

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

JANE MILLER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THOMAS DUNKERTON, in his official capacity as the Republican Registrar of Voters for the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut, MATTHEW GRIMES, in his official capacity as the Chairman of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee for the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut; GEORGE WALKER, in his official capacity as a Member of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee; and MARTIN FLYNN, in his official capacity as a member of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:16-CV-00174-AWT

April 6, 2016

**REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiff Jane Miller respectfully submits this reply in support of her motion for Preliminary Injunction.

### INTRODUCTION

Through their opposition briefs to Plaintiff Jane Miller's ("Plaintiff") Motion for Preliminary Injunction, Defendants attempt to persuade this Court that: 1) using an unconstitutional and archaic statute to deprive Ms. Miller of her ability to vote in the upcoming Republican Presidential Primary is really not a big deal; 2) singling her out for disaffiliation because of her gender is even less of a big deal; and 3) the Court should take the extraordinary step of abdicating its constitutionally-conferred jurisdiction and thereby avoid addressing the very real injustice being perpetrated by the Defendants. For the following reasons, Ms. Miller respectfully requests that the Court refuse these suggestions and enjoin the Defendants from refusing to admit Ms. Miller to the Republican Party and thereby denying her the right to participate in the upcoming, historic Republican presidential primary election on April 26, 2016.<sup>1</sup>

### ARGUMENT

#### **I. Plaintiff Will Suffer Irreparable Harm Absent a Favorable Ruling on This Motion**

While Defendants acknowledge in their Objection to Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction ("Objection") that there is a "fundamental right to vote," they contend that this right "does not extend absolutely to voting in party primaries because the 'parties themselves have a strong associational interest in determining which individuals may vote in their primaries.'"

Objection at 4 (quoting *Clingman v. Beaver*, 544 U.S. 581, 611 (2005) (Stevens, J., dissenting)).

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that Ms. Miller again resubmitted a Voter Registration Card to defendant Dunkerton on March 4, 2016 indicating her intention to register as a Republican. While the card was accepted, Mr. Dunkerton has refused to process it. A copy of this Voter Registration Card is attached to the Declaration of Nathan Zezula (the "Zezula Affidavit") as Exhibit A. The Zezula Declaration is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

They argue that this means that Plaintiff will suffer no irreparable harm as a result of Defendants depriving her of the right to vote in the April 26, 2016 Republican Party primary.

Plaintiff does not dispute that political parties can have a say in determining the requirements voters must meet to be entitled to vote for the parties' candidates at a primary or contest that – as is the case with all rights – the fundamental right to vote in party primaries is not absolute. Plaintiff does dispute, however, that the Republican Party, as a whole, has expressed an associational interest in depriving Plaintiff of her fundamental right to vote in its primaries. Moreover, even if the Republican Party had expressed such an interest, Plaintiff disputes that the party may, consistent with the United States Constitution, indefinitely<sup>2</sup> institute a total prohibition on Plaintiff's ability to exercise this right.

First, the official decision to disaffiliate Plaintiff from the Republican Party, and thereby bar her from voting in party primaries, was made by just two party officials – Defendants Dunkerton and Grimes – and they, on their own, are simply not in a position to assert the associational rights of the Republican Party as a whole. Courts recognize that an expressed opinion of a single member of a political party, or even a handful of party members, concerning party membership and primary voting rights is not itself an expression of the preference of the party as a whole, even if the persons expressing the opinion are party officials. *Maslow v. Board of Elections*, 658 F.3d 291, 297 (2d Cir. 2011) (party candidates “are not the exclusive representatives of the political parties as a whole and cannot unilaterally exercise the parties associational rights” to decide who can participate in party nomination process); *Mazzucco v. Verderame*, NO. CV 96-0382136-S, 1996 Conn. Super. LEXIS 752, at \*5-6 (Conn. Super. Ct. Mar. 22, 1996) (court

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<sup>2</sup> C.G.S. § 9-61 provides for a disaffiliation period of two years following the perceived disloyal acts giving rise to the removal of the voters name from the party rolls, but – in this case – the two year period has elapsed and Defendant Dunkerton continues to refuse to honor Plaintiff's renewed request for re-enrollment, apparently believing that C.G.S. § 9-61 authorizes a party registrar to deprive Plaintiff of her voting rights for as long as he sees fit.

unconvinced that preference of party to disaffiliate voter can be discerned solely from opinion of party Town Chairman, since such preference must be “ascertained from a Town Committee meeting at a minimum and a caucus at a maximum”).

Notably, as a factual matter, the other members of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee expressed no objection to associating with Plaintiff, further underscoring that the decision to remove Plaintiff’s name from the party rolls did not reflect the associational preference of the party as a whole. When asked whether the group approved of Ms. Miller’s forcible disaffiliation under C.G.S. §§ 9-60 and 9-61, the members of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee informed Defendant Dunkerton “this is entirely [your] decision, it is not ours.” *See* Exhibit B to the Zezula Declaration (Transcript at 109:5-6).

Indeed, the fact that the Republican Party as a whole has no associational interest in depriving voters of party membership for acts of perceived disloyalty is also evidenced by the absence in the rules of either the Brookfield Republican Party or the Connecticut Republican Party of any provision calling for the forcible disaffiliation of voters for such conduct. *See* Exhibit C to the Zezula Declaration.

Second, even if the Republican Party had expressed an associational interest in forcibly disaffiliating Plaintiff (it has not), as the cases cited *infra* illustrate, the Constitution of the United States does not permit the party to indefinitely bar her from participation in its primaries despite her sustained and considerable efforts at regaining her party membership.

In apparent disagreement, Defendants cite a myriad of cases supporting the uncontroversial principle that it is permissible, with proper justification, to impose *some* burdens on a voter’s fundamental right to vote in party primaries. These cases do not even remotely support the



proposition that political parties may make it *impossible* for a voter to cast a vote in their primary no matter what action that voter takes.<sup>3</sup>

In *Clingman v. Beaver*, 544 U.S. 581, 584 (2005), the Supreme Court upheld a law that barred the Libertarian Party of Oklahoma (“LPO”) from permitting members of other political parties to vote in LPO primaries. To cast a ballot in the LPO primary, however, all a voter needed to do was register as a member of the LPO or even just register as an independent voter. *Id.* at 588 (plurality opinion); *id.* at 592 (majority opinion). Thus, any obstacle to voting in the primary of the voter’s choice could be overcome with “minimal effort.” *Id.* at 591 (plurality opinion). The Supreme Court, thus, upheld the law as effectuating Oklahoma’s interest in preventing party raiding, but cautioned that such an interest would *not* “justify unreasonably exclusionary restrictions” on the ability of voters to vote in a state’s primary. *Id.* at 597 (majority opinion); *see also California Democratic Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567, 584 (2000) (holding that precluding a voter from voting for the nominee for a party to which he did not belong did not represent a violation of his right to vote, since “[t]he voter who feels himself disenfranchised should simply join the party.”); *see also Maslow v. Board of Elections*, 658 F.3d 291, 294 (2d Cir. 2011) (upholding a bar against non-party members explicitly on the grounds that parties “have a strong associational right to exclude *non-members* from their candidate nomination process,” but nothing in the case suggests there was any prohibition, as there is here, on the voters registering *to become* members of the relevant parties.).

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<sup>3</sup> The one exception is *Marchitto v. Knapp*, which wrongly ruled that C.G.S. § 9-60 was constitutional. 807 F. Supp. 916 (D. Conn. 1992). This magistrate opinion is out of step with the majority of other cases, which have ruled earlier versions of Connecticut’s forcible disaffiliation statutory regime unconstitutional. *See Mandanici v. Fischer*, No. 21 36 18 (Conn. Super. Ct. Feb. 22, 1984) (10 Conn. Law Trib. July 2, 1984, p.18); *Fand v. Legnard*, NO. 31 60 63, 1994 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2722, at \*33 (Conn. Super. Ct. Oct. 31, 1994); *Mazzucco v. Verderame*, NO. CV 96-0382136-S, 1996 Conn. Super. LEXIS 752, at \*11 (Conn. Super. Ct. Mar. 22, 1996).

In contrast to cases that permit the imposition of mild burdens on participation in a party's nomination process, cases that analyze rules, such as those at issue here, that impose lengthy or indefinite *prohibitions* on primary voting, routinely hold such prohibitions unconstitutional.<sup>4</sup> Given that Plaintiff clearly has a fundamental right to vote in Republican Party primaries, she will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an order directing her name to be returned to the rolls of the Republican Party prior to the primary on April 26, 2016.

## II. Plaintiff Is Likely To Succeed On The Merits

### a. Res Judicata and Collateral Estoppel

Setting aside their flawed constitutional and factual arguments, Defendants contend that all of the claims and issues in this matter are barred by the doctrines of res judicata and collateral estoppel. Their efforts to invoke these doctrines fail. *See* Objection at pp7-23. First, neither doctrine applies if a plaintiff did not have an adequate opportunity to litigate the matter fully in the initial proceeding. *See Wheeler v. Beachcroft, LLC*, 129 A.3d 677, 685 (Conn. 2016) (to apply res judicata “there must have been an adequate opportunity to litigate the matter fully”); *Wiacek Farms, LLC v. City of Shelton*, 30 A.3d 27, 32 (Conn. App. Ct. 2011) (to apply collateral estoppel, “[t]he issue must have been fully and fairly litigated in the first action”).

Plaintiff did not have adequate opportunity to fully litigate the matters at issue in state court. The state court action at issue here was brought pursuant to C.G.S. § 9-63, which has been described as providing an “expedited summary appeal procedure for persons claiming to be aggrieved by a registrar’s erasure or exclusion from a party enrollment list.” *Miller v. Dunkerton*,

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<sup>4</sup> *See, e.g., Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649, 662 (1944) (invalidating law barring blacks from participation in primary elections); *Dunn v. Blumstein*, 405 U.S. 330, 360 (1972) (invalidating one year residency requirement for voter registration); *compare Kusper v. Pontikes*, 414 U.S. 51, 59-60 (1973) (invalidating law barring voting in primary of one party until 23 months after last voting in primary of different party, since law “*prevented* voters from participating in the party primary of their choice”) (emphasis added), *with Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U.S. 752, 787 (upholding law requiring voter to register 30 days before general election in order to vote in following primary, since law “*did not absolutely disenfranchise . . . voters* [but] merely imposed a time deadline on their enrollment”) (emphasis added).

DBDCV156017272S, 2015 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2197, at \*2 (Conn. Super. Ct. Aug. 18, 2015). A § 9-63 hearing is a “special statutory procedure”<sup>5</sup> limited solely to consideration of a voter’s request for reversal of a registrar’s exclusion of her name from a party’s rolls under C.G.S. § 9-60 and/or C.G.S. § 9-61,<sup>6</sup> and is, therefore, inadequate for full litigation of claims of the type brought in this matter.

First, a plaintiff seeking a hearing under C.G.S. § 9-63 has only *ten days* following the exclusion of her name from the party rolls to bring a petition seeking review by the Superior Court. C.G.S. § 9-63. This is hardly sufficient time for a plaintiff to put together a comprehensive set of legal grievances against a registrar for resolution alongside her petition for reinstatement to a political party.

Second, Section 9-63 hearings are intended to be “expedited summary appeal[s]” without the opportunity to conduct meaningful discovery. *Miller*, 2015 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2197, at \*2. The C.G.S. § 9-63 proceeding was “apparently adopted by the Legislature to provide a simpler and more expeditious remedy [than mandamus], so likely upon occasion to be essential to the proper safeguarding of one’s party rights . . . .” *Fishman v. Middlesex Mut. Assurance Co.*, 494 A.2d 606, 616 (Conn. App. Ct. 1985) (internal quotations omitted). The intention to provide an expedited summary hearing would be thwarted if a voter seeking speedy reinstatement to her party was forced to include with her claim for reinstatement every other arguably related claim or else risk losing, through the operation of the preclusion doctrines, the right to argue such matters in a more appropriate forum. C.G.S. § 9-63 also calls for an accelerated timeline for resolution of reinstatement claims. C.G.S. § 9-63 (“[T]he judge before whom such petition is returnable shall

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<sup>5</sup> *Travaglino v. Cianelli*, NO. CV96 0382337S, 1996 Conn. Super. LEXIS 749, at \*7 (Conn. Super. Ct. Mar. 22, 1996).

<sup>6</sup> C.G.S. § 9-63 also allows challenges seeking to reverse decisions by registrars to enroll a voter in a political party, in addition to decisions to remove a voter from party rolls.

assign the same for a hearing at the earliest practicable date . . .”). Such a timeline is incompatible with the need for a voter to include for resolution with such claims other causes of action, such as those at issue in this matter, requiring extensive briefing and discovery.

Finally, the defendant in a § 9-63 hearing is required to be a registrar or deputy registrar, and the statutory provision contains no mechanism for a C.G.S. § 9-63 action to be brought against parties – such as Defendants Grimes, Flynn and Walker – who do not hold one of these two offices. C.G.S. § 9-63 (petitions must “pray[] for an order directing such registrar or deputy registrar by whom such name was removed . . . to restore such name”).

Connecticut case law is clear that “if the nature of the [original] hearing carries procedural limitations that would not be present at a later hearing, the party might not have a full and fair opportunity to litigate” making the application of res judicata to his claims inappropriate. *Gateway, Kelso & Co. v. West Hartford No. 1, LLC*, 15 A.3d 635, 639 (Conn. App. Ct. 2011) (internal quotations omitted). When an original action takes place in a proceeding designed to resolve only a narrow issue, Connecticut courts have found both res judicata and collateral estoppel to be inapplicable in a later proceeding employing procedures adequately designed to provide a full opportunity to litigate the matter. *See, e.g. Delahunty v. Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins.Co.*, 674 A.2d 1290, 1298 (Conn. 1996) (holding that res judicata should not apply to a dissolution action and reasoning that “[i]f claim preclusion were applied to a post dissolution tort action, there would be a strong incentive to parties in a dissolution action to raise and litigate every marital grievance that might later form the basis of a possible tort action, for fear of forfeiting the ability to do so later . . .,” which would, the court said, “unduly complicate the dissolution action and consequently unnecessarily delay essential child custody and support determinations”); *see also Isaac v. Truck Service*, 752 A.2d 509, 513-17 (Conn. 2000) (holding that neither res judicata nor

issue preclusion apply in a personal injury claim on the regular docket even when preceded by a judgment from the small claims docket as to property damage arising from the same car accident as doing so would work against the policy of “inexpensive, prompt, informal and final adjudication of civil disputes” that the expedited small claims procedures were designed to further).

This approach is in accord with the RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF JUDGMENTS Section 28, which explains that preclusion is inappropriate where “[a] new determination of the issue is warranted by differences in the quality or extensiveness of the procedures followed in the two courts.” *Id.* C.G.S. § 9-63 proceedings are intended solely to test the propriety of a registrar’s disaffiliation of a party member under C.G.S. § 9-60 and § 9-61, they are designed for expedited resolution of this issue, and they do not provide a mechanism to challenge the actions of persons other than the registrar who may have been involved in the disaffiliation decision. The procedures of these statutes, therefore, provide an inadequate opportunity for parties to fully and fairly litigate claims such as those at issue here, and decisions rendered in such proceedings should, accordingly, carry no preclusive effect. *See also Delahunty*, 674 A.2d at 1295 (“The doctrines of preclusion . . . should be flexible and must give way when their mechanical application would frustrate other social policies based on values equally or more important than the convenience afforded by finality in legal controversies.”).

Finally, and importantly, the underlying claims and issues here are not the same as those that were involved in the state action. Defendants seem determined to deny that Plaintiff raises claims and issues in this matter that were not decided, and could not even have been raised, in the state court proceeding. For instance, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants’ actions impermissibly discriminated against her based upon her gender, and pleads that the conduct giving rise to this claim occurred *after* the action she brought in state court. *See* Compl. at ¶ 19. This later conduct

gives rise to a separate transaction not barred by the earlier state court decision. “[M]aterial operative facts occurring after the decision of an action with respect to the same subject matter may in themselves or taken in conjunction with the antecedent facts, comprise a transaction which may be made the basis of a second action not precluded by the first . . . .” *Sotavento Corp. v. Coastal Pallet Corp.*, 927 A.2d 351, 357-58 (Conn. 2007); *see also Wiacek Farms*, 30 A.3d at 32 (to apply collateral estoppel, the issue “must have been actually decided” in the first action).<sup>7</sup>

b. The Abstention Doctrines do not Apply

The abstention doctrines, which Defendants urge this Court to invoke, are, for good reason, rarely employed. “Abstention from the exercise of federal jurisdiction is the exception, not the rule.” *Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800, 813 (1976); *see also Williams v. Lambert*, 46 F.3d 1275, 1281 (2d Cir. 1995) (“The doctrine of abstention, under which a District Court may decline to exercise or postpone the exercise of its jurisdiction, is an extraordinary and narrow exception to the duty of a District Court to adjudicate a controversy properly before it. Abdication of the obligation to decide cases can be justified under this doctrine only in the exceptional circumstances where the order to the parties to repair to the state court would clearly serve an important countervailing interest.”).

The Younger Doctrine

While Defendants are correct in stating that *Younger* can be applied where “(1) there is an ongoing state proceeding; (2) an important state interest is implicated in that proceeding; and (3)

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<sup>7</sup> On page 17 of the Objection, Defendants argue that the gender discrimination claims brought in this forum should be barred by res judicata because the state court decision ruled against Plaintiff’s claim that C.G.S. § 9-61 was selectively enforced against her. However, a claim that a plaintiff has been discriminated against on the basis of her membership in a protected class is distinct from a claim that she has been singled out for selective enforcement for reasons other than protected class membership – a form of Equal Protection claim often described as a “class of one” claim. *See Maglietti v. Nicholson*, 517 F. Supp. 2d 624, 637 n.7 (D. Conn. 2007). Thus, Plaintiff did not bring her gender discrimination claims in the state court action, and because the conduct giving rise to these claims occurred after this action, it would have been impossible for her to do so.

the state proceeding affords the federal plaintiff an adequate opportunity for judicial review of the federal constitutional claims,” *Diamond "D" Constr. Corp. v. McGowan*, 282 F.3d 191, 198 (2d Cir. 2002), their cursory statement of legal conclusions with regard to all three of these prongs does not stand up to any scrutiny.

While it is true that a related state proceeding is ongoing, there is no chance that these claims will be heard and resolved before the Plaintiff suffers the irreparable harm of not being able to express her political opinion by voting in Connecticut’s fast approaching Republican primary. Furthermore, new evidence has been discovered leading to the inclusion of a claim under the Equal Protection Clause in the instant action which could not be brought in the state action as evidence of this claim only occurred after the trial court action was concluded.

With regard to the second prong, Plaintiff does challenge the validity of a Connecticut state statute, but it is a statute that is enforced and implemented by political parties, and, specifically, by the registrar of voters of each political party. Indeed Defendants even base their statement regarding this prong of *Younger* analysis on the application of the statute to “Connecticut political parties,” which are not state agencies, apparatus, or anything more than regulated private clubs, who have their own rules. As Justice Blackmun wrote in his concurrence in *Trainor v. Hernandez*, “I join the Court’s opinion and write only to stress that the substantiality of the State’s interest in its proceeding has been an important factor in abstention cases under *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), from the beginning.” *Trainor v. Hernandez*, 431 U.S. 434, 448 (1977) (concurring opinion). He goes on to state “the Court in previous *Younger* cases has imposed a requirement that the State must show that it has an important interest to vindicate in its own courts before the federal court must refrain from exercising otherwise proper federal jurisdiction.” *Id.* The clear implication of this argument is that the State itself must be asserting its interest in the state court action, or at a



minimum, a substantial state interest must exist, as shown *supra* in contempt and family court proceedings. “In cases where the State's interest has been more attenuated, the Court has refused to order *Younger* abstention.” *Id.* The instant case has, at best, an attenuated state interest in the administration of political parties as regulated entities.<sup>8</sup> Certainly, this prong does not weigh in favor of abstention.

As to the final prong of *Younger* analysis, the state proceeding cannot provide an adequate opportunity for all of Plaintiff's federal Constitutional claims to be heard, as appellate procedure rules prevent the assertion of the new Equal Protection claim asserted in the instant action, as the evidentiary basis for this claim was discovered only during the trial-level hearing. Since appellate courts are restricted to ruling on claims brought in the initial hearing, the state action will no longer provide an adequate opportunity for judicial review of her federal Constitutional claims.

#### The Colorado River Doctrine

As with the other abstention doctrines, federal courts are extremely reluctant to refuse jurisdiction under the *Colorado River* doctrine. *See Colorado River* 424 U.S. at 817-18 (1976) (“Given [‘the virtually unflagging obligation of the federal courts to exercise the jurisdiction given them’], and the absence of weightier considerations of constitutional adjudication and state-federal relations, the circumstances permitting the dismissal of a federal suit due to the presence of a concurrent state proceeding for reasons of wise judicial administration are considerably more limited than the circumstances appropriate for abstention.”)

Plaintiff does not disagree with Defendants as to the factors a court should consider when the issue of this limited doctrine is invoked, specifically: (1) the assumption of jurisdiction by either court over any res or property; (2) the inconvenience of the federal forum; (3) the avoidance

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<sup>8</sup> The State's attenuated interest in the statutes at issue are in sharp contrast to the fundamental importance of Ms. Miller's constitutional rights.



of piecemeal litigation; (4) the order in which jurisdiction was obtained; (5) whether the state or federal law supplies the rule of decision; and (6) whether the state court proceeding will adequately protect the rights of the party seeking to invoke federal jurisdiction. *Id.* However, as the Court in *Colorado River* stated, these factors are balanced against the outstanding obligation of the federal courts to exercise jurisdiction. *Id.* at 818-19 (“a carefully considered judgment taking into account both the obligation to exercise jurisdiction and the combination of factors counseling against that exercise is required. Only the clearest of justifications will warrant dismissal.”); *see also Moses H. Cone Mem’l Hosp. v. Mercury Constr. Corp.*, 460 U.S. 1 (1983) (“the decision whether to dismiss a federal action because of parallel state-court litigation does not rest on a mechanical checklist, but on a careful balancing of the important factors as they apply in a given case, with the balance heavily weighted in favor of the exercise of jurisdiction.”) (emphasis added). There is no ‘clear justification’ in the instant case, for the Court to dismiss this case under this abstention doctrine, as more fully explained below.

