

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**

Civil Action No. 1:22-cv-00477-PAB-MEH

PARABLE, an unincorporated nonprofit association, on behalf of itself and its members, et al.,
Plaintiffs,

v.

JENA GRISWOLD, in her official capacity as Secretary of State for the State of Colorado,
Defendant.

DEFENDANT’S RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Colorado does not force major political parties to allow unaffiliated voters to participate in primary elections. Instead, it offers parties the opportunity to choose to do so. Last year, the Colorado Republican Party voted—by a clear majority—to hold a semi-open primary and permit unaffiliated voters to participate. Plaintiffs disagree with the party’s decision and ask a federal court to hold unconstitutional the voter initiative that created Colorado’s semi-open primary system, Proposition 108. Because Plaintiffs lack standing to raise claims on behalf of the Colorado Republican Party and because they cannot prevail on the merits of their claims, much less meet the other preliminary injunction requirements, the Court should deny the motion for preliminary injunction.

BACKGROUND

Proposition 108. In 2016, Colorado voters approved Proposition 108, allowing unaffiliated voters the opportunity to cast ballots in a nonpresidential primary of a single political party.¹ Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 1-2-218.5(2), 1-4-101(2). In approving this semi-open primary

¹ See Legis. Council, Colo. Gen. Assembly, Rsch. Pub. No. 669-6, *2016 State Ballot Information Booklet* 65 (2016) (“the Blue Book”), <https://tinyurl.com/2s3rsenb> (last visited March 7, 2022).

system,² Coloradans decided that unaffiliated voters should have a voice in publicly financed primary elections, which political parties can choose to utilize in selecting their candidates for the general election. *See* Blue Book 66. Proposition 108 recognizes, however, that political parties are private organizations. It therefore includes an “opt out” procedure that permits a major political party to exclude itself from the semi-open primary system in favor of nominating its candidates in a “closed” assembly or convention that is limited to its affiliated members.³ § 1-4-702(1). The decision to opt out of the semi-open primary system must be made by the major political party’s state central committee by a three-fourths majority vote no later than October 1 of the year before the assembly or convention are held. *Id.*

The Colorado Republican Party rejected opting out. The Colorado Republican Party’s State Central Committee met on September 18, 2021 to consider whether to exercise its opt-out option under § 1-4-702(1) for the 2022 election cycle. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 27-28. The Committee overwhelmingly rejected the opt-out proposal, with only one-third of members supporting it.⁴ Consistent with the Committee’s vote, the Secretary of State’s office has not received notice that the Colorado Republican Party intends to opt out of Colorado’s semi-open primary. Ex. A, p. 2.

² Colorado is one of nine states that opens its primaries to unaffiliated voters and party members only. *See* Nat’l Conf. of State Legislatures, *State Primary Election Types* (Jan. 5, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/4uf3znuv> (last visited March 7, 2022). By contrast, in “Open Primary” and “Partially Open” states, voters can cross party lines and vote in a political party’s primary even if they are affiliated with a different party. *See id.*

³ A minor political party may exclude unaffiliated voters from its primary election in accordance with its constitution, bylaws, or other applicable rules. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-1304(1.5)(c).

⁴ Alex Burness, *Millions will keep primary voting access as Colorado GOP rejects controversial opt-out plan*, The Denver Post, Sept. 18, 2021, <https://tinyurl.com/bderhprv> (last visited March 14, 2022) (attached as Ex. B).

This Lawsuit. Plaintiffs are five individual members of the Colorado Republican Party and an unincorporated association formed to challenge Proposition 108. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 3-8. Each supports “closing” the Colorado Republican Party’s nomination process so that only affiliated party members may participate. *Id.* Noticeably absent from this lawsuit is the Colorado Republican Party, its State Central Committee, or any of the two-thirds of the Committee members who voted *against* closing the party’s nomination process to unaffiliated voters.

ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs seeking a preliminary injunction must establish (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, (2) that they will suffer irreparable injury if the preliminary injunction is denied, (3) that the threatened injury outweighs the injury caused by the injunction, and (4) that an injunction is not adverse to the public interest. *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). Plaintiffs bear the burden of proof to demonstrate that each factor tips in their favor. *Heideman v. S. Salt Lake City*, 348 F.3d 1182, 1188-89 (10th Cir. 2003). In addition, the preliminary injunction Plaintiffs seek here is “disfavored” in at least three ways—they request a “mandatory” injunction that would alter Colorado’s election planning, upset the existing status quo under Proposition 108, and afford Plaintiffs all the relief they could recover after a full trial on the merits. *Schrier v. Univ. of Colo.*, 427 F.3d 1253, 1259 (10th Cir. 2005). Plaintiffs therefore bear “a heavier burden on the likelihood-of-success-on-the-merits and the balance-of-harms factors: [they] must make a strong showing that these tilt in [their] favor.” *Free the Nipple v. City of Ft. Collins*, 916 F.3d 792, 797 (10th Cir. 2019) (quotations omitted).

I. Plaintiffs are not substantially likely to succeed on the merits.

A. Plaintiffs lack standing to assert the rights of the Colorado Republican Party.

Plaintiffs lack standing because they have failed to show an injury in fact to *their* legally protected interests. *See Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992). Instead, Plaintiffs attempt to assert the legally protected interests of a third party—the Colorado Republican Party—that is not involved in this lawsuit. That they cannot do.⁵

Supreme Court precedent establishes that the rights Plaintiffs are attempting to assert belong to the political parties themselves, not individual party members or candidates. In *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Connecticut*, 479 U.S. 208, 225 (1986), for example, the Court held that Connecticut’s closed primary statute impermissibly interfered with a state political party’s First Amendment right to associate with nonmembers who the party wanted to participate in its primary. The flip side of the coin was presented in *California Democratic Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567 (2000). There, the Court held that California’s blanket open primary permitting all voters to vote in a political party’s primary—even over its objection—violated the party’s First Amendment associational rights. *Id.* at 586. Although standing was not at issue in these cases, the Court’s analysis in each makes clear that it is the *political party’s* right to either expand or limit the persons who can participate in the party’s primary election. *See id.* at 582 (“We can think of no heavier burden on a *political party’s* associational freedom.” (emphasis added)).

⁵ The Secretary of State anticipates moving to dismiss for lack of standing imminently. *See Burkitt v. Pomeroy*, No. 15-cv-02386-MSK-KLM, 2016 WL 696107, at *1 (D. Colo. Feb. 22, 2016) (“Questions of jurisdiction . . . should be resolved at the earliest stages of litigation, so as to conserve the time and resources of the Court and the parties.”).

Lower federal courts interpreting these Supreme Court holdings have confirmed individual party members and candidates lack standing to assert the rights of the political party to which they belong. *See, e.g., Osburn v. Cox*, 369 F.3d 1283, 1287 (11th Cir. 2004) (“[I]t was the political party in each case that was entitled to decide who would be involved in the decision making process, not individual members of the party.”); *Beck v. Ysursa*, No. CV 07-299-MHW, 2007 WL 4224051, at *7 (D. Idaho Nov. 27, 2007) (“[I]t is clear that [*Jones*] and other cases determine that the right to define associational membership is a right possessed by the political party and not its members.”); *Righeimer v. Jones*, No. CIV. S-00-1522DFLPAN, 2000 WL 1346808, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 14, 2000) (“[T]he First Amendment associational rights at issue belong solely to the association, here, the Republican Party, not to any individual candidate or voter.”).⁶ These courts adhere to the well-established principle that a plaintiff must generally “assert his own legal rights and interests, and cannot rest his claim to relief on the legal rights or interests of third parties.” *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 499 (1975). Indeed, were Plaintiffs’ requested relief mandating a closed primary granted, it “would likely be held unconstitutional if challenged by the state political party.” *Osburn*, 369 F.3d at 1287.

Here, only the Colorado Republican Party itself can decide whether it will allow unaffiliated voters to participate in its primary election (as in *Tashjian*) or whether it will close its nomination process to only its members (as in *Jones*). That choice is not Plaintiffs’ to make.

⁶ These decisions involved the First Amendment associational rights of political parties, which Plaintiffs assert here in Claims 1 and 2. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 36-57. But the courts’ reasoning applies equally to Plaintiffs’ free speech claim in Claim 3, too. Plaintiffs’ free speech claim is predicated on the speech of the political party to which they belong, not their own speech. *See* Doc. 1, ¶ 59 (alleging Proposition 108 violates the right to free speech because it “forc[es] [Plaintiffs’] political associations to deem as those associations’ nominee for office a candidate chosen in an open primary election in which unaffiliated voters are allowed to participate.”).

Indeed, if the court ruled on behalf of Plaintiffs in this case, the actual party whose rights are at issue—the Colorado Republican Party—would need to take action to defend the choice it already made to allow unaffiliated voters to participate in its primary.

Plaintiffs also advance an equal protection argument, asserting Proposition 108 treats voters affiliated with the Colorado Republican Party differently than minor party voters since minor parties can exclude unaffiliated voters from their primaries. Doc. 2-1 at 11-12. But Plaintiffs lack standing to assert this claim for the same reason that they lack standing under their associational and free speech claims. Assuming anyone has standing to insist that the Colorado Republican primary be closed, it is the Colorado Republican Party itself. Otherwise, the Secretary could be subject to an onslaught of suits from conflicting factions within a single party, with some demanding a closed primary, some an open primary, and others something in between. Courts have correctly found no standing for individual party officials and members to assert equal protection claims on behalf of their state political party, including in factual circumstances identical to this case (i.e., involving a three-fourths supermajority vote to opt out of the state’s open primary). *See Greenville Cnty. Republican Party Exec. Comm. v. Way*, No. 6:10-1407-MGL, 2013 WL 12385313, at *6 (D.S.C. Aug. 30, 2013) (“*Greenville II*”).

Finally, to the extent Plaintiffs assert an equal protection injury to *their* individual rights, such as vote dilution due to unaffiliated voters’ ballots being counted in the party’s primary, *see* Doc. 2-1 at 11, their alleged injury is not fairly traceable to Proposition 108. *See Simon v. Eastern Ky. Welfare Rights Org.*, 426 U.S. 26, 41-42 (1976) (injury must be fairly traceable “to the challenged action of the defendant, and not injury that results from the independent action of some third party not before the court.”). Instead, Plaintiffs’ alleged injury is traceable solely to

the Colorado Republican Party’s policy choice to participate in Colorado’s semi-open primary rather than opt out. *See ASARCO Inc. v. Kadish*, 490 U.S. 605, 615 (1989) (opinion of Kennedy, J.) (finding no standing where the “case depends on the unfettered choices made by independent actors not before the courts and whose exercise of broad and legitimate discretion the courts cannot presume either to control or to predict.”).

Courts evaluating similar equal protection challenges to open primary laws have had no difficulty dismissing for lack of standing where a nonparty’s intervening policy decision on the nomination format “breaks the causal chain.” *Greenville II*, 2013 WL 12385313, at *7 (quotations omitted). In *Greenville II*, each municipality made “varying decisions” about their “preferred methods of nominating candidates for municipal offices.” *Id.* The court determined that the municipality was an “absent intermediary that stands between Plaintiffs and the challenged conduct in a way that breaks the causal chain and deprives Plaintiffs of standing.” *Id.* (quotations omitted). So too here—the Colorado Republican Party’s choice to participate in Colorado’s semi-open primary breaks the causal chain, rendering any link between Proposition 108 and Plaintiffs’ alleged injury too highly attenuated to support standing.

B. If Plaintiffs have standing, they are not substantially likely to succeed on the merits of their claims.

1. Plaintiffs cannot succeed on their First Amendment association claims.

It is well established that states “may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election-and campaign-related disorder.” *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U.S. 351, 358 (1997) (citing *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 433 (1992)). In assessing whether a state election law violates the First Amendment, a court must “weigh the character and magnitude of the burden the State’s rule imposes on those rights

against the interests the State contends justify that burden, and consider the extent to which the State's concerns make the burden necessary." *Timmons*, 520 U.S. at 358 (quoting *Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434). When a state regulation imposes "severe restrictions" on First Amendment rights, the regulation must be "narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance." *Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434 (internal quotation marks omitted). But "when regulations impose lesser burdens, a State's important regulatory interests will usually be enough to justify reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions." *Utah Republican Party v. Cox*, 892 F.3d 1066, 1077 (10th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Clingman v. Beaver*, 544 U.S. 581, 586-87 (2005)). The severity of the burden a state primary system imposes on a party's associational rights is a factual issue for the district court. Absent evidence that a State's primary system burdens a party's right to associate, a facial challenge to state primary election laws will fail. *Democratic Party of Hawaii v. Nago*, 833 F.3d 1119, 1124-25 (9th Cir. 2016) (citing *Jones*, 530 U.S. at 578).

Proposition 108 does not substantially burden associational rights. Colorado's semi-open primary does not impose a substantial burden on a political party's associational rights. Because political parties have the *choice* between participating in Colorado's semi-open primary or opting out, Colorado law does not force parties to associate with unaffiliated voters. Where state law provides parties with legitimate alternatives that do not restrict their freedom of association, courts have rejected facial attacks on primary election statutes on the basis of forced association. *Greenville Cnty. Republican Party Exec. Comm. v. South Carolina*, 824 F. Supp. 2d 655, 664-65 (D.S.C. 2011) ("*Greenville P*") (upholding substantially similar state law) (citing *Jones*, 530 U.S. at 577). And Supreme Court decisions on primary election systems strongly suggest that only mandatory candidate nomination schemes can significantly burden a political

party's right to free association. *See, e.g., Jones*, 530 U.S. 567 (striking mandatory blanket primary); *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. State Republican Party*, 552 U.S. 442, (2008) (upholding "jungle primary" system that did not determine party nominee); *Tashjian*, 479 U.S. 208 (striking mandatory closed primary); *Timmons*, 520 U.S. 351 (upholding prohibitions on "fusion" candidates); *Clingman*, 544 U.S. 581 (reversing Tenth Circuit decision below and upholding semi-open primary where parties could choose whether to open primary to unaffiliated voters); *see also Greenville I*, 824 F. Supp. 2d at 664 (upholding semi-open primary similar to Colorado's). Because major political parties in Colorado may choose whether to participate in a semi-open primary or select their party nominee via a closed selection process, their associational rights are not significantly burdened.

Plaintiffs rely heavily on *Jones*, which held California's blanket primary system imposed a severe burden on a party's right to decide for itself who it would, and would not, associate with for the purposes of selecting a candidate. *Jones*, 530 U.S. at 582; *see also Democratic Party of Wash. State v. Reed*, 343 F.3d at 1198, 1204-05 (9th Cir. 2003). Plaintiffs' reliance on *Jones* is misplaced. First, unlike in *Jones*, where parties were forced to choose a nominee through participation in a state primary, political parties in Colorado can choose to access the general election ballot through assembly or convention. Second, the mandatory blanket primary system in *Jones* differs considerably from Colorado's optional semi-open primary. Under the blanket primary system in *Jones*, voters could vote for any candidate, regardless of party affiliation. *Jones*, 530 U.S. at 570. In Colorado, party-affiliated voters may only vote in their own party's primary, and unaffiliated voters who elect to vote in a major party primary are limited to that party's ballot. § 1-4-101(2)(b). *Jones* observed that a system "in which the voter is

limited to one party's ballot" may be "constitutionally distinct" from the unconstitutional blanket primary. *Id.* at 577 n.8. Third, unlike in *Jones*, Plaintiffs provide no evidence of a "clear and present danger" that adherents of opposing parties will determine the Republican Party's nominees. *See id.* at 578. Because *Jones* is factually and legally distinguishable, it does not support Plaintiffs' argument. Here, the state party chose to participate in Colorado's semi-open primary by a two-thirds majority. Plaintiffs' disagreement with this policy choice does not make it unconstitutional. Plaintiffs fail to show that Colorado's semi-open primary significantly burdens major parties' associational rights.

The three-fourths voting threshold does not infringe on parties' right to associate.

Plaintiffs' attack on the three-fourths voting threshold seeks to rewrite history, as the party already voted in 2021 not to opt out of the semi-open primary. Nevertheless, Plaintiffs assert the opt out statute is unconstitutional because the three-fourths requirement "is itself an undue burden, allowing a small minority of the Party's members to thwart the will of the majority of the Party's members[.]" Doc. 1, ¶ 41. The three-fourths requirement is a reasonable procedural rule and passes constitutional muster because it does not violate a party's associational rights. In *Greenville I*, 824 F. Supp. 2d at 668, for example, the court upheld a nearly identical law providing that major political parties could opt out of a semi-open primary through a three-fourths vote by its central committee, holding it did not significantly impact a party's right to associate. The *Greenville I* court reasoned: "The voting requirement . . . neither limit[s] [n]or abridge[s] any party's ability to disseminate its views, nor does the statute affect how a party conducts its internal organizational affairs." *Id.* The same is true here.

To appreciate the minimal impact of this procedural rule, consider the party's institutional operations in context. For starters, the Committee—not the State—determines how many voting members it has. The Committee's bylaws designate that “for purposes of any vote taken pursuant to Section 1-4-702 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, the ‘total membership’ of the CRC shall consist solely of the voting members of the CRC.” Ex. A, p. 9. The bylaws further designate exactly *who* is a voting member—and thus how many members there are. *Id.* at 9-10. According to Plaintiffs' complaint, the number of voting members varies by year—686 in 2021 and 470 in 2019. Doc. 1, ¶ 27. Because the Committee decides its voting membership, it could reduce the number of voting members to four or raise it to 1,000. Plaintiffs also complain that it is difficult for the Committee to assemble a quorum of voting members. The State has no role in this. If assembling a quorum were important, the Committee could make attendance mandatory or change the place or date of its meeting. If the three-fourths opt out threshold imposes a meaningful burden because of the total number of voting members, that burden is self-imposed by the Committee, not Colorado.

Second, Plaintiffs do not explain what voting threshold would be constitutional. The Colorado system honors the party's ability to make a choice and merely sets the threshold level, leaving it to the party to determine the overall voting population. It is unclear whether Plaintiffs would accept a lower voting threshold as constitutional, such as 60 percent or even 51 percent.

Third, Plaintiffs' case is entirely hypothetical and conjectural. Even if, for sake of argument, a lower threshold were preferable as a constitutional matter, Plaintiffs cannot show that the Committee would opt out. After all, nearly two-thirds of its members recently voted to

keep the semi-open primary. This makes this case an entirely inappropriate one to consider whether a lower threshold is constitutionally mandated.

Colorado’s important interests in primary elections justify any perceived slight burden on parties under Proposition 108. Colorado’s important public interests justify the reasonable, non-discriminatory restrictions imposed by its semi-open primary system. *See Utah Republican Party*, 892 F.3d at 1077. Colorado’s interests in protecting and preserving the integrity of the nominating process, promoting fairness, allowing parties to increase voter participation, and ensuring administrative efficiency support its semi-open primary system.

States have a significant interest in regulating elections in a manner that preserves the integrity of the electoral process and ensures that elections are fair and honest. *See Storer v. Brown*, 415 U.S. 724, 730 (1974). This is particularly true where “the State gives the party a role in the election process . . . by giving certain parties the right to have their candidates appear with party endorsement on the general-election ballot.” *N.Y. State Bd. of Elections v. Lopez Torres*, 552 U.S. 196, 203 (2008); *see also Am. Party of Texas v. White*, 415 U.S. 767, 779-80 (1974) (upholding the requirement that major political parties nominate candidates through a primary and that minor parties nominate candidates through conventions). This may include an interest in offering political parties the opportunity to include unaffiliated voters in their primaries, as required by the First Amendment. *See, e.g., Tashjian*, 479 U.S. 208 (striking state statute requiring voters in a party primary to be registered members of that party, when the Republican Party wished to permit independent voters to vote in its primary).

States also have an important interest in permitting political parties to allow greater voter participation in the electoral process—should the parties choose to do so. “The right to vote

freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government.” *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964). To the extent encouraging citizens to vote is an important state interest, *see Jones*, 530 U.S. at 587 (Kennedy, J., concurring), Colorado is “entitled to protect parties’ ability to plan their primaries for a stable group of voters.” *Clingman*, 544 U.S. at 596.

Finally, States maintain a legitimate interest in ensuring administrative efficiency in the election process. *See Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 438-39. The orderly and effective administration of elections protects the stability of the political system, and States may use reasonable restrictions to accomplish this goal. *See Storer*, 415 U.S. at 736. Providing major parties with the opportunity to have candidates nominated to the general election ballot through a semi-open primary provides an administratively sound way to offer political parties broad forums in which to reach voters who share their ideology, while preserving the integrity of the overall electoral process and encouraging a party's interest in voter participation. The state interests at stake justify minimal burdens on a party's associational rights. And by setting the opt-out level at three-quarters of a political party's state central committee, Colorado ensures that a party must have a deliberate commitment to opting out of allowing unaffiliated voters to participate in its primary. If the level were lower, say, 51 percent, there is a material risk that the opportunity for unaffiliated voters to participate would vacillate regularly and create undue voter confusion.

2. *Plaintiffs cannot succeed on their free speech claim.*

Plaintiffs assert Proposition 108 requires a political party to nominate a candidate who may not reflect the views of the majority of the party's members, and such compelled speech runs afoul of the right to free speech. In support, Plaintiffs cite to the numbers of voters who

register as Republican, Democrat, or unaffiliated, and one editorial encouraging unaffiliated voters to vote for a particular Republican candidate. Plaintiffs do not demonstrate a danger of crossover voting or “party raids.” But more importantly, Supreme Court precedent recognizes that the Colorado Republican Party has a constitutional right to open its primary to unaffiliated voters. *Tashjian*, 479 U.S. 208. As *Tashjian* recognized, a party has an interest in having the opportunity to allow unaffiliated voters to vote in its primary because it represents a “crucial juncture at which the appeal to common principles may be translated into concerted action, and hence to political power in the community.” 479 U.S. at 216. Here, the Colorado Republican Party has elected to open its primary to unaffiliated voters. Given the party’s demonstrated interest in allowing unaffiliated voters to participate, the party’s free speech interests counsel towards allowing it to include such voters. Plaintiffs have not shown how Proposition 108 places a burden on *the party’s* freedom of speech and, even if there was any modest burden, it would be justified by Colorado’s compelling interests detailed above.

3. *Plaintiffs cannot succeed on their Equal Protection claims.*

Next, Plaintiffs argue that allowing unaffiliated voters to participate in the Colorado Republican primary “dilutes” the votes of affiliated Republican voters in violation of the Equal Protection Clause. Doc. 2-1 at 11. Plaintiffs expend less than a single page on this argument and fail to cite any court decision suggesting that a semi-open primary violates the equal protection rights of party members. This Court therefore need not consider this “perfunctory” argument. *See In re HomeAdvisor, Inc. Litigation*, 491 F. Supp. 3d 879, 898 (D. Colo. 2020).

