Regional Vice Chairman would be unable to access the resources or will necessary to expand the region. We found that if other Regional Vice Chairmen are making efforts to establish several chapters within their regions, this will give incentive to the Northern Area. Finally, we did not see the value in having a region wherein there were no other chapters to have regional events with, and thus, the Regional Vice Chairman of that region would have less responsibilities than others, creating inequality amongst the Regional Vice Chairmen as a whole. Therefore, this maintains our goal of keeping in theme with the Equitable Process Amendment, as it provides a more equitable treatment of not only executive members, but the constituents of that region.

Next, there is an amendment which serves to create the position of the San Diego Regional Vice Chairman and separates San Diego Region into its own region. Thus, San Diego and Imperial are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Southern Area Regional Vice Chairman or the Southern Region. Article VI (Officers), section 1n stipulates San Diego Regional Vice Chairman as an elected officer on the Executive Committee. Section 6 includes San Diego on the listing of the total number of Regional Vice Chairmen. In Section 9, San Diego County and Imperial County are removed from the Southern Regional Vice Chairman's jurisdiction. Additionally, Section 11 is a new section which states the responsibilities of the San Diego Regional Vice Chairman, which are no different than the duties of any other Regional Vice Chairman, and gives him jurisdiction over San Diego County and Imperial County.

The Committee takes note of the confusion at the last convention, held in October, over the standing of the San Diego Regional Vice Chairman as a sovereign authority over the San Diego region. The San Diego Region currently includes five chartered chapters, which the Constitutional Review Committee saw as substantial. The San Diego Regional Vice Chairman has also informally existed for a lengthy period of time, even though it was an appointed position not formally recognized by the CCR Constitution. The Committee further finds it is imperative that the title of San Diego Regional Vice Chairman be given to someone duly elected to the position, if just so that the Vice Chairman's vote for the Judicial Board appointees be representative. This is included under the Equitable Process Amendment to ensure fairness amongst all of the existing Regional Vice Chairmen and to every chapter

that makes up the San Diego Region, so they will not be neglected due to the wide geographical distance the Southern Area used to cover.

The requirements for chartering CCR clubs has also been changed. In accordance with Article III (Membership Requirements), section 3, all chartered clubs will be given permanent charters unless revoked by the Executive Committee or General Session. If a club ceases to exist for 30 days or more, a charter will be revoked in as well. Section 4 simply stipulates that any College Republicans club must send in all required credentialing materials to the Executive Committee in accordance with the Constitution.

This new language provides that chapters will not have to submit credentialing materials every year, which will allow all chapters to submit credentialing materials once, and thus remain in good standing until the Executive Committee sees fit to rescind their charter. This therefore simplifies the process for normal chapters, while still giving the Executive Committee the power to remove chapters that have become inactive. Finally, it is important to note that while credentialing will remain permanent, chapters will still need to provide membership lists yearly for voting rights in the General Session. There will be Equitable Processes for each chapter in their credentialing, making it fair for all.

Additionally, article VII section 18 that will ensure fairness is the amendment which limits each CCR member to serve on one committee at a time.<sup>20</sup>

We found a member should only dedicate their time to one committee at a time to ensure that their focus was on one committee, so as not to hinder the progress of one committee for another. There is also the issue with conflicts of interest in the case of the Resolutions Committee, Constitutional Review, and potentially Judiciary Committee.

The last amendment within the package is the amendment which gives the parliamentarian (Article VII - Officers, Section 14) and the Executive Committee (Article IX - Executive Committee, Section 7) the responsibility of making all CCR governing documents publicly accessible.

There has been rumors of two constitutions and - as seen in the current Constitution - missing amendments.<sup>21</sup> Making all documents publicly accessible will

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<sup>20</sup> This does not include those with ex-officio status.

<sup>21</sup> Gandall, p. 9 - 10. See also: CCR v. *Leibowitz*

ensure transparency on the part of the Executive Committee, and will create a better trust between the government and its constituents. In addition, there were also issues with utilizing the Constitution for citations, as members were unable to easily access it. However, the Committee believes this problem to be mitigated, as the amendment provides easy access to the constitution.

Finally, as prior noted, offering accountability to all members is an important goal of good governance. Similarly, we find that offering equitable process is part of this goal of good governance; indeed, not only does the constitution outline these goals, but RONR stipulates that, “a person [is] entitled to full participation in [the society’s] proceedings...”<sup>22</sup> Additionally, these members cannot have their right rescinded except by, “disciplinary procedures.”<sup>23</sup> Because these members have a right to full participation, and in order to fully participate one must have reasonable ability to influence and partake in influence proportional to other members,<sup>24</sup> the legal rights of members must include equitable process.<sup>25</sup> This proportionality of procedure is a vital component of our democracy, and is especially true in the cases of disciplinary hearings, when due process and transparency are vitally important.<sup>26</sup>

#### *D. Bureaucratic Streamlining.*<sup>27</sup>

The Bureaucratic Streamline Amendment eliminates unnecessary bureaucratic components within the current Constitution. The first amendment in this packages removes Article I (Name), section 2, which just states that the Executive Board will not allow CCR to be associated with any specific campaign or political cause without approval by a 2/3rd vote of the Executive Committee or general assembly.

We eliminated this section because it has the potential to impede progress for important political events, such as the “Stop the Gas Tax” campaign. If the Executive Board has to approve every single campaign-related event that a chapter or region wanted to host, it would just cause unnecessary bureaucracy. Additionally, there is another part of the Constitution (Article XIII - Affiliations, Adjudication, & Authority) that describes our relationship with the California Republican Party. Therefore, there are obvious situations and campaigns that are reasonably common sense to not endorse, such as Democratic campaigns. Thus, the Committee contends

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<sup>22</sup> RONR (11th edition), p. 3, ll. 1 - 15.

<sup>23</sup> RONR (11th edition), p. 3, ll. 5 - 10.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> RONR (11th edition), p. 656, ll. 1 - 10.

<sup>27</sup> Appendix E.

that the provisions for retaining the organization are already reasonably provided in the constitution, and this bureaucratic procedure only hinders future progress.

The final amendment is to remove the Administrative Vice Chairman position completely. In most instances, the Advocate General absorbs the responsibilities of this position, making it no longer necessary.

The Chairwoman expressed her opinions on this position. Specifically, she argued that the Advocate General would be a good substitute, considering he has all the same functions with the added involvement in the Judicial Board. The Constitutional Review Committee heard the Chairwoman's opinion and the Committee unanimously agreed that the Advocate General would have a clearer purpose than the Administrative Vice Chairman, and therefore would be a much more effective position.

#### *E. CCR Bill of Rights.*<sup>28</sup>

The fourth package is the CCR Bill of Rights, which explicitly provides every CCR member basic rights. It is found in Article XV, Rights of Members. Section 1 empowers the Constitution to protect the rights of CCR members and outlines 8 rights. 1(a) states that no provision can be included in this constitution that restricts any CCR member from running for office. 1(b) is similar in that it does not restrict any member from being appointed to an office. In section 1(c), no member may be deprived of voting, democratic institutions, or governance of CCR. Furthermore, Section 1(d) ensures transparency in elections processes so no rights are violated. Similarly, section 1(e) prevents the Executive Board, Board of Directors, and other officers instituting administrative sanctions against failed efforts to impeach or remove officers. In extension of this, 1(f) ensures judicial fairness including rights to due process, no double jeopardy, and not having to be a witness against oneself. 1(g) gives the right of CCR members to seek penalties for those violating any CCR governing documents. And finally 1(h) leaves all rights not given to the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and any other governing institutions to the CCR chapters under their own individual perview.

Article XV is one of the most important additions to the constitution because it grants protections for individual members to ensure that abuses of authority do not occur. This is evidently noted by the Committee, as a number of members of the Constitutional Review Committee were unable to vote or even witness the elections

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<sup>28</sup> Appendix F.

taking place. Additionally, several candidates that had been campaigning for months were deemed ineligible to run, even though issues with approving candidates were never mentioned before the actual vote. These amendments also ensured that the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, Judicial Board, and other officers do not have the power to infringe upon the rights of CCR members. Finally, it empowers individual chapters, which decreases the coercive authority of the centralized organization.