Although Plaintiff agrees with the Defendants that the first two factors are largely inapplicable to the case at hand, this fact should weigh in favor of continuing the instant federal action, as there is always a “obligation to exercise jurisdiction” that must be overcome to assert any abstention doctrine. With respect to the third factor, while it is true that some claims made in the instant action and the state action are similar, Plaintiff is not asking this court to “re-decide motions” or “waste resources on duplicative litigation,” particularly with regard to Plaintiff’s Equal Protection claims, which are not and could not be asserted in the state action. As authority cited by Defendants states, “federal and state proceedings are parallel for abstention purposes when the two proceedings are essentially the same, meaning that there is an identity of parties, and the issues and relief sought are the same.” *Dunne v. Doyle*, No. 3:13-cv-01075 (VLB), 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS

102391, at \*23 (D. Conn. July 28, 2014). This is clearly not the case here, as the new federal action has different parties, different claims, and is seeking different relief. *See* State Court Mandamus Petition, attached to the Zezula Declaration as Exhibit D.

The fourth factor of the *Colorado River* analysis also weighs in favor of exercising jurisdiction, or, at worst, weighs equally for both sides. This factor is not to be applied in a mechanical way where the first filing is necessarily supported in this analysis. “Thus, priority should not be measured exclusively by which complaint was filed first, but rather in terms of how much progress has been made in the two actions. *Moses H. Cone*, 460 U.S. at 21. The abbreviated nature of the state court proceedings already held, and the fact that no further hearing is even scheduled illustrate the lack of progress made in the state courts. Furthermore, this lack of progress may deprive Plaintiff of the rights imperiled by Defendant’s actions, as without a ruling in her favor before April 26th, 2016, Plaintiff will not be able to exercise her fundamental right to vote in the Republican Primary.

The fifth factor, as Defendant admits, weighs in favor of exercising jurisdiction as well. Federal law governs Plaintiff’s Constitutional claims, particularly her Equal Protection claim that is unique to this action. The fact that state statutes are implicated is not relevant, as these statutes have been ruled on (and ruled unconstitutional) by courts several times, eliminating any issues of ambiguity. Furthermore, these statutes are not being enforced by state authorities, but rather private individuals, whose power comes only from political appointment, not the state.

Finally, the sixth factor weighs heavily in favor of exercising jurisdiction as there is no mechanism for forcing the Connecticut Supreme Court to rule on the state action before the date of the primary. Thus, regardless of which party eventually prevails, Plaintiff will be denied her constitutional rights without injunctive relief from this court.

As explained above, it is clear that Defendant has not overcome “the virtually unflagging obligation of the federal courts to exercise the jurisdiction given them” in order to assert the abstention doctrine of *Colorado River*, and Plaintiff’s case should be heard in federal court as soon as practicable. *Colorado River*, 424 U.S. at 817.

### III. The Public Interest Weighs In Favor Of Granting Injunctive Relief

Plaintiff has argued that the public interest militates in favor of a decision by this Court which reinstates her rights to vote in Republican Party primaries, since artificial prohibitions on voter participation in the electoral process undermine the very principle upon which our democratic system of government is based: that “[g]overnments . . . deriv[e] their just powers from the consent of the governed . . . .” THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE para. 2 (U.S. 1776); *see also Gordon v. Executive Comm. of Democratic Party*, 335 F. Supp. 166, 169 (D.S.C. 1971) (“Our system of government is based on the consent of the governed, and such consent is only illusory when voters are prevented by artificial restrictions for significant periods of time from changing political parties . . . .”). Incredibly, Defendants claim that this compelling public interest is outweighed by the interest of a political party in defining its membership. Objection at 34.<sup>9</sup> The following are just a few reasons why Defendants are wrong.

First, Defendants mischaracterize the interest aligned against the right of Plaintiff to vote. For the reasons noted in Section I, *supra*, there is no basis to conclude here that the Republican Party as a whole has even expressed an interest in defining its membership to exclude Plaintiff. Instead, the forcible disaffiliation of Plaintiff from the Republican Party was animated by the

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<sup>9</sup> Plaintiff cites both *Marchitto v. Knapp*, 807 F. Supp. 916, 919 (D. Conn. 1992) and *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin*, 450 U.S. 107, 124 (1981) for the proposition that “neither the courts nor the state may substitute its own judgment for that of the party.” However, it is now beyond reasonable dispute that this principle is far from absolute, since the Supreme Court itself has recently affirmed state laws that invalidate political party rules regarding primary election participation. *See Clingman*, 544 U.S. at 938 (Libertarian Party of Oklahoma may not open its primary to voters from other parties if prohibited from doing so by state).

gender-based bias Defendants harbored towards Plaintiff and by Defendants' misguided interest, as old guard establishment party officials, in punishing Plaintiff for offending their personal views of political loyalty.

The public interest is diametrically opposed to an order by this Court permitting the continuation of Defendants' efforts to punish Plaintiff for her perceived deviation from party orthodoxy, since "[i]f there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics . . . ." *West Virginia State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943).

Second, even if this were a case in which the rights of a citizen to vote were in conflict with the associational rights of a party to define its membership (it is not), the public interest would still favor an order restoring Plaintiff's rights to vote, since a voting prohibition of the type at issue here harms voters, parties, and our political system by "inhibit[ing] growth of third parties and penaliz[ing] independents who wish to join parties and vote in their primaries. . . . plac[ing] a premium on old guard party regularity, and hinder[ing] growth of diverse constituencies within a party." *Yale v. Curvin*, 345 F. Supp. 447, 451-52 (D.R.I. 1972).

For these reasons, the public interest weighs in favor of this Court granting Plaintiff's injunctive relief.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/Nathan C. Zezula

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on April 6, 2016, a copy of the foregoing was filed electronically and served by mail on anyone unable to accept electronic filing. Notice of this filing will be sent by e-mail to all parties by cooperation of the Court's electronic filing system or by mail to anyone unable to accept electronic filing as indicated on the Notice of Electronic filing. Parties may access this filing through the Court's CM/ECF System.

/s/Nathan C. Zezula  
Nathan C. Zezula

# EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JANE MILLER

Plaintiff,

vs.

THOMAS DUNKERTON, in his official capacity as the Republican Registrar of Voters for the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut; MATTHEW GRIMES, in his official capacity as the Chairman of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee for the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut; GEORGE WALKER, in his official capacity as a member of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee; MARTIN FLYNN; in his official capacity as a member of the Brookfield Republican Town Committee

Defendants.

CIVIL A. NO. 3:16-cv-00174-AWT

**DECLARATION OF NATHAN ZEZULA**

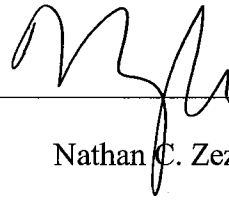
1. I, NATHAN ZEZULA, am over the age of eighteen years, believe in the obligations of an oath, and have first-hand knowledge of the below facts.
2. I am an attorney associated with the firm of Pastore & Dailey LLC and represent the Plaintiff in the above-captioned matter.
3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of the Voter Registration Card submitted by Ms. Miller to the Brookfield Republican Registrar of Voters on March 4, 2016, certified by the Brookfield Town Clerk.
4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct excerpt of a certified copy of



the transcript of the mandamus hearing held on July 27, 2015 in the matter of Miller v. Dunkerton, docket no. 15-6017272S in the Connecticut Superior Court, District of Danbury. The excerpt is page 109 of the Transcript.

5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit C** is a true and correct copy of the Connecticut State Central Committee Rules and Bylaws and the Brookfield Republican Town Committee Bylaws.

6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit D** is a true and correct copy of the operative complaint (petition) dated April 30, 2015 and filed in the state court action captioned Miller v. Dunkerton, docket no. 15-6017272S.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nathan C. Zezula', is written over a horizontal line.

Nathan C. Zezula

Executed on April 6, 2016.

# EXHIBIT A



# STATE OF CONNECTICUT MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION

(Disponible en Español)

ED-671

REV. 9/11

(CGS §9-23g)

## ■ YOU MAY USE THIS EASY FORM TO:

- register to vote in Connecticut
- change your name and/or address on current registration
- enroll in a political party or change party enrollment (Changing parties may result in losing rights in all parties for 3 months)

**IMPORTANT! Keep your voter record up to date**

## ■ TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN CONNECTICUT

YOU MUST:

- be a United States citizen;
- be a resident of a Connecticut town;
- be at least 17 years old (must turn 18 before election day) 17 year olds, who will turn 18 on or before election day, may participate in general primary; **see section 1b below**
- have completed confinement and parole if previously convicted of a disfranchising felony

## ■ IF YOU MOVE:

You must fill out a new voter registration card if you have moved to a new town. Also, use this form to change address within town. (See section 1a and section 10 below)

## ■ QUESTIONS?

Call your local Registrar of Voters or the Secretary of the State at (800) 540-3764 or (860) 509-6100 (TDD, 800-303-3161)

## ■ REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill in *all* boxes that apply to you on this application.
2. Place a first-class stamp on the application card, fold, and mail it to the town hall where you live (or deliver it to your town hall or voter registration agency).
3. You are not a voter until your application is approved by the Registrar of Voters.
4. You should receive a confirmation within 3 weeks. If you do not, contact the Registrar in your town hall.
5. If (1) you submit this form by mail and (2) you are registering for the first time in town, you may wish to submit with this application your driver's license number or if none, the last four digits of your social security number; or (a) a copy of a current and valid photo I.D. or (b) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address, in order to avoid additional I.D. requirements the first time you vote.

## ■ REGISTRATION DEADLINES FOR NEW VOTERS:

**PRIMARY:** Your application must be postmarked by the 5th day before a primary (OR received by your Registrar of Voters or a voter registration agency by the 5th day before a primary). You may apply in person to your town clerk or registrar until 12:00 noon on the last business day before a primary.

**ELECTION:** Your application must be postmarked or received by a voter registration agency by the 14th day before an election (OR you may register in person with your Registrar of Voters by the 7th day before an election).

FOLD ----- PLEASE USE PEN - PRINT CLEARLY ----- FOLD

<b>1a Check Boxes that Apply:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> New Voter Registration (Includes move to a new town)	<input type="checkbox"/> Address Change (within the same town)	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party Enrollment Change
<b>1b Are you a U.S. citizen?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>Will you be 18 on or before election day?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>If you checked "NO" to either of these questions, do not complete this form.</b>	
<b>2 Name of Applicant:</b> Last Name: <u>Miller</u> First Name: <u>Jane</u> Middle Name or Initial: <u>M</u> Jr. Sr. II III IV					
<b>3 Date of Birth</b> (Month Day Year) <u>12/31/54</u>	<b>4 CT Driver's License Number</b> (If none, last 4 digits of Soc. Sec. No.) <u>246109024</u>	<b>5 Address Where You Live</b> No., Street, Apt. # <u>115 Oxtuse Hill Rd</u> Town <u>Brookfield, CT</u> Zip <u>06804</u> State <u>Connecticut</u>			
<b>6 If Different, Address Where You Get Your Mail (P.O. Box, etc.)</b>		<b>7 Telephone Number (optional)</b> <u>(203) 740-7864</u>		<b>8 Gender</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
<b>9 Do you wish to enroll in a political party?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES. Name of party: <u>Democratic</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republican Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NO. I do not wish to enroll in a party at this time.		<b>10 NAME OR ADDRESS CHANGE.</b> Previous Voting Address (if none, write "NONE") No. Street, Apt. # _____ Town _____ County _____ State _____ Name Under Which Registered (if different from above) _____			
<b>11 I swear or affirm that:</b> • I am a U.S. Citizen • I live at the address shown in box 5 above • I am at least 17 years old • I have not been convicted of a disfranchising felony, or, if so, I am eligible to register to vote • The information provided here is true Signature: <u>J M Miller</u>		<b>Certified to be a true and exact copy</b> <b>Recorded in Brookfield Land Records</b> <b>on March 3, 2016</b> Today's Date: <u>03/01/16</u> <b>Vol. 07</b>		<b>12 Would you like to work at the Polls on Election Day?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
<b>NOTE:</b> The particular social service office at which you register to vote, or whether you decline to register, remains confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.				<b>WARNING:</b> If you know this statement even though you know it is untrue, you can be convicted and imprisoned for up to five years and fined up to \$5,000.	
<b>THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY AGENCY (OR SPECIAL ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OR TOWN CLERK)</b> (Date Received by Agency) <b>MAR 04 2016</b>		<b>THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS</b> DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR _____ REGISTRAR INITIAL _____ APPLICATION IS HEREBY: <input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED <input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE RETURNED UNDELIVERABLE DATE ENROLLMENT EFFECTIVE IF CHANGING PARTY _____ REASON FOR REJECTION _____ DATE NOTICE MAILED _____			

# EXHIBIT B

NO.: DBDCV156017272S : SUPERIOR COURT  
JANE MILLER : JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
 : OF DANBURY  
v. : AT DANBURY, CONNECTICUT  
THOMAS DUNKERTON : JULY 27, 2015

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANTHONY D. TRUGLIA, JR. JUDGE

A P P E A R A N C E S:

Representing the Plaintiff:

ATTORNEY NEIL MARCUS  
Cohen and Wolf, PC  
158 Deer Hill Avenue  
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

Representing the Defendant:

ATTORNEY WARD J. MAZZUCCO  
And  
ATTORNEY KEVIN G. PALUMBERI  
Chipman, Mazzucco, Land & Pennarola, LLC  
39 Old Ridgebury Road  
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

Recorded By:  
Donna Savarese

Transcribed By:  
Donna Savarese  
Court Recording Monitor  
146 White Street  
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

1 the registrar and not the town committee.

2 Q But, did they encourage the action, did they want people  
3 removed from the party?

4 A No, sir, we did not encourage the action, we did not  
5 discourage the action, we said; this is entirely the registrar's  
6 decision, it is not ours.

7 Q So, you never had a discussion with Mr. Dunkerton,  
8 suggesting that he should take this action?

9 A My discussion with Mr. Dunkerton was; Tom, this is your  
10 decision, you need to make it absolutely independent of myself  
11 and the town committee.

12 Q And, when did that take place?

13 A I want to say a few weeks before he decided to actually  
14 issue the citation.

15 Q So, that would have been some time in March of 2015?

16 A February -- February/March, it was between the,  
17 probably, I would say the special election and the -- the  
18 actual citation.

19 Q So, this is the first time that -- that the republican  
20 town committee has had these types of discussions with the  
21 registrar?

22 A No, it -- it actually did take place some years earlier  
23 as well, when I was not chairman, with -- with a -- with an  
24 unrelated matter, but the -- the problem was; was that the  
25 person that would have been cited and was not, had not been in,  
26 actually, in the republican party, at the time they would have  
27 been cited, so there was no action to take, they had registered

NO.: DBDCV156017272S

: SUPERIOR COURT

JANE MILLER

: JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
OF DANBURY

v.

: AT DANBURY, CONNECTICUT

THOMAS DUNKERTON

: JULY 27, 2015

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcription of the audio recording of the above-referenced case, heard in Superior Court, Judicial District of Danbury, Danbury, Connecticut, before the Honorable Anthony D. Truglia, Judge, on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of July 2015.

Dated this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August 2015 in Danbury,  
Connecticut.



Donna Savarese  
Court Recording Monitor

# EXHIBIT C



# **Connecticut Republican State Central Committee Rules and Bylaws**

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## ARTICLE I

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

#### Section 1. Definitions

As used in these rules and bylaws:

- (a) "state committee" means the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (b) "state party chair" means the Chair of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (c) "state party vice-chair" means the Vice-chair of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (d) "state party secretary" means the Secretary of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (e) "senatorial district" means a district established by law for the election of members of the Connecticut State Senate, as amended from time to time;
- (f) "general statutes" means (1) the latest revision of the General Statutes of Connecticut and (2) the Public Acts of the Connecticut General Assembly not included in the General Statutes of Connecticut;
- (g) "town committee" means the Republican Town Committee of any town established in accordance with these rules and bylaws and the general statutes;
- (h) "elector" means a person registered to vote within the state of Connecticut in accordance with the general statutes, and;
- (i) "ex-officio" means an office held by virtue of status or position with all rights of such office except the right to vote unless otherwise specified herein.
- (j) "notice" means a legal notice.
- (k) "publish" means place a legal notice in a newspaper having a circulation in the municipality.

## Section 2. State Committee Members

(a) The state committee shall consist of seventy-four (74) members who shall be enrolled Republican electors in the senatorial district they represent. Two (2) persons shall be elected as members of said committee from each senatorial district as provided in Section 3 of this article. In addition, by virtue of their office the Chairperson(s) of the Connecticut Federation of Young Republicans and the College Republican Organization shall be voting members of the committee with a single vote; provided they are enrolled Republican electors in the state of Connecticut

(b) Each member of the state committee shall have voting power on the state committee based on the number of enrolled Republicans in the senatorial district such member represents, to be determined as follows:

Number of Enrolled Republicans in District	Number of votes for each member
Less than 15,000	1
15,000 to 25,000 inclusive	1.5
Over 25,000	2

(c) The number of enrolled Republicans in each senatorial district shall be determined by the state party chair on or before April first in each odd-numbered year and shall be computed from the enrollment lists printed and certified in each town in January or February of such odd-numbered year, as required by Section 9-55 of the general statutes. The voting power of members of the state committee, as determined in accordance with subsection (c) of this section, shall apply to all instances in which members of the state committee have the right to vote. Revised voting power determined in accordance with subsection (b) of this section shall be distributed on or before May 1 of each odd-numbered year and shall be effective commencing at the organization meeting of the state committee in such year.

## Section 3. Election of State Committee Members

(a) At meetings of town committees in each town, held not earlier than March first (1<sup>st</sup>) nor later than April fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) in each odd-numbered year, the town committee members residing in each senatorial district shall select delegates to a state committee district convention to be held on the second Tuesday of May in each odd-numbered year at a time and place designated jointly by the incumbent state committee members to elect two persons to represent such senatorial district on the state committee. In the event that no town committee members reside within such senatorial district, the town committee as a whole shall select such delegates.

Notice of the time and place of the convention shall be mailed or delivered in writing to each delegate by the state chair. Such notice shall include the current term attendance record, including attendance by proxy, of the incumbent state committee members from such district.

(b) The number of delegates so selected shall be equal to the number of delegates which that town or that part of a town is entitled to send to such district's convention held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the state senate. Any delegate so selected shall be an enrolled Republican elector residing within such town or part of a town. The names and addresses of each delegate shall be filed with state committee headquarters not later than May first (1) in each odd-numbered year. Each delegate may designate, in writing, an alternate to act in such delegate's place and stead, if; for any reason, such delegate is unable to be present at the convention. Vacancies in any delegation shall be filled in the manner in Article III, Section 6, subsection (b) of these rules.

(c) In any senatorial district where the number of delegates to such convention from one town in such senatorial district exceeds fifty (50) percent but does not exceed seventy-five (75) percent of the total number of delegates to such convention, such town's delegates shall be entitled to elect first, by a majority vote of the delegates from such town, one of the two members of the state committee to represent such senatorial district. The delegates to such convention from the remaining town or towns in such district shall then be entitled to elect, by a majority vote of the delegates from such remaining town or towns, the other member of the state committee to represent such senatorial district.

(d) If the number of delegates to such convention from any one town exceeds seventy-five (75) percent of the total number of delegates to such convention, or if no town in such district is entitled to send more than fifty (50) percent of the total number of delegates to such convention, both members of the state committee representing such senatorial district shall be elected by majority vote of all of the delegates to such convention.

(e) Nothing herein contained shall preclude both of such members of the state committee from residing within the same town in such senatorial district.

(f) In those senatorial districts located wholly within one town, the members of the town committee residing within such district shall meet, on the second Tuesday in May at a time and place designated by the town chair, and elect two persons to represent such senatorial district on the state committee.

(g) Each state committee member shall be elected by a majority vote of all persons authorized to vote for such member and all voting shall be by roll

call. Where there are two or more candidates for election for either position, voting shall continue until one person obtains more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes cast, and that person shall be declared elected. Nominations and voting shall then take place again and voting shall continue until any one person of the second group of nominees shall obtain more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes cast. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit a person nominated but not elected in the first group from being nominated and elected in the second group and nothing herein contained shall prohibit someone not nominated in the first group from being nominated in the second group. Each person voting shall only be entitled to vote for one person per ballot, provided that when five ballots have been taken and no candidate has been declared elected, the chair of such convention shall cast an additional vote for the purpose of breaking a tie vote.

(h) State committee members so elected shall immediately assume office. The terms of the state committee members shall be for two (2) years and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The members representing the Connecticut Federation of College Republicans and Connecticut Young Republicans shall take office immediately following their election as Chairman of their respective organizations and their terms shall run concurrently with their term of office.

#### **Section 4. Officers**

(a) The newly elected state committee shall be called into an organizational meeting on the fourth (4th) Tuesday of June in each odd-numbered year by the state party chair, or if the chair fails to act, then by the state party vice-chair, or if the state party vice-chair fails to act, then by the state party secretary, and shall thereupon elect a state party chair, a state party vice-chairs a state party secretary, a state treasurer and such other officers as it may deem necessary. Proxy voting shall be permitted.