Even if considered, Plaintiffs’ argument fails on its merits. *See Hole v. N.C. Bd. of Elections*, 112 F. Supp. 2d 475, 482-83 (M.D.N.C. 2000). Similar to other rejected equal

protection challenges, Plaintiffs attack “the validity of the primary election process that is internal to the [Colorado] Republican Party.” *Id.* at 483. But the party’s “right to conduct its primary in the manner that it believes is in its best interests—including its decision to open the primary to unaffiliated voters—is within the constitutional right of association of the political party.” *Id.* (citing *Tashijan*, 479 U.S. at 214). Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ argument that their “vote[s] [will be] diluted in violation of the Equal Protection Clause is without merit.” *Id.*

Last, Plaintiffs contend Proposition 108 violates the Equal Protection Clause because it treats voters affiliated with the Colorado Republican Party differently than minor party voters who Plaintiffs argue can still vote in a closed primary. Doc. 2-1 at 11-12. Again, Plaintiffs expend less than a page on this argument and cite no supporting case authority. This Court need not consider this undeveloped argument. *In re HomeAdvisor*, 491 F. Supp. 3d at 898.

If the Court decides to consider this argument, it fails on its merits for any one of three reasons. First, major and minor political parties in Colorado and their affiliated voters are not similarly situated in “all relevant respects.” *Taylor v. Roswell Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 713 F.3d 25, 53-54 (10th Cir. 2013) (“The Equal Protection Clause does not forbid classifications. It simply keeps governmental decisionmakers from treating differently persons who are in all relevant respects alike.”). A major political party, for example, has a gubernatorial candidate who received at least ten percent of the vote at the last election. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-1-104(22). Given the size disparity between major and minor political parties, there are significant logistical and scaling burdens that go into administering a primary election involving major party candidates that do not exist for primaries involving only minor party candidates. Ex. A, p. 6. Colorado is

therefore permitted to treat the primaries of major and minor political parties differently. *Cf. Curry v. Buescher*, 394 Fed. App'x 438, 447 (10th Cir. 2010).

Second, regarding Plaintiffs' argument that, unlike a minor political party, the Colorado Republican Party can't hold a closed primary even if it opts out of Proposition 108, the Supreme Court has already rejected this argument. *See White*, 415 U.S. 767. In *White*, Texas was accused of discriminating against minor political parties because they could nominate candidates only by convention while major political parties could nominate by primary election. *Id.* at 781. The Court said it was "wholly unpersuaded" and could not "take seriously" the challengers' argument that the different procedures amounted to "invidious" discrimination that offends the Constitution.⁷ *Id. White* therefore permits states to require major political parties to use one method of nomination while allowing minor political parties to use another.

Third, unlike classifications based on race, religion, gender, and alienage, political parties and their affiliated voters are not a suspect class. *See Greenville II*, 824 F. Supp. 2d at 669 (citing *City of Cleburne, Tex. v. Cleburne Living Ctr.*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985)). Plaintiffs cite no

⁷ Lower federal courts agree that differences between major and minor political parties do not amount to an equal protection violation, particularly where each has its own unique benefits under state law. *See Bd. of Election Comm'rs of Chicago v. Libertarian Party of Ill.*, 591 F.2d 22, 27 (7th Cir. 1979) ("[A]lthough Illinois treats established and new political parties differently, it affords different advantages to each group which reasonably correspond to their needs and to the interest of the public in an open election with convenient and intelligible ballots."). In Colorado, major parties enjoy a host of benefits unavailable to minor parties, including but not limited to top billing on the ballot, Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-404(1)(a), having priority in recommending election judges, §§ 1-6-103(2) & -104(3), having half of all election judges and supervisor election judges in each voter service and polling center be affiliated with their party, §§ 1-6-109 & -109.5, appointing members of the county canvass board, § 1-10-101(1)(a), nominating audit and testing board members, § 1-7-509(1)(c)(I); 8 C.C.R. 1505-1, Rule 25.2.2(c), and receiving voter information lists after each general election, § 1-2-605(8).

authority suggesting otherwise. Thus, Colorado’s classification between major and minor political parties passes muster if rationally related to a legitimate state interest—a deferential bar it easily satisfies. *See Armour v. City of Indianapolis, Ind.*, 566 U.S. 673, 685 (2012) (stating equal protection does not require the government “to draw the perfect line nor even to draw a line superior to some other line it might have drawn” but “only that the line actually drawn be a rational line”). Here, Colorado could rationally decide both that (1) unaffiliated voters should (absent the party opting out) have a voice in selecting the nominees of the major political parties who will go on to appear on the general election ballot and, in all likelihood, win the election, but also (2) smaller nascent political parties should be afforded the opportunity to recruit like-minded voters to join their party, spur enthusiasm, and encourage fellow members to vote in a closed primary where they will have an outsized influence in shaping the minor party’s future, including perhaps growing into a major political party. Plaintiffs’ equal protection claims fail.

4. *The Purcell doctrine counsels against court intervention.*

Even if Plaintiffs’ arguments were likely to succeed (they aren’t), the Supreme Court’s *Purcell* doctrine would counsel against court intervention in Colorado’s ongoing election planning activities: “Court orders affecting elections . . . can themselves result in voter confusion and consequent incentive to remain away from the polls. As an election draws closer, that risk will increase.” *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4-5 (2006). As election officials will attest, making eleventh-hour changes to Colorado’s voting systems and processes to accommodate any change to Proposition 108 carries serious risks. Ex. A, pp. 4-6. After Proposition 108 was approved, Colorado had more than a year to design and implement needed changes to its statewide voter registration system so that it could track voter eligibility and prevent unaffiliated

voters from casting more than one primary ballot. *Id.* at 4. Forcing nine months to a year of development and testing work into the short window between now and the April 29, 2022 ballot certification deadline would create significant risks to the system applications and to the election process. *Id.* at 4-5. Moreover, if Proposition 108 were enjoined, Colorado would need to launch a substantial effort to educate voters about the change ahead of the June 6, 2022 party affiliation deadline. Substantial misinformation currently surrounds elections and a last-minute change of this nature would only amplify these inaccurate messages. *Id.* at 5-6.

II. Plaintiffs will not suffer irreparable harm absent a preliminary injunction.

Plaintiffs must establish that they will suffer irreparable harm that is “both certain and great,” not “merely serious or substantial.” *Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians v. Pierce*, 253 F.3d 1234, 1250 (10th Cir. 2001) (quotations omitted). Plaintiffs have failed to make this heightened showing for three reasons. First, Proposition 108 has been on the books since 2016, yet Plaintiffs delayed more than five years in bringing this challenge. Worse still, Plaintiffs allege an interest in challenging Proposition 108 as of September 18, 2021, Doc. 1 at 3-4, but they procrastinated until late February 2022 before finally initiating suit—smack in the middle of election officials’ critical planning for the June 28, 2022 primary. Ex. A, pp. 3-6. A plaintiff’s delay in initiating a case, even in cases arising under the First Amendment, “weighs heavily against the issuance of a preliminary injunction.” *Colo. Union of Taxpayers v. Griswold*, No. 20-cv-02766-CMA-SKC, 2020 WL 6290380, at *3 (D. Colo. Oct. 27, 2020). Other courts have not hesitated to deny preliminary injunctive relief when the plaintiffs delayed challenging their state’s primary system under the First Amendment. *See, e.g., Miss. State Democratic Party v. Barbour*, No. 4:06CV29-P-B, 2006 WL 1302478, at *2 (N.D. Miss. May 10, 2006).

Second, the irreparable harm Plaintiffs claim—party “raiding” by unaffiliated voters hoping to oust a Republican incumbent—is speculative. Doc. 2-1 at 13. Plaintiffs cite no evidence that such raiding has occurred previously, and the Supreme Court has explained that it has “never been conclusively proven by survey research.” *Tashjian*, 479 U.S. at 219 n.9 (quotations omitted). Even if it existed, granting Plaintiffs preliminary injunctive relief will not prevent their alleged injury. As *Tashjian* explains, under a closed primary system “independent raiders need only register as Republicans and vote in the primary.” *Id.* at 219. Therefore, Plaintiffs’ requested remedy of closing the Colorado Republican Party’s primary might “actually assist a ‘raid’ by independents, which could be organized and implemented at the 11th hour.” *Id.*

Finally, Plaintiffs claim that a violation of a constitutional right is alone sufficient to constitute irreparable injury. Doc. 2-1 at 12. But while the alleged violation of a constitutional right weighs heavily in the irreparable harm analysis, the Court “must nonetheless engage in [the] traditional equitable inquiry as to the presence of irreparable harm in such a context[.]” *Fish v. Kobach*, 840 F.3d 710, 752 (10th Cir. 2016). As discussed, Plaintiffs have not shown either a substantial likelihood of success on the merits or *their own* irreparable injury.

III. The balance of the equities and public interest weigh heavily in Colorado’s favor and against Plaintiffs.

The last two factors, the balance of equities and the public interest, “merge when the Government is the opposing party.” *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009). These factors weigh strongly in Colorado’s favor. Plaintiffs’ requested relief, if granted, would disenfranchise thousands of unaffiliated Coloradans and deprive them of the opportunity to participate in a primary that the Colorado Republican Party believes should be open to unaffiliated voters. Plaintiffs’ requested relief would also cause significant disarray and disruption to Colorado’s

ongoing election planning and preparation activities, disserving the public interest. Ex. A, pp. 4-6; *see Garcia v. Griswold*, No. 20-cv-1268-WJM, 2020 WL 4926051, at *4 (D. Colo. Aug. 21, 2020) (“Ballots and elections do not magically materialize. They require planning, preparation, and studious attention to detail if the fairness and integrity of the electoral process is to be observed.” (quotations omitted)). Election officials, parties, candidates, and voters have all taken steps to prepare for the 2022 primary based on the understanding that Proposition 108 is the law in Colorado. Changing the rules of the game at this late hour, while perhaps beneficial to Plaintiffs’ campaigns, would be disastrous for others and lead to immense voter confusion. *See id.* at *5 (denying injunction that would “result in voter confusion and consequent incentive to remain away from the polls.” (quotations omitted)). Finally, Plaintiffs have failed to join the Colorado Republican Party or indeed the Colorado Democratic Party to this lawsuit, even though the requested relief most certainly affects them. As other courts have explained, granting a preliminary injunction without the political parties’ input on this important question would disserve the public interest. *See Barbour*, 2006 WL 1302478, at *3.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction should be denied.

Dated: March 14, 2022

PHILIP J. WEISER
Attorney General

s/ Grant T. Sullivan

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Attorneys for Defendant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 14, 2022, I served a true and complete copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION** upon all parties herein by e-filing with the CM/ECF system maintained by the court and/or email, addressed as follows:

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s/ Leslie Bostwick

Leslie Bostwick

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**

Civil Action No. 1:22-CV-00477-PAB-MEH

PARABLE, an unincorporated nonprofit association, on behalf of itself and its members, et al.,
Plaintiffs,

v.

JENA GRISWOLD, in her official capacity as Secretary of State for the State of Colorado,
Defendant.

DECLARATION OF HILARY RUDY

I, Hilary Rudy, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, do depose and state as follows:

1. I am over 18 years of age.
2. I am employed by the State of Colorado Department of State as the Deputy Elections Director. I have served in that capacity for approximately eight years. I hold a law degree from Thomas Jefferson School of Law, and an undergraduate degree in Business Management from Colorado Mesa University, formerly Mesa State College.
3. By virtue of my position, I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this affidavit.
4. As the Deputy Elections Director, I am familiar with the provisions of Proposition 108, an initiative approved by Colorado voters in 2016 that affords unaffiliated voters the opportunity to cast ballots in a nonpresidential primary of a single political party. I am also familiar with the procedures utilized by the Colorado Secretary of State's office and local clerks and recorders to implement Proposition 108. I am also familiar with the procedures

used by the Colorado Secretary of State's office and local clerks and recorders to prepare for and administer primary elections in Colorado.

5. Proposition 108 includes an "opt out" procedure that permits a major political party to exclude itself from the semi-open primary system created by Proposition 108 in favor of nominating its candidates in a "closed" assembly or convention that is limited to the party's affiliated members.¹ Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-702(1).

6. Attached is a true and correct copy of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee's bylaws, as adopted with amendments on September 18, 2021. I retrieved these bylaws from the Colorado Republican Party's website: cologop.org. Article VII, section C of the bylaws states:

A primary opt-out meeting of the [Colorado Republican Committee ("CRC")] shall be held in the odd-numbered years between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of October. Its purpose shall be to hold a vote of the CRC, pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702(1) on the question of whether to nominate candidates to the next year's general election ballot by participation in a primary election pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-502 or by nominating convention pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702(2). Pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702(1), three-quarters (75%) of the total membership of the CRC must vote in favor of nomination by nominating convention in order for this choice to take effect. In the event of a vote in favor of nomination by nominating convention, the Chairman shall deliver notice to the Secretary of State of this choice as required by law.

7. Since Proposition 108 took effect, the Colorado Secretary of State's office has never received any notice or communication from the Colorado Republican Party, its state central committee, or its chairman purporting to opt the Colorado Republican Party out of Colorado's semi-open primary system pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-702(1) or the above bylaws.

¹ A minor political party may exclude unaffiliated voters from its primary election in accordance with its constitution, bylaws, or other applicable rules. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-1304(1.5)(c).

8. Primary elections in Colorado are publicly financed, meaning that taxpayer dollars and federal monies pay the cost of administering the primary election. Political parties in Colorado do not contribute directly towards the cost of administering primary elections in Colorado.

9. Under Colorado law, the Secretary of State must certify the content of the ballot and ballot order no later than 60 days before the June 28, 2022 primary, which deadline falls on Friday, April 29, 2022. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-203(1)(a). To comply with the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) and Colorado's Uniform Military and Overseas Voters Act, local election officials must then mail or electronically transmit, in the manner directed by the voter, ballots to all eligible military and overseas voters no later than 45 days before the June 28 primary. 52 U.S.C. § 20302(a)(8)(A); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-8.3-110(1). That deadline falls on Saturday, May 14, 2022. The intervening 15 days are critical for election officials to complete all work necessary to layout, print, and compile outgoing election packets for delivery by mail, and to layout and configure ballots in HTML format for electronic transmission to eligible military and overseas voters. The work is time-intensive and detail oriented. By way of example:

- a. The Secretary of State's office must populate Colorado's statewide voter registration system, SCORE, with the races and candidates for each county that the Secretary certifies for the ballot;
- b. Each county then inputs its own ballot content to the primary election in SCORE by adding all county offices that must appear on the ballot; each county also enters the names and party affiliations of the candidates that each clerk and recorder certified for the ballot;
- c. When counties complete their election builds in SCORE, they export several election definition and data files and deliver or upload the files to independent

systems maintained by the Secretary of State's office, or import the SCORE data into the county's vote tabulation system, or provide the SCORE data to third-party vendors that the county engages to provide various election-related services;

- d. Each county uses the SCORE data exports in their vote tabulation systems, i.e. the independent information systems that layout ballots, generate ballot artwork that can be printed onto paper, and tabulate ballots and report election results; and
- e. Counties or their third-party vendors must complete their programming work and generate ballot artwork in PDF in a matter of days. The ballot artwork is necessary for counties to print paper ballots for eligible military and overseas voters who request their ballots by mail, and to configure the Secretary of State's electronic ballot transmission system for military and overseas voters who request their ballots by electronic transmission.

10. These deadlines for certifying the ballot content and order and for transmitting ballots to military and overseas voters are not flexible. The Colorado Department of State must report compliance to the U.S. Department of Justice no later than 43 days before the election. Colorado can be subject to significant federal penalties if they do not comply with these deadlines.

11. Following the approval of Proposition 108, the Colorado Department of State had more than a year to make the needed changes to SCORE to track voter eligibility, track ballots, and assign vote credit for the new primary election process. These carefully designed tracking systems are needed, for example, to ensure that an Unaffiliated voter does not cast a ballot in the primary election of multiple political parties. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-101(2)(b) ("An elector may cast the ballot of only one major political party."). The system development needed to unwind the current process is as significant as the development to implement it. Forcing nine months to a year of development and testing work into the short window

between now and the April 29, 2022 ballot certification deadline would create significant risk to the system applications and to the election process.

12. For example, the SCORE system and epollbook (the system used for checking in voters in polling locations) are specifically designed to track (1) voter eligibility so that voters are issued the correct ballot and (2) whether a voter has returned their ballot or voted in person and to disallow a voter from voting more than once. Attempting to make last-minute changes to these systems to account for changes to Proposition 108 would risk errors that could impact the tracking of voter eligibility and returned ballots.

13. In addition, counties have already incurred costs in preparing for the June 28 primary election. Specifically, counties are currently working with their vendors to print voter instructions and envelopes in advance of the election. If these materials must go unused, counties will not be able to recoup those costs. And counties cannot delay printing materials because there is currently a paper shortage caused by global supply chain issues. Since Proposition 108 was approved, Unaffiliated voters have participated in three primary elections. If Proposition 108 were enjoined or partially enjoined, the counties and the State would need to launch a substantial effort to educate voters about the change ahead of the June 6, 2022 party affiliation deadline. There is currently a substantial amount of misinformation surrounding elections and a last-minute change of this nature would only amplify these messages.

14. Moreover, I understand that Plaintiffs are requesting a preliminary injunction that would allow a major political party the *option* of opting out of Colorado's semi-open primary no later than April 14, 2022, *see* Doc. 2 at 2, meaning that one major political party may choose to allow Unaffiliated voters to participate in the primary and the other may not. Again, this eleventh hour change to the primary could risk serious errors to system applications and the electoral process. For example, the changes to SCORE to implement the

change are more significant because the system must be updated to accommodate one or both major political parties opting out. This would also require counties to reprint voter instructions and implement last minute changes with ballot printing vendors, increasing the risk that voters get the incorrect ballot style or instructions. There is also a substantial risk of voter confusion in this scenario, which only serves to amplify misinformation about the election.

15. There are significant differences between major political parties and minor political parties in Colorado. A major political party has a gubernatorial candidate who received at least 10% of the vote at the last election. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-1-104(22). Given the size disparity between major and minor political parties, there are significant logistical and scaling burdens that go into administering a primary election involving major party candidates that do not exist for primaries involving only minor party candidates. For example, minor political parties very rarely have a primary election and even when they do, the ballots cast are substantially smaller in number than the ballots cast in the Democratic or Republican primaries. In the 2020 state primary, there was one race on the Libertarian primary ballot and the ballots cast amounted to just 6,948 of the total 1,806,288 ballots returned.

16. In addition, major political parties in Colorado enjoy a host of benefits unavailable to minor political parties, including but not limited to top billing on the ballot, Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-404(1)(a), having priority in recommending election judges, §§ 1-6-103(2) & 104(3), having half of all election judges and supervisor elections judges in each voter service and polling center be affiliated with their party, §§ 1-6-109 & 109.5, appointing members of the county canvass board, § 1-10-101(1)(a), nominating audit and testing board members, § 1-7-509(1)(c)(I); 8 C.C.R. 1505-1, Rule 25.2.2(c), and receiving voter information lists after each general election, § 1-2-605(8).

17. Finally, as a practical matter, primary elections for minor political parties are relatively rare events. They occur only when multiple candidates for the same office are vying for the minor political party's nomination. *See* Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-104.5(1). Since Proposition 108 was approved, a minor political party in Colorado has held a primary election only once. There are currently five minor parties qualified in Colorado, and in the past two decades only one has held primaries. And even then, only sporadically. By contrast, the Colorado Democratic and Republican parties—the only major political parties in Colorado currently—have held primary elections during every two-year election cycle since Proposition 108 took effect.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 14th day of March, 2022.

/s/Hilary Rudy

Hilary Rudy

BYLAWS OF THE COLORADO REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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XVII: Organizations Using the Name Republican

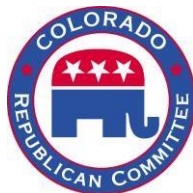
XVIII: Conflict and Severability, Interpretation

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Appendix A and Appendix B



BYLAWS OF THE COLORADO REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Amendments Adopted: September 18, 2021

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, also known as the Colorado Republican Committee, and hereinafter referred to as CRC.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

Recognizing the principles of the Republican Party as reflected in the State and National Platforms, the primary purposes of this organization shall be to elect duly nominated or designated Republican candidates to office, to promote the principles and achieve the objectives of the Republican Party at national and state levels, and to perform the functions set forth in the election laws of the State of Colorado.

ARTICLE III: ORGANIZATION AND POLICY

Section A. Law.

The Colorado Republican Committee is an unincorporated nonprofit association and political party committee, governed by and operating under the laws of the State of Colorado.

Section B. Powers.

The Colorado Republican State Central Committee shall have and may exercise all such powers as are expressly or impliedly conferred upon it by these bylaws and by the laws of the State of Colorado, provided the same are not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Colorado, and the laws of the United States.

Section C. Pre-Primary Neutrality.

No candidate for any designation or nomination for partisan public office shall be endorsed, supported, or opposed by the CRC, acting as an entity, or by its state officers or committees, before the Primary Election, unless such candidate is unopposed in the Primary Election.

Section D. Authority to Bind.

No person or entity, including any county or district political party central committee, affiliated, auxiliary, or allied organization, or any separate organization authorized to use the name Republican, has authority to bind in any manner the CRC unless prior written authorization from the Chairman or his designee is given.

ARTICLE IV: MEMBERSHIP

Section A. Membership Defined.

Membership of the CRC shall be composed of voting and nonvoting members. The previous sentence notwithstanding, for purposes of any vote taken pursuant to Section 1-4-702 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, the "total membership" of the CRC shall consist solely of the voting members of the CRC.

1. The voting members shall be:

- a.** The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the CRC;
- b.** The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of each of the Republican county central committees;
- c.** The elected Republican United States senators and representatives in Congress;
- d.** The elected Republican state officials including governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, and members of the General Assembly, the state board of regents, and the state board of education;
- e.** The Republican National Committeeman and National Committeewoman for Colorado; and
- f.** Two additional ("bonus") members from each county that polled ten thousand votes at the last preceding general election for the Republican candidate for governor of Colorado or president of the United States, and two bonus members for each additional ten thousand votes or major portion thereof so polled in such county.
 - i.** The bonus members shall be elected by the county central committee at its organizational meeting.
 - ii.** Bonus member vacancies shall be filled by the county entitled to make the original selection, in accordance with the bylaws of the county central committee.
 - iii.** Counties shall not elect more bonus members than they are entitled to by state law.
- h.** The elected Republican District Attorneys.
- i.** The chairman of each congressional district central committee.