*F. Clerical Corrections.*<sup>29</sup>

The fifth package is the Clerical Fixes Amendment, which just includes clerical errors in the original constitution, such as spelling, grammar, punctuation, name substitution, and renumbering. Spelling, grammar, and punctuation just adds in necessary fixes to ensure clarity and professionalism of the document.

Additionally, the Committee went through the document and checked any kind of errors with grammar, spelling, and punctuation because we need to put forth a document that is thorough and correct. One discovered problem was the ambiguous use of “board,” as it became unclear if the constitution was references the Board of Directors or Executive Committee. Then, with the addition of the Judicial Board, there were too many references to “the Board” that were unclear. Thus, because the Committee did not want any confusion of which powers belong to whom, the Executive Board will be hereafter referred to as the Executive Committee. Furthermore, the Committee finds that, as the Board of Directors and the Judicial Board are in different articles of the constitution, there is no reason to change the names of those bodies. Lastly, renumbering is important because the Judicial Board is found in the new Article V, so all articles must be renumbered for consistency and clarity, as with any other sections added that have been mentioned previously.

These problems can be corrected with a simple resolution granting the Secretary the authority to do so, as found in Appendix A. The Committee frowns upon any specific resolution fixing every error as the constitution may change depending on which amendments are passed. Furthermore, Robert’s Rules offers a specific recommendation to delegate this duty to the Secretary.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, the Constitutional Review Committee will suggest such.

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<sup>29</sup> Appendix A.

<sup>30</sup> Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised 11th edition, p. 599, ll. 1 -10.

## IV. Process for Implementation

In this part, we will seek to guide the Executive Committee through how to exactly implement these proposed amendments, both before, during, and after the convention. This part will include provisions both from the constitution and Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, 11th edition.

### Prior to Convention:

1. *Ratify Report.*

This will require the Executive Committee adopt this report. This will authorize the Chair to officially support the substantive measures found in the report.

2. *Ratify the Resolution found in Appendix G.*

This resolution accomplish two specific actions. First, it will require the Chair to work with the Convention Director to arrange a room. Second, it will require the Chair to, if necessary, work with the CCR Finances Committee to appropriate funds to the reservation of the room.

3. *Begin Notification Process. Make report public.*

The Constitutional Review Committee will actively work, in cooperation with the Chair, to support the substance of this report. Additionally, the Secretary will be sent an official copy of this report, with the specific amendments attached as separate documents.

### During Convention:

1. *Hold Constitutional Review Committee Town Hall.*

To accomplish this, the Committee will require a separate, controlled room. The Constitutional Review Committee will set the agenda, advocate for the amendments, and allow public comment on any proposals.

2. *Open General Session at 2:30 PM.*

The registration deadline is noon the second day of convention.<sup>31</sup> The Executive Board will meet directly after, and after a reasonable period for lunch, meet back at 2 PM to open the General Session. The agenda set by the convention director will direct the procedures for this more closely.

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<sup>31</sup> CCR Constitution. Art. IX §8.

3. *Commence General Session Vote.*

The General Session vote on the amendments will occur after the opening ceremonies, officers' reports, and credentials report. At the time that the Chair reaches the point of the General Session that this report becomes applicable, the Chair will the order of voting upon amendments as follows:

a. *A Revision to Ratify the Repeal and Replace of the California College Republicans Constitution.*<sup>32</sup>

- i. Prior to the vote, the chair must smile upon a motion from a delegate to adopt the Revision as a whole.<sup>33</sup> Otherwise the constitution will be considered provision by provision. The motion is not debatable, although it is amendable.<sup>34</sup> For the motion to pass, both a second and a simple majority vote is needed.<sup>35</sup>
- ii. The vote will immediately occur. The motion requires a 2/3rd majority.

b. *Other Amendments (in alphabetical order of the appendixes as listed in this report).*

- i. Prior to the vote, the chair must smile upon a motion from a delegate to adopt the Revision as seriatim.<sup>36</sup> The motion is not debatable, although it is amendable.<sup>37</sup> For the motion to pass, both a second and a simple majority vote is needed.<sup>38</sup> Should the motion fail, the amendment will be considered provision by provision.
- ii. The vote will immediately occur. The motion requires a 2/3rd majority.

c. *Amendments to this Report or the Contents herein Recommended.*

- i. Any member may make a general motion during General Session to amend any part of this report by a majority vote, but may not amend any part of this report or the contents of this report to make an amendment to the proposed amendment that

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<sup>32</sup> RONR (11th edition), p. 593, ll. 15 - 30. *See also:* appendix c.

<sup>33</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 593, ll. 30 - 35; *see also:* RONR (11th edition), pg. 278, ll. 5 - 15.

<sup>34</sup> RONR (11th edition), tinted p. 43.

<sup>35</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 277, ll. 10 - 15.

<sup>36</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 593, ll. 30 - 35; *see also:* RONR (11th edition), pg. 278, ll. 5 - 15.

<sup>37</sup> RONR (11th edition), tinted p. 43.

<sup>38</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 277, ll. 10 - 15.

exceeds the notice and impact of the original amendment.<sup>39</sup> Robert's Rules describes an example of this as follows:

*If the bylaws place the annual dues of members at \$10 and an amendment is pending to strike out 10 and insert 25, an amendment to change the 25 to any number between 10 and 25 would be in order, but an amendment to change the number to less than 10 or greater than 25 would be out of order, even with unanimous consent.*

Therefore, any amendments proposed would need to fall into this criteria to be in order.

### After Convention

#### *1. Immediate Implementation and Delayed Implementation*

Any amendment which changes any of the following pieces of the constitution will have delayed implementation to the next annual convention: (a) the requirements of chartering CCR clubs; (b) alter the method of selecting members of the Board; (c) eliminate non-vacant Board positions; (d) alter terms of office; or (e) change any part of art. XII.<sup>40</sup> However, because it is ambiguous what “the board” is, or what changing “chartering” constitutes (direct or indirect), and because the Constitutional Review Committee does not hold authority over legal interpretation, this report will not detail what amendments take effect. Furthermore, it is ambiguous to what requires procedures constitute a single amendment. Finally, given that procedural rules dictate that, “an amendment to the bylaws goes into effect immediately,” it will be up unto the presiding authority how to implement these amendments.<sup>41</sup>

This being said, the Constitutional Review Committee did create the new constitution with this in mind. Ideally, this means that should the new constitution pass, art. I (in whole), art. II (in whole), art. VI (in part), art. IX (in whole), art. X (in part), would go immediately into effect. The substantive nature of these can be found in part I(a).

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<sup>39</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 595, ll. 1 - 10.

<sup>40</sup> CCR Constitution. Art. XII §2.

<sup>41</sup> RONR (11th edition), pg. 597, ll. 1 - 5.

2. *Recommended Implementation Process*

While not able to specify if certain provisions will definitely be applicable, the Constitutional Review Committee will suggest that the specific process of implementation be passed unto a bureaucratic agency. In the case the Judicial Board is approved, the actor would be obvious. However, as the Judicial Board tends to deal with the interpretation of the constitution and not actual substantive measures, it would be likely that the resolutions committee is charged with adjusting policy to meet the new constitution. Alternatively, the Chair may request the Office of the Parliamentarian do so, as even if the Advocate General is approved, his provision would not take effect except in the case whereas the amendment receives a 3/4th vote. Thus, ultimately, the Constitutional Review Committee recommends that Chair delegate the difficult duty of constitutional interpretation to the established CCR bureaucracy.

