

## Standing and Special Rules of the Utah County Republican Party

### **Central Committee**

CCSR1: All conventions and Central Committee Meeting attendance to be released to the precincts. Adopted May 30, 2009

CCSR2: To move the previous question you must be recognized by the chair.  
Adopted November 9, 2013

### **Executive Committee**

ECSR1: Repealed December 2, 2014

ECSR2: Repealed December 2, 2014

ECSR3: Repealed December 2, 2014

ECSR4: Financial Procedures: Adopted November 6, 2014

1) Approved used of debit card payments or automatic bank withdraws for reoccurring bills such as utilities, Internet, phones, etc. Once the expense is approved by the appropriate committee (CC, EC, SC), the SC will approve the use of the debit card for each approved re-occurring expenditure at least annually (w/ notes put in meeting minutes).The SC can vote to change, suspend or end this method of payment at any time.

2) Each of the 4 elected officers my carry a debit card to use for payment of approved expenses. Each officer expense is to be communicated by email to the other officers (or at least the treasurer) when the expense is paid within 3 days of the expense for budgetary accountability (keep track of bank balance and expenses). Appropriate documentation should also be submitted such as receipts, invoices, expense purpose, etc. within a reasonable time and may be submitted by email electronically.

3) Only one signature is needed for expense checks written that have been approved by the appropriate committee or officer. Any expense approved in the minutes of any CC, EC, or SC meeting. Any expense under \$500. if at least 2 officers have documented their approval by email and cc'd to a general email account.

4) A general mailbox (such as [expenses@ucrp.org](mailto:expenses@ucrp.org)) is to be copied on all emails pertaining to expense documentation and approval for tracking purposes.

### **Executive Committee *Special Rule for "Split Precincts."*** Adopted March 3, 2016

In response to voting units smaller than a precinct titled "split precincts," the Utah County Republican Party Executive Committee, in order to accurately allocate registered Republicans and ensure the uniformity of the ballot for caucus purposes, has established the following policy:

"Split precincts" will be adjoined to their "parent precinct" only if the "split precinct" is in the same Utah House and Utah Senate District(s) boundaries.

A "Caucus Election District" will be created where a "split precinct" is not within the boundaries of the same Utah House and Utah Senate District(s) as its "parent precinct." A Caucus Election District is created by adjoining the "split precinct" to an adjacent precinct(s) within the same Utah House and Utah Senate District boundaries.

According to the United States Election Assistance Commission, “an election district may overlap multiple precincts, and a precinct may overlap multiple election districts (see split precinct).”<sup>1</sup>

**Definitions:**

Split Precinct: A political subdivision with a noted special designation “S” following the “parent precinct” name that is located in a different Utah House District and/or Utah Senate District than the “parent precinct” requiring different ballot configurations.

Parent Precinct: A standard precinct with one ballot configuration within the boundaries of a Utah House and/or Utah Senate District.

**References:**

"The number of voting precincts is not static. Population and registration changes often necessitate the splitting or merging of existing precincts. After a redistricting, precincts that are split by a new district boundary often need to be reconfigured to ensure the uniformity of the ballot throughout the precinct. However, some states do not change their precinct boundaries following redistricting, and instead have what they call “split precincts,” which are divided by some upper level of political or legal geography (i.e., state legislative boundaries, city boundaries, etc.). Poll workers in split precincts must correctly identify which part of the precinct a voter resides within, so that they are provided their correct ballot configuration. Voters receiving incorrect ballots are among the problems reported in the 2004 election." (2004 EVAS EAC).<sup>2</sup>

“The county legislative body may in any bond election consolidate voting districts and precincts and may select for the purposes of such election any voting places which it considers desirable, without regard to regularly established voting precincts and the voting places therefor. (17-12-2. Bond elections -- Consolidating voting districts and precincts -- Voting places.)”<sup>3</sup>

“Combined voting precincts -- Municipalities. (1) (a) The municipal legislative body of a city of the first or second class may combine up to four regular county voting precincts into one municipal voting precinct for purposes of a municipal election if they designate the location and address of each of those combined voting precincts. (b) The polling place shall be within the combined voting precinct or within 1/2 mile of the boundaries of the voting precinct.”<sup>4</sup>

1 United States Election Assistance Commission.

[http://www.eac.gov/vvsg/definitions\\_of\\_words\\_with\\_special\\_meanings.aspx](http://www.eac.gov/vvsg/definitions_of_words_with_special_meanings.aspx). Accessed 3-19-2016

2 United States Election Assistance Commission.

<http://www.eac.gov/assets/1/AssetManager/2004%20EAVS%20Chapter%2013.pdf> Accessed 3-19-2016

3 Utah code 17-12-2 Precedence

[http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title17/Chapter12/C17-12\\_1800010118000101.pdf](http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title17/Chapter12/C17-12_1800010118000101.pdf) Accessed 3-19-2016

4 Utah code 20A-5-301 Precedence

[http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title20A/Chapter5/C20A-5-S301\\_1800010118000101.pdf](http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title20A/Chapter5/C20A-5-S301_1800010118000101.pdf) Accessed 3-19-2016