2. The nonvoting members shall be:

- a.** The appointed officers and chairman of the CRC standing and special committees;
- b.** The chairman and vice-chairman of each of the judicial, senatorial and representative district central committees and the vice-chairman of each of the congressional district central committees; and
- c.** The presiding state officer of each separate organization, auxiliary or allied organization recognized by the Executive Committee in accordance with Article XVIII of these Bylaws;

Section B. Rights of Nonvoting Members.

Nonvoting members shall have all of the privileges, rights and duties of voting members, except that they may vote only when acting as the proxy of any voting member, or when they are also voting members of the CRC.

Section C. Residence and Registration.

All members shall reside and be registered as Republicans in the county that they represent as shown by the registration books of the county clerk and recorder or the Colorado secretary of state.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

Section A. Officers Defined.

- 1.** The elected officers of the CRC shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary. They shall assume their duties at the close of the organizational meeting and shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.
- 2.** The appointed officers shall be an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer, all of whom shall be registered Republicans appointed by the Chairman, and who shall serve at his pleasure; and any other officers deemed necessary by the CRC.

Section B. Duties.

- 1.** The Chairman shall:
 - a.** Be the chief executive officer of the CRC.
 - b.** Issue the call and preside at all meetings of the CRC and the Executive Committee.
 - c.** Observe and enforce the bylaws and rules of the CRC.

d. Be custodian of all funds, books, papers, records and proceedings of the CRC and the Republican state assembly and/or convention and report to the Executive Committee when and as the Executive Committee requires.

e. Appoint necessary staff members and all standing and special committees.

f. Be ex officio a member of all committees.

g. With the assistance of the Secretary, file under oath with the Colorado secretary of state a full and complete roll of the CRC membership in accordance with law.

h. Submit a proposed budget to the Executive Committee by June 15 following his election, and amendments to such budget as may be required, and shall provide or cause to be provided quarterly financial statements to the Executive Committee. CRC members who are not members of the Executive Committee may request financial statements and information. The Executive Committee shall make a policy to govern the disclosure of financial information to CRC members pursuant to such requests. This policy shall balance financial transparency with the need to keep certain financial information confidential. This policy may require a recipient of financial information to sign a non-disclosure agreement. The Executive Committee shall cause this policy to be published on the secure SCC section of the CRC website. The Executive Committee shall approve a brief financial report and statement of major liabilities to be presented at each regular CRC meeting.

i. Make arrangements for the Republican state assembly and/or convention.

j. Preside over the Republican state assembly and/or convention or designate a presiding officer.

k. Certify the names of the Republican National Committeeman and National Committeewoman to the Republican National Committee after their election.

l. File state central committee bylaws and rules with the Colorado secretary of state in accordance with law.

m. File national delegate procedures and the certification of delegates and alternate delegates elected in accordance with the rules of the Republican National Committee.

n. Appoint the Colorado Republican Presidential Electors

o. Within 3 months of taking office, each new Chairman shall submit to the Executive Committee for approval a policy on conflicts of interest, which policy shall include provisions regarding (i.) who is covered; (ii) what conflicts are required to be disclosed; (iii) how such disclosures and conflicts are to be handled; and similar issues.

p. Within 3 months of taking office, each new Chairman shall submit to the Executive Committee for approval policies and procedures for assuring integrity of voting and elections at the CRC, which policy and procedures shall include provisions regarding, but not limited to, (i) individuals or officers responsible for implementation and their authority; (ii) credentials, proxies, voting records retention and access; (iii) use of technology; (iv) quality assurance, training, schedule, etc.

2. The Vice-Chairman shall:

a. Exercise the functions of the Chairman during his temporary absence, during his temporary inability to act, or at the request of the Chairman.

b. Perform such other duties as the Chairman may prescribe.

3. The Secretary shall:

a. Be the chief clerical officer of the CRC, and record all CRC and Executive Committee proceedings.

b. Have ready for the convening of each State Assembly and/or Convention, a temporary roll of delegates entitled to participate. The roll shall be prepared from the credentials of uncontested delegates filed with the Secretary and from the credentials of the contested delegates placed upon the temporary roll by the CRC.

c. Serve as secretary at all State Assemblies and/or Conventions.

d. Prepare and verify all credentials for delegates and certificates showing designations or nominations made by the State Assembly and/or Convention.

e. File with the Colorado secretary of state a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each of the officers elected, together with a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the vacancy committee selected, no later than thirty days after the meeting in which the officers were elected.

f. Perform such other duties as the Chairman may prescribe.

4. The Assistant Secretary shall:

a. Assume the duties of the Secretary if he is absent or unable to act.

b. Perform such other duties as the Chairman may prescribe.

5. The Treasurer shall:

a. File or cause to be filed with the appropriate authorities all campaign finance reports and tax filings required by state or federal law.

b. Comply with all other applicable state and federal laws.

c. Perform such other duties as the Chairman may prescribe.

6. The Assistant Treasurer shall:

a. Assume the duties of the Treasurer if he is absent or unable to act.

b. Perform such other duties as the Chairman may prescribe.

Section C. Removal.

1. Any elected officer of the CRC may be removed from office at any time for whatever cause the CRC may deem sufficient, by a vote of three-fifths of the entire membership of the CRC eligible to vote at a meeting called for that purpose.

2. Written notice giving the time, place, and purpose of the meeting shall be mailed to each member at least fifteen days before the meeting.

3. The action of the CRC shall be final.

Section D. Vacancies.

1. A vacancy shall exist in the event of an officer's or National Committeeman or National Committeewoman's ineligibility to hold office, death, resignation, removal, permanent absence, or permanent disability. The Executive Committee shall determine by majority vote whether sufficient evidence exists of permanent absence or permanent disability.

2. A vacancy in any elected office shall be filled by the CRC members present or present by proxy and voting at a meeting of the CRC called to fill the vacancy.

a. The Vice-Chairman shall mail or otherwise transmit the call for a meeting to all members of the CRC within ten days of the vacancy in the office of the Chairman. This meeting shall be held within thirty days of the call.

b. The Chairman shall mail or otherwise transmit the call if a vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chairman, Secretary, National Committeeman or National Committeewoman.

3. Vacancies occurring in any appointed office shall be filled in the same manner as the appointment was originally made.

ARTICLE VI: NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section A. Nominations.

1. Candidates for Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall be nominated from the floor at the organizational meeting.

2. Nominations for any office shall be made only by members of the CRC in person or by a person acting as a proxy on behalf of a voting member.

Section B. Elections.

1. Officers shall be elected by majority vote using a secret ballot unless there is only one nominee for the office. In that case election shall be by voice vote.

2. If more than two persons are nominated for an office, and on the second ballot no nominee has received the required majority vote, then the nominee receiving the least votes on that ballot and the nominee receiving the least votes on each subsequent ballot shall be ineligible on all subsequent ballots, unless, taking account of nominees who have withdrawn, ineligibility would result in only one nominee on the ballot.

3. The CRC shall retain the ballots, electronic and paper records of votes cast, and teller reports for one year after the date of any election.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS

Section A. Organizational Meeting.

The organizational meeting of the CRC shall be held between the fifteenth day of February and the first day of April of each odd-numbered year, or at the time as otherwise specified by law. Its purpose shall be to elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and to conduct other business that may properly come before it.

Section B. Preassembly/Pre-convention Meeting.

A preassembly and/or pre-convention meeting of the CRC shall be held in the even-numbered years on the day preceding the State Assembly and/or Convention. Its purpose shall be to hear any and all contests of persons claiming seats in the assembly or convention and to conduct any other business placed on the call by the Chairman.

Section C. Nomination Method Selection Meeting.

A primary opt-out meeting of the CRC shall be held in the odd-numbered years between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of October. Its purpose shall be to hold a vote of the CRC, pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702(1) on the question of whether to nominate candidates to the next year's general election ballot by participation in a primary election pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-502 or by nominating convention pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702(2). Pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702(1), three-quarters (75%) of the total membership of the CRC must vote in favor of nomination by nominating convention in order for this choice to take effect. In the event of a vote in favor of nomination by nominating convention, the Chairman shall deliver notice to the Secretary of State of this choice as required by law.

Section D. Other Meetings.

Other meetings shall be held:

1. At a time and place designated by the CRC; or
2. Upon the call of the Chairman or, in the event of his absence or inability to act, upon the call of the Vice-Chairman or, in the event when both Chairman and Vice-Chairman are absent or unable to act, upon the call of the Secretary; or
3. Upon the written request of one-quarter of the voting members. The meeting shall be called by the Chairman within ten days after receipt of such request; if the Chairman fails to do so, any voting member may issue the call at the expense of the CRC. The meeting shall be held within thirty days of the call.

Section E. Call.

The official call shall be in writing and mailed or transmitted by email to the last address of each member on file at the office of the CRC. The call shall be sent no fewer than fifteen (15) days before the date of the meeting, except that if an officer election will be held, or amendments to the bylaws will be proposed, the call shall be sent no fewer than thirty (30) days before the meeting and shall include a copy of the proposed amendments, as well as a copy of the current Standing Rules for meetings of the CRC and the policy, approved by the Executive Committee in accordance with Article V, Section B, Subsection (p) of these bylaws. The call shall state the time and place of the meeting and the business to be conducted, provided that the business of the meeting shall not be limited to matters stated in the call unless the call is for a special meeting.

Section F. Quorum.

A quorum for any meeting shall be one-third of the voting members; except that once the presence of a quorum has been established, the departure of members shall not be cause for adjournment.

Section G. Meeting Requirements.

Meetings of the CRC shall be held no fewer than three times during any two year period. Meetings may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the Chairman. In the event a meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at that meeting.

Section H. Action by Written Consent.

Except for the election of officers, or the filling of vacancies specified in Article V, Section D of these Bylaws, any action required to be taken at a special meeting of the CRC may be taken without a meeting if written or electronic consent shall be given by a majority of all the members of the CRC entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

ARTICLE VIII: VOTING AND PROXIES

Section A. Methods of Voting.

Voting, with the exception of the election of officers, shall be by voice, standing, hand vote, or by technology at the discretion of the Chairman unless a roll call is requested by forty-five or more voting members. In this case, roll shall be taken within the county delegations and the totals announced by the county chairman or his designee. All reports of the Teller Committee shall be certified by signature of two members of the Teller Committee, or the majority of members of the committee, whichever is greater.

Section B. No Multiple Votes.

A person holding multiple offices shall not be entitled to more than one vote, excluding proxies.

Section C. Votes by Multiple Officers.

No county shall increase its voting strength by electing multiple officers. If a county has more than one vice-chairman, the county must either inform the Chairman within thirty days of any county organizational meeting which vice-chairman is entitled to vote or the vote will be split proportionally among all the vice-chairmen.

Section D. Proxies.

Any voting member desiring to vote by proxy shall designate his proxy in writing which shall specify the meeting and be dated, signed, witnessed and submitted to and approved by the Credentials Committee.

1. The proxy shall apply to a single meeting.
2. The individual designated as a proxy shall be a Republican elector, shall reside in the constituency or county which his principal represents, and may vote only if the principal is absent at the time of the vote. For example, a county chairman may be designated as a proxy for any of his county's state bonus members and for any senator or representative in whose district the chairman resides.
3. A proxy of a member absent when the meeting is called to order shall be submitted before ½ hour after the call to order. This requirement may be waived by a majority vote of the CRC.
4. A proxy of a member present at roll call who subsequently leaves the meeting may be submitted at any time during the meeting, but the proxy may be voted on a particular ballot only if submitted before voting commences on that ballot.
5. Any member of the CRC or a candidate for Chairman, Vice Chairman, or Secretary or their designated representative shall have the right to examine the proxies prior to any particular vote. Documentation for proxies must be kept by the CRC for 90 days following any vote of the Central Committee.
6. At the discretion of the Credentials Committee, check in procedures may be substituted for the roll call as required by this section.

ARTICLE IX: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section A. Membership.

The Executive Committee shall consist of voting and nonvoting members as follows:

1. Voting members:

a. Members by virtue of holding office shall be the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the CRC; the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman; the Republican president or minority leader of the state Senate; and the Republican speaker or minority leader of the state House of Representatives.

b. Elected members shall be one representative elected from and by each of the congressional district central committees.

c. Members appointed by the Chairman shall be: two county officers shall be from the county central committees from counties with populations of more than 100,000; two county officers shall be from the county central committees from counties with populations of less than 100,000; and two additional CRC members. No two members appointed by the Chairman shall be from the same county.

d. Members elected by the county central committee chairmen: two county officers shall be elected by the county central committee chairman from counties with populations of more than 100,000; and two county officers shall be elected by the county central committee chairman from counties with populations of less than 100,000. No two members elected by the county central committee chairmen shall be from the same congressional district.

2. Nonvoting members shall be the Treasurer, each congressional district and county central committee chairman who is not an appointed or otherwise a voting member of the Executive Committee, and the presiding state officer of each recognized statewide Republican separate organization, auxiliary or allied organization in Colorado.

Section B. Duties.

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to:

1. Serve as an advisory committee to the Chairman, and to perform other functions prescribed in these bylaws or by the Chairman.

2. Approve the budget by July 15 of each odd-numbered year, and approve the hiring and salary of any officer and any director-level staff member.

3. Decide by majority vote if sufficient evidence exists to declare a vacancy in an office because of permanent absence or permanent disability.

4. Hear and determine party controversies, other than delegate contests, subject to review by the CRC.

5. Determine whether to recognize any affiliated organization or grant permission to any separate organization using the name Republican. The committee shall also hear all controversies concerning such organizations, subject to review by the CRC. (See Article XV and Article XVII.)

Section C. Meetings.

1. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held no fewer than six times a calendar year and at least once each calendar quarter. A regular meeting location, day and time shall be set at the first meeting of the new term. The Chairman may, at his discretion, call a regular meeting at another location, day, or time. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the Chairman.

2. Special meetings shall be called by the Chairman, at his discretion, or at the written request of one-third of the voting members of the Executive Committee.

3. Except in cases of emergency, at least five days' notice of any Executive Committee meeting shall be given to all voting members.

4. Meetings may be open but shall go into executive session at the discretion of the Chairman or by majority vote of the members present and voting. Nonvoting members shall be permitted to attend meetings in executive session.

5. The quorum for any meeting shall be one-third of the voting members.

6. Votes shall be cast in person, via phone, teleconference, or similar technology, or by proxy given to a member of the CRC and presented to the presiding officer before or at the meeting at which said proxy is exercised. Otherwise, proxies shall be governed by Art. VIII, § D of these bylaws.

7. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee may be taken without a meeting if written or electronic consent shall be given by two-thirds of all the members of the Executive Committee entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

ARTICLE X: COMMITTEES

Section A. Standing Committees.

The standing committees shall be: audit, bylaws, credentials, independent expenditure, and any others deemed necessary by the Chairman. Standing Committees may begin their work upon appointment and upon announcement to the CRC which may be done electronically.

1. a. The Audit Committee shall be composed of three members, none of whom shall be a state party officer, and at least one of whom shall be a certified public accountant.

b. The committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books of the CRC by an independent certified public accounting firm, shall review the audit report, and shall report the results of the audit to the next meeting of the Executive Committee. The committee shall report all audits since the last organizational meeting to the CRC at its organizational meeting.

c. The Audit Committee shall also audit the books at any other time requested by the Executive Committee. Upon request of the Chairman or a majority of the voting members of the Executive Committee, such audit(s) shall be conducted by an independent certified public accounting firm and reviewed by the Audit Committee.

d. Unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee shall establish the scope and level of the audit, which may be in the nature of a formal audit, review, or compilation.

2. The Bylaws Committee shall be composed of no fewer than five members. It shall review all proposed amendments and make recommendations to the CRC. It shall also notify the CRC of mandatory changes required by changes in the election laws or in the rules of the Republican National Committee.

3. The Credentials Committee shall initially review credentials of CRC members and proxies at each CRC meeting. At the request of the Chairman, the Executive Committee, or the CRC it shall investigate any delegate contest and shall report thereon to the CRC or Executive Committee with its recommendations.

4. The Independent Expenditure Committee shall be a standing committee and separate segregated fund of the CRC, managed by an independent management committee composed of not fewer than three members and not more than fifteen members appointed by the Chairman to fixed terms of not less than two years and no more than four years. Upon the expiration of their terms, the independent management committee of the Independent Expenditure Committee may re-appoint current members of the management committee to not more than two additional terms of the same duration as their initial appointment by the Chairman. The Chairman may only remove any member of the independent management committee for cause, such as fraud or malfeasance, upon the recommendation of a majority of the remaining members of the independent management committee. If a member of the independent management committee resigns or is removed for cause prior to the end of their term, the Chairman may appoint a replacement to fulfil the remainder of the member's unexpired term. The management or development of any of the plans, projects, activities, or expenditures of the Independent Expenditure Committee will be conducted independently of any candidate, agent of any candidate, candidate committee, officer, official, staff member or authorized agent of the CRC. The Independent Expenditure Committee shall elect its own officers, may appoint and delegate authority to its own directors and

managers, and may adopt its own standing rules to govern its conduct, and shall ensure that in every respect the Independent Expenditure Committee strictly operates in accordance with how “contribution” and “independent expenditure” are defined and applied under relevant provisions of Colorado campaign finance law. As a standing committee and separate segregated fund of the CRC, the Independent Expenditure Committee shall abide by the requirement of pre-primary neutrality set forth in Article III, Section C of these Bylaws.

Section B. Committee Membership, Additional Committees.

Standing or special committees may be comprised of members other than the members of the CRC. Additional standing or special committees shall be appointed by the Chairman at the request of the Executive Committee or the CRC.

Section C. Quorum.

The quorum for any standing or special committee shall consist of (1) a majority of those members appointed to the committee or (2) one-third of those members appointed provided that written notice has been mailed or transmitted by email to all members no fewer than seven days before the meeting.

Section D. Meetings of Standing and Special Committees.

Meetings of Standing or Special Committees may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the Committee Chairman. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of a committee may be taken without a meeting if written or electronic consent to such action shall be given by two-thirds of all the members of the committee entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

ARTICLE XI: REPRESENTATIVES ON REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Colorado representatives on the Republican National Committee shall be the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman, who shall be nominated and elected at the State Convention; and the Chairman of the CRC.

ARTICLE XII: PRECINCT CAUCUSES

Section A. Date and Location.

Precinct caucuses shall be held in even-numbered years at 7:00 p.m. on the date provided for by law or the rules of the Republican National Committee at a private place in each precinct or at a public place in or proximate to each precinct as determined by the county central committee or county executive committee and posted as required by law.

Section B. Voting Members

Voting members at each precinct caucus shall have been:

1. A resident of the precinct for twenty-two days; and
2. Registered to vote no later than twenty-two days before the precinct caucus and affiliated with the Republican Party for at least twenty-two days as shown in the statewide voter registration database; except that any registered Republican elector who has attained the age of eighteen years or who has become a naturalized citizen during the twenty-two days immediately preceding the precinct caucus may vote at any caucus even though the elector has been affiliated with the Republican Party for less than twenty-two days. A pre-registrant who is affiliated with the Republican Party and is seventeen years of age on the date of the precinct caucus, and who will be eighteen years of age on the date of the next general election may vote at the caucus; or
3. Such other registered Republican electors as may be present and otherwise entitled to participate in the precinct caucus as may be required by law.
4. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted at any Republican precinct caucus

Section C. Procedure.

The eligible voting members at each precinct caucus present and voting shall:

1. Elect by plurality vote a precinct caucus chairman and secretary to serve as officers of the precinct caucus.
2. Elect by plurality vote the delegates and alternate delegates to the county assembly and/or convention and for such other higher assemblies and/or conventions as determined by the county central committee or county executive committee and apportioned or allocated to the precinct. Each eligible voting member at the precinct caucus shall be entitled to vote for the total number of delegates and alternates to be elected from the precinct. In the event of a tie for the last available delegate or alternate delegate, the last available place shall be determined by lot. Cumulative voting or unit rule shall not be allowed or adhered to in the election of delegates or alternate delegates.
3. Elect by plurality vote two precinct committee people.
 - a. The two people receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected as the precinct committee people.
 - b. If two or more candidates for precinct committee person receive an equal and the second highest number of votes, or if three or more candidates receive an equal and the highest number of votes, the election shall be determined by lot by such candidates.
 - c. Each precinct committee person shall hold such position for a term of two years after the date of his election, and each shall serve until his successor is duly elected or appointed.
 - d. The names of the precinct committee people and delegates and alternate delegates elected shall be certified to the county assembly and/or convention of the political party by the officers of the precinct caucus.
4. a. For precinct caucuses occurring in the year in which a national convention is to be held and a presidential candidate is to be nominated, or occurring in the year in which any candidate for statewide office is to be nominated, a non-binding preference poll shall be conducted for such offices and candidates as the CRC Executive Committee may direct as part of the business of each precinct caucus meeting, except that the CRC Executive Committee may direct that no preference poll be conducted. The preference poll shall be conducted and results reported in a manner as shall be provided by the Chairman or the Executive Committee. Only eligible precinct caucus participants may participate in any preference poll.
 - b. No preference poll of any kind shall be conducted if it dictates or requires the binding of delegates chosen to any higher assembly or convention. The participants at each precinct caucus, or at any caucus, assembly, or convention of any county or district, alone shall determine if the results of any preference poll are to be a factor in the selection of individual delegates or alternates to any higher assembly or convention, and no candidate for delegate or alternate for any higher assembly or convention shall be compelled or required to identify the candidate he or she is pledged to support, but may do so at his or her option.

ARTICLE XIII: ASSEMBLIES AND CONVENTIONS**Section A. Selection of National Convention Delegates.**

1. Balloting at the Republican National Convention.
 - a. On the first nominating ballot for President, in accordance with State statute all members of the State's delegation shall be bound to vote for the Presidential candidate according to the following allocation and the CRC Chairman acting as chair of the delegation, or his designee, shall announce the vote of the State's delegation accordingly and the vote shall be recorded accordingly.

Winner Take All Allocation. Under circumstances when Rules of the Republican National Committee permit the State's vote to be allocated all to one candidate ("winner take-all"), such as when the Primary takes place after a specified date or if the candidate receives more than a certain

threshold percentage of the vote, all of the State's National Delegate votes shall be allocated to the candidate receiving the most votes in the Primary, provided the candidate receives the minimum threshold. The minimum threshold shall be the lowest permitted by RNC Rule, but in any event no less than 50%.