## V. Appendixes

### Appendix A: A Resolution to Delegate Clerical Authority to the Secretary

#### A Resolution to Delegate Clerical Authority to the Secretary

WHEREAS, the constitution, or possibly new constitution, have or could have a multitude of grammatical or numerical errors, and

WHEREAS, passing constitutional amendments can be exceedingly difficult, and

WHEREAS, it is neither practical nor effective to call a constitutional convention, and

WHEREAS, Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised 11th edition, p. 599, ll. 1 -10 allows a body to delegate clerical authority, and

WHEREAS, Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised 11th edition, p. 599, ll. 1 -10 offers a template to delegate clerical authority, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the secretary be authorized to correct article and section designations, punctuation, and cross references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the intent of the society in connection with the constitutional amendments, passed or not, presented to the CCR General Session of 2018.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the secretary is authorized by the General Session to correct the term "the board" in the necessary section the term wa applied in to the last authority, prioritizing the Board of Directors over the Executive Committee. Should the last named authority be the Executive Committee, the Secretary will change the wording to of "Board" to "Executive Committee."

Appendix B: A Revision to Ratify the Repeal and Replace of the California College Republicans Constitution

**A Revision to the California College Republicans Constitution**

**WHEREAS**, the status quo constitution is both ambiguous, and permits unfettered and often abused authority to the Chair; and

**WHEREAS**, the ratified Board of Directors report provided a prerogative to CCR to work towards greater accountability, more thorough process, and streamlined bureaucracy for all members; and

**WHEREAS**, a constitutional revision is the most effective method of correcting all prior problems found within the constitution;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the California College Republicans adopt the following language as a full revision to the Constitution:

**“California College Republicans Constitution**

**Article I. Name and Representation**

Section 1: The name of this organization shall be the California College Republicans, herein also referred to as “CCR” and as “the organization.”

Section 2: The Executive Committee shall not allow this name to be associated with any campaign or political cause without the approval of a simple majority.

**Article II. Objectives**

Section 1: The organization’s objectives are:

- a. To contribute to the growth and influence of the Republican Party on university and college campuses in California;
- b. To serve as a liaison between Republican College Students, Republican campaigns, and other Republican organizations;
- c. To work for the election of Republican nominees for public office;
- d. To train future leaders for service in local, state, and federal government;

- e. To promote good government at all levels.

### **Article III. Membership Requirements**

Section 1: The organization shall consist of all Republican clubs at California colleges, universities, or other higher education institutions which meet the requirements of this article.

Section 2: Members of clubs under CCR (herein referred to as “CCR Clubs”) must be students, faculty, staff, or spouses thereof, at the campus of the CCR club. All members must be registered Republican voters unless they are ineligible to register, in which case a statement of intent to register Republican upon becoming eligible shall suffice. No one may be a member of more than one CCR club at any given time.

Section 3: There shall be only one CCR club on each campus at one time.

Section 4: A Republican club at any California college or university shall be a CCR club in good standing once it has been chartered by the Senate Credentials Committee or credentialed at the state Annual Convention.

Section 5: All chapter charters for CCR clubs given out are to remain permanent unless by explicit revocation by the appropriate power under this constitution. If a club ceases to exist for any period of time exceeding 30 days, the Senate Credentials Committee shall immediately rescind their charter.

Section 6: Discrepancies in the materials of any charter will be handled by the Senate Credentials Committee. The Judicial Board of CCR shall hold appellate power over all cases brought before the Senate Credentials Committee.

Section 7: The CCR Senate or the General Assembly may revoke a club’s charter for good cause, provided with the following procedures.

- a. All motion(s) to revoke a club’s charter is submitted to the Chairman, the Recording Secretary, the Judicial Board, and the Officers of the club against whom the motion was made, not less than 10 days before a meeting at which the motion may be voted on;
  - i. The statute of limitations specified in this provision may be reversed, upon good cause, by the Judicial Board or General Assembly by a 3/4th vote;

- b. To revoke a club's charter, the motion must obtain a 3/4th vote from either the Executive Committee, Senate, General Assembly, or by injunction from the Judicial Board;
- c. The Presiding Officer of the club whose charter is to be revoked, and 2 other representatives appointed by the Presiding Officer, are afforded a right to speak for a reasonable period of time at the meeting in which the revocation is to be considered;

Section 8: The General Assembly may overturn any charter ruling by a 3/5th vote, and provide admission for that charter's proposed delegates to the General Assembly by a majority vote.

#### **Article IV. Legislative Authority**

Section 1: CCR shall have two governing legislative authorities: The CCR General Assembly and the CCR Senate.

Section 2: All qualified members found under Art. III of this constitution are eligible to be members of either or both branches.

Section 3: The CCR General Assembly shall be empowered to elect officers of the Executive Board, pass constitutional amendments as described by the procedures of this constitution, and have the final authority on all decisions of CCR brought before it. The General Assembly shall meet at every CCR convention, at least annually.

Section 4: Membership of the General Assembly is determined by chartered CCR clubs and the Executive Committee as described in this provision. All chartered CCR clubs are entitled to three voting delegates for their first twenty members, or fraction thereof, and one additional voting delegate for each ten members, or fraction thereof, above the original twenty members. The General Assembly shall be open to all members of CCR clubs, but the privilege of making motions and voting shall be limited to accredited delegates. All Executive Committee members shall automatically be accredited delegates to the General Assembly, if appearing in person or by proxy, but they shall not be counted as delegates from their respective CCR clubs. Each CCR club may provide a method for selecting General Assembly delegates and proxies in its constitution or bylaws. If no method is provided therein, the presiding officer listed on the club's charter shall appoint all

delegates and proxy-holders. Delegates must be qualified members of the CCR club they represent. No delegate may carry more than one proxy at a time. The Chair of the General Assembly shall be the CCR Chair, and the Chair shall appoint the necessary auxiliary staff to assist in the function of the convention.

Section 5: Proxy voting shall be allowed on the basis of two proxy votes for each accredited delegate present, up to the accredited strength of the delegation. Proxies may be issued by any member of a CCR club to any member of the same club, in accordance with the club's constitution or bylaws. Proxies may be transferred from one delegate to another within a club's delegation. Executive Committee members may proxy their votes to members of their CCR clubs or to other Executive Committee members. Executive Committee members shall not be counted in the determination of the number of proxies allowed to any club.

Section 6: A list of the delegates and proxies from each CCR club shall be submitted to the Recording Secretary of the Senate Credentials Committee or filed at the General Assembly Registration Desk no later than 12:00 noon on the second day of registration for the General Assembly. The General Assembly may not be held before this deadline, although program sessions and committee meetings may be held. Each CCR club may also submit a list of alternates which indicates the precise order in which they shall assume the place of absent delegates. Alternates shall be considered Convention guests for all purposes until they fill the position of absent delegates, except that if the General Assembly registration fees for guests are lower than the fees for delegates, then an alternate must pay the difference upon assuming the place of an absent delegate.

Section 7: Registration shall close at the opening of the General Assembly, unless reopened by a majority vote of the Convention. To register as a delegate, a CCR club member must present a valid student, faculty, or staff identification, or a spouse's identification (or copy thereof).

Section 8: Each delegate and each voting Executive Committee member shall have exactly one vote, not including proxies. Each chartered CCR club shall have one vote on each committee and the committee chairman shall vote only to break a tie. Each CCR club chairman may designate a certain delegate to represent the club in each committee. In the absence of such a designation, the committee chairman shall determine which delegate may vote if more than one delegate is present from a club. There shall be no quorum requirement for committee meetings at

General Assembly Conventions, provided that the time, place, and nature of each meeting are publicized to all CCR clubs. Quorum for the transaction of business in the General Assembly shall be attained by the presence of a majority of the registered delegates. Once attained, quorum shall remain in effect for the duration of the Convention.

Section 9: The General Assembly shall hold an annual convention, herein also referred to as “the Convention,” in March or April for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be brought before it. The Convention may be postponed by the Executive Committee with approval from a judicial injunction for good cause (such as hotel cancellations).