(b) The officers, who shall be enrolled Republican electors, may be chosen from among the members of the committee, or otherwise, and shall be without voting privileges unless they are elected as members of the committee representing a senatorial district. Officers shall serve for a term of two years from the date of their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. When a vacancy, however arising, shall occur among any of the officers, the state committee shall, within sixty (60) days after the occurrence of such vacancy, elect a successor to fill the unexpired portion of the term, at a meeting duly warned and held for such purpose. In all voting by the state committee, the state party chair shall cast a vote to break a tie vote, in addition to any regular voting rights such state party chair may have.

- (c) In addition to the elected officers called for in subsection (a) above, the State Party Chair, at the organizational meeting, may appoint a Vice Chairman at-Large and a Vice Chairperson for each Congressional District, subject to the approval of the state committee. Vacancies in these positions of Vice Chairman for a Congressional District shall be filled by appointment of the State Party Chair subject to the approval of the state committee at a meeting warned for that purpose. The duties of a Congressional Vice Chairperson shall be to assist the state party chair within the congressional district for which the vice chairperson is appointed.
- (d) The Vice Chairman at-large of the state party shall assist the chairman in party building and grassroots efforts of the party. Said vice chair shall work directly with the second vice chairs of each congressional district and assist them in fulfilling their duties.
- (e) The duties of the Congressional Vice Chairman at large and the congressional district vice chairs shall be to:
  - (1) Assist state central members with the organization of senatorial district meetings.
  - (2) Chair congressional district meetings.
  - (3) Provide voter database training (if available) to Republican congressional nominees.
  - (4) Receive reports from senatorial district organizations.
  - (5) Issue reports to the state party Chair on activities including, but not limited to, items 1-4 above as deemed necessary by the Chair.

## **Section 5. Vacancies**

- (a) Vacancies occurring for any reason in the membership of the state committee shall be filled in the manner provided in Section 3 of Article I of these rules and bylaws. The delegates selected for the previous state central committee convention shall be called back into session by the state party chair at least ten (10) but not more than fifteen (15) days prior to the convention called to fill such vacancy.
- (b) When any member of the state committee is not longer listed as an elector in the senatorial district which such member represents, such member shall be deemed to have resigned from the state committee as of the date on which the member's rights as an elector were extinguished.

## **Section 6. Meetings**

- (a) Meetings of the state committee shall be held upon call of the chair or by

majority vote of the Committee. Upon delivery of a written petition of twenty (20) or more members of the state committee that a meeting of the whole committee be held, the chair shall call such a meeting within ten (10) days of the receipt of such petition.

(b) The presence of seventeen (17) voting members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

(c) The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the state committee whenever they are applicable and whenever they are not inconsistent with these rules and bylaws.

[d] The State Central Committee Shall Meet at a minimum of once per quarter.

### **Section 7. Notices**

All notices required to be given by the members of the state committee in any senatorial district shall be issued and signed by both members therein, but if the members in any district shall be in disagreement with respect to their duties, or if any member shall be absent or unable to perform such duties, the state party chair shall designate a member from said district who shall act in such case.

### **Section 8. Committees**

The state committee shall maintain the committees required by this section, and may, in addition, from time to time, provide for the appointments of such committees, as it deems necessary. The state party chair and the state party vice chair shall be ex-officio members of all such committees without power to vote. Except as otherwise provided in the case of the method of appointment and the term of office of the members of all committees shall be prescribed by resolution of the state committee.

Board of Advisors:

(a) The chair of the Board of Advisors shall be appointed by the state party chairman and the members of the Board of Advisors shall be appointed by said committee chair, with the approval of the state committee. Both with the approval of the state committee.

(b) The term of office shall for the Chairman of the Board of Advisors shall be two (2) years or until their successors have been approved by the state committee

(c) The purpose of the Board of Advisors is to advise the Chairman of the state party on all matters relating to the state party committee including,



without limitation to fundraising, public policy, media relations, and any other matters that promote the principals of the Republican Party.

#### Finance Committee

- (a) The state party chair may establish a finance committee for the sole purpose of raising funds for the state party.
- (b) The chair of the finance committee shall be appointed by the state party chair, and the members of the finance committee by the chair of the finance committee, both with the approval of the state committee.
- (c) The term of office for the chair of the finance committee and members of the finance committee shall be two (2) years or until their successors have been approved by the state committee.

#### Budget and Control Committee

- (a) The budget and control committee shall consist of the chair of the finance committee, the state party treasurer, and not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) additional members who shall be appointed by the chair of the budget and control committee with the approval of the state committee, provided that not less than three (3) members of the budget and control committee shall be members of the state committee. The chair of the budget and control committee shall be a member of the finance committee ex-officio.
- (b) The chair of the budget and control committee shall be appointed by the state party chair, with the approval of the state committee.
- (c) The term of office of the chair of the budget and control committee and members of the budget and control committee shall be for two years or until their successors have been approved by the state party committee
- (d) In addition to any other duties prescribed by the state committee, the budget and control committee shall: (i) submit the annual budget for the state committee's expenses and control expenditures in relation to said budget; (ii) submit Election Campaign Budgets and control expenditures contained within such budgets; (iii) cause an annual audit of the accounts of the state committee to be made, and, (iv) shall cause a quarterly financial report to be rendered to the state committee, the budget and control committee and the finance committee by the state party treasurer or by the chair of the budget and control committee. In the event budget excesses occur in any budgetary category, such excesses shall be detailed in the regular quarterly reports required by this section or by a special report, and shall cause recommendations for elimination of such excesses to be made and explanations to be given.
- (e) The state committee shall not assume any expense or obligation, of any candidate for statewide office incurred prior to nomination as the official candidate of the party.
- (f) The state committee may assume any deficit incurred by the party's nominee for statewide office, only if the budget and control committee is



consulted and approved the expenditures prior to same being incurred.

#### Other Committees

The state party chair may, from time to time, appoint such additional committee and the members and officers of such additional committees, as are necessary to carry out the business of the state committee.

Each committee established by the state party chairman or these bylaws shall be entitled to elect officers as it deems necessary to perform the duties for which said committee has been established.

### **Section 9. Proxy**

(a) Any member of the state committee who is unable to attend any meeting of such committee may give his proxy in writing to any enrolled Republican elector with such member's senatorial district. Such proxy shall be filed with the state party secretary. Proxy voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) Wherever proxy voting is permitted by these rules and bylaws, proxies shall be written, dated and signed by the principal and shall be valid only for the meeting specified therein, or any adjournment thereof. Such proxies shall be voted in person only by the individual named in the proxy. Such individual shall be an enrolled Republican elector of the same district, town or political subdivision as the principal is required to be. No individual who is entitled to vote as a principal shall cast a proxy vote, and no individual shall cast a vote as a proxy for more than one (1) principal.

### **Section 10. Disputes**

Any disputes which cannot be settled locally as to the endorsement of a candidate for any office or for delegate or town committee member or member of the state committee, including conflicting claims to such endorsement or any dispute with respect to any political problem of any nature, may be submitted in writing by any affected party to the state party chair. Matters so submitted shall be referred to the state committee or to a subcommittee thereof; consisting of not less than five (5) members appointed by the state party chair, none of whom shall be members representing the district or districts concerned. Such dispute shall be resolved within fifteen (15) days after submission. Decisions made on disputes submitted hereunder shall be final and binding upon the parties.

### **Section 11. Removal of State Committee Members or Officers**

(a) The state party chair; state party vice-chair; or officers elected by the

state committee may be removed from office by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire membership of the state committee at a duly warned meeting called for that purpose.

(b) A member of the state committee representing a multi-town senatorial district may be removed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all of the town chair and town vice chairs of all towns within the senatorial district such member represents at a duly warned meeting called by one-third (1/3rd) of such town chairs and vice-chairs for that purpose.

(c) Not less than five (5) days advance written notice shall be given of any meeting called under subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

(d) Proxy voting shall not be permitted in any meeting called under subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

### **Section. 12. Seating of State Committee Members at District Conventions**

Members of the state committee who are not delegates to a district convention shall be entitled to sit with the delegates but may not make motions or vote.

### **Section 13. Congressional District Organizations**

It shall be the responsibility of each member of the state committee to see to it that a Republican congressional district organization is established and functioning in each of their respective congressional districts. The purpose of this organization shall be to coordinate the efforts of all Republican organizations within such districts; to promote Republican party principles and candidates; to encourage active participation by Republicans and other voters in election campaigns; to assist in raising funds for congressional candidates and to assist in every way the Republican candidate for congress from that congressional district. Reports of the activities of the organization shall be given at the request of the state party chair.

### **Section 14. Senatorial District Organizations**

It shall be the responsibility of each state committee member representing two or more towns to see to it that a Republican senatorial district organization is established and functioning in each such senatorial district. The state committee members of each such district shall be the co-chairs of the organization and it shall be their responsibility to coordinate the efforts of Republican organizations within the senatorial district; to promote the Republican party and its candidates; to encourage active participation by

Republicans and other voters in Republican campaigns; to disseminate information pertaining to the Republican Party throughout the district in a way most calculated to get the greatest number of Republican supporters and to meet with the chair and vice-chair of each Republican town committee within the district on a regular bimonthly basis. The state committee member shall report to the state party chair the doings of their senatorial district organization at his request.

### **Section. 15. Meetings with Town Chairs**

It shall be the responsibility of the state party chair to meet with the town chairs. Such meetings shall be called by the state party chair, who shall designate the time, place and agenda.

### **Section 16. Selection of National Committee Members**

The state committee, by a majority vote of its members present and voting, at the meeting held to select delegates to the National Convention in a presidential year shall select two individuals to represent the Connecticut Republican party as members of the Republican National Committee. The state committee shall fill vacancies for the balance of the term vacated.

### **Section 17. Delegates to National Convention**

- (a) All the state's At Large delegates to the Republican National Convention shall be allocated to the candidate receiving a majority of votes in the Presidential Preference Primary. [the greatest number] Where no candidate receives a majority of the votes statewide, the at large delegates shall be allocated to the candidates receiving 20 per cent or more of the statewide vote in proportion to the votes each candidate received in said primary after removing from the calculation all the votes received by the candidates who received fewer than 20 percent of the statewide votes. Where said calculation results in a candidate being entitled to a fraction of a delegate the number of delegates allocated to that candidate shall be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number, with one-half being rounded up.[Notwithstanding such candidate's percentage of the total votes cast for all candidates.] The delegate and alternates shall be committed to that candidate, and unless released by the candidate, shall vote for the candidate on the first ballot, and shall not change their vote during the course of that ballot.
- (b) The winner of the Presidential Primary in each Congressional District by a plurality vote shall be awarded all the delegates and alternates of said congressional district. A majority vote shall not be required of a candidate to be awarded all the Congressional District delegates.

- (c) The state party chair shall provide to the Secretary of the State, pursuant to Section 9-473 of the Connecticut General Statutes, that the state's delegates will be selected on that basis.
- (d) The candidate receiving the requisite number of votes shall submit to the state party chairman, a slate of registered Republicans to serve as delegates and a slate of registered Republicans to serve as alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention. The State Party Chairman shall submit the list to the state committee for review and approval on or before its meeting in May of the year of the presidential election.
- (e) In the event that a vacancy occurs among the slate of delegates or alternates, the state party chairman, in consultation with the candidate, or candidate's representatives, to whom the delegates and alternates are committed, shall fill any vacancy. The selection of the person or persons to fill such vacancy shall be ratified by the state committee. In the event that the vacancy shall occur less than (30) days prior to the convening of the Republican National Convention, then the State Party Chairman shall, in consultation with the candidate or the candidate's representatives, to whom the delegates and alternates are committed, fill any such vacancy.
- (f) If the Secretary of the State certifies to the state party chairman that the number of the Republican Party's at-large and district delegates and alternates includes an allocation of uncommitted delegates and alternates, the State Party Chairman shall submit a slate of registered Republicans to serve as both at large and district uncommitted delegates and a slate of registered Republicans to serve as both at large and district uncommitted alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention to the state committee on or before its meeting in
- (g) In the event that the rounding of delegates called for herein results in one fewer delegate being allocated than the number of delegates to which Connecticut is entitled, the candidate receiving the most votes in the Presidential Preference Primary shall be awarded that delegate.
- (h) (New) In the event that any delegates are awarded to the uncommitted spot on the Presidential Preference Primary Ballot, said delegate positions shall be filled by the state party chairman, and submitted in the same manner as prescribed in subsection (d).

### **Section 18. Redistricting Changes and Term Length**

If, because of redistricting, the boundaries of the senatorial districts, or any of them, are changed, the state committee-members shall serve for the balance of the terms for which they were elected. Thereafter, state committee members shall be elected in accordance with the new districts.

### **Section 19. Presidential Electors**

In the Month of May in each presidential election year the State Party Chairman shall submit a list of proposed Presidential electors for nomination by the members of the State Central Committee. The State Party Chair shall certify that each member of the slate is qualified under the provisions of the United States Constitution and the Connecticut General Statutes.

## ARTICLE II

### TOWN COMMITTEES

#### Section 1. Local Rules

The number of membership positions and the basis of representation on each town committee shall be set by local rules. No town committee in any municipality shall be elected both at large and from political subdivisions.

#### Section 2. Elections

(a) The date for primaries for the election of town committee membership shall be the first (1st) Tuesday of March in the even-numbered years. (Section 9-425).

(b) Party endorsed candidates for town committee membership shall be selected in accordance with the general statutes. No proxy voting shall be permitted for such endorsement.

(1) At-large endorsements shall be made by town-wide caucus. In towns where local rules provide that membership on the town committee shall be apportioned by districts, and selected by district caucuses, such endorsement shall be made by district caucuses. No proxy voting shall be permitted for such endorsements.

Whether town committee candidates are selected by town-wide caucus or district caucuses, it shall be the duty of the town chair or, in the event of the chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, in each town to call such caucus or caucuses designating the time, place and day, by publishing such call in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, at least five (5) days before the day of such caucus or caucuses. But if the town chair or vice chair shall fail to act, a member of the state central committee for the district in which such town chair resides shall call the caucus or caucuses.

(2) The names of party-endorsed candidates for town committee membership shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and the state party chair by the chair or presiding officer and the secretary of the caucus in compliance with the general statutes.

Subsection (b) of these rules does not apply to towns, which by local rule elect members of the Town Committee under Subsection 9-390(g) of the general statutes.

### **Section 3. Town Committee Member Terms**

The terms of town committee members shall start on the first (1st) Monday following the date of the primary set in connection with their election and they shall serve for two (2) years or until their successors shall have been chosen, but not more than twenty-six (26) months, and provided when local rules are amended to increase town committee membership, they shall specify the day upon which the terms of the new positions created by said increase shall begin, and how the new positions shall be filled. The terms of all members shall end on the same day.

### **Section 4. Town Chair and Other Officers**

(a) Town committees shall meet within three (3) weeks after the beginning of their term as specified in Section 3 of this Article, at the call of the previous town chair or in the event of the chair's failure to act, at the call of a member of the state central committee from the district in which said chair resides, and name a chair and vice-chair, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as provided by local rules. The town chair may be chosen from within or without the membership of the town committee, according to local-rules and in either case may cast a vote to break a tie, including a tie-in the vote for the selection of party-endorsed candidates under Section 9-386 of the general statutes. This vote, if necessary, shall be in addition to any voting rights said chair may have. Other officers may be chosen from without the membership of the town committee, but if so chosen, they shall be without a vote.

The terms of all officers shall be for two years or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, but no more than twenty-six (26) months.

(b) Duties:

(1) Town Chair

(A) Attend senatorial district meetings.

(B) Attend congressional district meetings.

(C) Attend and conduct town committee meetings.

(D) Secure a report at each town committee meeting as to what a state committee person delivers such a report.

(E) Designate the campaign treasurer for local campaigns.

(2) Vice Chair

(A) Attend senatorial district meetings.

(B) Attend congressional district meetings.

(C) Attend town committee meetings.

(D) Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of town chair, the vice-chair shall be responsible for determining the time, date and place for a meeting to select a new town chair, which meeting shall be called by the vice-chair after



the vacancy occurs. If the vice-chair does not issue the call for the meeting within two weeks of the vacancy, the state committee member shall call such meeting.

(3) Treasurer

(A) Give a financial report at each town committee meeting.

(B) See to it that election finance laws are complied with by the town committee and instruct and assist various campaign treasurers with compliance.

(4) Secretary

(A) Notify the town chair, town committee members, and state committee members of time, date and place of each town committee meeting.

(B) Keep a record of minutes of each meeting and see that minutes of each meeting are acted upon by the town committee.

(C) Keep accurate attendance records of town committee meetings and report upon the same to the town committee biannually as well as indicating absences in the minutes of each town committee meeting.

(D) Furnish to the state party chair at least every six months, a list of dates and places of all town committee meetings held during the previous six months.

(E) Furnish to the state party chair at least annually, a list of town committee officers and notify the state party chair of changes as they occur.

(F) Send true and accurate copies of local party rules and any amendments to such rules to the state party chair, indicating the date on which they were adopted, within fifteen days of such adoption.

(c) Each town chair shall, within one (1) month of election, establish working standing committees including, but not limited to the following:

(1) Finance

(2) Voter Registration

(3) Candidate Recruitment

(4) District Organization

(5) Publicity and Public Affairs

(d) The town chair shall name the chair of each such standing committee and shall require a report as to the doings of each such committee chair at the regularly held town committee meetings.

### **Section 5. Notice After Organization**

Within one (1) week after the organization of a town committee, the secretary of the town committee shall file with the state party secretary the names and addresses of the officers and members of the town committee and the name and address of the republican registrar of voters.



### **Section 6. Qualifications**

No person shall be a member or officer of any town committee unless that person is an enrolled Republican elector of the town or political-subdivision, as the case may be, at the time of election and throughout the term of office.

### **Section 7. Committee Membership and Officers Vacancies**

Vacancies occurring for any reason in town committee membership or elected officers shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the committee. In case the vacancy occurs in the representation elected from a political subdivision, only those town committee members representing that political subdivision may vote. Should there be no remaining members from that political subdivision, or if a vote of the remaining members results in a tie, vacancies shall be filled by a majority vote of the membership of the town committee.

### **Section 8. Vacancies - Nominations and Candidacies**

Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidacies before a primary or in the party nominations before an election, under the conditions stated in Sections 9-426, 9-428 and 9-430 of the general statutes shall be filled by majority vote of the town committee.

### **Section 9. Meetings**

Meetings shall be held in accordance with local rules, and special meetings shall be called by the town chair or by the town chair upon the written request of a majority of the town committee members, unless such rules prescribe a lesser number. Robert's Rules of Order shall apply when not in conflict with local rules and bylaws.

Notwithstanding the contrary provisions of any local rule, all town committee meetings shall be open to the public unless the town committee shall, because of unusual circumstances, by a majority vote, elect to go into executive session. Except for special meetings duly called, all meetings shall be regularly scheduled at least twice each quarter for a specific and recurring time, day and place, unless, by a vote of the town committee a sanctioned Republican event is substituted for a regular meeting. Notice of all town committee meetings shall be sent to the state committee members representing the senatorial district in which such town is located.

At each town committee meeting a report shall be given, either by a member of the state committee in person or through the town chair or his designee, on the most recent state committee meeting.

### **Section 10. Disputes**

Any disputes which cannot be settled locally as to the endorsement of a candidate for any office or for delegate or town committee member or state committee member, including conflicting claims as to such endorsement or any dispute with respect to any political problem of any nature, may be submitted by any affected party in writing to the state party chair. Matters so submitted shall be referred to the state committee or to a subcommittee thereof, consisting of not less than 5 (five) members appointed by the state chair, none of whom shall be members representing the district or districts concerned. Such dispute shall be resolved within fifteen (15) days after submission. Decisions made on disputes submitted hereunder shall be final and binding on the parties.

### **Section 11. Party-Endorsed Candidates**

The method of choosing party-endorsed candidates shall be:

- (a) By the enrolled members of such party in the municipality in a caucus, or
- (b) By delegates to a convention chosen by enrolled party members as local rules prescribe, provided all delegates to such a convention in any one town shall be chosen on the same day; or
- (c) By the town committee

Except as provided in Section 9-390(e), in the selection of a party-endorsed candidate for an office or position for which only the electors of a political subdivision or a municipality may vote, only the members of the town-committee from such political subdivision, or the delegates to a town or city convention elected by such political subdivision, or the enrolled Republican electors within such political subdivision, at a caucus, as the case may be, may participate. All such endorsements in any one (1) town shall be made on the same day in accordance with the general statutes.

### **Section 12. Tie Votes on Endorsement**

Notwithstanding local rules, the presiding officer of any endorsement meeting, whether it is a caucus, a convention or a town committee meeting, shall cast a vote to break ties. This vote, if necessary shall be in addition to any regular voting rights such presiding officer may have. No candidate for endorsement may be the presiding officer of such meeting except in the case of an endorsement meeting for the selection of town committee members.

### **Section 13. Endorsement Call**

(a) Whenever party-endorsed candidates are selected by caucus, it shall be the duty of the town chair or, in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, in each town to call such caucus, designating the time, place and day, by publishing said call in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, at least five (5) days before the day of such caucus. If the town chair and vice-chair shall fail to act, a member of the state committee representing the district in which such town chair resides shall call the caucus.

(b) All meetings of town committee called to choose party-endorsed candidates shall be called by the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, by mailing a notice, stating such purpose, to each member of said committee at least five (5) days prior to such meeting. If the town chair and vice-chair shall fail to act, a member of the state committee representing the district in which such Town Chair resides shall call the meeting.

(c) Whenever party-endorsed candidates are selected by town or city convention, it shall be the duty of the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, to call such town or city convention, designating the time, place and day by publishing said call in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, at least five (5) days before the day of such town or city convention. If the Town Chair and vice-chair shall fail to act, the state party chair shall call such town or city convention.