Proportional Allocation. Under circumstances when winner-take-all is not permitted by such Rules, the State delegation's votes shall be allocated on a proportional basis as follows. Candidates who received less than a specified threshold percentage of the total Presidential Primary votes shall be allocated no delegate votes. The threshold shall be the highest permitted by RNC Rule, but in any event no higher than 20%. A committee composed of the CRC Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall divide the total number of delegate votes allocated to the State into integral numbers of delegate votes for each candidate meeting the threshold so that such allocation on the whole best represents the proportional distribution of votes among the candidates achieving the threshold. The following examples assume the State's delegation has 35 votes:

Example One: Two candidates each achieve the threshold. Of their combined votes, Candidate A receives 60% and Candidate B 40%. The computation would be: $35 \times 60\% = 21$; $35 \times 40\% = 14$. The Committee would allocate 21 votes to Candidate A and 14 votes to Candidate B.

Example Two: Three candidates achieve the threshold. Of the votes cast for those three candidates, Candidate A receives 35%, Candidate B 33% and Candidate C 32%. The computation would be: $35 \times 35\% = 12.25\%$; $35 \times 33\% = 11.55\%$; $35 \times 32\% = 11.2\%$. The Committee would allocate 12 votes to Candidate A; 12 to B, and 11 to C.

Release of Delegates. If a Presidential candidate releases his delegates through public declaration or written notification, the candidate's name is not placed in nomination, or the candidate does not otherwise qualify for nomination under the rules of the Republican National Convention, CRC Chairman shall release a number of individual National Delegates equal to the number allocated to that candidate. Such National Delegates released may cast their ballots as each may choose, and the CRC Chairman shall announce the delegation's vote accordingly. The Chairman shall release the National Delegates by category in the following order, and within category as the Chairman directs: First, Delegates pledged to such candidate; second, the National Committeeman and National Committee Woman; third, unpledged Delegates; fourth, others.

b. On any succeeding ballot for President and on all ballots for other purposes the individual delegates are released to cast their ballots as each may choose.

2. General rules and procedures.

a. On or before the first day of October of the year before the year in which a national convention is to be held the CRC shall:

i. Adopt rules, procedures, policies, and instructive material governing the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention which are consistent with these bylaws and the rules of the Republican National Committee.

ii. Certify and file with the Republican National Committees true copies of the above and of all pertinent state statutes. Changes to the filed material shall be filed in accordance with the rules of the Republican National Committee.

b. Delegates to the county assembly shall serve also as delegates to the corresponding county convention. Delegates to the congressional assembly shall serve also as delegates to the corresponding congressional convention. Delegates to the State Assembly shall serve also as delegates to the State Convention.

c. Delegates to the congressional district conventions shall be apportioned by the CRC among counties of the congressional district in accordance with the same allocation formula adopted for the State Assembly and/or Convention.

d. The congressional district chairman, under the authority of the CRC Chairman, shall issue the call to the congressional assembly and/or convention not later than the first day of February of each

presidential election year. The congressional conventions shall be held prior to, but no earlier than 14 days before, the state convention.

e. Notice of any precinct caucus must comply with state law.

3. State and congressional district convention procedures:

a. All candidates for National Convention Delegate, whether a candidate at any congressional convention or State Convention or both, must file a notice of intent to run for National Delegate with the CRC Chairman in writing. Such notice of intent must be received by the CRC Chairman or his designee by mail, facsimile, electronic transmission or hand delivery on a form and in such manner as may be designated by the CRC Chairman, or in such other manner as may be designated by the CRC Chairman, no later than thirteen (13) days prior to the convention in which the candidate for National Delegate desires to stand for election, and may specify the presidential candidate the candidate for National Delegate is pledged to support, or may specify that the candidate for National Delegate is unpledged. To be eligible to be selected as a National Convention Delegate or Alternate Delegate, whether as candidate at the congressional or State Convention, the candidate must have been eligible to participate in the precinct caucus held that same year, must have been continuously registered as a Republican elector in the state or district from the date of the precinct caucus until the date of the convention, must have been a delegate, alternate delegate, or qualified voting member of the county assembly held that same year, and must be a delegate or alternate delegate to the convention from which such candidate is to be selected.

b. The campaign of a Presidential candidate receiving at least 50% of the votes in the Presidential Primary may officially nominate candidates for National Delegate, the number so nominated not to exceed 60% of the number of Delegates to be elected at the convention. If so nominated, the convention shall by majority vote elect or decline to elect such candidates. Except for National Delegates so elected, National Convention Delegates and Alternates shall be elected on a single ballot. Each convention delegate shall be entitled to vote for the total number of delegates and alternates to be elected. Those candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be assigned to the national delegate and alternate positions according to the total number of votes each received.

c. Candidates for National Convention Delegate and Alternate need not identify the presidential candidate they are pledged to support, but may do so at their option. The Chair shall inform Delegates the presidential candidate each candidate for National Delegate is pledged to support, or shall indicate that the candidate for National Delegate is unpledged.

d. Alternate Delegates will be designated as congressional district or State Alternate Delegates according to the convention at which each is elected. In the event a delegate or alternate is unable to serve, such delegate or alternate will be replaced by the next ranked alternate elected at the convention which elected the delegate or alternate being replaced.

e. In the event a delegate or alternate is elected by both the State Convention and a congressional district convention, the delegate or alternate shall select the convention for which he wishes to serve by notifying the CRC Chairman, in writing, within ten days of the close of the State Convention. In the event such selection is not made within the time required, the CRC Chairman may designate the convention from which the delegate or alternate will serve.

f. Congressional district chairmen shall certify the elected National Delegates and Alternates to the CRC Chairman at the close of their convention. The CRC Chairman shall file the certifications for all National Convention Delegates and Alternates with the Republican National Committee.

g. Ties of consequence shall be broken by lot:

i. By the CRC Chairman in the case of delegate allocation to presidential candidates and

ii. By the appropriate convention chairman in determining the election or rank order of national convention delegates and alternates.

4. The CRC Chairman and the Colorado Republican National Committeeman and Committeewoman shall be delegates to the National Convention.

Section B. County Assemblies.

County assemblies and/or conventions shall be held after the precinct caucuses at the time and

place determined by the county central committee and within the time period required by law.

1. Each county central committee shall consider the number of delegates to be elected by the county assembly and/or convention to state and district assemblies and/or conventions, in fixing the number of delegates to participate in the county assembly and/or convention.

2. The call for the county assembly and/or convention shall include (in addition to the time, place and purpose) a statement of the number of delegates to be elected to the state and multi-county district assemblies and conventions. At the request of the chairman of any district lying wholly within such county, the call for the county assembly and/or convention shall include the call for the assembly of such district.

3. The county assembly and/or convention shall elect from among its members all delegates to every state or congressional assembly or convention, to any multi-county senatorial or representative assembly, and to every judicial assembly. However, nothing shall prevent any county from electing its delegates from election districts, and any delegate elected by his district shall be deemed properly elected by his county assembly or convention unless such county assembly or convention votes to overturn or negate such district election. County assemblies shall elect delegates and alternates, shall establish the ordering of alternate delegates to higher assemblies, and shall provide for the promotion of alternates, to be provided to the CRC and to the chairman of all higher district central committees in writing within ten (10) days of the county assembly. If not submitted in a timely matter in accordance with these bylaws, the delegation shall not be seated, unless appealed to the Credentials Committee, who may reinstate the delegation. The county party chairman or his designee shall oversee the promotion of and seating of alternates in the place of any absent or ineligible delegate in accordance with the ordering as established by the county assembly.

a. "Members" of a county assembly and/or convention shall mean all delegates and alternates to the county assembly and/or convention elected at the precinct caucuses (whether or not present and voting at the county assembly and/or convention) provided that an alternate may vote only when a delegate is absent.

b. A delegate who moves from his precinct shall be ineligible to serve as a delegate from that precinct.

4. The county assembly shall ratify the list of committee people. The presiding officer and secretary of the county assembly shall file a certified list of the names and addresses, by precinct, of those persons elected as precinct committee people with the county clerk and recorder and forward a copy to the CRC within ten days after the date of the county assembly.

Section C. Single County District Assemblies.

1. Single county senatorial, representative, and judicial district assemblies shall be held on the same date and at the same location as the county assembly.

2. Apportionment of delegates.

a. In senatorial and representative districts lying wholly within one county, the delegates and alternate delegates elected at the precinct caucuses shall serve also as delegates and alternate delegates to their respective senatorial and representative district assemblies.

b. In judicial districts comprised of a single county the delegates and alternate delegates elected at the precinct caucuses shall serve also as delegates and alternate delegates to their judicial assembly.

2. The call for the district assembly shall include time, place, and purpose and should be issued in conjunction with the call to county assembly. See Section B.2. of this article.

3. Failure of a single county district to properly issue a call for the district nominating assembly held under this Section shall not invalidate the assembly provided that the assembly is announced during the county assembly and before the district assembly meets.

Section D. Other Assemblies.

All other assemblies shall be held within the period as provided by state law, but in any event shall be held prior to the State Assembly and/or Convention. In no event shall any multi-county assembly or

convention be held prior to any county assembly that is found in whole or in part within the district.

1. Apportionment of delegates.

a. In multi-county congressional, judicial, senatorial and representative districts, the number of delegates to all assemblies shall be allocated in accordance with state law.

b. The number of delegates to the State Assembly and/or Convention shall be uniform so that each county shall be entitled to at least two delegates-at-large plus additional delegates based upon the vote cast for the Republican candidate for governor or president at the last general election.

c. Each county also shall be entitled to elect alternates equal in number to its delegates.

d. All delegates to district assemblies and/or conventions shall reside within the district, and a delegate who moves from the district shall become ineligible to serve as a delegate to such district assembly and/or convention. A delegate who moves from his county shall become ineligible to serve as a delegate from that county.

2. The call for the assembly and/or convention of each multi-county district shall be issued to the county chairmen of the counties of which the district is comprised in whole or in part by the chairman of the district central committee no later than the first day of February of each even-numbered year.

a. The call shall notify the chairman of each county in such district of the time, place and purpose of the multi-county district assembly and/or convention and the delegate apportionment plan adopted by the officers of the district central committee or as otherwise provided by law.

b. If any district chairman fails to issue the call on time, the CRC Chairman shall allocate, in conformity with these bylaws, delegates within said district, and shall issue the call to all county chairmen within the district no later than ten (10) days prior to the convening of such assembly.

3. The call for the State Assembly and/or Convention shall be issued by the CRC Chairman no later than the fifteenth day of January of each even-numbered year. The call shall notify the county chairmen of the time, place and purpose of the Assembly and/or Convention and the number of delegates apportioned or allocated to each county.

Section E. Resolutions.

Before any resolution may be considered by any State Assembly or Convention, it shall be referred to a resolutions committee of such body. All resolutions must be proposed by a county party, a county party chairman, or an eligible delegate or alternate delegate to the assembly or convention at which the resolution is to be considered, and must be filed with the CRC Chairman no fewer than thirty (30) days before the State Assembly or Convention convenes, unless the assembly or convention or resolutions committee modifies or extends the time for filing such resolutions or amendments thereto.

Section F. Voting.

1. No proxies shall be allowed or recognized in any assembly or convention. Any vacancy shall be filled by an alternate present, selected from the list of alternates by numerical order, beginning with the first alternate.

2. What is commonly known as the "unit rule," by which the entire vote of a delegation is cast according to the majority vote within that delegation, shall not be enforced nor adhered to. Cumulative voting shall not be permitted. What is commonly known as fractional or proportional voting shall not be permitted.

3. Ten percent of the county's delegation to any State, congressional, judicial, senatorial or representative district assembly or any State or congressional district convention shall have the right to demand and have entered a roll call of the county's delegation upon any disputed vote by the county's delegation.

Section G. Quorum.

The quorum at any assembly and/or convention shall consist of those delegates present.

Section H. Resolution of Controversies.

From the convening of the State Assembly and/or Convention until its final adjournment, the State

Assembly or Convention shall have the power to determine controversies about both the regularity of the party organization within any district or county and the right to use the party name. It may also provide rules that shall govern the CRC in determining such controversies.

Section I. Party Registration.

Affiliation as a Republican shall be as shown on the registration books of the county clerk and recorder. No candidate shall be designated to the primary election ballot by any assembly or nominated to the general election ballot by any convention unless he shall have been continuously affiliated as a Republican for at least thirty

(30) days preceding the date of the assembly or convention making such designation or nomination, and this provision shall control notwithstanding any other provision in any county or district bylaws or rules.

Section J. Rules.

The rules of the last State Assembly and/or Convention shall be the temporary rules of the next State Assembly and/or Convention and its committees and shall control until new rules are adopted.

Section K. Badge Fees.

The State Chair, County Chair or Chair of any District, may set a fee to be paid by Delegates and others attending the respective Assembly. No individual shall be prevented from serving as a Delegate to any Assembly because such individual is unable or unwilling to pay such fee. Chairs shall disclose the estimated percentages of the Assembly fee revenue allocated to pay for assembly/caucus expenses and to general fund.

ARTICLE XIV: VACANCIES IN DESIGNATION, NOMINATION AND PUBLIC OFFICE

Section A. Compliance with Colorado Law.

1. All vacancy committees shall refer to and comply with Colorado law in filling any vacancy.
2. Should Colorado law require any act for the filling of a vacancy be done within a shorter time frame than provided by these or any county or district central committee bylaws, such time frames may be accelerated to enable the vacancy to be filled within the time frame set forth by Colorado law.

Section B. Vacancies in Designation and Nomination.

1. Designation of candidates for nomination on the primary election ballot shall be made by the appropriate designating assembly. In the event of a CRC vote to nominate candidates to the general election ballot by nominating convention pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-4-702 and Article VII, Section C of these Bylaws, nomination of candidates to the general election ballot shall be made by the appropriate nominating convention by a vote in excess of 50% of the delegates present and voting at such nominating convention. Such designating assembly or nominating convention shall also select a vacancy committee, which may fill any vacancy occurring in the designations within such period as provided by state law before the primary election, and/or any vacancy occurring in the nomination as provided by law before a general or special election.

2. If no vacancy committee has been selected by the appropriate designating assembly or nominating convention and the automatic selection thereof has not been provided for in the county or district central committee bylaws, the vacancy committee shall be selected or constituted as follows:

a. In counties, the vacancy committee shall consist of the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the county central committee.

b. In county commissioner districts, the county commissioner district vacancy committee shall consist of the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the county commissioner district central committee. Where there is no separate county commissioner district central committee, vacancies in the designation or nomination of candidates for county commissioner shall be filled by the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the county central committee.

c. In state senatorial, representative, judicial and congressional districts, the vacancy

committee shall consist of the district central committee.

d. The Chairman of the CRC shall appoint the voting members of the CRC Executive Committee as the state vacancy committee, which shall fill any vacancy occurring in designation and/or nomination at the state level, unless and until a vacancy committee is selected by the State Assembly or Convention. The State Assembly or Convention may select a vacancy committee of not less than seven nor more than twenty- four members, at least one of whom shall be from each congressional district. In this event, such committee shall supersede the vacancy committee appointed by the Chairman.

Section C. Vacancies in Public Office.

1. Vacancy committees shall be selected by the various congressional, county, state senatorial, representative and judicial district central committees and by the CRC. If any central committee fails to select a vacancy committee as provided in Colorado Election Law, then a vacancy committee shall be selected or constituted according to the provisions of the appropriate subsections of Section B.2. of this Article.

2. Vacancy committees shall be selected by the various county or county commissioner district central committees, as appropriate, for the specific and only purpose of filling vacancies in the office of county commissioner. If any central committee fails to select a vacancy committee, then a vacancy committee shall be constituted according to the provisions of the appropriate subsections of Colorado Election Law.

3. These vacancy committees shall act with respect to vacancies in public office as follows:

a. When a vacancy occurs in the General Assembly, such vacancy shall be filled by the appropriate district vacancy committee in accordance with law. In state senatorial or representative districts comprised of a part of one or more counties, the chairman of the several county central committees who do not reside in the district are designated as non-voting members of the district vacancy committee with all privileges, rights and duties of voting members except that of voting.

b. When a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator or any state office, the state vacancy committee shall make recommendations promptly to the governor concerning an appointment to fill such vacancy.

c. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any district attorney, the vacancy committee of the judicial district shall make recommendations promptly to the governor concerning an appointment to fill such vacancy.

d. When a vacancy occurs in the office of county commissioner, such vacancy shall be filled by the county commissioner vacancy committee in accordance with law.

e. When a vacancy occurs in any other county office, the county vacancy committee shall make recommendations promptly to the board of county commissioners concerning an appointment to fill such vacancy.

f. Should a vacancy occur in the office of regent of the University of Colorado, other than a vacancy in a seat filled by a regent elected from the state at large, the congressional district central committee vacancy committee for the congressional district represented by the vacating regent, or the vacancy committee designated in B.2.c. of the Article, shall make recommendations promptly to the governor concerning an appointment to fill such vacancy.

g. Should a vacancy occur in the office of member of the state board of education, other than a vacancy in a seat filled by a member elected from the state at large, such vacancy shall be filled by the congressional district central committee vacancy committee for the congressional district represented by the vacating board member or regent, or the vacancy committee designated in B.2.c. of this Article. Should a vacancy occur in the office of a member of the state board of education elected from the state at large, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with Colorado Election Law.

4. Should a vacancy occur in the office of representative in Congress:

a. A committee composed of the officers of the congressional district concerned and the county chairmen of all counties entitled to bonus member representation on the central committee of the congressional district concerned are hereby designated to convene a convention for the purpose of

nominating a candidate to fill a vacancy in the unexpired term of a representative in congress and shall provide the procedure for the nomination of such candidate.

b. Upon receipt of the notice of election, the CRC Chairman shall issue the call for the convention, stating the number of delegates from each county and the method of their selection.

c. Should the convention fail to select a vacancy committee then the convening committee of this section is so designated.

Section D. Other Provisions.

1. District vacancy committees and county commissioner vacancy committees shall have a minimum of five voting members.

2. Promptly after selection, the names and addresses of members of all vacancy committees shall be filed with both the CRC Chairman and the secretary of state, by the chairman of the county or district central committee for which such vacancy committee is to act.

3. In the event of a recall election for a partisan office, the CRC Vacancy cOmmittee in the case of a state-wide office, or the Vacancy Committee of the respective district in a district office may name a preferred candidate to replace the office holder subject to being recalled.

ARTICLE XV: CONTROVERSIES

Section A. State Delegate Contests.

1. The CRC Chairman shall appoint a Credentials Committee from among the members of the State Assembly and/or Convention. It shall hear all contests of delegate elections and make recommendations to the CRC.

2. The CRC shall meet the day before the State Assembly and/or Convention to hear any and all contests of persons claiming seats in said Assembly and/or Convention and the recommendations of the Credentials Committee relating thereto. It shall authorize the temporary roll of delegates to be prepared by the Secretary.

3. The names of all delegates elected and uncontested shall be placed on the temporary roll. All delegates who have been contested and whose names have been placed upon the temporary roll by a majority of the CRC present and voting shall have the right to vote on all questions until otherwise determined by the Assembly and/or Convention, except upon contests involving their own credentials.

4. Every person intending to contest the seat of any delegate shall give written notice of such intention, specifying the grounds of the contest, to the Secretary of the CRC and to the delegate whose seat he intends to contest. He shall give such notice at least seventy-two hours before the Assembly and/or Convention convenes.

5. All persons claiming seats as delegates in any Assembly and/or Convention by right of contest shall be held to have waived their right to seats in the Assembly and/or Convention unless they appear and prosecute their contest before the CRC as provided above.

Section B. Other Delegate Contests.

Contests of delegate elections, at assemblies and/or convention other than the State Assembly and/or Convention, shall be heard and determined initially by a credentials committee to be appointed by the county or district chairman from among the members of the assembly and/or convention. Final determination of all such contests may be made by the assembly and/or convention itself.

Section C. Other Controversies.

If any controversy arises at the county, representative, senatorial, judicial, or congressional district level which cannot be resolved at that level, or at a CRC meeting, such controversy shall be determined by the CRC or the Executive Committee, in accordance with rules and procedures provided by the CRC or by the State Assembly and/or Convention, and Section D of Article XV. If the controversy is determined by the Executive Committee, any party to the controversy may appeal the decision to the CRC. The

determination of the CRC shall be final.

Section D. Procedure.

A controversy must be submitted to the CRC Chairman within two weeks of the meeting in which the controversy arose, or if the controversy did not occur at a meeting, within two weeks of the reasonably determined state of the controversy. If no controversy is submitted by the two-week period deadline, any controversy or points of order regarding the controversy expire. In the event a controversy is appealed to the Executive Committee or CRC, the State Chairman may call a Special Meeting. The call may be made electronically and shall be sent no less than 3 days before the Special Meeting. The Special Meeting may be held electronically. Each party to the controversy may send materials to the Executive Committee or CRC members. The quorum for this Special Meeting shall be the members present. Proxies shall not be allowed. The only agenda item permitted at this Special Meeting shall be the determination of the controversy.

ARTICLE XVI: BYLAWS FOR COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

Section A. Adoption.

Counties and districts may adopt their own bylaws but they shall not be in conflict with the CRC bylaws. A county or district central committee must file true and complete copy of such rules or bylaws then in effect and must file a copy of any new rules or bylaws or amendments thereto within thirty (30) days of their adoption. If any county or district central committee fails to file a copy of such rules or bylaws or amendments with the CRC in accordance with this section, then any bylaws or amendments filed thereafter shall only become effective thirty (30) days from the date of such filing. If no bylaws have been filed, then the bylaws set forth in Appendix B of the CRC bylaws shall control the conduct of the county or district central committee, notwithstanding any other bylaws or rules adopted.

Section B. Special Duties of County and District Chairmen.

1. Each county and district chairman shall instruct the secretary to provide the Colorado Secretary of State and the CRC Chairman with a list of officers elected in his county or district and the membership of the vacancy committee selected (with their post office addresses, zip codes, and telephone numbers) immediately following the organizational meeting of the county or district central committee.

2. Each county chairman shall provide a list of all candidates in his county (with their post office addresses, zip codes, and telephone numbers) to the Chairman of the CRC following the designation to the primary election ballot or nomination to the general election ballot of those candidates in their county or district designating assemblies or nominating conventions.

3. Each county chairman shall provide a similar written list authenticating all delegates and alternates elected by his county to any state, congressional, judicial, senatorial, or representative assembly or to any state or congressional convention, specifying the numerical order in which alternates were elected. The county chairman shall mail such list to the CRC Chairman and to the appropriate district chairman immediately after the county assembly and/or convention.

4. Each county chairman shall provide to the CRC Chairman a copy of the list of committee persons ratified at county assembly within ten days of the assembly.