Section 10: The Executive Committee shall select the site of the Convention by majority vote. The site shall alternate among the geographical areas of Northern and Southern California. Northern California is defined as the counties represented by the Northern Vice Chairman, Capitol Region Vice Chairman, Bay Area Vice Chairman, and Central Valley Vice Chairman. Southern California is defined as the counties represented by the Central Coast Vice Chairman, Southern Vice Chairman, Los Angeles Area Vice Chairman, and San Diego Vice Chairman. Any CCR club or group of CCR clubs within the appropriate Region may submit a bid to host the Convention. If no club within the appropriate Region submits a bid by the end of the calendar year, then the Executive Committee may consider bids submitted by clubs from other Regions.

Section 11: All Convention bids must include an estimate of the registration fees to be charged, along with other particulars such as hotel room rates, facilities available, and nearby public transportation. The registration fee charged for proxies shall be the same as that charged for delegates. The actual registration fee charged at the Convention shall not exceed the approved estimate by more than two dollars per delegate or proxy. The Executive Committee shall make provisions for sharing the profits (or losses) from the Convention at the time the site is selected, but in no case shall the organization receive less than fifty percent of the profits.

Section 12: All legislative authority, including the drafting of bylaws, committees, and the approval of all budgetary measures, shall be governed by the CCR Senate, herein referenced to as “The Senate,” composed of the following voting members:

- a. The President of the Senate, appointed by the Chairman and approved by the Senate, shall act as Presiding Officer;
- b. Secretary of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, and approved by the Senate, shall act as recording secretary of the Senate;
- c. A Representative, selected by each chapter's presiding officer, from each chapter chartered with the California College Republicans. Chapter chairs will be considered default representatives upon chartering with CCR unless specified otherwise by the chapter chair.

Section 13: Representatives selected by chapters under section 12 of this article may proxy their board vote to another member of the Senate or qualified member of a California College Republicans Chapter. Proxies must be delivered and received by the Secretary prior to the start of the meeting. If the member who issued the proxy is present during the meeting, the proxy is automatically void. A valid proxy must include the following:

- a. Name of the person receiving the proxy;
- b. The name of the chapter the voting member represents;
- c. The dated signature of both the voting member and person receiving the proxy;
- d. The date of the meeting(s) for which the proxy is to remain active;

Section 14: The Senate shall, in addition to other proposals and described duties, behold the power to:

- a. Adopt an annual budget as proposed by the Chairman and set expenditure procedures by a majority vote. Until a budget is adopted, the Executive Committee may make expenditures with a unanimous vote. The Senate, upon a 2/3rd vote, may adopt a restriction procedure in the bill adopting the annual budget to freeze certain earmarked funds to prohibit the Executive Committee from modifying their use.
- b. Create or abolish committees and appoint committee members by a majority vote. A committee's purpose and scope of its authority must be established at the time of its creation. The President of the Senate shall have the right to appoint all committee chairmen subject to the approval of a majority of the Senate. No member shall serve on more than one committee during the given term.

Section 15: The Senate shall meet at least once a calendar year for a total of at least two meetings during its term of office. Meetings shall be called by the

President of the Senate or by a majority of the members of the Senate. The President of the Senate, or whoever calls the meeting, shall set the time and place for the meeting, provided that written notice is given to all voting members of the Senate specifying the time and place of the meeting. This notice shall be postmarked, faxed, hand-delivered, or transmitted via electronic mail at least seven days prior to the meeting. The Call to the Annual Convention shall serve as notice of the Senate meeting(s) at the Annual Convention site.

Section 16: The Senate may conduct meetings via internet messaging or conference call. Meetings held under the provisions of this section shall be called by the President of the Senate or by a majority of the members of the Senate. The President of the Senate, or whoever calls the meeting, shall set the time and method for the meeting, provided that written notice is given to all voting members of the Senate specifying the time and place of the meeting. This notice shall be postmarked, faxed, hand-delivered or transmitted via electronic mail at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Section 17: The Senate shall create the Senate Credentials Committee, which shall create the necessary procedures for new potential CCR Chapters to petition for charters. The Credentials Committee shall also be empowered to have authority over procedures for the admittance of voting delegates during elections, as described in this constitution.

#### Article V. Executive Authority

Section 1: To be qualified to hold a seat on the Executive Committee, herein also referred to as “the board,” or “board.” each officer shall be a member of a CCR club in good standing and student of at least half time status at the time of his initial election or appointment. To run or be appointed for the Advocate General, a member must be a member of the National Association of Parliamentarians.

Section 2: The Northern, Bay Area, Capitol Region, Central Valley, Central Coast, Los Angeles, Southern Region, and San Diego Regional Vice Chairmen must fulfill the requirements of this Article at a college or university within their respective geographical jurisdictions.

Section 3: The Executive Committee shall consist of the following elected members:

- a. Chairman;
- b. Northern Region Vice Chairman;
- c. Bay Area Region Vice Chairman;
- d. Capitol Area Region Vice Chairman;
- e. Central Valley Region Vice Chairman;
- f. Central Coast Region Vice Chairman;
- g. Southern Region Vice Chairman;
- h. Los Angeles Region Vice Chairman;
- i. San Diego Region Vice Chairman;
- j. Recording Secretary;
- k. Treasurer;
- l. Advocate General;

Section 4: The Executive Committee shall consist of the following non-elected, voting officers appointed by the Chairman and approved by the Executive Committee:

- a. Co-Chair;
- b. Executive Director;

Section 5: The Executive Committee shall consist of the following non-elected, non-voting officers appointed by the Chairman and approved by the Executive Committee:

- a. Sergeant-At-Arms;

Section 6: The term of office for the elected and appointed officers shall extend from the adjournment of the Annual Convention at which they were elected, or the date of their appointments, to the adjournment of the next Annual Convention. The term of office for all other officers shall be established by the Executive Committee, provided no term extends beyond the adjournment of the next election.

Section 7: The following shall be the respective duties of elected officers of CCR:

- a. The Chairman shall preside at all Conventions, Executive Committee meetings and meetings of the Senate. He shall be the chief executive officer and shall exercise general supervision over the organization's activities and officers. He shall design a budget and present it to the Senate for approval. He shall disburse funds in accordance with the approved budget. He shall coordinate the organization's activities with other Republican organizations

- and shall represent the organization in its relationship with the Republican Party. He shall appoint committee chairmen and other officers when appropriate, and shall serve as an ex-officio member of every committee. He shall have the ability to appoint, hire, fire, or reassign any staff as deemed necessary. He shall sign all checks prior to the disbursement of funds.
- b. The Northern Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in Amador, Alpine, Lake, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Sierra, Glenn, Butte, Plumas, Tehama, Lassen, Shasta, Modoc, Mendocino, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
  - c. The Capitol Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in Yolo, Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, San Joaquin, and Solano counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
  - d. The Bay Area Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in Sonoma, Napa, San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
  - e. The Central Coast Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in San Benito, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
  - f. The Central Valley Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in, Kern, Kings, Tulare, Inyo, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mono, Mariposa, and Calaveras Counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
  - g. The Southern Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in San Bernardino, Orange, and Riverside counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming

chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.

- h. The Los Angeles Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in Los Angeles County. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
- i. The San Diego Region Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in San Diego and Imperial county. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.
- j. The Recording Secretary shall record the minutes at Board meetings, Executive Committee meetings and Conventions. He shall maintain the official records of the organization, including the minutes of past Board and Executive Committee meetings, Bylaws, resolutions, and a current Board roster. Unless another officer is designated by the Board or Executive Committee, he shall send out the call to Board meetings, Executive Committee and Conventions in accordance with this Constitution, and he shall act as Historian by collecting and maintaining newspaper articles, photographs, and other records of CCR state and local activity.
- k. The Treasurer shall collect and record all money accruing to the organization. He shall deposit money paid to the organization at a financial institution in an account from which funds may only be withdrawn by a check signed by the Chairman. He shall maintain records of all transactions and shall report all expenditures and receipts to the Board and Executive Committee at least quarterly. The Treasurer shall issue a monthly cash flow report to the Executive Committee. He must make those reports available to any full meeting of the Board.
- l. The Advocate General shall advise the presiding officer at the Executive Committee meetings and Conventions on matters pertaining to parliamentary procedure, this Constitution, or any subsequent Bylaws. The Advocate General shall work with the Chairman and represent the Executive Committee and Chairman at all Judicial Board hearings or other legal committees. The Advocate General shall work with the Chair to ensure all legal documents, ethics, and other standards of the organization are adhered to. He shall work towards assisting the Chair in interpreting legal documents, petitioning the Judicial Board for violations of the

governing documents, and investigating ethical violations. He shall be responsible to make all governing documents publicly accessible.