### **Section 14. Local Party Rules and Amendments**

(a) Each town committee shall adopt local party rules. Local party rules may be amended by one (1) of the three (3) following methods:

(1) By a caucus of the enrolled party members called in the same manner as a caucus for selecting party-endorsed candidates as provided in Section 13(a) of this Article; or

(2) By a convention of delegates chosen by enrolled party members in a manner prescribed in such local party rules; or

(3) By its town committee at a meeting called in the same manner as a town committee meeting to choose party-endorsed candidates as provided in Section 13(b) of this Article.

Whenever the third (3rd) method is used, local party rules may also be amended by the first (1<sup>st</sup>) or second (2<sup>nd</sup>) method in accordance with the provisions of Section 9-375 of the general statutes.

Any amendments adopted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be effective sixty (60) days after the date on which they are filed with the Secretary of the State.

(b) In any municipality in which the town committee has not so adopted and of one voting district or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, shall call a caucus within twenty (20) days, upon the filing with the Registrar of Voters of such party in such municipality of a petition signed by at least five (5) percent, but not more than five hundred (500) of its enrolled party members, to take action on such petition.

(c) In all other municipalities the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, shall call a convention within thirty (30) days upon the filing with the Registrar of Voters of such party in such municipality of a petition signed by at least five (5) percent, but not more than five hundred (500) of its enrolled party members, to take action on such petition.

A convention shall consist of three (3) delegates from each voting district elected at a caucus of the enrolled party members of that district. It shall be the duty of the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, to call such caucuses, which shall be held on the same day, designating the time, place and day by publishing said call in a newspaper having a circulation in such municipality, at least five (5) days before the day of such caucuses.

(d) In the event the enrolled Republicans or the town committee in any town shall fail to adopt a method for amending the local party rules as provided by Section 9-375 of the General Statutes, the method of amending said local party rules of said municipality shall be the same as the method used to select party-endorsed candidates until such time as a method of amendment is lawfully adopted and filed by the proper authority.

### **Section 15. Party Assistance Not To Be Provided in Primaries**

No town committee or officer thereof shall expend any party funds, or provide party services of value on behalf of any candidate in a pre-endorsement contest or primary.

### **Section 16. Removal of Town Committee Officers**

(a) A town chair, vice-chair or other elected officer of a town committee may be removed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3rds) of the entire authorized membership for the town committee at a duly warned meeting called for that purpose by one-third (1/3rd) of the members of the town committee.

(b) Not less than five (5) days written notice shall be given of any meeting called under subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Proxy voting shall not be permitted in any meeting held under subsection (a) of this section.

## ARTICLE III

### STATE & CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS

#### Section 1. Time of Convention

- (a) Each state and congressional convention (each a 'Convention, together "Conventions"') shall originate by call of the state party chair, vice chair, or by such person authorized by vote of the state party committee. Such call shall be published, at least thirty (30) days but not more than sixty (60) days before such Convention is to be held, in a newspaper or newspapers published and circulated within the state.
- (b) If no call has been published in accordance with subsection (a), notice of the time and place of the Convention shall be mailed or delivered in writing to each delegate by the state party chair.

#### Section.2 Representation

##### (a) Town Representation

(1) Each town shall be entitled to one (1) delegate for each seven hundred and fifty (750) votes or fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the most recent election, provided no town shall have fewer than two (2) delegates.

(2) In addition to the delegates provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection, each town giving the most recent Republican candidate for Governor a plurality at the most recent election shall be entitled to one (1) delegate.

(3) In those towns split into two or more Congressional districts, the delegates from the respective Congressional districts to the state Convention shall be selected proportionately within towns Congressional district within said towns

(4) As used in this subdivision "population" shall mean the population of a town as determined by the last census of the United States. For the purposes of this subsection, Republicans shall be deemed to be in control of a town when: (i) The elected chief executive officer is a Republican; or (ii) If the chief executive officer is not an elected official, Republicans hold a majority of the seats on the governing body of such-town.

A town in which Republicans, on January 1 of the even-numbered year, control the government of such town shall be awarded Convention delegates in accordance with the following formula:

POPULATION	DELEGATES
0-19,999	1

20,000-49,999	2
50,000 and over	3

(5) The delegates awarded pursuant to subdivision (4) of this section shall be applicable to state conventions only and shall not affect the number of delegates that each town may send to a district convention.

(6) Not later than January 15 of each even-numbered year, the state chair shall certify the number of delegates that each town is entitled to under the provisions of this rule.

(b) The following Republicans May be, by virtue of their offices, delegates to each Republican State Convention:

(i) Each Republican United States Senator; (ii) Each Republican United States Representative. (iii) Any Republican serving as Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, or Attorney General, (iv) Each Republican State Senator and State Representative, (v) The officers and members of the Republican State Central Committee; and Each member of the Republican National Committee from Connecticut.

No person serving as a delegate pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be entitled to appoint a proxy or alternate to act in his place.

No person serving as a delegate pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall serve as a delegate or alternate delegate from any town. No such person shall be entitled to more than one vote regardless of the number of offices that person may hold.

In the event that this subsection is invalidated, district delegates shall be selected in the same-manner that they were prior to the adoption of this rule.

(c) Any delegate pursuant to the sub-section may opt not to be a delegate by sending a letter to the Secretary of the State Committee prior to the Convention.

### **Section 3. Qualifications**

All delegates and alternates must be enrolled Republican electors in the town or district they represent at the time they act.

### **Section 4. Selection of Party-Endorsed Delegates**

In each town, endorsement of all delegates to the Convention shall be made by the enrolled members of the Republican party present and voting at a caucus, or by the town committee, in accordance with local party rules and the general statutes. Such endorsements shall be made in accordance with the general statutes. The chair or presiding officer, together with the secretary of the town committee or caucus, as the case may be, shall certify the party-endorsed delegates to the clerk of the municipality in compliance



with the general statutes. No proxy voting shall be permitted for endorsement of delegates to any Convention.

### **Section 5. Delegates and Alternates**

(a) Delegates shall be deemed to be lawfully chosen or elected when: (1) No opposition slate has been qualified; (2) Such delegates are duly elected as a result of a primary, or; (3) otherwise lawfully chosen as delegates.

(b) Each delegate after being lawfully chosen or elected may designate in writing an alternate to act for such delegate in the delegate's absence. In the event of the inability of the alternate to act, the elected delegate may designate in writing a substitute alternate. In the event of the inability of an elected delegate to act for any reason, including the provisions of Section 3 of this Article, the designated alternate or the substitute alternate shall have all of the powers and duties of such delegate.

In the event of the written resignation of a delegate, the remaining delegate or delegates from the town or district the resigned delegate represented shall designate a new delegate to act in the resigned delegate's place. The new delegate shall then designate an alternate in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. In the event of the inability of both the delegate and the designated alternate to act, including the provisions of Section 3 of this Article, the remaining delegate or delegates from the town or district the delegate and alternate represented shall designate a substitute alternate to act if no substitute has been named by the delegate.

### **Section 6. Slate of Delegates**

Delegates to any Convention shall be equal in number to the number of delegates to which the town or district is entitled. Delegates may be voted on individually or by slate as determined by the endorsing authority in accordance with the rules for procedure and election it adopts.

### **Section 7. Certification of Delegates**

It shall be the duty of the chair of each town committee to send a list of the town delegates to the state party secretary at the offices of the state committee immediately after the election of such delegates. Certifications of delegates not filed with the state party secretary within one (1) week of their lawful election as provided in Section 6 of this Article shall be declared delinquent and subject to review by the committee on credentials of the state Convention.

Each delegation must select a chair from among its members by majority vote and the town chair must file with the state party secretary at the offices of the state committee the name and address of the delegate that has been chosen as chair of such delegation.

## **Section 8. Voting**

(a) No person shall have more than one vote in the Convention, whether as a delegate or alternate. No action shall be valid unless carried by a majority of all delegates present and voting in person or by alternate, except that the presiding officer shall cast a vote to break a tie. This vote, if necessary, shall be in addition to any other voting rights such presiding officer may have.

(b) In all state conventions for the endorsement of candidates held after 1967, all roll call votes at each such Convention shall be conducted by congressional districts, in numerical order, starting with the first district in the first such Convention held after 1967, the second district in the next such Convention, and continuing such rotation in subsequent Conventions until the highest numbered district has been the first called in a state Convention, after which Convention, the rotation shall recommence with the first district and so continue in perpetuity. Within congressional districts, each such vote shall be taken alphabetically by towns.

## **Section 9. Convention Organization**

(a) The temporary chair and other officers of each such Convention shall be designated by the state committee at a meeting held not more than thirty-five (35) days prior to such Convention.

(b) Each Convention shall have the following committees: a committee on credentials; a committee on permanent organizations; a committee on rules, and; a committee on resolutions, each such committee consisting of eleven members.

The members of said committees shall be nominated by the Chairman and elected by the membership of the State Committee. The Chairman shall nominate the Chairman of said committee and ten members with no more than five members being from the state central committee. There shall be no less than two members from each congressional district.

A. The state party chair shall call the members of the committee on credentials to meet on a date at least five (5) days prior to the day on which the state Convention is scheduled to convene. Members may waive written notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The staff of the state committee assigned to the committee on credentials shall be designated and announced by the state party chair at or before this first meeting of the committee on credentials. The state party chair shall designate the person in charge of said staff.

Each member present shall be given, by the state party chair or by his designee, at the beginning of such meeting, a true and complete roll of the delegates to said Convention as filed with the state party secretary up to that time.



The committee on credentials shall thereafter, in addition to any other meetings, meet at a time and place designated by the state party chair on the evening prior to the day on which the Convention is scheduled to convene. The state party chair shall give notice of this meeting by mail to each of the members of the committee and to each town committee chair and state committee member at least five (5) days prior to the date for which such meeting is scheduled. At such meeting the committee on credentials shall hear and decide upon challenges of delegates and alternates presented to it, and shall review such proposed changes in the roll of delegates and alternates as may have been filed, but not heard and decided, by that time.

All designations of alternates and substitute alternates must be in writing and filed with the staff of the committee on credentials Convention. The staff shall note on each designation the time and date that it is received and the name of the staff person receiving such change. The staff shall immediately place the name of the designated alternate or substitute alternate on the roll of delegates and alternates. The staff shall keep a record of the filed designations. This record shall be available for inspection by delegates and no change shall be official until approved by the committee on credentials.

The committee on credentials shall convene one hour prior to the scheduled opening of each session of the Convention at a place designated by the state party chair, who shall give notice thereof to the same people and in the same manner as prescribed in this section. At such meeting, the committee on credentials shall review the proposed changes to the roll of delegates and alternates, hear and decide any challenges to the list of delegates and alternates not already heard and decided, adopt a roll of delegates and alternates to be presented to the Convention, and transact such other business as may be necessary to fulfill its functions.

The state chair shall designate, no later than sixty (60) days preceding the scheduled opening of the Convention, forms for designating alternates and substitute alternates in accordance with these rules and bylaws and shall forthwith furnish an adequate supply of same to each town chair and member of the state committee.

(2) The state party chair shall call a meeting of the committee on permanent organizations for a date prior to the day on which the Convention is to convene by mailing to each member notice of such committee meeting at least five days before the scheduled meeting date. Members may waive such notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The committee on permanent organizations shall by majority vote, determine the list of permanent convention officers that the committee will recommend to the Convention.

(3) The state party chair shall call a meeting of the committee on resolutions for a date prior to the day on which the Convention is to convene by mailing to each member notice of such committee meeting at least five days before the scheduled meeting date. Members may waive such notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The committee on resolutions shall review all resolutions submitted to it in writing. The committee shall determine, in accordance with Convention rules, those resolutions that shall be in order for consideration by the Convention. If the committee on rules has not yet adopted rules for the current Convention, the applicable rules for the most immediate previous Convention shall govern.

The committee on resolutions shall meet once after the Convention convenes to consider any resolutions submitted in writing to the convention secretary.

(4) The state party chair shall call a meeting of the committee on rules for a date prior to the day on which the Convention is to convene by mailing to each member notice of such committee meeting at least five days before the scheduled meeting date. Members may waive such notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The committee on rules shall draft the "Rules Governing the State Convention" for the current Convention. Such draft shall contain any items of business not included in Section 11 of this Article III. Such draft shall be the temporary rules of the Convention and shall remain in force until permanent rules are adopted by the Convention.

### **Section 10. Convention Procedures**

Each Convention shall follow these initial procedures:

- (a) The state party chair shall:
  - (1) Call the convention to order
  - (2) Announce the names of the committee chairs
  - (3) Introduce the temporary officers
- (b) The committee on rules shall report
- (c) The rules governing the convention shall be adopted
- (d) The committee on permanent organizations shall report
- (e) The permanent officers of the convention shall be elected.

### **Section 11. Certification**

Each candidate endorsed at the Convention shall file with the Secretary of the State, a certificate, signed by him, stating that he was endorsed by such Convention, together with his name, his full residence address and the title and district, if applicable, of the office for which he was endorsed. Such certificate shall be attested by either (1) the permanent chair or presiding officer of the Convention or (2) the secretary of such Convention and shall be filed in accordance with the general statutes.

If applicable, upon the close of such Convention the permanent chair or presiding officer or the secretary of the state convention shall file with the Secretary of the State, the name and full residence addresses of persons selected by such state convention as the nominees of the Republican party for

electors of President and Vice President of the United States in accordance with the general statutes.

Within fourteen (14) days following the close of the Convention, a candidacy for nomination by the Republican party to a state office may be filed by or on behalf of any person whose name appears upon the last completed enrollment list of the Republican party in any municipality within the state and who has received at least 15% of the votes of the Convention delegates present and voting on any roll call vote taken on the endorsement or proposed endorsement of such candidate for such state office, whether or not such candidate was endorsed, by the filing with the Secretary of the State, of a certificate, signed by such candidate and attested by either (1) the permanent chair or presiding officer of the Convention; or (2) the secretary of the Convention, that such candidate received at least 15% of such votes and that he consents to be a candidate in a primary of the Republican party for such state office. Such certificates shall specify the name and full residence address of the candidate, and the title of the office for which the candidacy is being filed.

## **Section 12. Vacancies in Candidacies and Nominations**

The state committee shall fill vacancies occurring for any reason among the party endorsed candidates named by a state convention as provided in the general statutes and any vacancy occurring for any reason among the party nominations for state office and shall certify to the Secretary of the State the names of such vacancy endorsements or nominations.

## **ARTICLE IV**

### **DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**

#### **Section 1. Date of Convention**

Convention dates to endorse candidates for district offices shall be set by the state committee, and the call shall be issued by the chairman of the state committee, who shall select from among the duly elected delegates to said convention, a delegate to call said convention to order.

#### **Section 2. Hour and Place of Convention**

Upon the request of the state party chairman the hour of the day and the place where such conventions are to be held shall be set by a state committee member representing such districts. In the event that such member fails to act by the date specified in the state party chair's request, the hour and place shall be determined by the state party chair. Such time and place shall be included in the call of the respective conventions.

#### **Section 3. Qualifications**

All delegates and alternates must be enrolled Republican electors in the town or district they represent at the time they act.

#### **Section 4. Representation at District Conventions**

The basis of representation in the respective conventions of districts consisting of two or more towns shall be as follows:

(a) Each town wholly within an assembly district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates at the assembly district convention as it is entitled to have at state conventions under Article III, Section 2(a).

Each town partially within an assembly district shall be entitled to the proportionate number of delegates that its active Republican enrollment within said district bears to the total active Republican enrollment of said town.

(b) Each town wholly within a senatorial district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates from such town at the senatorial district convention as it is entitled to have at state conventions, under Article III, Section 2(a).

Each town partially within a senatorial district shall be entitled to proportionate number of delegates that its active Republican enrollment within said district bears to the total active Republican enrollment of said town

- (c) Each town wholly within the congressional district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates from such town at the congressional district convention as it is entitled to have at state conventions under Article III, Section 2 (a).

Each town partially within a congressional district shall be entitled to the proportionate number of delegates that its active Republican enrollment within said district bears to the total active Republican enrollment of said town.

- (d) Each town within the probate district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates from such town to the probate district convention as it is entitled to have in. state conventions under Article III, Section 2(a).

### **Section 5. Selection of Party-Endorsed Delegates**

In the several towns and districts composed of a single town or part of a town, endorsement of all delegates to district conventions shall be made by the enrolled members of the Republican Party present and voting at a caucus or by the town committee, pursuant to local rules. Such endorsement shall be made in the several towns in accordance with the general statutes.

The chairman or presiding officer and the secretary of the town committee, or caucus, as the case may be, shall certify the party-endorsed delegates to the clerk of the municipality in compliance with the general statutes..

No proxy voting shall be permitted for endorsement of delegates to any convention.

### **Section 6. Slates of Delegates.**

Delegates to any convention shall be equal in number to the number of delegates to which the town or district is entitled. Delegates may be voted on individually or by slate as determined by the endorsing authority in accordance with the rules for procedure and election it adopts.

### **Section 7. Delegates and Alternates**

(a) Each delegate, after being lawfully chosen or elected may designate in writing an alternate to act for such delegate in the delegate's absence. in the event of the inability of any alternate to act, the elected delegate may designate in writing a substitute alternate.

(b) In the event of the inability of both the elected delegate and the-designated alternate to act, or substitute alternate to act, or in the case of the resignation of a delegate, the remaining delegates shall act in the same manner as set forth in Article III, Section 6 (b).

### **Section 8. Certification of Delegates**

It shall be the duty of the chairman of each town committee to send a list of the delegates to the state party secretary immediately after their election.

### **Section 9. Voting**

No person shall have more than one (1) vote in the convention, whether such vote be as a delegate or as an alternate for another, except the permanent chairman shall cast a vote to break a tie. This vote, if necessary, shall be in addition to any other voting rights such permanent chairman may have. No action shall be valid unless carried out by a majority of all delegates present and voting, in person or by alternate.

### **Section 10. Officers of Convention**

Each convention shall elect a permanent chairman and a secretary. If no candidate for permanent chairman has received a majority of the votes cast on five (5) roll calls, no permanent chairman shall be elected, and the delegate selected to call the convention to order pursuant to Section 1 of this Article shall preside over the entire convention but shall have no power to cast a vote to break a tie.

### **Section 11. Duties of Officers - Certification**

The district convention shall choose the party endorsed candidate for nomination to the district office and the certificate of endorsement shall be signed and filed with the Secretary of the State in accordance with the general statutes. In addition, a candidacy for nomination to a district office may be filed by or on behalf of any person whose name appears upon the last completed enrollment list of the Republican Party within any municipality or part of a municipality forming a component part of such district and who has received at least 15% of the votes of the convention delegates present and voting on any roll call taken on the endorsement or proposed endorsement of a candidate for such district office, whether or not the party-endorsed candidate for such office received a unanimous vote on the last ballot, by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate in accordance with general statutes.

### **Section 12. Vacancy Committee**

Each district convention shall elect a "Committee on Vacancy" consisting of five (5) members. Said committee is authorized to fill any vacancy of any party-endorsed candidate under Sections 9-426, 9-428, 9-429 and 9-430 of the general statutes, or any nomination under Section 9-460 of the general

statutes, and shall certify to the Secretary of the State the names of such vacancy endorsements or nominations.



## **ARTICLE V**

### **PRIMARIES AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS**

#### **Section 1. Eligibility to Vote in Republican Primaries**

(a) Any elector enrolled as a member of the Republican party shall be eligible to vote in primaries for nomination of candidates for statewide office and candidates for office in the municipality, county or district, as the case may be, in which such elector resides and is enrolled.

(b) Eligibility to vote at any state, county, district or local Republican primary shall be governed solely by these state party rules.

#### **Section 2. Party Funds Not To Be Spent in Primaries**

Neither the state committee nor any committee or officer thereof shall expand any funds of the state committee, unless specifically contributed for such purpose, on behalf of any candidate in a pre-convention contest or in a primary.

#### **Section 3. Rules for Multi-Town District Contest for State Office**

(a) If a special election is called by the governor to fill a vacancy in any district office other than that of state senator or state representative in any district consisting of two or more towns or portions of two or more towns, the state party chair shall set the date for the primary for the election of delegates to a convention to select the party-endorsed candidate for such vacancy, and shall set the day, hour and place of the convention.

(b) If a special election is called by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of state senator or state representative in any district consisting of two or more towns or portions of two or more towns, the members of the state committee from that district shall recall the delegates to the senatorial or assembly district convention from the last state election, at a time and place determined by them to select a candidate to fill such vacancy, and in the event the members of the state committee shall fail to act within five (5) days of the warning of the election, the state party chair shall recall such delegates into convention at a time and place to be determined by the state party chair. Whenever it is necessary to reconvene any convention, written notice of such reconvened convention shall be given to each delegate to the original convention. Such notice shall include the date, time, place and purpose of the reconvened convention and may include such other information as the state party chair considers appropriate.



Whenever a vacancy arises among the delegates to such reconvened convention such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided in Section 8 of Article IV.

#### **Section 4. Rules for Municipal Offices in State Elections**

(a) Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidates for municipal office in state elections before a primary, or in the party nominations for municipal office in state elections before an election under the conditions stated in Section 9-426, 9-428, 9-430, 9-460 of the general statutes, shall be filled by the town committee or in such other manner as local rules may provide.

(b) Whenever a special election is called to fill a vacancy in the office of state senator in a senatorial district composed of a single town or part of a single town or state representative in any assembly district composed of a single town or part of a single town, a meeting shall be called in the manner prescribed by local rules to select a candidate to fill said vacancy. In the event the local rules do not provide for the calling of said meeting, the state party chair shall call the meeting to select a candidate to fill the vacancy, which meeting shall be held at a time and place determined by the state party chair.