5. Each county chairman shall provide the CRC with copies of all calls or meeting notices for their respective County Central Committee.

Section C. Central Committee Membership.

Membership on central committees shall be as follows:

1. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the district central committee shall, if not otherwise voting members, become voting members of their district central committee during their term of office.

2. County central committees also shall be composed of all resident Republican (a) precinct committee persons, (b) district captains and co-captains, (c) county chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary, (d) elected county public officials, (e) United States and state senators and representatives, (f)

elected state public officials, and (g) the district attorney. County central committee voting membership may be expanded to include state and national officers, state, congressional, and judicial central committee bonus members, and the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of district central committees who reside in the county.

3. Congressional central committees also shall be composed of the Republican (a) resident U.S. Representative, (b) resident congressional district state board of education and regents members, (c) resident state senators and representatives, (d) the county chairmen and vice-chairmen of each county wholly or partially within the district, and (e) resident bonus members as provided by Colorado Election law. Congressional district central committee bylaws may provide that the secretaries of the county central committee wholly or partially within the district are voting members.

4. Judicial district central committees also shall be composed of the resident Republican (a) district attorney, (b) county chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries, and (c) bonus members as provided by Colorado Election Law. If the judicial district consists of only one county or portion thereof, all Republican precinct committeepersons also shall serve on the district central committee.

5. State senatorial and representative district central committees also shall be composed of the Republican (a) resident state senators and representatives, and (b) resident county chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries, and (c) resident designees of each non-resident county chairman, vice-chairman and secretary who resides within a county that is partially within the district. If the district consists of only one county or portion thereof, all Republican precinct committeepersons also shall serve on the district central committee.

Section D. Selection of Officers.

1. District officers are elected by, but not necessarily from, the district central committee.
2. All district officers shall reside and be registered as Republicans in the district which they represent.
3. County and district officers shall be elected at the organizational meetings. If a vacancy exists in a county or district officer position for more than 30 days and no meeting is pending pursuant to a call or notice to the appropriate committee to fill such vacancy, the CRC Chairman may issue such a call or notice and if the appropriate committee does not provide a chairman thereof, he may personally or by nominee preside at the meeting so noticed. Those officers elected at such meetings shall serve until the next regular organizational meeting. In the event the vacancy is not filled, then the CRC Chairman may fill the vacancy by appointment.
4. Failure of a single county state representative, state senatorial or judicial district to properly issue a call for the regular organizational meeting shall not invalidate a district organizational meeting held on the same date and proximate to the county organizational meeting in both time and location provided that the meeting is announced during the county organizational meeting and before the district organizational meeting.

Section E. Delegate and Bonus Member Requirements.

All delegates and bonus members to any county or district assembly, convention, or central committee shall, at the time of their election and throughout their term of office, be registered as Republicans and shall reside within the county or district, as the case may be, which each such delegate or bonus member represents. A delegate or bonus member who moves from the county or district shall thereafter become ineligible to serve as a delegate to such county or district assembly and/or convention or central committee as the case may be.

Section F. Effects of Reapportionment.

1. Following the filing with the Secretary of State of the final reapportionment plan for state senatorial and state representative districts, and following the adoption of a final redistricting plan for congressional districts the party central committees for each such new state senatorial, state representative, and congressional district shall be called to meet for the purpose of electing a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, selecting a vacancy committee and adopting bylaws. Calls shall be issued within twenty days following the filing or adoption of the final reapportionment or redistricting plan. Calls shall give at least fifteen days' notice of the meeting. The call shall be issued by the following party

officers:

a. For single county districts - by the current presiding officer of the county party of the county in which the district is situated, or by his designee.

b. For multi-county districts - by the current presiding officer of the county party of the county with the largest portion of the district's population, according to the last federal census, or his designee, after consultation with the current chairmen of other counties wholly or partially within that district.

c. If no call is issued within the indicated twenty day period, then the CRC Chairman may issue such a call. Any officers not elected by the meeting called may be filled by appointment by the CRC Chairman.

2. The person calling the meeting shall call the meeting to order and preside until the election of a chairman pro tem. Nothing shall preclude his being elected as chairman, if eligible.

3. The meeting shall be governed by the applicable district bylaws set forth in Appendix B to these Bylaws. The Appendix B bylaws shall govern until the district shall have adopted and filed its own bylaws as provided in Section A of Article XVI of these Bylaws.

4. The meeting may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the person calling the meeting as provided in Section 1 above. If the meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at the meeting.

5. In the first election year after boundaries are changed, if the district central committee has not been organized forty days before the date of the precinct caucuses, the central committee of the county with the largest portion of the population according to the last federal census shall adopt rules for representation and apportion the number of delegates. The chair of said county, after due consultation with the chairs of the other counties having precincts within the district, shall issue the call for the district assembly and, if the district central committee has not been organized fifteen days prior to the assembly, preside over its meeting.

Section G. Residency.

1. A county officer must reside in a district in order to be elected as a district officer or representative.

2. In congressional districts, the chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries (if included by district bylaws) of the several party county central committees who do not reside within the congressional district are designated as voting members of the district central committee.

3. In multi-county state senatorial or representative districts the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the county central committees who reside within the multi-county state senatorial or representative district shall be members of that district central committee. In the event the county chairman, vice-chairman, or secretary does not reside within that district, he shall name a replacement member to the central committee who resides within that district.

4. In state senatorial or representative districts composed of a single county or a portion thereof, the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the county central committee are designated as non voting members of the district central committee with all privileges, rights, and duties of members except that of voting, provided, however, that such officers of the county central committee shall be voting members of the legislative district central committees for the particular districts in which they individually reside.

Section H. De Facto Single County Districts

If a state senate or representative district is a two-county district due to the inclusion of areas with zero registered voters from a second county, then that district is directed to operate as though it were a single county district with:

a. Organizational meetings held at the same time and place as the county organizational meeting,

b. District central committee membership as for a single county district,

c. Designating assembly to be held at same time and place as the county designating assembly.

d. Delegates elected at precinct caucuses to county assembly shall also serve as delegates to the subject senate or representative assembly.

ARTICLE XVII: SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS USING THE NAME REPUBLICAN

Section A. No person, group of persons, or organization shall use the name or address of the CRC in any manner, unless the person, group of persons, or organization has received permission to use such name and address from the Executive Committee. Any separate organization, auxiliary, or allied organization desiring to use the Republican name or otherwise claiming affinity with the Republican Party shall fulfill the following requirements:

Section B. Such separate organization, auxiliary, or allied organization shall present its credentials, in writing, to the Executive Committee for a determination of whether it shall be granted permission to use the Republican name or address. The application shall include a copy of its governing rules, the names, addresses and phone numbers of its officers and directors, and any other information which might be pertinent to the deliberations of the Executive Committee. Thereafter, such organization shall report within thirty days any amendment to its governing rules or change in its list of officers and directors and shall file annually a list of its members and their addresses with the CRC Chairman.

Section C. No such separate organization, auxiliary, or allied organization shall endorse, support, or make any contributions to any non-Republican candidate, candidate committee, small donor committee, political committee, or other committee or organization acting in said candidate's behalf for the purpose of influencing the outcome of a partisan election contest.

Section D. No such separate organization, auxiliary, or allied organization shall endorse, support, or make any contributions to any candidate, candidate committee, small donor committee, political committee, or other committee or organization acting in said candidate's behalf for the purpose of influencing the outcome of a Republican primary election contest.

Section E. No such separate organization, auxiliary, or allied organization shall be considered attached to or a part of the Colorado Republican Party. Such separate organization, auxiliary, or allied organization shall not participate in the designation or nomination of candidates to the ballot, and shall not be deemed to be an "affiliated party organization" as the term is used in the Colorado Constitution, Article XVIII, Section 2 (13).

Section F. All such separate organizations, auxiliaries, or allied organizations must comply with all applicable state and federal laws regarding financial reporting and disclosure.

Section G. Once permission as set forth in Section (A) above is granted, permission to use the Republican name may be revoked at any time by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XVIII: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules in the current edition of *ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER NEWLY REVISED* shall govern the CRC in all cases to which they are applicable and not inconsistent with these bylaws, any special rules of order, or the laws of the State of Colorado.

ARTICLE XIX: CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY, INTERPRETATION

Unless otherwise determined by the Executive Committee or the CRC, should any provision of these bylaws or any rule of the Colorado Republican Party or any rule of any county or district central committee be in conflict with local, state, or federal law, or be in conflict with any rule of the Republican National Committee, then the portion in conflict shall be deemed inoperative and ineffective to the extent of such prohibition without invalidating any of the other provision or portions thereof. Any reference in these bylaws to the singular shall, if the context so requires, include the plural and vice versa, and all reference to the male includes the female, and the masculine pronoun includes the feminine, as the context may require.

ARTICLE XX: AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

Section A. Amendment.

These bylaws may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of members present in person or by proxy and voting provided that the proposed amendment was first submitted to the Bylaws Committee and included in the official call mailed no fewer than thirty days before that meeting.

Section B. Effect of Inadequate Notice.

If previous notice was not given in the call, unanimous consent of all CRC members present in person or by proxy must be obtained before any amendment may be offered.

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APPENDIX A

Additional Rules

Introductory Note

The rules contained in this section are not part of the official Bylaws of the Colorado Republican Party. They are designed to provide general rules for the conduct of regular and special meetings of the Colorado Republican Party. The Colorado Republican State Central Committee, or any county or district Republican central committee, is free to adopt rules to govern the conduct of meetings that replace any of the rules in this section, insofar as such rules are not in conflict with the bylaws and other governing authorities of the Colorado Republican Party. Citations included below are to the applicable provisions of the Bylaws of the Colorado State Republican Central Committee (CRC Bylaws).

Standing Rules for the Conduct of Meetings

MEETING RULE 1. In accordance with Art. XVIII of the CRC Bylaws, the current of Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised, shall constitute the parliamentary authority for regular and special meetings of the Republican Central Committee and shall govern in all cases in which it is applicable and not inconsistent with the Colorado Republican State Central Committee Bylaws, the laws of the State of Colorado, or these Rules. These Rules shall serve as the temporary rules of any meeting of the Republican Central Committee until such time as permanent rules are adopted by a two-thirds vote of members present and voting at such meeting.

MEETING RULE 2. The official Agenda shall constitute the Orders of the Day except that introductions of and speeches by Republican Party officers, Republican elected officials, Republican allied organization representatives, or other persons may be made at any time and for any length of time at the discretion of the Chairman except as otherwise provided for in these Rules, and the Chairman may alter the Order of Business to facilitate the efficient conduct of the meeting.

MEETING RULE 3. The Chairman shall preside at all Meetings of the Republican Central Committee. The Parliamentarian, Sergeant(s) at Arms, Timekeeper, Chairman Pro Tem, and such other officers as may be necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting shall be appointed by the Chairman.

MEETING RULE 4. Unless otherwise specified in the bylaws of the Republican Central Committee, a quorum shall consist of one-third (1/3) of the voting members, including proxies (if allowed), of the Republican Central Committee. Once a quorum is established, the departure of members shall not be cause for adjournment, and the meeting shall not be adjourned until all business is completed. (Art. VII, § E)

MEETING RULE 5. Only members may introduce business, and any member wishing to make a motion or address the meeting, shall identify himself or herself by name and county represented or elected office held. No resolutions dealing with matters of public policy or the Republican Party platform shall be in order, except that resolutions of commendation and resolutions dealing with other matters shall be in order at the discretion of the Chair or if referred by the Resolutions Committee or if resolutions have been submitted in writing to the Resolutions Committee at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the meeting, unless the Resolutions Committee provides otherwise. The consideration of contests, controversies, or questions concerning the regularity of the Republican Party organization shall not be in order unless the matter shall have first been heard and determined by the CRC Executive Committee and subsequently appealed or referred to the Colorado Republican State Central Committee in accordance with Art. XV, § C of the CRC Bylaws.

MEETING RULE 6. Non-voting Members (Art. IV, § B) shall have all of the privileges, rights and duties of voting members, except that they may vote only when acting as proxies for voting members, or when they also are voting members of the Republican Central Committee.

MEETING RULE 7. Except as otherwise provided for in these Rules, no person may speak more than two

minutes to any question until all who wish to speak have spoken. Then another two minutes may be allowed by the Chair. Debate on any issue or question shall be limited to a total of ten (10) minutes. Debate may only be extended at the discretion of the Chair or upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any member of the Republican Party staff, Officer, chairman of any committee of the Republican Central Committee or the principal sponsor of any resolution or proposed amendment may be recognized for any length of time at the discretion of the Chair. All lengthy motions or resolutions, as determined by the Chair, shall be submitted in writing.

Campaign Literature / Banners / Signs / Materials

MEETING RULE 8. No candidate banners, signs, or other materials may be hung, taped, attached to, or displayed on the walls of the room in which the business of the meeting is conducted, or posted on the premises or in the facility where the meeting is held, except as may be designated or permitted by the Chairman and/or Republican Party staff.

MEETING RULE 9. In the discretion of the Chairman appropriate literature may be placed in packages prepared ahead of time by the staff to be distributed with registration. Literature may be distributed in person, but may not be taped or affixed to or placed on chairs in the room in which the business of the meeting is conducted. In the portion of the premises designated by the Chairman, literature distributed must (1) clearly identify the individual or registered political committee who paid for it, and (2) be focused on supporting a Republican candidate, a generally accepted Republican issue or on matters properly to be addressed by the particular meeting. In the portion of the premises designated by the Chairman, the circulation of candidate or initiative petitions shall be prohibited. Vendors who purchase "tables" may distribute their literature at their designated space. The Chairman shall have discretion to approve specific exceptions to the foregoing restrictions and to prohibit literature that is in his discretion grossly deceptive or misleading.

Proxies

MEETING RULE 10. For meetings where proxies are permitted by the bylaws of the Republican Central Committee, any voting member wishing to vote by proxy shall designate his or her proxy in a writing which shall be dated and signed. A proxy need not be an original written document to be recognized; a Photocopy, printed copy of an electronic transmittal of a proxy (e.g., a fax or pdf file), or digitally presented copy is acceptable so long as the writing shows the names of the parties involved and the signatures of the grantor and the witness. The individual designated as a proxy shall be a Republican elector, shall reside in the constituency or county which his or her principal resides, and may vote only if the principal is absent at the time of the vote. For example, a county chairman may be designated as a proxy for his or her county and for any senator or representative in whose district the chairman resides, but not for other senators or representatives from his or her county in whose district he or she does not reside.

MEETING RULE 11. The proxy shall apply only to a single meeting of the Republican Central Committee. The proxy shall also apply to any district meetings being held in connection with the Republican Central Committee meeting, except as may be otherwise indicated on the proxy or as may be restricted by the Bylaws or Rules of the other district. (Art. VIII, § D1.)

MEETING RULE 12. A proxy of an absent member must be submitted by the proxy holder in person to the Credentials Committee 30 minutes after the meeting is called to order. The Central Committee can extend the proxy deadline under special circumstances by a simple majority vote. Proxies must be submitted in accordance with Meeting Rule 10. Digitally presented proxy forms must be verified and recorded by a Credentials Committee Member on a Digital Proxy Record to be created by the Credentials Committee. All physical proxies and record of digital proxies shall be retained in accordance with Bylaws. (Art. VIII, § D3.) A proxy of a member present who subsequently leaves the meeting may be submitted to the Credentials Committee at any time during the meeting, but the proxy may be voted on a particular ballot only if the proxy is submitted before voting commences on that ballot. (Art. VIII, §D4.)

MEETING RULE 13. Any member of the Republican Central Committee shall have the right to examine the proxies prior to any particular vote. (Art. VIII, § D5.)

MEETING RULE 14. The Credentials Committee Report shall be substituted for any Roll Call, with the exception of a Roll Call Vote. The Credentials Committee Report may be updated as directed by the Chair or amended by motion.

Elected Official, Allied Organization Representative Speeches

MEETING RULE 15. Current Republican statewide elected officials and members of Congress shall each be allotted a total of five (5) minutes to speak, representatives from Republican allied organizations may each be allotted a total of five (5) minutes to speak, and candidates or an authorized candidate representatives for any statewide or congressional district elective office may each allotted a total of three (3) minutes to speak, except as may be otherwise directed by the Chair. At the discretion of the Chair a representative member of each chamber of the Legislature may speak for not more than five (5) minutes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any person may be recognized at any time and for any length of time at the discretion of the Chair for the purpose of officer and committee reports and/or to facilitate the efficient conduct of the meeting.

Nomination of Officers / Officer Candidate Speeches

MEETING RULE 16. Candidates for Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall be nominated from the floor, and nominators shall be recognized by the Chair. Nominations for any office shall be made only by members of the Republican Central Committee in person or by a person acting as a proxy on behalf of a voting member; however, other persons, including nonmembers, may second any nomination. (Art. VI, § A.) Each candidate who has accepted their nomination for Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall be entitled to an allotted time of ten (10) minutes for a presentation consisting of their nominating and seconding speeches, candidate speech, and demonstrations. The order of candidate presentations shall be predetermined by lot after the close of nominations. Any candidates nominated after the initial order has been set shall give his presentation immediately after his nomination.

Balloting / Voting

MEETING RULE 17. Unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of Colorado law, the bylaws of the Republican Central Committee, the applicable parliamentary authority, or these Rules, a majority of members present and voting shall be required to decide any question. Except in the election of Officers (Art. VI, § B1), voting shall be by voice vote, standing, hand vote or electronic ballot (at the discretion of the Chair). Voting results shall indicate if vote totals include fractional voting. No breakdown of fractional votes is required in the reporting of voting results. In the alternative, voting may be by secret ballot at the discretion of the Chair, or if a motion to vote by ballot is adopted by a majority of the members. The Teller Committee shall accept ballots until the Chair declares the polls are closed for balloting for any particular Office. The roll of the counties shall be called in alphabetical order, with each voting member voting with his or her county of residence or constituency, except that in the election of officers the integrity of the secret ballot will be preserved.

MEETING RULE 18. A person holding multiple voting positions as a member of the Republican Central Committee shall not be entitled to more than one vote, excluding proxies. Counties with more than one vice-chairman must determine which one is the voting member of the Republican Central Committee, and must inform the Chairman at least five (5) days in advance of the meeting, or the vote will be split proportionally among the several vice-chairmen. (Art. VIII, §§ B-C.)

MEETING RULE 19. Ballots for the election of Officers shall be distributed at registration by the members of the Credentials Committee and/or members of the Teller Committee to voting members and persons validly designated as proxies for absent members. Lost ballots shall not be replaced; however, a spoiled ballot may be replaced by surrendering the spoiled ballot to the Teller Committee Chairman prior to the announcement that the polls are closed for balloting for that office.

MEETING RULE 20. Officers shall be elected by the majority vote of eligible members present and voting using a secret ballot as directed by the Chair. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when there is only one nominee for any office, and after nominations have been properly closed, the Chair may entertain a motion to dispense with

balloting and elect the person nominated by voice vote. If more than two persons are nominated for an office, and after three ballots no nominee has received the required majority vote, then (unless one or more nominees have withdrawn during or following such balloting) the nominee receiving the least votes on the last of the three ballots shall be ineligible on all subsequent ballots. The nominee receiving the least votes on each ballot thereafter shall also be ineligible on subsequent ballots, unless one or more other nominees withdraw following such ballot. Balloting shall continue in this manner until a majority vote is cast for one nominee. (Art. VI, § B.) The Chair may declare a recess for the purpose of counting ballots. Each Officer candidate may designate one (1) observer to observe the counting of ballots.

MEETING RULE 21. A member who casts a ballot with a legal vote for a candidate for office shall be counted as “present and voting” for that office. A ballot with only illegal votes or only blank votes or marked “abstain” will not be counted and the member who casts such ballot shall not be deemed to be “present and voting” for that office. A “legal” vote shall be one cast for a candidate eligible on that ballot or cast for or against the issue being voted upon. The teller committee shall report the number of ballots marked “abstain.” No ballots will be duplicated, and no recount by hand will be authorized if electronic voting equipment is utilized in the scanning and/or tabulation of ballots.

MEETING RULE 22. Cumulative voting in any election in which more than one person is to be elected or nominated shall not be permitted. Unit rule shall not be permitted or adhered to.

MEETING RULE 23. Officers elected shall assume their Offices immediately upon the adjournment of the Organizational Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

MEETING RULE 24. Those eligible to run for National Delegate must submit their intent to run via electronic form as determined by the technology committee. All forms must be completed not later than midnight on the 30th day prior to the Assembly. No late forms will be permitted. Slates will be allowed per CRC by-laws, and must be identified on electronic form submission. Slates must self- identify 60 days prior to the Assembly to allow any programming necessary to facilitate electronic voting. The information submitted on the intent to run submission will be made available to the voting membership. At the discretion of the Chair, such submissions may take the place of speeches on the day of the assembly.

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APPENDIX B

Central Committee Bylaws where Central Committee is Without Bylaws

I. Introductory Note

The bylaws contained in this Appendix B shall be the bylaws of any county or district central committee that has not adopted its own bylaws, or that has failed to file a copy of such bylaws with the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, as provided in Article XVI, Section A, of the CRC bylaws.

APPENDIX B-1: Bylaws of the _____ County Republican Central Committee,
A County Political Party Committee

APPENDIX B-2: Bylaws of the _____ District Republican Central Committee,
A Single-County Political Party Committee

APPENDIX B-3: Bylaws of the _____ District Republican Central Committee,
A Multi-County Political Party Committee

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APPENDIX B-1

Bylaws of the _____ County Republican Central Committee A County Political Party Committee

ARTICLE I. NAME, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, PURPOSES

Section 1. Name:

The name of this organization shall be the “ _____ County Republican Central Committee”, hereinafter referred to as the “County Central Committee.”

Section 2. Organizational Structure:

The County Central Committee is organized as an unincorporated nonprofit association, political organization, and local political party committee within the meaning of and pursuant to applicable Federal and State laws, and the rules and bylaws of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

Section 3. Primary Purpose:

The principal purpose of the County Central Committee is to perform the functions of a county party central committee as set forth in the election laws of the State of Colorado and the rules and bylaws of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee; to elect duly nominated or designated Republican candidates to office; and to have such purposes and objectives not otherwise prohibited by the laws of the United States, the State of Colorado, and the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

The County in the State of Colorado to which this County Central Committee corresponds is _____ County (the “County”).