Section 8: The following shall be the respective duties of non-elected, appointed, voting officers of CCR:

- a. The Co-Chairman shall assume the office of Chairman in the event of a vacancy in that office. He shall act for the Chairman in his absence and shall assist in his executive duties. He shall serve as an ex-officio member of every committee and shall report committee progress to the Board in the absence of a committee chairman.
- b. The Executive Director shall assume the office of Co-Chairman in the event of a vacancy in that office. He shall act as Chairman in the absence of both the Chairman and the Co-Chairman. He shall assist the Chairman in his executive duties as assigned, and act as the Chief Manager of any bureaucratic functions established by the chair or other governing body. Unless another officer is assigned by the Senate or Executive Committee, he shall coordinate statewide recruitment efforts, maintain a roster of chartered clubs, and assist the Senate Credentials Committee as requested.

Section 9: The following shall be the respective duties of non-elected, appointed, non-voting officers of CCR:

- a. The Sergeant-at-Arms, and any Deputies appointed by the Chairman, shall assist the presiding officer in maintaining order at all Board meetings, Executive Committee meetings and Conventions. He shall be responsible for monitoring and assisting with the registration process at Annual Conventions, unless otherwise assigned by the Board or Executive Committee. He shall be responsible for assisting the any branch of CCR in maintaining order at all meetings.

Section 10: The Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly during its term of office. Meetings shall be called by the Chairman or by a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. The Chairman, or whoever calls the meeting, shall set the time and place for the meeting, provided that written notice is given to all voting members of the Executive Committee specifying the time and place of the meeting. This notice shall be postmarked, faxed, and hand-delivered or transmitted via electronic mail at least three days prior to the meeting. The

Call to the Annual Convention shall serve as notice of the Executive Committee meeting(s) at the Annual Convention site.

Section 11: In the case that a region falls below two chapters, the state chairman assumes authority of the region, but does not cease the vote of the Regional Vice Chair. Once two chapters have been chartered the presidents of both chapters hold an election to elect a RVC.

Section 12: The Executive Committee will be responsible for making governing documents publicly accessible

### **Article VI. Judicial Authority**

Section 1: The Judicial Board shall hold jurisdiction over arbitrating violations to California College Republican, or other related authorities and governing documents. This shall include the authority to investigate, hear, and rule upon member grievances that arise from violations of the Constitution, Bylaws, or other governing document. The Judicial Board may also advise the Executive Committee or Chairman on the legality of any document or action upon a formal written request by either.

Section 2: The Judicial Board shall be empowered to issue sanctions based on drafted rulings. Said sanctions may include, but are not limited to: changing the good standing of a member, censure, or reprove. These rulings shall be absolutely binding, unless appealed per the regulations outlined in this article. The General Assembly may overturn any ruling by the Judicial Board with a 2/3rd vote. The Executive Board may overturn the removal of good standing by a 3/4th vote.

Section 3: All members of CCR shall be eligible to appeal any ruling of the Judicial Board to review by Judicial Oversight Committee appointed by the Executive Committee by a signed petition of at least 2/3rd of the current presiding officers of CCR chapters. Appeals will be considered by the Judicial Oversight Committee and voted upon by a majority vote.

Section 4: The Judicial Board shall be composed of 5 permanent members. The Judiciary Committee shall also consist of 3 substitute members that can act in the place of an absent permanent member. Of the 5 permanent members of the Judicial Board, 1 member of the Judicial Board shall be designated, prior to his

appointment, by the Chair, as the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice shall serve as Chair of the Judicial Board, and may appoint necessary staffers to assist him in his functions.

Section 5: All members of the Judicial Board shall serve for 3 terms from the original annual convention where they were appointed, with the final term expiring at the 3rd annual convention from the original convention they were appointed. If a member of the Judicial Board is appointed at Special Convention, their term shall expire based on the nearest annual convention. Members of the Judicial Board shall hold their office, notwithstanding of this provision, in good behavior.

Section 6: Members of the Judicial Board shall be appointed by the last newly elected Chairman from an Annual Convention, and approved by a 2/3rds majority of the Regional Vice Chairs at the first executive meeting after the annual convention where the Regional Vice Chairs were elected. Appointments of Judicial Board members may only be approved at a Special Convention by a 2/3rd vote.

Section 7: Members of the Judicial Board may be removed a 2/3rd vote of the Annual Convention.

## **Article VII. Elections**

Section 1: The organization shall hold an Annual Convention of the General Assembly, herein also referred to as “the Convention,” in March or April for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be brought before it. The Convention may be postponed by the Executive Committee for good cause (such as hotel cancellations).

Section 2: The Executive Committee shall select the site of the Convention by majority vote. The site shall alternate among the geographical areas of Northern and Southern California. Northern California is defined as the counties represented by the Northern Vice Chairman, Capitol Region Vice Chairman, Bay Area Vice Chairman, and Central Valley Vice Chairman. Southern California is defined as the counties represented by the Central Coast Vice Chairman, Southern Vice Chairman, Los Angeles Area Vice Chairman, and San Diego Vice Chairman. Any CCR club or group of CCR clubs within the appropriate Region

may submit a bid to host the Convention. If no club within the appropriate Region submits a bid by the end of the calendar year, then the Board may consider bids submitted by clubs from other Regions.

Section 3: All Convention bids must include an estimate of the registration fees to be charged, along with other particulars such as hotel room rates, facilities available, and nearby public transportation. The registration fee charged for proxies shall be the same as that charged for delegates. The actual registration fee charged at the Convention shall not exceed the approved estimate by more than two dollars per delegate or proxy. The Executive Committee shall make provisions for sharing the profits (or losses) from the Convention at the time the site is selected, but in no case shall the organization receive less than fifty percent of the profits.

Section 4: The call to convention for the Annual Convention shall be transmitted by electronic mail (if an electronic mail address is available) or either postmarked or hand delivered at least thirty days prior to the first day of registration for the Convention and shall be sent by the Recording Secretary, or some other officer assigned by the Executive Committee for this purpose. The Call shall be transmitted by electronic mail (if an electronic mail address is available) or either mailed or hand delivered to all members of Senate. The Call shall include at least the following:

- a. The date, time, and place of the Annual Convention;
- b. The cost of registration for delegates, proxies, and guests (including the cost of late registration, if different);
- c. Accommodations information (including cost);
- d. A list of the requirements for receiving a charter for prospective chapters;
- e. A list of the requirements for accreditation and recognition of additional CCR club members (those who have joined the club since the last charter was issued);
- f. Deadlines for the return of all convention materials;
- g. The requirements for running for elected office, along with the mailing address of the Recording Secretary;
- h. The name, current address, phone number, email address, and title of the Convention Director and/or other persons to whom questions regarding the Convention may be directed;
- i. The time and place of the final Executive Committee Meeting;

j. The time and place of the General Session.

Section 5: If there is more than one qualified candidate for any statewide office, balloting shall be conducted by a roll call of the voting Executive Committee members and the accredited delegations from chartered CCR clubs. Officers shall be elected in the following order: Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. The Regional Vice Chairman shall then be elected by caucuses of the delegations from their respective Regions. In the event that no candidate receives a majority of all votes cast for any office, a run-off election shall be held immediately between the persons receiving the first and second highest vote totals. No person shall be elected to more than one office at any Convention nor shall two or more persons hold the same elected office simultaneously.