#### **Section 5. Rules for Municipal Office Subject to Primary**

(a) Unless otherwise provided by local rules the town committee shall set the date for the selection of party endorsed candidates for town, city, and borough offices not earlier than the fifty-sixth (56th) day nor later than the forty-ninth (49th) day preceding the primary. The town chair thereof shall certify the same to the clerk of the municipality not later than the forty-eighth (48th) day preceding the primary. In the selection of a party-endorsed candidate or candidates for an office or position for which only the electors of a political subdivision of a municipality may vote only the members of the town committee the delegates to a town or city convention elected from such political subdivision, or the enrolled-Republican electors within such political subdivision at a caucus, as the case may be, may participate. No proxy voting shall be permitted on any endorsement.

(b) Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidacies for municipal office before a primary or in the party nominations for municipal office before an election, under the conditions stated in Sections 9-426, 9-428, 9-429, 9-430, 9-460 of the general statutes, shall be filled by the town committee or in such other manner as local rules may provide.

## **ARTICLE VI**

### **COVERAGE**

#### **Section 1. Filing of the Party Rules**

These rules are to be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be deemed to cover the operations of the Republican Party in that municipality until such time as the party within such municipality adopts a rule on the same subject matter not inconsistent with the State Primary Law and these State Rules, and files the same with the clerk of the municipality and the Secretary of the State in accordance with Sections 9-375 and 9-374 of the general statutes.

#### **Section 2. Amendments**

These rules may be amended by:

- (a) A majority of the delegates or alternates present and voting at a state convention.
- (b) A vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the state central committee at any meeting with respect to changes made necessary by changes in the laws of the United States or of the State of Connecticut or in the National Republican Party rules.
- (c) A vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the state committee at a meeting following the meeting at which the amendment was presented in writing, with respect to any other changes.

Any changes or amendments made by the state central committee shall be in force only until the next succeeding state convention at which convention they must be submitted for ratification or rejection.

#### **Section 3. Local Rules May Not Conflict with Party Rules**

Except as expressly provided in these rules, no town committee, caucus or convention shall adopt local rules which conflict with these rules or the statutes of the state of Connecticut.

## ARTICLE VII

### HISTORY

Adopted at Hartford, Connecticut, on June 17, 1958 by the Republican State Convention.

Amended:

June 07, 1960  
June 05, 1962  
Jan. 15, 1964  
June 13, 1964  
Dec. 16, 1965  
Jan. 09, 1966  
Feb. 25, 1966  
Mar. 29, 1966  
June 18, 1966  
Aug. 03, 1966  
Sept 30, 1967  
June 15, 1968  
June 20, 1970  
Feb. 29, 1972  
July 26, 1974  
Sept 20, 1975  
July 29, 1978  
June 07, 1980  
July 26, 1980  
Jan. 14, 1984  
July 16, 1988  
Sept 07, 1991  
July 22, 1994  
Sept 16, 1995  
July 25, 1998  
July 22, 2000  
July 12, 2002  
May 20, 2006  
October 23, 2007 (State Central Committee)  
July 30, 2009 (State Central Meeting)  
May 21, 2010  
May 18, 2012  
May 16, 2014

# EXHIBIT A



# STATE OF CONNECTICUT MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION

(Disponible en Español)  
ED-671  
REV. 9/11  
(CGS §9-23g)

## ■ YOU MAY USE THIS EASY FORM TO:

- register to vote in Connecticut
- change your name and/or address on current registration
- enroll in a political party or change party enrollment  
(Changing parties may result in losing rights in all parties for 3 months)

**IMPORTANT! Keep your voter record up to date**

## ■ TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN CONNECTICUT

### YOU MUST:

- be a United States citizen;
- be a resident of a Connecticut town;
- be at least 17 years old (**must turn 18 before election day**)  
17 year olds, who will turn 18 on or before election day, may participate in general primary; **see section 1b below**
- have completed confinement and parole if previously convicted of a disfranchising felony

## ■ IF YOU MOVE:

You must fill out a new voter registration card if you have moved to a new town. Also, use this form to change address within town. (**See section 1a and section 10 below**)

## ■ QUESTIONS?

Call your local Registrar of Voters or the Secretary of the State at (800) 540-3764 or (860) 509-6100  
(TDD, 800-303-3161)

## ■ REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill in *all* boxes that apply to you on this application.
2. Place a first-class stamp on the application card, fold, and mail it to the town hall where you live (or deliver it to your town hall or voter registration agency).
3. **You are not a voter until your application is approved by the Registrar of Voters.**
4. You should receive a confirmation within 3 weeks. If you do not, contact the Registrar in your town hall.
5. If (1) you submit this form by mail and (2) you are registering for the first time in town, you may wish to submit with this application your driver's license number or if none, the last four digits of your social security number; or (a) a copy of a current and valid photo I.D. or (b) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address, in order to avoid additional I.D. requirements the first time you vote.

## ■ REGISTRATION DEADLINES FOR NEW VOTERS:

**PRIMARY:** Your application must be postmarked by the 5th day before a primary (OR received by your Registrar of Voters or a voter registration agency by the 5th day before a primary). You may apply in person to your town clerk or registrar until 12:00 noon on the last business day before a primary.  
**ELECTION:** Your application must be postmarked or received by a voter registration agency by the 14th day before an election (OR you may register in person with your Registrar of Voters by the 7th day before an election).

FOLD ----- PLEASE USE PEN - PRINT CLEARLY ----- FOLD

<b>1a Check Boxes that Apply:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> New Voter Registration (Includes move to a new town)	<input type="checkbox"/> Address Change (within the same town)	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party Enrollment Change
<b>1b Are you a U.S. citizen?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>Will you be 18 on or before election day?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		If you checked "NO" to either of these questions, do not complete this form.	
<b>2 Name of Applicant</b>		<b>Last Name</b>		<b>First Name</b>	<b>Middle Name or Initial</b>
Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.		Miller		Jane	M
<b>3 Date of Birth</b> (Month Day Year)		<b>4 CT Driver's License Number</b> (If none, last 4 digits of Soc. Sec. No.)	<b>5 Address Where You Live</b>		
12/31/54		246109024	No., Street, Apt. # 115 ORCHARD Hill Rd Town Brookfield, CT Zip 06804 State Connecticut		
<b>6 If Different, Address Where You Get Your Mail (P.O. Box, etc.)</b>			<b>7 Telephone Number (optional)</b>	<b>8 Gender</b>	
			1203-740-7864	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
<b>9 Do you wish to enroll in a political party?</b>			<b>10 NAME or ADDRESS CHANGE. Previous Voting Address (if none, write "NONE")</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES. Name of party: <u>Democratic</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republican Other: _____			No, Street, Apt # _____ Town _____ County _____ State _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> NO. I do not wish to enroll in a party at this time.			Name Under Which Registered (if different from above) _____		
Note: Declaring a party enables you to vote in that party's primary election, which is open only to party members. You may later choose to switch enrollment to or from a political party.					
<b>11 I swear or affirm that:</b>			<b>12 Would you like to work at the Polls on Election Day?</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am a U.S. Citizen</li> <li>• I live at the address shown in box 5 above</li> <li>• I am at least 17 years old</li> <li>• I have not been convicted of a disfranchising felony, or, if so, I am eligible to register to vote</li> <li>• The information provided here is true</li> </ul>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
Signature <u>[Signature]</u>			Today's Date: <u>March 30, 2016</u>		
NOTE: The particular social service office at which you register to vote, or whether you decline to register, remains confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.			Vol. <u>4</u> WARNING: If you make this statement even though you know it is untrue, you can be convicted and imprisoned for up to five years and fined up to \$5,000.		
THIS SECTION COMPLETED ONLY BY AGENCY (OR SPECIAL ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OR TOWN CLERK) (Date Received by Agency) <b>MAR 04 2016</b>			THIS SECTION COMPLETED BY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS		
DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR			REGISTRAR INITIAL	APPLICATION IS HEREBY:	DATE NOTICE MAILED
				<input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED <input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE RETURNED UNDELIVERABLE	
DATE ENROLLMENT EFFECTIVE IF CHANGING PARTY			REASON FOR REJECTION		

# EXHIBIT B

NO.: DBDCV156017272S : SUPERIOR COURT  
JANE MILLER : JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
 : OF DANBURY  
v. : AT DANBURY, CONNECTICUT  
THOMAS DUNKERTON : JULY 27, 2015

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANTHONY D. TRUGLIA, JR. JUDGE

A P P E A R A N C E S:

Representing the Plaintiff:

ATTORNEY NEIL MARCUS  
Cohen and Wolf, PC  
158 Deer Hill Avenue  
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

Representing the Defendant:

ATTORNEY WARD J. MAZZUCCO  
And  
ATTORNEY KEVIN G. PALUMBERI  
Chipman, Mazzucco, Land & Pennarola, LLC  
39 Old Ridgebury Road  
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

Recorded By:  
Donna Savarese

Transcribed By:  
Donna Savarese  
Court Recording Monitor  
146 White Street  
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

1 the registrar and not the town committee.

2 Q But, did they encourage the action, did they want people  
3 removed from the party?

4 A No, sir, we did not encourage the action, we did not  
5 discourage the action, we said; this is entirely the registrar's  
6 decision, it is not ours.

7 Q So, you never had a discussion with Mr. Dunkerton,  
8 suggesting that he should take this action?

9 A My discussion with Mr. Dunkerton was; Tom, this is your  
10 decision, you need to make it absolutely independent of myself  
11 and the town committee.

12 Q And, when did that take place?

13 A I want to say a few weeks before he decided to actually  
14 issue the citation.

15 Q So, that would have been some time in March of 2015?

16 A February -- February/March, it was between the,  
17 probably, I would say the special election and the -- the  
18 actual citation.

19 Q So, this is the first time that -- that the republican  
20 town committee has had these types of discussions with the  
21 registrar?

22 A No, it -- it actually did take place some years earlier  
23 as well, when I was not chairman, with -- with a -- with an  
24 unrelated matter, but the -- the problem was; was that the  
25 person that would have been cited and was not, had not been in,  
26 actually, in the republican party, at the time they would have  
27 been cited, so there was no action to take, they had registered




NO.: DBDCV156017272S : SUPERIOR COURT  
JANE MILLER : JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
OF DANBURY  
V. : AT DANBURY, CONNECTICUT  
THOMAS DUNKERTON : JULY 27, 2015

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcription of the audio recording of the above-referenced case, heard in Superior Court, Judicial District of Danbury, Danbury, Connecticut, before the Honorable Anthony D. Truglia, Judge, on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of July 2015.

Dated this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August 2015 in Danbury,  
Connecticut.

  
Donna Savarese  
Court Recording Monitor

# EXHIBIT C

# **Connecticut Republican State Central Committee Rules and Bylaws**

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## ARTICLE I

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

#### Section 1. Definitions

As used in these rules and bylaws:

- (a) "state committee" means the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (b) "state party chair" means the Chair of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (c) "state party vice-chair" means the Vice-chair of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (d) "state party secretary" means the Secretary of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee;
- (e) "senatorial district" means a district established by law for the election of members of the Connecticut State Senate, as amended from time to time;
- (f) "general statutes" means (1) the latest revision of the General Statutes of Connecticut and (2) the Public Acts of the Connecticut General Assembly not included in the General Statutes of Connecticut;
- (g) "town committee" means the Republican Town Committee of any town established in accordance with these rules and bylaws and the general statutes;
- (h) "elector" means a person registered to vote within the state of Connecticut in accordance with the general statutes, and;
- (i) "ex-officio" means an office held by virtue of status or position with all rights of such office except the right to vote unless otherwise specified herein.
- (j) "notice" means a legal notice.
- (k) "publish" means place a legal notice in a newspaper having a circulation in the municipality.

## Section 2. State Committee Members

(a) The state committee shall consist of seventy-four (74) members who shall be enrolled Republican electors in the senatorial district they represent. Two (2) persons shall be elected as members of said committee from each senatorial district as provided in Section 3 of this article. In addition, by virtue of their office the Chairperson(s) of the Connecticut Federation of Young Republicans and the College Republican Organization shall be voting members of the committee with a single vote; provided they are enrolled Republican electors in the state of Connecticut

(b) Each member of the state committee shall have voting power on the state committee based on the number of enrolled Republicans in the senatorial district such member represents, to be determined as follows:

Number of Enrolled Republicans in District	Number of votes for each member
Less than 15,000	1
15,000 to 25,000 inclusive	1.5
Over 25,000	2

(c) The number of enrolled Republicans in each senatorial district shall be determined by the state party chair on or before April first in each odd-numbered year and shall be computed from the enrollment lists printed and certified in each town in January or February of such odd-numbered year, as required by Section 9-55 of the general statutes. The voting power of members of the state committee, as determined in accordance with subsection (c) of this section, shall apply to all instances in which members of the state committee have the right to vote. Revised voting power determined in accordance with subsection (b) of this section shall be distributed on or before May 1 of each odd-numbered year and shall be effective commencing at the organization meeting of the state committee in such year.

## Section 3. Election of State Committee Members

(a) At meetings of town committees in each town, held not earlier than March first (1<sup>st</sup>) nor later than April fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) in each odd-numbered year, the town committee members residing in each senatorial district shall select delegates to a state committee district convention to be held on the second Tuesday of May in each odd-numbered year at a time and place designated jointly by the incumbent state committee members to elect two persons to represent such senatorial district on the state committee. In the event that no town committee members reside within such senatorial district, the town committee as a whole shall select such delegates.

Notice of the time and place of the convention shall be mailed or delivered in writing to each delegate by the state chair. Such notice shall include the current term attendance record, including attendance by proxy, of the incumbent state committee members from such district.

(b) The number of delegates so selected shall be equal to the number of delegates which that town or that part of a town is entitled to send to such district's convention held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the state senate. Any delegate so selected shall be an enrolled Republican elector residing within such town or part of a town. The names and addresses of each delegate shall be filed with state committee headquarters not later than May first (1) in each odd-numbered year. Each delegate may designate, in writing, an alternate to act in such delegate's place and stead, if; for any reason, such delegate is unable to be present at the convention. Vacancies in any delegation shall be filled in the manner in Article III, Section 6, subsection (b) of these rules.

(c) In any senatorial district where the number of delegates to such convention from one town in such senatorial district exceeds fifty (50) percent but does not exceed seventy-five (75) percent of the total number of delegates to such convention, such town's delegates shall be entitled to elect first, by a majority vote of the delegates from such town, one of the two members of the state committee to represent such senatorial district. The delegates to such convention from the remaining town or towns in such district shall then be entitled to elect, by a majority vote of the delegates from such remaining town or towns, the other member of the state committee to represent such senatorial district.

(d) If the number of delegates to such convention from any one town exceeds seventy-five (75) percent of the total number of delegates to such convention, or if no town in such district is entitled to send more than fifty (50) percent of the total number of delegates to such convention, both members of the state committee representing such senatorial district shall be elected by majority vote of all of the delegates to such convention.

(e) Nothing herein contained shall preclude both of such members of the state committee from residing within the same town in such senatorial district.

(f) In those senatorial districts located wholly within one town, the members of the town committee residing within such district shall meet, on the second Tuesday in May at a time and place designated by the town chair, and elect two persons to represent such senatorial district on the state committee.

(g) Each state committee member shall be elected by a majority vote of all persons authorized to vote for such member and all voting shall be by roll

call. Where there are two or more candidates for election for either position, voting shall continue until one person obtains more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes cast, and that person shall be declared elected. Nominations and voting shall then take place again and voting shall continue until any one person of the second group of nominees shall obtain more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes cast. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit a person nominated but not elected in the first group from being nominated and elected in the second group and nothing herein contained shall prohibit someone not nominated in the first group from being nominated in the second group. Each person voting shall only be entitled to vote for one person per ballot, provided that when five ballots have been taken and no candidate has been declared elected, the chair of such convention shall cast an additional vote for the purpose of breaking a tie vote.

(h) State committee members so elected shall immediately assume office. The terms of the state committee members shall be for two (2) years and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The members representing the Connecticut Federation of College Republicans and Connecticut Young Republicans shall take office immediately following their election as Chairman of their respective organizations and their terms shall run concurrently with their term of office.

#### **Section 4. Officers**

(a) The newly elected state committee shall be called into an organizational meeting on the fourth (4th) Tuesday of June in each odd-numbered year by the state party chair, or if the chair fails to act, then by the state party vice-chair, or if the state party vice-chair fails to act, then by the state party secretary, and shall thereupon elect a state party chair, a state party vice-chairs a state party secretary, a state treasurer and such other officers as it may deem necessary. Proxy voting shall be permitted.

(b) The officers, who shall be enrolled Republican electors, may be chosen from among the members of the committee, or otherwise, and shall be without voting privileges unless they are elected as members of the committee representing a senatorial district. Officers shall serve for a term of two years from the date of their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. When a vacancy, however arising, shall occur among any of the officers, the state committee shall, within sixty (60) days after the occurrence of such vacancy, elect a successor to fill the unexpired portion of the term, at a meeting duly warned and held for such purpose. In all voting by the state committee, the state party chair shall cast a vote to break a tie vote, in addition to any regular voting rights such state party chair may have.



- (c) In addition to the elected officers called for in subsection (a) above, the State Party Chair, at the organizational meeting, may appoint a Vice Chairman at-Large and a Vice Chairperson for each Congressional District, subject to the approval of the state committee. Vacancies in these positions of Vice Chairman for a Congressional District shall be filled by appointment of the State Party Chair subject to the approval of the state committee at a meeting warned for that purpose. The duties of a Congressional Vice Chairperson shall be to assist the state party chair within the congressional district for which the vice chairperson is appointed.
- (d) The Vice Chairman at-large of the state party shall assist the chairman in party building and grassroots efforts of the party. Said vice chair shall work directly with the second vice chairs of each congressional district and assist them in fulfilling their duties.
- (e) The duties of the Congressional Vice Chairman at large and the congressional district vice chairs shall be to:
  - (1) Assist state central members with the organization of senatorial district meetings.
  - (2) Chair congressional district meetings.
  - (3) Provide voter database training (if available) to Republican congressional nominees.
  - (4) Receive reports from senatorial district organizations.
  - (5) Issue reports to the state party Chair on activities including, but not limited to, items 1-4 above as deemed necessary by the Chair.

### **Section 5. Vacancies**

- (a) Vacancies occurring for any reason in the membership of the state committee shall be filled in the manner provided in Section 3 of Article I of these rules and bylaws. The delegates selected for the previous state central committee convention shall be called back into session by the state party chair at least ten (10) but not more than fifteen (15) days prior to the convention called to fill such vacancy.
- (b) When any member of the state committee is not longer listed as an elector in the senatorial district which such member represents, such member shall be deemed to have resigned from the state committee as of the date on which the member's rights as an elector were extinguished.

### **Section 6. Meetings**

- (a) Meetings of the state committee shall be held upon call of the chair or by

majority vote of the Committee. Upon delivery of a written petition of twenty (20) or more members of the state committee that a meeting of the whole committee be held, the chair shall call such a meeting within ten (10) days of the receipt of such petition.

(b) The presence of seventeen (17) voting members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

(c) The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the state committee whenever they are applicable and whenever they are not inconsistent with these rules and bylaws.

[d] The State Central Committee Shall Meet at a minimum of once per quarter.

### **Section 7. Notices**

All notices required to be given by the members of the state committee in any senatorial district shall be issued and signed by both members therein, but if the members in any district shall be in disagreement with respect to their duties, or if any member shall be absent or unable to perform such duties, the state party chair shall designate a member from said district who shall act in such case.

### **Section 8. Committees**

The state committee shall maintain the committees required by this section, and may, in addition, from time to time, provide for the appointments of such committees, as it deems necessary. The state party chair and the state party vice chair shall be ex-officio members of all such committees without power to vote. Except as otherwise provided in the case of the method of appointment and the term of office of the members of all committees shall be prescribed by resolution of the state committee.

Board of Advisors:

(a) The chair of the Board of Advisors shall be appointed by the state party chairman and the members of the Board of Advisors shall be appointed by said committee chair, with the approval of the state committee. Both with the approval of the state committee.

(b) The term of office shall for the Chairman of the Board of Advisors shall be two (2) years or until their successors have been approved by the state committee

(c) The purpose of the Board of Advisors is to advise the Chairman of the state party on all matters relating to the state party committee including,

without limitation to fundraising, public policy, media relations, and any other matters that promote the principals of the Republican Party.

#### Finance Committee

- (a) The state party chair may establish a finance committee for the sole purpose of raising funds for the state party.
- (b) The chair of the finance committee shall be appointed by the state party chair, and the members of the finance committee by the chair of the finance committee, both with the approval of the state committee.
- (c) The term of office for the chair of the finance committee and members of the finance committee shall be two (2) years or until their successors have been approved by the state committee.

#### Budget and Control Committee

- (a) The budget and control committee shall consist of the chair of the finance committee, the state party treasurer, and not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) additional members who shall be appointed by the chair of the budget and control committee with the approval of the state committee, provided that not less than three (3) members of the budget and control committee shall be members of the state committee. The chair of the budget and control committee shall be a member of the finance committee ex-officio.
- (b) The chair of the budget and control committee shall be appointed by the state party chair, with the approval of the state committee.
- (c) The term of office of the chair of the budget and control committee and members of the budget and control committee shall be for two years or until their successors have been approved by the state party committee.
- (d) In addition to any other duties prescribed by the state committee, the budget and control committee shall: (i) submit the annual budget for the state committee's expenses and control expenditures in relation to said budget; (ii) submit Election Campaign Budgets and control expenditures contained within such budgets; (iii) cause an annual audit of the accounts of the state committee to be made, and, (iv) shall cause a quarterly financial report to be rendered to the state committee, the budget and control committee and the finance committee by the state party treasurer or by the chair of the budget and control committee. In the event budget excesses occur in any budgetary category, such excesses shall be detailed in the regular quarterly reports required by this section or by a special report, and shall cause recommendations for elimination of such excesses to be made and explanations to be given.
- (e) The state committee shall not assume any expense or obligation, of any candidate for statewide office incurred prior to nomination as the official candidate of the party.
- (f) The state committee may assume any deficit incurred by the party's nominee for statewide office, only if the budget and control committee is

consulted and approved the expenditures prior to same being incurred.