Section 4. Pre-Primary Neutrality

No candidate for any designation or nomination for any Elective Office of this County, or any Elective Office of this State, or any Elective Office of any District comprised in whole or in part of this County, shall be endorsed, supported or opposed by the County Central Committee, acting as an entity, or by its officers or committees, before the Primary Election, unless such candidate is unopposed in the Primary Election.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership:

A. The membership of the County Central Committee shall consist of the following registered Republican electors and officials who reside within the territory included in the limits of the County:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this County Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican Precinct Committee persons;
3. the Republican County public officials, including: County Commissioner, County Clerk and Recorder, County Treasurer, County Assessor, County Sheriff, County Surveyor, and County Coroner;
4. the State Senators and State Representatives;
5. the United States Senators and United States Representatives;
6. the Republican State public officials, including: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of

State, State Treasurer, State Attorney General, members of the State Board of Education, and Regents of the University of Colorado;

7. the District Attorney; and

8. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the County as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

B. Only registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the County shall be eligible to be voting members of the County Central Committee, and each member holding multiple offices shall be entitled to only one vote on any question.

Section 2. Vacancies in Membership:

A vacancy in membership shall exist in the event of a member's ineligibility, death, resignation, removal or inability to serve. Any vacancy in the officers of this County Central Committee or Precinct Committee person shall be filled in accordance with these Bylaws. Any vacancy in any elected or appointed Elected Office shall be filled in the manner provided by the bylaws of the district central committee of the district corresponding to such Elective Office.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Officers, Term and Qualifications:

A. Officers. The officers of the County Central Committee shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

B. Officer Qualifications. The officers shall each be registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the County. Persons elected to such officer positions may but do not need to otherwise qualify as members of the County Central Committee.

C. Officer Voting Membership. The officers of the County Central Committee shall be voting members of the County Central Committee during their term of office.

D. Term of Office. The officers of the County Central Committee shall assume their duties at the conclusion of the biennial Organizational Meeting, or at the conclusion of a meeting that may be called to fill a vacancy, and shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified to serve.

Section 2. Duties of Officers:

A. Chairman: The Chairman shall perform such duties and have powers as are incident to the offices of Chairman. In addition, the Chairman shall:

1. Preside at all meetings of the County Central Committee and any of its committees, and shall serve as Chair of the County Assembly and as the Chair of each Vacancy Committee.
2. Serve as an ex-officio voting member of all committees of the County Central Committee.
3. Issue the Call and Notice of all meetings of the County Central Committee and for all meetings of any Vacancy Committee.
4. Perform such other duties as the County Central Committee or Vacancy Committee may assign or as may be required by law.

B. Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman in the execution of his or her duties. In addition, the Vice-Chairman shall:

1. Exercise the powers and assume the duties of the Chairman in the absence, or in the inability to perform, of the Chairman, except that the Vice-Chairman shall not have the power to make any appointments.

2. Perform such other duties as the County Central Committee or the Chairman may assign.

C. Secretary: The Secretary shall perform such duties and have such powers as are incident to the office of Secretary, including the duty and power to give written notice of all County Central Committee, County Assembly, Vacancy and Special Committee meetings, to attend all such meetings and keep a written record of the proceedings, and to be custodian of the records of the Committee, County Assembly and any Vacancy Committee. The Secretary shall also maintain a current list at all times of all members and officers of the Committee. In addition, the Secretary shall:

1. Provide to the Chair, at least three days prior to the convening of a County Assembly, a temporary roll of the delegates and alternates entitled to participate in such County Assembly.
2. Serve as Secretary at all County Central Committee meetings, at all Vacancy Committee meetings, at all other committee meetings, and at the County Assembly.
3. Keep and be responsible for all funds, financial records, and reporting requirements, if any, of the County Central Committee and County Assembly.
4. Prepare and verify all credentials for delegates and alternates, and serve as the Chair of the Credentials Committee of the County Assembly.
5. File with the Colorado Secretary of State and with the Colorado Republican State Central Committee a list of names, addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of each County Central Committee officer and member of each Vacancy Committee not later than thirty (30) days after the Organizational Meeting, within thirty (30) days after any change to the same, or as otherwise required by law.
6. Prepare and verify certificates showing designations made by the County Assembly and selections made by any Vacancy Committee.
7. Perform such other duties as the County Central Committee, any Vacancy Committee or the Chairman may assign or may be required by law.

Section 3. Election of Officers:

A. Election of Officers: Officers of the County Central Committee shall be elected at the biennial Organizational Meeting.

B. Persons Who May Nominate Officers: Nominations for any officer of the County Central Committee may be made only by a member of the County Central Committee who is present at the biennial Organizational Meeting. No second to any nomination is required, however any person, including nonmembers, may be recognized to second a nomination or indicate endorsement.

C. Voting Procedure: The officers of the County Central Committee shall be elected by a majority vote of those members of the District Central Committee present and voting. The election of County Central Committee officers shall be conducted by secret ballot or by raise of hands unless there is only one nominee for the office, in which case the election may be by voice vote.

Section 4. Vacancies and Removal of County Central Committee Officers

A. Vacancy Conditions: A vacancy in office shall exist in the event of an officer's ineligibility to hold office, death, resignation, removal, permanent absence or permanent disability. The County Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall decide by majority vote of the members of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee whether sufficient evidence exists of the ineligibility, permanent absence, or permanent disability of any officer. A meeting of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall be held at the call of the Chairman within thirty (30) days of the effective date of any vacancy, and upon no fewer than ten (10) days written notice. In the case of a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall issue the notice of the meeting of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee.

B. Removal: The County Central Committee may remove any officer for good cause and declare a vacancy by the affirmative vote of 2/3 of the members of the County Central Committee present and voting at a regular or special meeting of the District Central Committee. The County Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall convene immediately upon adjournment of the meeting of the District Central Committee at which an officer is removed to fill the vacancy in such officer position.

C. Declaration of Vacancy by State Chairman: If a vacancy is declared or deemed to exist in an officer position for more than thirty (30) days and no meeting of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee is pending pursuant to a call or notice to fill such vacancy, the Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee may issue such a call or notice of a meeting of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee to fill the vacancy in an officer position, or may appoint an eligible person to fill the vacancy.

Section 5. Executive Committee:

A. Executive Committee Membership. The County Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the County Central Committee, namely the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

B. Executive Committee Powers. The Executive Committee may exercise any and all powers of the County Central Committee, except when the County Central Committee is joined in meeting and except for those powers which are specifically reserved to the County Central Committee or to the County Assembly by these Bylaws.

C. Executive Committee Meetings. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called on five (5) days written notice by the Chairman or by one-third of the members of the Executive Committee then in office, except that this notice provision may be waived by two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee. Proxies shall not be permitted in voting on any matter by the Executive Committee. Voting by the Executive Committee shall be by voice vote, except that any voting member of the Executive Committee shall have the right to demand and have entered a roll call vote of the Executive Committee upon any disputed question.

ARTICLE IV. COUNTY VACANCY COMMITTEES

Section 1. Vacancy Committees Created and Empowered:

Vacancy Committees shall be and are hereby organized and empowered to fill vacancies in County Central Committee officers and Precinct Committeepersons, in the designation and nomination of Republican candidates County Elective Office, and in the office of any Republican County Commissioner, in accordance with relevant provisions of Colorado law.

Section 2. County Central Committee Vacancy Committee:

Any vacancy in the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary of this County Central Committee or Precinct Committeeperson, shall be filled by a County Central Committee Vacancy Committee consisting of the officers of the County Central Committee. Notwithstanding the notice provisions in Section 5 of this Article IV, two-thirds of the members of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee may waive the requirement of advance written notice for any meeting of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee to fill any vacancy in the office of any Precinct Committeeperson.

Section 3. Vacancy in Designation or Nomination – County Assembly Vacancy Committee:

A. A vacancy caused by:

1. the failure to designate a candidate at the County Assembly; or
2. the declination, death, disqualification, resignation, or withdrawal of the person previously designated by the County Assembly; or

3. the declination, death, disqualification, resignation, or withdrawal of the person nominated at the Republican primary election; or
4. the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of a candidate for elective office after a primary election at which a nomination could have been made for the office had the vacancy then existed;

shall be filled by a County Assembly Vacancy Committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the County Central Committee. No person is eligible for appointment to fill a vacancy in the party designation or nomination unless the person would have met all the qualifications of eligibility to be designated to the primary election ballot at the time of the County Assembly. The County Assembly Vacancy Committee shall certify the results of its selection to the Colorado Secretary of State and/or to the County Clerk and Recorder in accordance with law.

Section 4. Vacancy in the Republican County Commissioner – County Commissioner Vacancy Committee:

For County Commissioners elected at-large, or by all voters in the County:

A. When a vacancy occurs in the office of a Republican County Commissioner elected at-large, or elected by all voters in the County, caused by:

1. the death or resignation of a person who has been sworn into office; or
2. caused by the death or resignation of a person who has been elected to a seat but who has not yet been sworn into office; or
3. a vacancy in a party nomination occurring less than eighteen days before the general election that is caused by the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of any person nominated at the primary election; or
4. the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of any elective officer after a primary election at which a nomination could have been made for the office had the vacancy then existed that cannot be filled before the general election; or
5. a person not taking the oath of office within the time period required by law;

the vacancy shall be filled by the County Commissioner Vacancy Committee, consisting of all eligible voting members of the County Central Committee *at the time the vacancy occurs*. The vacancy shall be filled until the next regularly scheduled general election. The County Commissioner Vacancy Committee shall certify the selection of a person who meets the qualifications for Elective Office to the Colorado Secretary of State within thirty days from the date the vacancy occurs; except that, in the case of a vacancy filled pursuant to Section 1-4-1002 (2.5), C.R.S., the Elective Office Vacancy Committee shall certify the selection within thirty days after the date of the general election affected by the vacancy; or except as otherwise required by law.

For County Commissioner Districts which have adopted a five-commissioner board or county home rule charter provision or ordinance that provides for the election of County Commissioners by District:

When a vacancy occurs in the office of a Republican County Commissioner elected by district, the vacancy shall be filled by the Elective Office Vacancy Committee of the Republican County Commissioner District Central Committee in accordance with law.

Section 5. Notice of Vacancy Committee Meeting:

Notice of any meeting of any Vacancy Committee shall be distributed to each member of the Vacancy Committee by first-class mail at least ten (10) days prior to such meeting, or in accordance with the notice provisions required under Colorado law, whichever is shorter. Such notice shall clearly state the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, two-thirds of the members of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee may waive this requirement of advance written

notice for any meeting of the County Central Committee Vacancy Committee to fill any vacancy in the office of any Precinct Committeeperson.

Section 6. Vacancy Committee Quorum:

The quorum of any Vacancy Committee shall be one half (1/2) of the members present in person. No member of any Vacancy Committee may vote or otherwise participate in any meeting or any selection or designation by proxy. If a quorum is not present at any Vacancy Committee meeting, the Vacancy Committee shall adjourn the meeting to a future date, time and place certain, within the period required under law to fill the vacancy, without republishing notice of the new meeting.

Section 7. Method of Voting:

All elections of the Vacancy Committee shall be conducted by a secret ballot unless there is only one nominee to fill a vacancy. The person to fill the vacancy shall be elected or designated by a majority vote of those members present and voting. Balloting shall be repeated until a majority vote is cast for one nominee, and no nominee shall be removed from any subsequent ballot unless such nominee voluntarily withdraws.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS OF THE COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Section 1. Organizational Meeting:

A. The biennial Organizational Meeting of the County Central Committee shall be held between February 1 and February 15 of each odd-numbered year, or within such time period as may otherwise be required by law. The purpose of the Organization Meeting is to:

1. To Elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the County Central Committee;
2. To Elect such Bonus Members as may be allowed to the County Central Committee to the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, to the Congressional District Central Committee, and/or to the Judicial District Central Committee as provided for bylaw;
3. To select or ratify the selection of County Vacancy Committees in accordance with these Bylaws;
4. To conduct such other business as may properly come before the County Central Committee.

B. Meeting Notice: Notice of the Organizational Meeting of the County Central Committee shall be distributed in accordance with Section 4 of this Article no fewer than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting. Notice of a County Central Committee meeting shall clearly state the time, date, and place of the meeting, and, to the fullest extent possible, the business to be conducted at the meeting.

C. If no meeting is held within the appropriate time frame for the biennial Organizational Meeting, the State Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee may issue such a call or notice, and the State Chairman may personally or by nominee preside at the meeting so noticed if the County Central Committee fails to provide a Chair.

Section 2. Special Meetings:

A. Special Meeting of the County Central Committee may be called at any time by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the written request of at least twenty-five percent of the members. If the Chairman fails to act on the request within ten (10) days, then any voting member may issue the call at the Committee's expense. Special Meetings shall be held no sooner than ten (10) days from the date the call is sent at the time, date, and place as designated by the person calling the meeting.

B. Special Meeting Notice: Notice of the Special Meeting of the County Central Committee shall be distributed in accordance with Section 4 of this Article no fewer than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting to the members of the County Central Committee. Notice of the Organizational Meeting shall

clearly state the time, date, and place of the meeting, and the business to be conducted at the meeting.

C. Waiver of Notice of Special Meetings: If two-thirds of the membership of the County Central Committee waive notice of the call of a special meeting of the County Central Committee, a special meeting of the Committee may be held without prior notice. Failure of the County Chair to properly provide a call for the Special Meeting shall not invalidate the need and purpose for the Special Meeting.

Section 3. Notice of all Meetings:

Unless otherwise specified herein, the members of any Regular or Special Meeting of the County Central Committee, Vacancy Committee, or other committee of the County Central Committee shall be notified by written notice delivered by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, or electronically delivered by facsimile or by e-mail. All notices shall be directed to the County Central Committee member at her or his address(es) as it appears on the official Committee records as maintained by the Secretary.

Section 4. Form and Venue of Meeting, Electronic and Conference Call:

Meetings may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the Chairman. In the event a meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at that meeting.

ARTICLE VI. VOTING AT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Method of Voting:

A. Voice or Rising Vote: With the exception of the elections or removal of officers of the County Central Committee, or the designation or nomination of any candidate for Elective Office, all voting at meetings of the County Central Committee, or at the County Assembly, shall be by voice vote, by raise of hands, or by rising vote at the discretion of the Chairman, unless otherwise provided by the affirmative majority vote of the members present and voting.

B. Cumulative Voting, Unit Rule: Cumulative voting (which permits an elector to give more than one vote to a single candidate) or Unit Rule shall not be allowed or adhered to at any meeting of the County Central Committee, any Vacancy Committee, or at the County Assembly.

Section 2. Proxies:

A. Designation: Any voting member who wishes to vote by proxy at those meetings where proxies are allowed shall designate her or his proxy in writing or on a written form which shall be dated, witnessed and submitted to the Chairman prior to the start of the meeting, except that no member may participate by proxy at any Vacancy Committee meeting. All proxies shall apply to a single meeting. An individual designated to cast a proxy vote shall be a qualified Republican elector within the constituency represented by the principal, and a person designated to cast a proxy may vote only if the principal is absent from the meeting at the time of the vote.

Section 3. Quorum Requirements:

Those members present and voting at the Organizational Meeting, or at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Central Committee, shall constitute a quorum, so long as due notice has been given or the meeting is held in accordance with these Bylaws and the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

ARTICLE VII: PRECINCT CAUCUSES

Section 1. Date and Location:

Precinct caucuses shall be held in even-numbered years at 7:00 p.m. on the date provided for by law or the rules of the Republican National Committee at a private place in each precinct or at a public place within the County in or proximate to each precinct as determined by the County Central Committee or County officers and posted as required by law.

Section 2. Voting Members:

A. Voting members at each precinct caucus shall have been:

1. A resident of the precinct for thirty days; and
2. Registered to vote no later than twenty-nine days before the precinct caucus and affiliated with the Republican Party for at least two months as shown on the registration books of the County Clerk and Recorder or on the records of the Colorado Secretary of State; except that any registered Republican elector who has attained the age of eighteen years within the two months immediately preceding such precinct caucus or who has become a naturalized citizen within the two months immediately preceding the precinct caucus; or
3. Such other registered Republican electors as may be present and otherwise entitled to participate in the precinct caucus as may be required by law.

B. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted at any Republican precinct caucus.

Section 3. Procedure:

The eligible voting members at each precinct caucus present and voting shall:

A. Elect by plurality vote a precinct caucus chairman and secretary to serve as officers of the precinct caucus.

B. Elect by plurality vote the delegates and alternate delegates to the county assembly and for such other higher assemblies and/or conventions as determined by the County Central Committee or County Central Committee officers. In the event of a tie for the last available delegate or alternate delegate, the last available place shall be determined by lot. Cumulative voting or unit rule shall not be allowed or adhered to in the election of delegates or alternate delegates.

C. Elect by plurality vote two Precinct Committeepeople.

1. The two people receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected as the Precinct Committeepeople.
2. If two or more candidates for Precinct Committee person receive an equal and the second highest number of votes, or if three or more candidates receive an equal and the highest number of votes, the election shall be determined by lot by such candidates.
3. Each Precinct Committee person shall hold such position for a term of two years after the date of his election, and each shall serve until his successor is duly elected or appointed.
4. The names of the Precinct Committeepeople and delegates and alternate delegates elected shall be certified to the County Assembly of the political party by the officers of the precinct caucus.

D. For precinct caucuses occurring in the year in which a national convention is to be held and a presidential candidate is to be nominated, or occurring in the year in which any candidate for statewide office is to be nominated, a non-binding preference poll shall be conducted for such offices and candidates as the Colorado Republican State Central Committee Executive Committee may direct as part of the business of each precinct caucus meeting, except that the Colorado Republican State Central Committee Executive Committee may direct that no preference poll be conducted. The preference poll shall be conducted and results reported in a manner as shall be provided by the Chairman or the Colorado Republican State Central Committee Executive Committee. Only eligible precinct caucus participants may participate in any preference poll.

E. In no event, however, shall the results of any preference poll dictate or require the proportional allocation or representation of delegates chosen for any County Assembly, higher assembly or convention, or bind such delegates as may be chosen to vote for any particular candidate. The participants at each precinct caucus, or at any caucus, assembly, or convention of any county or district, alone shall determine if the results of any preference poll is to be a factor in the selection of individual delegates or alternates to any higher assembly or convention, and no candidate for delegate or alternate for any higher assembly or convention shall be compelled or required to identify the candidate he or she is supporting, but may do so at his or her option.

ARTICLE VIII. COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Section 1. County Assembly

A. Date and Location: The County Assembly shall be held on a date no sooner than ten (10) days and no later than thirty (30) days following the Precinct Caucuses and at a time and location determined by the Chairman of the County Central Committee, or as otherwise provided for by law.

B. Call of the County Assembly: The call of the County Assembly shall include a statement of the time, place and purpose of the County Assembly, and shall be distributed or made available at the precinct caucuses or delivered by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, or electronically delivered by facsimile or by e-mail, directed to the delegates and alternates selected at each precinct caucus at her or his address(es) as provided by the officers of each precinct caucus.

Section 2. Qualifications of Delegates and Alternates

A. The delegates and alternates to the County Assembly shall be those delegates and alternates selected at the precinct caucus that reside within the territory included in the limits of the County.

Section 3. Voting in the District Assembly

A. Proxies: No proxies shall be allowed or recognized in the County Assembly.

B. Vacancies: Any vacancy in a delegate place shall be filled only from among the alternates in attendance at the District Assembly from the precinct for which there is a vacancy. Alternates shall be seated as delegates in the order designated by their precinct caucuses. Alternates must yield to delegates when they are present.

C. Designation: The County Assembly shall take no more than two ballots for each office to be designated.

Every candidate receiving thirty (30%) percent or more of the votes of all duly accredited County Assembly delegates, who are present and voting for that office, shall be certified by affidavit of the presiding officer and secretary of the County Assembly.

If no candidate receives 30% or more of the votes of all duly accredited County Assembly delegates, who are present and voting for that office, on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be cast for all the candidates for that office. If, on the second ballot, no candidate receives 30% or more of the votes cast, the County Assembly shall certify the two candidates receiving the highest numbers of votes as candidates for the office. The certificate of designation shall indicate the order of the vote received at the County Assembly by the candidates, but the County Assembly shall not declare that one candidate has received the nomination of the County Assembly. If two or more candidates receiving designation have received an equal number of votes, the order of certification of designation shall be determined by lot by the candidates.

D. Requirements for Nominees: No person shall be eligible for designation by the County Assembly to the Republican primary election ballot unless such person possesses the constitutional and statutory qualifications for such Elective Office and shall have been continuously affiliated as a Republican for at

least thirty (30) days preceding the County Assembly, as shown by the voter registration rolls maintained by the County Clerk and Recorder or the Colorado Secretary of State.

Section 5. County Assembly Vacancy Committee

The County Assembly Vacancy Committee shall fill any vacancy that occurs in the Republican designation or nomination of a candidate for Elective Office, in accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of these Bylaws, the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and the applicable laws of the State of Colorado.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENT OF THESE BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended at any Regular or Special Meeting of the County Central Committee, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of those members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment was submitted, in writing, to the officers for review, and mailed or sent by e-mail no fewer than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting to the members of the County Central Committee, and a copy of the proposed amendment(s) were included in the written notice of the meeting.

ARTICLE X. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The current edition of *Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised* shall govern the meetings of the County Central Committee, the County Assembly, and all regular or special meetings of the County Central Committee or any of its committees, including any Vacancy Committee, whenever they are applicable and not inconsistent with these Bylaws, the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and applicable law.

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APPENDIX B-2

Bylaws of the _____ District Republican Central Committee A Single County District Political Party Committee

ARTICLE I. NAME, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, PURPOSES

Section 1. Name:

The name of this organization shall be the “ _____ District Republican Central Committee”, hereinafter referred to as the “District Central Committee.”

Section 2. Organizational Structure:

The District Central Committee is organized as an unincorporated nonprofit association, political organization, and local political party committee within the meaning of and pursuant to applicable Federal and State laws, the rules and bylaws of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and the rules and bylaws of the County Republican Central Committee of the County which this District is comprised in whole or in part.

Section 3. Primary Purpose:

The principal purpose of the District Central Committee is the selection, designation, nomination, election, and appointment of qualified persons to the Elective Office of (*State Senator / State Representative / District Attorney / County Commissioner*) for the _____ (*Senatorial / Representative / Judicial / County Commissioner*) District (the “District”), which District is comprised of only one County or a portion of only one County.

The County in the State of Colorado of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part, is _____ County (the “County”).