Section 6: All those wishing to become candidates for office at CCR convention must send written notice via certified mail to the CCR Secretary postmarked no later than 20 days before the start of general session. Those who miss this deadline will not be eligible for elected office at CCR convention. When the Secretary receives notice from a candidate he shall transmit notice to all Board members, and members of the Executive Committee. The Secretary will also ensure that at the time of registration each delegate is given a complete list of candidates for all offices.

Section 7: Section 6 of this article may be waived, on an office by office basis, by a majority vote of the delegates in attendance at a duly called CCR convention.

### **Article VIII. Vacancies and Removal**

Section 1: In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Co-Chairman shall assume that office and the Executive Director shall assume the office of Co-Chairman. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Co-Chairman, the Executive Director shall assume that office. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Executive Director, the Chairman shall appoint a person to fill the unexpired term, subject to the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. In the event of a vacancy in any other Board position, the Chairman shall appoint a person to fill the unexpired term, subject to the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. The new officer must fulfill all Constitutional requirements for the office to which he was appointed.

Section 2: In the event of a simultaneous vacancy in the office of Chairman, Co-chairman, and Executive Director the remaining voting members of the Executive Committee will elect by majority vote and in writing an individual to serve as Chairman. They may conduct this election by phone, in person, email, or mail as long as it is recorded in writing and signed by all officers voting for the winning candidate. The remaining members of the Executive Committee will select a time and location for the meeting by majority vote. If the Executive Committee is unable to elect a new Chairman or no Executive Committee members remain the CCR Senate shall decide the next Chairman. If the CCR Senate is unable to do this within a 60 day period, the Chairman of the California Republican Party may appoint a Chairman to serve the remainder of the term. The elected or appointed Chairman must satisfy all the requirements for holding office listed in this document.

Section 3: The procedure to impeach any member of the Executive Committee or the CCR Senate is:

- a. The impeachment charge must be submitted to the Chairman in writing. The Chairman will forward any impeachment charge to the defendant. The Chairman will act as the presiding officer found in section 3b of this procedure. In the case of impeachment against the Chair, the impeachment charge will be sent to a member of the Judicial Board, who will act as the presiding officer for the impeachment hearing found in section 3b of this article.
- b. The presiding officer will hold an impeachment hearing consisting of members of the Senate. The resolution of the impeachment shall include, at minimum, the impeachment charges and the impeachment manager that shall advocate for the case if the resolution passes. The Senate shall provide both the plaintiff and defendant ample time to present their case, at a maximum of 10 minutes. Neither cross examination nor any other procedure shall be in order at this time. The Senate will then vote to impeach the member. Any impeachment charge is passed by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote.

Section 4: The procedure to remove an impeached member of the Executive Committee or the CCR Senate is:

- a. The presiding officer found in section 3b of this article shall forward any approved impeachment charge to the Judicial Board.

- b. The Judicial Board shall hear the case of the impeachment charges in a formal trial. The trial shall, at minimum, afford each side to present for a minimum of 10 minutes. The Judicial Board shall hold discretion over the presentation of any witnesses or evidence, but shall provide ample time for both sides to participate in the examination of the evidence.
- c. The Judicial Board shall determine if the impeachment charge is factually correct. If the impeachment charge is factually correct, and consistent with the rules and procedures found in the governing documents of CCR, the Judicial Board shall remove the officer in question.

### **Article IX. Affiliations, Adjudication, and Authority**

Section 1: This organization is voluntarily affiliated with the College Republican National Committee and chartered by the California Republican Party. CCR clubs may be affiliated with other Republican organizations.

Section 2: Disputes involving this Constitution or actions taken pursuant to this Constitution shall be resolved by the Judicial Board.

Section 3: Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall be the parliamentary authority for all disputed matters not specifically covered by this Constitution or subsequent Bylaws. This Constitution was drafted by Kimo Gandall in April of 2018, with subsequent friendly amendments provided by members of the Constitutional Review Committee, Panagiotis Frousiakis, Madison Marks-Noble, Drew Olbrantz, and Favian Fragoso. This Constitution supersedes all previous constitutions of the organization, all previous versions of this document, and it takes precedence over any subsequent Bylaws.

### **Article X. Rights of Members**

Section 1: No provision shall be made that restricts or prevents any specific member to run for office as described by the constitution.

Section 2: No member shall be deprived of his right to observe all aspects of the elections process as permitted by the constitution.

Section 3: No authority of CCR shall engage in any form of administrative retaliation upon the failure of a conviction from any impeachment or removal effort.

Section 4: No member or associate member shall be compelled in any case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of position, station, status, or other, without due process. No member or associate member shall be deprived of his right to seek redress for violations of CCR governing documents.

Section 5: The powers not delegated to the Executive Committee, Senate, or General Assembly, or other establishment of this constitution are reserved to the chapters respectively, or the members of those chapters.

### **Article XI. Amendments**

Section 1: This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the accredited delegates present and voting at any convention. In order for a proposed amendment to be considered at any Convention, a copy of the text must be submitted to both the Chairman and Recording Secretary at least thirty days before the first day of general session for the Convention, as determined by postmark, email time stamp or the date of hand-delivery. The Recording Secretary shall make copies of all proposed amendments available upon request to Board members and to the presiding officers of chartered CCR clubs prior to the Convention. Any member of a chartered club or any Board member may propose a constitutional amendment.

Section 2: Any constitutional amendment that would change the requirements for the chartering of CCR clubs, alter the method of selecting members of the Senate or Executive Committee, eliminate any non-vacant Executive Committee seat, alter any term of office, or change this Article shall not take effect until the adjournment of the next Annual Convention, unless approved by three-fourths of those voting.

### **Article XII. Nonprofit Statement**

Section 1: This is a non-profit organization.”

Appendix C: An Amendment the California College Republicans (CCR) Constitution to Provide Accountability

An Amendment to the California College Republicans (CCR) Constitution to Provide Accountability

WHEREAS, accountability is vital to any just and functional administration, and

WHEREAS, CCR has had problems of accountability in the past, and

WHEREAS, the ratified Board of Directors report provided a prerogative to CCR to work towards greater accountability for all officials, and

WHEREAS, accountability is necessary to preventing a new CCR swamp from forming, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amends the CCR constitution to move down article V to VI and so on, and to create a new article V that shall read:

**“Article V. Judicial Board**

Section 1: The Judicial Board shall hold jurisdiction over violations to California College Republicans’, or other related authorities, governing documents. This shall include the authority to investigate, hear, and rule upon member grievances that arise from violations of the Constitution, Bylaws, or other governing document. The Judicial Board may also advise the Executive Committee or Chairman on the legality of any document or action upon a formal written request by either.

Section 2: The Judicial Board shall be empowered to issue sanctions based on drafted rulings. Said sanctions may include, but are not limited to, changing the good standing of a member, censure, or reprove. These rulings shall be absolutely binding, unless appealed at a convention or Executive Committee meeting. The General Assembly may overturn any ruling by the Judicial Board with a 2/3rd

vote. The Executive Committee may overturn the removal of good standing by a 3/4th vote.

Section 3: All members of CCR shall be eligible to appeal any ruling of the Judiciary Board to review by Judicial Oversight committee appointed by the Executive Committee by a signed petition of at least 2/3rd of the current presiding officers of CCR chapters. Appeals will be considered by the Executive Committee and voted upon by a 2/3rd vote.

Section 4: The Judicial Board shall be composed of 5 permanent members. The Judicial Board shall also consist of 3 substitute members that can act in the place of an absent permanent member. Of the 5 permanent members of the Judicial Board, 1 member of the Judicial Board shall be designated, prior to his appointment, by the Chair as the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice shall serve as Chair of the Judicial Board, and may appoint necessary staffers to assist him in his functions.