#### Other Committees

The state party chair may, from time to time, appoint such additional committee and the members and officers of such additional committees, as are necessary to carry out the business of the state committee.

Each committee established by the state party chairman or these bylaws shall be entitled to elect officers as it deems necessary to perform the duties for which said committee has been established.

### **Section 9. Proxy**

(a) Any member of the state committee who is unable to attend any meeting of such committee may give his proxy in writing to any enrolled Republican elector with such member's senatorial district. Such proxy shall be filed with the state party secretary. Proxy voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) Wherever proxy voting is permitted by these rules and bylaws, proxies shall be written, dated and signed by the principal and shall be valid only for the meeting specified therein, or any adjournment thereof. Such proxies shall be voted in person only by the individual named in the proxy. Such individual shall be an enrolled Republican elector of the same district, town or political subdivision as the principal is required to be. No individual who is entitled to vote as a principal shall cast a proxy vote, and no individual shall cast a vote as a proxy for more than one (1) principal.

### **Section 10. Disputes**

Any disputes which cannot be settled locally as to the endorsement of a candidate for any office or for delegate or town committee member or member of the state committee, including conflicting claims to such endorsement or any dispute with respect to any political problem of any nature, may be submitted in writing by any affected party to the state party chair. Matters so submitted shall be referred to the state committee or to a subcommittee thereof; consisting of not less than five (5) members appointed by the state party chair, none of whom shall be members representing the district or districts concerned. Such dispute shall be resolved within fifteen (15) days after submission. Decisions made on disputes submitted hereunder shall be final and binding upon the parties.

### **Section 11. Removal of State Committee Members or Officers**

(a) The state party chair; state party vice-chair; or officers elected by the

state committee may be removed from office by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire membership of the state committee at a duly warned meeting called for that purpose.

(b) A member of the state committee representing a multi-town senatorial district may be removed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all of the town chair and town vice chairs of all towns within the senatorial district such member represents at a duly warned meeting called by one-third (1/3rd) of such town chairs and vice-chairs for that purpose.

(c) Not less than five (5) days advance written notice shall be given of any meeting called under subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

(d) Proxy voting shall not be permitted in any meeting called under subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

### **Section. 12. Seating of State Committee Members at District Conventions**

Members of the state committee who are not delegates to a district convention shall be entitled to sit with the delegates but may not make motions or vote.

### **Section 13. Congressional District Organizations**

It shall be the responsibility of each member of the state committee to see to it that a Republican congressional district organization is established and functioning in each of their respective congressional districts. The purpose of this organization shall be to coordinate the efforts of all Republican organizations within such districts; to promote Republican party principles and candidates; to encourage active participation by Republicans and other voters in election campaigns; to assist in raising funds for congressional candidates and to assist in every way the Republican candidate for congress from that congressional district. Reports of the activities of the organization shall be given at the request of the state party chair.

### **Section 14. Senatorial District Organizations**

It shall be the responsibility of each state committee member representing two or more towns to see to it that a Republican senatorial district organization is established and functioning in each such senatorial district. The state committee members of each such district shall be the co-chairs of the organization and it shall be their responsibility to coordinate the efforts of Republican organizations within the senatorial district; to promote the Republican party and its candidates; to encourage active participation by

Republicans and other voters in Republican campaigns; to disseminate information pertaining to the Republican Party throughout the district in a way most calculated to get the greatest number of Republican supporters and to meet with the chair and vice-chair of each Republican town committee within the district on a regular bimonthly basis. The state committee member shall report to the state party chair the doings of their senatorial district organization at his request.

### **Section. 15. Meetings with Town Chairs**

It shall be the responsibility of the state party chair to meet with the town chairs. Such meetings shall be called by the state party chair, who shall designate the time, place and agenda.

### **Section 16. Selection of National Committee Members**

The state committee, by a majority vote of its members present and voting, at the meeting held to select delegates to the National Convention in a presidential year shall select two individuals to represent the Connecticut Republican party as members of the Republican National Committee. The state committee shall fill vacancies for the balance of the term vacated.

### **Section 17. Delegates to National Convention**

- (a) All the state's At Large delegates to the Republican National Convention shall be allocated to the candidate receiving a majority of votes in the Presidential Preference Primary. [the greatest number] Where no candidate receives a majority of the votes statewide, the at large delegates shall be allocated to the candidates receiving 20 per cent or more of the statewide vote in proportion to the votes each candidate received in said primary after removing from the calculation all the votes received by the candidates who received fewer than 20 percent of the statewide votes. Where said calculation results in a candidate being entitled to a fraction of a delegate the number of delegates allocated to that candidate shall be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number, with one-half being rounded up. [Notwithstanding such candidate's percentage of the total votes cast for all candidates.] The delegate and alternates shall be committed to that candidate, and unless released by the candidate, shall vote for the candidate on the first ballot, and shall not change their vote during the course of that ballot.
- (b) The winner of the Presidential Primary in each Congressional District by a plurality vote shall be awarded all the delegates and alternates of said congressional district. A majority vote shall not be required of a candidate to be awarded all the Congressional District delegates.



- (c) The state party chair shall provide to the Secretary of the State, pursuant to Section 9-473 of the Connecticut General Statutes, that the state's delegates will be selected on that basis.
- (d) The candidate receiving the requisite number of votes shall submit to the state party chairman, a slate of registered Republicans to serve as delegates and a slate of registered Republicans to serve as alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention. The State Party Chairman shall submit the list to the state committee for review and approval on or before its meeting in May of the year of the presidential election.
- (e) In the event that a vacancy occurs among the slate of delegates or alternates, the state party chairman, in consultation with the candidate, or candidate's representatives, to whom the delegates and alternates are committed, shall fill any vacancy. The selection of the person or persons to fill such vacancy shall be ratified by the state committee. In the event that the vacancy shall occur less than (30) days prior to the convening of the Republican National Convention, then the State Party Chairman shall, in consultation with the candidate or the candidate's representatives, to whom the delegates and alternates are committed, fill any such vacancy.
- (f) If the Secretary of the State certifies to the state party chairman that the number of the Republican Party's at-large and district delegates and alternates includes an allocation of uncommitted delegates and alternates, the State Party Chairman shall submit a slate of registered Republicans to serve as both at large and district uncommitted delegates and a slate of registered Republicans to serve as both at large and district uncommitted alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention to the state committee on or before its meeting in
- (g) In the event that the rounding of delegates called for herein results in one fewer delegate being allocated than the number of delegates to which Connecticut is entitled, the candidate receiving the most votes in the Presidential Preference Primary shall be awarded that delegate.
- (h) (New) In the event that any delegates are awarded to the uncommitted spot on the Presidential Preference Primary Ballot, said delegate positions shall be filled by the state party chairman, and submitted in the same manner as prescribed in subsection (d).



### **Section 18. Redistricting Changes and Term Length**

If, because of redistricting, the boundaries of the senatorial districts, or any of them, are changed, the state committee-members shall serve for the balance of the terms for which they were elected. Thereafter, state committee members shall be elected in accordance with the new districts.

### **Section 19. Presidential Electors**

In the Month of May in each presidential election year the State Party Chairman shall submit a list of proposed Presidential electors for nomination by the members of the State Central Committee. The State Party Chair shall certify that each member of the slate is qualified under the provisions of the United States Constitution and the Connecticut General Statutes.

## ARTICLE II

### TOWN COMMITTEES

#### Section 1. Local Rules

The number of membership positions and the basis of representation on each town committee shall be set by local rules. No town committee in any municipality shall be elected both at large and from political subdivisions.

#### Section 2. Elections

(a) The date for primaries for the election of town committee membership shall be the first (1st) Tuesday of March in the even-numbered years. (Section 9-425).

(b) Party endorsed candidates for town committee membership shall be selected in accordance with the general statutes. No proxy voting shall be permitted for such endorsement.

(1) At-large endorsements shall be made by town-wide caucus. In towns where local rules provide that membership on the town committee shall be apportioned by districts, and selected by district caucuses, such endorsement shall be made by district caucuses. No proxy voting shall be permitted for such endorsements.

Whether town committee candidates are selected by town-wide caucus or district caucuses, it shall be the duty of the town chair or, in the event of the chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, in each town to call such caucus or caucuses designating the time, place and day, by publishing such call in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, at least five (5) days before the day of such caucus or caucuses. But if the town chair or vice chair shall fail to act, a member of the state central committee for the district in which such town chair resides shall call the caucus or caucuses.

(2) The names of party-endorsed candidates for town committee membership shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and the state party chair by the chair or presiding officer and the secretary of the caucus in compliance with the general statutes.

Subsection (b) of these rules does not apply to towns, which by local rule elect members of the Town Committee under Subsection 9-390(g) of the general statutes.

### **Section 3. Town Committee Member Terms**

The terms of town committee members shall start on the first (1st) Monday following the date of the primary set in connection with their election and they shall serve for two (2) years or until their successors shall have been chosen, but not more than twenty-six (26) months, and provided when local rules are amended to increase town committee membership, they shall specify the day upon which the terms of the new positions created by said increase shall begin, and how the new positions shall be filled. The terms of all members shall end on the same day.

### **Section 4. Town Chair and Other Officers**

(a) Town committees shall meet within three (3) weeks after the beginning of their term as specified in Section 3 of this Article, at the call of the previous town chair or in the event of the chair's failure to act, at the call of a member of the state central committee from the district in which said chair resides, and name a chair and vice-chair, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as provided by local rules. The town chair may be chosen from within or without the membership of the town committee, according to local-rules and in either case may cast a vote to break a tie, including a tie-in the vote for the selection of party-endorsed candidates under Section 9-386 of the general statutes. This vote, if necessary, shall be in addition to any voting rights said chair may have. Other officers may be chosen from without the membership of the town committee, but if so chosen, they shall be without a vote.

The terms of all officers shall be for two years or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, but no more than twenty-six (26) months.

#### **(b) Duties:**

##### **(1) Town Chair**

- (A) Attend senatorial district meetings.
- (B) Attend congressional district meetings.
- (C) Attend and conduct town committee meetings.
- (D) Secure a report at each town committee meeting as to what a state committee person delivers such a report.
- (E) Designate the campaign treasurer for local campaigns.

##### **(2) Vice Chair**

- (A) Attend senatorial district meetings.
- (B) Attend congressional district meetings.
- (C) Attend town committee meetings.
- (D) Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of town chair, the vice-chair shall be responsible for determining the time, date and place for a meeting to select a new town chair, which meeting shall be called by the vice-chair after

the vacancy occurs. If the vice-chair does not issue the call for the meeting within two weeks of the vacancy, the state committee member shall call such meeting.

(3) Treasurer

(A) Give a financial report at each town committee meeting.

(B) See to it that election finance laws are complied with by the town committee and instruct and assist various campaign treasurers with compliance.

(4) Secretary

(A) Notify the town chair, town committee members, and state committee members of time, date and place of each town committee meeting.

(B) Keep a record of minutes of each meeting and see that minutes of each meeting are acted upon by the town committee.

(C) Keep accurate attendance records of town committee meetings and report upon the same to the town committee biannually as well as indicating absences in the minutes of each town committee meeting.

(D) Furnish to the state party chair at least every six months, a list of dates and places of all town committee meetings held during the previous six months.

(E) Furnish to the state party chair at least annually, a list of town committee officers and notify the state party chair of changes as they occur.

(F) Send true and accurate copies of local party rules and any amendments to such rules to the state party chair, indicating the date on which they were adopted, within fifteen days of such adoption.

(c) Each town chair shall, within one (1) month of election, establish working standing committees including, but not limited to the following:

(1) Finance

(2) Voter Registration

(3) Candidate Recruitment

(4) District Organization

(5) Publicity and Public Affairs

(d) The town chair shall name the chair of each such standing committee and shall require a report as to the doings of each such committee chair at the regularly held town committee meetings.

## **Section 5. Notice After Organization**

Within one (1) week after the organization of a town committee, the secretary of the town committee shall file with the state party secretary the names and addresses of the officers and members of the town committee and the name and address of the republican registrar of voters.

### **Section 6. Qualifications**

No person shall be a member or officer of any town committee unless that person is an enrolled Republican elector of the town or political-subdivision, as the case may be, at the time of election and throughout the term of office.

### **Section 7. Committee Membership and Officers Vacancies**

Vacancies occurring for any reason in town committee membership or elected officers shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the committee. In case the vacancy occurs in the representation elected from a political subdivision, only those town committee members representing that political subdivision may vote. Should there be no remaining members from that political subdivision, or if a vote of the remaining members results in a tie, vacancies shall be filled by a majority vote of the membership of the town committee.

### **Section 8. Vacancies - Nominations and Candidacies**

Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidacies before a primary or in the party nominations before an election, under the conditions stated in Sections 9-426, 9-428 and 9-430 of the general statutes shall be filled by majority vote of the town committee.

### **Section 9. Meetings**

Meetings shall be held in accordance with local rules, and special meetings shall be called by the town chair or by the town chair upon the written request of a majority of the town committee members, unless such rules prescribe a lesser number. Robert's Rules of Order shall apply when not in conflict with local rules and bylaws.

Notwithstanding the contrary provisions of any local rule, all town committee meetings shall be open to the public unless the town committee shall, because of unusual circumstances, by a majority vote, elect to go into executive session. Except for special meetings duly called, all meetings shall be regularly scheduled at least twice each quarter for a specific and recurring time, day and place, unless, by a vote of the town committee a sanctioned Republican event is substituted for a regular meeting. Notice of all town committee meetings shall be sent to the state committee members representing the senatorial district in which such town is located.

At each town committee meeting a report shall be given, either by a member of the state committee in person or through the town chair or his designee, on the most recent state committee meeting.

### **Section 10. Disputes**

Any disputes which cannot be settled locally as to the endorsement of a candidate for any office or for delegate or town committee member or state committee member, including conflicting claims as to such endorsement or any dispute with respect to any political problem of any nature, may be submitted by any affected party in writing to the state party chair. Matters so submitted shall be referred to the state committee or to a subcommittee thereof, consisting of not less than 5 (five) members appointed by the state chair, none of whom shall be members representing the district or districts concerned. Such dispute shall be resolved within fifteen (15) days after submission. Decisions made on disputes submitted hereunder shall be final and binding on the parties.

### **Section 11. Party-Endorsed Candidates**

The method of choosing party-endorsed candidates shall be:

- (a) By the enrolled members of such party in the municipality in a caucus, or
- (b) By delegates to a convention chosen by enrolled party members as local rules prescribe, provided all delegates to such a convention in any one town shall be chosen on the same day; or
- (c) By the town committee

Except as provided in Section 9-390(e), in the selection of a party-endorsed candidate for an office or position for which only the electors of a political subdivision or a municipality may vote, only the members of the town-committee from such political subdivision, or the delegates to a town or city convention elected by such political subdivision, or the enrolled Republican electors within such political subdivision, at a caucus, as the case may be, may participate. All such endorsements in any one (1) town shall be made on the same day in accordance with the general statutes.

### **Section 12. Tie Votes on Endorsement**

Notwithstanding local rules, the presiding officer of any endorsement meeting, whether it is a caucus, a convention or a town committee meeting, shall cast a vote to break ties. This vote, if necessary shall be in addition to any regular voting rights such presiding officer may have. No candidate for endorsement may be the presiding officer of such meeting except in the case of an endorsement meeting for the selection of town committee members.

### **Section 13. Endorsement Call**

(a) Whenever party-endorsed candidates are selected by caucus, it shall be the duty of the town chair or, in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, in each town to call such caucus, designating the time, place and day, by publishing said call in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, at least five (5) days before the day of such caucus. If the town chair and vice-chair shall fail to act, a member of the state committee representing the district in which such town chair resides shall call the caucus.

(b) All meetings of town committee called to choose party-endorsed candidates shall be called by the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, by mailing a notice, stating such purpose, to each member of said committee at least five (5) days prior to such meeting. If the town chair and vice-chair shall fail to act, a member of the state committee representing the district in which such Town Chair resides shall call the meeting.

(c) Whenever party-endorsed candidates are selected by town or city convention, it shall be the duty of the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, to call such town or city convention, designating the time, place and day by publishing said call in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, at least five (5) days before the day of such town or city convention. If the Town Chair and vice-chair shall fail to act, the state party chair shall call such town or city convention.

### **Section 14. Local Party Rules and Amendments**

(a) Each town committee shall adopt local party rules. Local party rules may be amended by one (1) of the three (3) following methods:

(1) By a caucus of the enrolled party members called in the same manner as a caucus for selecting party-endorsed candidates as provided in Section 13(a) of this Article; or

(2) By a convention of delegates chosen by enrolled party members in a manner prescribed in such local party rules; or

(3) By its town committee at a meeting called in the same manner as a town committee meeting to choose party-endorsed candidates as provided in Section 13(b) of this Article.

Whenever the third (3rd) method is used, local party rules may also be amended by the first (1<sup>st</sup>) or second (2<sup>nd</sup>) method in accordance with the provisions of Section 9-375 of the general statutes.

Any amendments adopted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be effective sixty (60) days after the date on which they are filed with the Secretary of the State.



(b) In any municipality in which the town committee has not so adopted and of one voting district or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, shall call a caucus within twenty (20) days, upon the filing with the Registrar of Voters of such party in such municipality of a petition signed by at least five (5) percent, but not more than five hundred (500) of its enrolled party members, to take action on such petition.

(c) In all other municipalities the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, shall call a convention within thirty (30) days upon the filing with the Registrar of Voters of such party in such municipality of a petition signed by at least five (5) percent, but not more than five hundred (500) of its enrolled party members, to take action on such petition.

A convention shall consist of three (3) delegates from each voting district elected at a caucus of the enrolled party members of that district. It shall be the duty of the town chair, or in the event of such chair's failure to act, the vice-chair, to call such caucuses, which shall be held on the same day, designating the time, place and day by publishing said call in a newspaper having a circulation in such municipality, at least five (5) days before the day of such caucuses.

(d) In the event the enrolled Republicans or the town committee in any town shall fail to adopt a method for amending the local party rules as provided by Section 9-375 of the General Statutes, the method of amending said local party rules of said municipality shall be the same as the method used to select party-endorsed candidates until such time as a method of amendment is lawfully adopted and filed by the proper authority.

### **Section 15. Party Assistance Not To Be Provided in Primaries**

No town committee or officer thereof shall expend any party funds, or provide party services of value on behalf of any candidate in a pre-endorsement contest or primary.

### **Section 16. Removal of Town Committee Officers**

(a) A town chair, vice-chair or other elected officer of a town committee may be removed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3rds) of the entire authorized membership for the town committee at a duly warned meeting called for that purpose by one-third (1/3rd) of the members of the town committee.

(b) Not less than five (5) days written notice shall be given of any meeting called under subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Proxy voting shall not be permitted in any meeting held under subsection (a) of this section.

## ARTICLE III

### STATE & CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS

#### Section 1. Time of Convention

- (a) Each state and congressional convention (each a 'Convention, together "Conventions"') shall originate by call of the state party chair, vice chair, or by such person authorized by vote of the state party committee. Such call shall be published, at least thirty (30) days but not more than sixty (60) days before such Convention is to be held, in a newspaper or newspapers published and circulated within the state.
- (b) If no call has been published in accordance with subsection (a), notice of the time and place of the Convention shall be mailed or delivered in writing to each delegate by the state party chair.

#### Section.2 Representation

##### (a) Town Representation

(1) Each town shall be entitled to one (1) delegate for each seven hundred and fifty (750) votes or fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the most recent election, provided no town shall have fewer than two (2) delegates.

(2) In addition to the delegates provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection, each town giving the most recent Republican candidate for Governor a plurality at the most recent election shall be entitled to one (1) delegate.

(3) In those towns split into two or more Congressional districts, the delegates from the respective Congressional districts to the state Convention shall be selected proportionately within towns Congressional district within said towns

(4) As used in this subdivision "population" shall mean the population of a town as determined by the last census of the United States. For the purposes of this subsection, Republicans shall be deemed to be in control of a town when: (i) The elected chief executive officer is a Republican; or (ii) If the chief executive officer is not an elected official, Republicans hold a majority of the seats on the governing body of such-town.

A town in which Republicans, on January 1 of the even-numbered year, control the government of such town shall be awarded Convention delegates in accordance with the following formula:

POPULATION	DELEGATES
0-19,999	1

20,000-49,999	2
50,000 and over	3

(5) The delegates awarded pursuant to subdivision (4) of this section shall be applicable to state conventions only and shall not affect the number of delegates that each town may send to a district convention.

(6) Not later than January 15 of each even-numbered year, the state chair shall certify the number of delegates that each town is entitled to under the provisions of this rule.

(b) The following Republicans May be, by virtue of their offices, delegates to each Republican State Convention:

(i) Each Republican United States Senator; (ii) Each Republican United States Representative. (iii) Any Republican serving as Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, or Attorney General, (iv) Each Republican State Senator and State Representative, (v) The officers and members of the Republican State Central Committee; and Each member of the Republican National Committee from Connecticut.

No person serving as a delegate pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be entitled to appoint a proxy or alternate to act in his place.

No person serving as a delegate pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall serve as a delegate or alternate delegate from any town. No such person shall be entitled to more than one vote regardless of the number of offices that person may hold.