Section 4. Pre-Primary Neutrality

No candidate for any designation or nomination for the Elective Office of this District shall be endorsed, supported or opposed by the District Central Committee, acting as an entity, or by its officers or committees, before the Primary Election, unless such candidate is unopposed in the Primary Election.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership:

A. The membership of the District Central Committee shall consist of the following registered Republican electors and officials who reside within the County and within the territory included in the limits of the District:

For State Senatorial Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Senatorial District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican precinct committee persons;
3. the elected or appointed Republican State Senator;
4. the elected or appointed Republican State Representatives;
5. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and

6. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

For State Representative Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Representative District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican precinct committee persons;
3. the elected or appointed Republican State Senators;
4. the elected or appointed Republican State Representative;
5. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and
6. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

For Judicial Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Judicial District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican precinct committee persons;
3. the elected or appointed Republican District Attorney;
4. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and
5. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

For County Commissioner Districts which have adopted a five-commissioner board or county home rule charter provision or ordinance that provides for the election of County Commissioners by District:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this County Commissioner District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican precinct committee persons;
3. the elected or appointed Republican County Commissioner of the District;
4. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and
5. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

B. Only registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District shall be eligible to be voting members of the District Central Committee, and each member holding multiple offices shall be entitled to only one vote on any question. Any officer of the County Central Committee of which this District is comprised in whole or in part who does not reside within the territory included in the limits of the District shall be a non-voting member of the District Central Committee and shall possess all the privileges, rights and duties of members except that of voting, nor shall each such non-voting member be entitled to designate a voting replacement.

Section 2. Vacancies in Membership:

A vacancy in membership shall exist in the event of a member's ineligibility, death, resignation, removal or inability to serve. Any vacancy in the officers of this District Central Committee shall be filled in accordance with these Bylaws. Any vacancy in any precinct committeeperson or of any officer of the County Republican Central Committee shall be filled in the manner provided by the bylaws of the County Republican Central Committee. Any vacancy in any elected or appointed Elected Office shall be filled in the manner provided by the bylaws of the district central committee of the district corresponding to such Elective Office.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS, POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Officers, Term and Qualifications:

A. Officers. The officers of the District Central Committee shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary.

B. Officer Qualifications. The officers shall each be registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District. Persons elected to such officer positions may but do not need to otherwise qualify as members of the District Central Committee.

C. Officer Voting Membership. The officers of the District Central Committee shall be voting members of the District Central Committee during their term of office.

D. Term of Office. The officers of the District Central Committee shall assume their duties at the conclusion of the biennial Organizational Meeting, or at the conclusion of a meeting that may be called to fill a vacancy, and shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified to serve.

Section 2. Duties of Officers:

A. Chairman: The Chairman shall perform such duties and have powers as are incident to the offices of Chairman. In addition, the Chairman shall:

1. Preside at all meetings of the District Central Committee and any of its committees, and shall serve as Chair of the District Assembly and as the Chair of each Vacancy Committee.
2. Serve as an ex-officio voting member of all committees of the District Central Committee.
3. Issue the Call and Notice of all meetings of the District Central Committee and for all meetings of any Vacancy Committee.
4. Perform such other duties as the District Central Committee or Vacancy Committee may assign or as may be required by law.

B. Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman in the execution of his or her duties. In addition, the Vice- Chairman shall:

1. Exercise the powers and assume the duties of the Chairman in the absence, or in the inability to perform, of the Chairman, except that the Vice-Chairman shall not have the power to make any appointments.
2. Perform such other duties as the District Central Committee or the Chairman may assign.

C. Secretary: The Secretary shall perform such duties and have such powers as are incident to the office of Secretary, including the duty and power to give written notice of all District Central Committee, District Assembly, Vacancy and Special Committee meetings, to attend all such meetings and keep a written record of the proceedings, and to be custodian of the records of the Committee, District Assembly and Vacancy Committee. The Secretary shall also maintain a current list at all times of all members and officers of the Committee. In addition, the Secretary shall:

1. Provide to the Chair, at least three days prior to the convening of a District Assembly, a

temporary roll of the delegates and alternates entitled to participate in such Assembly.

2. Serve as Secretary at all District Central Committee meetings, at all Vacancy Committee meetings, at all other committee meetings, and at the District Assembly.

3. Keep and be responsible for all funds, financial records, and reporting requirements, if any, of the District Central Committee and District Assembly.

4. Prepare and verify all credentials for delegates and alternates, and serve as the Chair of the Credentials Committee of the District Assembly.

5. Shall file with the Colorado Secretary of State and with the Colorado Republican State Central Committee a list of names, addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of each District Central Committee officer and member of the Vacancy Committee not later than thirty (30) days after the organizational meeting, within thirty (30) days after any change to the same, or as otherwise required by law.

6. Prepare and verify certificates showing designations made by the District Assembly and selections made by the Vacancy Committee.

7. Perform such other duties as the District Central Committee, Vacancy Committees or the Chairman may assign or may be required by law.

Section 3. Election of Officers:

A. Election of Officers: Officers of the District Central Committee shall be elected at the biennial Organizational Meeting.

B. Persons Who May Nominate Officers: Nominations for any officer of the District Central Committee may be made only by a member of the Committee who is present at the biennial Organizational Meeting. No second to any nomination is required, however any person, including nonmembers, may be recognized to second a nomination or indicate endorsement.

C. Voting Procedure: The officers of the District Central Committee shall be elected by a majority vote of those members of the District Central Committee present and voting. The election of District Central Committee officers shall be conducted by secret ballot or by raise of hands unless there is only one nominee for the office, in which case the election may be by voice vote.

Section 4. Vacancies and Removal of District Central Committee Officers

A. Vacancy Conditions: A vacancy in office shall exist in the event of an officer's ineligibility to hold office, death, resignation, removal, permanent absence or permanent disability. The District Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall decide by majority vote of the members of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee whether sufficient evidence exists of the ineligibility, permanent absence, or permanent disability of any officer. A meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall be held at the call of the Chairman within thirty (30) days of the effective date of any vacancy, and upon no fewer than ten (10) days written notice. In the case of a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall issue the notice of the meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee.

B. Removal: The District Central Committee may remove any officer for good cause and declare a vacancy by the affirmative vote of 2/3 of the members of the District Central Committee present and voting at a regular or special meeting of the District Central Committee. The District Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall convene immediately upon adjournment of the meeting of the District Central Committee at which an officer is removed to fill the vacancy in such officer position.

C. Declaration of Vacancy by State Chairman: If a vacancy is declared or deemed to exist in an officer position for more than thirty (30) days and no meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee is pending pursuant to a call or notice to fill such vacancy, the Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee may issue such a call or notice of a meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee to fill the vacancy in an officer position, or may appoint an eligible person to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE IV. DISTRICT VACANCY COMMITTEES

Section 1. Vacancy Committees Created and Empowered:

Vacancy Committees shall be and are hereby organized and empowered to fill vacancies in District Central Committee officers, in the designation and nomination of Republican candidates for the General Assembly for the District, and the Republican Elected Official of the District, in accordance with relevant provisions of Colorado law.

Section 2. District Central Committee Officer Vacancy – District Central Committee Vacancy Committee:

Any vacancy in the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary of this District Central Committee shall be filled by a District Central Committee Vacancy Committee consisting of the remaining officers of the District Central Committee; the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and the Republican members of the General Assembly then residing in the District.

Section 3. Vacancy in Designation or Nomination – District Assembly Vacancy Committee:

A. A vacancy caused by:

1. the failure to designate a candidate at the District Assembly; or
2. the declination, death, disqualification, resignation, or withdrawal of the person previously designated by the District Assembly; or
3. the declination, death, disqualification, resignation, or withdrawal of the person nominated at the Republican primary election; or
4. the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of a candidate for elective office after a primary election at which a nomination could have been made for the office had the vacancy then existed;

shall be filled by a District Assembly Vacancy Committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the District Central Committee; the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and the Republican members of the General Assembly then residing in the District. No person is eligible for appointment to fill a vacancy in the party designation or nomination unless the person would have met all the qualifications of eligibility to be designated to the primary election ballot at the time of the District Assembly. The Assembly Vacancy Committee shall certify the results of its selection to the Colorado Secretary of State in accordance with law.

Section 4. Vacancy in the Republican Elected Official – Elective Office Vacancy Committee:

A. When a vacancy occurs in the office of a Republican Elective Official of this District caused by:

1. the death or resignation of a person who has been sworn into office; or
2. caused by the death or resignation of a person who has been elected to a seat but who has not yet been sworn into office; or
3. a vacancy in a party nomination occurring less than eighteen days before the general election that is caused by the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of any person nominated at the primary election; or
4. the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of any elective officer after a primary election at which a nomination could have been made for the office had the vacancy then existed that cannot be filled before the general election; or

5. a person not taking the oath of office within the time period required by law;

the vacancy shall be filled by the Elective Office Vacancy Committee, consisting of all eligible voting members of the District Central Committee at the time the vacancy occurs. The vacancy shall be filled until the next regularly scheduled general election. The Elective Office Vacancy Committee shall certify the selection of a person who meets the qualifications for Elective Office to the Colorado Secretary of State within thirty days from the date the vacancy occurs; except that, in the case of a vacancy filled pursuant to Section 1-4-1002 (2.5), C.R.S., the Elective Office Vacancy Committee shall certify the selection within thirty days after the date of the general election affected by the vacancy; or except as otherwise required by law.

Section 5. Notice of Vacancy Committee Meeting:

Notice of any meeting of any Vacancy Committee shall be distributed to each member of the Vacancy Committee by first-class mail at least ten (10) days prior to such meeting, or in accordance with the notice provisions required under Colorado law, whichever is shorter. Such notice shall clearly state the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting.

Section 6. Vacancy Committees Quorum:

The quorum for any Vacancy Committee meeting shall be one half (1/2) of the members present in person. No member of any Vacancy Committee may vote or otherwise participate in any meeting or any selection or designation by proxy. If a quorum is not present at any Vacancy Committee meeting, the Vacancy Committee shall adjourn the meeting to a future date, time and place certain, within the period required under law to fill the vacancy, without republishing notice of the new meeting.

Section 7. Method of Voting:

All elections of the Vacancy Committee shall be conducted by a secret ballot unless there is only one nominee to fill a vacancy. The person to fill the vacancy shall be elected by a majority vote of those members present and voting. Balloting shall be repeated until a majority vote is cast for one nominee, and no nominee shall be removed from any subsequent ballot unless such nominee voluntarily withdraws.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS OF THE DISTRICT CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Section 1. Organizational Meeting:

A. The biennial Organizational Meeting of the District Central Committee shall be held on the same day and in the same location, or in a location proximate to, the organizational meeting of the County Republican Central Committee of which this District is comprised in whole or in part, which Organization Meeting shall be held between February 1 and February 15 of each odd-numbered year, or within such time period as may otherwise be required by law. The purpose of the Organization Meeting is to:

1. To Elect a Chairman, Vice- Chairman and Secretary of the District Central Committee;
2. To select or ratify the selection of District Vacancy Committees in accordance with these Bylaws;
3. To conduct such other business as may properly come before the District Central Committee.

B. Meeting Notice: Notice of the Organizational Meeting of the District Central Committee shall be distributed in accordance with Section 4 of this Article no fewer than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting. Notice of a Committee meeting shall clearly state the time, date, and place of the meeting, and, to the fullest extent possible, the business to be conducted at the meeting.

C. Failure to Properly Notice: The chairman of the County Central Committee may include notice of the District Central Committee Organizational Meeting with the call for the County organizational meeting at the request of the District Chairman. Failure of the meeting to be properly noticed shall not invalidate a District organizational meeting held on the same date and proximate to the County organizational meeting in both time and location, provided that the meeting is announced during the County organizational meeting and before the District organizational meeting.

D. If no meeting is held within the appropriate time frame for the biennial Organizational Meeting, the County Party chairman or Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee may issue such a call or notice and she or he may personally or by nominee preside at the meeting so noticed if the District fails to provide a Chair.

Section 2. Special Meetings:

A. Special Meeting of the Committee may be called at any time by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the written request of at least twenty-five percent of the members. If the Chairman fails to act on the request within ten (10) days, then any voting member may issue the call at the Committee's expense. Special Meetings shall be held no sooner than ten (10) days from the date the call is sent at the time, date, and place as designated by the person calling the meeting.

B. Special Meeting Notice: Notice of the Special Meeting of the District Central Committee shall be distributed in accordance with Section 4 of this Article no fewer than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting to the members of the District Central Committee. Notice of the Organizational Meeting shall clearly state the time, date, and place of the meeting, and the business to be conducted at the meeting.

C. Waiver of Notice of Special Meetings: If two-thirds of the membership of the District Central Committee waive notice of the call of a special meeting of the District Central Committee, a special meeting of the Committee may be held without prior notice. Failure of the District Chair to properly provide a call for the Special Meeting shall not invalidate the need and purpose for the Special Meeting.

Section 3. Notice of all Meetings:

Unless otherwise specified herein, the members of any Regular or Special Meeting of the District Central Committee, Vacancy Committee, or other committee of the District Central Committee shall be notified by written notice delivered by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, or electronically delivered by facsimile or by e-mail. All notices shall be directed to the District Central Committee member at her or his address(es) as it appears on the official Committee records as maintained by the Secretary.

Section 4. Form and Venue of Meeting, Electronic and Conference Call:

Meetings may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the Chairman. In the event a meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at that meeting.

Section 5. Special Rules for Initial Organizational Meetings following Reapportionment:

Following reapportionment for state senatorial or state representative districts, or following redistricting for congressional districts, as the case may be, party central committees for each new state senatorial, state representative, or congressional district shall be called to meet for the purposes of electing a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, selecting a vacancy committee and adopting bylaws. Calls shall be issued within twenty days following the filing or adoption of the final reapportionment or redistricting plan. Calls shall give at least fifteen days' notice of the meeting. Calls shall be issued by the current presiding officer of the county party of the county in which the district is situated, or by that officer's designee. Calls may be sent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, or may be electronically delivered by facsimile or email. The person calling the meeting shall call the meeting to order and preside until the election of a chairman pro tem. If he or she is eligible, nothing shall preclude the person calling the meeting from being elected as chairman. If no call is issued within the indicated twenty day period, then the CRC Chairman may issue such a call. Any officers not elected by the meeting so called may be filled by appointment by the CRC Chairman. The meeting may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the person calling the meeting. If the meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at the meeting. If bylaws are to be proposed for adoption at the meeting, the text of such bylaws shall accompany the meeting call. Bylaws may be adopted at the meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of those district central committee members present and voting.

ARTICLE VI. VOTING AT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Method of Voting:

A. Voice or Rising Vote: With the exception of the elections or removal of officers of the District Central Committee, or the designation or nomination of any candidate for Elective Office, all voting at meetings of the Committee, or at the District Assembly, shall be by voice vote, by raise of hands, or by rising vote at the discretion of the Chairman, unless otherwise provided by the affirmative majority vote of the members present and voting.

B. Cumulative Voting, Unit Rule: Cumulative voting (which permits an elector to give more than one vote to a single candidate) or Unit Rule shall not be allowed or adhered to at any meeting of the District

Central Committee, Vacancy Committee, or District Assembly.

Section 2. Proxies:

A. Designation: Any voting member who wishes to vote by proxy at those meetings where proxies are allowed shall designate her or his proxy in writing or on a written form which shall be dated, witnessed and submitted to the Chairman prior to the start of the meeting, except that no member may participate by proxy at any Vacancy Committee meeting. All proxies shall apply to a single meeting. An individual designated to cast a proxy vote shall be a qualified Republican elector within the constituency represented by the principal, and a person designated to cast a proxy may vote only if the principal is absent from the meeting at the time of the vote.

Section 3. Quorum Requirements:

Those members present and voting at the Organizational Meeting, or at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Central Committee, shall constitute a quorum, so long as due notice has been given or the meeting is held in accordance with these Bylaws and the rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

ARTICLE VII. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Section 1. District Assembly

A. Date and Location: The District Assembly shall be held on the same date as the County Assembly in which the District is comprised, in whole or in part, in those years in which a candidate for the Elective Office of the District is designated for election.

B. Call of the District Assembly: The call of the District Assembly shall include a statement of the time, place and purpose of the District Assembly. The call of the District Assembly shall, at the request of the District Chair, be included by the chairman of the County Central Committee in the call of the County Assembly. Failure to properly call the District Assembly shall not invalidate a District Assembly held on the same date and proximate to the County Assembly in both time and location, provided that the Assembly is announced during the County Assembly and before the District Assembly is called to order.

Section 2. Qualifications of Delegates and Alternates

The delegates and alternates to the District Assembly shall be those delegates and alternates to the County Assembly that reside within the territory included in the limits of the District.

Section 3. Voting in the District Assembly

A. Proxies: No proxies shall be allowed or recognized in the District Assembly.

B. Vacancies: Any vacancy in a delegate place shall be filled only from among the alternates in attendance at the District Assembly from the precinct for which there is a vacancy. Alternates shall be seated as delegates in the order designated by their precinct caucuses. Alternates must yield to delegates when they are present.

C. Designation: The District Assembly shall take no more than two ballots for each office to be designated.

Every candidate receiving thirty (30%) percent or more of the votes of all duly accredited District Assembly delegates, who are present and voting for that office, shall be certified by affidavit of the presiding officer and secretary of the District Assembly.

If no candidate receives 30% or more of the votes of all duly accredited District Assembly delegates, who are present and voting for that office, on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be cast for all the candidates for that office. If, on the second ballot, no candidate receives 30% or more of the votes cast,

the District Assembly shall certify the two candidates receiving the highest numbers of votes as candidates for the office. The certificate of designation shall indicate the order of the vote received at the District Assembly by the candidates, but the District Assembly shall not declare that one candidate has received the nomination of the District Assembly. If two or more candidates receiving designation have received an equal number of votes, the order of certification of designation shall be determined by lot by the candidates.

D. Requirements for Nominees: No person shall be eligible for designation by the District Assembly to the Republican primary election ballot unless such person possesses the constitutional and statutory qualifications for such Elective Office and shall have been continuously affiliated as a Republican for at least thirty (30) days preceding the District Assembly, as shown by the voter registration rolls maintained by the County Clerk and Recorder or the Colorado Secretary of State.

Section 5. District Assembly Vacancy Committee

The District Assembly Vacancy Committee shall fill any vacancy that occurs in the Republican designation or nomination of a candidate for Elective Office, in accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of these Bylaws, the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and the applicable laws of the State of Colorado.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENT OF THESE BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended at any Regular or Special Meeting of the District Central Committee by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of those members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment was submitted, in writing, to the officers for review, mailed or sent by e-mail no fewer than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting to the members of the District Central Committee, and a copy of the proposed amendment(s) were included in the written notice of the meeting.

ARTICLE IX. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The current edition of *Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised* shall govern the meetings of the District Central Committee, the District Assembly, and all regular or special meetings of the District Central Committee or any of its committees, including any Vacancy Committee, whenever they are applicable and not inconsistent with these Bylaws, the bylaws and rules of the County Party Central Committee, the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and applicable law.

APPENDIX B-3

Bylaws of the _____ District Republican Central Committee

A Multi-County District Political Party Committee

ARTICLE I. NAME, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, PURPOSES

Section 1. Name:

The name of this organization shall be the “_____ District Republican Central Committee”, hereinafter referred to as the “District Central Committee.”

Section 2. Organizational Structure:

The District Central Committee is organized as an unincorporated nonprofit association, political organization, and local political party committee within the meaning of and pursuant to applicable Federal and State laws, the rules and bylaws of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and the rules and bylaws of the County Republican Central Committees of the Counties which this District is comprised in whole or in part.

Section 3. Primary Purpose:

The principal purpose of the District Central Committee is the selection, designation, nomination, election, and appointment of qualified persons to the Elective Office of (*State Senator / State Representative / District Attorney / County Commissioner*) for the _____ (*Senatorial / Representative / Judicial / County Commissioner*) District (the “District”), which District is comprised of all or portions of more than one County.

The Counties in the State of Colorado of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part, are:

_____.

Section 4. Pre-Primary Neutrality

No candidate for any designation or nomination for the Elective Office of this District shall be endorsed, supported or opposed by the District Central Committee, acting as an entity, or by its officers or committees, before the Primary Election, unless such candidate is unopposed in the Primary Election.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership:

A. The membership of the District Central Committee shall consist of the following registered Republican electors and officials who reside within the County and within the territory included in the limits of the District:

For State Senatorial Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Senatorial District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican State Senator;
3. the elected or appointed Republican State Representatives;
4. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of each County Republican Central Committee of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part; if any County Party officer does not reside in

this State Senatorial District, a replacement who does reside in the District shall be appointed or designated by such County Party officer as provided by law; and

5. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

For State Representative Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Representative District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican State Senators;
3. the elected or appointed Republican State Representative;
4. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of each County Republican Central Committee of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part; if any County Party officer does not reside in this State Representative District, a replacement who does reside in the District shall be appointed or designated by such County Party officer as provided by law; and
5. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

For Judicial Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Judicial District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican District Attorney;
3. the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District;
4. such Bonus Members to this Judicial District Central Committee as may be allowed to each County Central Committee of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part, as provided by law; and
5. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

For Congressional Districts:

1. the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Congressional District Central Committee;
2. the elected or appointed Republican United States Representative;
3. the elected or appointed Republican member of the State Board of Education;
4. the elected or appointed member of the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado;
5. the elected or appointed Republican State Senators;
6. the elected or appointed Republican State Representative;
7. the chairman and vice-chairman of each County Republican Central Committee of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part; if any County Party officer does not reside in this Congressional District, a replacement who does reside in the District shall be appointed or designated by such County Party officer as provided by law;
8. such Bonus Members to this Congressional District Central Committee as may be allowed from each County Central Committee of which this District is comprised, in whole or in part, as provided by law; and

9. such other registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District as may be required by the laws of the State of Colorado or the bylaws or rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

B. Only registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District shall be eligible to be voting members of the District Central Committee, and each member holding multiple offices shall be entitled to only one vote on any question. Any officer of the County Central Committee of which this District is comprised in whole or in part who does not reside within the territory included in the limits of the District shall be a non-voting member of the District Central Committee and shall possess all the privileges, rights and duties of members except that of voting.

Section 2. Vacancies in Membership:

A vacancy in membership shall exist in the event of a member's ineligibility, death, resignation, removal or inability to serve. Any vacancy in the officers of this District Central Committee shall be filled in accordance with these Bylaws. Any vacancy in any precinct committee person or of any officer of the County Republican Central Committee shall be filled in the manner provided by the bylaws of the County Republican Central Committee. Any vacancy in any elected or appointed Elected Office shall be filled in the manner provided by the bylaws of the district central committee of the district corresponding to such Elective Office.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS, POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Officers, Term and Qualifications:

A. Officers. The officers of the District Central Committee shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary.

B. Officer Qualifications. The officers shall each be registered Republican electors who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District. Persons elected to such officer positions may but do not need to otherwise qualify as members of the District Central Committee.