Section 5: All members of the Judicial Board shall serve for 3 terms from the original annual convention where they were appointed, with the final term expiring at the 3rd annual convention from the original convention they were appointed. If a member of the Judicial Board is appointed at Special Convention, their term shall expire based on the nearest annual convention. Members of the Judicial Board shall hold their office, notwithstanding of this provision, in good behavior. Each Justice shall be a qualified member of a CCR club in good standing and student of at least half time status at the time of his initial election or appointment.

Section 6: Members of the Judicial Board shall be appointed by the last newly elected Chairman from an Annual Convention, and approved by a 2/3rds majority of the Regional Vice Chairs at the first executive meeting after the annual convention where the Regional Vice Chairs were elected. Appointments of Judicial Board members may only be approved at a Special Convention by a 2/3rd vote.

Section 7: Members of the Judicial Board may be removed by a 2/3rd vote of the Annual Convention or Special Convention.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session amends article VI section 1c to read: “Advocate General;”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session amends article VII section 3 to read: “The Advocate General Administrative Vice Chairman shall assume the office of Co-Chairman in the event of a vacancy in that office. He shall work towards assisting the Chair in interpreting legal documents, petitioning the Judicial Board for violations of the governing documents, and investigating ethical violations. He shall be responsible to make all governing documents publicly accessible.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session amends article VII section 15 to read: “The Sergeant-at-Arms, and any Deputies appointed by the Chairman, shall assist the presiding officer in maintaining order at all Board meetings, Executive Committee meetings and Conventions. He shall be responsible for monitoring and assisting with the registration process at Annual Conventions, unless otherwise assigned by the Board or Executive Committee. He shall be responsible for assisting the Judicial Board in maintaining order at all meetings.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session amends article VIII section 1 to read: “In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Co-Chairman shall assume that office and the Advocate General shall assume the office of Co-Chairman. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Co-Chairman, the Advocate General shall assume that office. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Advocate General, the Chairman shall appoint a person to fill the unexpired term, subject to the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. In the event of a vacancy in any other Board position, the Chairman shall appoint a person to fill the unexpired term, subject to the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. The new officer must fulfill all Constitutional requirements for the office to which he was appointed.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session amends article X section 11 to read: “Section 11: If there is more than one qualified candidate for any statewide office, balloting shall be conducted by a roll call of the voting Executive Committee members and the accredited delegations from chartered CCR clubs. Officers shall be elected in the following order: Chairman, Advocate General, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. The Regional Vice Chairmen shall then be elected by caucuses of the delegations from their respective Regions. In the event that no candidate receives a majority of all votes cast for any office, a run-off election shall be held immediately between the persons receiving the first and

second highest vote totals. No person shall be elected to more than one office at any Convention nor shall two or more persons hold the same elected office simultaneously.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session amends article XIII section 2 to read: “Disputes involving this Constitution or actions taken pursuant to this Constitution shall be resolved by a the Judicial Board. If the Judicial Board is not present, cannot meet, or is incapacitated for a period longer than 30 days, the Executive Committee shall interpret the constitution or other governing documents by a majority vote.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Session add article VII section 18 to read: “No member shall occupy more than 1 voting seat on any established committee under this constitution.”

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, the General Session amends article XI section 5 to read: “In order to validate the number of members in a CCR chapter and assign the proper number of delegates for convention the following materials must be postmarked or hand delivered to the Recording Secretary at least 30 days before the first day of general session or hand delivered to Recording Secretary before the start of the last executive committee board meeting prior to convention. The Recording Secretary will in the call to convention state a place at convention prior to the last meeting where these materials can be delivered.”

Appendix D: An Amendment the California College Republicans Constitution to  
Provide Equitable Process

An Amendment the California College Republicans (CCR) Constitution to Provide  
Equitable Process

WHEREAS, San Diego is not currently a region, and the chapters of San Diego and Imperial County deserve representation, and

WHEREAS, public access to governing documents was one of the primary problems of seen in the last election, per *CCR v. Daniels*, which found internal constitutions were illegal, and

WHEREAS, the ratified Board of Directors report provided a prerogative to CCR to work towards more equitable access for all CRs, and

WHEREAS, equal access to the system is vital to mitigate abuse, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amends the CCR constitution to add section 7 to article VI which shall read: “If any region falls below two chapters, the State Chairman assumes authority of the region, but does not cease the vote of the Regional Vice Chair. Once two chapters have been chartered the presidents of both chapters hold an election to elect a RVC.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amends the CCR constitution to amend article VI section 1(n) to read: “San Diego Vice Chairman.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amends article VI section 6 to read: “The Northern, Bay Area, Capitol Region, Central Valley, Central Coast, Los Angeles, Southern Vice Chairmen, and San Diego Vice Chairmen must fulfill the requirements of Section 5 of this Article at a college or university within their respective geographical jurisdictions.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amends article VII section 9 to read: “The Southern Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in San Bernardino, Orange, and

Riverside counties. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled moves down article VII section 11, and adds article VII section 11 to read: “The San Diego Vice Chairman shall coordinate recruitment, organization, and other activities in San Diego and Imperial county. He shall establish new clubs in his Area, assist them in becoming chartered, and encourage and support existing CCR clubs in their activities.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled add article IX section 7 to read: “The Executive committee will be responsible for making governing documents publicly accessible.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amend article III section 3 to read: “All chapter charters for CCR Clubs given out are to remain permanent unless by explicit revocation by the appropriate power under this constitution. If a club ceases to exist for any period of time exceeding 30 days, the Executive Committee shall immediately rescind their charter.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amend article III section 4 to read: “In order to receive an initial charter, a campus Republican club must submit credentialing materials to the Executive Committee for the Annual Convention in accordance with Article III and Article IX.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amend article XI section 1 to read: “A chartered chapter that holds votes during the Annual Convention of the Organization shall be any club which credentials or has credentialed for the Annual Convention. The Executive Committee may charter any chapter through a majority vote which provides the following information in written or electronic form.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled amend article XII section 1 to read: “A Special Convention may be called by a two-thirds majority of the Board of Directors at any meeting. The Board may adopt special procedures and set limitations on the business to be transacted at a Special Convention by two-thirds vote. The Call to Convention shall specify the time,

place, purpose, and duration of the Special Convention, as well as the cost of registration and the availability and cost of accommodations. The Call shall be transmitted by the Recording Secretary, or such other officer as the Board may designate, by electronic mail (if an electronic mail address is available) in addition to being mailed or hand delivered to all Board members and CCR club chairmen not less than thirty days prior to the first day of registration for the Convention.”

Appendix E: An Amendment to the California College Republicans (CCR)  
Constitution to Provide Bureaucratic Streamlining

An Amendment to the California College Republicans (CCR) Constitution to  
Provide Bureaucratic Streamlining

WHEREAS, much of the constitution contains excessive wording, and

WHEREAS, the job of the Administrative Vice Chair is repetitive, and

WHEREAS, bureaucratic streamlining is necessary to make a more effective organization, and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee needs flexibility in the association of CCR to provide a stronger platform for College Republicans while upholding the objectives of the constitution, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled strike article I section 2.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled strike the Administrative Vice Chair from all provisions of this constitution.

Appendix F: An Amendment the California College Republicans Constitution to Add  
a Bill of Rights

An Amendment the California College Republicans (CCR) Constitution to Add a  
Bill of Rights

WHEREAS, the protection of rights of all College Republicans is vital to a  
transparent organization, and

WHEREAS, these rights have been denied in the past, and

WHEREAS, government and elected authorities are always subject to abuse, and

WHEREAS, jurisdictions ought to have clearly defined limitations to mitigate  
abuse, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this General Session here assembled add  
article XV to read:

“Article XV. Rights of Members

Section 1: All members hold the following basic rights. It is the binding  
responsibility of CCR to recognize these rights, and where necessary, protect and  
nurture them:

(a). No provision shall be made that restricts the right of any member to  
run for office as described by the constitution;

(b). No member shall be deprived the right to apply for reasonable  
appointed office;

(c). No member shall be deprived of his right to engage in voting,  
democratic institutions, and governance of CCR as defined in this  
constitution;

(d). No member shall be deprived of his right to observe all aspects of the  
elections process to ensure their rights are respected and have the right to  
gather information and seek remedies for violations;

(e). The Executive Committee, Board of Directors, or other offices, shall not engage in any form administrative retaliation upon the failure of a conviction from any impeachment or removal effort;

(f). No member or associate member shall be compelled in any case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of position, station, status, or other, without due process of law or be subjected to double jeopardy;

(g). No member shall be deprived of his right to seek redress for violations of CCR governing documents;

(h). The powers not delegated to the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, or other establishment of this constitution are reserved to the chapters respectively, or the members of those chapters.”