In the event that this subsection is invalidated, district delegates shall be selected in the same-manner that they were prior to the adoption of this rule.

(c) Any delegate pursuant to the sub-section may opt not to be a delegate by sending a letter to the Secretary of the State Committee prior to the Convention.

### **Section 3. Qualifications**

All delegates and alternates must be enrolled Republican electors in the town or district they represent at the time they act.

### **Section 4. Selection of Party-Endorsed Delegates**

In each town, endorsement of all delegates to the Convention shall be made by the enrolled members of the Republican party present and voting at a caucus, or by the town committee, in accordance with local party rules and the general statutes. Such endorsements shall be made in accordance with the general statutes. The chair or presiding officer, together with the secretary of the town committee or caucus, as the case may be, shall certify the party-endorsed delegates to the clerk of the municipality in compliance

with the general statutes. No proxy voting shall be permitted for endorsement of delegates to any Convention.

### **Section 5. Delegates and Alternates**

(a) Delegates shall be deemed to be lawfully chosen or elected when: (1) No opposition slate has been qualified; (2) Such delegates are duly elected as a result of a primary, or; (3) otherwise lawfully chosen as delegates.

(b) Each delegate after being lawfully chosen or elected may designate in writing an alternate to act for such delegate in the delegate's absence. In the event of the inability of the alternate to act, the elected delegate may designate in writing a substitute alternate. In the event of the inability of an elected delegate to act for any reason, including the provisions of Section 3 of this Article, the designated alternate or the substitute alternate shall have all of the powers and duties of such delegate.

In the event of the written resignation of a delegate, the remaining delegate or delegates from the town or district the resigned delegate represented shall designate a new delegate to act in the resigned delegate's place. The new delegate shall then designate an alternate in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. In the event of the inability of both the delegate and the designated alternate to act, including the provisions of Section 3 of this Article, the remaining delegate or delegates from the town or district the delegate and alternate represented shall designate a substitute alternate to act if no substitute has been named by the delegate.

### **Section 6. Slate of Delegates**

Delegates to any Convention shall be equal in number to the number of delegates to which the town or district is entitled. Delegates may be voted on individually or by slate as determined by the endorsing authority in accordance with the rules for procedure and election it adopts.

### **Section 7. Certification of Delegates**

It shall be the duty of the chair of each town committee to send a list of the town delegates to the state party secretary at the offices of the state committee immediately after the election of such delegates. Certifications of delegates not filed with the state party secretary within one (1) week of their lawful election as provided in Section 6 of this Article shall be declared delinquent and subject to review by the committee on credentials of the state Convention.

Each delegation must select a chair from among its members by majority vote and the town chair must file with the state party secretary at the offices of the state committee the name and address of the delegate that has been chosen as chair of such delegation.

## **Section 8. Voting**

(a) No person shall have more than one vote in the Convention, whether as a delegate or alternate. No action shall be valid unless carried by a majority of all delegates present and voting in person or by alternate, except that the presiding officer shall cast a vote to break a tie. This vote, if necessary, shall be in addition to any other voting rights such presiding officer may have.

(b) In all state conventions for the endorsement of candidates held after 1967, all roll call votes at each such Convention shall be conducted by congressional districts, in numerical order, starting with the first district in the first such Convention held after 1967, the second district in the next such Convention, and continuing such rotation in subsequent Conventions until the highest numbered district has been the first called in a state Convention, after which Convention, the rotation shall recommence with the first district and so continue in perpetuity. Within congressional districts, each such vote shall be taken alphabetically by towns.

## **Section 9. Convention Organization**

(a) The temporary chair and other officers of each such Convention shall be designated by the state committee at a meeting held not more than thirty-five (35) days prior to such Convention.

(b) Each Convention shall have the following committees: a committee on credentials; a committee on permanent organizations; a committee on rules, and; a committee on resolutions, each such committee consisting of eleven members.

The members of said committees shall be nominated by the Chairman and elected by the membership of the State Committee. The Chairman shall nominate the Chairman of said committee and ten members with no more than five members being from the state central committee. There shall be no less than two members from each congressional district.

A. The state party chair shall call the members of the committee on credentials to meet on a date at least five (5) days prior to the day on which the state Convention is scheduled to convene. Members may waive written notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The staff of the state committee assigned to the committee on credentials shall be designated and announced by the state party chair at or before this first meeting of the committee on credentials. The state party chair shall designate the person in charge of said staff.

Each member present shall be given, by the state party chair or by his designee, at the beginning of such meeting, a true and complete roll of the delegates to said Convention as filed with the state party secretary up to that time.



The committee on credentials shall thereafter, in addition to any other meetings, meet at a time and place designated by the state party chair on the evening prior to the day on which the Convention is scheduled to convene. The state party chair shall give notice of this meeting by mail to each of the members of the committee and to each town committee chair and state committee member at least five (5) days prior to the date for which such meeting is scheduled. At such meeting the committee on credentials shall hear and decide upon challenges of delegates and alternates presented to it, and shall review such proposed changes in the roll of delegates and alternates as may have been filed, but not heard and decided, by that time.

All designations of alternates and substitute alternates must be in writing and filed with the staff of the committee on credentials Convention. The staff shall note on each designation the time and date that it is received and the name of the staff person receiving such change. The staff shall immediately place the name of the designated alternate or substitute alternate on the roll of delegates and alternates. The staff shall keep a record of the filed designations. This record shall be available for inspection by delegates and no change shall be official until approved by the committee on credentials.

The committee on credentials shall convene one hour prior to the scheduled opening of each session of the Convention at a place designated by the state party chair, who shall give notice thereof to the same people and in the same manner as prescribed in this section. At such meeting, the committee on credentials shall review the proposed changes to the roll of delegates and alternates, hear and decide any challenges to the list of delegates and alternates not already heard and decided, adopt a roll of delegates and alternates to be presented to the Convention, and transact such other business as may be necessary to fulfill its functions.

The state chair shall designate, no later than sixty (60) days preceding the scheduled opening of the Convention, forms for designating alternates and substitute alternates in accordance with these rules and bylaws and shall forthwith furnish an adequate supply of same to each town chair and member of the state committee.

(2) The state party chair shall call a meeting of the committee on permanent organizations for a date prior to the day on which the Convention is to convene by mailing to each member notice of such committee meeting at least five days before the scheduled meeting date. Members may waive such notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The committee on permanent organizations shall by majority vote, determine the list of permanent convention officers that the committee will recommend to the Convention.

(3) The state party chair shall call a meeting of the committee on resolutions for a date prior to the day on which the Convention is to convene by mailing to each member notice of such committee meeting at least five days before the scheduled meeting date. Members may waive such notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The committee on resolutions shall review all resolutions submitted to it in writing. The committee shall determine, in accordance with Convention rules, those resolutions that shall be in order for consideration by the Convention. If the committee on rules has not yet adopted rules for the current Convention, the applicable rules for the most immediate previous Convention shall govern.

The committee on resolutions shall meet once after the Convention convenes to consider any resolutions submitted in writing to the convention secretary.

(4) The state party chair shall call a meeting of the committee on rules for a date prior to the day on which the Convention is to convene by mailing to each member notice of such committee meeting at least five days before the scheduled meeting date. Members may waive such notice in writing or by attending such meeting.

The committee on rules shall draft the "Rules Governing the State Convention" for the current Convention. Such draft shall contain any items of business not included in Section 11 of this Article III. Such draft shall be the temporary rules of the Convention and shall remain in force until permanent rules are adopted by the Convention.

### **Section 10. Convention Procedures**

Each Convention shall follow these initial procedures:

- (a) The state party chair shall:
  - (1) Call the convention to order
  - (2) Announce the names of the committee chairs
  - (3) Introduce the temporary officers
- (b) The committee on rules shall report
- (c) The rules governing the convention shall be adopted
- (d) The committee on permanent organizations shall report
- (e) The permanent officers of the convention shall be elected.

### **Section 11. Certification**

Each candidate endorsed at the Convention shall file with the Secretary of the State, a certificate, signed by him, stating that he was endorsed by such Convention, together with his name, his full residence address and the title and district, if applicable, of the office for which he was endorsed. Such certificate shall be attested by either (1) the permanent chair or presiding officer of the Convention or (2) the secretary of such Convention and shall be filed in accordance with the general statutes.

If applicable, upon the close of such Convention the permanent chair or presiding officer or the secretary of the state convention shall file with the Secretary of the State, the name and full residence addresses of persons selected by such state convention as the nominees of the Republican party for



electors of President and Vice President of the United States in accordance with the general statutes.

Within fourteen (14) days following the close of the Convention, a candidacy for nomination by the Republican party to a state office may be filed by or on behalf of any person whose name appears upon the last completed enrollment list of the Republican party in any municipality within the state and who has received at least 15% of the votes of the Convention delegates present and voting on any roll call vote taken on the endorsement or proposed endorsement of such candidate for such state office, whether or not such candidate was endorsed, by the filing with the Secretary of the State, of a certificate, signed by such candidate and attested by either (1) the permanent chair or presiding officer of the Convention; or (2) the secretary of the Convention, that such candidate received at least 15% of such votes and that he consents to be a candidate in a primary of the Republican party for such state office. Such certificates shall specify the name and full residence address of the candidate, and the title of the office for which the candidacy is being filed.

## **Section 12. Vacancies in Candidacies and Nominations**

The state committee shall fill vacancies occurring for any reason among the party endorsed candidates named by a state convention as provided in the general statutes and any vacancy occurring for any reason among the party nominations for state office and shall certify to the Secretary of the State the names of such vacancy endorsements or nominations.

## **ARTICLE IV**

### **DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**

#### **Section 1. Date of Convention**

Convention dates to endorse candidates for district offices shall be set by the state committee, and the call shall be issued by the chairman of the state committee, who shall select from among the duly elected delegates to said convention, a delegate to call said convention to order.

#### **Section 2. Hour and Place of Convention**

Upon the request of the state party chairman the hour of the day and the place where such conventions are to be held shall be set by a state committee member representing such districts. In the event that such member fails to act by the date specified in the state party chair's request, the hour and place shall be determined by the state party chair. Such time and place shall be included in the call of the respective conventions.

#### **Section 3. Qualifications**

All delegates and alternates must be enrolled Republican electors in the town or district they represent at the time they act.

#### **Section 4. Representation at District Conventions**

The basis of representation in the respective conventions of districts consisting of two or more towns shall be as follows:

(a) Each town wholly within an assembly district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates at the assembly district convention as it is entitled to have at state conventions under Article III, Section 2(a).

Each town partially within an assembly district shall be entitled to the proportionate number of delegates that its active Republican enrollment within said district bears to the total active Republican enrollment of said town.

(b) Each town wholly within a senatorial district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates from such town at the senatorial district convention as it is entitled to have at state conventions, under Article III, Section 2(a).

Each town partially within a senatorial district shall be entitled to proportionate number of delegates that its active Republican enrollment within said district bears to the total active Republican enrollment of said town

- (c) Each town wholly within the congressional district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates from such town at the congressional district convention as it is entitled to have at state conventions under Article III, Section 2 (a).

Each town partially within a congressional district shall be entitled to the proportionate number of delegates that its active Republican enrollment within said district bears to the total active Republican enrollment of said town.

- (d) Each town within the probate district shall be entitled to the same number of delegates from such town to the probate district convention as it is entitled to have in. state conventions under Article III, Section 2(a).

### **Section 5. Selection of Party-Endorsed Delegates**

In the several towns and districts composed of a single town or part of a town, endorsement of all delegates to district conventions shall be made by the enrolled members of the Republican Party present and voting at a caucus or by the town committee, pursuant to local rules. Such endorsement shall be made in the several towns in accordance with the general statutes.

The chairman or presiding officer and the secretary of the town committee, or caucus, as the case may be, shall certify the party-endorsed delegates to the clerk of the municipality in compliance with the general statutes..

No proxy voting shall be permitted for endorsement of delegates to any convention.

### **Section 6. Slates of Delegates.**

Delegates to any convention shall be equal in number to the number of delegates to which the town or district is entitled. Delegates may be voted on individually or by slate as determined by the endorsing authority in accordance with the rules for procedure and election it adopts.

### **Section 7. Delegates and Alternates**

(a) Each delegate, after being lawfully chosen or elected may designate in writing an alternate to act for such delegate in the delegate's absence. in the event of the inability of any alternate to act, the elected delegate may designate in writing a substitute alternate.

(b) In the event of the inability of both the elected delegate and the-designated alternate to act, or substitute alternate to act, or in the case of the resignation of a delegate, the remaining delegates shall act in the same manner as set forth in Article III, Section 6 (b).

### **Section 8. Certification of Delegates**

It shall be the duty of the chairman of each town committee to send a list of the delegates to the state party secretary immediately after their election.

### **Section 9. Voting**

No person shall have more than one (1) vote in the convention, whether such vote be as a delegate or as an alternate for another, except the permanent chairman shall cast a vote to break a tie. This vote, if necessary, shall be in addition to any other voting rights such permanent chairman may have. No action shall be valid unless carried out by a majority of all delegates present and voting, in person or by alternate.

### **Section 10. Officers of Convention**

Each convention shall elect a permanent chairman and a secretary. If no candidate for permanent chairman has received a majority of the votes cast on five (5) roll calls, no permanent chairman shall be elected, and the delegate selected to call the convention to order pursuant to Section 1 of this Article shall preside over the entire convention but shall have no power to cast a vote to break a tie.

### **Section 11. Duties of Officers - Certification**

The district convention shall choose the party endorsed candidate for nomination to the district office and the certificate of endorsement shall be signed and filed with the Secretary of the State in accordance with the general statutes. In addition, a candidacy for nomination to a district office may be filed by or on behalf of any person whose name appears upon the last completed enrollment list of the Republican Party within any municipality or part of a municipality forming a component part of such district and who has received at least 15% of the votes of the convention delegates present and voting on any roll call taken on the endorsement or proposed endorsement of a candidate for such district office, whether or not the party-endorsed candidate for such office received a unanimous vote on the last ballot, by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate in accordance with general statutes.

### **Section 12. Vacancy Committee**

Each district convention shall elect a "Committee on Vacancy" consisting of five (5) members. Said committee is authorized to fill any vacancy of any party-endorsed candidate under Sections 9-426, 9-428, 9-429 and 9-430 of the general statutes, or any nomination under Section 9-460 of the general

statutes, and shall certify to the Secretary of the State the names of such vacancy endorsements or nominations.

## **ARTICLE V**

### **PRIMARIES AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS**

#### **Section 1. Eligibility to Vote in Republican Primaries**

(a) Any elector enrolled as a member of the Republican party shall be eligible to vote in primaries for nomination of candidates for statewide office and candidates for office in the municipality, county or district, as the case may be, in which such elector resides and is enrolled.

(b) Eligibility to vote at any state, county, district or local Republican primary shall be governed solely by these state party rules.

#### **Section 2. Party Funds Not To Be Spent in Primaries**

Neither the state committee nor any committee or officer thereof shall expand any funds of the state committee, unless specifically contributed for such purpose, on behalf of any candidate in a pre-convention contest or in a primary.

#### **Section 3. Rules for Multi-Town District Contest for State Office**

(a) If a special election is called by the governor to fill a vacancy in any district office other than that of state senator or state representative in any district consisting of two or more towns or portions of two or more towns, the state party chair shall set the date for the primary for the election of delegates to a convention to select the party-endorsed candidate for such vacancy, and shall set the day, hour and place of the convention.

(b) If a special election is called by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of state senator or state representative in any district consisting of two or more towns or portions of two or more towns, the members of the state committee from that district shall recall the delegates to the senatorial or assembly district convention from the last state election, at a time and place determined by them to select a candidate to fill such vacancy, and in the event the members of the state committee shall fail to act within five (5) days of the warning of the election, the state party chair shall recall such delegates into convention at a time and place to be determined by the state party chair. Whenever it is necessary to reconvene any convention, written notice of such reconvened convention shall be given to each delegate to the original convention. Such notice shall include the date, time, place and purpose of the reconvened convention and may include such other information as the state party chair considers appropriate.

Whenever a vacancy arises among the delegates to such reconvened convention such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided in Section 8 of Article IV.

#### **Section 4. Rules for Municipal Offices in State Elections**

(a) Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidates for municipal office in state elections before a primary, or in the party nominations for municipal office in state elections before an election under the conditions stated in Section 9-426, 9-428, 9-430, 9-460 of the general statutes, shall be filled by the town committee or in such other manner as local rules may provide.

(b) Whenever a special election is called to fill a vacancy in the office of state senator in a senatorial district composed of a single town or part of a single town or state representative in any assembly district composed of a single town or part of a single town, a meeting shall be called in the manner prescribed by local rules to select a candidate to fill said vacancy. In the event the local rules do not provide for the calling of said meeting, the state party chair shall call the meeting to select a candidate to fill the vacancy, which meeting shall be held at a time and place determined by the state party chair.

#### **Section 5. Rules for Municipal Office Subject to Primary**

(a) Unless otherwise provided by local rules the town committee shall set the date for the selection of party endorsed candidates for town, city, and borough offices not earlier than the fifty-sixth (56th) day nor later than the forty-ninth (49th) day preceding the primary. The town chair thereof shall certify the same to the clerk of the municipality not later than the forty-eighth (48th) day preceding the primary. In the selection of a party-endorsed candidate or candidates for an office or position for which only the electors of a political subdivision of a municipality may vote only the members of the town committee the delegates to a town or city convention elected from such political subdivision, or the enrolled-Republican electors within such political subdivision at a caucus, as the case may be, may participate. No proxy voting shall be permitted on any endorsement.

(b) Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidacies for municipal office before a primary or in the party nominations for municipal office before an election, under the conditions stated in Sections 9-426, 9-428, 9-429, 9-430, 9-460 of the general statutes, shall be filled by the town committee or in such other manner as local rules may provide.

## **ARTICLE VI**

### **COVERAGE**

#### **Section 1. Filing of the Party Rules**

These rules are to be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be deemed to cover the operations of the Republican Party in that municipality until such time as the party within such municipality adopts a rule on the same subject matter not inconsistent with the State Primary Law and these State Rules, and files the same with the clerk of the municipality and the Secretary of the State in accordance with Sections 9-375 and 9-374 of the general statutes.

#### **Section 2. Amendments**

These rules may be amended by:

- (a) A majority of the delegates or alternates present and voting at a state convention.
- (b) A vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the state central committee at any meeting with respect to changes made necessary by changes in the laws of the United States or of the State of Connecticut or in the National Republican Party rules.
- (c) A vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the state committee at a meeting following the meeting at which the amendment was presented in writing, with respect to any other changes.

Any changes or amendments made by the state central committee shall be in force only until the next succeeding state convention at which convention they must be submitted for ratification or rejection.

#### **Section 3. Local Rules May Not Conflict with Party Rules**

Except as expressly provided in these rules, no town committee, caucus or convention shall adopt local rules which conflict with these rules or the statutes of the state of Connecticut.



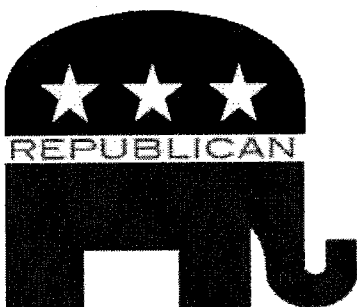
## ARTICLE VII

### HISTORY

Adopted at Hartford, Connecticut, on June 17, 1958 by the Republican State Convention.

Amended:

June 07, 1960  
June 05, 1962  
Jan. 15, 1964  
June 13, 1964  
Dec. 16, 1965  
Jan. 09, 1966  
Feb. 25, 1966  
Mar. 29, 1966  
June 18, 1966  
Aug. 03, 1966  
Sept 30, 1967  
June 15, 1968  
June 20, 1970  
Feb. 29, 1972  
July 26, 1974  
Sept 20, 1975  
July 29, 1978  
June 07, 1980  
July 26, 1980  
Jan. 14, 1984  
July 16, 1988  
Sept 07, 1991  
July 22, 1994  
Sept 16, 1995  
July 25, 1998  
July 22, 2000  
July 12, 2002  
May 20, 2006  
October 23, 2007 (State Central Committee)  
July 30, 2009 (State Central Meeting)  
May 21, 2010  
May 18, 2012  
May 16, 2014



## **Brookfield RTC Governing Rules**

### **BROOKFIELD REPUBLICAN TOWN COMMITTEE BYLAWS**

#### **Authority:**

The Brookfield Republican Town Committee (hereinafter referred to as the BRTC) is organized in accordance with the laws of the state of Connecticut and the Rules and Bylaws of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee.

#### **Preamble:**

The purpose of the BRTC is to recruit, endorse and elect Republican candidates at all levels of our government, and to promote activities that raise funds to support the election of BRTC endorsed candidates.

#### **Section 1 BRTC Membership**

1. The BRTC shall consist of twenty-five (25) members and 10 Alternate members and shall be chosen from the enrolled Republican electors from the town at large.
2. Upon revision of the by-laws for the 2012-14 term only, the Brookfield Republican Town Committee Regular membership shall be responsible for appointing up to 10 Alternate members in total. Their term will end at the same time as the elected members. The Alternate may apply again to be an Alternate for the next term but must go through the process as if they were a new candidate. To be considered as an alternate he/she must:
  1. Submit to an interview of the vacancy committee and adhere to their requirements.
  2. Submit to a vote where current members will vote for the alternate in the same manner as a regular member is elected in Section 2 below.