C. Officer Voting Membership. The officers of the District Central Committee shall be voting members of the District Central Committee during their term of office.

D. Term of Office. The officers of the District Central Committee shall assume their duties at the conclusion of the biennial Organizational Meeting, or at the conclusion of a meeting that may be called to fill a vacancy, and shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified to serve.

Section 2. Duties of Officers:

A. Chairman: The Chairman shall perform such duties and have powers as are incident to the offices of Chairman. In addition, the Chairman shall:

1. Preside at all meetings of the District Central Committee and any of its committees, and shall serve as Chair of the District Assembly and as the Chair of each Vacancy Committee.
2. Serve as an ex-officio voting member of all committees of the District Central Committee.
3. Issue the Call and Notice of all meetings of the District Central Committee and for all meetings of any Vacancy Committee.
4. Perform such other duties as the District Central Committee or Vacancy Committee may assign or as may be required by law.

B. Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman in the execution of his or her duties. In addition, the Vice-Chairman shall:

1. Exercise the powers and assume the duties of the Chairman in the absence, or in the inability to perform, of the Chairman, except that the Vice-Chairman shall not have the power to make

any appointments.

2. Perform such other duties as the District Central Committee or the Chairman may assign.

C. Secretary: The Secretary shall perform such duties and have such powers as are incident to the office of Secretary, including the duty and power to give written notice of all District Central Committee, District Assembly, Vacancy and Special Committee meetings, to attend all such meetings and keep a written record of the proceedings, and to be custodian of the records of the District Central Committee, District Assembly and Vacancy Committee. The Secretary shall also maintain a current list at all times of all members and officers of the District Central Committee. In addition, the Secretary shall:

1. Provide to the Chair, at least three days prior to the convening of a District Assembly, a temporary roll of the delegates and alternates entitled to participate in such District Assembly.

2. Serve as Secretary at all District Central Committee meetings, at all Vacancy Committee meetings, at all other committee meetings, and at the District Assembly.

3. Keep and be responsible for all funds, financial records, and reporting requirements, if any, of the District Central Committee and District Assembly.

4. Prepare and verify all credentials for delegates and alternates, and serve as the Chair of the Credentials Committee of the District Assembly.

5. Shall file with the Colorado Secretary of State and with the Colorado Republican State Central Committee a list of names, addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of each District Central Committee officer and member of the Vacancy Committee not later than thirty (30) days after the organizational meeting, within thirty (30) days after any change to the same, or as otherwise required by law.

6. Prepare and verify certificates showing designations made by the District Assembly and selections made by the Vacancy Committee.

7. Perform such other duties as the District Central Committee, Vacancy Committees or the Chairman may assign or may be required by law.

Section 3. Election of Officers:

A. Election of Officers: Officers of the District Central Committee shall be elected at the biennial Organizational Meeting.

B. Persons Who May Nominate Officers: Nominations for any officer of the District Central Committee may be made only by a member of the District Central Committee who is present at the biennial Organizational Meeting. No second to any nomination is required, however any person, including nonmembers, may be recognized to second a nomination or indicate endorsement.

C. Voting Procedure: The officers of the District Central Committee shall be elected by a majority vote of those members of the District Central Committee present and voting. The election of District Central Committee officers shall be conducted by secret ballot or by raise of hands unless there is only one nominee for the office, in which case the election may be by voice vote.

Section 4. Vacancies and Removal of District Central Committee Officers

A. Vacancy Conditions: A vacancy in office shall exist in the event of an officer's ineligibility to hold office, death, resignation, removal, permanent absence or permanent disability. The District Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall decide by majority vote of the members of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee whether sufficient evidence exists of the ineligibility, permanent absence, or permanent disability of any officer. A meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall be held at the call of the Chairman within thirty (30) days of the effective date of any vacancy, and upon no fewer than ten (10) days written notice. In the case of a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall issue the notice of the meeting of the District Central Committee

Vacancy Committee.

B. Removal: The District Central Committee may remove any officer for good cause and declare a vacancy by the affirmative vote of 2/3 of the members of the District Central Committee present and voting at a regular or special meeting of the District Central Committee. The District Central Committee Vacancy Committee shall convene immediately upon adjournment of the meeting of the District Central Committee at which an officer is removed to fill the vacancy in any officer position.

C. Declaration of Vacancy by State Chairman: If a vacancy is declared or deemed to exist in an officer position for more than thirty (30) days and no meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee is pending pursuant to a call or notice to fill such vacancy, the Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee may issue such a call or notice of a meeting of the District Central Committee Vacancy Committee to fill the vacancy in an officer position, or may appoint an eligible person to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE IV. DISTRICT VACANCY COMMITTEES

Section 1. Vacancy Committees Created and Empowered:

Vacancy Committees shall be and are hereby organized and empowered to fill vacancies in District Central Committee officers, in the designation and nomination of Republican candidates for the General Assembly for the District, and the Republican Elected Official of the District, in accordance with relevant provisions of Colorado law.

Section 2. District Central Committee Officer Vacancy – District Central Committee Vacancy Committee:

Any vacancy in the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary of this District Central Committee shall be filled by a District Central Committee Vacancy Committee consisting of the remaining officers of the District Central Committee; the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and the Republican members of the General Assembly then residing in the District.

Section 3. Vacancy in Designation or Nomination – District Assembly Vacancy Committee:

A. A vacancy caused by:

1. the failure to designate a candidate at the District Assembly; or
2. the declination, death, disqualification, resignation, or withdrawal of the person previously designated by the District Assembly; or
3. the declination, death, disqualification, resignation, or withdrawal of the person nominated at the Republican primary election; or
4. the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of a candidate for elective office after a primary election at which a nomination could have been made for the office had the vacancy then existed;

shall be filled by a District Assembly Vacancy Committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the District Central Committee; the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the County Republican Central Committee who reside within the territory included in the limits of the District; and the Republican members of the General Assembly then residing in the District. No person is eligible for appointment to fill a vacancy in the party designation or nomination unless the person would have met all the qualifications of eligibility to be designated to the primary election ballot at the time of the District Assembly. The Assembly Vacancy Committee shall convene and shall certify the selection of a person who meets the qualifications for Elective Office to the Colorado Secretary of State within thirty days from the date the vacancy occurs in accordance with law.

Section 4. Vacancy in the Republican Elected Official – Elective Office Vacancy Committee:

A. When a vacancy occurs in the office of a Republican Elective Official of this District caused by:

1. the death or resignation of a person who has been sworn into office; or
2. caused by the death or resignation of a person who has been elected to a seat but who has not yet been sworn into office; or
3. a vacancy in a party nomination occurring less than eighteen days before the general election that is caused by the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of any person nominated at the primary election; or
4. the declination, death, disqualification, or withdrawal of any elective officer after a primary election at which a nomination could have been made for the office had the vacancy then existed that cannot be filled before the general election; or
5. a person not taking the oath of office within the time period required by law;

the vacancy shall be filled by the Elective Office Vacancy Committee, consisting of all eligible voting members of the District Central Committee and each Republican precinct committee person who resides within the territory included in the limits of the District at the time the vacancy occurs. The vacancy shall be filled until the next regularly scheduled general election. The Elective Office Vacancy Committee shall certify the selection of a person who meets the qualifications for Elective Office to the Colorado Secretary of State within thirty days from the date the vacancy occurs, except that, in the case of a vacancy filled pursuant to Section 1-4-1002 (2.5), C.R.S., the Elective Office Vacancy Committee shall certify the selection within thirty days after the date of the general election affected by the vacancy; or except as otherwise required by law.

Alternative Section 4. Congressional District - Vacancy in Member of Congress

Should any vacancy occur in the office of Representative in Congress from this Congressional District, a Convening Committee composed of the officers of this Congressional District Central Committee and the county chairmen of all counties entitled to Bonus Member representation on this Congressional District Central Committee are hereby designated to convene a Congressional District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill a vacancy in the unexpired term of a Representative in Congress and shall provide the procedure for the nomination of such candidate. Upon receipt of the notice of election, the State Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee shall issue the call for the Congressional District Convention, stating the number of delegates from each county and the method of their selection. The purpose of the Congressional District Convention shall be to nominate a Republican candidate to the ballot for a special congressional vacancy election, in accordance with 1-4-401, *et seq.*, 1-4-701, and 1-12-202, C.R.S., or any successor section, or other applicable provisions of law. Should the Congressional District Convention fail to select a vacancy committee then the Convening Committee of this section is so designated.

Section 5. Notice of Vacancy Committee Meeting:

Notice of any meeting of any Vacancy Committee shall be distributed to each member of the Vacancy Committee by first-class mail at least ten (10) days prior to such meeting, or in accordance with the notice provisions required under Colorado law, whichever is shorter. Such notice shall clearly state the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting.

Section 6. Vacancy Committee Quorum:

The Vacancy Committee quorum shall be one half (1/2) of the members present in person. No member of any Vacancy Committee may vote or otherwise participate in any meeting or any selection or designation by proxy. If a quorum is not present at any Vacancy Committee meeting, the Vacancy Committee shall adjourn the meeting to a future date, time and place certain, within the period required under law to fill the vacancy, without republishing notice of the new meeting.

Section 7. Method of Voting:

All elections of the Vacancy Committee shall be conducted by a secret ballot unless there is only one nominee to fill a vacancy. The person to fill the vacancy shall be elected by a majority vote of those members present and voting. Balloting shall be repeated until a majority vote is cast for one nominee, and no nominee shall be removed from any subsequent ballot unless such nominee voluntarily withdraws.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS OF THE DISTRICT CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Following reapportionment for state senatorial or state representative districts, or following redistricting for congressional districts, as the case may be, party central committees for each new state senatorial, state representative, or congressional district shall be called to meet for the purposes of electing a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, selecting a vacancy committee and adopting bylaws. Calls shall be issued within twenty days following the filing or adoption of the final reapportionment or redistricting plan. Calls shall give at least fifteen days' notice of the meeting. Calls shall be issued by the current presiding officer of the county party of the county with the largest portion of the population, according to the last federal census, or his designee, after consultation with the current chairmen of other counties wholly or partially within that district. Calls may be sent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, or may be electronically delivered by facsimile or email. The person calling the meeting shall call the meeting to order and preside until the election of a chairman pro tem. If he or she is eligible, nothing shall preclude the person calling the meeting from being elected as chairman. If no call is issued within the indicated twenty day period, then the CRC Chairman may issue such a call. Any officers not elected by the meeting so called may be filled by appointment by the CRC Chairman. The meeting may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the person calling the meeting. If the meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at the meeting. If bylaws are to be proposed for adoption at the meeting, the text of such bylaws shall accompany the meeting call. Bylaws may be adopted at the meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of those district central committee members present and voting.

Section 1. Organizational Meeting:

A. The biennial Organizational Meeting of the District Central Committee shall be held on the same day and in the same location, or in a location proximate to, the organizational meeting of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, which Organization Meeting shall be held each odd-numbered year within such time period as may otherwise be required by law. The purpose of the Organization Meeting is to:

1. To Elect a Chairman, Vice- Chairman and Secretary of the District Central Committee;
2. To select or ratify the selection of District Vacancy Committees in accordance with these Bylaws;
3. To conduct such other business as may properly come before the District Central Committee.

B. Meeting Notice: Notice of the Organizational Meeting of the District Central Committee shall be distributed in accordance with Section 4 of this Article no fewer than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting. Notice of a Committee meeting shall clearly state the time, date, and place of the meeting, and, to the fullest extent possible, the business to be conducted at the meeting.

C. Failure to Properly Notice: The chairman of the Colorado State Republican Central Committee may include notice of the District Central Committee Organizational Meeting with the call for the Colorado State Republican Central Committee organizational meeting at the request of the District Chairman. Failure of the meeting to be properly noticed shall not invalidate a District organizational meeting held

on the same date and proximate to the Colorado State Republican Central Committee organizational meeting in both time and location, provided that the meeting is announced during the Colorado Republican State Central Committee organizational meeting and before the District organizational meeting.

D. If no meeting is held within the appropriate time frame for the biennial Organizational Meeting, the chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee may issue such a call or notice and she or he may personally or by nominee preside at the meeting so noticed if the District fails to provide a Chair.

Section 2. Special Meetings:

A. Special Meeting of the Committee may be called at any time by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the written request of at least twenty-five percent of the members. If the Chairman fails to act on the request within ten (10) days, then any voting member may issue the call at the Committee's expense. Special Meetings shall be held no sooner than ten (10) days from the date the call is sent at the time, date, and place as designated by the person calling the meeting.

B. Special Meeting Notice: Notice of the Special Meeting of the District Central Committee shall be distributed in accordance with Section 4 of this Article no fewer than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting to the members of the District Central Committee. Notice of the Organizational Meeting shall clearly state the time, date, and place of the meeting, and the business to be conducted at the meeting.

C. Waiver of Notice of Special Meetings: If two-thirds of the membership of the District Central Committee waive notice of the call of a special meeting of the District Central Committee, a special meeting of the Committee may be held without prior notice. Failure of the District Chair to properly provide a call for the Special Meeting shall not invalidate the need and purpose for the Special Meeting.

Section 3. Notice of all Meetings:

Unless otherwise specified herein, the members of any Regular or Special Meeting of the District Central Committee, Vacancy Committee, or other committee of the District Central Committee shall be notified by written notice delivered by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, or electronically delivered by facsimile or by e-mail. All notices shall be directed to the District Central Committee member at her or his address(es) as it appears on the official Committee records as maintained by the Secretary.

Section 4. Form and Venue of Meeting, Electronic and Conference Call:

Meetings may be held in person, in an electronic format, or in a hybrid format at the discretion of the Chairman. In the event a meeting is held in an electronic or hybrid format, proxies shall be forbidden at that meeting.

ARTICLE VI. VOTING AT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Method of Voting:

A. Voice or Rising Vote: With the exception of the elections or removal of officers of the District Central Committee, or the designation or nomination of any candidate for Elective Office, all voting at meetings of the Committee, or at the District Assembly, shall be by voice vote, by raise of hands, or by rising vote at the discretion of the Chairman, unless otherwise provided by the affirmative majority vote of the members present and voting.

B. Cumulative Voting, Unit Rule: Cumulative voting (which permits an elector to give more than one vote to a single candidate) or Unit Rule shall not be allowed or adhered to at any meeting of the District Central Committee, Vacancy Committee, or District Assembly.

Section 2. Proxies:

A. Designation: Any voting member who wishes to vote by proxy at those meetings where proxies are allowed shall designate her or his proxy in writing or on a written form which shall be dated, witnessed and submitted to the Chairman prior to the start of the meeting, except that no member may participate by proxy at any Vacancy Committee meeting. All proxies shall apply to a single meeting. An individual designated to cast a proxy vote shall be a qualified Republican elector within the constituency represented by the principal, and a person designated to cast a proxy may vote only if the principal is absent from the meeting at the time of the vote.

Section 3. Quorum Requirements:

Those members present and voting at the Organizational Meeting, or at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Central Committee, shall constitute a quorum, so long as due notice has been given or the meeting is held in accordance with these Bylaws and the rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

ARTICLE VII. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, DISTRICT CONVENTION

Section 1. District Assembly

A. Date and Location: The District Assembly shall be held on a date, time and in a location determined by the Chairman of the District Central Committee after the date of each County Assembly of each County of which the District is comprised, in whole or in part, but before the State Assembly, in those years in which a candidate for Elective Office is designated for election. In the event no date or location is determined by the Chairman of the District Central Committee and no call is issued within thirty days of the State Assembly of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, the District Assembly shall be held on the day immediately preceding the State Assembly of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee at a location and time to be determined by the State Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

B. Call of the District Assembly: The call of the District Assembly shall include a statement of the time, place and purpose of the District Assembly. The call of the District Assembly shall, at the request of the District Chair, be included by the chairman of the County Central Committee in the call of the County Assembly, distributed at the Precinct Caucuses, distributed at the County Assembly, or included in the call of the State Republican Assembly by the State Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee. Failure to properly call the District Assembly shall not invalidate a District Assembly held on the day before and in a location proximate to the State Republican Assembly, provided that the notice of the District Assembly is included in the call of the State Republican Assembly.

Section 2. Qualifications of Delegates and Alternates

The delegates and alternates to the District Assembly shall be selected at the Republican precinct caucuses or at the Republican County Assembly in each in of the Counties of which this District is comprised in whole or in part in accordance with the delegate apportionment plan adopted by the officers of the District Central Committee as provided by law. In the event no separate delegate apportionment plan is adopted by the officers of the District Central Committee, the delegates and alternates to the District Assembly shall be those delegates and alternates to the State Republican Assembly that reside within the territory included in the limits of the District, and an appropriate voting factor shall be applied to multiply or discount the vote of each eligible delegate to apportion the total votes to be cast by those delegates upon an equitable and proportional basis among the portions of the district which lie in separate counties.

Section 3. Voting in the District Assembly

A. Proxies: No proxies shall be allowed or recognized in the District Assembly.

B. Vacancies: Any vacancy in a delegate place shall be filled only from among the alternates in attendance at the District Assembly from the precinct for which there is a vacancy. Alternates shall be seated as delegates in the order designated by their precinct caucuses. Alternates must yield to delegates when they are present.

C. Designation: The District Assembly shall take no more than two ballots for each office to be designated.

Every candidate receiving thirty (30%) percent or more of the votes of all duly accredited District Assembly delegates, who are present and voting for that office, shall be certified by affidavit of the presiding officer and secretary of the District Assembly.

If no candidate receives 30% or more of the votes of all duly accredited District Assembly delegates, who are present and voting for that office, on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be cast for all the candidates for that office. If, on the second ballot, no candidate receives 30% or more of the votes cast, the District Assembly shall certify the two candidates receiving the highest numbers of votes as candidates for the office. The certificate of designation shall indicate the order of the vote received at the District Assembly by the candidates, but the District Assembly shall not declare that one candidate has received the nomination of the District Assembly. If two or more candidates receiving designation have received an equal number of votes, the order of certification of designation shall be determined by lot by the candidates.

D. Requirements for Nominees: No person shall be eligible for designation by the District Assembly to the Republican primary election ballot unless such person possesses the constitutional and statutory qualifications for such Elective Office and shall have been continuously affiliated as a Republican for at least thirty (30) days preceding the District Assembly, as shown by the voter registration rolls maintained by the County Clerk and Recorder or the Colorado Secretary of State.

Section 5. District Assembly Vacancy Committee

The District Assembly Vacancy Committee shall fill any vacancy that occurs in the Republican designation or nomination of a candidate for Elective Office, in accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of these Bylaws, the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and the applicable laws of the State of Colorado.

Section 6. District Convention

Delegates and alternates to the District Assembly shall also serve as delegates and alternates to the corresponding District Convention, which District Convention shall nominate such candidates and select delegates and alternates to national political conventions in accordance with law and the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENT OF THESE BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended at any Regular or Special Meeting of the District Central Committee by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of those members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment was submitted, in writing, to the officers for review, mailed or sent by e-mail no fewer than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting to the members of the District Central Committee, and a copy of the proposed amendment(s) were included in the written notice of the meeting.

ARTICLE IX. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The current edition of *Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised* shall govern the meetings of the District Central Committee, the District Assembly, and all regular or special meetings of the District Central Committee or any of its committees, including any Vacancy Committee, whenever they are applicable and not inconsistent with these Bylaws, the Bylaws and rules of the County Party Central Committee, the bylaws and rules of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee, and applicable law.

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POLITICS

Millions will keep primary voting access as Colorado GOP rejects controversial opt-out plan

Many Republican leaders felt it was a bad idea to close off primaries. "Thank god," says one of them after Saturday's vote.



RJ Sangosti, The Denver Post

Colorado GOP Chairwoman Kristi Burton Brown speaks during a news conference outside a Sinclair Gas Station, at South Broadway and East Alameda Avenue, on Aug. 9, 2021 in Denver.

By **ALEX BURNES** | aburness@denverpost.com | The Denver Post

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EXHIBIT B

Colorado GOP leaders on Saturday shot down a proposal from the far-right to close off party primary contests to all but a few thousand die-hards.

That proposal needed 75% support from the roughly 500 party leaders eligible to vote, according to state law. It got only about one-third support, however, according to party leaders.

The vote was held at the state party's Central Committee meeting in Pueblo. The opt-out plan would have kicked unaffiliated voters and most Republicans — together, about 2.5 million Coloradans — out of the candidate nominating process for federal offices, the governorship, other statewide offices and seats in the state House and Senate.

It was backed by a staunchly conservative faction that believes the party has gone weak and opposes cooperation with the Democrats who now control almost every major office in Colorado. Had the group gotten its way, party nominees would have been selected through the caucus and assembly, an in-person process that involves just a sliver of registered Republicans.

"Thank god," Central Committee member Kaye Ferry, chair of the Eagle County Republicans, said after the vote. "It means that we have not disenfranchised a million voters, we haven't disenfranchised all the military, all the people that can't make it to caucus. In my opinion it was the height of insanity to think this was the way to go."

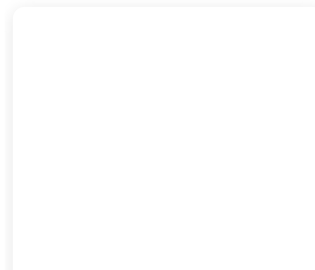
Those eligible to vote Saturday included state party officials and county-level GOP leaders, plus Colorado's four elected Republicans from the federal and state levels: University of Colorado Regent and gubernatorial candidate Heidi Ganahl, and Congress members Doug Lamborn, Lauren Boebert and Ken Buck.

Backing the opt-out plan were far-right members of the legislature such as Rep. Dave Williams of Colorado Springs and Rep. Patrick Neville, plus several ranking party officials and talk radio personality Randy Corporon. Notably, the party's top official, Chair Kristi Burton Brown, said for weeks leading up to the vote that she would take no position and simply let the vote play out.

A chorus of big-name Colorado Republicans, including former District Attorney George Brauchler and former GOP Chair Dick Wadhams, publicly campaigned against the proposal leading up to the vote.

"It was always an unlikely possibility but it shows the establishment clearly has a stranglehold on the Colorado Republican Party," Williams said of his side's defeat.

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3/14/22, 1:58 PM

Millions will keep primary voting access as Colorado GOP kills opt-out proposal

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Alex Burness covers politics for The Denver Post after previous work for The Boulder Daily Camera, Colorado Independent and Loveland Reporter-Herald. He is a Maryland native and a graduate of Northwestern University.

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