Appendix G: A Resolution for the California College Republicans (CCR) Executive Committee to hold a Town Hall for the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

A Resolution for the California College Republicans (CCR) Executive Committee to hold a Town Hall for the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

WHEREAS, transparency has always been a dedicated goal of the current CCR administration, and

WHEREAS, all College Republicans should have the ability to debate and discuss constitutional amendments, and

WHEREAS, constitutional amendments require a 2/3rd vote by the General Session to pass, and

WHEREAS, the General Session has a limited period of time to accomplish a large agenda, and

WHEREAS, the annual convention provides a practical period to engage in extensive and equitable discourse, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the CCR Executive Committee will mandate the Chair to work with the Constitutional Review Committee to hold a Town Hall event at the CCR Annual Convention prior to the start of the General Session.

Appendix H: Constitutional Review Committee Minutes

## Constitutional Review Committee Minutes

### 1. Call to Order.

Committee Chairman Kimo Gandall called to order a regular meeting Constitutional Review Committee at 10:05 AM on December 21, 2017. The meeting was held at the Gandall residence.

### 2. Roll Call

*Present:*

Committee Chairman Kimo Gandall, Parliamentarian; Member Drew Olbrantz; Member Favian Fragoso, Los Angeles Vice Chair; Member Madison Marks-Noble; Member Panagiotis Frousiakis; Ex-Officio Ariana Rowlands, Chairman.

*Absent:*

N/A.

### 3. Approval of the Minutes.

No prior minutes were to be approved.

### 4. Officer Reports.

No reports were submitted.

### 5. Old Business.

There was no old business for the Committee.

### 6. New Business

*A. Constitutional Review Charter.*

Favian Fragoso moved for informal consideration of the matter. The issue was discussed. Panagiotis Frousiakis moved to the previous question, which was unanimously agreed upon. The Committee charter was approved by acclamation.

*B. Elect Vice Chair.*

Per the Constitutional Review Committee Charter, a Vice Chairman must be elected by a

majority of the members of the Constitutional Review Committee. All candidates stood

for election, with Panagiotis Frousiakis being the only candidate to stand. Favian Fragoso moved to the previous question, which was unanimously agreed upon, and Panagiotis Frousiakis was elected as the Vice Chairman.

*C. Elect Secretary.*

At this time ex-officio member, Ariana Rowlands enters the meeting. Per the Constitutional Review Committee Charter, a Secretary must be elected by a majority of the members of the Constitutional Review Committee. All candidates stood for election, with Madison Marks-Noble being the only candidate to stand. Drew Olbrantz moved to the previous question, which was unanimously agreed upon, and Madison Marks-Noble was elected as the Secretary.

*D. Constitutional Amendments - Kimo Gandall*

There was a motion to move Agenda item 6(d) (Constitutional Amendments - Kimo

Gandall) to debate, which was unanimously agreed upon. During this period of debate, Drew Olbrantz moved to recess the committee for five minutes, which also passed unanimously. After recessing and further discussion, Drew Olbrantz moved to add Agenda item 6(f) and 6(g), which was passed unanimously. Drew Olbrantz moved to the previous question, which was passed unanimously.

*E. Constitutional Amendments - Eric Lendrum*

There was a motion to move Agenda item 6(e) (Constitutional Amendments - Eric

Lendrum) into informal consideration by Ariana Rowlands, which was unanimously agreed upon. From the document, there was a motion to adopt the Clarification of the Privilege of an Extra Convention Vote for Incumbent Executive Committee Members, which passed unanimously. Drew Olbrantz moved to the previous question on the Clarification of the Privilege of an Extra Convention Vote for Incumbent Executive Committee Members, which passed unanimously. Drew Olbrantz moved to commit the Proxy Amendment to the Credentials Committee, which was passed unanimously. Drew Olbrantz moved to the previous question on Agenda item 6(f) which was passed unanimously.

*F. Constitutional Amendments - Drew and Favian*

Favian Fragoso moved to the previous question, which was passed unanimously. Drew

Olbrantz moved to adopt a 2/3rd majority vote of the Board of Directors to amend a budget, which was unanimously agreed upon. Madison Marks-Noble moved to the previous question to adopt a constitutional amendment to amend Article IV, section 6 to add the verbiage: “no person shall serve on more than one committee during the given term”, which was passed unanimously. Madison Marks-Noble then moved to vote to adopt a constitutional amendment to amend Article IV section 6 to add verbiage :”no person shall serve on more than one committee during the given term”, which passed unanimously. There was a motion to adopt a separate provision to remove the Administrative Vice Chairman, which was unanimously agreed upon. Ariana Rowlands moved to adopt the verbiage: ”If any region falls below two chapters, the state chairman assumes authority of the region, but does not cease the vote of the Regional Vice Chair. Once two chapters have been chartered the presidents of both chapters hold an election to elect a RVC.”, which was unanimously agreed upon. Then there was a motion to adopt this amendment, to which Favian Fragoso moved for a roll call vote. Drew Olbrantz and Favian Fragoso opposed the amendment, while Madison Marks-Noble, Panagiotis Frousiakis, and Ariana Rowlands voted in favor of the amendment; Chairman Kimo Gandall chose to abstain, and the motion to adopt the amendment passed (3-2-1). Kimo Gandall moved to the previous question to adopt the following verbiage for the Parliamentarian under section 14, article VII: “He shall be responsible to make all governing documents publicly accessible.” and to strike: “He shall keep copies of the Constitution and Bylaws and shall distribute them to other Board and Executive Committee members as needed.”, which was passed unanimously. Kimo Gandall moved to adopt the amendment as read, which also was unanimously agreed upon. Madison Marks-Noble moved to the previously question to adopt the verbiage: “the Executive committee will be responsible for making governing documents publicly accessible”, which was passed unanimously. Madison Marks-Noble moved to adopt the amendment as read which also was unanimously agreed upon. Panagiotis Frousiakis moved to recess the Committee for five minutes, which was passed unanimously. Panagiotis Frousiakis moved for informal consideration of Constitutional Amendments - Madison, which was passed unanimously.

*G. Constitutional Amendments - Madison*

This item was postponed indefinitely by Marks-Noble.

*H. New Constitution*

Drew Olbrantz moved to the previous question to approve the New Constitution 2.0, which was unanimously agreed upon. Madison Marks-Noble moved to approve the New Constitution 2.0, which was also passed unanimously.

*I. Process for Constitution*

Favian Fragoso moved to informal consideration of the process for constitution, which was passed unanimously. Ariana Rowlands moved to recess for two hours, which was unanimously agreed upon. Roll call was taken again. Committee Chairman Kimo Gandall, Parliamentarian; Member Drew Olbrantz; Member Madison Marks-Noble; Member Panagiotis Frousiakis; Ex-Officio Ariana Rowlands, Chairman were present, and Member Favian Fragoso, Los Angeles Regional Vice Chair was absent.

*J. Ratify Final Report*

Drew Olbrantz moved to the previous question to commit the report to Kimo Gandall and Madison Marks-Noble, which was unanimously passed. Drew Olbrantz also moved to commit the report to Kimo Gandall and Madison Marks-Noble, which was again unanimously agreed upon. There was a motion to adopt the BOD report, which was passed unanimously.

**7. Announcements**

The next meeting was set to be Wednesday, December 27th at 11am. There was a motion to adjourn the meeting, which was passed unanimously.