3. Alternates will not have the rights of the regular members unless they are granted such rights due to the absence of a regular member. Those rights will be assigned to an Alternate in the following manner.
  - i. The decision as to which alternate may be assigned as a regular member for a meeting will be alphabetical order.
  - ii. At each successive meeting the next alternate in the alpha order will be chosen. If the next person in line is not available, the person misses their turn for that rotation. Their next availability for assignment will occur when they are again in line alphabetically.
  - iii. At no time will an Alternate be allowed to be considered for making a quorum or in voting for BRTC membership or personal issues.
3. Alternate members hold no favored standing regarding membership into the BRTC. If an opening is available, they must go through the normal membership process as spelled out in Section 7.
4. Any Republican who is serving as a Selectman, President of any BRTC recognized Republican Club or a Republican member of a federal or state legislative body shall be an ex-officio member of the BRTC. Such ex-officio members of the BRTC shall not be entitled to vote on any matters falling within the jurisdiction of the BRTC. If the BRTC votes to have an elector serve as a regular member of the BRTC, such elector shall be entitled to vote on any matters falling within the jurisdiction of the BRTC.

## **Section 2 Election of BRTC Membership**

A. Primary - The date for the primary election of the BRTC membership shall be the first (1<sup>st</sup>) Tuesday of March in even-numbered years. (Section 9-425, CT G.S.).

B. Endorsements - Party endorsed candidates for BRTC membership shall be selected by town-wide caucus (a meeting open to all registered Republicans within the Town of Brookfield) not earlier than the fifty-sixth (56th) day nor later than the forty-ninth (49th) day preceding the date set for the primary. No proxy voting shall be permitted for such endorsement.

C. Caucuses - It shall be the duty of the BRTC Chairman to call caucuses designating the date, time and place by publishing such call in a newspaper having circulation in the town at least five (5) days before the date of such caucus or caucuses. But if the BRTC Chairman or Vice-Chairman or any member of the Executive Board or a majority of the BRTC members shall fail to act, a member of the State Committee shall call the caucus or caucuses.

### **Section 3 BRTC Member Terms**

The terms of BRTC members shall start on the Monday following the first (1<sup>st</sup>) Tuesday in March in even-numbered years. They shall serve for two (2) years or until their successors shall have been chosen, but not more than twenty-six (26) months. If these Bylaws are amended to increase/decrease BRTC membership, they shall specify the day upon which the terms of the new positions created by said increase/decrease shall begin, and how the new positions shall be filled/reduced. The terms of all members shall end on the same day.

### **Section 4 BRTC Chairman, Officers, Committees and Executive Board**

#### **A. Election of Officers**

The BRTC shall meet within two (2) weeks after the beginning of their term (as specified in Section 3 above) at the call of the previous BRTC Chairman or any member of the Executive Board or a majority of the BRTC members to name a new Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary. The new BRTC Chairman and Officers must be chosen from within the membership of the BRTC. In the event of failure of the BRTC to act, a member of the State Committee shall call such meeting. The terms of all Officers shall be for two (2) years or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, but not more than twenty-six (26) months.

#### **B. Officer Duties**

##### **1. Chairman**

- (a) Attend Senatorial District meetings.
- (b) Attend Congressional District meetings.
- (c) Attend and conduct BRTC meetings.
- (d) Secure and provide a report at each BRTC meeting as to what transpired at the most recent State Committee meeting or see to it that a State Committee person delivers such a report.

(e) Establish standing committees, and other committees as needed.

## **2. Vice Chairman**

(a) Attend Senatorial District meetings.

(b) Attend Congressional District meetings.

(c) Attend BRTC meetings.

(d) Assume the responsibilities of the BRTC Chairman in his/her absence.

(e) Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Town Chairman, the Vice-chairman shall be responsible for determining the date, time and place for a meeting to select a new BRTC Chairman, which meeting shall be called by the Vice-Chairman after the vacancy occurs. If the Vice-Chairman or any member of the Executive Board or a majority of the BRTC members does not issue the call for the meeting within two (2) weeks of the vacancy, the Republican State Central Committee person shall call such meeting.

## **3. Treasurer**

(a) Maintain the BRTC checking account.

(b) Give a financial report at each BRTC meeting, including receipts and expenditures, cash balance and actual versus budget.

(c) Ensure that the BRTC complies with the Campaign Financing Laws published by the Secretary of State, and instructs and assists various campaign treasurers with compliance.

(d) Work with the Finance Committee and BRTC Chairman to develop the Annual Budget for the fiscal year. The fiscal year shall be defined as running from January 1 to December 31.

1.

1. Signatures of the Treasurer and the BRTC Chairman are required for disbursement of funds. An authorized signer of the BRTC checking account shall not sign any check written out to themselves.

(f) The Treasurer shall have the authority to appoint a BRTC member as Assistant Treasurer, who must be approved by the Executive Board, to assist with the duties of the Treasurer, including being a signatory of the BRTC checking account.

#### **4. Recording Secretary**

- (a) Keep a record of minutes of each BRTC meeting and see that minutes of each meeting are published, distributed and maintained.
- (b) Keep accurate attendance records of BRTC meetings and report upon the same to the BRTC biannually as well as indicating absences in the minutes of each BRTC meeting.

#### **5. Corresponding Secretary**

- (a) Notify the BRTC Chairman, BRTC members, and State Committee members of the time, date and place of each BRTC meeting.
- (b) Furnish to the State Committee Chairman at least every six (6) months, a list of the dates and places of all BRTC meetings held during the previous six (6) months.
- (c) Furnish to the State Committee Chairman within one week of election a list of BRTC officers. Notify the State Committee Chairman of any changes as they occur.
- (d) Send true and accurate copies of local Bylaws and any amendments to such Bylaws within fifteen days of adoption to the Secretary of State and the State Committee Chairman indicating the date on which they were adopted.

1.

- 1. Maintain and change the BRTC website as approved by the BRTC Executive Board.

#### **C. BRTC Standing Committees**

Each BRTC Chairman shall, within one (1) month of election, establish working standing committees including but not limited to the following:

- (1) Finance, (2) Voter Registration, (3) Vacancy, (4) Publicity and Public Affairs, (5) Fund Raising and (6) Audit.

The BRTC Chairman shall name the Chairman of each standing committee with the approval of the BRTC membership. The BRTC Chairman in consultation with the Committee Chairman shall select committee members, again with the approval of the BRTC membership.

The BRTC Chairman will require a report from each committee at the regularly held BRTC meetings, except for the Audit committee. The Audit committee will report their findings at the completion of the annual audit.

## D. Standing Committee Duties

### 1. Finance Committee

The Finance Committee shall, with the assistance of the BRTC Treasurer and Chairman, prepare and have approved by the membership by the end of November of each year the annual budget for approval by the BRTC membership. The Committee shall establish the amounts, by category and month, for disbursements and expenses during the year. In like manner, it shall identify specific revenue generating programs sufficient to fund the proposed disbursements. The budget shall be time-phased by month indicating when disbursements, expenses and revenue are anticipated. The Committee shall require the Treasurer to prepare a monthly report identifying specific expenses and revenue generated, and cumulative status against budget for each category.

### 2. Voter Registration

The purpose of the Voter Registration Committee is to work with the Registrar of Voters and the State Committee to add as many voters as possible to the roll of registered Republicans in Brookfield.

### 3. Vacancy Committee

A Vacancy Committee, consisting of five (5) members of the BRTC, shall be responsible for the following actions:

- (a) Interview and presentation to the BRTC of candidates for vacancies in elective and appointed municipal offices.
- (b) Proposal of a slate of elective and appointed municipal candidates.
- (c) The Vacancy Committee shall nominate candidates for membership to the BRTC. The BRTC shall select candidates for presentation to the caucus on the basis of those receiving the largest number of votes.
- (d) The choices of candidates shall be presented to the entire BRTC five (5) days prior to the next regular scheduled BRTC meeting for acceptance or rejection by the majority of BRTC members present at that meeting.
- (e) The Vacancy Committee shall be responsible for maintaining a political appointment calendar of elective and appointed municipal offices.



(f) It is expected that members of the Vacancy Committee attend at least 80% of all scheduled vacancy meetings. Should a Vacancy Committee member not attend the proscribed percentage of meetings the Vacancy Chairman shall recommend removal of such member from the Vacancy Committee.

(g) The Vacancy Committee may review the voting participation and town tax record of all candidates for endorsement.

(h) In interviewing candidates for municipal boards or commissions, the Vacancy Committee may invite a member of the applicable board or commission to participate in the interview process to insure the candidate is familiar with the operations of that board or commission and to assist the committee in the interview process.

#### **4. Publicity and Public Affairs**

The Publicity and Public Affairs Committee shall be responsible for all BRTC information released to the public by the BRTC, the BRTC committees and individual BRTC members. The committee shall develop a cordial working relationship with the media (newspapers, radio and TV stations). The committee shall audit information before release to insure it is accurate, literate and reflects favorably on the BRTC. In the event of an unresolved disagreement between the committee and the person(s) or committee wishing to make the release, the Chairman of the BRTC shall resolve the disagreement before releasing the information.

#### **5. Fund Raising Committee**

The Fund Raising Committee shall propose, develop and manage the fund raising activities of the BRTC under the approval of the BTRC. The funds raised are to be used to pay the authorized expenses of the BRTC and to provide support for Republican candidates for office as approved by the BRTC. The Treasurer of the BRTC shall be an ex-officio member of the Fund Raising Committee and shall be responsible for filing the required financial reports of the Fund Raising Committee. The Fund Raising Committee Chairman shall be responsible for any non-financial reports. Only fund raising activities that reflect favorably on the Republican Party shall be sponsored.

## **6. Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee shall consist of three (3) people, one of whom is not a member of the BRTC. Members of the Audit Committee shall not serve consecutive terms. The audit, conducted in April of each year of the prior year's transactions, shall review all transactions to verify that the Treasurer's books have been accurately maintained on a monthly basis, that the expenditures have been properly authorized, and that good accounting practice has been observed. The Audit Committee shall prepare a written report and review the results at the next regular BRTC meeting.

### **E. Other Committees**

The BRTC at a regular meeting may create other committees and delegate such authority to said committees as it may deem fit. These committees may be designated as standing or temporary by the BRTC. This status may be changed at regular meetings. The BRTC Chairman shall appoint these other Committee Chairmen with the approval of the BRTC.

### **F. Executive Board**

An Executive Board shall consist of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Vacancy Chairman of the BRTC. The purpose of the Executive Board is to review new business, recommend policy and general courses of action to the BRTC for its consideration. Furthermore, the Executive Board shall be empowered to make any and all emergency decisions between regular BRTC meetings. The Executive Board shall not have any power to fill any vacancies without approval of the entire BRTC membership.

## **Section 5 Notices After Organization**

Within one (1) week after the election of BRTC Officers (as outlined in Section 4 above), the BRTC Corresponding Secretary shall file with the State Committee Chairman the names and addresses of the Officers and members of the BRTC, and the name and address of the Brookfield Republican Registrar of Voters.

## **Section 6 Qualifications for BRTC Membership**

A. No person shall be a member or officer of the BRTC unless that person is an enrolled Republican elector of the town at the time of election and throughout the term of office.

B. Any BRTC member who fails to attend fifty percent of the regular meetings during the first twenty months of his/her current term, or four (4) consecutive regular meetings, except for cause as determined by the BRTC Chairman, shall be ineligible for re-endorsement for membership for the succeeding term. Tardiness shall not be deemed absent. The BRTC Recording Secretary will maintain the attendance records.

C. All candidates for membership on the BRTC may have their voting participation and town tax record reviewed by the BRTC prior to endorsement.

### **Section 7 BRTC Membership and Officers Vacancies**

Vacancies occurring for any reason in BRTC membership or elected officers shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the committee. The Vacancy Committee shall propose candidates. The Vacancy committee shall propose candidates to the Town Committee who will vote for the candidates. Nominations may also be made from the floor.

### **Section 8 Vacancies - Nominations and Candidates**

Any vacancy occurring in the party-endorsed candidacies before a primary or in the party nominations before an election (under the conditions stated in Sections 9-426, 9-428 and 9-430 of the Connecticut general statutes) shall be filled by majority vote at a regular or special meeting of the BRTC.

### **Section 9 Meetings of the BRTC**

A. Regular meetings of the BRTC shall be held at such times, as the committee shall determine. It is required that a minimum of two (2) meetings per calendar quarter be held. The BRTC Chairman shall instruct the Corresponding Secretary to give five (5) days written notice of the time, place and purpose of such meeting to all members of the BRTC. Unless otherwise requested by a BRTC member, e-mail messages will meet this notification requirement.

B. Special meetings of the BRTC shall be called by the Chairman, or by the Chairman upon the written request of one-fourth (1/4th) of the membership (within the time limits of the request if specified). The Chairman shall instruct the Corresponding Secretary to give five (5) days written notice of the time, place and purpose of such special meeting to all members of the BRTC. Action taken by a special meeting called upon less than five (5) days written notice shall not be deemed valid or binding. Unless otherwise requested by a BRTC member, e-mail messages will meet this notification requirement.

C. Fifty percent (50%) of the membership of the BRTC shall constitute a quorum.

D. Roberts Rules of Order shall apply when not in conflict with these Bylaws. All BRTC meetings shall be open to the public unless the BRTC shall, because of unusual circumstances, by a majority vote elect to go into executive session.

E. By a vote of the BRTC, a sanctioned Republican event may be substituted for a regular meeting.

F. Notice of all BRTC meetings shall be sent to the State Committee members representing the senatorial district in which such town is located.

### **Section 10 Disputes**

Any disputes which cannot be settled locally as to the endorsement of a candidate for any office or for a delegate or BRTC member or State Committee member, including conflicting claims as to such endorsement or dispute with respect to any political problem of any nature, may be submitted by any affected party to the State Committee Chairman, provided any such submission shall be made in writing. Matters so submitted shall be referred to and resolved by the State Central Committee or by a Subcommittee thereof, consisting of not less than five (5) members appointed by the State Committee Chairman, none of whom shall be members representing the district or districts concerned, which shall resolve such dispute within fifteen (15) days after submission. Decisions made on disputes submitted hereunder shall be final and binding on the parties.

### **Section 11 Party Endorsed Candidates for Town Elections**

The method of choosing party endorsed candidates shall be by the enrolled members of the Brookfield Republican Party in a duly called and warned caucus (a meeting open to all registered Republicans within the Town of Brookfield). See Section 13.

### **Section 12 Tie Votes on Endorsement**

The presiding officer of any endorsement meeting, whether it is a caucus or a BRTC meeting, shall cast a vote to break ties. This vote if necessary shall be in addition to any regular voting rights such presiding officer may have. No candidate for endorsement may be the presiding officer of such meeting except in the case of an endorsement meeting for selection of BRTC members.

### **Section 13 Party Endorsed Candidates Caucus**

It shall be the duty of the BRTC Chairman to call the caucus designating the date, time and place by publishing such call in a newspaper having circulation in the town at least five (5) days before the date of such caucus. But if the BRTC Chairman or Vice-Chairman or any member of the Executive Board or a majority of the BRTC members shall fail to act, a member of the State Committee shall call the caucus.

### **Section 14 Bylaws of the BRTC**

A. The BRTC shall adopt Bylaws. Bylaws of the BRTC may be amended by a caucus of the enrolled Brookfield Republican party members called in the same manner as a caucus for selecting party-endorsed candidates as provided in Section 13 above.

B. Additionally, notice shall be published in a newspaper having a circulation in the town of Brookfield that the proposed amendments are available for review at the office of the Brookfield Town Clerk.

C. Any amendments adopted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be effective sixty (60) days after the date on which they are filed with the Secretary of the State.

D. Any and all liability of the members of the BRTC shall be limited to the deposited funds of the BRTC.

### **Section 15 Party Assistance Not to be Provided in Primaries**

The BRTC or Officers thereof shall not expend any party funds, or provide party services of value on behalf of any candidate in a pre-endorsed contest or primary.

### **Section 16 Removal of BRTC Officers**

A. The BRTC Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other elected officer(s) of a BRTC may be removed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3rds) of the entire authorized membership for the BRTC at a duly called and warned meeting called for that purpose.

B. Not less than five (5) days written notice shall be given of any meeting called under subsection A of this section.

C. Proxy voting shall not be permitted in any meeting held under subsection A of this section.

### **Section 17 Convention Delegate Selections**

Prior to any convention where representatives of the BRTC may serve as delegates, the Executive Board shall present recommendations for delegates to the BRTC as a Whole for vote at the next duly warned meeting. The BRTC as a Whole shall vote to endorse or reject the recommendations that may include any registered Republican resident of Brookfield. If the recommendations are rejected the floor shall be opened to nominations where any registered Republican resident may be nominated. After ranking the delegates from greatest to least by number of yea votes they shall be assigned to their slots as delegates in that order by the Chairman. If there is a tie between candidates the Chairman will select between those members whose yea votes are the same. The elected delegates shall select their own alternates.

The BRTC may review the qualifications of convention candidates, but shall not take a vote for endorsement of any candidate prior to the convention. Convention delegates, as a group, shall be uncommitted prior to their arrival at any convention.

### **Section 18 Revisions**

A. Revised and adopted by caucus in 1980.

B. These rules amended November 10, 1981 by BRTC at meeting duly called and warned. Amendment filed with the Secretary of State and Town Clerk.

C. These rules amended June 21, 1988 by BRTC at a meeting duly called and warned. Amendment filed with the Secretary of State and Town Clerk.

D. These Bylaws were extensively revised and amended by the BRTC on March 15, 1994 at a meeting duly called and warned. The amendment was filed with the Secretary of State and Brookfield Town Clerk.

E. These Bylaws were amended by the town committee on April 7, 2000 at a meeting duly called and warned. A notice of amendment was filed with the Secretary of State on April 10, 2000.

1.
  1. These Bylaws were revised and amended at a duly called and warned Brookfield Republican caucus on September 21, 2004. The amendment filed with the Secretary of State and Town Clerk.
  2. These Bylaws were revised and amended at a duly called and warned Brookfield Republican caucus on October 16, 2007. The amendment filed with the Secretary of State and Town Clerk.
  3. These Bylaws were revised and amended at a duly called and warned Brookfield Republican caucus on May 22, 2012. The amendment filed with the Secretary of State and Town Clerk.

### **Definition of Terms in the BRTC Bylaws**

#### **Adopt**

: To vote to accept

#### **BRTC**

: Brookfield Republican Town Committee

#### **Bylaws**

: Rules governing the BRTC

#### **Call**

: To assemble a meeting



**Caucus**

: A closed meeting of enrolled members of the Republican Party to decide upon questions of policy and the selections of candidates for office

**Congressional District**

: District established by law for the election of members to Connecticut's U.S. Congressional delegation

**Convention**

: A formal assembly of delegates of the Republican Party

**Delegate**

: A representative of the BRTC to a convention

**Duly Called and Warned**

: A meeting or caucus approved by the BRTC membership, with notification published a minimum of five (5) days prior to the meeting or caucus in a newspaper having a circulation in town

**Endorsement**

: Approval, support

**Elector**

: A qualified voter registered in the town of Brookfield

**Ex-Officio**

: An office held by virtue of status or position

**Executive Board**

: Advisory and administrative branch of the BRTC as determined by these Bylaws

**Executive Session**

: A session of a BRTC meeting that is usually closed to the public

**Party Endorsed Candidate**

: A candidate approved and supported by the Republican Party

**Preamble**

: A preliminary statement giving the purpose of the BRTC

**Primary**

: An election in which the registered voters of a political party select candidates to run for elective public offices or elect officials of the party

**Proxy**

: Authority to act for another

**Quorum**

: The minimum number of officers and members of the BRTC who must be present for the valid transaction of business

**Registrar**

: Elected official who enrolls and maintains records of the voters

**Revision**

: An amendment or change

**Sanctioned Event**

: An event approved by the BRTC

**Senatorial District**

: District established by law for the election of members of the Connecticut State Senate

**Standing Committee**

: A permanent committee

**State Committee**

: Connecticut Republican State Central Committee

**State Committee Chairman**

: Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee

**Temporary Committee**

: A committee formed for a specific purpose

**Town Clerk**

: Elected official who maintains the town records

# EXHIBIT D

RETURN DATE: MAY 5, 2015 : SUPERIOR COURT  
JANE MILLER : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF DANBURY  
VS. : AT DANBURY  
THOMAS DUNKERTON : APRIL 30, 2015

**PETITION (GENERAL STATUTES § 9-63)**

The undersigned hereby submits this Petition, and represents as follows:

1. Jane Miller (hereinafter "Petitioner"), is a resident of Brookfield, Connecticut, and was a member of the Republican Party of the Town of Brookfield (hereinafter "Brookfield Republican Party") and is a dedicated supporter of Republican principles.
2. Thomas Dunkerton (hereinafter "Defendant") is the Republican Registrar of Voters for Town of Brookfield, Connecticut.
3. On April 23, 2015, the name of the Petitioner was improperly and unlawfully removed from the enrollment list of the Brookfield Republican Party by Defendant, purportedly pursuant to General Statutes § 9-60 et seq.
4. The aforesaid action of Defendant was improper and unlawful for the following reasons:
  - a. Defendant had conducted a hearing where the evidence presented substantiates a finding which does not support the Defendant's actions.


- b. The conduct of the proceedings violated Petitioner's right to due process of law.
  - c. The Defendant failed to establish a standard of conduct to qualify as a member of the Brookfield Republican Party and, as a result, the Petitioner has been prejudiced.
  - d. The accepted standard for membership in the Brookfield Republican Party allows active membership in other political parties and encourages members to run for political office on other political party slates while enrolled in the Brookfield Republican Party.
  - e. The action of the Defendant holds Petitioner to a standard not required by others.
5. As a result of Defendant's actions, Petitioner is aggrieved.
6. Petitioner's name was improperly and unlawfully removed from the enrollment list of the Brookfield Republican Party,

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, the Petitioner claims:

1. A writ of mandamus or order directing the Defendant, Thomas Dunkerton, to restore the name of the Petitioner, Jane Miller, to the enrollment list of the Brookfield Republican Party.
2. Such other legal and equitable relief as the court deems just.

**THE PETITIONER**

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